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AND NATIONAL TRADES' JOURNAL.

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TO THE WORKING CLASSES.

My dear Friends,

It was my intention to have addressed you at some length this week, but, really, press of business, and all on your account, added to the writing of a treatise on the Land Plan, which occupies the whole of this month's number of the "Labourer," has made it impossible to address you at all. I have only to say, in reply to our Somers Town friends, that if they are not satisfied with the addition of the Land Purchase Department when they read my illustration of it in the "Labourer," that I will publish their observations and my reply.

Yours faithfully,

Feargus O'Connor.

Chartist Intelligence.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE NATIONAL CHARTER ASSOCIATION.

Brethren,—The following are the names of the persons whom you have nominated as fit and proper candidates for the office of the Executive Committee during the ensuing twelve months, and whose names appeared in the *Star* of March 27th, viz., Messrs O'Connor, Jones (Ernest,) Jones (of Liverpool), M'Douall, West, Donovan, Tattersal, Lloyd, Ross, (David), Sweet, M'Grath, Wheeler, Clark and Doyle.

The General Councillors of the several localities are, therefore, requested to forthwith proceed, and make the necessary arrangement for the taking of your and their votes, and transmit them to the office, 83, Dean-street, Soho, London, on or before Tuesday, the 13th instant.—By order of the Executive,

Christopher Doyle, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN.

Soho.—Metropolitan Del[illegible] gates met at 83, Dean-street, on Wednesday evening. Delegates were present from each locality, with the exception of Lambeth, Camberwell, and Marylebone. Mr Caughlan was appointed to the chair. Several of the delegates expressed themselves as to the course that should be taken to arouse the friends of freedom from the inertness which has for some time back characterised them. Mr M'Grath moved, and Mr Tapp seconded the following resolution: "That the committee pledges itself to use its utmost power to aid and assist Mr Duncombe, in his endeavours to effect the repeal of the ratepaying clauses in the Reform Bill." Carried unanimously. The delegates having given their opinions on the question of ways and means, Mr Knowles moved, and Mr Stretton seconded, "That this committee get up a benefit at one of the London Theatres, the proceeds to be appropriated to the carrying out the objects of the committee." Carried unanimously. Moved by Mr M'Grath, and seconded by Mr Miln, "That each delegate appeal to his locality for pecuniary aid, by loan or otherwise, with which to commence the agitation." Carried. Moved by Mr Miln, and seconded by Mr Ford, "That Messrs Stratton and Knowles be a deputation to make inquiry as to the prices of the Theatres, and to report thereon to the committee at its next meeting." After transacting some other business, the committee adjourned till Wednesday evening next, at eight o'clock.

The Veterans', Orphans', and Victims' Committee.—The committee met on Tuesday evening last, Mr Simpson in the chair. Letters were read from Mr Richards, announcing his liberation from his earthly hell. £1 each was voted to Messrs Booker and Duffy—and 10s. each to Messrs Richards and Smart. The committee then adjourned to Tuesday evening, April 13th.

Tower Hamlets.—The local committee met on Tuesday last, at the Globe and Friends, Commercial Road, when the following resolution was passed:—

That all persons bring in the signatures they have for Messrs. Thomas and Heyworth, on Tuesday evening, April 13th, at eight o'clock.

PROVINCIAL.

Alva.—A public meeting was held in the Hall on Wednesday morning, the 24th ult. anent the proclamation of her Majesty, Alexander Drysdale in the chair. The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:—"That, in the opinion of this meeting, it is the bad laws, institutions, and arrangements of society, that are the causes of the present distress." —"That, in the opinion of this meeting, her Majesty's councillors are entirely ignorant of the causes of the present distress, as it is manifest from the nature of the remedy they propose; and that we therefore memorialize her Majesty to dismiss her present advisers, and draw around her practical men, more suited to the wants of the age."

Bilston.—At the usual weekly meeting held at the house of Joseph Linney, on Sunday evening last, the case of Daddy Richards was again brought before the members and a subscription entered into, when 11s. 5d. was collected. Mr Linney acknowledges the following sums:—Rochdale, Joseph Fershaw, 1s.; Edward Mitchell, 6d; George Marsden, 3d.; Henry Smith, 3d. All communications and subscriptions for Daddy Richards to be addressed to Joseph Linney, High-street, Bilston.

Birmingham.—At the meeting, at the Ship Inn, on Sunday evening, Mr Stephenson in the chair, the case of old Mr Richards was discussed, when it was unanimously resolved to vote ten shillings to the Victim Committee.

Brighton.—At a special general meeting, held in the large room of the Artichoke Inn, on Wednesday the 24th ult., Mr T. M. Capell in the chair, Mr Page, after reading the address of the "Lovett Testimonial Committee," proposed a resolution to the effect, that the Chartists were bound to liquidate the fund due to Mr O'Connor (on account of the Defence Fund) before taking up any other pecuniary proposition. Five shillings were collected for Mr Richards, and a feeling was generally expressed of regret that proper exertion had not been made in many localities on behalf of the Victims generally.

Derby.—The following have been nominated for the Executive:—Mr O'Connor, Mr Doyle, Mr M'Grath, Mr T. M. Wheeler, Mr Clark.

Edinburgh.—The quarterly general meeting of the members of the National Charter Association was held here on Monday evening, the 22nd ult., in the Painters' Hall, Camber's Close, High-street. A good number of members attended. The minutes having been read and approved of, and the election of office-bearers proceeded with, it was unanimously agreed that discussions on the leading questions of the day be got up; and that the first take place on the evening of Monday, the 5th instant, at half-past eight o'clock in the evening, in the above hall. The subject to be "The Currency." The debate will be opened by Mr James Morton.—[With all deference to our Edinburgh friends, we put it to them whether the damnable sentence passed upon the Burghead fishermen is not one of "the leading questions of the day?" and whether the means to save these poor men from the horrors of transportation is not of more immediate consequence, and more worthy of consideration than the Currency question?—Ed. N.S.]

Norwich.—At a social meeting held on the 24th ult., Mr Attow in the chair, the following resolutions were unanimously agreed to:—

That this meeting is of opinion, that the doctrine that the present misery and distress falling upon the people of Ireland is to be attributed to an all-bounteous Providence is blasphemous, hypocritical, and insulting to God and man; but this meeting believes that it is attributable to misgovernment and a grasping, avaricious, monied and landed aristocracy." "This meeting is also of opinion that the only remedy is, to put the Irish people upon the Land and thus assist them in producing for themselves; and in making the principles of the People's Charter the Law of the Land."

FORTHCOMING MEETINGS.

Assembly Rooms.—Mr E. Jones will deliver a course of three lectures at 83, Dean-street, Soho, commencing on Sunday evening, April 11th, and continuing the two following Sundays. Subjects—"Middle Class Interest;" "Byron's Werner;" and "Spring Time Thoughts," commencing each Sunday at half-past seven precisely.

Bradford.—The members will meet in their room, Butterworth buildings, on Sunday, at two o'clock in the afternoon. Mr Clissett, of Halifax, will address the Chartists of Bradford, on Sunday, at two o'clock in the afternoon, in the above room.

Bristol.—A public meeting will be holden in the public rooms, Broadmead, on Easter Tuesday next, chair to be taken at nine o'clock. R. Norris, Esq., will be put in nomination. The Rev. T. Spencer, Mr E. Jones, both the members, and Messrs Clark and Doyle are invited.

Halifax.—A meeting of Teetotal Chartists will be held to-morrow, at 2 o'clock, in the large room, in Bullclose-lane. Mr Bawden will lecture at 6 o'clock in the evening. After the lecture, parties will be nominated for the General Council.

Hull.—The Chartists will meet at the Ship Inn, Church-lane, on Sunday evening, April the 4th, at 6 o'clock.

Littletown.—The West Riding delegate meeting will be held on Sunday, April 11, in the association room, to commence at 12 o'clock.

Marylebone.—A members' meeting will take place on Tuesday next, at the Coach Painters' Arms, Circus-street, New-road, on business of importance. The Registration Committee will meet on every Wednesday evening.

Nottingham.—The Chartists will meet on Sunday evening next, at 8 o'clock at the Seven Stars, Barker Gate.

Oldham.—Easter Democratic Festival, on Monday April 5th.—A grand Tea Party and Ball will take place in the Working Man's Hall, Horsedge-street. Tea on the table at half-past 4 o'clock precisely. After tea a public meeting will take place, when the following friends of the people (who have been invited and are expected to attend,) will address the audience, viz., Feargus O'Connor, Esq., Ernest Jones, Esq., and William Prouting Roberts, Esq., and others.

Ratepaying Clauses.—A Public Meeting will be held at Harrison's Assembly-rooms, 9, East-lane, Walworth, on Thursday evening, April the 8th, for the purpose of adopting a petition, praying the abolition of these clauses. John Sewell, Esq. will be proposed to the chair; Messrs P. M'Grath, Ernest Jones, and T. M. Wheeler will attend and address the meeting. The chair will be taken at 8 precisely.

Registration.—An Harmonic meeting will take place at the Princess Royal, Circus-street, New-road, on Easter Monday evening, in aid of funds for the above purpose. Chair to be taken at 8 o'clock.

Rochdale.—Mr D. Donovan will lecture in the Chartist room, Mill-street, on Sunday evening, at six o'clock. Subject: "The Government measures for Ireland, and the Irish landlords." A Tea Party and Ball will take place in the Socialist Institution, York-[illegible] on Easter Tuesday. Tea on table at five o'clock. Messrs Doyle and Clark will address the audience. Messrs F. O'Connor, P. M'Grath, Clark, Doyle, and T. M. Wheeler, have been nominated for the Executive.

Salford.—A meeting of members will be held in their room, Bank-street, Great George-street, on Sunday next, at two o'clock in the afternoon.

Shoreditch.—Mr Lyltyle will lecture to-morrow evening, at 8 o'clock, at the Railway-engine Coffee-house, 122, Brick-lane. Mr T. M. Wheeler will also lecture at the above place, on Wednesday next, at 8 o'clock. Subject, "The Effects of a Landed Aristocracy."

Somers Town.—The members of this locality are requested to attend on Sunday evening next, at the Bricklayers' Arms, Tonbridge-street, New-road.

Spitalfields.—A concert will take place at the Weavers' Arms, Pelham-street, Brick-lane, on Easter Wednesday, in aid of the funds of the Eastern Philanthropic Emergency Society, commencing at eight o'clock. The sons of Freedom Benefit Society, will meet on Easter Monday evening, at the above house at eight o'clock. The Silk Weavers' branch of the United Trades' Association, meet every Saturday evening, at the White Horse, Hare-street, Brick-lane; this evening for reading and discussion; and on next Saturday for the business of the society. Chair taken at 9 o'clock.

The Committee appointed to get up the Tea Party, at the White Conduit Tavern, on the late Fast Day, will meet to wind up their accounts, on Wednesday evening next, at the office, 83, Dean-street, Soho, at eight o'clock precisely.

Tower Hamlets.—Mr C. Harrison will deliver three public lectures at the Globe and Friends, Morgan-street, Commercial-road. The first on Easter Sunday, April 4th, subject, "The moral and political evils of the State Church;"—on Sunday, April 11, "The Land;"—and on Sunday, April 18, "The six points of the People's Charter." Chair to be taken at 7 o'clock each evening.

National Land Company.

METROPOLITAN.

Dockhead.—The men of Dockhead and Bermondsey held a meeting on Tuesday evening last, at the Dockhead Hall. Mr William Hewitt was unanimously called to the chair, and said that it was the land that furnished government with the power it wielded Cobbett had said, and Feargus O'Connor had frequently reiterated it, that land was the most important subject that could be considered. The other subject for their consideration was the "Charter;" the vote was also a decided Land question, as great landholders always took care not to let their land to any one whose vote they could not command (Cheers.) Mr Stratton then rose, and moved the following resolution:—

That it is the opinion of this meeting that the plan as propounded by the directors of the National Land Company, is not only deserving of the approbation, but also the support of all persons who are friends of the working classes, and this meeting pledges itself to do all in its power to further the objects of the company.

He said the Land Company presented to the wondering eyes of the people another miracle, for in less than two years it had obtained fifteen thousand members, and a capital of nearly £30,000. (Loud cheers.) He knew a man who had been fortunate enough to obtain, by the ballot, an early location. He had previously worked so hard at his occupation that it had affected his eye sight, and yet with this incessant application to labour, he could scarce obtain an existence; but he had, by pinching his belly, managed to pay up his shares in the Land Company, and so highly did he value his prize share, that he would not take £500 for it. (Loud cheers.)

Mr Thorpe, in seconding the motion, cited Mr O'Connor's tables, showing how the allottees, from the allotments as specified by the company, could derive more in value than could be obtained in the competitive market at the present day for thirty shillings weekly, and yet, at the year's end, have a surplus of some £30.

Mr P. M'Grath, on rising to support the motion, was most warmly greeted, and said he knew the adage "the day sanctified the deed." He thought he might paraphrase it, and say the cause sanctified the place; for certain it was a more righteous cause could not be advocated in any place, and he most heartily wished that all places were used for such holy purposes as that for which this building (Dockhead chapel) was now appropriated. (Much applause.) He held it to be the duty of all philanthropists, patriots, moralists and religionists, to unite and break down the Land monopoly. He knew that prejudice had invested certain individuals with a sort of prescriptive right to have and hold certain portions of our earth as their own; but he (Mr M'Grath) entirely dissented from the doctrine, that any man had a right to monopolise the land, and he did not believe that any man had any right to take and monopolise the soil, other than such rights as robbery, murder, plunder and spoliation could confer. (Great applause.) The land was the great source of every blessing possessed—food, clothing, buildings, everything was derived from it—(Cheers)—yet it was monopolised. Was it not a scandal and a shame that a Duke of Sutherland should retain eleven hundred thousand acres, whilst the men from whose labours he wrung his princely revenue had not so much to call their own as would make a grave in which to deposit their remains at their decease? (Great applause.) It had often been a matter of surprise to him how it was that the people had so long submitted to such gross iniquities—(hear, hear)—but it was very pleasing now to find that the people were becoming alive to first principles. (Loud cheers.) The National Land Company did not wish to carry their object by brute force; no, that was left to Louis Philippe in Algeria, and to the three devil kings, of Russia, to perform in Poland—(much applause)—whilst they met in chapels to consult upon the best means of buying back the Land, which had been so unjustly taken from them. He knew not why the Land should be kept to feed and fatten wild fowls and useless animals whilst the people starved. He had now the pleasing information to convey to them, that the *Nation*, Dublin newspaper, had thrown open its columns to them, and its editors tendered the use of their talented pens, and hence he believed the National Land Company would soon become as formidable in Ireland as it had already become in England. (Cheering.) Mr Stretton had intimated to them the number of members in the Land Company, also the amount of funds accumulated, and he had no hesitation in saying, that the number of shareholders would soon be quintripled, and that their fund would shortly exceed £100,000. Mr M'Grath most lucidly descanted on the great good the Land Company had already effected, and concluded a most eloquent speech amid the loudest applause.

The resolution was then put and carried unanimously.

Mr Stallwood read and moved, amid much applause, the National Petition, which was seconded by Mr Jeffries

Mr Ernest Jones rose, and said he did not think there were many in that meeting who could sing with cheerful honest hearts "Rule Britannia," as he believed they felt that they were slaves, and for his part he much preferred open slavery to covert slavery, like that of England. (Hear, hear.) What had they that they could call their own? Mr M'Grath had shewn them they had not the land. True, the Poet had said:—

> Breathes there the man with soul so dead,
> Who never to himself hath said,
> This is my own, my native land!

But he (Mr Jones) denied that they could say "my own"—they might say "my native" land. (Hear, hear.) They had nothing they could call their own. They were not free; but, fortunately, the spirit of Chartism had again reanimated them, and frightened their sapient legislators out of a Ten Hours' Bill. But this was of small use, unless accompanied by other measures. It was said that the people were not fit to exercise the franchise, that they were too bloodthirsty; but he would ask, was it the people who murdered the poor, flying, drowning Sikhs? (Loud cheers.) No; they denounced war and bloodshed, whilst the Archbishop of Canterbury returned thanks to Almighty God for the murders that had been committed, and the blood that had been shed. (Great applause.) The principles enumerated in the petition are only such as were of ancient usage; and Sir F. Pollock, as well as several of the judges, in 1842, admitted the legality of Chartism. For his part, he would much like to know why one man should have the vote, and another not. Chartism demanded the vote for men, not money. (Cheers.) It was futile to suppose that labour ever could be represented until such time as every man possessed the right of voting for those who make the laws. (Hear, hear.) Mr M'Grath had mentioned the Duke of Sutherland. Well, it was somewhat curious that, whilst the papers, on the one hand, told of the poor cotters on his estates starving; on the other hand, they announced that after Easter some splendid parties would be given by his Grace at Stafford House. (Hear, hear.) The Press also furnished us with another pleasing piece of information, namely, that her Majesty was in a very interesting situation, and that the happy event would take place in August next. (Loud laughter.) He was happy to find this "interesting" piece of news gave them so much pleasure, but he was quite sure they would be much better pleased if they could find that the Learned Dr Chancellor Albert had resolved to support his own wife and family. (Loud cheers.) However, it would be in vain to look for justice, virtue, or happiness, before the advent of Chartism. (Much applause.)

The resolution was then put and carried unanimously.

Several shares of the Land Company were taken up. It was also announced, that the hall was opened every Thursday evening, for the discussion of questions connected with the movement.

A vote of thanks was carried by acclamation to the chairman, and the meeting was dissolved.

PROVINCIAL.

Banbury.—At a meeting of the shareholders the books were audited and found correct, and a levy of threepence laid on.

Birmingham.—On Sunday the members were highly delighted with a report given by Mr Fussell of his tour to the Redmarley estate, on Wednesday, March 24th, which he described as one of the most beautiful places he ever saw. After entering into minute details, he urged upon the members the necessity of supporting their own Bank, as upon that depended their more speedy location upon the land.

Buckinghamshire.—A few patriots residing in the town of High Wycombe, being desirous of extending the knowledge of the Land and the Charter into the benighted county of Bucks, set to work, and by a requisition to the Mayor, obtained the use of the town hall, in which a meeting was held on Monday evening, March the 29th. The hall was crowded to excess. Mr George Cole was unanimously called to the chair. The chairman called on Mr Philip M'Grath, but no sooner had he done so, than up jumped the Mayor, a Mr Wheeler, a brewer and banker, and denounced the National Land Company as a "monstrous humbug," which was received with great coldness by the meeting, who evidently took his worship to be the "monstrous humbug." Mr M'Grath then rose, loudly cheered, and in a clear, forcible, and eloquent manner, shewed the rise and progress of the National Land Company—detailed its working, its possessions, estates, buildings, and National Land and Labour Bank, the immense number of shareholders obtained in less than two years, and the magnificent capital subscribed in the same brief period. The Mayor again rose, and stated that the gentleman who had so eloquently addressed them, had put matters in a different light, than he had at first seen it; but still he had his doubts, and thought they should be very cautious. Mr M'Grath having replied to his worship, a vote of thanks was given by acclamation to Mr M'Grath, and a similar compliment was paid to the chairman, and the meeting was dissolved. At an adjourned meeting, Mr Cole was appointed secretary, and ten persons became shareholders; and, from the feeling manifested, there is every prospect of a flourishing district of the Land Company being formed in this town.

Crieff.—On the evening of the 22nd, the members of this flourishing branch of the Land Company held a *soiree* in the Weavers' Hall. J. McAinsh was called to the chair, and gave "The People, the source of all legitimate Power." Mr J. McNab gave "Feargus O'Connor, Esq., the Founder of the Land Plan." Mr Scrimgeour proposed "The Land Company; may the exertions of the Directors be crowned with success." Several other toasts were given. The party broke up at 12 o'clock.

Hull.—The following resolution has been passed:—

That, in the opinion of this meeting, to allow members to be located without ballot, on the condition of paying up their redemption money, would be injurious to the poorer portion of the shareholders, inasmuch as it would have a tendency to introduce class interests.

The Hull Branch Land meeting will be held on Monday evening, at 8 o'clock, at the Ship Inn, Church-lane, and every alternate Monday.

Newton-Abbott.—Messrs Doyle and Clark paid a visit to this place on the Fast Day, and held a meeting in the open air, in the centre of the town. 2 o'clock was the time named for the meeting, but owing to a misunderstanding, the lecturers did not arrive until near 6. Although this delay occurred, the anxiety of the people to hear was not at all abated, for, when Mr Clark was introduced to the meeting by the chairman (Mr J. Elms), such a sight was presented as must have convinced him that the men of Devon have some faith in the Land Plan, and are anxious, through it, to gain their freedom, both social and political. Mr Clark delivered an excellent address, and Mr Doyle followed with one of his telling speeches. Altogether, it was a splendid meeting, and the people were highly delighted.

Oswaldtwistle.—At a meeting of this branch, it was unanimously agreed that Lowbands is the most proper place to hold the next Conference.

Torquay.—On Thursday evening, March 25th, a public Tea Party and Meeting took place in the Temperance Hall. A splendid band was in attendance to add to the night's entertainment. Shortly after six o'clock, the time appointed for commencing operations upon the Eastern beverage and the old English esculents, Messrs Doyle, Elms, and Radley, arrived from Newton Abbott, and were received with acclamation by a numerous and highly respectable assemblage. During tea, the band played several popular and soul-stirring airs. About half-past seven, Mr Elms was unanimously elected to the chair, and in a brief address introduced Mr Doyle. Mr D. upon rising was received with loud cheers. He addressed the meeting for two hours in a speech replete with lucid reasoning, and was repeatedly applauded throughout. A schoolmaster of the town, and the only man, we are informed, who has heretofore stood forward as the public champion of the landlord and capitalist, and the opponent of our glorious principles, boasted that he would make an onslaught upon Mr Doyle, and of course demolish him. However, the valiant gentleman's courage cooled as the time drew near, and he acted upon the old adage "that prudence is the better part of valour;" though Mr D was quite prepared to receive his fire, if he had thought proper to pour in a volley, and would have, we are confident, returned the compliment in good style.

FORTHCOMING MEETINGS.

Carrington.—The sub-secretaries for the Land Company of the following branches are requested to send two delegates on Sunday next to the New Inn, Carrington, at five o'clock, on business of importance, namely:—Nottingham, Radford, Basford, Hucknall Torkerd, Lamley, and Carleton.

Dewsbury.—The sub-Secretary of the National Land Company, in this district, will attend in the Chartist Room, Bond-street, on Saturday evening, April 3rd, from half-past six o'clock till eight, and every succeeding Saturday evening.

Halifax.—Shareholders are requested to meet in the Large Room, Bull Close-lane, on Sunday, April 11th at two o'clock.

Hull.—The shareholders' meeting will be held on and after the first Monday in April, on Monday nights instead of Tuesday nights as heretofore. Members not having paid according to rule, and not doing so on the first meeting in April, will have their names erased from the books.

Oldham.—The Committee will meet on Easter Sunday, at one o'clock in the afternoon, in the School-room of the Working Man's Hall.

Pudsey.—A public meeting will be held in Pudsey at Green Side, near the Wesleyan Chapel, on Sunday, to explain the principles of the National Land Company, and form a branch of the third section. Several members from Bradford will attend and address the meeting.

Rochdale.—Shareholders are requested to meet in Mill-street, to-morrow, at two o'clock, to elect fresh scrutineers and other officers, &c.

DR M'DOUALL'S MISSION IN THE NORTH.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

Sir.—Having observed that several important meetings which I have attended were not reported in the *Star*, * I take this opportunity of giving a brief sketch of events in the North.

I lectured first at South Shields on the Charter and the Land, to a very good audience. I visit it again to-day, March 30th, for the purpose of adopting the National Petition, at an open-air or gas light meeting.

On Sunday, March 14th, I addressed the people of Newcastle, on the Quay side.

On Monday, the 15th, I lectured in Nelson-street Room, to a very attentive assembly. Many questions were put to me, which the proposers themselves publicly admitted to have been answered to their satisfaction.

On Tuesday, the 16th, and Wednesday, the 17th, I spoke in the Athenæum, Sunderland; first on the Charter and the Land, and secondly on the Petition. Both meetings were more select than numerous. I also attended a colliers' meeting, and found the spirit of Chartism still active amongst them, and it is high time that oppressed body of men had the power of protecting themselves from the gross riving and reiving of the masters. The old border system practised by the moss-troopers, was honest robbery compared to the refined cheating of the modern pit troop.

On Thursday and Friday, the 18th and 19th of March, I lectured at Shotley bridge, where the petition was adopted, and active measures resorted to to advance the Charter and Land Movements.

On Monday, the 22nd, we had a very large and enthusiastic meeting in the Town Hall, Newcastle, to adopt the National Petition. The local press, especially the *Guardian*, has given a full report, and the importance of the meeting fully merited the columns devoted to it.

Town Halls have now been granted for the same purpose in the following large towns, viz., Northampton, Nottingham, Leeds, Sheffield, Cheltenham, Hull and Newcastle. That proves that we are making progress by an undercurrent, which, in time, if circumstances are favourable, will influence the whole stream of society.

On Tuesday, the 23rd, I lectured at Birtley, and on Wednesday, the 24th, at Blyth. Both meetings were well attended.

On Monday, the 29th, I attended a capital meeting at Winlayton, where the old spirit is still glowing, and far more to be depended upon, because it has been tempered by experience. Wherever I go I find that Chartism has made a silent, slow, but sure progress. The people may seem apathetic, and they no doubt are so, but it is not the apathy of disgust, distrust, or hopelessness at, or of Chartist principles. The people have heard all they can hear in defence of Chartism. They know all they can ever know of it theoretically. The argument is all on our side. We require to reason no more on that which is so obviously right, so absolutely necessary.

The people are convinced, triply convinced, that nothing short of the Charter can remove their grievances, but they are pausing to ascertain how they are to get it. Now it strikes my mind, that no one circumstance can, but many combined, and all of these taken advantage of, may achieve the great aim of a ten-years' agitation. The Petition is one mode that has been adopted, because it acts upon an almost defunct parliament, and is pushed forward at the proper time. It is of vast importance at this particular crisis, and I hope the people will not neglect the time of presenting it with effect. The mere act of petitioning is a farce, but we are so situated now, what with the sham famine of the corn dealers, and multiplied difficulties at home and abroad, that the discussion of the merits of our principles will tall with good effect on the minds of a people already sick and perishing from the results of an iniquitous system of legislation. Besides, France is moving on the Suffrage question, and the debate on that subject has shaken the government of Louis-Philippe. If the petition is to be presented, it ought to have as many signatures as the last one, otherwise it would be infinitely better to petition separately from towns and pour them all in together. There is no time to be lost now, and the sooner Mr Duncombe is consulted as to the best and most effectual mode of proceeding, the sooner will we all be prepared to support him. I hope, therefore, that the Chartist body everywhere will at once meet and consider the question of public meetings, camp meetings, &c., for the adoption and signing of the National Petition. I have found everywhere a most excellent spirit prevailing, which when once called into operation, should not be allowed to subside. The Land movement, the Trades movement, and the Registration movement, are all great means towards the great end.

It is useless denying the fact, that practical and immediate means will always be received with more favour than distant and uncertain ones. Besides, the Land movement is a practical plan for enfranchising the people, and in the absence of a better and more certain one for securing the Suffrage, it must be acceptable to thousands, who have been long thirsting in the dry bed of some former stream, waiting and watching until the waters flow past again. It is with the most perfect conviction that but for the Land movement the Charter would have been nowhere, that I always weave in the one with the other; and I have determined to devote a portion of my time to the furtherance of a scheme, which will do more to advance our principles than any other, because it is a practical mirror of the intentions of Chartism, whose purity and excellence of purpose no man can dispute.

I propose strengthening Mr O'Connor's hands, as well as the Land Movement, by a series of lectures with illustrations on Agricultural Chemistry, with which I am perfectly familiar. I think they will prove useful, instructive, and amusing. I think no one will object to me being as useful as I can, so long as I am amongst the people, and unattached to professional duties. At all times I shall be found what I was, am, and will be—a sincere and devoted advocate of Chartism, and the friend and supporter of those who strive to ameliorate the condition of my fellow-men.

I remain, Sir, yours truly,

P. M. M'Douall.

* Every report of Dr M'Douall's meetings received at this office has been inserted.—Ed. *N. S.*

PUBLIC MEETING AT CROYDON TO ADOPT THE NATIONAL PETITION.

On Tuesday evening, March 23rd, a public meeting was held at this place for the purpose of adopting the National Petition for the enactment of the People's Charter. The committee had prepared a requisition to the churchwardens, requesting the use of the Town-Hall; but though they obtained the signatures of thirty-two electors and ratepayers, they were refused, and a subsequent application to the trustees of the Waste Lands met with no better success. The committee were, therefore, constrained to convene the meeting in the large club room of the Ship Inn, High-street. At eight o'clock, the meeting being numerously attended, including several ladies, on the motion of Mr Clark, seconded by Mr Frost, Mr Hodges was unanimously called to the chair.

Mr Hodges said he would rather the meeting had elected a more competent person; but, in the absence of the gentlemen who had been invited, he did so from a feeling of duty, regardless of the consequences. The committee had invited Mr Alcock to take the chair, but that "gentleman" had not condescended to answer them; and he thought he was more fit to exercise the functions of an unpaid magistrate than those of a member of Parliament, to which he aspired. Mr P. A. Taylor had also been invited, but that gentleman, who was so warm an advocate of electoral reform four years ago, now thought their demands ill-timed. The subject of the meeting was most important; they had assembled there to petition Parliament for an extension of the suffrage; how great an extension the meeting was prepared to support he knew not; but he hoped they would go the full extent, and ask for the suffrage on the broad principles of nature and reason.

Mr Frost moved the first resolution:—

That, in the opinion of this meeting, the rights, liberties, and prosperity of Great Britain can only be secured by giving to every male inhabitant of the population a voice in the making of those laws which he is called upon to obey; and, therefore, we call upon the Legislature to enact such laws as shall carry the principle into practical effect.

Mr Clark seconded the resolution.

Mr M'Grath said he fully agreed with the worthy chairman, that the subject they had assembled there to advocate was the most important which had ever occupied the attention of the working classes. Was there one in that meeting satisfied with his present condition?—was there one there content to bear the stigma of political inferiority? What a monstrous anomaly was our present constitution—an electoral body of 300,000 in an adult male population of seven millions! What working man would join a benefit club in which the whole managing power was engrossed by two or three individuals? Yet the State was but a benefit club upon a larger scale. He held that the ninety should govern the ten, and not the ten domineer over the ninety. He contended that every man in the nation had a right to a voice in the making of those laws which he was called upon to obey. There *was* a time when the Tories maintained that working men had nothing to do with the laws but to obey them; nor with the taxes, but to pay them; but he thought no Tory would have the unblushing assurance to rise in that meeting, and promulgate such a doctrine now. (Hear.) Blackstone, the learned commentator on the laws of England, had laid down the principle, that no man should be taxed without his consent. That was the opinion of the ablest of our jurists—(hear)—and those terrible fellows, the Chartists, asked no more. He contended that taxation without representation was more than injustice—it was a robbery. (Hear.) The supporters of class legislation asserted that the working classes were too ignorant to be entrusted with the suffrage; but he contended that the intelligence among the working classes preponderated over that of the upper and middle classes. We were accustomed to regard members of Parliament as beings of superior wisdom and eloquence; but he (Mr M'G.) who had sat in the gallery of the House of Commons, and listened to their frigid harangues, knew better. There were not in that house one hundred and fifty men who were capable of expressing themselves in decent English. A short time since he had waited upon Captain Pechell, with an invitation to a meeting in London, got up in honour of Mr Duncombe; and Captain Pechell, though he represented the aristocratic constituency of Brighton, declined to attend, on the ground that he very seldom spoke in Parliament, and if he attempted to address the meeting he should be lost in the contrast with the brilliant oratorical powers of Mr Duncombe and Mr O'Connor. He contended that the intelligence of the working classes had always been in advance of the government; and he did not stand there to make assertions which could not be supported by fact and argument. When the Corn Laws were forced on the people in 1815, who opposed them? The working classes, the men who, led by the brave Henry Hunt, fell beneath the sabres of drunken yeomanry, on the bloodstained field of Peterloo! (Hear.) Peel and Russell had now acknowledged that they—potent statesmen as they are—were wrong, and the despised and calumniated working men were right, in their estimation of that measure. (Hear.) And when Cobden and Bright were agitating a repeal of those laws, though acknowledging the correctness of the principle of free trade, the working men maintained that their abrogation, unless accompanied by other measures of reform, would fail to be productive of benefit to their class. And what had been the result? The advocates of free trade had carried their measures, and, instead of dispensing comfort and happiness among the homes of the industrious millions, it had been followed by reduced wages, decreased employment, and starvation. (Hear.) Thousands of our Irish brethren were being hurried to premature graves by the gaunt hand of Famine, and the only remedy the imbecile Russell could suggest was the solemn mockery of a National Fast! (Hear.) What, then, had become of the vaunted superior intelligence of the upper classes? On the broad ground of nature and religion, he thought the meeting could adopt no other course than that proposed by their worthy chairman. All men were equal by nature; there was no difference at birth between the child of the peer and the child of the peasant; all social distinctions were artificial, and were produced by circumstances acting and reacting upon the organization, from the cradle to the grave. Neither was there any difference between the close of the aristocrat's life and that of the pauper's. The grave levels all distinctions, and the sun shines as warmly—the flowers bloom as luxuriously—on the grave of the peasant as on that of the peer! And when the peer and the pauper stood together at the bar of Heaven's tribunal, was there any distinction of persons there? On the broad ground, then, of religion, of nature, and of justice, he demanded the Suffrage for all, and gave his most cordial support to the resolution before the meeting. (Loud cheers.)

The resolution was then put and carried unanimously.

Mr. Beare moved the second resolution:—

That a petition, embodying a full and fair representation of the people in the Commons' House of Parliament, as contained in the document called the People's Charter, be now adopted by this meeting.

Mr Macarty seconded the resolution.

Mr T. M. Wheeler then read the petition, and observed that the stirring address of Mr M'Grath had left him little to say in its support. There was nothing unjust or unreasonable in their demands; those privileges which they asked for themselves they wished to extend to all. In entering into the social compact, in order to enjoy the advantages and refinements of civilization, man gave up a portion of his liberty to obtain protection for the remainder. But the masses had gradually lost the remains of their liberty, and now they were assembled to demand freedom for all, tyranny for none. (Hear.) Lord J. Russell had declared the Reform Bill to be a final measure; but he had yet to learn that it was in the power of any man to fix the limits of human progression. He was sure there was no one in that meeting so utterly selfish, so unutterably depraved in heart, as to desire a privilege for himself which he would deny to his fellow-man. He agreed with Mr M'Grath, that taxation without representation was a horrible injustice; he contended that the meanest beggar that crawled the streets had a right to the franchise, inasmuch as he paid a tax to government on the crust of bread which maintained his abject existence. He therefore felt great pleasure in expressing his entire concurrence with the principles embodied in the petition which had been submitted to the meeting.

Mr G. Wheeler said, that though Universal Suffrage was the basis of the plan of electoral reform which had been proposed, there were other measures required to give it full effect. They all knew that a general election never occurred but petitions were poured into Parliament from all parts of the country, complaining of bribery and corruption. The ballot would remedy this deplorable state of things. He considered that seven years was too long a period for the duration of Parliament; some thought that a seven years' apprenticeship was necessary to acquire a knowledge of legislation, but he contended that Parliament was *not* a place for those who had to learn their trade, but for those who *had* already acquired it. (Hear.) They were all aware that a property qualification was required for a member of Parliament; but, in his opinion, a man should be tested by the depth of his mind, and not by the breadth of his acres. (Hear.) With regard to the payment of members, he had found it a sore subject with working-men, who thought they had enough to pay already; but he thought it better to pay the members than send them into Parliament with the power and opportunity of paying themselves. (Hear.) The last point which he had to comment upon, was the division of the country into equal electoral districts. It was a monstrous anomaly that Harwich, with a constituency of 368, should be represented equally with Marylebone, with a constituency of 10,000. Neither could he see the justice of giving a vote to a £10 householder in Guildford, and denying it to one in Croydon. (Hear.) These were glaring anomalies, which ought to be amended. He trusted that every one in that meeting would not only sign the petition but also assist in promulgating among his fellow-men the principles of Reform, which they had heard enunciated that night. They must remember that "he who allows oppression shares the crime," and that it was their duty, as men who wished to be free, to aid the emancipation of their fellow-countrymen. (Cheers.)

The adoption of the petition was then put by the chairman, and carried without a single dissentient.

Mr Hodges here informed the meeting that the district council of the National Charter Association meet every Monday evening, at 8 o'clock, at Loveday's Coffee-house, Surrey-street.

A Gentlemen in the meeting moved a vote of thanks to the chairman, which was carried unanimously.

Mr Frost afterwards moved a vote of thanks to Messrs M'Grath, T. M. Wheeler and G. Wheeler, for their able services; which was also carried unanimously.

The Chairman then declared the meeting dissolved, when numbers pressed forward to sign the petition. Such a strong and unqualified demonstration in favour of Democracy has never been made in Croydon before.

Another American Portrait.—Mr Corwin, or "Black Tom," as they call him out West, is a man of about forty-five years of age, of dark complexion, dark eyes and dark hair; hence his *soubriquet*. He is one of the best looking men of the Senate. His features have an extreme mobility. When he speaks, the sentiment he would convey, or the feeling he would express, is anticipated by the expression of his countenance. Fire dashes from his eye, as he in angry mood denounces iniquity or baseness. A quiet smile is painted on his countenance while he holds up to ridicule an opponent or an absurdity; and all his features are writhed in scorn when he depicts the low cunning of low men, or the meanness of vice.—*New York Tribune.*

A Sure Sign.—When a man makes a great outcry against natural religion, you may be sure that his is *artificial.*

REPORT OF OCCURRENCES IN POLAND, AND FACTS CONNECTED WITH THE CAUSE OF POLAND'S REGENERATION.

February—March,—1847.

Since the Committee's last report the concentration of Russian troops in Poland has gone on, for the purpose, as is supposed, of overawing the people, and preventing any outbreak on the occasion of the complete incorporation of "the kingdom" with Russia, which it is asserted will shortly take place on the occasion of the Autocrat's (intended) visit to Warsaw.

Rumours have circulated of the arrest of several Polish patriots at Warsaw, said to be agents of the Polish Propaganda.

The Autocrat has imposed an infamous and disgusting oath upon the priests appointed by the Ecclesiastical Academy at Warsaw. Professing to believe in a Deity he makes *his* God a partner in his iniquitous tyranny.

We have to record the death of a Polish patriot, named Antony Babinski, reputed to have been one of the agents of the Polish Propaganda. While engaged in the good work of preparing the means for his country's deliverance, he was arrested in the month of January last. In his attempts to defend himself, he shot one of the bloodhounds of tyranny, a Prussian gendarme, who died of his wounds. For this act he was tried by a Prussian court-martial, and condemned to be shot. The sentence was immediately carried into execution. He fell with twelve musket-balls in his breast, and, according to the accounts of the enemy, "died without having betrayed the least weakness; on the contrary, he repeatedly saluted the people," who followed the mournful procession to the place of execution. Tyrants and their degraded tools may profess to regard the act for which Babinski suffered as a "criminal" and his end as infamous; this committee, on the contrary, justify the said act, honour the patriot, and lament his death—all the infamy of which is, in our eyes, attached to his executioners.

The execution of Babinski was followed by a funeral service at Posen. The coffin used in the ceremony bore a plate, on which was engraved an inscription to the following effect:—"Antony Babinski, member of the Polish Democratical Society, martyr in the cause of his country's liberty." The cross which the martyred patriot had kissed at the execution was exhibited surrounded by laurels, the leaves of which were distributed to the mourners as relics. In consequence of this sacred manifestation several arrests took place, and one lady has been banished:—another proof of the *liberality* of the Prussian Government.

It is stated that the great trial of the Polish prisoners confined for the past twelve months in the dungeons of Posen, would commence at Berlin on the 1st of April.

The infamy of Louis Philippe's government is coming to light. The *Rhine and Moselle Gazette* states that proofs exist that M. Guizot was enabled by espionage to detect the Polish conspiracy of last year, of which he duly apprised the Russian, Austrian, and Prussian governments, previous to the outbreak at Cracow.

The usual paragraph in behalf of Poland has been in this year's "Address," in reply to Louis Philippe's speech;—a barren demonstration, of no use to Poland, and of no honour to France.

The *Northern Star* of January 30th contained an "Address of the Polish Democrats to Europe," one of the most eloquent and truly noble documents ever given to the world by suffering, but determined patriots. A copy of that "Address" has been supplied to each member of the two houses of legislature in France and England, and to each of the Paris and London journals, political and literary. The legislators of the two countries cannot, therefore, now plead ignorance of the Polish question. The people are not so fortunate, for the English journals, with one exception, have combined to stifle the "Address," the publication of which would have done so much to enlighten the people. The "one exception" is named above. True, a very few journals notified that they had received the "Address," and gave a meagre paragraph therefrom; but the "Northern Star" was the only English journal, so far as this Committee can learn, which published the "Address" in full. There are many journals professing to advocate the cause of freedom, justice, progress and humanity; but this committee can find but one, the columns of which are always open to the proclamation of the wrongs, and the advocacy of the rights, of the oppressed of all nations, colours, climes and creeds.

A public meeting, convened by this committee, was holden in London on the 22nd of February, in commemoration of the Cracow Insurrection of 1846, and for the purpose of petitioning Parliament to aid in restoring the nationality and freedom of Poland. A full report of the said meeting having appeared in the "Northern Star" of February 27th, it is unnecessary to state more than a record of the fact that resolutions and a petition to Parliament, in accordance with the objects of this committee, were unanimously adopted; as was also an Address in reply to the "Address of the Democratic Poles to Europe."

The petition adopted at the above-named meeting was presented to the House of Commons, on Thursday, March 11th, by Mr T. S. Duncombe, the patriotic member for Finsbury.

A public meeting convened by the "Literary Association of the Friends of Poland" was holden under the presidency of the Marquis of Northampton, at the Freemasons' Tavern, on the 2nd of March. This meeting was remarkable for the attendance of a number of persons belonging to the aristocratic classes, and for the determined tone of several of the speakers, particularly Lord Beaumont, Admiral Codrington, and Commodore Napier.

On the 4th of March, Mr Hume brought forward the following motion in the House of Commons.

1. That this house, considering the faithful observance of the general act of Congress, or treaty of Vienna, of the 9th day of June, 1815, as the basis of the peace and welfare of Europe, views with alarm and indignation the incorporation of the free city of Cracow, and of its territory, into the empire of Austria, by virtue of a convention entered into at Vienna on the 6th day of November, 1846, by Russia, Prussia, and Austria, in manifest violation of the said treaty.

2. That it appears, by returns laid before Parliament, that there has already been paid from the British Treasury, towards the principal and for the interest of the debt called the Russo-Dutch Loan, between the years 1816 and 1846, both inclusive, the sum of 40,493,750 florins, equal to £3,374,479 sterling money; and that the liquidation of the principal and interest of the remaining part of the loan, as stipulated by the act 2nd and 3rd of William IV., cap. 81, will require further annual payments from the British Treasury until the year 1915, amounting to 47,006,250 florins, equal to £3,917,187 sterling money,—making then the aggregate payment £7,291,666; and the average, for each of the 100 years, of £72,916.

3. That the convention of the 16th of November, 1831, between his Majesty the King of Great Britain and Ireland and the Emperor of all the Russias, was made to explain the stipulations of the treaty between Great Britain, Russia, and the Netherlands, signed at London on the 19th day of May, 1815, and included in the treaty of Vienna; and by that convention it was agreed by Great Britain 'to secure to Russia the payment of a portion of her old Dutch debt in consideration of the general arrangements of the Congress of Vienna, to which she had given her adhesion; arrangements which remain in full force.'

4. That this house is, therefore, of opinion, that Russia having withdrawn that adhesion, and those arrangements being, through her act, no longer in force, the payments from this country on account of that debt should be henceforth suspended.

A three nights' discussion took place on the above resolutions, (March 4th, 11th, and 16th,) which were finally withdrawn. The extraordinary reasons advanced by several of the speakers against the adoption of the House of Commons will form the subject of comment in a future document.

Signed on behalf of the Committee,

Ernest Jones, *President.*

G. Julian Harney, *Secretary.*

New Truss.—We have been favoured with the sight of a new truss, the property of Messrs Poole and Co., which certainly far excels in comfort and promised durability every other description of truss previously in use. It fits so perfectly and is so constructed that in whatever position the wearer may place him or herself, there is always an equal pressure upon the part affected. By the help of a spring and hinge, this truss so adjusts itself as to cause not the slighest inconvenience to the wearer. In the construction of this truss copper is used instead of steel, hence the new truss—unlike the old—is not liable to corrode and break. These and other advantages render this truss cheap at any price. We believe that Messrs Butler and Co., St Paul's Churchyard, have been appointed wholesale agents. We should add that this improved truss is the invention of a working man, who deserves great credit for his admirable production.

"Fast Bind, Fast Find."—The Fast was kept at the Mansion-house in the most rigid manner. The fare did not differ from that of any other day.

ABERNETHY'S PILE OINTMENT.

What a painful and noxious disease is the Piles! and comparative, how few of the afflicted have been permanently cured by ordinary appeals to medical skill! This, no doubt, arises from the use of powerful aperients too frequently administered by the profession; indeed, strong internal medicine should always be avoided in all cases of this complaint. The proprietor of the above Ointment, after years of acute suffering, placed himself under the treatment of that eminent surgeon, Mr. Abernethy, was by him restored to perfect health, and has enjoyed it ever since without the slightest return of the disorder, over a period of fif een 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 bee under medical care, and some of them for a very considerable time. Abernethy's Pile Ointment was introduced to the public by the desire of many who had been perfectly 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 acknowledge the virtues of any medicine not prepared by themselves, do now freely and frankly admit that Abernethy's Pile Oint ent 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 Ointment 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.

Sold in covered Pots, at 4s. 6d. or the quantity of thre is. 6d. Pots in one for 11s., with full directions for use, by C King. (Agent to the Proprietor,) Napier-street, Hoxton, New Town, London, 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 "ABENETHY'S PILE OINTMENT." "The Public are requested to be on their guard against noxious compositions sold at low prices," and to observe that none can possibly be genuine, unless the name C. KING, is printed on the Government Stamp affixed to each pot, 4s. 6d., which is the lowest price the proprietor ea abled to sell it at, owing to the great expense of t e ingredients.

CORNS AND BUNIONS.

PAUL'S EVERY MAN'S FRIEND.

Patronised by the Royal Family, Nobility, Clergy, &c.

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

Testimonials have been received fr m upwards of one hund ed Physicians and Surgeons of the greatest eminence, as well as from many Officers of both Army and Navy, and nearly one thousand private letters from the gentry in town and country, speaking in high terms of this valuable remedy.

Prepared by John Fox, in boxes at 1s 1½d, or three small boxes 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 and 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 Man's Friend."

Abernethy's Pile Ointment, Paul's Corn Plaster, and Abernethy's Pile Powders, are sold by the following respectable Chemists and Dealers in Patent Medicines:

Barclay and Sons, Farringdon-street; Edwards, 67, St. Paul's Church-yard; Butler, 4, Cheapside; Newbery, St. Paul's; Sutton, Bow Church-yard; Johnson, 16, Greek-street, Soho, and 63, Cornhill; Sanger, 150, Oxford-street; Willoughby and Co, 61, Bishopsgate street Without; Owen, 52, Marchmond-street, Burton-crescent; Eade, 39, Goswell-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.

COUNTRY AGENTS:—Baines and Newsome; Mr. Buckton, Times Office; Heaton Smeeton, Hall, Reinhardt and Sons J. C. Browne, 42, Briggate, Thornton, 35, Boar Lane, Denton, Garland, Mann, Bean, Harvey Haigh, late Tarbottom Bolland and Kemplay, Land 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 Gell, Smith, Wakefield; Pybus Barnsley; Knowles, Thorne, Brooke and Spivey, Huddersfield, Hudson, Keighley Lofthouse, Reinhardt (late Carlton), Kirton, Alcock, Baynes Burrell, Bell, Burton, Healey, Melson, Freeman, Pickering, Garton, Williamson, Chapman, Hammond, Wallis, Walker, Broomhead, Noble, Forster, Hardman, Stephenson Weir, Ryder and Raker, Hull; Pipes, Keningham, Johnson, Earle, Cornwall, Robinson, Brigham, Beverley; Brookes Doncaster; Matthews, Creaser, Driffield; Cass, Goole; Milner, Pickering; Stevenson, Whitby; Bolton, Blanshard and Co., Hargrove, Fisher, Otley, Linney, York; Marston, Brigg; Hurst, Robson, Armitage, Ingolby, Longbottom Louth; Wainwright, Howden; Rayner, Smith Burlington; Hornsby, Wrangham, Jefferson, Malton, Rhodes, Snaith Champley, Bromhead, Ireland, Buckall, Scarborough; Smith, Fu by, Bridlington; Adams, Colton, Pullen, Selby Ombler, Market Weighton; Fleck, Marsh, Rotherham, Hattersley, Ball, Officer, Barton, Browne, Gainsborough Gledhill, Old Delph, Priestley, Fox, Pontefact; Dalby, Wetherby, Slater, Bedale Dixon, Northallerton, Ward, Richmond; Ward, Stokesley, Foggit and Thompson, Thirsk, Monkhouse Barnard Castle; Pease, Darlington; Jennett Stockton; and by all respectable chemists and medicine venders in every market town in England.

Wholesale Agents—Messrs. Bolton, Blanshard, and Co., druggists, Micklegate, York.

COUGHS, HOARSENESS, AND ALL ASTHMAT AND PULMONARY COMPLAINTS.

EFFECTUALLY CURED 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 Kingdom; 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 perfect 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. 1½d.; and Tins, 2s. 9d, 4s. 6d., and 10s. 6d. each; by THOMAS KEATING, Chemist, &c., No. 79, St. Paul's Churchyard, London. Sold retail; by all Druggists and Patent Medicine Venders in the Kingdom.

VALUABLE TESTIMONIAL.

The following Testimonial of a Cure of a Cough of twenty years standing, and recovery of strength will be read with much interest:—

SIR,—I beg to inform you that for the last twenty years I have suffered severely from a cough, and have 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 Lozenges my Cough entirely left me, and I have this day 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 respecting my cure.

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

Pencrais, July 16th, 1845.

To Mr. Keating, St. Paul's Church Yard, London.
Cheetham Hill near Manchester,
August 21st, 1845.

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

I am, Sir, your's truly,
SARAH FLETCHER.

To Mr. CROFT.

Saffron Walden,
July 11th, 1844.

I have used KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES there ast twenty years, and have always derived benefit from them. About twenty-two years ago I was exceedingly ill with a COUGH, and could get no relief from any medicine I tried; a gentleman recommended me to try these LOZENGES, which I did, and found *immediate relief*; and I think *two Boxes* effected a COMPLETE CURE. I had already had the advice of an eminent physician, and two surgeons, but nothing they ordered for me did me any good.

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.

SIR,—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 truly,
HENRY WOODERSON.

1, North Feltham Place, near Hounslow.
Feb. 12, 1845.

To MR. KEATING, St. Paul's.

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

I am, dear Sir, yours very respectfully,
JAMES ELLIS.

(Late Proprietor of the Chapter Coffee House, St. Paul's.)
9, Claremont Terrace, Pentonville,
Feb. 17, 1845.

To MR. KEATING.

London, 63. Cheapside.
Dec. 3, 1845.

DEAR SIR,—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 remedy, and have given me more ease than anything I have ever met with.

I am, dear Sir, yours truly,
(signed) WILLIAM WHITE.

To MR. T. KEATING, 79, St. Paul's Church Yard.
Medical Warehouse,—Halifax, Novo Scotia,
August 15, 1846.

To the Proprietor of Keatinng's Cough Lozenges,
79, St. Paul's Church Yard, London.

SIR,—In mentioning the receipt of your last letter with second consignment of Lozenges by the "Racer," 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 COLDS) of which the increasing demand is a sufficient evidence. We shall probably require for the winter a 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 engraven on the Government Stamp of each.

ON THE CONCEALED CAUSE OF CONSTITUTIONAL OR ACQUIRED DEBILITIES OF THE GENERATIVE SYSTEM.

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

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A Very Wonderful Cure of a Disordered Liver and Stomach.

Extract of a Letter from Mr Charles Wilson, 30, Princes Street, Glasgow, dated February 18th, 1847.

To Professor Holloway.

SIR,—Having taken your pills to remove a disease of the Stomach and Liver, under which I had long suffered, and having followed your printed instructions I have regained that health, which I had thought lost for ever. I had previously had recourse to several medical men, who are celebrated for their skill, but instead of curing my Complaint, it increased to a most alarming degree. Humanly speaking your pills have saved my life! Many tried to dissuade me from using them, and I doubt not but that hundreds are deterred from taking your most excellent medicine, in consequence of the impositions practised by many worthless wretches; but what a pity it is that the deceptions used by others, should be the means of preventing many unhappy persons, under disease, from regaining health, by the use of your pills. When I commenced the use of your pills I was in a most wretched condition, and to my great delight, in a few days afterwards, there was a considerable change for the better, and by continuing to use them for some weeks, I have been perfectly restored to health, to the surprise of all who have witnessed the state to which I had been reduced by the disordered state of the Liver and Stomach; would to God that every poor sufferer would avail himself of the same astonishing remedy.

(Signed) CHARLES WILSON.

*** The above gentleman has been a schoolmaster, but is now in a highly respectable House, as Commercial Clerk.

A Patient in a dying state, Cured of a Disorder in the Chest.

Extract of a Letter from Mr Robert Calvert, Chemist, Stokesly, dated January 29th, 1847.

To Professor Holloway.

SIR,—Mr Thompson, National Schoolmaster of this Town, desires me to send you the particulars respecting a son of his, who had been seriously ill for three years and a half, and who has derived the greatest benefits from the use of your medicines, after trying all ordinary resources without effect. The boy is eight years of age, of strumous or scrofulous constitution. He seems to have had a pleurisy, which ended in a large collection of matter in the chest, which eventually formed a passage through the wales of the chest, which ended in three fistulous sores, which continued to discharge large quantities of pus up to May, when he was induced to try your medicines; at this date he was in an apparent dying condition, and in the highest degree of Marasmus or Consumption. He had severe hectic fever, the urine depositing large quantities of sediment—constant distressing cough—no appetite—and the stomach rejecting nearly everything he took, both food and medicine, he began by taking five of your pills night and morning, which were gradually increased to ten, which in a short time had the effect of completely curing the cough, the stomach affections, and restoring the urine to its natural state. His strength and flesh are also restored, and his appetite keen and digestion good.

(Signed) ROBERT CALVERT.

THE Earl of Aldborough cured of a Liver and Stomach Complaint.

Extract of a letter from the Earl of Aldborough, dated Villa Messina, Leghorn, 21st February, 1845:—

To Professor Holloway.

SIR,—Various circumstances prevented the possibility of my thanking you before this time for your politeness in sending me your pills as you did. I now take this opportunity of sending you an order for the amount, and, at the same time, to add that your pills have effected a cure of a disorder in my liver and stomach, which all the most eminent of the faculty at h me, and all over the continent, had not been able to effect; nay! not even the waters of Carlsbad and Marienbad. I wish to have another box and a pot of the ointment, in case any of my family should ever require either.

Your most obliged and obedient servant,
(Signed) ALDBOROUGH.

This Wonderful Medicine can be recommended with the greatest confidence for any of the following diseases:—

Ague	Female Irregularities	Sore Throat
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Bilious Complaints	Fits	
Blotches on Skin	Gout	Secondary Symptoms
Bowel Complaints	Headache	
Colics	Indigestion	Tic Doloreux
Constipation of Bowels	Inflammation	Tumours
	Jaundice	Ulcers
Consumption	Liver Complaints	Venereal Affections
Debility	Lubago	
Dropsy	Piles	Worms, all kinds
Dysentery	Rheumatism	Weakness, from whatever cause
Erysipelas	Retention of Urine	
Fevers of all kinds	Stone and Gravel	&c., &c.

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N.B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each box.

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REES' COMPOUND ESSENCE OF CUBEBS.—The most speedy and effectual remedy ever discovered for the cure of discharges, gleets, strictures, weakness, whites, pains in the loins and kidneys, heat, irritation, and gravel, frequently removing every symptom of disease in four days, sometimes sooner. It contains in a concentrated state all the efficacious parts of the Cubeb combined with the salt of sarsaparilla and other choice alteratives, which make it invaluable for eradicating all impurities from the blood, preventing secondary symptoms, falling off of the hair, blotches, &c., and giving strength and energy to the whole system. It does not contain mercury in any form, and may be taken by the most delicate or weakly of either sex with perfect safety, as well as benefit to their general health. In all cases of debility it has been found of the greatest utility.

Sold by *JOHN WILLIAM STIRLING, at 86, High-street, Whitechapel, London*, in bottles at 4s. 6d., 10s. and 20s. each; and can be had of all the principal Medicine Dealers in the Kingdom. Ask for Rees' Essence, and be sure the name of J. W. Stirling, Whitechapel, London, is engraved on the Government Stamp outside the bottle.—J. W. Stirling will send it with directions, securely packed, to any part of the kingdom, upon receiving a remittance.

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An effectual remedy for Bilious, Liver and Stomach Complaints.

In boxes at 13½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d. each; and can be had of all respectable medicine venders in the kingdom. The genuine has the name on the stamp.

ST PANCRAS AND THE POOR-LAW COMMISSIONERS.—On Tuesday, pursuant to adjournment, a meeting of the directors and guardians of the poor of the parish of St Pancras, was held in the Board room of the workhouse, when the chair was taken by Mr Howorth, senior churchwarden, for the purpose of reconsidering a communication from the Poor-law Commissioners, dated the 16th instant, and which has already been published. The effect of the communication was the same as upon former occasions, viz., the requiring certain returns to be made, and, in fact, a direct interference with the management of the workhouse, against which the guardians have now, and hitherto, evinced their disregard. A very warm discussion ensued upon the subject between several members of the board, the unanimous feeling of which was to rebut, or contend against any proceedings that might be adopted by the Poor-law Commissioners; and, at the end of a lengthy conversation, the following resolution was proposed, put, and carried *nem. con.*—"That Mr M'Gahey, the vestry-clerk, be instructed to write to the Poor-law Commissioners, and simply acknowledge the receipt of their communication of the 16th inst."

DISCOVERY OF ANCIENT TOMBS.—The excavations for the Lyons railway have brought to light, not far from the gates of Melun, a number of tombs of the highest interest to the antiquary. At a depth of no more than two feet, eighteen stone sarcophagi have been discovered. The chaste and simple form, and the large dimensions of these sarcophagi give them a majestic and imposing appearance.

CURE OF A DISEASED ANCLE OF LONG STANDING BY HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—The wife of Mr Batchelor, a carpenter, residing for twenty years past at Hampstead, had been laid up for a considerable time with a diseased ancle, the pain was often almost maddening; by bad treatment humours settled in her head and other parts, causing incessant and distracting headaches, which had such an effect upon her health that there was every symptom of her constitution rapidly breaking up. She had recourse to numerous medical men without obtaining the least benefit, but, notwithstanding, Holloway's Ointment and Pills cured her, and made her as well as ever she was in her life.

CORNS.—There is nothing so distressingly painful as a Corn, and yet nothing which can be so easily remedied. We have ourselves given a trial to that excellent Corn Plaister, known as "Paul's Every Man's Friend," and are so convinced of its efficacy as to recommend it to the notice of all our readers. Paul's Every Man's Friend can be obtained of any respectable Chemist in town or country, in boxes at 1s. 1½d., or the quantity of three small boxes in one, for 2s. 9d.

NAPOLEON BONAPARTE.—His fate furnishes a remarkable instance of the instability of human greatness, and there is no doubt that his dislike to medicine remotely caused his early dissolution; for rather than take some simple remedy, he allowed disease to gain ascendancy over the constitution, and death was the result. Thus it is that persons cannot be more watchful of their state of health, and being always provided with a safe and efficient medicine, such as Frampton's Pill of Health, enjoy the two greatest blessings in this world, health and long life.

Law and Assize Intelligence.

ABOMINABLE OFFENCE.—At the Lewes Assizes, John Bowyer, 55, a person of gentlemanly appearance, who has for thirty years practised as a solicitor in the town of Petworth, was indicted as a principal in feloniously demanding money from Sir C. Burrell under a threat of accusing his son, Mr Percy Burrell of an abominable offence; and Daniel Steer, 29, was charged as an accessory in feloniously inciting the other prisoner to make the charge. It appears that Mr Percy Burrell, the eldest son of Sir C. Burrell, of Knepp Castle, a magistrate for the county, and highly connected, had been for several years residing upon the continent, and was staying at Paris at the time of the present transaction; and it seemed that the prisoner Steer, whose father had been in the service of Colonel Wyndham, and who was known to the Burrell family, was at Paris with his wife in December, 1844, and upon his meeting Mr Percy Burrell accidentally, he made himself known to him as a dependent of the Wyndham family, and asked him for some pecuniary assistance to enable him and his wife to return to England. It appeared that Mr Burrell gave him fifteen francs, and this was clearly proved to have been the whole extent of the transaction between Mr Burrell and the prisoner, although the subsequent proceedings showed pretty clearly that the journey of Steer to Paris, and his meeting with Mr Burrell were the commencing proceedings of a most atrocious conspiracy to extort money. In the beginning of January, 1845, the other prisoner, Bowyer, first made his appearance in the transaction, and meeting Mr Coppard, one of the solicitors of Colonel Wyndham, at the Petworth Quarter Sessions, he called him on one side, and he at once distinctly made the charge which formed the subject of the present indictment, and wished Mr Coppard to communicate with Sir C. Burrell or Col Wyndham in order that the matter might be hushed up, and that there should be no exposure. He, at the same time, said that Steer was the person who made the accusation, and that he must have a thousand pounds to hush it up, and he produced two letters, dated from Paris, and addressed to him by Steer, in which that prisoner detailed the circumstances of the revolting accusation, and said that Mr Burrell had promised to give him a thousand pounds on New Year's day, and if he did not do so he would come to England and expose him. Bowyer also produced a letter, which he represented to be in the handwriting of Mr Burrell, signed in the fictitious name of John Smith, dated from St. Martin's-lane, and promising to pay the money on new year's day. He at the same time suggested that Sir C. Burrell should give him (Bowyer) a thousand pounds, and that he should at once proceed to Paris and propose to Mr Burrell to lend him that sum to stop proceedings, and take his note of hand for the amount, which he said he would endorse to Sir Charles upon his return as security for the repayment of the money by his son. Upon the circumstance being communicated to Sir Charles he at once indignantly spurned all idea of compromising the charge, and declared that he would not give the tenth part of a farthing to defeat the ends of justice, and upon his being shown the letter signed John Smith, he immediately saw that it was not his son's writing, and from other circumstances it became pretty clear that a very deep laid scheme of extortion was in existence. It transpired that a short time before Steer went to Paris, he was seen to drive one day into the town of Petworth, in a gig with a servant in livery by his side. Such a proceeding on the part of a poor labouring man, naturally exciting some surprise, he made very free use of the name of Mr P. Burrell, and made insinuations which were, no doubt, intended to operate in furtherance of the scheme of extortion. Steer continued in Paris during the time of the negotiation between Bowyer and the solicitor of the Burrell family, and Bowyer continued to produce letters from him and his wife respecting the charge, and expressing their intention to come to England, accompanied by an Italian, whom they designated as B——. Steer's wife was represented as being perfectly aware of the nature of the pretended connection between her husband and Mr Burrell, and they asserted that the reasons why he would not give Steer the money he promised him on New Year's Day was, because he would not get, as they said, a "divorcement" from his wife, and send her to England, so that he might remain with Mr Burrell. All these proceedings, however, failed in their object through the firmness of Sir C. Burrell; but it should be stated, that upon a representation being made to Mr P. Burrell, of the charge that was made against him, he explained what the real character of the transaction was, stating that he was merely induced from a feeling of charity towards one of the family dependents in distress in a foreign country, to give Steer fifteen francs to help him home, and that the charge was a most base and unfounded one. Finding that all attempts at extorting money had entirely failed, Steer came to England, and having committed some offence, he was sent to gaol, and if any doubt could have possibly remained as to the falseness of the charge made by him against Mr Burrell, it was entirely removed by his making a voluntary admission to the chaplain that the transaction was exactly as represented by that gentleman, and that the charge was entirely false; and he at the same time asserted that Bowyer had been the original concoctor of the scheme of extortion, and that he was merely his instrument in carrying it out. These facts were proved in evidence, and Mr P. Burrell, upon his being examined, repeated upon his oath the statement made in his letter, as to what took place between him and the prisoner Steer, and declared that, after giving him the fifteen francs to help him home, he heard no more of him until he received an intimation of the charge that had been preferred against him. The Lord Chief Justice then went carefully through the material points of the evidence, and the jury almost immediately returned a verdict of guilty against both prisoners. His lordship ordered them to be called up for judgment, and in passing sentence he expressed his entire concurrence in the verdict that had been delivered, and adjudged them both to be transported beyond the seas for the term of their natural lives. The prisoner Bowyer, who appeared quite astounded at the sentence, was then, with his companion in crime, removed from the bar.

POISONING.—SENTENCE OF DEATH.—At Bury St. Edmunds, Catherine Foster, 18, was arraigned, charging her with the wilful murder of her husband, John Foster, by administering to him arsenic, at Acton, on the 18th of November last. The deceased, who was an agricultural labourer, was a native of Acton, a small village near Sudbury, where also lived the prisoner, for whom, though of no prepossessing appearance, he early in life conceived a warm affection. They went to school together in early youth, and worked together till she went to service, at the age of sixteen, when his boyish penchant ripened into manly love. During her absence he frequently visited her, and matters progressed between them in this way till the autumn of last year, when the prisoner, being about to pay a visit to her aunt at Pakenham, a village on the other side of Bury, and twenty miles from Acton, the lover became most desirous that the marriage should take place, possibly because, like all lovers, he fancied that every man would fall in love with the lady of his affections, and he might lose his prize. Be that as it may, according to Mrs Morley's testimony he earnestly urged the propriety of his being at once married, and agreed that he would allow his bride to pay her promised visit to her aunt as soon as she pleased after the ceremony—all he wanted was to be married at once; and being backed in his suit by the prisoner, the ceremony took place at Acton church on the 28th of October, after which the young couple took their abode in the house of Mrs Morley, with whom was then living, besides her daughter, a son, Thomas, aged three years. John Foster, having thus gained the long-cherished object of his heart, was as happy in the possession of his youthful wife as man could well be. On the third morning they parted according to his promise. He handed her into the carrier's cart, and bidding adieu to her, asked if "she thought she would stay all a month?" To which she replied, "No, John, I'll be back before." At the lapse of ten days she returned to her home, and her husband's cup of happiness seemed filled to overflowing. He was happy as the day was long; worked with zeal, alacrity, and joyousness in the daily discharge of his "lot in life." He was then, as he had ever been, according to one of the witnesses, "as strong and blooming a young man as ever you seed," though he had about a fortnight before met with an accident while loading a waggon of hay, but that had only produced a slight headache, a thing which his friend assured him would soon pass off—as he "often had it on Monday, after a day's rest." This remark was fully verified. The deceased soon resumed his wonted cheerfulness and strength, and on the 17th of November returned from work to his evening meal with his friend, singing all the way to that house whence he never departed alive. On his arrival he partook of supper with his wife and her little brother, their homely meal consisting of dumplings, potatoes, and tea. The man had no sooner partaken of his dumpling than he was taken violently sick at the stomach, and obliged to go into the yard. Soon after this his mother-in-law, who had been out all day washing, came home and found him retching violently in a basin, the contents of which she threw into a neighbouring ditch, near to which some fowls were in the habit of picking up their scanty subsistence. During the whole of the night the poor man remained in great pain; at four o'clock he tried to get up, but fell down from great weakness, and on the following morning his wife went to Melford for a doctor, whom she told her husband had got a "bowel complaint," and asked to come and see him that day. Deeming from her account that his patient was suffering from English cholera, then very prevalent, the surgeon prescribed accordingly, and the prisoner took away the medicine, some of which she gave to her husband. On her return she found him worse than when she left him, and he finally died in her arms at four o'clock, and soon after which hour his mother and the surgeon arrived. On the same day the fowls all died, and a *post mortem* examination of the body of the deceased was made by Mr Jones, of Melford. At that time no suspicion was engendered, and that gentleman gave it as his opinion that the deceased came to his death from English cholera; but suspicion being afterwards excited by the death of the fowls in a sudden and mysterious way, a further and more searching inquiry was deemed necessary by the coroner, and the contents of the stomach of the deceased were taken to Bury, where they were subjected to analysis by Mr Image and Mr Newham, who unhesitatingly pronounced the presence of arsenic in great quantities, not only in the stomach and its contents, but also in the crop of the fowls, and a pudding bag, in which the prisoner had boiled the dumpling, of which the deceased had eaten on the night before his death. Under these circumstances recourse was had to the family for further information, and it was ascertained that the prisoner had spent the day with the mother of her husband "very comfortably," from twelve to four, when she stated that she "must go home, for it was dumpling night." Her brother was also called before the coroner, when he stated that his sister had made one dumpling for supper, of which they all partook. Afterwards, however, he varied his statement, and then, as was stated to-day, deposed to having seen his sister make two dumplings on the night in question, into one of which she had put some powder out of a paper, after which she burned the paper, and put that dumpling into a pudding cloth. He is also represented to have stated that he and his sister supped off a different dumpling of which the deceased ate. In addition to this it was shown that after the unfortunate occurrence the prisoner had stated that "she wished she had gone to Bury before she had married, for then she would not have been married at all, and would have got a good place." This she stated on the day after her return from Bury, and also on that after her husband's death, when she had gone into a neighbour's house in tears and asked for leave to stay there "while the doctors opened John," which she could not bear to witness. These facts were for the most part proved to-day, but the boy, when examined, though he stated that he had seen his sister make the two dumplings, and boil one for the deceased in a bag, denied that he had seen her put anything into it from her pocket, or burn any paper, and persisted in saying that both his sister and himself, who had not exhibited any symptoms of illness, had partaken of the same dumpling with the deceased. On this subject Mr Image and Mr Newham both deposed that if the deceased had taken the poison in that dumpling, it was impossible that any one else could have tasted it without experiencing great illness and danger to life from it. At the close of the case for the prosecution, which occupied the entire day, the jury retired for about 20 minutes, and after that time returned a verdict of guilty. The learned judge then, in a most impressive and feeling manner, passed the awful sentence of death. The prisoner, who is a good-looking country girl, was then removed, apparently unconcerned.

COMMISSION OF LUNACY.—On Monday a commission *de lunatico inquirendo* was opened at the Coach and Horses adjoining Sion House, at Isleworth, before Mr Commissioner Winslow and fifteen special jurors, to inquire into the state of mind of the Rev. B. Lewes, rector of Kilrhedin, Carmarthenshire, now at Dr Costello's, Wyke House, near Brentford. The unfortunate object of the inquiry is 62 years of age. He is a bachelor, and possessed of a rectory worth about £500 a-year, and of freehold property worth about £500 a-year more. About 14 years since he was affected with a mental attack, from which he recovered, when he told Capt. Davis, who had taken out the commission, that should he again be affected he wished him to take charge of his property. In March, 1846, he fell from his horse, and was dragged some distance in the stirrup, which so shook his nerves, that on the 31st of March he was attacked while performing the burial service at his own church so as to be unable to go on with it, and from that time he had laboured under delusions, showing that he was not able to take care of himself or property. Captain David Davis, magistrate of Carmarthenshire, described the nature of the reverend gentleman's property—his first and recent attack of insanity. After he fell from his horse he dressed and came down stairs, seizing his gun, with which he attempted to shoot himself. After that delusions of poverty came on; he turned away his workmen under the impression that he could not afford to pay them. He refused to have his hay or corn cut, saying he could not afford to pay, and it was necessary to get it done by the tenants. He further imagined that he was dirty in his person, for which there was no foundation. The present proceedings were rendered necessary by Mr Evans, a brother-in-law, having taken forcible possession of part of the freehold property. The rev. gentleman imagined every person he saw was a sheriff's officer, who, he feared, wished to take him for debt; and also that he expected to go to Newgate, or die in a workhouse. W. Williams, Esq., M.P. for Coventry, gave similar testimony, which was confirmed by the evidence of Dr. Costello, the proprietor of Wyke House, Dr Conolly, and Sir A. Morrison. The rev. gentleman was then introduced to the Court. He stated that he knew the object of the inquiry—he knew that he was not capable of taking care of himself or his property. He was in debt and difficulties; if he had £20,000 he could not pay his debts. He was very comfortable at Dr Costello's—it was such a beautiful place. The unfortunate gentleman in other respects bore out the foregoing testimony, and the jury, without hesitation, returned a verdict, dating the unsoundness of mind from 31st March, 1846.

CHARGE OF WILFUL MURDER.—W. Peck and W. Goodwill were indicted at Beaumaris, for the wilful murder of a boy, named Martin, by cruelly beating and otherwise maltreating him on board the brig Athelstone, of which ship Peck was captain, and Goodwill first mate. The crime was alleged to have been committed on the 4th of January last, whilst the vessel was on her voyage from Quebec to Swansea. The brig left Quebec in November last, bound for Swansea, and on the day named in the indictment was in the English Channel; a gale of wind had been raging, but having partially subsided, all hands were ordered on deck to make sail. In a short time it was found that the deceased had not come on deck with the mate's watch, to which he belonged; the mate went below for the purpose of sending him up, when he found the boy in the act of dressing. He took a small line or piece of yarn, and beat the boy with it, and then stripping off his clothes except his under and flannel shirts, hauled him on deck through the scuttle-holes; the mate went over to the lee side, and held the boy in the water, which broke heavily over the vessel, for about ten minutes; on being released, the deceased went below for the purpose of putting on his clothes; in about a quarter of an hour, the captain passed down to the forecastle, and was followed in a few minutes by the mate; shrieks and cries were heard by the crew on deck, as from a person in great agony, and the second mate was an eyewitness of the beating inflicted by the captain. The two officers were down for about a quarter of an hour, at the end of which time the lad was again forced on deck through the skuttle hole. At this time there was blood on his face. He was dragged aft, the captain beating him along with a piece of rope near an inch thick, knotted at the end. During the whole of this time the boy had nothing on but the two shirts. The captain beat him for four or five minutes when on deck, and then ordered him to ascend the rigging to loose the mainsail. He afterwards ordered the second mate to go aloft, and thrash the boy to his duty, as he was sheltering from the inclemency of the weather, on the leeside of the mast. The mate, however, did not strike the boy, but hit the ropes instead. On descending the lad was again beaten by the captain with the maintopsail halyards, ropes three inches in circumference. The captain then took up a boathook, and struck Martin on the small of the back with it, using all his power and might; this was repeated five or six times, and the boy appeared as if dying; it was between five and six o'clock on an intensely cold winter morning, with a heavy sea running. The boy was next observed lying on the chain-cable, amidships, with no clothing on him; he was stretched on the cold iron, with his legs and feet uncovered, and appeared insensible. Soon after, he was carried down to his hammock by the mate and one of the crew, and, in a short time after, he expired. The body was covered with marks all over black and blue, as though it had been terribly beaten; on the following day it was consigned to the deep, the funeral service being performed by the captain. It appeared that the unfortunate boy was rather sickly, of tender constitution, and was troubled with a flux. He, however, was capable, when he chose, of taking his share in the working of the vessel. The first port the vessel arrived at was Holyhead, where she was discharged and the crew paid off, when one of the men laid the information. The above evidence was sworn to by five of the crew, who generally agreed as to the severity of the beatings, the uncovered state in which the boy was, and the blows with the boot-hook, which was 13 or 14 feet long. The jury acquitted Goodwill, and found Peck guilty of manslaughter, with a recommendation to mercy. He was sentenced to two years' hard labour.

THE ST MABYN MURDER.—At the Bodmin Assizes, Mary Treverton, 30, was indicted for the wilful murder of Samuel Hockin, at the parish of St. Mabyn, on the 10th of October. The deceased was a cooper at the village of St Mabyn. He was a married man, and had before and since his marriage carried on an illicit intercourse with the prisoner, who lived in the same neighbourhood. They had quarrelled on various occasions previous to the fatal deed. John Clements, a labourer, stated that on Saturday, the 10th of October, he was passing along Denham-bridge-lane, about a quarter before six o'clock in the morning, when he found the deceased lying upon his face. There is a house on the spot where the body was found, and the head was close to that house. The back of his head was severely cut, and there was a quantity of blood upon it. The wall was covered with brains. His coat pocket was pulled down and torn. The coat was also torn up the back. He was not quite dead, but insensible. He found a stone, about five feet six inches from the body, and there was blood upon it. He afterwards saw it in the possession of the constable. On the Sunday before deceased's marriage, witness visited deceased, who was then living with the prisoner. He saw Hockin standing with his head bleeding, and a few minutes afterwards, the prisoner came in. The witness went on to state that on that occasion a quarrel took place between the prisoner and deceased, and the former threatened to knock his brains out. Ann Hockin, the widow of Samuel Hockin, said he was fifty years of age at the time of his death. The prisoner had been living with him before witness was married to him. After the marriage the deceased still continued to visit the prisoner, and he was on four occasions absent from witness all night. Three weeks subsequent to the marriage, Mary Treverton and he went away from the village and were absent about three weeks. Ever since the period of his return the deceased continued to live with witness—but she had often seen him at the prisoner's house. Deceased was at home on the evening of Friday, the 9th of October, and he went out at seven o'clock. She went to bed at twelve o'clock, and had never seen him alive from that time. She did not know whether he had any money about him on the night in question. He never gave her any money. Cross-examined—He was continually visiting Mary Treverton down to the time of his death. Witness had a child by the deceased. It was seventeen months old. He was quite sober when he left the house on the night of the 9th Oct., but he had been drinking a little that day.

Mary Dart said she sat up the whole of the night in a kitchen which looked into the road. In the course of the night, between one and two o'clock, she observed a light in the kitchen window at Treverton's house. It was a moonlight night, and between two and three o'clock she observed a man pass her window twice. He was dressed in a light fustian coat and trowsers. She thought it was Samuel Hockin. Between five and six that morning she left her home and went into Treverton's passage. The door was not fastened, but Treverton's door was locked or bolted. A few minutes afterwards the prisoner came down and opened the door, she had on a day cap, and her clothes appeared "crammed." Witness asked her if she had been to bed, and she said "Yes." They then heard voices outside, and the prisoner looked out of window. Several people then came to the door and said, "He is dead." Witness's little girl came in afterwards and stated that Samuel Hockin was found dead. The prisoner replied, "Who could be so cruel?" Witness asked her why she did not go out? and she said she could not on any account whatever. Witness said she thought she saw S. Hockin pass by her window on the preceding night, and the prisoner made no answer. At that time G. Stephens came in and said, "In a few minutes your house will be searched." Whereupon the prisoner went up stairs and did not come down again until the constable arrived. West, the constable, said something to the prisoner's mother, who thereupon called her daughter down. She had no shoes on, and she took a pair of slippers from under the stairs and put them on. The constable told her she must go with him, and she said "What do you mean by that?" The constable West produced the shoes, and some hair cut from deceased's head after his death, also the stone, which still presented marks of blood. Mr Slade addressed the jury for the prisoner, and after commenting upon the whole of the case, contended most emphatically that the evidence was not sufficient to warrant them in finding a verdict of guilty. Mr Justice Cresswell having summed up the jury deliberated for a few minutes, and returned a verdict of Not Guilty. The prisoner clapped her hands for joy, and was immediately conducted out of court. The excitement caused by this trial was very great. It was remarkable that the majority of the spectators were females, and Mr Justice Cresswell observed, that there were many women whose curiosity led them into scenes from which the better feelings of human nature ought to exclude them. The ladies present appeared fully to understand this rebuke from the learned judge.

Public Meetings.

WESTMINSTER DEBATING SOCIETY.—The members of the Westminster Debating Society held their usual weekly meeting on Saturday evening, when Mr Fitch was elected chairman, and opened the business of the meeting by announcing the subject for discussion, viz.: "The Best Means of Appropriating the Land to the Benefit of the Working Classes." Mr Bowler, in a masterly speech, contended that the land ought to be in the hands of the government, to be leased out to the people in allotments to such an extent as would ensure each man, by the exertions of his physical powers in its cultivation, an honest and competent livelihood. Mr B. next quoted from several authors, showing the great amount of evil the people were suffering under, and attributed the greatest portion of that evil to the land being in the possession of the few, instead of, as it ought to be, in the hands of the many. The land was man's natural inheritance—his birthright, and never would he be able to exercise his faculties, moral, physical, or intellectual, with that benefit and satisfaction to himself and to his fellow-man, until that which was first given to him by his Creator was restored, and he became once more the consumer of what his labour produced. (Cheers.) Mr Cathie replied, and said he could not understand what Mr Bowler meant when he asserted that they had a "right" to the land. No man had any more particular "right" than another to the possession of the soil; but he argued that present circumstance demanded that those who held it now should continue to do so. Place the English working classes upon the land—make them an agricultural people, and what would become of them? What condition were the people of Ireland in now? He need not ask that twice, for he was sure there was not one present but knew what was the position of the Irishman, and who felt for his sufferings with that fellow-feeling which is alone proverbial among the poorer classes of any country. He maintained that just what was the condition of Ireland at the present time would be that of England, were she reversed into an agricultural country, in a few years time; for to no other cause could he attribute the ignorance and distress existing in Ireland than to her pastoral and agricultural character. (Cheers.) Mr Donelly replied to Mr Cathie in a brief speech; after which Mr Trumble spoke on the same side, denouncing in severe terms Mr Cathie's short-sighted notions, and defended Irishmen and Ireland from what he considered feul aspersions. He did not consider that the Irish people were ignorant, nor could he for a moment attribute their present downfal to the absurd cause Mr C. had done. He contended that it was the effects of bad government and foolish legislators—men who studied not the real wants of the people. He would say give every one his piece of land and his vote, and then, and not till then, would each and every one enjoy the blessings intended for him at his birth. (Cheers.) Mr Walford next spoke, and contended, on the authority of Thomas Paine and others, that every man had a natural right to an equal portion of the soil; that no man could claim the land as his property by what was termed "right divine;" and that man would never be in his natural state until he was placed on what God intended he should be—the land. (Cheers.) Mr Irvine succeeded, and made an excellent speech, in which he was warmly applauded. Mr Stevens next rose on the side of Mr Cathie. Mr Bowler having rose to reply, was met with a proposition of adjournment, which, however, was negatived, and the chairman dissolved the meeting, by announcing the subject for next Saturday evening's discussion, viz.—"The Divine Philosophy of Pleasure:" to be opened by Mr Trumble.

ANTI-SLAVERY SOIREE.—On Tuesday evening, a farewell soiree, given as a mark of respect and esteem to Mr Frederick Douglas, the champion of the cause of slavery abolition, previous to his departure to America, was held at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, and was very numerously attended, 700 ladies and gentlemen being present, amongst whom, we observed the Revs Dr Cumming, Price and Cox W. Howitt, Esq., W. H. Ashurst, Esq., Dr Oxley, Dr Estlin, Deputy Stevens, Joseph Griffiths, Esq., Rungo Bapogee, Vakeel of the Rajah of Sattara, M. Hare, Esq., D. W. Wire, Esq., and many others of note and talent. The guests arrived at half-past six o'clock, and were entertained by vocal music until eight o'clock, when George Thompson, Esq., took the chair, and proceeded to address the meeting.

The following sentiments were proposed and seconded by several gentlemen, who spoke at length in their favour, and when put to the meeting were carried by acclamation:—

"This assembly hereby expresses its deep abhorrence of the system of slavery which dooms to compulsory, unmitigated, and uncompensated toil, attended with unutterable cruelties, a large portion of the human family, and would especially mark its disapprobation of the American people proclaiming equal and inalienable heirship to liberty as the birthright of every human being, and denying the enjoyment thereof to one-sixth part of its population for a period of seventy years now past, and would further deprecate the conduct of those bodies of professing Christians who, by their connection with the system, and apology for it, are at once strengthening and perpetuating it.

This assembly hereby most earnestly appeals to the supreme Legislature of the United States to exercise its prerogative by abolishing slavery in the district of Columbia, and the traffic between the states, and to the various legislatures in the south to emancipate the bondmen in their respective territories, as a means of securing honour and renown to the white population, and elevation and happiness to the slave.

This assembly hereby tenders to Mr F. Douglas their heartfelt congratulations on his attainment of the blessings of freedom; and having witnessed with delight his magnanimous and undaunted course in pourtraying so touchingly the wrongs and sufferings, and advocating so irresistibly the inalienable rights of 3,000,000 of his fellow-beings, who are held in chains and slavery in the United States, hereby expresses its unfeigned hope that the great Parent of good may spare his invaluable life, to labour on their behalf, until the trump of jubilee shall sound from the Atlantic to the Rocky Mountains, and from Canada to the Gulf of Mexico."

Poetry.

FRANCE IN '93

A LESSON FROM FOREIGN HISTORY.

(FROM "THE NATION.")

Hark! the onward heavy tread—
Hark! the voices rude—
'Tis the famished cry for Bread
From a 'wildered multitude.
They come! They come!
Point the cannon—roll the drum;
Thousands wail and weep with hunger—
Faster let your soldiers number.
Sword, and gun, and bayonet
A famished people's cry have met.

Hark! the onward heavy tread—
Hark! the voices rude—
'Tis the famished cry for Bread
From an *armed* multitude.
They come! They come!
Not with meek submission's hum.
Bloody trophy they have won,
Ghastly glares it in the Sun—
Gory head on lifted pike.
Ha! they weep not now, but *strike*.

Ye, the deaf ones to their cries—
Ye, who scorn'd their agonies—
'Tis no longer prayers for Bread
Shriek in your ears the famished—
But wildly, fiercely, peal on peal
Resoundeth—*Down with the Bastile!*
Can ye tame a people now?
Try them—flatter, promise, vow,
Swear their wrongs shall be redressed—
But patience—time will do the rest;
Swear they shall one day be feed—
Hark! the People—*Dead for Dead*.

Calculating statesmen quail—
Proud aristocrat grows pale!
Savage sounds that deathly song;
Hark!—*A bas les Tyrans!*
Blindly now they wreak revenge—
How rudely do a mob avenge!
What coronetted Prince or Peer
Will not the baseborn slavelings fear?
Sooth, their cry is somewhat stern:
Aristocrats, a la Lanterne!
Ghastly fruit their lances bear—
Noble heads, with streaming hair;
No reverence for rank or law:
A wilder shout—*A bas le Roi!*

Now, the bloody work is done—
On they stride o'er prostrate throne;
Royal blood of King and Queen
Streameth from the guillotine;
Wildly on the people goeth,
Reaping what the noble soweth—
Little dreamed he, prince or peer,
Of who should be his heritor.
Hunger now, at last, is sated
In halls where once it wailed and waited—
Wild Justice fiercely rives the laws
Which failed to right a people's cause.
On that Human Ocean floweth,
Whither stops it no one knoweth—
Surge the wild waves in their strength
Against all chartered rights at length—
Throne, and King, and Noble fall;
But the People—they hold Carnival!

SPERANZA.

AN EASTER OFFERING.

Britannia's the land where fell Slavery's chain
Had bound fast its victims in hunger and pain;
Where no eye would pity, when no hand would save,
Then came forth to break it O'Connor the Brave.

Though tyrants around him their hellish darts hurl'd,
The banner of Freedom he boldly unfurl'd;
"The despot's stronghold, where entomb'd is the slave,
I'll crush!" shouts the champion, O'Connor the Brave.

A band of brave fellows, whose hearts caught the sound,
Arose from their slumbers and rallied around,
Resolved, in defiance of fool and of knave,
For freedom to fight, with O'Connor the Brave.

The tyrants all tremble to hear the dread cry,
And prison and scaffold are rearing on high,
From prison and scaffold our brethren we'll save,
And stand for our rights with O'Connor the Brave.

Oppressors, though pale 'neath yon hostile array,
The widows and orphans are wasting away,
Though strong is the tyrant, and poor is the slave,
He shall yet be made free through O'Connor the Brave

The oppress'd and carewon have long groan'd 'neath your sway,
But the Land and the Charter shall sweep you away,
Nor longer as favours our birthright we'll crave,
While life warms the breast of O'Connor the brave.

Then ye whose hearts burn with the patriot's true fire,
Sing songs of loud praises on Liberty's lyre,
On high the green banner triumphantly wave,
And shout three times three for O'Connor the Brave.

ALEXANDER HUISH.

Reviews.

THE MAGAZINES.

The Labourer. No. IV., FOR APRIL. Edited by FEARGUS O'CONNOR, ESQ., and ERNEST JONES, Esq., Barristers-at-law. London: *Northern Star* office.

Pursuant to previous announcements, the *Labourer* for this month consists of "A Treatise on the Small Proprietory System and the National Land and Labour Bank."

This Treatise is written for the purpose of "showing the mode by which every working man may become possessed of a comfortable cottage, with a sufficient quantity of land to occupy him in producing all the necessaries of life for himself and family." We must bear our testimony to the able and convincing manner in which the subject has been handled and the truth demonstrated, and, in giving such an analysis of this elaborate but lucid treatise as our restricted space will allow, we feel we shall be better consulting the interests of our readers by illustrating our assertion through the medium of quotation, than through critical argument, inasmuch as it is the great privilege of Truth to be able to speak for herself. Mr O'Connor thus introduces the subject under consideration:—

I imposed no easy task upon myself in undertaking to recal a large population from old customs and habits, and long-cherished prejudices, to a new state of life. The allurements by which a thoughtless, innocent, ignorant, and unsuspicious class of husbandmen, were induced to abandon rural occupations for an artificial livelihood, but convinces me of the utter selfishness of the rich and speculating, and of the friendless and unprotected state of the poor, who are ever made the authors of their own ruin by artful and cold-blooded men, and who, sooner or later, are sure to repent the criminal indifference they manifest in all matters connected with their well-being as a class, provided the promised change holds out prospects of immediate improvement; then, in such case, individuals abandon the substance to grasp at the shadow; they forget their duty to society, of which each is a part, and the rulers of society take advantage of their indifference to perpetuate the results of their own folly.

But the duty of a public instructor is far different:—

Before I proceed (continues the author) to a simple illustration of my subject under its several heads, I may be permitted to observe, that I ever have and ever shall entertain, the most unmixed contempt for the mere politician, who is, in general, an upholder and denouncer of abuses; a fomentor of feuds, that he may thrive upon dissension; a propagator of prejudices, that he may make profit of men's fears and credulity; an assailer of wrong, until corruption converts him into a soother of misery; a mere trafficker in human susceptibility, capable of being moulded into any shape best suiting the requirements of the political mechanic—a thing bought and sold, like stock upon 'Change, and alike transferable.

The author then proceeds to a consideration of *The difference between a small Proprietary Class and a class of Small Farmers*—I am opposed to a class of small farmers, holding capricious tenures under landlords, because they are the most defenceless in point of means of defence, and the most exposed to tyranny and cupidity from the amount of labour expended, and consequent improvement, and to which the landlord supposes himself to have the best claim. For instance, there would be no more hazardous property than the right of fifty tenants, holding four acres each, under a landlord upon a short lease, or at will, because the rapidly improving state of land with so much labour expended upon it, added to the partiality of the tenant for the spot where he had worked, and which he had improved, would confer an influence upon the landlord which no man should possess over another's industry and feelings. Such may be termed the

SMALL FARM SYSTEM;

whilst the small proprietory system, which means the fee or ownership being vested in the occupant, upon the reasonable condition that he shall pay a stimulated rent-charge according to the value of the holding when he gets possession of it, places the labourer beyond the reach of cupidity and oppression.

We are thence led to consider the position of man as an individual and as a member of society, both in reference to his own advantage and to the general good, which, under a salutary system, must ever be almost synonymous terms. We are told how it is the interest of the idle to restrain the productive powers of the industrious, when that industry would tend to the emancipation of the latter,—and how such emancipation can but be founded on the cultivation of the soil and the home trade, in contradistinction to an artificial market and foreign competition—the fruitful parent of misery for the working population.

But, as the author happily observes, the benefits derivable from the small proprietory system will not be limited to the land-occupants alone, they will be extended to society at large, and, as an illustration, a comparison is instituted between—

The benefits conferred upon society at large by ten farmers and their labourers, and those that would be conferred by a population of three-acre occupants, cultivating the same amount of land, 3,00 acres.

In the one case we have ten farmers holding 300 acres each, and employing on an over-rated average, fifteen men each through the year, and scarcely ever employing a tradesman, with the exception of wheelwright, blacksmith, and harness-maker, and those only at particular seasons, and to no great extent. They are ten customers to the shopkeepers in the town or village for manufactured goods of all sorts, and their custom, and that of their labourers, constitutes a portion of our home-trade in every department. I allow them to employ fifteen labourers each, every day throughout the year, and each labourer's family to consist of five, which allots seventy-five persons to each farm, or 750 to the ten, added to their small trade requirements. Upon the other hand, the 3,000 acres, subdivided into farms of three acres each, more than any man in the world can cultivate, not only supports in comfort, but enriches, 1,000 families, or 5,000 human beings. Here, then, are 3,000 acres of land—under a bad and deteriorating system, giving bad and ill-requited remuneration to 150 labourers and their families—and under a self-protecting and self-remunerating system, giving employment, and comfort and riches to 1,000 labourers and their families. The expenditure of the ten farmers and their families in the manufacturing and commercial market is much greater than that of all their labourers, but what is that when compared to the expenditure of 1,000 men and their families, who would have a pride in living well? Whether would 5,000 well-paid, self-remunerated husbandmen, women, and children—or 750 slaves, paid at the rate of seven, eight, nine, and twelve shillings a week—be the best customers in the markets of Manchester, Birmingham, Sheffield, Northampton, and other hives of industry, where the bees are now starving, whilst the drones are living upon the honey they have made? Whether would 1,000 women going to market with ready money, and a good week's store—or 150 minus of stores going for a bit on credit—be the best customers to the shopkeepers of the neighbourhood? Whose houses would have most and best furniture, and which would give most employment to carpenters, masons, blacksmiths, tailors, shoemakers, hatters, hosiers, and, in short, to every department of labour? Which would produce most? Which would have most to supply the wants of society after good consumption? Which would add most value to the soil? Which would be the best customers to schoolmasters, dancing-masters, and booksellers? which would be the most likely to require a heavy poor-rate from the farmers? And which would be the most likely to protect us against the horrors of famine and want? And which would cost the state least in police-tax and legal expenses, and all the jobbing by which vicious men are enabled to uphold a vicious system? And which would most tend to weed the surplus labour market of the idle competitive reserve, upon which capitalists fall back as a means of reducing wages—a right which they claim by prescription, and one which the most honourable Minister dares not invade or weaken?

We feel confident that plain truths like these must tend to remove class prejudice, which has raised its voice against every plan for Labour's redemption. The principle on which the plan under our consideration is founded, is that of co-operation, and its distinctive result is "free labour" in contradistinction to "slave labour," and the prosperity ensuing respectively to the individual employed, and radiating thence on society at large. Indeed, this is admirably elucidated by the following words:—

A man's time occupied for himself, which affords him the profit that the master or farmer makes of his labour, together with the wages he receives for it, is more beneficial than the mere wages, leaving the profit to master, employer, or farmer, to be deducted. Now, if you reject, or do not understand, any portion of this, my treatise upon so novel a subject, bear the one plain fact that I have written well in mind,—that the man who works for himself on the land has the farmer's profit and the labourer's profit; whilst he works for hire, must work for what is offered, or starve.

The security of the plan in all its phases, and the objections which have been urged against it are treated of in succession, but we can only refer the reader to the treatise itself, since we should be doing injustice alike to the author and to the principles he advocates, if we were to give but cursory extracts from this part of the work. From the minute details relative to the operation of the plan, we are next led to consider its vast importance as "the great social and political lever by which the working classes are to be raised from their present slavish state,"—that, without it, every reform must prove abortive:—

Because the land alone produces the poor man's medium of exchange for all other commodities, and because a sufficiency of land for man to apply his own labour to, is the only raw material which he can cultivate for his own benefit. The monopoly of land has conferred a dangerous political power, which the necessities of our increasing population could no longer bear, and those who contended for its destruction vainly hoped to monopolise power for themselves, for even a worse and more dangerous purpose—for the purpose of constituting England the great slave-labour mart of the world. Let me ask you, working men, if you have ever thought of the motives by which free trade speculators in human misery were actuated, in employing slaves to write against a plan which promises the poor the very results for which, in their humanity, they profess to contend—namely high wages, cheap bread, bread grown by yourselves, and plenty to do for yourselves? Ay, there's the rub; the plenty to do was for them, and not for you. As I always told you, their principle was deficient in the most important element of free trade—reciprocity. I told you that their object was, to have the power of buying your labour in the cheapest market, by the standard of your necessities, and selling you your bread upon the principle of speculation, in the dearest market.

The next great feature under consideration is "The National Land and Labour Bank,"—the reasons for the establishment of which, in connection with the Land plan, are, in Mr O'Connor's words:—

Firstly, to enable me to carry on operations more speedily; and, secondly, to afford the occupants an opportunity of purchasing the fee of their several allotments, which would be doubtful in case of mortgage, and all but impossible in case of sale. Suppose an estate to be completed, and the occupants located, the slow process of applying their rents to the purchase of more land, would have been a very tedious and dilatory one: upon the other hand, mortgaging would be expensive, and would, sooner or later, place our property and our children at the mercy of some heartless and griping attorney, who, by hook or by crook, being possessed of the title-deeds, would fret and annoy the occupants to such an extent as would prevent them from expending the same amount of labour and skill as if they were secure in their holdings—and, again, we should not be able to mortgage for the full value, which would deprive us of at least one-fourth of the capital expended upon each estate; and, most important of all, the attorney of the mortgagee would keep people, whom I mean to be happy and peaceful, in perpetual hot water.

If we sold the land a purchaser never would allow an occupant the chance of purchasing, excepting at an enormous sacrifice; and, further, our operations may be stopped by some difficulty in the way of selling.

The machinery of the Bank, its management and government are minutely detailed, and the treatise concludes with a stirring address to the working classes, on the principles of co-operation and democracy:—

How is it, working men, that all combinations of the wealthy, such as railways, mining speculations, navigation companies, banking companies, and the like, prosper, while you, or some of you, are foolish enough to believe that similar projects undertaken by you, who are the prop of all, must fail? How happens it, that the Press and the hirelings laud all such projects when undertaken by the wealthy, and denounce them as impracticable when undertaken by you? It is because the wealthy plunder the poor, and are able to bribe the Press to the support of any project, however silly and iniquitous. How is it that a combination of all the vices to which flesh is heir—drunkenness, roguery, licentiousness, lust, and idleness, concentrated in a standing army—is able to overpower all the virtue of which you, as a nation, boast? How do 100,000 hired mercenaries withhold freedom from six million adults calling themselves men? It is because they are united, and you are at deadly enmity. Your motto is "Every man for himself," —the soldier's is "One for all and all for one." In your narrow selfishness you forget your duty to society, and society taxes you for your indifference. You hope to meet the foe singly, and he takes advantage of your folly. Rally, working men; take your affairs into your own hands; stand by your own order, and you will soon be free!

A word, and I have done. Who, that could be a freeman, would be a slave? And who, with a house of his own and a labour-field to work upon, the master of his own Mint, coining his own industry into the medium of exchange for all the necessaries, and even the luxuries, of life, would envy the most perfumed Athenæum slave, who crouches before the will of a master, perhaps his inferior in all save subserviency? Who would work for slave hire for another that could earn a free-man's wages for himself? Who would be a lodger in a stranger's house that could live in a castle of his own? Who would hire land of which he may be dispossessed, that could purchase a freehold? Who would crawl underground that could walk on earth? Who would gasp in a factory, that could breathe in the open air? Who would prostitute his wife to insure the countenance of an overseer, that could provide for her in his own house? Who would leave the nurture and breeding of his little children to a stranger, that could preserve for them the mother's watchful eye and anxious care? Who would allow his children to be brought up as brutes, that could educate them as men? Who would pine and die in a Bastile, that could live in happiness at home? Who would die of old age at thirty, that might be young at seventy?

There can be but one answer to this stirring appeal—and we are confident that all those, who from ignorance or prejudice opposed the plan and principles propounded in this admirable treatise, need but read it to alter their opinions, and to become, if honest men, staunch advocates of the cause it espouses. It should be in the hands of every small tradesman, factory-slave and labouring serf,—it should be in the hands of every member of Parliament, statesman and political economist,—it is that which has long been wanted, a definite and elaborate, yet plain argument, which meets every objection that has been urged against the Land Plan, and explains every point in its mechanism, refutes every doubt as to its progress, which even the most hostile political economist could advance.

Howitt's Journal, Part III. London: 171, (Corner of Surrey-street) Strand.

We have already given several extracts from the numbers comprising this Part of *Howitt's Journal*; and in our 6th page will be found a most excellent article from the pen of William Howitt, on the General Fast, also extracted from this Part. That article needs not a word of commendation from us; it merits and will have the concurrence and applause of our readers to a man. There are many interesting papers in this part which we should like to quote from, particularly the biographical sketch of George Sand, but want of room forbids. The illustrations include portraits of George Sand and Jenny Lind, two of the most extraordinary and admirable women of the present age. Their portraits will be welcomed with delight by the readers of *Howitt's Journal*.

The Midland Florist. Conducted by J. F. Wood. Nottingham: R. Sutton, Printer. London: Simpkin, Marshall and Co.

The calendar of kitchen garden operations for the month of April, contained in this number of the "Midland Florist" will be very useful to thousands. The other articles will be found useful and interesting to those engaged in the cultivation of flowers.

THE POET OF INVERURY.—One of the Poets of the People, also, I saw—the sweetest singer of them all—Thom. "A Chieftain unknown to the Queen" is again exacting a cruel tribute from him. I wish much that some of those of New York who have taken an interest in him would provide there a nook in which he might find refuge and solace for the evening of his days, to sing or to work as likes him best, and where he could bring up two fine boys to happier prospects than the parent land will afford them. Could and would America but take from other lands more of the talent, as well as the bone and sinew, she would be rich.—*Correspondent of the "New York Tribune."*

MARY AND WILLIAM HOWITT, I saw several times at their cheerful and elegant home. In Mary Howitt I found the same engaging traits of character we are led to expect from her books for children. Her husband is full of the same agreeable informatin communicated in the same lively, pet precise manner we find in his books; it was like talking with old friends, except that now the eloquence of the eye was added.—*Correspondent of the New York Tribune*.

THE CABMAN'S HORSE.—"He lives at Pentonwil when he's at home," observed the driver, cooly, "but we seldom takes him home on account of his ness." "On account of his weakness;" reite the perplexed Mr Pickwick. "He always falls down when he's took out of the cab," continued the driver, "but when he's in it, we bears him up werry tight, and takes him in werry short, so as he can't werry well fale down, and we've got a pair o' precious large wheels on; so ven he does move, they run after him, and he must go on—he can't help it."—*New Edition of "Pickwick Papers."*

JINGLE'S DOG.—"Ah! you should keep dogs—fine animals—sagacious creatures—dog of my own once—Pointer—surprising instinct—out shooting one day—entering inclosure—whistled—dog stopped—whistled again—Ponto—nogo; stock still—called him—Ponto,—wouldn't move—dog transfixed—staring at a board—looked up, saw an inscription—'Gamekeeper has orders to shoot all dogs found in this inclosure'—wouldn't pass it—wonderful dog—valuable dog that—very."—*Ibid.*

Public Amusements.

The "preparations for Easter," at the various places of public amusement, are, generally, on a very liberal and magnificent scale. Jenny Lind has at length consented to appear at the ITALIAN OPERA, and Mr Lumley left England a few days since to fetch the acknowledged "Queen of Song." We are fearful it will be only the favoured few who will have the advantage of listening to the dulcet sounds of this transcendent vocalist. Mdlle. Lind is not merely a charming singer and great actress—but her character is without reproach; and for Scandal to be silent where, in too many instances, it delights to do mischief—is almost unprecedented, in the case of those whose abilities place them prominently before the public. Hans Christian Andersen says of her that she is a "noble woman and a faithful friend," and Frederika Bremer is equally loud in her praise. The *debut* of Jenny Lind, therefore—highly lauded, and deservedly so as she is—will be an event of no ordinary character in the theatrical world.

At the HAYMARKET, Mr Webster has promised an original, grave, astronomical extravaganza, with all the new addenda, by the author of "The Invisible Prince," called "The New Planet; or, Harlequin out of Place." That prince of Burlesque, Mr Bland, will, we believe, sustain the principal character; and we doubt not the extravaganza will be a decided hit, as, indeed, pieces of this character invariably are at this "legitimate" theatre.

The ADELPHI does not promise any novelty; but a good evening's amusement may be relied upon, in the original and highly successful drama of "The Flowers of the Forest." The grand semi-burlesque of "The Phantom Dancers; or, The Wili's Bride," will follow, and conclude the entertainment.

At ASTLEY'S Mr Batty has put forth a highly attractive bill of fare, having dramatised Lord Byron's celebrated poem of "The Bride of Abydos," introducing his Egyptian camels, elephants, wild zebras, beautiful horses, ponies, &c. on a scale of unequalled magnitude.

By-the-by, Mr Bunn at DRURY-LANE has engaged an extraordinary *troupe* of wild animals, to appear in a magnificent oriental spectacle, entitled "The Desert," and which, like "the poet's" usual high-sounding promises, are to outvie and eclipse all and every previous effort in splendour and astonishment. *Rather* out of place Mr B.; but quadrupeds are more attractive than bipeds.

The SURREY and GRECIAN SALOON are not behindhand, the performances being unusually attractive. At the former theatre Mrs Davidge has engaged a dozen *real* Bedouin Arabs. Probably our readers may recollect the astounding agility these gentlemen exhibited a few years ago at this theatre and at the Adelphi—they all but realised the great leap of "jumping over the moon."

Turn wheresoever we will, ETHIOPIAN SERENADERS attract our view. Doubtless, to those who delight in these performances, *usque ad nauseam*, abundant opportunities will offer during the holydays to gratify the with.

VAUXHALL AND CREMORNE are beginning to "look up." Mr Wardell, invigorated by the patronage he received last season, will cater liberally, and we hope receive the same deserved measure of "golden opinions," bestowed on previous occasions.—Cremorne opens on Monday, on which occasion Mr Green will ascend with a dozen friends in the Nassau balloon. Mr Ellis has issued a programme of quite a classical character, almost realising to the imagination the enchantments of the "Arabian Nights." The gardens have been much enlarged—and a grand terpsichorean platform erected, so that the "million" may dance right merrille in the open air, to the sounds of an efficient band. In the evening the scene will be illuminated by 30,000 jets of gas. Every comfort has been added to the arrangements, and economy, combined with civility, will be a principal, and we may add a very important feature at Cremorne Gardens. Mr Ellis is an obliging man, and has had a host of prejudice and mawwormism to fight against in establishing this truly beautiful promenade—at once a recreation and amusement to the tolling multitude; and, if for no other reason, we wish him a renewal of public support.

Last, though not least, we draw attention to the entertainments provided at the POLYTECHNIC COLOSSEUM and MADAME TASSAUD'S. Considerable instruction may be derived from a visit to these interesting exhibitions; and advise our country friends visiting London during the holydays to lay out a trifle in a really beneficial manner.

JAMES SHERIDAN KNOWLES.—During the past few days a memorial to Lord John Russell has been in course of signature in Leeds, in favour of a pension being granted to Mr J. S. Knowles, as a reward for his genius and talent as an author. The memorial has received the signatures of many of the most respectable inhabitants of the borough. [The metropolis will not be behindhand in joining in this the "labour of love," in endeavouring to secure to a worthy man and truly great writer a suitable pension, to cheer the declining days of one who has so largely contributed to the literature of the country—one whose name, we do not hesitate to say, will live "for all time."]

RETURN OF MRS. NISBETT TO THE STAGE.—All lovers of genuine English comedy will be gratified to learn that the stage is about to regain one of its brightest ornaments—our British Thalia, Lady Boothby, or as she is better known to the theatrical world, Mrs Nisbett—having relented of her stern determination never to revisit the pale glimpses of the foot lights. We cannot but rejoice at this—Mrs Nisbett's joyous, silvery laugh, her winning smile, the rich mellow tones of her voice, her pleasant sunny look, and her charming, natural acting have all been too long wanting to the mimic world of the stage, where her absence has created a void that none but herself can supply. It forms no small part of our gratification in making this welcome announcement, to be able to add that it is to the enterprising spirit of Mr Webster, the manager of the little theatre in the Haymarket, that the world of playgoers are indebted for this unexpected pleasure. Mrs Nisbett appears at the Haymarket on Monday week, as *Constance* in the *Love Chase*, one of Sheridan Knowles's most delightful comedies.

OXFORD.—The Hon. T. E. Stonor, son of Lord Camoys, is to be brought forward on the Liberal side at the next election for this city.

THESE ARE THE CHAMBERS'S OF 1845!

[We have already shown to our readers the Chambers's of 1847; we now refer to the previous opinions of these changeable economists. Whence this wonderful change?]

IMPROVEMENT OF WASTE LANDS—SPADE HUSBANDRY.

(From the Information for the People, No. 72.)

[*Continued from our last.*]

Having thus provided a main drain, with submains flowing into it, matters are prepared for setting off and executing the parallel frequent drains in the body of the field. The drains can be executed at any season when the weather will permit, but the spring and summer are most suitable for the work. It is best to execute the drains when the field is in grass, as it can then be done in all weathers in a more cleanly manner.

In laying off the drains, the first object for consideration is the nature of the subsoil. If it consist of a stiff strong till, or a dead sandy clay, then the distance from drain to drain should not exceed from 10 to 15 feet; if a lighter and more porous subsoil, a distance of from 18 to 24 feet will be close enough; and in very open subsoils, 40 feet distance may be sufficient. When the ridges of the field have been formerly much raised, it suits very well to run a drain up every furrow, which saves some depth of cutting. The furrow being thereafter made over the drains, the hollow is filled up, and the general surface ultimately becomes level. When the field is again ridged, the drains may be kept in the crowns or middle of the ridges; but if it is intended to work the field, so as to alternate the crowns and furrows, then the ridges should be of a breadth equal to *double* the distance from drain to drain; and by setting off the furrows in the middle betwixt two drains, the crowns will be in a similar position; so that when the furrows take the place of the grounds they will still be in the middle, which will prevent the risk of surface water getting access to the drain from the water furrows by any direct opening."

Small tributary drains, made with broken stones, and covered with turf, to prevent the earth from filling them up (called rumble drains in Scotland,) are in most places falling into disuse, and are superseded by drains made with tiles. Tile drains are peculiarly available over the greater part of England, where there is a scarcity of stone; and both there and elsewhere they will soon constitute the only kind of field-drainage in use. The tiles for these drains, which are made at most brickfields, are simple in construction. There is a flat tile for the bottom, and a semicircular tile to place upon it, with the concavity undermost. In hard bottomed land, the sole tile is sometimes disused. The tiles measure from twelve to fourteen inches in length; and being placed neatly in a row, close to each other, a channel of four inches wide and six inches deep is formed; the water is admitted by the seams or interstices, so as readily to flow away. A little straw, stubble, or looze furze, is placed immediately over the upper tile, by which the chance of stoppage by the intrusion of earth is removed. The depth at which the tile train is laid is twenty-four or thirty-six inches, as above, which, being covered with ten or twelve inches of gravel or stones, allows a sufficient depth of soil above for the operations of sub-soil ploughing. When the depth of the drain is three feet, and the soil a retentive clay, it is frequently filled up for about a foot with stones above the tile, and turf laid above the stones, the rest being made up with surface earth.

In cutting drains, three kinds of spades will be required—a common working spade, one a little narrower, and the third the breadth of the bottom of the drain. The cuttings should be done smoothly and neatly, preserving a descent throughout; and the tiles should not be laid till the cuttings have been carefully inspected. The termination of the tile-drains may be led into subterranean mains, or into the shelving banks of open rivulets or sunk ditches; but in the latter case, their mouths will probably require to be protected from the intrusion of vermin, or from external injury. In planning the lines of drains, the straightest side of the field should be selected, the first being laid off as parallel as possible, and the others formed at the distances thought necessary.

In some places, from the extreme levelness of the land, or from obstructions in the subsoil, it will be found difficult to carry off moisture by drainage in the regular manner, and the leading of converging drains to a pit in a low part of the field, will be the only course open for adoption.

The drainage of sheep pastures is often not less necessary than land for tillage; it improves the grass, and, by drying the surface, renders the ground more salubrious—dry pasturage being indispensable for sheep. The mode of draining adopted for hill-sheep-walks is very simple. On the sides of hills, open drains a foot in depth, and from eighteen inches to two feet broad at the top, are cut, with a gentle slope towards a rivulet, into which they are to discharge themselves. They are made to slope in different directions, and thus form so many furrows, which draw off the trickling moisture of land springs, and the superabundant rain which falls. In the south of Scotland, the sheep-walks have been prodigiously improved by these simple and unexpensive drains.

SUBSOIL PLOUGHING.

It has been seen, in treating of mosses, that ground chiefly composed of inert vegetable matter, or peat, may be greatly improved by supplying a due proportion of sand or gravelly material, carted from a distance or raised from the subsoil. The same thing may be said of all lands which have been deteriorated by repeated cropping. A time comes when the silica and other earthy bases are found to have been abstracted in the crops, and fresh materials must be added.

The process of earthy restoration may be accomplished by scattering new materials upon the fields; and this might be easily accomplished in many parts of the country, so far as silica or fine sand is concerned, but the readiest and cheapest process in most situations will consist in trenching the subsoil, and gradually assimilating it to the mould above. The subsoil, or that portion of the under stratum which lies out of the reach of the ordinary plough, may already be so good as to be available for bringing towards the surface, and in such cases it admits of easy and profitable management; but in most instances in our country, the subsoil is hard and stony, and will require to be trenched, and lie for a time in its underground position, before it is ready for mixing with the upper mould.

The most efficient instrument for trenching the subsoil on a large scale, is the subsoil-plough, invented by Mr Smith of Deanston.

When a field is to be trenched, a common plough, drawn by two horses, goes before, throwing out a large open furrow of the active soil. The subsoil plough follows in the wake of the common plough slits up thoroughly and breaks the bottom, and the next furrow of active soil is thrown over it. This large subsoil-plough is a kind of *horse-pick*, breaking up without raising the under stratum to the surface. The atmospheric air being by this means freely admitted to the subsoil, the most sterile and obdurate till becomes gradually meliorated, and the common plough may ever after be wrought to a depth of from ten to twelve inches without obstruction. For this heavy ploughing most likely three horses yoked abreast will be required. The charge for subsoil-ploughing may be estimated at twenty-four to twenty shillings per statute acre, being one fifth of what a similar depth with the spade would cost, and, upon the whole, be as effectually done. The expense of subsoil-ploughing is no doubt considerable, but its advantages are incalculable. "All who have ever studied or experienced the most common gardening, must be aware of the important advantages of deep working; and when it can be attained in the broad field of farming at so small a cost, they may easily believe that the whole will be more than doubly repaid in every succeeding crop, and abundantly even in pasture. When land has been thoroughly drained, deeply wrought, and well manured, the most unpromising sterile soil becomes a deep rich loam, rivalling in fertility the best natural land of the country, and from being fitted for raising only scanty crops of common oats, will bear good crops of from 32 to 48 bushels of wheat, 30 to 40 bushels of beans, 40 to 60 bushels of barley, and from 48 to 70 bushels of early oats per statute acre, besides potatoes, turnips, mangel wurzel, and carrots, as green crops, and which all good agriculturists know are the abundant producers of the best manure.

LIMING.

Lime is the most important earthy substance which is usually applied to land. It is found in the form of rocky material, in which condition it is in combination with carbonic acid gas. On being burnt, this gas is expelled, and it assumes the form of a whitish brittle mass, easily reducible to a powder. On being exposed to the atmosphere in its soft powdery condition, it has a strong tendency to imbibe moisture from the air, and soon becomes as heavy as it was previous to burning. It also recombines with itself carbonic acid from the air.

The use of this artificially-prepared earth in agriculture is well known; but certain peculiarities in its action have never been satisfactorily ascertained. It possesses the power of decomposing animal and vegetable matter, and enters as an element into the fabric of plants; in certain cases it only alters the constitution of the soil, and in some instances its application will be positively injurious. Speaking of this remarkable fossil, Sir Humphrey Davy observes:—"When lime, whether freshly burned or slacked, is mixed with any moist fibrous vegetable matter, there is a strong action between the lime and the vegetable matter, and they form a kind of compost together, of which a part is usually soluble in water. By this kind of operation, lime renders matter which was before comparatively inert, nutritive; and as charcoal and oxygen abound in all vegetable matters, it becomes at the same time converted into a carbonate of lime. Mild lime, powdered limestone, marls, or chalks, have no action of this kind upon vegetable matter; by their action they prevent the too rapid decomposition of substances already dissolved, but they have no tendency to form soluble matters. It is obvious from these circumstances that the operation of quick lime, and marl or chalk, depends upon principles altogether different. Quick-lime, on being applied to land, tends to bring any hard vegetable matter that it contains into a state of more rapid decomposition and solution, so as to render it a proper food for plants. Chalk and marl, or carbonate of lime, will only improve the texture of the soil, or its relation to absorption; it acts merely as one of its earthy ingredients. Quick lime, when it becomes mild, operates in the same manner as chalk; but in the act of becoming mild, it prepares soluble out of insoluble matter. The solution of the question, whether quick-lime ought to be applied to a soil, depends upon the quantity of inert vegetable matter that it contains. The solution of the question, whether marl, mild lime, or powdered limestone, ought to be applied, depends upon the quantity of calcareous matter already in the soil. All soils are improved by mild lime, and ultimately by quick-lime, which do not effervesce with acids, and sands more than clays."

(To be continued.)

Varieties.

Drunkenness is still, as is manifest from the extent to which the revenue returns prove that intoxicating liquors are drunk, and from the multiplied beer-shops, a national sin, impoverishing many families, and depriving the whole country of food that is thus perverted from a wholesome use. [Working men, annihilate this "besetting sin," or wear, for ever, an iron chain.]

A Cork paper says that two hundred tenants of the Duke of Devonshire in the county of Waterford, have determined to throw up their leases and emigrate this spring to America.

The French Chambers have it in contemplation to impose a dog-tax.

At present, in Great Britain, there is one in 1,586 of the population deaf and dumb, and one in 1,000 blind.

The full moon reflects upon the earth only about one three-thousandth part of the light of the sun.

The finest cosmetic discovered since the creation of the world consists in the following mixture:—Early rising, exercise in the open air, temperance in eating and drinking, cleanliness and good humour.

The *Inverness Courier* mentions a singular feat of a cat, which leaped into Loch Ness, and seized a fine trout, which it drew ashore, and triumphantly devoured

The fortune left by M. Martin du Nord, the late French minister, is estimated at £70,000 sterling. The cost of the funeral was defrayed by the State.

For many years, Mehemet Ali has adopted the system of moving about to different parts of his territories, according to the periodical changes in the temperature. By thus continually moving about, and avoiding extremes of heat and cold, the Pacha has prolonged his life to what may be already termed a good old age.

Lord Ashburton stated in the House of Lords a few days since, that £24,300,000 sterling were annually lost to the trade of this country by bad debts, in some shape or other!

Mr Cobden is at present in Naples, where Baron de Rothschild, the head of the house in that city, has given him a banquet, which Prince Oscar, of Sweden, honoured with his presence.

On Monday, the bells of Ripon Cathedral rang a merry peal, on the occasion of driving the first pile of the new viaduct of the Leeds and Thirsk Railway.

The necessity of a penny postage is now being canvassed at Rome.

The public are again cautioned that there are many light sovereigns and half-sovereigns, as well as counterfeit crowns and half-crowns, in circulation.

The new model prison for the detention of persons remanded from police offices and awaiting trial, is finished. It contains one thousand separate cells, to keep persons entirely apart whilst under detention.

Out of 3,000 barristers named in the Law List, it is said, that not more than 200 are sufficiently employed to earn a decent maintenance

A paper has been published in Boston, (U. S.,) on the phonotypic principle. It is entitled the *Anglo-Saxsun*, devoted to the difyuzun of nolej and nuz. The paper is able and interesting.

The annual income of England and Wales is estimated at about two hundred millions sterling, and yet, of the adult population, no more than forty in the hundred can write their names.

A leveller, perceiving two crows flying side by side, said, "Ay, that is just how it should be; I hate to see one crow over another."

The Queen held a drawing-room (the first this season, on Saturday afternoon, at St James's Palace.

It has been said of birds that they are the poor man's music; and we may observe of flowers that they are the poor man's poetry.

Certain Russian physicians, now in Egypt, investigating the nature of the plague, experience no difficulty in finding persons who, for a trifling gratuity, suffer themselves to be inoculated with it. The French *savans* inoculate themselves.

There are now in Pittsburg, U. S., nine daily newspapers. Fifty years ago, the place was a wilderness.

A new college, on a large scale, is to be erected at Leamington, and arrangements have been made for laying the foundation stone with the customary ceremonials on the Thursday in Easter week.

Her Majesty and the Queen Dowager have each contributed £20 towards the erection of a school-room for the education of the boys of the parish of Slough, according to the "National System," and also a house for the master.

There is an awful increase of infectious disease in the town of Sligo.

A remarkable luminous arch appeared in the heavens, at Cambridge, on the 19th ultimo, and attracted much attention in this and the neighbouring counties.

The Earl of Oxford has made an abatement of fifty per cent. on the rental of all his allotment tenants in Dorsetshire.

M. Soyer's soups have been called the "warm-water cure."

There was, a short time ago, a man named Cain Able, keeping the "Adam and Eve" Tavern, in Norwich.

One day last week, the railway train running from Courtrai to Ghent narrowly escaped a serious accident. Some wretches had laid several blocks of wood across the rails; but the engine-driver saw them in time to stop the train, and have these obstacles removed

A private letter from Madrid mentions that the Queen and her husband walked for some time on Sunday evening in the promenade d'Atocha, without being accompanied by any person but an attendant.

Sir A. Dunbar, Bart., the representative of one of the oldest Scottish houses, died on Monday last, at his seat Northfield, Elginshire, aged 75.

The authorities of Havana have imposed fifteen days' imprisonment on any person calling for an encore, and demanding the presence of an *artiste* before the curtain at the theatre.

Several vices, destructive both to mind and body, are inconsistent with the habit of cleanliness.

The deaths in the Cork Workhouse, last week, were 175. Connected with the house, there remain 5,224 paupers; in hospital, 628; extra patients, 1,656.

It is a mark of the soundest wisdom not to pry into a secret, and when found, of the purest honesty not to reveal it.

Good manners have this advantage over good morals—that they lie more on the surface; and there is nothing, I own, inclines me to think so highly of the understandings or dispositions of others as a thorough absence of all impertinence I do not think they can be the worst in the world who habitually pay the most attention to the feelings of others, nor those the best who are endeavouring every moment to hurt them.—*Hazlitt*.

The general drill and field days of the army will commence on the 10th of April when all officers on leave must return to their duty.

The carriage makers, smiths, and labourers employed in the Great Western Railway Company's carriage department at Paddington, have voluntarily subscribed each a day's pay towards the fund for the destitute Irish. The sum amounted to £60.

The number of Irish poor landed at Liverpool in February was 26,348. Three of the relieving officers have died of typhus fever, caught in the discharge of their duties.

The distress among the middle classes in Paris, especially the retail traders, is extreme; business is almost annihilated, and bankruptcies are of hourly occurrence.

A married *woman* at Fall River, *fifteen years old*, was delivered of twins (boys) last week. The father is seventeen years old. They are all doing well.—*Newport (American) Daily*.

A real admirer for "the Statue" has been found at last. The intelligent Hindoo who sweeps the crossing by the arch says, "He really like de Statty, 'case him berry 'high cast(e).'"—*Punch*.

THE BLESSINGS OF ETHER.

A Bladder of Ether, oh! fill, fill for me!
Let those who prefer it feel pain;
But I'll have out my tooth, though a molar it be,
And it never shall plague me again.
The dentist his forceps displays to my eye,
I feel no emotions distressing;
Inhaling my Ether, the wrench I defy—
Oh! Ether indeed is a blessing.—*Punch*.

We understand the Caledonian Canal is now open from Inverness to Gairlochy, and will, in a few days more, be opened from sea to sea.

THE RISING GENERATION.

Juvenile.—"Ah, it's all very well! Love may do for boys and gals; but we, as men of the world, know ow ollow it is."—*Punch*.

A gentleman in Hull, who proposes to form an Anti-Stay and Corset Company, would wish ladies to be like Thompson's Lavinia, who had "no stay save innocence and heaven."

Miscellanies.

FORMER SCARCITY.—In 1800, a year of great scarcity, an act was passed prohibiting bakers from offering their bread for sale until twenty-four hours after it was baked.

ISLINGTON NEW CATTLE MARKET.—We rejoice to find a company formed for the purchase and establishment of this excellent market. The names of the chief proprietors, amongst whom is S. Gurney, Esq., are a sure guarantee that this great object of relieving or removing the Smithfield nuisance, will be at length achieved.

NEW POLICE STATION AT PIMLICO.—The B division of police have taken possession of the new station and station houses, recently erected in Cottage-road, Eaton-square. The new building is both capacious and convenient, and affords well-ventilated sleeping apartments for thirty-five men. The cells are also exceedingly well-constructed, with facilities for ventilating them upon an improved principle.

THE EXTENSIVE FORGERIES IN LEEDS.—Great vigilance has been used by the police for the purpose of discovering the Messrs Glover, brothers, who stand charged with committing forgeries to a considerable amount; but no information free from doubt has yet been obtained as to the quarter to which they have fled. It is, however, generally supposed, that they sailed for America, in the Hibernia.

BRITISH MUSEUM.—Dr Buckland, Dean of Westminster, has been elected a trustee of the British Museum, in the room of the late Duke of Northumberland. We look upon this appointment as one likely to advance the general interests of the museum.

MASTER IN CHANCERY.—The lucrative office of one of the Masters of the High Court of Chancery is now vacant, Master Lynch having sent in his resignation in consequence of ill health.

ECLIPSE OF THE MOON.—A partial eclipse of the moon, visible in this country, occurred on Wednesday last. The first contact was at 8h. 3m. in the evening; the middle, 9h. 6m.; and the last contact, 10h. 9m. by the mean time at Greenwich.

NATHAN BEMAN, a Revolutionary Hero, lately died at Chateaugay, Franklin Co., in the 90th year of his age. The *Albany Evening Journal* says:—"Mr B. was Ethan Allen's guide at the capture of Ticonderoga. He was intimate in the Fort, and conducted Allen directly to Capt. De la Place's room. He was at Allen's side when he told the astounded officer by whose authority he demanded the surrender of the Fort."

VERY LIKE A WHALE.—The *New York Tribune* reports the discovery of the following mare's nest:—"It is discovered that the city of London has been sinking gradually for some years: the water in the Thames is rising in the same ratio." [That the Thames is rising may be true; but if London is "sinking" it is very "gradually" indeed.]

"OILY MEN OF GOD."—A volunteer writing from Parras, Mexico, says that he attended service in one of the Catholic Churches there, and after the ceremonies were over, was politely invited into the sacristy by the attending priest, there he and his brother officers were regaled with cigars, wine and brandy. The priest was talkative, jovial and very good company. The "boys" will certainly "join his church."

ANCIENT SCULPTURE.—A few days since, in opening a passage from the deanery garden to the dark entry, in the Canterbury precincts, and which has long been closed, a handsome stone archway was discovered, which had been plastered over to correspond with the wall of the entry. It is of very elegant proportions and beautifully sculptured. It is now fitted with a new oaken door, and forms a near and convenient communication from the deanery to the cathedral.

THE STEAM-SHIP GREAT BRITAIN.—The breakwater to the Great Britain still continues to attract attention. The sea rolls along her deck in awful grandeur, occasionally breaking as high as her masts. The noise of the sea rebounding and meeting is distinctly heard amid the roar of the wind and noise of the breakers on the beach The tides, with the wind at the south, are expected to be the highest of the year.

MONTAGUE HOUSE.—The Duke of Buccleugh contemplates pulling down the family mansion at Whitehall, and erecting on its site a residence of considerable architectural magnificence. It is said that the works will be commenced early in the autumn of this year.

FALKLAND.—THREE LIVES LOST.—An accident of a very lamentable nature occurred at Forthar Lime Works on the afternoon of Friday last, whereby three men were instantaneously called into eternity, whilst a fourth was so injured that he is not expected to recover. The accident was occasioned by the falling of a huge mass of rock from the face of the quarry in which they were employed. Upwards of two hours elapsed before the bodies of the unfortunate men were got out.

LITERARY PATRONAGE.—We are happy to learn that the Marquis of Clanricarde has presented one of the sons of Mr John Heraud with an appointment in the secretary's department of the Post-office.

EXTRAORDINARY LAMBING.—Mr Heslop, of Barnby Hall, near Barnsley, has three ewes that have lambed ten lambs; two of the ewes have three lambs each, and the other four lambs, all of which are doing well.

OLD BOB.—In the Baltimore Prison there is an old negro who was convicted forty years ago of the murder of his master, and was sentenced to be hung, but which was commuted to imprisonment for life. Old Bob, as they call him, seems not desirous of liberty.

A NICE LEGISLATOR.—B. F. Walker, a member of the Missouri House of Representatives, has been expelled from the House for indecent and insulting conduct to a female in the public streets.

CURIOUS ACCIDENT TO A SNIPE.—At Hertford, a dead snipe was found lately in one of the Castle meads. It had evidently been starved to death with food in its beak. The upper part of its long bill was jammed into a piece of hollow reed about an inch long, and in the lower part, towards the point, was enclosed a small beetle. The bird had no doubt been boring into the reed for the beetle, and the stump of a reed had broken, leaving a portion fitted so tightly round the upper part of the bill as not to be removed by any efforts the bird could make. The bird has been stuffed, with the beetle within, and the reed around its bill, as a curiosity.

ORIGIN OF THE WORD "NEWS."—"News" is not, as many imagine, derived from the adjective *New*. In former times it was a prevalent practice to put N over the periodical publications of the day the initial letters of the cardinal points of the compass, thus:—importing that those papers contained intelligence from the four quarters of the globe; and from this practice it derived the term newspaper.

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MR KEARNS' FAMILY.—We are happy to learn that at a meeting of the committee who managed the concert for the benefit of the widow and large family of the late Mr Kearns, it was ascertained that the concert had realised a nett sum amounting to £240.

GENERAL THEATRICAL FUND.—The eighth anniversary of the foundation of this institution was celebrated on Monday evening by a dinner at the London Tavern W. C. Macready, Esq., occupied the chair, supported by C. Dickens, Esq. About 200 gentlemen were present, comprising all the most celebrated names in the various departments of the drama.

RELIEF OF HIGHLANDERS.—The sum of £300 has been remitted to Edinburgh for the relief of the Highlanders, as the proceeds of a private fancy bazaar held at Stratheden House, by Lady Stratheden and Campbell, with the assistance of her friends.

ALLEGED MURDER ON THE HIGH SEAS.—The trial of Captain Thorp, for the murder of John Gristallio, terminated on Tuesday last at Liverpool, and resulted in his acquittal.

SYMPTOMATIC.—"I don't say as how missus drinks, but I do know the bottle in the dark closet don't keep full.

PUNNING BY DEGREES.—Miss Edgeworth, hearing a lady say, "I cannot sing, positively," replied, "True, we all know you can sing *superlatively*."

DREADFUL EXPLOSION.—A dreadful explosion took place in a coal-mine near Mons, on the 22nd ult., at a time when fifty men were in it. Twenty-six were killed. An explosion also took place on the 23rd, in one of the coal-pits of La Graine, in Alsace. Twenty-four workmen perished, and twelve are seriously burnt. Seventeen of the bodies have been got out, but the other seven still remain in the pit, it being impossible to reach the spot where they were lying, in consequence of a portion of the coal-bed being on fire.

EAST SUSSEX.—Lord Cantilupe has announced himself as a candidate for the eastern division in place of Mr Frewin, who has signified his intention of retiring from the representation.

BERWICK.—It is stated that Mr Alwyn, an eminent East India merchant, will come forward at the next election in the Conservative interest.

THEOLOGICAL ERROR.—Our proof-reader, being a confirmed Protestant old bachelor, allowed one of our items yesterday to speak of the *Pacification* of the Virgin Mary. Without irreverence we say, that such a slander upon the sex was the last thing that either we or he could ever voluntarily be guilty of.—*N. Y. Tribune*.

A PROPHECY.—The *Herald* is on the tripod. With an agitation of manner corresponding to the astounding nature of the announcement, it lucidly says:—"The future is full of something!" Dreadful, is n't it?—*N. Y. Tribune*.

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.—Accounts from various parts of the country lead us to infer that the fine, genial weather is superinducing healthy and rapid vegetation. But we trust none will remain idle—Nature is ever prolific; and man, especially when famine impends, should and must do his share

HAMPSTEAD HEATH.—Hampstead has still a good deal of romantic beauty. I was told it was the favourite sketching-ground of London artists, till the railroads gave them easy means of spending a few hours to advantage further off. But, indeed, there is a wonderful deal of natural beauty lying in untouched sweetness near London. Near one of our cities it would all have been grubbed up the first thing.—But we, too, are beginning to grow wiser.—*Correspondent of the New York Tribune*.

NATIONAL CO-OPERATIVE BENEFIT SOCIETY, AND PROVIDENT INSTITUTION, EXTENDING OVER THE UNITED KINGDOM.

Enrolled pursuant to the Friendly Societies Act.
Patron.—Thomas Wakley, M.P.
Directors.—Messrs. P. M'Grath, T. Clark. C. Doyle.
Secretaries.—Edmund Stallwood, Thomas Wilcox.
London Offices,—83, Dean-street, Soho, and 2, Little Vale-place, Hammersmith-road.
Bank.—The National Land and Labour Bank.

Founded by Edmund Stallwood, metropolitan reporter to the *Northern Star*, and district secretary to the National Co-operative Land Company. London office, 83, Dean street, Soho.

For the benefit of persons of both sexes, from the age of ten to fifty years—embracing Relief in Sickness—Provision in Old Age—a Gift Fund—Widow and Orphan Fund—and Burial Fund; being an auxiliary to the National Co-operative Land Company—in whose National Land and Labour Bank the funds will be deposited, until they shall amount to £100, when they shall be invested in Land for the benefit of its members. The great advantages of this Institution over and above all other benefit societies, is the depositing and ultimately the employment of the funds in Land, for the mutual advancement of its members. The immediate advantages derivable are in accordance with the payments made, and the division entered. Free to half the benefits in six months.

		Per Week.		
		£ s. d.		£ s. d.
In Sickness,	from	0 7 0	to	0 18 0
Superannuation	,,	0 4 0	,,	0 6 0
Member's Funeral	,,	2 10 0	,,	20 0 0
Accouchements	,,	0 15 0	,,	2 0 0
Loss by Fire	,,	5 0 0	,,	20 0 0

SUBSCRIPTIONS PER CALENDAR MONTH.

First Section - 2s. 7d.	Third Section - 1s. 7d.
Second Section - 2s. 1d.	Fourth Section - 1s. 4d.
Fifth Section - - - 1s. 1d.	

Entrance Fee according to age, as follows:—
First Section, under 25 yrs. 3s.—35 yrs. 4s.—45 yrs. 5s.—50 yrs. 7s. 6d.
Second Section, under 25 yrs 2s. 6d.—35 yrs. 3s.—45 yrs. 4s. 6d.—50 yrs. 6s.
Third Section, under 25 yrs. 2s.—35 yrs. 2s. 6d.—45 yrs. 3s. 6d.—50 yrs. 4. 6d.
Fourth Section, under 25 yrs. 1s. 6d.—35 yrs. 2s.—45 yrs. 3s.—50 yrs. 4s.

If more convenient to members the entrance fee can be paid by instalments, so that the whole is paid within three months.

The several District Secretaries of the National Land Company are respectfully requested to act as agents, or forward the names of persons whom the members of the several districts of the Land Company may approve of for that purpose; a suitable recompense for the services of the agents is provided in the Rules: address to
Edmund Stallwood,
At the office
83, Dean-street, Soho, London.

N.B.—Persons desirous of obtaining an answer, must enclose a stamp. The secretary is in attendance every Wednesday evening, at the Assembly Rooms, 83, Dean-street, Soho, to enrol members, &c. The Rules (price 6d.) can be had at the Office, or sent to any part of the kingdom, by forwarding ten postage stamps.

A GOOD FIT WARRANTED.

At the great western emporium, 1, and , Oxford-street Ubsdell and Co., practical tailors, are now making a beautiful suit of superfine black for £3 10s any size; splendid waterproof over coats made to order for 29s each; and youths superfine suits for 24s. The above house is the cheapest and best in London, for black cloths of every description, as may be seen by several London daily papers of last July, September, and November.

3d Omnibuses to and from the City, stop at the establishment every minute of the day.

IMPORTANT TO EMIGRANTS.

Agriculturists and others may purchase 150 ACRES OF RICH TIMBERED LAND IN WESTERN VIRGINIA, *described by General Washington as the Garden of America*, for £23 8s. 8d. Sterling, ABOUT THREE SHILLINGS PER ACRE. £2 12s. only to be paid down, the remainder in FIVE ANNUAL PAYMENTS.

For further information apply to
CHARLES WILLMER,
American Land Office,
STANLEY BUILDINGS,
BATH STREET, LIVERPOOL.

Of whom may be had a Pamphlet on Emigration, in which these Lands are fully described, and the terms of sale explained, by sending three postage stamps to free the same.

TO TAILORS.

Now ready.

The London and Paris Autumn and Winter Fashions for 1846 and 47, by Benjamin Read and Co., 12, Hart-street, Bloomsbury-square, London; and by G. Berger, Holywell-street, Strand, London. May be had at 12, Hart-street, and of all booksellers wheresoever residing, a Splendid Print, richly coloured, and exquisitely executed View, Hyde-park gardens, as seen from Hyde-park, London. With this beautiful print will be sent Dress, Frock, and Riding Coat Patterns, the Newest Style Chesterfield, and the New Fashionable Double Breasted Waistcoat, with Skirts, the method of reducing and increasing them for all sizes explained in the most simple manner, with four extra plates, and can be easily performed by any person; 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, Dresses, &c., 10s; third, Box and Driving Coats, Waistcoats, Breeches, and Trousers, 10s; or the whole, 25s; including the system for cutting Chesterfield and other fancy coats, understood at sight. Any person having one part, may have the two others for 15s.

A Method for Cutting Gaiter Trousers, with twelve plates, including five full-size bottom parts, price, post free, 2s 6d. Patent measure, 8s the set; the greatest 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. The amount may be sent by cash, post-office order, or post stamps. Busts for fitting Coats on Boys' figures. Foremen provided. Instructions in Cutting as usual.

N.B.—The Patent Measures, or System of Cutting, will (like the Fashions) be sent post free, by 1s extra being sent. For further particulars see *Gazette of Fashion.*

IMPORTANT TO PHOTOGRAPHISTS.

An application was made on the 22nd September, to the Vice-Chancellor of England, by Mr. Beard who, acting under a most extraordinary delusion, considers himself the *sole patentee* of the Photographic process to restrain MR. EGERTON, of 1, Temple-street, and 148, Fleet-street, from taking Photographic Portraits, which he does by a process entirely different from and very superior to Mr. Beard's, and at one-half the charge.

His Honour refused the application in *toto.*

No license required to practice this process, which is taught by Mr. Egerton in a few lessons at a moderate charge.

All the Apparatus, Chemicals, &c. to be had as usual at his Depot, 1, Temple-street, Whitefriars.

WEST RIDING OF YORKSHIRE.

SPRING SESSIONS, 1847.

Notice is hereby given, that the Spring General Quarter Sessions of the Peace for the West Riding of the County of York, will be holden at Pontefract, on *Monday, the Fifth day of April next*: on which day the Court will be opened at Eleven o'Clock of the Forenoon, and on every succeeding day at Nine o'Clock.

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

Those in Felony, from the divisions of Strafforth and Tickhill, Lower Agbrigg, Barkstonash, Staincross, and Osgoldcross, at the opening of the Court on Monday Morning.

Those from the divisions of Upper Agbrigg, Morley, and Skyrack, at *One* o'Clock at Noon on Monday.

Those from the divisions of Staincliffe and Ewcross, Claro and the Ainsty (being the remainder of the West Riding), and those in all cases of misdemeanor, on Tuesday morning.

The Grand Jury will be required to attend at the opening of the Court on Monday, when they will be immediately sworn and charged, and afterwards motions by counsel will be held.

The Traverse Jury will be required to attend on the opening of the Court on Tuesday Morning, when their names will be called over; the Court will then proceed with the Trials of Felonies and Misdemeanors, commencing with the trial of respited Traverses.

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

Solicitors are required to take notice that appeals must be entered with the Clerk of the Peace before the sitting of the Court, on Monday the first day of the Sessions: and the list of appeals will be called over by the Clerk of the Peace at Half-past Eleven o'Clock of the same day; and all appeals in which counsel are not then instructed will be struck out, and the hearing of such appeals as are not then struck out will commence on the Wednesday morning following, at the sitting of the Court. That the order of removal, copies of the notice of Appeal, and examination of the Pauper are required to be filed with the Clerk of the Peace on the entry of the appeal:—And that no Appeals against removal Orders can be heard unless the Chairman is also furnished by the Appellants with a copy of the Order of removal, of the Notice of chargeability, of the examination of the Pauper, and of the Notice and grounds of Appeal.

Coroners and High Constables must be in attendance at the sitting of the Court on Monday Morning.

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

And Notice is also Hereby Given, that the Public Business of the Riding will be transacted in open Court, at twelve o'clock at Noon, on Monday the first day of the Sessions, when Motions for Gratuities, and the Finance Committee's Report, will be received and considered; and at the same time and place application will be made for a grant not exceeding £6,000 for new offices, at the asylum, and a further grant not exceeding £2,000 for a steam engine and other apparatus there: and at the same time and place, a Superintendent Constable will be appointed for the Lock-up at Bradford; and the magistrates will take into consideration the notice respecting the town of Selby being made an additional Polling Place for the West Riding.

And in pursuance of certain requisitions to me directed, severally signed by five Justices of the Peace for the said Riding, Notice is hereby further given, that at the same time and place the Justices of the Peace then and there assembled will take into consideration the propriety of providing Lock-ups and Superintending Constables' Houses, at Selby, Otley, and Goole, in the said Riding, under the provisions of the 5th, and 6th Victoria, cap. 109, intituled "An Act for the appointment and payment of Parish Constables;" and of making such grant of money out of the County stock or rate of the said Riding, for those purposes as the Justices then present shall seem expedient.

C. H. ELSEY,
Clerk of the Peace.
Clerk of the Peace's Office, Wakefield,
9th March, 1847.

JUST PUBLISHED,
No. 4, (price 6d.) of

THE LABOURER,

Monthly Magazine of Politics, Literature, Poetry, &c
Edited by
Feargus 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 established to remedy this deficiency. Placed by lowness of price within the reach of all, yet equal to its more expensive competitors, it embraces the following features:—

1.—THE LAND AND THE LABOURER, or the progress 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 eminent 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' Movement, an analysis of proceedings in Parliament, and a summary of news at home and abroad.
5.—POETRY AND ROMANCE, since these are important branches of educational progression; and some of the first democratic authors have undertaken to furnish narratives of intense and vivid interest.

A large portion of the April number will be devoted to the plan and working of the National Land and Labour Bank, in connection with the Chartist Co-operative Land Company.

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

THE PORTRAIT of an eminent Chartist will accompany every sixth number.

CONTENTS.

A TREATISE ON THE SMALL PROPRIETORY SYSTEM,
AND
NATIONAL LAND AND LABOUR BANK.

Shewing the mode by which every Working Man may become possessed of a comfortable cottage, with a sufficient quantity of Land to occupy him in producing all the comforts and necessaries of life for himself and family.

Letters (pre-paid) to be addressed to the Editors, 16 Great Windmill Street, Haymarket, London.

Orders received by all agents for the "Northern Star," and all booksellers in town and country.

PART III. APRIL 1st, 1847.
Price Seven Pence.

Howitt's Journal of Literature and Progress. Edited by William and Mary Howitt.

The Monthly part for March contains Four splendid Engravings by W. Measom, and J. W. Linton. Portrait of George Sand; John Pounds, the Founder of the Ragged Schools, amongst his Scholars; Coming Spring, a Landscape; Portrait of Jenny Lind.

The Literary Articles are by the following writers:—John A. Heraud; Silverpen; R. H. Horne, Author of "Orion;" Elihu Burritt; Abel Paynter; William Hincks, F.L.S.; Dr Carpenter, F.R.S.; Hans Christian Andersen; Edward Youl; Henry F. Chorley; Goodwyn Barmby; Dr Bowring, M.P.; Richard Howitt; Mary Gillies; William Bridges; Francis Bennoch; Mary Howitt; William Howitt, etc.

London: Published for the Proprietor, at 171, Strand, and sold by all Booksellers.

Now Ready, a New Edition of
MR. O'CONNOR'S WORK ON SMALL FARMS.

To be had at the *Northern Star* Office, 16, Great Windmill Street; and of Abel Heywood, Manchester.

NOTICE!

UNITED PATRIOTS' AND PATRIARCHS' BENEFIT SOCIETIES.
Patron.—T. S. Duncombe, Esq., M.P.

In answer to the numerous inquiries of Agents, Members, and Correspondents, Notice is hereby given, that the Prospectus of the LAND and BUILDING BENEFIT SOCIETY requested, by them, to be brought into Co-operation with the above Institutions, is now ready for circulation. Within a few days the Rules will be submitted to the Certifying Barrister for Enrolment. Further information, prospectuses, &c., can be obtained at the office, or by letter prepaid, enclosing two postage stamps, directed to the Office of the Institutions, 13, Tottenham-court New-road, St. Pancras, London. Agents required in every part of Great Britain.

(By Order) Daniel William Ruffy, Secretary.

N.B.—District Secretaries and Members of the Chartist Land Society, are requested to obtain information, which can be obtained by sending a stamp for the postage, respecting the National Co-operative Benefit Society, of which Messrs Stallwood and Wilcox are joint secretaries, before they in any way connect themselves with it.

GLEANINGS IN THE PACIFIC.

For the following "gleanings" we are indebted to a recent number of the *New York Tribune.*

We give the following extracts from files of the Sandwich Islands papers:—

The report of the Minister of Public Instruction of the Hawaiian kingdom represents the cause of education as in a flourishing condition. There have been 65,444,000 pages printed in the native language (exclusive of the Scriptures) up to 1846 Not less than 70,000 natives have learned to read. The number of scholars now in schools is near 33,000. Number of Churches: Protestant 270, Catholic 104: total 374.

In the report of the Minister of the Interior we learn that "the wholesale vending of (ardent spirits) is carried on exclusively by aliens—not one Hawaiian subject is engaged in it. It is thought (says the report) that the time is not far distant when all respectable persons will cease to deal in that article, which is such a curse to the people of Hawaii and to foreigners visiting the islands." Only seven licenses to sell spirits by the glass were granted in the year. The king is a teetotaler. Liquors not exceeding 55 per cent. of alcohol pay a duty of 5 dollars per gallon; over 55 per cent. alcohol, 10 dollars per gallon.

The Minister of Foreign Relations in a report prepared by him says:—During the past year, the security of life and property has been unsurpassed in any country, even the oldest in civilization; that fewer crimes have been committed than proportionally in any other nation whatever; also, that though upward of 19,000 American, British, French, German, Italian, Mexican, and Portuguese soldiers have refreshed in Hawaiian ports, fewer disorders have occurred than in any other ports in the world, where the same numbers of sailors congregate, and that what disorders have occurred, have arisen chiefly from the use of intoxicating liquors by foreign seamen. He says also, that the king, court, and administration, have been carried on very respectably, but very economically, and that the ministers work hard for small salaries.

Foreigners have built a very large number of new houses and stores, and have been much more eager to become naturalized; the increase of vessels under the national flag has also been great. The condition of the natives has improved, and they have been rather more industrious. A Board of Land Commissioners has been appointed to settle disputes as to titles, and progress has been made in a system which will enable industrious natives to acquire land of their own with the consent of the lords of the soil.

The number of marriages for the year was reported to be 1,831.

There are three papers printed at Honolulu—"The Polynesian," (government organ,) "The Elele," and "The Friend." "The Elele" is printed in the native language, and "is read by 3,000 Hawaiians." There is a desire to have "The Polynesian" published in the Hawaiian language.

There is a hydropathic institution in Nuanu Valley, which is well patronized.

Of Honolulu "The Polynesian" says:—"Most of the buildings now in the course of erection are built of coral, which has much the appearance, at a distance, of granite.

The Hawaiians are rich in holidays. March 17 is King Kamehameha's birthday, and is a time of universal suspension of business. The birthday of the King of France, (May 1,) of the Queen of England, (May 18,) of the American Republic, (July 4,) and Restoration Day, (July 31,) are all impartially celebrated.

The Coffee plantations in the islands promise to be very successful. The coffee raised is a very superior article.

Mr Peacock, compositor in "The Polynesian" office, set "on rush" 11,000 ems in seven hours.

Balloon Ascent.—On Monday afternoon Mr Gypson, the æronaut, ascended at Haggerstone with his new balloon, to which he has appended some machinery of novel construction, for the purpose of essaying the practicability of raising or depressing the balloon at pleasure, without a discharge of gas or ballast, whilst sailing in the air. He was accompanied by Mr Crowell, editor of the "Ærostatic Magazine;" and the experimental trip was regarded with anxious interest by the respectable company admitted to view it, for on that day se'nnight similar preparations had been made, but just as the two gentlemen were ready to start, the weather became exceedingly boisterous, and a pipe giving way, the balloon, after heaving and plunging at a fearful rate, broke entirely away, leaving the car and the whole of the netting behind, and fell in a field at some distance. The magnificent machine, however, now stood nobly erect, and when liberated, ascended steadily into the air, and crossed the Thames towards Kent, the intrepid æronauts being seen waving their flags, until they passed through a cloud and became invisible.

Extensive Robbery of Railway Scrip.—A day or two since a gentleman, named Jones, residing at 88, Oxford-street, had a black leathern pocket-book taken from his person in the Strand, containing nearly 3,000 railway scrip shares and receipts.

The Absent One.—If it is true that absence makes you all the fonder of a person, how desperately in love the electors of Westminster must be with Mr Leader.—*Punch*

OBSERVE.

All correspondence, reports of public meetings, Chartist and Trades' Intelligence, and general questions, must be addressed to Mr. G. J. Harney, "Northern Star Office," 16, Great Windmill Street, London.

All legal questions, and matters of local news, not noticed in provincial papers, and requiring comment, to be addressed to Mr. Ernest Jones as above.

All questions respecting Bills introduced into the Legislature, Acts of Parliament, their meaning and intent, &c., and questions respecting the Ministry, and the members of the two Houses of Parliament, to be addressed to Mr George Fleming, "Northern Star" Office

All questions, connected with the management of land, and touching the operations of building, cultivation, &c., to be addressed to
Mr. O'Connor.
Lowbands, Red Marle, Ledbury,
Worcestershire.

All communications of Agents, and all matters of account, to be addressed to Mr. W. Rider, "Northern Star Office," 16, Great Windmill Street, London.

All Applications for magazines to be made through Mr. M'Gowan, Printer, as above.

☞ All reports of meetings holden in any part of England on the Sunday, must be at this office by Tuesday; reports of meetings held on the Monday must be at the office by Wednesday. This rule is for "Trades," as well as "Chartist" and "Land Company" meetings. Notices of "Forthcoming Meetings," and correspondence requiring answers, must be at the office by Wednesday, at the latest. "Letters" commenting on public questions, intended for insertion in full, must be at the office by Tuesday. The communications of correspondents not attending to the above regulations will stand over.

NOTICE TO PAINTERS.

Mr. Robert King, Bailiff, will receive proposals and agree for completing painting at Herringsgate.
Address, Mr Robert King,
Bailiff,
Herringsgate,
Rickmansworth, Herts.

THE NORTHERN STAR

SATURDAY, APRIL 3, 1847.

THE POOR LAW AND THE LAND.

We point the attention of our readers to a clause proposed by Mr Gregory in the Poor Relief (Ireland) Bill, and carried by a majority of 110. The clause is to the effect that no person who should be in possession, whether under lease or agreement, or as tenant at will, or from year to year, of any land of greater extent than the quarter of a statute acre, should be deemed and taken to be a destitute poor person, under the provisions of that act, or of any former Act of Parliament, unless the person so possessing more than a quarter of an acre of land should have first, *bona fide* and without collusion, absolutely parted with and surrendered any right or title which he might have had to the occupation of any such land over and above the extent above named.

We have often said that truth will force its way from even the lips of class legislators; even these will at times stumble accidentally and unconsciously on a great principle, which they are incapable of carrying into effect, and would never have the courage freely to propound. Such was the testimony Lord John Russell gave in favour of the Small Proprietory System—such is that now rendered by Mr Gregory in behalf of the same cause.

It is encouraging to see how a great principle will work its way, despite of all opposition. It has to contend with popular prejudice—popular prejudice is overcome. It has to combat class hostility—class hostility is baffled. Voices, once opposed, still reluctant, are compelled to yield their unwilling support; the truth is established at last, and then men begin to wonder how they could ever have opposed, how they could once have doubted. Thus it is with the small proprietory system, as developed by the National Land Company. One by one confessions in its favour are wrung from its opponents—and hostility, in every instance, but advances its progress. It is then that enmity becomes more active than ever, like the dying flare of the lamp in its socket, and men belie their own previously-expressed convictions, to oppose the new principle that frightens their old mouldering monopolies from "their propriety." Thus we have a Chambers, a Pioneer, a Whistler, either eating their own words, or uttering a vast amount of turgid nonsense; but, like the lamp of our metaphor, they die in their own stench, and, forgetful of their opposition and existence, the power they assailed goes prospering on its career. These assertions are being daily exemplified in our National Land Movement, and the clause which we have extracted above is another evidence in its favour. How can those who estimate the productiveness of the Land so highly, as to decide that a man holding more than one quarter of an acre of land needs no parochial relief—that he is able from that very fact to support himself—how can they, we say, talk, after that, of the non-productiveness of the soil, or of its being incapable of supporting the population? How can they, for a moment, have the audacity to oppose the National Land Company—when we contrast the position of a man holding a quarter of an acre to that of one holding FOUR ACRES? As a logical conclusion, if Government considers one quarter of an acre capable of supporting one man, four acres, according to *their* shewing, would be capable of supporting sixteen; and, again, the Irish holder of a quarter of an acre, is labouring under every possible disadvantage:—insecurity of tenure — heavy rent — grinding landlords — want of drainage — an isolated position, and lack of capital for improvement;—whereas the Land Company's allottee receives his land in a high state of cultivation, on perpetual tenure, — with no hampering and vexatious restrictions, under no despotic control, and with all the benefits derivable from capital directed by co-operation, for the advantage of industry. What may be achieved by industry, was happily exemplified by Mr P. Scrope on occasion of the debate alluded to, in referring to that portion of Chat Moss which the Manchester board of guardians "had purchased and reclaimed by the labour of their paupers, and where land which was formerly worth nothing was now worth 50s. an acre. What had been done on the bogs in England might be done on the bogs in Ireland."

Ay! and it is not necessary to confine "paupers" to "bogs," while rich lands are lying waste, whereon the industrious can realise the noblest wealth of man, THEIR LABOUR. We have always held that there were greater treasures contained in the surface of the soil, than in its mineral depths; but, while Mines have been explored, the Land, the source of all real wealth, has been comparatively neglected. The cause is obvious, Monopoly has ever endeavoured to obtain riches, at the sacrifice of Labour. It has neglected to supply food for the million, but taken good care to obtain that gold, which should corrupt and control the ill-directed labour of the many, and secure to itself the enjoyment of that plenty, which the scarcity of agricultural production placed beyond the reach of any but the monied class; while Competition, the constant curse of an artificial market for man's industry, kept wages at the pinching point, and threw a whole population at the mercy of a faction. The People are daily becoming more aware of the machinery by which they have been reduced to their present lamentable position; and as the cause of the evil becomes apparent to their eyes, in the same degree does happily the remedy appear within their grasp. Confessions such as those made in the House must tend much to do away with that prejudice and ignorance on the subject, under which the privileged classes labour,—though, we believe, in but too many instances, *selfishness* and *dishonesty* would be more appropriate terms; while it is scarcely possible to believe, that those men out of the working classes, whose labour gives them daily experience as to the capabilities of the Land, should for so long a time have been blind as to its value. What, we ask, have the agricultural population been about? They have seen farmers making or squandering fortunes. Whence did they suppose these fortunes were obtained? From whence, but from the soil which they enriched with their labour, yet on which they themselves are starving? Did it never strike them, that *that* very Land could be made as productive for the benefit of the labourer, as for that of the master? That their labour might be directed for their own advantage, instead of their own injury, since it but strengthened the hands of the enemy? Yet thus it has been. The working man has seen just what the parson showed him; heard, just what the landlord told him; and thought, just what the lawyer said was right. That these should have perverted the glorious language of God and Nature, and turned our earthly paradise into a purgatory, is a lamentable experience; that there should have been difficulty in making the slave unlearn the long schooling of ages, is a natural result; that the curse of Faction should have tried to yelp down the voice of Truth, is a necessary concomitant; that, in spite of all, Humanity should be casting down the shackles of oppression, and asserting its great CHARTER of Equality and Liberty, is a glorious victory, that Faction cannot impair, as long as its fruits are secured by the union and perseverance of the awakening millions.

LAW *versus* JUSTICE.

It is not often that we are called upon to commend the legal executive of this country, in the exercise of their functions; and, indeed, it conveys a bitter satire on our Criminal Law, when one of those rare instances that command our commendation, should be one of which the sapient Thunderer of Printing-house-square says, that it is a manifest "*transgression of the law.*" The case we more especially allude to is one, in which Sir Frederick Pollock discharged a boy of ten years of age, against whom an indictment for a felony had been preferred. The ground on which the Chief Baron discharged the offender was, that—

> He was unable to comprehend what benefit the public could possibly derive from the prosecution of the child. His parents were able and willing to take care of him; they were respectable persons, to whom the task of reclaiming him might safely be confided; and without determining the age at which responsibility might safely be enforced, or disregarding the possibility of precocious maturity, he thought that, as the depositions did not show the boy to have been the tool of others, the interests of society did not require that this child should be branded as a felon for life, and be exposed to the contamination of a gaol.

We cordially concur in the sentiments expressed by the Chief Baron, who has proved himself a humane and enlightened administrator of a vicious and defective law. The wisdom of his decision is corroborated by the testimony of Mr Sergeant Adams at the Middlesex Sessions, when a girl, under thirteen, was brought up to receive sentence, after a conviction for theft. The learned Judge, in this case, ordered the father to enter into recognizances to produce her at any future occasion, when the prosecutor might resolve upon pressing for judgment. The learned Judge did not wholly imitate the noble and generous conduct of the Chief Baron, but he made the following important statement:—

> Experience had taught the court how often it happened that parents endeavoured, by inducing their children to commit crime, to throw them upon the State for support, and thus relieve themselves altogether from the cost of their maintenance, and from the care of their rearing up and eventual introduction to well-doing in life. In fact, those duties which as parents they ought themselves to discharge they endeavoured to cast upon the State. It was only a few days since that he had four cases where the parents had endeavoured to rid themselves of the natural burden of their children by prosecuting them; whilst at the last session there had been a clear ground for suspicion that the money had been intentionally placed in the way of the lad by his parents. Thus the children committed an act of felony for which they were convicted, and being thereupon sentenced to imprisonment, the parents were at once relieved from the performance of one of their first duties—namely, the maintenance and care of their offspring.

It is indeed horrible to contemplate such conduct on the part of any one; but still more horrible is it to reflect upon the state of destitution to which the parents must have been driven, thus to sacrifice the common instinctive love of even the brute creation for their offspring, amid the social and legislative perversions which have reduced a portion of mankind to such extremities. We feel convinced, after this statement, that our readers must concur in the views expressed by the Chief Baron, and see not only the justice, but also the expediency of the course he adopted; yet this very course has called down the thunders of *The Times* upon his head. And why, forsooth? Because it will encourage crime! The very reverse must be its tendency. Mr Sergeant Adams has proved, that one source of crime will be removed, namely, that of parents speculating on the infamy of their children, to be relieved from supporting them. But, says *The Times*, it will be an incentive to juvenile offenders by holding forth the prospect of impunity.

We deny this. It will reclaim the offender, instead of plunging him irrevocably in the gulf of sin—and a repetition of the offence would not be treated with the like leniency; whereas an incentive to crime would not be afforded, by the fact of that discretionary power which the judges exercised in these instances, and without which (within due limits, and under the control of the PUBLIC EYE,) the dead letter of the law becomes a blank despotism, pressing alike heavily on every several gradation of guilt in the perpetration of exactly similar offences. For, be it remembered, out of every two instances, the *act* may be the same, but the motive, and consequent degree of guilt, may be widely different. Now, instead of "punishment thus losing all its power," as *The Times* says, its full terror cannot possibly be impaired, while the advantage is gained of being able to prevent law from degenerating into cruelty. This is a point of view which has entirely escaped our cotemporary of Printing House-square, yet with strange inconsistency it says:—"It is a very sound remark, that the letter of the law is not half so important as the manner of its execution." Why, in the very same paragraph, *The Times* is standing up for "*the letter of the Law!*" "The reason why," our cotemporary continues—

> The reason why the law is so much respected in the country is, because it is on the whole extremely well-administered. The magistrate keeps to his office, and does not assume to be anything more than the intelligent minister of justice. He avoids in general the dangerous responsibility of supplying defects. He abstains from all interference with the legislative function. His experience and his knowledge will often evince the necessity of reform, and suggest the course of amendment. But where he disapproves, if he be prudent, he will not openly condemn, and if he be wise, he will not attempt a remedy with his own hand. A constitutional course is always open. He can represent the evil in the proper quarter. His representations may not be attended to, but that is not his fault.

Now, we have yet to learn that the law is "so much respected in this country." We believe, on the contrary, that not much respect is felt for bad laws badly administered, although *The Times* considers their administration to be so good, as to be "*extreme.*" The magistrate's assumption of being nothing "more than the intelligent minister of justice"—is but a matter of assumption indeed. Where is the justice of the Warrington magistrates? Where is the intelligence of Mr Bingham, of Marlborough-street, when, in the case of Captain Symonds, who shamefully abused and maltreated his groom, he fined that gentleman (*gentleman?*) only twenty shillings and costs, saying—"the assault was of a trifling character? Had there been NO PROVOCATION, a fine of forty shillings would have been sufficient for a GENTLEMAN IN HIS STATION!" That is, doubtlessly, the justice, the magisterial intelligence, *The Times* admires. The case of Captain Symonds will be found in our Police Report of this week, and we refer our readers to it, as evidencing how "extremely well the law is administered"—and as showing how the noble-minded conduct of the groom transcended that of his ignoble master. No doubt the magistrate avoids "the dangerous responsibility of supplying defects," since those "defects" shield him in the immunity of his monopolies. We can smile at the assumed *naivete* of *The Times*, in stating that the country-squire or the factory-lord will not remedy defects; or that, although "his experience and his knowledge will often evince the necessity of reform"—yet, "if he be prudent," "the magistrate will not openly condemn"—and "if wise, will not attempt a remedy with his own hand." Oh no! He will be wise and prudent enough for that—no fear even of his "representing the evil in the proper quarter;" though, were he to do so, *The Times* admits "his representations might not be attended to." Now, much as we are accustomed to meet with incongruities and fallacies in *The Times*, one more glaring or more insolent than the above, it has seldom been our lot to read. But it is worthy of the spirit which prompted an attack on the Chief Baron, for an act of justice and humanity, so different from that evinced by the Marlborough-street magistrate, who thought a fine of 40s. enough under any circumstances for a "gentleman;" did he fine Captain Symonds only 20s. because he considered him only a HALF GENTLEMAN? We can tell him, the precedent established by Sir Frederick Pollock is not to be a precedent for hoary old sinners, or half-gentlemen like Captain Symonds. And we can assure *The Times*, that its efforts to maintain a vile Criminal Law, to shield its administrators, and to assail its emendators, will prove unavailing. He has admitted the "necessity of amending the Criminal Law with respect to juvenile offenders"—we cry, with respect to hoary sinners too! with respect to that difference which it draws between the RICH and the POOR; and which renders JUSTICE and LAW two widely-differing terms; and the way to amend those laws is not to assail those who are the Pioneers of Progression and the Heralds of Reform.

PARLIAMENTARY REVIEW.

After nearly three months of pretty constant work our legislators have separated for the Easter holidays, the veriest glutton for parliamentary business among them being no doubt glad to escape for a time from the one subject, which, under varied names, has in reality occupied the great bulk of their time and attention from the middle of January to the last day of March. The quantity of work they have really despatched in that time, and the quality of the workmanship, are two matters that may properly be glanced at in a separate article next week, before they resume their labours. In the meantime, we must confine ourselves to the proceedings of the week.

The Irish Poor Law Bill has, after hard fighting, got through committee in the Commons, is to be reported immediately after Easter, and forthwith introduced into the House of Peers. That it will also pass that house is certain, from the fate of Lord Monteagle's motion for the appointment of a Select Committee upon the subject. That motion, prefaced as it was by an enormously long speech, full of quotations and predictions of the most terrible consequences—if the destitute and perishing inhabitants of Ireland were allowed to have a *claim* on its property for subsistence—was defeated by a large majority. Many of the speakers in opposition distinctly avowed ver might have been the opinions of former committees, however highly estimated the authorities cited might have been in former times—a new era had come upon the nation, to which old theories, dogmas, and prejudices must succumb. The hereditary house of legislators bow to the innovating and advancing spirit of the age. The necessity of suiting legislation to the circumstances of society as they arise is admitted by them, and the "wisdom of our ancestors" is raised no longer as a shield and buckler in defence of venerable abuses or exploded errors; whether these errors are antique or belong to the more modern times of Parliamentary Commissions, and the recondite researches of such luminaries as Messrs Lewis Twisleton, Senior Gulson, *et hoc genus omne*. On these and similar eminent authorities Lord Monteagle demanded that the progress of legislation should be stopped—at least until *these* opinions had been carefully collated, condensed and put into a kind of "reading-made-easy" form, in order that the Peers might with the least possible trouble see what an enormous amount of evil they were going to commit by making the landlords of Ireland contribute however triflingly for the support of the poor. Nothing short of a social revolution was predicted as the result—a revolution in which all the ties which bind society were to be snapped asunder, agrarian division of property to take place, society to become completely disorganised, and one universal waste of desolation and destitution to enwrap at once Cork and Bristol, Dublin and Liverpool. This piece of landlord rhodomontade, though backed-up by the politico-economical Whig Archbishop of Dublin, did not meet with the ready response which it would have done a year or two ago. Somehow or other these fine spun theories have not hitherto stood wear and tear when put into operation. Like some of the showy printed calicoes of Manchester, they won't stand the ordeal of the wash-tub, and people begin to think that "there are more things in heaven and earth than are dreamt of in the philosophy" of Adam Smith or M'Culloch. So this late-made "lord" took nothing by his motion for preventing the legitimate relief of his countrymen but a defeat, and the certainty of another should he venture on the same ground again. But after all, looking to the measure which provoked his voluminous if not luminous oratory, we are at a loss to perceive any cause for it. His excitement can only be compared to that of a bull on seeing a piece of harmless red cloth. The Whig measure is *called a Poor Law for Ireland*, but as it has emerged from the committee it has scarcely a shadow of pretension to the title. The Government agreed to a proposition of the landlords, by which no person is entitled to relief so long as he shall hold above a *quarter of an acre* of land! This to any one in the slightest degree acquainted with Ireland, and the dependence of the great mass of its population upon small holdings, is sufficient to show that the measure is an insulting mockery to the poor of Ireland—another added to the already too numerous instances of Whig treachery, hypocrisy, and bad faith. There have been ministers in the country who could occasionally be forced into conceding liberal and really good measures, but the Whigs are hard as adamant in such case, and only squeezable by the opponents of progress—the upholders of abuses and political injustice. From the first we condemned this measure as being far below the requirements of the case, and a very inadequate application of the principles avowed by its authors, and only approved of it as being a legislative recognition of a fundamental principle of social equity. Now, however, that nothing but the barren recognition remains, and the *right* to relief is practically denied by such a clause as that agreed to by the Government, we are inclined to think the Bill not worth the expense of printing it. The Whigs have in this matter verified our suspicions from the commencement, and the fate of the *Waste Lands Bill*, the only other people's measure out of the whole bundle of nostrums, seems equally ominous. On one pretence or other, it has been delayed from time to time; at last, it was put on the business paper of Tuesday to be introduced by Mr Labouchere—Tuesday night came, but not a single word was said upon the matter; and, if rumours are to be believed, it will be found, in future, to be among the "dropped orders" of the Session. There will surely be found some member honest enough to expose this disgraceful trickery.

The discussion on the Poor Law gave occasion to an outbreak on the part of Lord G. Bentinck, which astonished, if it did not please his friends, and has not a little delighted his opponents, as being likely to damage him permanently as a leader. In no assembly in the world are the courtesies and etiquettes imposed by courtly breeding and a highly artificial state of society, more imperatively exacted than in the House of Commons, from those who aspire to the highest posts of Government. Nature is banished, as being, however healthy, boisterous, rude, and shocking to ears polite; and in its place, a smooth routine of conventionalisms is substituted, very agreeable to the weak nervous system of the valetudinarian political old women, of which it is mainly composed, but highly unfavourable to any expression of real, natural, honest feeling. It may be imagined, therefore, that "hon. members" could not have been more astounded if a comet had fallen in the midst of them, than by Lord G. Bentinck getting up and with great excitement of manner commencing one of the most bitter and plain-spoken attacks on the whole of the Whig government of Ireland, during the present crisis, which has ever been made, either in or out of the House. It was not merely that the charges were serious ones, involving wilful deception and deliberate murder of the people by thousands, in order to carry out a favourite theory, but the language in which these charges were stated, that made this attack a memorable one. We have given his Lordship's onslaught, and Mr Labouchere's defence, in full, so that the reader may judge for himself of the affair. Political *quidnuncs* say, that it has for ever ruined Lord George's chance of being Prime Minister of this country, and that his party are ashamed of his want of tact and temper. We believe nothing of the kind. The Protectionists chose him because he was a plain-spoken man; and, therefore, the greatest antithesis to the plausible and dexterous orator and tactician, by whom they believed they had been betrayed, bound into the hands of their enemies. As to the future Premiership, thank Heaven! *that* is a matter which time and circumstances evidently concur to show will not much longer be left to the option of any clique or faction whatever. The people are rapidly learning their real strength, and the way to exercise it. When they know the two sufficiently, no power on earth will be able to prevent the practical use of the knowledge.

The Army Enlistment Bill has constituted a topic for talk in both houses. Much light was incidentally thrown upon the manner in which the privileged look upon the unprivileged classes in the army, and upon the notions of general officers, colonels, &c., as to what constitutes a "good soldier." According to Sir H. Douglas, ignorance and stupid subservience are cardinal virtues in a soldier. The agricultural classes are his *beau-ideal.* Artizans, mechanics, and manufacturing operatives are apt to grow saucy. They have not been previously drilled by landlord, farmer, and parson, into total forgetfulness that they are men as well as their officers. They have read a little, thought more, and talked about their readin and their thoughts, and the result is, that "they do not make near so good soldiers." Sir H. Douglas has absolutely been horrified by seeing, with his own blessed eyes, a fellow walk about a barrack yard without saluting his officer! Such slight revelations as these, unconscious as they are, give a better insight into the *morale* of the Army, and the kind of mind and character a man must either take into it, or acquire there, than volumes of formal exposition. Another noticeable point was, an objection to limited enlistment, first urged by the well-known Earl of Cardigan, and repeated in the Commons by Sir H. Douglas.

It was that the large number of discharged soldiers who had been trained to the use of fire-arms, and disciplined in military tactics, might in future times be found rather dangerous to Government. If, for instance, another such gathering was to take place as that which marched through London in 1834, to petition for the restoration of the Dorchester Unionists, and which Lord Cardigan said was composed of 30,000 men in military order, the consequences might be very different, if a large portion of such a body were composed of men accustomed to a military life, and understanding how to act in concert quite as well as the regular soldiers. To the peculiar constitution of France in that respect, Lord Cardigan attributed the loss of the throne of France by Charles the Tenth in 1830; and looking at the large number of soldiers we have to send abroad on Colonial service, he feared that the remnant might, in case of discontent and another "procession," come off with the worst. There is food for thought in these disclosures of military and aristocratic apprehensions. *The Times* endeavours to quiet them by pooh-poohing them down, as simply ridiculous; and in any case has a panacea, "make all your discharged soldiers *policemen*, and then you're safe." Very good, *but* if the soldier, after receiving his discharge, does not choose to be a policeman, and takes a notion of earning his living in his own way, not after the notion of *The Times*, what then? The bill, however, whether for good or evil, is certain to pass;—the opposition it has received only illustrating the trite maxim, that no reform or alteration whatever is to be expected from official men in their own particular departments. "Pressure from without" is the true *primum mobile* of the political world.

The Government have redeemed one promise made on accession to office, by bringing forward a measure for promoting the Health of Towns. Lord Morpeth, who introduced the bill, gave a very powerful expositions of the evils generated by the utter neglect of all sanatory conditions in the towns and cities of this country, and the consequent destruction of life. The plan of the Government is too large and sweeping to be dismissed summarily, or, to justify a decided opinion, before more careful examination of its various enactments. We shall have opportunities of criticising it more fully in its future stages. An outline of its leading provisions will suffice in the meantime, premising that it is based on the bill prepared by the Peel administration, from which it differs in some essential points, especially in constituting a new Government department to attend to public health, and including the City of London among the corporations which are to be controlled by the general law. The new Board is to be designated the Board of Health and Public Works, composed of five members, three of them being paid, with the Chief Commissioner of the Woods and Forests for the time being as *ex-officio* chairman. The Board will have power to direct inquiry to be made into the sanatory condition of any town or district,

to recommend the appointment of inspectors to make such inquiries, to make sufficient and adequate surveys, to point out the direction of streams and watercourses, and to advise as to the area on which works may be carried on. The details of the works are to be chiefly carried on through the instrumentality of the local authorities. Municipal Corporations and Town Councils will act under the general superintendence of the Board. All existing boards of trustees and other local boards will be abrogated whose powers might come into collision with the new authorities. The supply of water, instead of being left to private companies, is proposed to be intrusted to Town Councils, and to be made constant and plentiful, not intermittent and scanty as at present. Provisions are also to be made for better ventilation and for the prevention of the smoke nuisance. This measure will undoubtedly excite tremendous opposition among the powerful bodies whose private and vested interests it so sweepingly proposes to interfere, and, with the Educational question, will probably occupy a prominent place in the after-Easter debates.

To Readers & Correspondents.

MISCELLANEOUS.

W. T. Hodgson (Walton) alluding to the recent extensive fire at Battersea, furnishes us with an instance of the practical efficacy of salt, as follows:—"A short time ago, when I went to our soap works I observed the men at the upper part of the works, to be running to and fro, in great haste. I immediately went to them, when I found that a large pan containing upwards of a ton of melted palm oil, was boiling over, and on fire, the whole place up to the roof being in a blaze. The men were throwing buckets of water, which increased the blaze. As soon as I got to the fire, I told them to run for salt, which was near at hand, and on the first shovel full of the salt being thrown into the fire underneath, the fire, or blaize from the oil, was extinguished in an instant, although the place was full of flame. It is my opinion, that if the men at Battersea had used salt in lieu of water, the result would have been the same. I am surprised that salt is not more used in cases of fire. I can only attribute it to its value not being known."

W. S., Hull.—Submit the question to the editor of the "Family Herald." That gentleman can, no doubt, supply the information you require.

T. Silvester.—We have no space for a mass of matter, in the form of sermons on the National Fast. The MSS. will be returned, should you need them; but it must be understood, that we cannot undertake as a general rule, to return rejected communications.

A Member.—You must transmit the newspaper *within* seven days of its date. In remote places, the post-office sometimes charges a penny on delivery.

George Webber strongly advocates teetotalism, as one means towards attaining the Land and getting the Charter. He says:—"Brother Chartists, a general election is at hand, mutually unite with the teetotal working men, your interests are the same. Be resolved that you will no longer support those fat publicans, who are instrumental in sending men to Parliament, who treat your petitions and just demands with scorn and contempt; but be determined that you will use your utmost endeavours to send men, who are sober, honest democrats, pledged to the principles of the People's Charter, and your victory is certain."

A Subscriber.—If the Marquis of Waterford be in town address, "Clarendon Hotel, 169, New Bond-street." His lordship has chiefly resided, since his marriage, on his splendid estate, "Curraghmore, Waterford, Ireland." Adopt this latter address. Of course you can settle the first doubt, by a personal application, as above.

R. Rowed.—Your letter addressed to Mr Stallwood shall appear in the *Star* of next week.

C. Dawson, Heywood.—Plain 1s., coloured 2s. 6d., plain on rollers 3s., coloured, mounted, 4s. 6d.

An Old Chartist, Birmingham.—We can send it in any of the booksellers' parcels. Ask Mr. Guest.

R. Findlay.—W. Leach, and other agents, must procure the *Labourer* through the London booksellers.

G. Sturgess, Winchester, would be glad to hear from James Gallagher.

Newcastle-upon-Tyne.—The list of subscriptions for the Warrington men will be closed on Sunday evening next, and the money forwarded to the *Star* Office, on the following day.

A. M'Clement, 41, Nelson-street, Belfast, will feel obliged to any one who will send him the following old *Stars*:—for 1844: January 6th and November 2nd; also, for March 20th, 1845.

A Member, (Shrewsbury).—Yes; as many as four members may be balloted for on one ticket, providing they are all above the age of 18 years, and belong to the same class of shareholders, and to one section.

Auxiliary to National Land Company.—The Rules of the National Co-operative Land Company will be ready in the course of the ensuing week.

John Arnott respectfully acquaints Mr George Turner, of Rotherham, *that any* communication for the Victims &c., addressed to Mr Clark, at the Land Office, 83, Dean-street, Soho, will be thankfully received.

T. Wood.—The *Labourer* is published on the 1st of every month, and Messrs Whittaker and Co. may have copies on that day, if they will.

J. Mull, Greenock.—Received.

W. Crabtree.—The debt due to Mr O'Connor has not yet been paid.

J. M'Ainsh.—No room.

W. Aitken, Ashton-under-Lyne.—The post-office order for 11s. has reached us. We will hand over the cash to the secretary of the Veterans' Fund, (83, Dean-street Soho,) who will see that it is devoted to the benefit of poor Daddy Richards.

LEGAL.

NOTICE.—It is requested that no one will send legal papers, which they expect to have returned, without sending a sufficient number of postage heads.

J. B.—No.

Benjamin Sparks, Birmingham.—Yes; and the tenant could retain the amount out of the rent, as, I presume, by an agreement with the landlord, he (the landlord) is to pay the poor's rates.

J. B., Halifax.—If H. X. (the landlord) can prove that N. S. had no interest in the garden at the time he (N. S.) let it to you, and can also prove that the garden belonged to him (the landlord)—in that case, I am of opinion that N. S. will be non-suited; though, if there was an agreement *in writing* between N.S. and yourself, that may, possibly, alter the case. As the landlord, as well as N. S., seems to have demanded rent from you, it would seem to me that the case is a proper one for an amicable arrangement, and that the right way of settling it might be for you to pay to the landlord the rent which you agreed to pay N. S., and for both N. S. and the landlord to give you an acquittance.

P. Bordman, Manchester.—He must continue to pay for the bastard children.

W. H. B. O., Accrington.—If no collusion between the thief and the pawnbroker can be proved, you must pay the money which was advanced upon the goods.

H. N., Bradford Moor.—1st. You are liable to your wife's debts contracted before marriage.

2nd. Yes, unless she has sold them in a market-overt, to a person not aware of her being a married woman, or that the goods were yours.

3rd. If you think it worth your while to have her again, you can apply to the Court of Queen's Bench, and get her again by habeas corpus.

4th. By advertising to the effect that she has left you, and that you won't be answerable for her debts.

T. M., Wakefield.—The Railway Company cannot take the garden from you without making you compensation; but as you will not have it in your power to show a good title to the property, and if a good one is not shown by some other person, the compensation-money would be paid into the Court of Chancery, and the interest of it paid to you, till some other person made out a good title.

A. B. C., Holme.—If the lodger, or any person, owes money, and the amount does not exceed the limit prescribed, he, or she, is liable under the Small Debts Act.

John Parsons, Peterborough.—So far as respects the rent due from your late lodger, you can distrain the goods and sell them; but you had best proceed against the party under the Small Debts Act, and then act under the direction of the court.

G. B. L., Scotland.—You had best send me a copy of the agreement entered into, between yourself and the parties who employed you: without seeing it, I can not possibly advise upon your case.

W. Lee, Leeds.—The illegitimate child being still living, and chargeable, I presume, to the township, you are still liable to the payment of two shillings a week, and will continue so up to the middle of February, 1849, in case the child lives so long and continues chargeable to the said township.

J. S.—If you have got a friend living in Chester, he could probably ascertain for you whether your mother's grandfather's will was proved in the Bishop of Chester's Court. You must tell your friend, that he (your mother's grandfather) died in the year 1808, which will enable him to get the requisite search made. Let me know if the will is found.

T. Webb, Stockport.—Assuming that the rate granted for the present year has been duly made, such of the ratepayers as do not pay thier rates within the time prescribed by law, will be debarred from voting.

S. G. T., Sowerby.—The costs must be paid conformably to the order made. If the plaintiff institutes any new proceedings under the Small Debts Act, you must plead the judgment of the Court of Requests, and that you have complied with it; and the plaintiff in such new action will be non-suited.

S. W. S., Pocklington.—If the man has entered into a recognisance, either to keep the peace towards all the world, or to yourself in particular, he has forfeited his recognizances, and may be proceeded against accordingly.

Wm. Elson, Northampton.—You run great risk of being fined, for your scheme would *not* save you from the penalties of the Law.

Fidelis, Halifax.—Such part of the debts as was contracted more than six years ago, is barred by the Statute, unless you have given your creditor an acknowledgment of it in writing, within that period.

RECEIPTS OF THE CHARTIST CO-OPERATIVE LAND COMPANY.

PER MR. O'CONNOR.

SECTION No. 1.

SHARES.

Hull	£0 4 6	Carlisle	£9 11 9
Coventry	2 0 0	Nottingham	0 11 0
Liverpool	1 4 8	Limehouse	0 8 0
Sudbury	1 9 6	Jos. Pattison	0 2 6
Ashton	1 2 0	Hamilton	1 17 0
Newcastle-upon-Tyne	0 16 0	Hanley	3 13 0
Charles Rennie	0 2 0	Hucknall Torkard	1 2 0
Edmund Hughes	0 10 0	Warrington	1 5 0
R. R. Kettering	0 5 0	Bradford	5 0 0
Westminster	0 8 0	Stalybridge	1 0 0
W. C.	0 5 0	Sheffield	6 0 0
S. L. B.	0 4 0	Salford	1 0 0
Skegby	1 10 0	Busby	4 13 6
Robert Lewis	0 4 0	Totness	0 3 6
James Chapman	0 0 6	Ashton-under-Lyne	3 15 2
James Smith	0 0 3	Manchester	2 0 4
Bury	0 10 0	Oxford	1 13 0
Monmouth, Cloud	0 16 6	Glasgow	0 16 0
Hindley, Bowden	0 2 0	Ely	2 17 0
Rochdale	1 8 9	Northampton	0 17 0
Campsie	0 5 0	Newcastle-upon-Tyne	0 4 0
B. N. B.	0 12 6	M. Dowling, Helston	0 9 0
Ovenden	0 10 0	Hull	0 4 0
Whittington and Cat	1 7 3	Boulogne	0 19 0
Fred. Sale	0 7 4	Leicester, per Astill	4 19 6
Longton	0 5 6	Shiney Row	1 3 11
Oldham	1 0 0	Dewsbury	3 2 3
Cheltenham	0 15 6	Wellingborough	2 6 0
Bolton	0 18 0	Tavistock	0 8 0
Kettering	1 7 6	Chas. J. Coombs	0 2 8
Barnsley	5 0 0	George Walsh	1 2 0
Smethwick	0 5 0	Huddersfield	3 8 0
Burnley, Clegg	0 1 0	John Dale	0 3 6
Calais	4 6 4	Preston	0 10 6
Birmingham, Goodwin	1 0 0	Dorking	4 18 9
Worcester	6 9 0		
Shoreditch	0 3 0		
Marylebone	1 0 0		
			£110 10 8

SECTION No. 2.

SHARES.

Howsel	5 0 0	Monckton Deverill	0 5 0
Hull	0 4 0	Carlisle	0 8 3
Liverpool	3 5 9	Nottingham	8 18 6
Ashton	1 0 6	John Keen	0 5 0
Elland	0 18 6	Limehouse	0 14 9
Raistrick	0 10 2	Retford	2 5 6
Newcastle-upon-Tyne	5 4 8	Hanley	2 3 0
Andrew Burnay	0 0 6	Devizes	1 16 11
G. Allison	0 2 6	Warrington	0 10 0
John Buswell	2 0 4	Chenstow	0 5 0
George Bishop	0 0 6	Stalybridge	6 0 0
Westminster	1 8 6	Sheffield	5 6 6
Bridgewater, per Tweedy	1 18 6	Salford	3 0 0
I. O. U.	1 11 0	Busby	0 0 8
Gray's-inn-road	1 0 0	Lynn, Bunton	1 10 0
G. Martin	0 1 0	Totness	0 9 8
Bury	3 8 0	Ashton-under-Lyne	2 7 6
Carlton	0 2 7	Manchester	1 10 0
Thrapstone	1 5 0	Paisley	3 4 6
Monmouth	0 3 6	Ledbury	0 3 11
Rochdale	1 0 9	Torquay	4 6 10
Prescot	0 15 0	Wolverhampton	1 13 0
Horncastle	4 9 9	Maidstone	3 19 0
Ovenden	0 10 0	Glasgow	0 14 3
Burnley, Gray	2 12 0	Newton-upon-Ayr	0 8 9
Chelsea	2 4 0	Ely	3 2 6
Whittington and Cat	1 18 3	Hollinwood	0 10 0
Longton	0 6 6	Northampton	3 3 0
Cheltenham	0 8 0	Congleton	1 0 1
Bolton	1 10 0	Newcastle-upon-Tyne	5 8 6
Clackmannan	3 13 0	Corbridge	0 8 0
John Turner, Helston	0 5 0	Daventry	2 1 0
Smethwick	0 5 0	John Watson	0 5 0
Edinburgh	2 6 0	Halstead	0 8 0
H. Chegwidden, Helston	0 5 0	Hull	0 4 0
Burnley, Clegg	0 7 6	Boulogne	0 16 0
Calais	4 8 11	Leicester, Astill	1 11 9
W. Williamson, Alfreton	0 3 9	Birmingham, Pare	0 5 0
Darlington	0 16 9	Easington Lane	0 5 0
James Hindle	1 0 0	Dewsbury	5 12 10
Oswaldtwistle	9 13 4	Teignmouth	0 10 0
Birmingham, Goodwin	5 13 0	Northwich	1 0 6
Norwich	3 16 4	Tavistock	0 1 0
Hawick	0 13 10	Atherstone	0 10 0
Cripplegate	6 3 8	Nuneaton	2 0 5
Belfast	2 6 6	Lambeth	1 8 0
Worcester	5 7 0	Globe and Friends	5 17 0
Shrewsbury, Bathe	2 6 3	Huddersfield	5 1 0
		Merton	1 15 8
		Preston	2 0 0
		Shoreditch	0 9 6
		Stephenson, Cullen	0 1 0
		Aberdeen	2 0 0
		Cupar Fife	0 5 0
			£194 13 11

SECTION No. 3.

SHARES.

W. T. Sparks	0 1 4	Burnley, Clegg	2 12 0
Richard Stevens	3 4 0	Calais	1 3 6
Hull	4 2 0	Darlington	6 3 8
James West	0 2 0	Oswaldtwistle	5 4 4
Liverpool	11 18 2	Birmingham, Goodwin	0 13 0
Rouen	5 4 4	Norwich	0 13 6
J. Lightbody	2 12 4	Hawick	0 4 4
Donald Christie	2 10 0	Cripplegate	0 5 0
Malcolm Christie	2 10 0	Belfast	0 12 0
Ashton	0 12 2	Worcester	1 2 0
Elland	1 0 0	Wootton-under-Edge	5 4 4
Raistrick	0 10 4	W. Roberts	0 2 6
Newcastle-upon-Tyne	4 0 0	Loughborough	2 0 9
John Sired	0 1 4	Shrewsbury, Batho	2 13 9
P. Mulcahay	0 2 4	Horsley	0 3 0
R. Stevens	1 0 0	Newent	1 0 0
Robert Smith	0 5 0	Nottingham	9 1 0
Joseph Bishop	0 1 0	Smethwick	4 10 0
John Packer	0 2 0	Limehouse	0 7 0
Robert Stevens	0 0 6	Wm. Rossiler	0 10 0
Mary Mansfield	0 5 0	Retford	0 6 0
Henry Oseman	0 1 4	Hamilton	0 3 0
John Bonell	0 3 0	Hanley	3 16 3
Westminster, J. Slater	1 0 0	Devizes	6 10 0
G. Waterman	0 4 0	Warrington	6 15 8
Wm. Wilson	0 1 6	Chepstow	0 7 0
Wm. Huchins	0 2 0	Stalybridge	8 0 0
Thos. Plack	0 2 4	Sheffield	3 10 0
Joseph Moss	0 10 0	Mossley	7 5 10
Westminster	3 9 6	Ashton-under-Lyne	14 19 0
Bridgewater, Tweedy	0 13 4	Manchester	16 9 8
J. M'Cartney	0 5 0	Oxford	0 9 0
John Wilkins	0 4 4	Paisley	0 10 9
Sarah Burgess	0 10 0	Swindon	4 0 0
Skegby	0 10 0	Newport	0 17 6
John White	0 2 0	Ledbury	3 0 0
Thomas Pike	0 11 0	Forquay	1 13 6
Robert Jones	0 3 0	Wolverhampton	0 19 4
Thomas Saunders	2 0 0	Glasgow	5 15 0
George Allen	0 2 6	Newton-on-Ayr	0 15 0
Bury	3 13 10	Ely	0 2 0
Samuel Holt	5 4 4	Hollinwood	0 5 0
Monmouth, Cloud	0 15 10	Northampton	1 0 0
Rochdale	1 10 0	Newcastle-upon-Tyne	1 7 6
Bacup	20 0 0	Hull	6 9 0
Prescot	1 0 0	Boulogne	1 1 0
Campsie	0 6 4	Leicester, Astill	1 9 10
Horncastle	2 12 4	Birmingham, Pare	0 4 0
T. H. Sparrow	0 2 6	Blandford	0 17 4
Ovenden	1 0 0	Dewsbury	10 17 2
Burnley, Gray	5 0 0	Northwich	0 2 6
George Ellis	3 18 4	Tavistock	0 2 0
D. Soulsby	0 5 0	Atherstone	0 12 4
Whittington and Cat	6 14 4	Nuneaton	1 1 0
Thomas Bonsall	0 4 4	Lambeth	0 4 8
Longton	0 8 8	Bermondsey	0 3 0
Oldham	1 0 0	Gerge Allison	0 3 6
Cheltenham	7 16 9	Globe and Friends	2 5 0
Bolton	18 5 10	Huddersfield	1 8 0
Kettering	2 1 0	Merton	0 13 0
Clitheroe	5 0 0	Preston	2 15 4
Edinburgh	0 4 0	Shoreditch	2 8 8
			£304 0 4

EXPENSE FUND.

Richard Stevens	0 2 0	Cripplegate	0 2 0
Hull	0 1 6	Worcester	0 14 5
Liverpool	0 10 0	Wootton-under-Edge	0 2 0
Rouen	1 1 8	Newent	0 10 0
James Lightbody	0 1 0	Nottingham	1 9 6
Sudbury	0 1 0	Retford	0 2 0
Newton Abbott	4 12 7	Hanley	0 6 6
Westminster	0 1 0	Hucknall, Torkard	0 3 0
John Wilkins	0 2 0	Sheffield	0 10 6
Bury	0 1 11	Busby	0 2 4
Carlton	0 0 9	Totness	0 2 0
Samuel Holt	0 2 0	Oxford	0 15 5
William Brentall	0 0 6	Paisley	0 4 9
Hindley, Bowden	0 2 6	Newport	0 7 0
Prescot	0 5 1	Torquay	0 0 6
Campsie	0 14 7	Glasgow	0 4 9
George Ellis	0 1 6	Newton-upon-Ayr	0 10 6
Chelsea	0 2 0	Ely	1 14 6
Benj. and C. Fox	0 4 0	Corbridge	1 15 4
Whittington & Cat	0 1 4	John Watson	0 6 0
Thomas Bonsall	0 2 0	Halstead	0 4 0
Cheltenham	1 9 0	Hull	0 10 0
Bolton	0 9 0	Boulogne	0 8 6
Kettering	0 1 6	Shiney-row	0 10 0
Clackmannan	0 8 0	Dewsbury	0 18 2
Burnley	0 3 0	Globe and Friends	0 4 0
Calais	0 2 0	Huddersfield	0 3 0
Edinburgh	0 3 6	Preston	0 5 6
Oswaldtwistle	0 2 0		
Norwich	0 7 5		
			£25 2 0

TOTAL LAND FUND.

Mr O'Connor, Section No. 1	110 10 8
Mr O'Connor, Section No. 2	194 13 11
Mr O'Connor, Section No. 3	304 0 4
Expense Fund	25 4 1½
	£634 9 0½

FOR THE BANK.

Sums previously acknowledged	1043 15 2
For the Week ending the 1st April	51 15 0
	£1095 10 2

LAND PURCHASE DEPARTMENT.

Section 1. Class—Two Acres.

James Main	£87 1 0

T. M. Wheeler, Philip M'Grath, } Secretaries.

RECEIPTS OF NATIONAL CHARTER ASSOCIATION

Edinburgh	0 12 11½	Newcastle-upon-Tyne	0 4 3
Liverpool	0 12 0		

REPAYMENTS TO MR O'CONNOR ON ACCOUNT OF DEBT DUE BY DEFENCE FUND.

Per Mr Christopher Doyle.

Mr Bond, sen., Devizes	0 2 6	A Democrat, Chepstow	0 1 0
Totness	0 5 0	Bolton	1 1 9
Newton Abbott	0 12 6	Belfast	0 5 6
Portsea	0 5 9	Hollinwood	0 3 7
Edinburgh	1 5 0	C. Segrave, Ipswich	0 2 0
			£4 4 7

RECEIPTS OF THE VICTIMS' COMMITTEE.

Mr Styles, proceeds of a lottery, Marylebone	0 6 0	Birmingham, Newhouse	0 10 0
Mrs Grice	0 0 6	Segrave	0 1 0
Mr Dowling, Helston	0 1 0	Flower, Brighton	0 5 0
		G. Norris, Tower Hamlets	0 0 6

FOR MR RICHARDS.

Mr Cartwright	0 2 6	Scholey, Peterboro'	0 2 6
Brightlingsea	0 1 0	Rotherham	0 4 6

MRS ELLIS.

A Friend .. 0 1 0

WEST'S TESTIMONIAL.

A Friend .. 0 1 0

Thos. Clark, Secretary.

THE FRATERNAL DEMOCRATS.

The usual fortnightly meeting of the above society was held at the German Society's Room, Mr Rainsley in the chair. The adjourned discussion was re-opened by Mr Brown,—who could see but little to find fault with in the Young America movement, 160 or 200 acres might seem a large quantity to people who were ignorant of the extent of the United States. Evils might grow out of large allotments, but they could not be so great as those we have at present, with the land in the hands of the few, as in Ireland.

Carl Schapper considered that the movement was only against the capitalists, and not against the principles of private property in land. Partial reforms should be based on real principles, or they were the cause of much mischief.

Brother Gathard could not agree with friend Schapper. The leaders of the movement were mostly persons who had left this country, and had the prejudices of strangers to contend with. He considered that the movement went far enough under the circumstances.

Brother Keen adjourned the discussion till the next meeting night.

The persons proposed at the last meeting were elected, including Mr Wild of Mottram, and Mr Daniells, editor of the *Miners' Advocate*. Messrs Gathard and Matthews were proposed as members. The meeting then adjourned till Monday evening, April 12.

MURDERS, AND CONFESSIONS OF CRIME.

Murder at Chesterfield.—Confession of Platts.—This criminal, since his conviction, has been in the condemned cell of the county gaol, where he has been visited by the chaplain of the prison, who urged on the convict the propriety of making a confession of his guilt. On Sunday week Platts attended divine service, and in the afterpart of the day wrote to his mother, sister, and brother, previous to which he made an unreserved and full confession of the murder. He stated that he was present when it was committed, and that he was the principal party concerned, although he did not strike the blow by which the unfortunate man, Collis, was stunned and rendered insensible. He next proceeded to implicate Morley as taking an active part, and divulged the name of a third person, which, as a matter of course, has not been suffered to transpire. The circumstances he narrated were as follows: Platts and Collis, the deceased, spent the Sunday afternoon with Morley. Collis was plied with drink and inveigled into Platts' shop in the shambles under pretence of settling the account, and he was then murdered. The object of Platts and Morley was plunder, for it was conjectured that as Collis was about to marry Ellen Beresford, he had saved money for this purpose, which he carried about with him. This young woman gave testimony on the trial. After the perpetration of the murder the body was mutilated, and on the Monday night was deposited in the sack by Morley and the convict, and carried across the market place to the cesspool, where it was accidentally discovered. During the day, Platts had proceeded to the house of Mr Franks, the landlord of the Old Angel, and not many yards distant from the shambles, and told Mrs Franks, at the time the corpse was lying in the shop, that he fully expected to meet Collis at the Angel, in order to settle their partnerships accounts.—This statement made by Platts on Sunday, would make it appear that after the blow inflicted on the victim, he was strangled to prevent the moaning noise, and which noise, it may be remembered, was sworn to as having been heard by several persons on passing through the shambles on the Sunday evening of the murder, and which attracted the attention of the passers-by. The convict admitted that he then proceeded to rifle the dead body of his victim, and divested it of the shoes and part of the dress. Platts then went into lengthened details of the part he had sustained in the murder, and the circumstances. On Monday, upon being visited by the chaplain and governor, his conduct was very indecorous. Shortly before noon Platts had an interview with several of the visiting justices, and was then interrogated relative to the confession which he had made on the preceding day, and was asked if the confession was reduced to writing he would sign the document; to the great surprise of all present, the convict contradicted the statement made on the preceding day, and denied that he had any part in the murder, but implicated other individuals. He made another statement to the justices, which is said to have been full of inconsistencies. We believe, however, that Platts has since become more repentant, and has expressed a wish to avow the awful crime.

Discovery of a supposed Mysterious Murder, committed eleven Years since.—Saturday's government *Police Gazette* contains the particulars of a supposed murder committed eleven years since. In August, 1836, a mare was found tied in a coppice at Sedgberrow, Worcestershire. She was of the following description, viz., dark brown with switch tail, star in the forehead, long in the back, about fifteen hands high, three or four years old, and a fast trotter. She had on a bridle and saddle, the latter a good one, with two new stirrup leathers and girths attached, maker's name on the saddle, "C. Reeve, Malmesbury." In consequence of human bones having been recently discovered near to where the mare was found, it is thought that the owner of the mare was murdered, and that he was a dealer. A person suspected of the murder has given away an antique double-linked silver watch chain, and affixed to the chain is a watch-key, in the body of which is curiously worked in silver the figure of a man, seated on a barrel, smoking a pipe. It is believed that the chain and key belonged to the deceased, and every endeavour is being made to ascertain who that individual was.

The Murder at Dagenham.—A few weeks ago, it will be recollected, that the grand jury found a true bill against Parsons, Hickton, and Kimpton, the policemen, for conspiracy and perjury, before the coroner of Essex, at the inquest upon the body of George Clarke. It was then stated that the trial would take place at the summer assizes, the parties having liberty to traverse. On the last day the three men were called, in order to put in bail; but the only one who made his appearance was Kimpton. Parsons and Hickton, although seen just previous to the assizes, were not to be found, and although the police have been on the look-out for them, armed with a judge's warrant, for their apprehension and committal to gaol, in default of finding bail, they have disappeared altogether. This was expected by many persons, and the police authorities are blamed for not keeping a proper watch over their movements. In answer, the police say that it is owing to the tardiness of the government in not signifying their intention to prosecute until several months after the surveillance under which the men had been placed was withdraw. The bail required for the appearance of Kimpton was £400, which not being prepared with, he was conveyed to Ilford gaol, where he at present remains. He is stated to be remarkably taciturn, rarely speaking to any one. After the surveillance of the police was withdrawn, Kimpton, with his wife and seven children, went to London, where, up to his appearance at the assizes, he was enabled to support himself and family by working at his trade of harness-making. Parsons and the other man also went to London. With respect to Parsons, the circumstance of his having absconded has caused the most serious reports to be made by the inhabitants, who hint pretty strongly that his disappearance favours a guilty knowledge of the means by which the deceased came by his death.

Fareham.—A frightful attempt at murder and suicide was made a few days since at the residence of W. Thresher, Esq., the intended victim being the nursery maid in that gentleman's family, and the perpetrator of the double crime his footman. Both parties survive.

The celebrated Dr Hunter, when starting in life, gave lectures. His first lecture was attended only by the porter. "John," said the great man, unmoved by the circumstance, "take that skeleton down that I may say with propriety—'gentlemen.'"

Civilization is a word that is in everybody's mouth; but few of those who make so frequent use of it, seem to know exactly what they mean, or to attach any precise definition to it. The Bedouin Arabs are, as I understand the word civilization, much more civilized than a vast portion of the British population. I speak of their conduct only as regards each other, not as regards their intercourse with the rest of the world.—*Addison's Travels.*

NATIONAL TRADES ASSOCIATION FOR THE PROTECTION OF INDUSTRY.

"Union for the Million."

The central committee of the above flourishing institution held their usual weekly meeting at their office 11, Tottenham-court-road, T. S. Duncombe, Esq. M.P. in the chair. The minutes of the previous meeting was read and confirmed, the financial account of the week was read and received, which amounted to upwards of £330. Mr Green reported, he and Mr Robson waited upon the West-end Ladies' shoe makers: an excellent feeling was manifested; when they resolved to wait the conference of the mutual assistance association, before joining.

SCOTLAND.—Wishaw.—On Monday evening a meeting of miners and other trades was held, when Mr Jacobs delivered a lecture which was well received, and a resolution passed approving of the association, and a recommendation made that the committee enter 500 more members in the National Association of Trades. The unusual vote of thanks was passed.

EDINBURGH.—Tuesday evening a general meeting of the tanners was held in their meeting room, when Mr Jacobs delivered a lecture. A resolution was carried unanimous of approval of the operations of the association. A member rose and recommended the *Northern Star*, as it reported the proceedings of the trades.

Thursday a meeting of the plasterers was held in the Roman Eagle Hall, to hear the principles and plan of the National Association set forth by Mr Jacobs. He lectured thereon to the entire conviction of the meeting. A resolution to join the association was carried unanimously, also a resolution approving of the *Northern Star*, and thanking the proprietor for his assistance to the association in giving place for the reports of progress.

JOHNSTONE.—On Friday evening a public meeting of the trades was held, to hear a lecture from Mr Jacobs, setting forth the objects, &c. of the National Association. The meeting which was composed chiefly of spinners, weavers, and engineers, passed a resolution fully approving of the association, and determining to organise their trades to join. The spinners will join forthwith.

MACCLESFIELD.—Mr J. W. Parker held a meeting of the operative tailors of Macclesfield on Tuesday evening, March 23d, at the Bull and Gate, Chestergate, to explain the principles and objects of the National Association of United Trades. Mr D. Molloney was called to the chair, and briefly opened the meeting (a very crowded one) by introducing Mr P. as an old and tried friend of the trade; and expressed a desire they would benefit from the advice he was capable of giving as to the utility of union, and well-directed efforts, to the social amelioration of the trades in general. Mr P. rose and was received with loud cheering. He showed very clearly the advantages that would be derived to the trade by their connection with other trades; and that each was intimately and closely interested in each other's welfare; that trades in their isolated position were to a certain extent powerless, but under a certain national organization would be all-powerful. He concluded a very long address, by urging upon his hearers to bury in oblivion all past differences and commence the good fight anew. The result was the passing of a resolution, that two sections be established in Macclesfield—one for the in-door workers, and another for the out-door workers. A committee of five from each portion was elected to carry into effect the resolution, which was agreed to. A vote of thanks was passed unanimously to Mr Parker and the chairman. This was one of the largest meetings held in this town for many years of the tailoring trade, and the best results are anticipated.

On Wednesday, the Fast-day—he attended a meeting of Stock's and Tait's hands, of Stockport, to make certain inquiries respecting a reduction of twelve and a half per cent. upon their wages, and a further reduction of a similar amount being threatened. The result of the inquiries referred to have been duly reported to the central committee.

In the evening of the same day he proceeded to Macclesfield, to attend a general meeting of silk dyers, who were desirous of ascertaining the nature of the objects of the United Trades. The meeting was held in the large room of the Roebuck Inn, it was a very numerous one,—a chairman having been appointed, introduced Mr Parker to the meeting who was received with much kindness. He commenced by explaining the origin of the Association—the good already effected by its agency—and its two-fold character—the supporting of strikes and turn-outs, as the defensive position—and defended this course as necessary, while building a better superstructure as the development of the associative or reproductive principle, in proof of which he exhibited articles manufactured by the association, and expatiated upon the facilities each trade afforded of consuming each other's productions. He announced the fact that the association had in their employ shoemakers, glovers, nailers, framework knitters, and were about to employ the serge weavers of Collumpton, whose twills and plaids could be worked up into waistcoats and trousers by the operative tailors, and disposed of to members of the association, as cheap and equally as good in regard to workmanship, as any of the so called *cheap* establishments, inasmuch as the tailors receiving the articles so produced, would escape the wholesale and retail profits secured in the ordinary way, thus enabling the association to divide the profits mutually between the producer of the material and those who work it up, by adding it to the wages, thus, as it were, cutting two ways, enhancing the wages, and securing a real protection for those who are compelled to turn out against reductions and every species of tyranny. Mr P. at great length entered into other explanations, to the entire satisfaction of his audience. Several questions relating to individual support in case of any member being victimised by any employer, and portions of a trade also, were put and answered satisfactorily. A resolution approving of the principles of the Association was unanimously adopted. A discussion took place upon their average earnings: they adopted the average of 16s. per week, and agreed to send to the Central Committee their first month's levies and contributions for one hundred and fifty members for their entrance, on the 1st of April. A vote of thanks was passed to Mr Parker by acclamation. Considerable additions were made to their numbers on Saturday evening, through the influence of the above meeting.

On Thursday, the missionary attended a very large meeting of the silk weavers in the Parsonage-street Chapel. It was crowded to excess, the aisles and galleries being filled in every part; on Mr Parker's ascending the platform he was loudly cheered. Mr P. was prevented from making his statement on account of a reduction by Mr Brocklehurst, which occupied the attention of the meeting, therefore it was adjourned to Monday evening, the 29th ult., when Mr P. will be again in attendance.

On Saturday he attended a meeting of silk pickers at their meeting house in Cable-street, Manchester. In the evening he waited upon the bricklayers' society, also the labourers of Macclesfield, at the Bull and Gate, Chestergate, to explain the principles of the Association, but in consequence of the press of business, which lasted to a late hour, the explanation was deferred to a future occasion. After the meeting on Monday he will proceed to Sheffield to attend several meetings of the trades in that town.

TRADES' MOVEMENTS.

New York Mechanics.—At a recent meeting of the mechanics of New York, "to take into consideration the present depressed state of mechanical labour," Mr J D. Young said:—"The object of the meeting was one in which all of them were deeply interested. He was surrounded by men out of employment, and suffering without one to lend them assistance. Where is the sympathy of our country? Is it with the mechanics of this country who are out of employ? He was glad that our country was sending food to the starving abroad, but he thought that there ought to be some sympathy for those at home. Mr Young then presented a pair of coarse shoes or brogans manufactured for the army, and for the making of which the journeyman received but twenty-five cents a pair, finding his own thread, wax, and nails, which would amount to five cents. He could make but a pair and a half a day, and had a wife and three children to support. This had been caused by competition from the Germans. It had been supposed that labour was cheapest down east. It was not so. The contractor for these shoes lived down east, and had come to this city, where wages was the lowest. Handbills had been distributed in the German language, and Germans had been employed who set the price to the wages. The man who made these shoes said he could not work for this price, and he was answered by the employer, who said, 'I can show you men who will,' and then opened a door, showing him some sixty Germans at work on these shoes. The man had no alternative, and was compelled to work at this price or starve."

Conspiracy of the Sheffield "Masters."—The manufacturers of this town seem fully bent on having a tilt with the trades' unions. A Mr Newbold, saw, file and edge-tool manufacturer, has in his employ two men, saw smiths, who will not comply with the trades' rules and regulations. In consequence, a deputation, appointed from the above trade, waited upon the master, to see if matters could not be reconciled, when an altercation took place between the deputation and the master, which ended in the men taking steps to remove the men from his employ. One of the men has been brought up before the magistrates charged with intimidation, and the other two with aiding and abetting the same. The magistrate, "chum" of the manufacturer, convicted the three in the full penalty, three months to the house of correction. The men's solicitor has given notice of appeal. Mr Isaac Ironside became bail for them, and they were set at liberty till Pontefract Sessions. There is a rumour in the town that Mr Roberts is to be sent for, and that a public meeting will be held on the subject. The manufacturers here have formed a "Protection Society," with a solicitor, named Brenton, to prosecute. There is scarcely a day passes without some workman being summoned. If the men do not look sharply about them, they will lose every inch of ground they have gained within the last few years.

The Ten Hours' Bill.—The Earl of Ellesmere and Lord Feversham have consented to take charge of the Ten Hours' Bill in the House of Lords, should that measure pass the House of Commons.

Manchester Bakers.—A public meeting of this body of operatives took place on Tuesday, the 23rd ult., at the Old Meal House, High-street, Mr Goulden, secretary of the National Trades' Association, in the chair. The attendance was numerous, there being amongst those present not only delegates from Liverpool, &c., but also a goodly number of the master bakers of this town and neighbourhood. The meeting was addressed by Messrs Hulme, Sims, Dyott, Littler, Thompson, Downie, and Yates. The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:—

That it is the firm conviction of this meeting, that the excessive hours of labour, and, generally, the confined and unhealthy situation the operative baker is compelled to labour in, is both injurious to the employer and the employed; to which cause may be attributed the increase of crime, distress, misery, sickness, and permature death, and calls loudly for our united efforts to suppress.

That this meeting views with regret the protracted hours of labour to which at present the operative baker is subjected, is not only injurious to his bodily health, but has the worst effects of obstructing the intellectual improvement of his mind, as it entirely debars him from the opportunity of receiving those instructions which are requisite for the moral, religious, and physical enjoyments of life; and this meeting pledges itself to use all lawful means in its power to alter the odious system.

That it is also the opinion of this meeting, that the humane employer who does not require more than twelve hours work per day from the operative, is placed in an undue state of competition with the unprincipled employer who extracts from sixteen to twenty-three hours from his unfortunate serf, and this meeting declares the present system is injurious to the community at large.

A resolution of thanks to the *Northern Star*, and that portion of the press generally which advocated the interests of the working classes, closed the proceedings. [The above meeting was held last Tuesday week, but the report did not reach this office till Thursday, April 1st. If our correspondents will not pay attention to the necessary rules we have laid down, and which they may read every week over our "leader" column, they must pay the penalty of exclusion or abridgment. Ed. *N. S.*]

The Manchester District Committee of the National Association of United Trades for the Protection of Industry, meet every Wednesday night, at the house of Mr W. White, Railway Inn, Deansgate, where all communications must be addressed.

James Goulden, Sec.

Lancashire Miners.—The general delegate meeting of Lancashire miners will be held at the house of Mr J. Croston, Kay-street, Bolton, on Monday next, April 5th, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon. There will also be a public meeting, which will be addressed by W. P. Roberts, Esq., and other gentlemen.

"ANYTHING IS GOOD ENOUGH FOR SAILORS."

I have often heard the above expression, but until lately, supposed it was a mere cant phrase, with little or no meaning attached to it. But when at Damariscotta bridge the other day, I was made sensible that what I supposed to be but an idle phrase, is really a principle much practised upon by many ship-owners and ship-masters. My eyes beheld a specimen of the operation of this principle, which I now pen for publication in the boat, hoping that friend Hacker, the boat's master, will lay the subject open to the very core.

Damariscotta bridge, it is well known, is a place famous for ship-building. More than a dozen vessels varying from two hundred to six hundred tons burden, have been built there this season. All of these vessels it is said are built of good materials, and well put together—finished and furnished in style. I went on board of one ship, the Jane H. Glidden, said to be the most splendidly furnished of the lot. Her cabin is finished with mahogany, and is to be carpeted and furnished accordingly. Every convenience that can be wished for is here to be found. Nothing seems to be lacking, as it regards accommodations. Pride is most amply provided for, and unduly encouraged. And here the inquiry arises, for whom are all these conveniences provided? For the captain principally. But how are the men, those who do the work, the sailors, provided for? Has suitable provision been made for their wants and necessities? Of that an affirmative answer might be given to this question! I wish it could be said, that great care and regard were manifested for them, in the provision made for their comfort and welfare. But such is not the case. "Anything is good enough for sailors." A den is fitted up for them under the forecastle deck—a deck between the windlass and bowsprit—as far as possible from the captain's parlour, both in point of convenience and comfort as well as distance. This den is about four feet high—consequently a man of common size cannot stand up straight in it. By this arrangement any one can perceive, that less care and regard is had for the convenience and comfort of the poor sailor who tugs, and breasts the storm, and perils his life to save the ship, than is manifested universally for the brute creation.

No ship master would pretend to take on board of his ship any animal of the brute creation, without providing for it a shelter wherein it could stand comfortably. Even hens, when carried to sea, are provided with a coop, in which they can stand erect. But "any thing is good enough for sailors!" A seven by nine den, four feet high, is all they need, while the captain's wants and necessities are numerous! A splendid room, all carpeted, and furnished with sofas, card-tables, wash-stands, &c., &c., must be fitted up for him, while the sailor is shoved off to crouch under and beat his head against the castings of a forecastle deck. O, "anything is good enough for sailors!" The captain's table must be furnished with the nicest china ware—while the sailor provides himself with a tin quart cup and an iron spoon.

In making these remarks I do not wish to be understood as saying that all the vessels built at Damariscotta bridge have no better accommodations for the sailors. Most of them have, but there still remains an arrant inequality throughout the whole department of ship-sailing. The builder feasts upon those who do the work, and the owner and commander grow fat on the misery of those that sail the ship—the sailors.

But these evils will exist, I apprehend, so long as society is organized and carried on upon the principle of Grab. I have no time to write more.

Half of the inconvenience the sailor is obliged to submit to, is not generally known. Friend H. lay this subject open to the world. Sheepscot.

The largest ship in the navy would sink under a full account of all the cruel wrongs that have been practised against sailors. The government system of land piracy is the first great wrong, and in truth the cause of all wrongs which sailors suffer. Give every man his portion of land on which he might raise his bread and the right to build a cabin for himself, and then such as might want his services on the water would have to share with him the profits of his perils and toils. He would then have the right to expect as good a cabin on the water as his captain. He would not be tucked into a dog hole to gnaw his mouldy, wormy bread and stinking beef, while the captain in his floating palace was regaling himself on chicken "fixens" and other things to match. He could then walk over his own little world, raise his own bread, sit down in his own cabin, and as captain of his own little family, could be happier than a king on the throne. But while plundered of his birthright as at present—while denied a spot of earth on which to set his foot, and driven to the ocean to procure bread—compelled to barter his bones and sinews, his flesh and blood for food to keep them from perishing, he must submit to abuse, as long as the system of land piracy continues; and that will be till the people open their eyes to the true interests of the nation, and become honest enough to perform what justice demands.

I have often felt pained when I have seen and heard the political rogues lying to sailors, telling them if this or that man is elected to office—if this or that party triumphs sailors' rights will be secured, and thus wheedle them into their gull traps to vote away their own rights, when each and every party in the State robs them of the earth, and makes them the dependent creatures they are, and subjects them to all the abuse they receive.

Let light be spread among the people—let all know they have as good a right to the earth as they have to the air they breathe, and they will by-and-by claim that right and liberate themselves from the slavery in which land piracy has bound them. The only reason why government has not claimed the air and water, and compelled people to buy them, is because they cannot bottle them up.—*American Paper.*

Ireland.—Dublin, March 25.—The reduction of twenty per cent. has created a very strong feeling of uneasiness throughout the country. Two thousand labourers, dismissed at Dungarvan, were only restrained from violence by the presence of the Scots Greys, and supplied with bread by the bakers to prevent their shops from pillage. A Mr John O'Donovan was murdered in the county of Limerick on Sunday last. He was returning from mass when he was met and dragged off his car by four armed ruffians, who after missing fire proceeded to beat him with the butt ends of their guns, and thus fractured his skull in two places, and left him for dead. They then proceeded in the direction of Askeaton, and chanced to meet with a young man of the name of O'Connor, whom they desired to hold down his head, and he not understanding them, one of the ruffians snapped a pistol at him, which fortunately missed fire, and he succeeded in getting away from them. The victim of barbarous outrage lingered until Monday, when death closed his sufferings.

Alarming Fire at Pimlico.—On Friday, between ten and eleven o'clock, a fire broke out upon the premises in the occupancy of Mr Gumbleton, boot and shoemaker, Grosvenor-row, Pimlico. The flames originated in the front shop, and were first perceived by a police-constable. An immediate alarm was raised, and messengers were sent to give intelligence of the outbreak to the engine-stations; meanwhile the fire continued to spread, so that in a very brief space the whole of the stock in the shop became wrapped in one broad sheet of flame. With all possible expedition plenty of water was obtained, from which the firemen set to work most vigorously, but before they could get the mastery over the flames, the whole of the stock-in-trade was reduced to ashes. Mr Gumbleton was insured.

CHARGE OF MURDER.—DREADFUL DESTITUTION.

Jenifer Bolitho was indicted for the wilful murder of her female infant child, at Redruth, by refusing and neglecting to give it food and sustenance, by reason whereof it lingered for six weeks and then died.

This case is one of an extraordinary nature, it shows that starvation and complete destitution are not confined to Ireland alone, but are to be found in many of our rural districts.

Hannah George stated that she was the wife of a miner, and lived at Redruth, in the same house with prisoner. The house is a tenement let out to lodgers. The prisoner has three children, respectively aged three, nine, and twelve years, and is a widow. On the 1st of February witness heard one of the children open the prisoner's door, and begin to cry. Witness then went to the prisoner's room. There was neither fire nor light in the room. On asking the prisoner what was the matter, she said she was very ill; upon which witness fetched a candle from her own room, and told the prisoner that she thought that she was in labour. She asked witness to fetch a midwife, which she did, and returned in about five minutes, when she heard a baby cry; and on going into the room found that the prisoner had been delivered in her absence. The child was lying on the floor, and the prisoner standing near it. It was a very fine child. Two days after the witness saw the child again, and asked her if she had any relief for it. She said her aunt had been to the relieving officer for her the morning before to seek relief. The witness went again to the prisoner's room on the following day. The baby was there, and seemed to be well. She did not see the child again; but often heard it crying in the evenings, when witness returned from her work. The baby died on the 3rd of March.

Anne Messenger stated that she also lived in the same house with the prisoner. On the 1st of February she was called out of her bed to assist the prisoner, soon after twelve at night. She had a baby in her arms. Witness washed and dressed it as the prisoner was in great distress. She then gave it to the prisoner. She saw it again the next day, but not afterwards for a fortnight. It then appeared to be in a very wretched low state, and to all appearance dying. She gave it to Jane Hicks, and afterwards took it some bread and sugar, and left it on the prisoner's table, and begged the prisoner to give it to the child. She did not afterwards see the child alive, but heard it cry "brave loud" many times. The cries afterwards became fainter, until they were like those of a cat.

Jane Hicks was next called. She stated that she lived in the same house with the prisoner, and saw the child on the morning after it was born. She sometimes saw it twice a day, always once. Never saw it fed by the prisoner. It was generally on the foot of the bed, with the clothes thrown over it. Before the prisoner was confined she asked me for soup, and I have given it to her. The day after she was confined, I went to the relieving officer for her at her request.

Charles Tregoning—I am a policeman of Redruth. On Monday, the 22d of February, I went to the prisoner's room, and asked the prisoner where the child was. She said in the bed. I then saw it. She said it was very bad. I asked her why she did not nurse it. She said she had not had any milk, and could not suckle it. I asked her why she did not give it some food. She said she had none to give it. I asked her if she had not any bread in the house. She said nothing but the union bread, and that the child would not eat that. She then showed me her breast. It was very thin.

By the prisoner—When I went into the prisoner's room one of her children was eating a raw turnip. She said her child was starving. I went to the relieving officer, and told him what the prisoner had told me. I saw about half a loaf of union bread in the prisoner's room.

George Harris—I am the relieving officer of the Redruth Union. On the morning of the 2d February last an application was made to me for relief for the prisoner. I went to her house, and then sent the doctor to her. He ordered me to give her some bread and some sago. I sent her a loaf and some oatmeal. On the Friday following she sent again, and I sent her two loaves of union bread, and after that the guardians ordered her four loaves of bread a week. It is pretty good bread; no bran is taken out of the flour. That continued for six weeks.

Jane Polkinghorne—I am aunt to the prisoner. I received one sixpenny loaf and two pounds of oatmeal from the relieving officer for the prisoner. Mr Harris was told she had no fire, or soap to wash the baby with. I had twelve loaves of bread for the prisoner in all.

By the prisoner—I went to see the prisoner from time to time at her house; she asked me to go to seek for meat for the baby. I asked Mr Harris if he would be so good as to give me sixpence on behalf of a starving child. I got nothing else but what I have mentioned. She desired me more than once to go for food for her baby. I gave the child gruel and bread from time to time. She was a distressed woman. I have brought her turnips, and she has given each child a slice of turnip to eat for their supper, and put them to bed. I have begged bread for her. She had not tea, coffee, or anything else, but had soaked barley bread in water for herself and children.

Samuel Vincent Pryce Mitchell—I am surgeon to the Redruth union. On the 2nd of February Mr Harris desired me to visit the prisoner. I did so, and found her in bed. She had been confined the day before. I did not see the child. I was sent for again about a week after. I did not then see the child. My attention was not called to her circumstances, and I never saw the child alive. I examined the child on the 4th of March, and found it very much emaciated, the stomach empty. There were no signs of disease, the bowels nearly empty, not quite. I should say the child had not had sufficient nourishment. I should imagine death was caused by its not having had the common necessaries of life. I cannot imagine any other cause of death.

The prisoner, on being called on for her defence, said that for some time past she had been in a complete state of starvation, with no bread to eat or to give her children. They had often gone to bed without breaking their fast, and that "starvation was bitter bad." Three little orphans, had nothing but raw turnips to give them! The baby she was unable to suckle, as she had no milk in her breasts owing to starvation, and the child would not take the union bread, it was so coarse. She had no fire, candle, or even soap to wash the child. The dear baby! she loved it too well to hurt it, but it died through want.

Mr Justice Cresswell then summed up the case, telling the jury that it was first necessary for the prosecution to make out that the child died from starvation, before they could enter into the question of whether the prisoner had in any way concurred in its death. On this point the evidence of the surgeon, confirmed as it was by the other witnesses, was very strong. If, then, they thought that the child did die from starvation, was that caused by the wilful withholding of nourishment by the mother? If so, it would be murder in her. But if, on the other hand, there was only gross negligence on her part, but no intention to cause death, then the crime would be manslaughter. If, however, they thought the woman had no means of supplying the child with food, then she would not be responsible, and they must acquit her altogether. There was one observation he could not help making. It was to have been expected that after the policeman had seen the destitution of the woman, that some one would have called to ascertain her real state, and render such assistance as she might have required; that, however, had not been the case.

The jury retired to consider their verdict, and after half an hour's consultation, Acquitted the prisoner.

A Sheriff's Officer Outwitted.—An event occurred in Leeds a few days ago, which has excited a good deal of gossip and merriment at the expense of a certain sheriff's officer, who has hitherto been celebrated for his acuteness and *sharp-sightedness*. In the case, however, to which we refer, the well-known officer was completely outmanœuvred. It so happened that the officer in question was called upon, in the exercise of his duty, to "take possession" of the household goods of a certain party, whose affairs, from adverse circumstances, had placed him in an uncomfortable position. Armed with his "little brief authority," the officer proceeds to the residence of his victim, expecting no doubt to take up his quarters for the night. Entertaining, it would appear, sympathy for friends in difficulties, he knocks gently at the back door, where he was met by the good young lady of the house, to whom he in sympathetic terms, communicated the purport of his mission. She, nothing daunted by the serious nature of his message, immediately and frankly proposed that instead of coming on such an errand the back way, he should, in order to avoid the scrutinizing curiosity of the servants, be admitted by the front door, and then located in one of the front rooms, where he might remain, *sub silentio*, "monarch of all I survey." No sooner said than done. The condescending and obliging official at once retired, to go round to the front, and the opportunity was taken by the lady to secure the lock and bolt. The unwelcome official, who often has the credit of seeing beyond his nose, in this case did not evidently see beyond his *spectacles*. It is said that a conversation ensued after this polite ejection, between the two; the lady being located in a window on the second story, and the officer in the garden. The succeeding scene and dialogue, it may be imagined, rather resembled those of "Catherine and Petruchio," than those of "Romeo and Juliet."

The *Daily News* calls attention to the fact, that there is scarcely a school, either public or private, in which subscriptions have not been raised among the scholars in aid of the funds for the relief of the distressed Scotch and Irish. The pupils of Eton sent £170 to the United Relief Association in Leicester-square.

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Metropolitan Intelligence.

INQUESTS.

Fatal Steam-Boat Accident.—An adjourned inquest has been concluded by Mr W. Carter, at the Rose and Crown, Bermondsey, on Samuel Evans a waterman. From the testimony of Superintendent Evans, and other witnesses, it appears that the deceased on the 2nd of March had three sailors and a female, with their luggage, consisting of two hammocks, a sea chest, &c., as passengers in his wherry. He very injudiciously had the fore starboard scull, and a boy the larboard aft. They were rowing against a strong flood tide, and when near the lower Thames Tunnel Pier, the Waterman steamer No. 1, Cap. Weeks, came down to land her passengers there. The steamer stopped her engines as soon as the lookout saw Evans, and told him to row a head. Instead of this he swerved his boat out, and a collision took place between the stem of the steamer and the starboard hind quarter of the boat, and she went down, the sailor in the first instance having jumped up. The deceased was in the water a very short time, and all the others were instantly got out. The deceased went home, and in a few days was taken ill. He died on the 17th ult., from brain fever, which, in the opinion of the surgeon, was the result of the shock to the system from immersion. The captain had a number of passengers to call as witnesses, but the jury were satisfied, and returned a verdict of "Accidental death."

A Drunkard's end.—By adjournment, before Mr W. Baker, at the Grave Maurice, Whitechapel-road, on Samuel Salter (31,) who died in the London Hospital, on Tuesday, of injuries received in an affray with Charles Frankish, who is in custody, and has been remanded, on a charge of wilful murder. The deceased resided with Frenkish, at 24, London-terrace, Commercial road, East. For some time past he had been leading a dissipated life, and was constantly in a state of intoxication. On Friday, 19th, ult., he was very much intoxicated, and being unable to walk, was assisted home by Mrs Frankish, whom he abused and struck. When Frankish returned home, and accused him of assaulting his wife, an altercation took place, and they fought for several minutes in the kitchen, in the dark; and during the struggle a table was broken. The deceased bled profusely from the mouth, and in the morning he was brought to the London Hotpital, where he expired. Mr Day, house surgeon to the London Hospital, stated that when the deceased was brought into the hospital, he appeared to be intoxicated. The upper part of his body was much discoloured and bruised. The appearance of the stomach indicated that deceased had been a great drunkard. The immediate cause of death was an effusion of blood on the brain, caused by violence; he had no doubt from blows. A fall might cause an effusion of blood on the brain. The coroner then summed up, and the jury returned an open verdict—that the deceased "died from an effusion of blood on the brain from violence, but how it was caused there was no satisfactory evidence before the said jurors." The inquiry lasted seven hours.

Suffocation by Gas.—By Mr Bedford, at the Unicorn, Henrietta-street, Covent-garden, on Henry Warren, aged 26, the unfortunate young man who was killed by falling down a well opposite Covent-garden Theatre. The deceased went down the well for the purpose of cutting off a pipe. The well had been only opened but a short time previous to the deceased's going down, and on lights being put down after the deceased fell they were immediately extinguished by foul air. The well had been opened several times before, and the men had gone down on the instant without feeling any effects. On the present occasion the generation of the foul air in the well was attributed to a large escape of gas from the main pipe. Mr Brooks proved the death to have been caused by imbibing impure and noxious air. Verdict—"Accidental death," the jury, at the same time, expressing an opinion that in all cases of opening wells proper caution should be used for the future in testing their safety.

Singular and Fatal Accident.—By Mr Wakley, M P., at Middlesex Hospital, on Bridget Connor, (38), the wife of an ostler. The nurse of the ward stated that she was admitted on the 7th, suffering from a deep wound at the lower part of the back, whence blood flowed so abundantly that it could not be stopped, and even forced out the lint with which it was plugged. She died on Monday. She told witness that she fell on some crockery in her room, which she broke, and a splinter entering her back, inflicted the wound. The house surgeon deposed that the wound, which was very deep, was one and a half inch in length, and appeared to have been inflicted by a sharp stick. Every effort was ineffectually made to stop the blood, which rushed out in gushes. At length an attempt was made, by cutting into the wound, to discover the wounded vessel, but ineffectually. In consequence of the flow of blood she ultimately died. It was ascertained that the internal puder had been half cut through. Verdict, "Accidental death."

Death in Westminster Bridewell from Alleged Neglect.—By Mr Bedford, at the Westminster Bridewell, on Martha Doran, a sick prisoner. The deceased was admitted into the prison on the 13th of March, from Marlborough-street Police Court. On the 17th she was attended by Mr Lavies, the surgeon, for general debility, but in consequence of some offensive odour emitted from her person she was not placed in the infirmary, but in a cell beneath it, and on the 25th she appeared so well that Mr Lavies allowed her to go up to the Middlesex Sessions and take her trial. She was convicted, and being an old offender was sentenced to nine months' imprisonment with hard labour, nine weeks to be solitary. On her return to the prison she was kept all night in the reception room, and the next day was removed to a cell beneath the infirmary, where she could receive better attention than in one of the ordinary wards. She appeared very ill, and, although known to be so, was not seen from six o'clock in the evening until seven o'clock the next morning, when she was found sitting up in bed dead. Mr Lavies said the cause of death was rupture of the heart, and even if she had been visited during the night nothing could have saved her. He had ordered, however, for the future, that all prisoners upon the sick list should be visited in their cells up to ten o'clock at night. If he had thought the deceased to have been in any danger he should have left special directions with regard to her. Verdict. "Natural death from disease of the heart."

Fatal Accident at Bankside.—By Mr J. Payne, at Guy's Hospital, on John Biggs, a lighterman. The deceased lived at Pike-gardens, Bankside, and the evidence proved that about a fortnight since he was standing at Bankside, and attempted to sit down on the chain near the shore, which suddenly gave way, and he was precipitated backwards, and thereby sustained a broken leg, and other injuries, which caused his death at the above institution on Sunday last. Verdict, "Accidental death."

The supposed Murder in St. Luke's.—On Wednesday evening, Mr Baker resumed, at the Green Gate tavern, City-road, an adjourned inquiry respecting the death of Elizabeth Richardson, (29,) whose body was found in a cess-pool, belonging to a water-closet in Broad-yard, Golden-lane, St. Luke's, on the morning of Thursday last. The particulars of the case have already appeared in this paper; further evidence having been adduced, the coroner addressed the jury, and said that in the absence of further evidence there could be no difficulty in coming to a conclusion as to what verdict they should return; he would advise them to return an open one, which would, in the event of anything fresh transpiring, leave the case in a position that further inquiries could be instituted before the magistrates. The jury having consulted, they returned a verdict "that the deceased was found dead in a cesspool, without suffici nt marks of violence to account for death, but how she came therein there was not sufficient evidence to prove."

Mysterious Suicide.—An inquest was held on Wednesday, before Mr W. Carter, the coroner, at the Torbay Tavern, St Mary, Rotherhithe, respecting the death of Richard Constantine, aged 53 years, who was found dead in the river, under very mysterious circumstances. William Constantine, of No. 32, Britannia-street, City-road, deposed that the deceased was his father, and had carried on business at the above place for many years. He was of sober habits, and lived on the most affectionate terms with his wife and family. On the morning of Wednesday, the 17th of February, the deceased left home to transact some business at an auctioneer's in Newgate-street, where he left in the afternoon, and was not seen alive afterwards. Information was forwarded to all the London and suburban police stations, bills were posted, and advertisements were inserted in the newspapers, but no clue could be obtained of him. Witness was unable to account for his death, unless it was that he had precipitated himself from one of the bridges, whilst labouring under some aberration, which was brought on by the illness of his wife, which preyed on his mind. The deceased on several occasions had been heard to say, that if his wife died he could not survive her many days. William Gardener stated that on Monday evening last the body of the deceased was found floating in the river, off Dog and Duck stairs, Rotherhithe. It was in a dreadful state of decomposition, and had been in the water at least six weeks. There were no marks of violence on his person, and his pockets were filled with small stones, which the deceased had placed there to secure his object more effectually. Information of the finding of the body was forwarded by the police in the usual manner, and in a few hours the friends were made acquainted with the fact. The coroner having taken other evidence, remarked on the mysterious nature of the case; after which the jury returned a verdict of "Temporary insanity."

Suicide of a Retired Tradesman. — An inquest was held on Wednesday, by Mr Bedford, at the White Hart, Little Windmill-street, Haymarket, on Mr J Stewart, a retired master boatmaker. The deceased resided at 30, Little Windmill-street, and for the last three weeks, the deceased had been in a low and desponding state of mind, arising from his having invested a large sum of money in some houses, which he feared would turn out a failure. He was last seen alive at eleven o'clock on Tuesday forenoon, and at four o'clock in the afternoon of the same day was discovered suspended in his bedroom by means of a leathern strap, fastened round his neck, and attached to a hook in a closet door, only four feet from the ground. He was cut down immediately, and Mr Hardinge, surgeon, was promptly in attendance, who pronounced him to have been dead some hours. The deceased had some time before made an attempt on his life, arising from a similar cause. Verdict, "Temporary insanity."

ACCIDENTS AND OFFENCES.

Melancholy Fall from a Window.—On Monday afternoon an accident of a most melancholy nature occurred to a painter named Hingham, residing at 4, M'Dougall-terrace, Chelsea. The unfortunate man was engaged at the house 36, Edward-street, Hampstead-road, painting the first floor window, when he by some means fell therefrom, and was conveyed to the University College Hospital, where it was ascertained that he had sustained a compound fracture of the left thigh, a dislocation of the collar-bone, besides a fracture of the right clavicle, and some severe contusions of the head, with other injuries, so as to preclude the slightest hope of recovery.

Serious Accidend at the New Cross Railway Station.—On Monday an accident attended with very serious consequences, occurred on the line of the Croydon Railway, to William Jenner, residing at 3, Martha-place, Deptford. The unfortunate man was a stoker in the service of the company, and was engaged on one of the locomotive engines. He has latterly been employed in working an engine between the Surrey Canal and the New Cross station at Deptford, which conveyed large quantities of coal, &c., from the barges for the use of the various engines on the line, and, whilst they were going up an inclined plane, he got down from his berth to arrange some deficiency in the coupling-irons, when his right arm was drawn in between the machinery, and before he could be extricated, his arm was most seriously injured. He was taken to a surgeon's and subsequently put in one of the carriages for London Bridge, from which place he was taken to the accident ward of Guy's Hospital, where it was ascertained that he had fractured the limb in two places. He is not however in immediate danger.

The Body of a Gentleman Found in the Regent's Canal.—A gentleman, fair complexioned, having brown whiskers and light eyebrows, and wearing a black dress-coat and pantaloons, a shawl-pattern vest, and a black silk-figured vest underneath, and Wellington boots, has been taken out of the Regent's Canal, and is now awaiting identification in the vaults of Islington church.

Robberies.—On Monday the police received information of the following robberies:—On the 25th instant was stolen from a bedroom, at No. 19, Paddington-street, Edgware-road, a mahogany desk, containing a cheque for £26 11s. 3d. on Sir Claude Scott's bank, a £10 Bank of England note, five sovereigns and £15 in silver, besides papers and memorandums of value. On the same day, from the pantry of No. 19, Westbourne-terrace, 3 silver table-spoons, 2 silver dessert ditto, 3 silver table forks, a plated knife rest, crest a griffin rampant holding a crown in paw. Also stolen from the pantry of the house of Lady Synot, of Clapham-common, 10 silver teaspoons, 7 dessert ditto, and a gravy spoon, crest a swan and arrow. On the 24th from the Old Barge public house, Woolwich, 21 teaspoons, 6 table ditto, 2 gravy ditto, 2 salts, 4 pair of sugar tongs, 2 fish slices, all marked "H," and 7s. 6d. in silver.

Fire.—Fatal Accident to one of the Brigade.—On Wednesday night, a fire broke out in Denmark street, Soho, which originated in a chimney, and was making great progress to the roof, when the Crown-street Brigade engine, with Mr Girrard, the engineer, the deceased (Benjamin Cummings), and other firemen attended, and the deceased, while proceeding up the ladder, from some unknown cause at present, fell off the top of the house into the street. No time was lost in procuring medical assistance, but so dreadful were the injuries, that the poor fellow lingered but a short time before he died. The deceased, who has long belonged to the London Fire Establishment, has left a wife and five children to lament his loss. He was highly respected by the officers, and all belonging to the Establishment, as a very sober steady man.

Numerous Fearful Accidents.—On Tuesday afternoon, between one and four o'clock, the following fearful accidents, some of which are expected to prove fatal, occurred:—The first happened to a man named W. Hughes, a mechanic, who was proceeding along the Strand towards Charing-cross, when, in crossing the road, he slipped and fell, thus sustaining a broken leg, a fracture of the right arm, and other injuries. He was removed to the Charing-cross hospital and placed under the care of the house surgeon; but remains in a dangerous condition.—About three o'clock a second accident occurred at Messrs Slays and Co.'s, Meritans Wharf, Mill-street, Dock road, to John Chandler, a carman, who at that period was ascending a van filled with peas, when the horses suddenly darted off and the unfortunate man was thrown, one of the loaded sacks coming upon him. He was picked up insensible and conveyed to St Thomas's Hospital, when it was ascertained that he had received a severe injury to the head, with a fracture of the chest bone, and other contusions.—Another accident happened to a respectable looking person, whose name did not transpire. He was endeavouring to cross the road at the eastern end of Lombard-street, when one of Hansom's patent cabs came up at a moderate pace, but before he could get out of the way was knocked down; and, upon being taken into a neighbouring surgeon's, it was found that he had broken his right arm, besides receiving some severe contusions about the face.

Alarming Fire in the Curtain Road.—On Wednesday afternoon, an alarming fire broke out in the upper part of the premises belonging to Mr W. Wallace, willow bleacher, 7, Chapel-street, Curtain-road. It was caused by the boiling over of a pot of sulphur, which set the contents of the drying room in a blaze. Several engines of the brigade attended, as well as one of the parish. The firemen made an attempt to enter the room, but owing to the suffocating nature of the burning sulphur they were unable, and it was found necessary to set an engine to work. That having been done, the flames were confined to the premises in which they commenced, but they were not extinguished until the whole of the stock therein was consumed. Fortunately, the sufferer was insured.

New Ragged School, Clare-Market.—On Monday a ragged school was opened in Yeates'-court, Clement's-lane. The vicinity of the school is a most wretched and crowded locality. The school is on a novel plan: parents may send their children from six in the morning until ten in the evening, where they will, free of any charge, be taught to read and write, and be trained to habits of industry and cleanliness.

Hungerford Suspension-bridge Steam-boat Pier.—All that part of Hungerford Suspension-bridge, situate between the market termination and the north turret is divided by iron railing, the west side of the bridge, on and after Easter Monday being to be thrown open to the public landing or embarking in steam boats, free of charge. The directors of the Bridge Company have ordered a toll-house to be placed at the north turret, for the convenience of persons wishing to pass over to Lambeth.

Illicit Distillation.—From information received Messrs. Lewins and Humphreys, excise officers, on Tuesday proceeded to premises belonging to William Skinner, (who has been already fined £100.) at 2, Sidney-street, Mile-end-road. Upon obtaining admission, they proceeded to the room in which they seized an illicit still on the 25th of last month, where they found a large still, set in brick-work, fully charged, with fire under it, and at work. Skinner and his daughter were attending the working, and were immediately arrested by the officers. In the still-room was a large quantity of molasses, molasses wash, tubs, &c., &c., and the usual apparatus of a distillery. It was evident that not the slightest suspicion existed in the mind of the owner that he should receive a second visit from the same officers so soon after his former detection, as the stock of raw materials were laid in for carrying on an extensive trade. Having secured their prisoners, the officers obtained a van, and the whole of the seizure was conveyed to the Excise warehouse, in Broad-street.

London Misery.—Though I wish to return to London in "the season" when that city is an adequate representative of the state of things in England, I am glad I did not at first see all that pomp and parade of wealth and luxury in contrast with the misery, squalid, agonizing, ruffianly, which stares one in the face in every street of London and hoots at the gates of her palaces more ominous a note than ever was that of owl or raven in the portentous times when empires and races have crumbled and fallen from inward decay. It is impossible, however, to take a near view of the treasures created by English genius, accumulated by English industry, without a prayer, daily more fervent, that the needful changes in the condition of this people may be effected by peaceful revolution which shall destroy nothing except the shocking inhumanity of exclusiveness, which now prevents their being used for the benefit of all. May their present possessors look to it in time! A few already are earnest in a good spirit. For myself, much as I pitied the poor, abandoned, hopeless wretches that swarm in the roads and streets of England, I pity far more the English noble with this difficult problem before him, and such need of a speedy solution. Sad is his life if a conscientious man; sadder still, if not. Poverty in England has terrors of which I never dreamed at home. I felt that it would be terrible to be poor there, but far more so to be the possessor of that for which so many thousands are perishing. And the middle class, too, cannot here enjoy that serenity which the sages have described as naturally their peculiar blessing. Too close, too dark throng the evils they cannot obviate, the sorrows they cannot relieve. To a man of good heart, each day must bring purgatory, which he knows not how to bear—yet to which he fears to become insensible.—Correspondent of the *New York Tribune*.

Home News.

England.

LANCASHIRE.

Manchester.—Cutting and Wounding.—On Monday a serious charge engaged the attention of the magistrates. A young man named Irish, had gone to a public-house in Liverpool-road, on Saturday night, where he met with a companion of about his own age, Thomas Willett, with whom he had some drink. Willett's sister came in, and Willett subsequently accused Irish of having insulted her, and a fight took place between them in the street. Irish was no match for his opponent, but after they had been separated, he declared that if he could not "mill" Willett, he would cut his head off. He appears to have laid wait for Willett at a later hour of the night, and to have attacked him with a knife, as he left the public-house. Before they could be separated he inflicted several severe cuts on his victim, one of which extended from the right eye down to the chin. The prisoner was committed for trial.

Incendiarism at Todmorden.—During the nights of Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, of last week, the plantations of J. Taylor, Esq., Todmorden Hall, were set on fire, notwithstanding the example set forth by the magistrates in the committal of those previously taken. The police had been on the watch every night during the week until a late hour. The fire on each of the above nights commenced immediately after the constables had left the premises. On Friday, a police-sergeant determined on a stratagem, with a view to entrap the rascal, if possible, which was put in operation the same evening, and the constable succeeded by this manœuvre in catching the young fox in the very act. His name is James Lord (17), a tailor's apprentice. Immediately after being collared he was searched, and a box of lucifer matches was found in his pocket, with which he acknowledged to having set fire to the wood, and that he had watched the police go off the ground, and had fired the plantation every night,—adding, that he did not care if he was transported. He was committed for trial.

Representation of Warrington.—A meeting of the liberal electors took place on Monday, for the purpose of selecting a suitable candidate to represent the borough in parliament. It was resolved that William Allcard, Esq., should be requested to offer himself, and a committee was appointed to acquaint him with the wishes of the electors. The meeting then adjourned to a future day, that a reply might be received.

DURHAM.

Daring Outrage.—An attempt was made to break out of the gaol at Durham late on the night of Sunday last. It appears that a person named Isaac Dawson, who is undergoing two months' imprisonment, rang his bell, and when Robinson, the turnkey, answered the call, Dawson told him that his bedstead was broken, and upon Robinson stooping to look at it, he immediately received a most severe blow from the prisoner, who was in possession of the leg of one of the stools used in the prison. Robinson instantly ran out of the cell, but not until he had received another blow, and getting the gate at the end of the passage locked, gave the alarm, and with assistance secured the prisoner, who, upon his examination the following morning, stated that he and some others, who were under the sentence of transportation (who left for their destination by the mail train on Monday night,) had agreed to disable the turnkey who should attend the call, get possession of the keys, and let themselves out, but at this they were fortunately frustrated.

NORFOLK.

Stamford.—Accident at Wombwell's Menagerie.—A few days since directly the "intrepid female," or "lion queen," made her appearance in the den, the lion sprang at her, and bit her face, but not severely. She screamed loudly, and the scene which ensued is difficult to describe. The arena was nearly full of respectable persons of both sexes. The keepers did all they possibly could to beat off the infuriated beast but were some time in accomplishing their object. The lion, the keeper, and the woman, were all down and struggling together on the bottom of the den, and again the animal seized the woman and bit her at the lower part of her back. To make the occurrence appear more dreadful, the whole of the beasts and birds assisted in the uproar. Ultimately the keeper rescued the daring woman, and the assistance of a surgeon was immediately called in. She was induced in the evening again to enter the den. Nothing, however, occurred this time to injure her.

Murders by Poison.—On Saturday evening last Mrs Pearson, the wife of a farmer of that name, at Tibbenham, invited a Mrs Everett, the wife of another farmer, in the same village, to take tea with her. She accepted the invitation, and these women and other persons of the family sat down and took tea together. Soon after each of the women, and several others of the party were taken ill, and we regret to say Mrs Pearson and Mrs Everett are dead, and others (whose names we are not able to give, nor can we say how many in number,) are lying in a very precarious state, and some of those also may be dead by this time. At present we have no knowledge whatever of the means by which the poison (which, we understand is arsenic) could get into the tea, or by whom it was administered. A coroner's inquest has been since held, but no suspicion has as yet been thrown on any parties. The other parties, who were so ill, are getting better.

BERKSHIRE

Sudden Death during Divine Service.—Considerable alarm was created at the church of St John Windsor, during divine service on Sunday morning, in consequence of a lad named Henry Doe, the son of Mr. Doe, in the department of the Master of the Horse, at Windsor Castle, being seized with death just after the commencement of the sermon which was preached by the Rev. Mr Gould. The unfortunate lad, who was not more than fourteen years of age, fell from his seat, in the gallery, upon the floor. He was immediately conveyed to his father's residence in the Royal Mews, and attended by a medical man. Human aid, however, was of no avail, and after remaining in a state of total unconsciousness for not more than four hours, he breathed his last. An attack of apoplexy was supposed to have been the cause of death.

KENT.

Caution to Young Females.—The *Maidstone Gazette* says:—We have this week to record a case of heartless depravity upon the part of a female seldom heard of, and which has been happily frustrated by discretion and prudence. A young woman, attending the markets in Paris, from some cause not explained, became in great distress, and unable to purchase goods to sell, as heretofore. She applied to a female friend for advice under her distressing circumstances. Her friend advised her to go to London, and she would assist her with some money and a letter of recommendation to a lady, who would take her as a general servant. The young woman, overjoyed at her good fortune, immediately set out for Boulogne; on her way thither she was taken ill, and obliged to remain until she got better. Having paid her fare in the first instance to Boulogne, her illness exhausting the remainder, when she arrived there she was unable to pay the extra fare demanded, and was obliged to leave her box of clothes. She then came to Folkestone, where her tale and her interesting and simple appearance gained her friends; a subscription was raised to redeem her box, and assist her to London. On Friday evening she made her appearance again at the Pavilion Hotel, to the surprise of those who had befriended her, and explained the treatment she had received in London. It appeared she was directed to go to a house in Gerrard-street, Soho, and inquire for the lady. She was informed she had removed a few streets off, whither she repaired, and upon presenting her letter of recommendation, she was shown into a stylish apartment, where there were several gentlemen and finely-dressed females. The lady (who spoke French) inquired if she knew what she had come for? her reply was, to be her servant, nurse her children, &c. She was informed she could do much better for her than that, and she could earn plenty of money, and be dressed like the ladies she had seen, if she would follow her advice. The truth and the object of the wretch at once flashed across her mind, and she peremptorily refused to be made her victim. The woman, finding her persuasions useless, immediately commenced abusing her in the most shameful and heartless manner. The poor girl left the house sobbing bitterly, and by some means found her way back to the railway station, and arrived at Folkestone, where a subscription was again raised to carry her back to France, and she left here on Saturday evening by steamer, full of gratitude. There is no doubt but that the ruin of this poor creature would have been accomplished, had not the fact of the kindness she received in England on landing impressed her mind that her sad tale would be believed, and she would be again assisted to her native country.

CHATHAM.

A Soldier Found nearly Dead.—On Wednesday morning a soldier was discovered lying in the trench at the east end of the fortifications surrounding the garrison at Chatham lines by some workmen going to work, and they gave information of the circumstance to some soldiers on duty at the guard-room. Assistance was promptly rendered, and with the aid of a ladder, the soldier was got up, and he appeared to be lifeless; he was, therefore, without loss of time conveyed to the military hospital, where his person was examined. One knee was found broken, and also a leg, besides being otherwise seriously injured about the body. This soldier was attached to the Invalid Depot, and had been at Brompton the night before, drinking with some of his comrades, and on returning to his quarters at the Casmate Barracks he must have mistaken the path leading thereto, and accidentally walked into the trench, a depth of thirty to forty feet, and there remained in the greatest suffering until the morning, when he was found as described. The name of the soldier is George Foley, of the 50th regiment, and has recently returned from India to be pensioned off, after a servitude of some years.

SUSSEX.

Cruel Chastisement.—A schoolmaster, named Wharton, residing at Adelaide-crescent, Brighton, was tried before the magistrates for treating a boy in a cruel manner. The decision of the magistrate will fully explain the nature of the case:—Major Willard said they had gone quite sufficiently into this case to be satisfied, without the examination of any other party, that the offence was clearly proved. The bench was also of opinion that the child had been chastised without any necessity. There was no call at all for the severe punishment that the defendant gave him. Supposing the boy had been forgetful, and that the defendant being out of temper, had a weapon in his hand, he might have struck him with it; but that was not all, for he asked a boy to fetch a stick or a cane to beat the lad with, and with that weapon he laid about the child till he broke it; and he was not satisfied with that but he asked a boy for his whip, and when the boy refused to go for it, he went up stairs for it himself. One might have imagined that in that interval he might have softened down in his temper; but they found that with that weapon he punished the boy most severely, much more than the occasion called for, and much more than a schoolmaster had a right to do. Under these circumstances they felt it necessary, for the protection of children who were under a master that could not command his temper, to impose the full amount of the fine that the law required. He was fined £5.

DEVONSHIRE.

Extraordinary Case.—"Spring-heeled Jack." Teignmouth was greatly excited on Monday, in consequence of a "spring-heeled jack" investigation before the magistrates. A delinquent of this genus occupied himself during the winter in frightening and annoying defenceless women, some of whom were rather roughly handled. The police having been on the alert for some time, suspicion fell on a Captain Finch, of Shaldon—a man of alleged ill health, and apparently sixty years of age, about the last person that could have been suspected. He was summoned before the magistrates. Mr Tucker, in opening the case for the complainant, said it was not only difficult but most painful to him; his client belonged to the humblest rank, and the defendant, Finch, had been considered highly respectable. Should he not succeed in establishing the charge, the effect of the girl's evidence might prejudice her through life; should he succeed, the moral character of one who had hitherto moved as a gentleman would be blasted. He had two charges of assault to prefer. His client, the servant of Miss Morgan, a lady living in Macfarlen's-row, Bitton-road, had been twice assaulted in January, between nine and ten at night, by a man disguised in a skin coat, having the appearance of a bullock's hide, skull cap, horns, and mask, and the alarm had produced serious fits. Evidence having been given in support of the charges, the bench expressed pain at finding an old soldier guilty of such an assault, but there was no material refutation to complainant's evidence. He was fined seventeen shillings for each assault. Defendant thanked the bench for their impartiality. The case lasted several hours.

Scotland.

THE RIOTS.

In the North the authorities are busy in the apprehension of parties involved in the late food riots, and the fruit of their efforts will duly appear at the approaching Inverness-circuit. The military still continue at Wick and Thurso, but without requiring to be called out. The young man who was apprehended on suspicion of being concerned in the Achow murder has been liberated, and as yet no clue to the real murderer has been discovered.

EDINBURGH.

Defaming a Lady.—Last week, in Edinburgh, a case was tried before the Lord Justice Clerk and a jury, in which Miss Sarah Marie M'Neill, Charlotte-square, Edinburgh, was pursuer, and the Rev. Gilbert Rorison, Episcopal clergyman, Peterhead, as defender. The issue was, whether, in a number of letters written to a third party in Leith, concerning the pursuer, she was falsely and calumniously represented to be a person of immodest or unchaste character and conduct, and guilty of falsehood or deceit, to the loss, injury, and damage of the pursuer? Damages laid at £2,000. After hearing evidence, the jury returned a verdict for the pursuer, damages, £500. The trial excited considerable interest. The majority of the crowded court-room were ladies.

Ireland.

THE DISTRESS—IRISH LANDLORDS.

The *Dublin Evening Post* contains the following from a Sligo correspondent:—

"In your paper of the 23rd inst., you expressed a desire to know how much Mr Ormsby Gore, M P. for Shropshire, and father to the M.P. for county Sligo, has contributed to the relief of the poor on his estates in the upper half-barony of Leyny. To satisfy your curiosity, I beg to inform you, that having an estate worth £8 000 per annum in the district, he gave £10 last July, and nothing to the funds of the Relief Committee since that time; and that since Christmas the committee have expended about £300 in relieving destitution on his estates. It is proper, however, to add, that I have ascertained that the honourable member gave £15 last Christmas, through other channels, for the relief of the poor on estates yielding the above-named £8 000 per annum. No seed of any description having been provided, the lands, for the most, are lying waste, and will, probably, so continue."

THE DISMISSAL OF LABOURERS FROM THE PUBLIC WORKS.

"At Newmarket-on-Fergus, while Captain Fishbourne strove to explain his instructions from government, which he said he should strictly act upon, the other gentlemen of the committee endeavoured to quiet the people, and remove their ill-feeling against him, but to no purpose, the people saying he was the cause of having them disemployed. At last the gentlemen rose, and it was said loudly outside that 'Captain Fishbourne had £500 a year for starving the people.' No sooner had this got afloat among them, than they shouted 'pull him out, knock him down, trample him, kill him,' and many like expressions. The people leaped at him, some saying 'blood is better than starvation,' and as the gentlemen were coming through the crowd, he was struck violently, but his foes being so numerous, could not by the press do what they intended, but pulled off the hair of his head in handfulls—some dragged him this way, and some that, striking at him with sticks and stones, and cutting him severely, while Sir Lucius O'Brien, Mr Studdert, Head-constable Armstrong, and others, rushed about him to save him. The crowd drove them on a heap of broken stones near the river, the mob striving to push him off the stones into the river, and in the effort made to keep out the head constable was precipitated into the river on his back, and much injured. Sir Lucius and Mr W. Armstrong were put into it also on their knees, but the shout was given,—'Respect Sir Lucius and Mr Robert; boys, don't crush or hurt Sir Lucius,' and those in the river resisting, Mr Fishbourne fortunately escaped being drowned or trampled to death. Mr Studdert, by courage unprecedented, was determined to save the stranger or share his fate, and succeeding in the former, hurried towards the police barracks, while the persons thus saving him received many of the blows intended for him. On arriving at the police barrack he got a jaunting car and drove away, escorted by Mr William Armstrong. The whole town was one scene of uproar and alarm. Fires were lit on the hills around Newmarket on Tuesday night, as signals, it is said, for a vast assemblage of people to meet near Drumline.

BALLINA.

The working classes of society in this part of the country are every day falling victims to fever and dysentery in prodigious numbers. The workhouse too is the scene of the most awful mortality. It is reported that 220 persons are now ill within its walls. For the last few weeks the deaths which occurred there averaged between 40 and 50 a week.

NENAGH.

The Popular Armament.—The following placard has been extensively circulated through the above town during the assizes, and persisted in with impunity, in the presence of that judge who denounced it as an impudent and audacious document. A bellman was sent about the streets, and the 'recommendations' given to the description of a long-barrelled gun, which he carried on his shoulder as a specimen of those offered for sale, was, that it would "shoot a parson, a bailiff, or a proctor at 150 yards—take down a pay clerk at any distance." and "was a receipt in full for the November rent!" The following is a copy of the placard—it is headed with a Queen's arms:—

"Whereas, Many evil-disposed persons avail themselves of the present scarcity of food as a pretext to commit acts of violence against property, and otherwise disturbing the peace of the country, His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant is pleased to grant all Her Majesty's peaceable and loyal subjects, without distinction, the power to have and to keep every description of firearms for the protection of the public peace, and likewise their own homes and property, without any restriction, except an invoice or certificate of the person from whom the arms are purchased. Thomas M'Grade is privileged by his Excellency, and fully empowered by the honourable Board of Excise, to offer for sale by auction to the peaceable inhabitants of this town, at the house No. 80, Castle-street, five hundred double and single barrel guns of various sorts, one thousand pair of pistols, warranted all double tower proof, five hundred thousand best percussion caps, and a large quantity of powder flasks, shot bags, and belts, wash rods, turn-screws, nipple wrenches, &c,

"Sale to commence on Saturday, and following days,

"Thomas M'Grade,

"Licensed Auctioneer.

"4, CASTLE St., DUBLIN.

"N.B.—The auctioneer's invoice is all the license required by purchasers for keeping arms."

CRIME IN TIPPERARY.

The assizes for the North Riding have terminated; and, although there was no capital conviction, no less than 52 persons were sentenced to transportation for various periods, while at the January quarter sessions nearly 40 prisoners received similar sentences.

"Thus (says the *Tipperary Vindicator*), in the course of a few months, upwards of 90 individuals have been doomed to expatriation from one division of this great county. Crime is, indeed, truly deplorable, and we sincerely hope that the examples that have been made will have the good effect of checking its perpetration for the future."

BELFAST.

March of the Pestilence.—Fever continues to advance in Belfast. From the 1st to the 25th ult. inclusive, one district medical assistant sent 81 cases of fever into the hospital. Dysentery is increasing in all the districts, and the medical gentlemen consider it to be contagious.

CARRICK-ON-SHANNON.

In the poor house here on Monday last, 20 died, and 15 the following day, and there are upwards of 300 cases of fever and dysentery in the house. The pestilence is so virulent, that the guardians have to hold their meetings in the Court-house.

ATHLONE.

Contagious disease is fearfully progressing in this locality. For some time past the poor have suffered severely from fever of the most virulent nature; hundreds have already fallen victims to its influence, which is extending its ravages to the middle and upper classes, and from which the troops in garrison are not exempt. The cause of this epidemic must be attributed in a great measure to the crowded state of the burial grounds, in which the dead are so promiscuously thrown, with scarcely a covering of earth—in fact, so near the surface that the famished dogs are literally dragging the bodies hardly decomposed from their resting place, and this cemetery is situated in the centre of a densely populated town, over which, from the causes mentioned, an effluvium floats sufficient to create a pestilence, and spread contagion throughout the country.

BANDON.

At a recent meeting of the guardians they closed the house against further admissions, in consequence of the increase of illness among the inmates. The doctors state as follow:—

Number in hospital during the week ending 20th March.

Fever	Females, 108—	Males, 39
Diarrhœa	Females, 71—	Males, 28
Old and infirm ward Males,	22—	Females, 28

Total sick in male, female, and old and infirm wards, 335; besides 100 cases reported by the master and matron among the inmates afflicted with diarrhœa that would require hospital relief, making in all 435 sick out of 1,096 in the house. The state of the town is daily becoming more alarming from the influx of the destitute from the country districts, numbers of whom take up their abode in miserable huts in the suburbs. Private subscriptions are becoming inadequate to meet the mass of misery and disease which exists. Deaths from want of sufficient food are numerous. Epidemic disease is on the increase.

DUBLIN.

An Election Hint.—The result of the division on the *ex-officio* clause of the Irish Poor-law Amendment Bill has been received with great dissatisfaction in Ireland, and will probably lead to the expulsion from Parliament of several of the *pseudo* Irish patriots. It appears that of the entire body of Irish Members only fourteen voted against the Ministerial proposition for placing the control and actual administration of the law in the hands of the Irish landlords, while nearly half that number voted with Ministers. The remainder of the "patriotic band" were absent; in other words, they were either traitors or cowards, and, as such, ample justice will be dealt out to them hereafter, should they be presumptuous enough to face the constituents they have so shamefully betrayed.

Misgovernment and its Effects.—The return tide of immigration is beginning to set in, and will be in full force, as soon as the Poor Law Bill, sanctioning the principle of out-door relief, becomes the law of the land. The poor Irish, who have wandered in shoals to England, will then, as a matter of course, be re-shipped by the authorities in England to Dublin, Drogheda, &c. As the new measure gives no right of removal or settlement, these poor people, to the number of 40,000 or 50,000, will naturally locate themselves wherever landed, and the obligation of their maintenance devolve on those already sinking under the weight of daily accumulating burdens. The steamers from Liverpool have already brought over about 600 destitute-looking creatures, who have arrived in sufficient time to be placed on the parish lists now preparing under the directions of the newly-formed committees for carrying out the provisions of the Temporary Relief Act.

DESTRUCTIVE AND EXTENSIVE FIRES.

Blackwall.—On Saturday last, Blackwall was visited by the outbreak of an extensive fire, at the large manufacturing premises of Messrs. Samuda, Brothers, the engineers and atmospheric patentees, situated in Crakerd-place, between Bow Creek and the East India Docks. The fire was first discovered by a private watchman, a few moments after six o'clock, when a portion of the centre floor of a newly erected building, three stories high, was in flames. A vigorous effort was instantly made by the workmen, who had just assembled, to stop the flames, but without effect, and very little of the goods therein could be rescued from their ravages. An engine from the neighbouring glass-works was the first that arrived and got to work, but the flames quickly penetrated to the top story, filled with patterns of a most costly character, and difficult to be replaced. At the same time the fire descended into the lower floor, used as the riveting department, and in a very brief period the whole of the immense building was wrapped in flames. The dock engines were quickly put into a working condition, but from there being no water-mains laid down in the district, their services were of little avail, the tide being down in the river. Subsequently Superintendent Braidwood with several engines arrived, and a powerful muster of firemen reached the spot, but they were of little use, so great was the want of water, that until the tide rose they could not be got into operation. At length the roof fell in with a fearful crash, carrying along with it all that remained of the floors, after which the front wall bulged considerably, and it was found necessary to set men to work to prop it up and prevent it toppling over into the street. Although every person exerted himself to the utmost, the fire was not wholly extinguished until late in the day. The origin of the calamity cannot be accounted for. Two men were at work in the lower floor, as late as ten o'clock on Friday night, and when they left they state that the building appeared perfectly free from fire. The exact amount of damage is unknown, but it will no doubt reach several thousand pounds. The second floor, termed the store, contained prepared leather valued at £4,000. The brass castings in the riveting department were valued at nearly £1,000, independently of the loss of iron blocks, tubes, and the valuable patterns. Insurances will partially cover the loss. The remainder of the manufactory, including the steam-works and turning compartments were uninjured.

Nottingham.—A few days since a fire broke out in a house occupied by an old man of the name of Miller, residing in Fox-lane, Nottingham, which in a very short time left nothing but the outside walls standing. Miller is of penurious habits, but though possessed of several houses in different parts of the town, as well as the one he occupied, he would not use a morsel of coal, and for the last three years has not purchased an ounce of fuel, but has collected, where he could, wood and shavings to burn. While making a fire on Friday afternoon, about five o'clock, a spark flew upon some shavings, and as the house and bed-chamber had large quantities of these combustibles in them, the flames soon raged with great fury. The old man did not give any alarm, fancying he could extinguish the devouring element himself, but as the fire soon made its way to the roof the neighbours perceived it, and an alarm was raised. Every effort was used, and the engines sent for, but in a short time every vestige of furniture, &c., was destroyed. The roof fell in, and the house was completely gutted. The damage cannot be very well ascertained, as Miller is apparently half stupid, and will not answer questions; but his deeds, papers, and considerable sums of money hid in the house must all have been sacrificed. A month before the last assizes Miller was robbed on the highway of £7, but declined to appear before the Grand Jury to prosecute. Baron Parke ordered his recognizances to be estreated so that he is now in a double difficulty, having £60 to pay to the Queen and his house burnt to the ground.

Mysterious Fire.—The village of Hanley Castle, between Upton-on-Severn and Malvern, in Worcestershire, was thrown into a complete state of consternation at an early hour on Saturday last, by an alarm of fire. It soon transpired that the farm-buildings on the premises of Mr Tomlinson, near to the Roman Catholic chapel, were on fire, and the Upton engines were immediately sent for, but before their arrival, the destruction of the building in which the fire originated was complete. The barn and out-house, however, were burnt down, and six cows and other farming stock were burnt in the ruins. The origin of the fire is quite a mystery, but rumours of incendiarism are abroad.

Infernal Machine.—A diabolical attempt has lately been made to fire the large stack-yard of Mr Allez, of the Bordages, St. Saviour's, who has been recently released from prison for contempt of court. On removing a stack a few days ago on his premises, a bundle of cartridges of powder, bound together with slow-match, and covered with loose hay, was found underneath. The amadoux, or match, had evidently been lighted, but appears luckily to have been extinguished from being too tightly bound to the packet attached to it; otherwise, no doubt, one of the largest stackyards in Guernsey would have been reduced to ashes.—*Guernsey Sun.*

Meagre Diet.—It is declared that Soyer must have prepared the New Prussian Diet, for it is so like his soup—there's nothing in it.—*Punch.*

THE FAST AND THE FAMINE.

BY WILLIAM HOWITT.

"There were present at that season some that told him of the Galileans, whose blood Pilate had mingled with their sacrifices. And Jesus answering said unto them, Suppose ye that these Galileans were sinners above all the Galileans because they suffered such things? I tell you, Nay: but except ye repent, ye shall all likewise perish. Or those eighteen upon whom the tower in Siloam fell, and slew them; think ye that they were sinners above all men that dwelt in Jerusalem? I tell you, Nay: but except ye repent, ye shall all likewise perish."—Luke xiii. 1.

When this paper issues from the press, the fast proclaimed by Government for the avertance of the famine will be solemnizing; and the remarkable words written above will be in the act of utterance from ten thousand pulpits throughout this country. What a scene will this present to the eye of a just and discerning Heaven! A prayer against famine—a famine which the service for the occasion tells us has been inflicted by God, sent up, by order of Government, from one end to the other of a country so fertile, so wealthy, so full of food, as never country was since the foundation of the world. There is famine—fierce, unprecedented, terrible famine—in Ireland; the people perish, and are taken by a leg and an arm, and are flung into the earth, not dug deep enough to cover them. There is famine in the Highlands of Scotland; there is famine in Manchester and the manufacturing districts: and does it come from God? Let the granaries of the united empire answer that! Let the corn which is hoarded up—ay, even in Ireland, in the very midst of these human horrors—answer it! Let our bonded-warehouses, loaded with corn till the floors are obliged to be propped, waiting for a yet higher price, answer that! and let the Government, which hesitated to tear away the last rag of the infamous Corn-laws, and let corn come in free, answer it; and finally, let the speculators in corn, and the hangers-on for high prices, while their brethren in thousands, with their fainting wives and famishing children, are perishing before their eyes, go and put up at the footstool of God that fearful mockery of a prayer.

Never was there such an awful instance of the daring of a national hypocrisy exhibited before Heaven and the nations. There is no fact better known than that there is in this country at this moment food—abundant food of all kinds—for all its inhabitants; and the certain assurance of the arrival of more now the winter in America and on the European continent has broken up:—and we dare to tell the God and Father of us all, whose eyes are continually going to and fro in the earth, and who looks into our naked hearts, that he is the Author of that famine which is chasing our brethren like smoke before the wind! Instead of going to churches and chapels to mock God, and to insult our starving fellow-creatures, we should have gone to our warehouses, and unlocked them to the public gaze, and have let the eye of the hungry feed itself on the enormous stores there laid up. We should have shown our corn, our butter, our cheese, our rice, our coffee, our teas, our American flour. We should have pointed to our markets crowded with fatted cattle and sheep, and to the cattle on a thousand hills, and have said, "We have sinned, O God! in the sight of men and of thee, in that we have withheld thy bounty from the suffering and the dying, from the father and the child, from the mother and her suckling; but we stand rebuked, and cannot dare to heap on thy holy name the reproach of our own hardened selfishness!"

What! are the Irish more wicked than the rest of us? Are the Highlanders more wicked than we English, who are rolling in down, and wallowing in every luxury? Are the famishing people of Manchester and of Paisley more criminal than the Government who have brought about by their neglect and their selfish measures for years on years this dreadful state of things?—more criminal than the speculators and extortionate landlords, the regraters and the wealthy indifferents? No! And if that be true, then it cannot be that these dreadful inflictions are the inflictions of God. A just God will send his punishments on the guilty, and not on the innocent. If, as this form of prayer says, we are guilty, and that God has sent this chastisement for us, why as it not fallen on us? Why has it fallen on the Irish and the Highlanders, and not on the English and the Lowlanders? Why on the governed, and not the governors? Why on the poor, and not on the rich? No! were it an infliction from God, be assured it would have alighted elsewhere. It would have fallen on the proud and lofty dwellings—on the palace and the hall—and not on the cottage and the cabin. It would have fallen on the mis-governors, and not the mis-governed—on the exacting landlords and not on the exhausted tenants—on the haughty, and not on the humble—on those whose eyes stand out with fatness, and not on those who are dried by famine into mere human locusts, which the first strong wind will sweep into the sea of Death. No; it is not a rotten potato that can ruin and desolate a country—it is rotten government. What besides the potato has failed us, and that but partially? Never were there finer crops than last autumn waved on the plains of the united kingdom! Let us hasten to put away this mockery of Heaven—this sham fast on the best fish, and the richest pastry, on the finest desserts, and the most delicious coffee, and on the strongest wines; and let us remember that the poor of Ireland, of Scotland, and of England, have been fasting while we have been feasting too long; and if we will not do just penance for our wickedness, let us fast that they may feast. Where is the man amongst us that will fast as a poor Irishman did the other day? He had been for weeks and months without work, and without half enough food when a gentleman of our acquaintance set him to a job; and, to enable him to begin it, placed before him cold beef, and bread, and beer. But it was a Friday, the poor man was a Catholic, and in the midst of his ravenous hunger he turned away his eyes from the beef, and took only a piece of dry bread, and went to his labour!

Are these the men who have sinned, and for whom this affliction is sent? And yet it is on these that it has fallen. No! it is a famine of ages and misrule; a famine of heartless landlords, who have let four millions of Irish acres lie waste, while their poor brethren had not food or work, and have charged them for what little plots they did allow them from £7 to £10 per acre! Let us then pray in earnest, and let this be our prayer; let it be honest, and hearty, and national; let it be sent up from palace, and hall, and gay terrace, from shop, and cottage, and from under the hedges of a blessed spring:

"O Lord God! the great and common father of us all, inspire us at least with a sincere desire to be what we have so long professed to be in vain—Christians. Look down into our hearts with thy bright and immortal countenance, and light up all the thousand retreats of our old and inveterate hypocrisy, and put it and us to utter shame. Make us confess in dust and ashes that we have never really believed in thy Son, whom thou did send down to teach us to love our neighbour as ourselves. To do justice, to love mercy, and to walk humbly before thee. Make us ashamed, O Lord, of our selfish maxims and practices of government; make us ashamed of those great wars in which we have slain the poor, and enriched the rich; in which we have heaped dangerous honours on those great warriors whom one of our poets has so justly styled, 'butchers in great business,' thereby dreadfully increasing the cannibal thirst of blood. Make us ashamed of the debts that we have heaped thereby on the suffering poor, and on the wings of commerce; and which bow down our very women and children in misery and endless labour; which dry up the hope of life in millions, and snatch the torch of knowledge out of their bitter paths. Make us ashamed, O God of Truth, of the laws which we have passed to fetter trade, and make dear the necessaries of life; and instead of rending our clothes as recommended in this form of prayer, inspire us with a sincere determination to send them to the Irish, who have none to rend, no nor even to cover them. Make us ashamed, O Father of all life, that we have so misgoverned Ireland; that we have dealt her such hard measure; that we have, from age to age, refused to listen to her cries of distress, and to the cries of all the good men who have, from age to age and year to year, pleaded with us on her behalf. Make us heartily ashamed of our criminal neglect; and that we have let thy heritage lie like a desert, when thousands of happy families might have lived and praised thee for thy bounties upon it. Make us blush and burn in shame before thee, that we have at length out-Heroded Herod, out-Pharaoed Pharaoh, and created a famine of locks and warehouses, of Corn Laws and other restrictions, of speculators and regraters, and have dared to heap the reproach of it upon Thee."

Such is the prayer which as a nation we must send up, and that in all sad sincerity, before we may hope to be heard; and before we shall have a response either from Heaven, or the hearts of a great and wronged people. We must resolve, if we will put an end to the recurrence of the famine, which is now stalking not alone through Ireland, but through the manufacturing districts of England, to look Truth and God in the face—confess the errors of our policy, rend away the last rags of restrictive laws, and set our many millions of poor brethren in Great Britain and in Ireland, to work on the neglected soil, to feed our artisans, and thereby to set to work all our factories to clothe them. If we did this, there need not been idle hand, or an unfed mouth, or an unclothed back, or an uninstructed mind in this great empire. On this subject I have much to say, but at this moment I say only let us resolve to be honest, and to let an honest people have free scope for its energies, and we shall have laid the foundation of that new era, of great and general diffusions of labour and of employment, which must, ere long, come.

Arson.—J. J. Bond, found guilty of arson at the recent Liverpool assizes, has been sentenced to fifteen years' transportation.

An Untoward Dream.—A respectable auctioneer of Chesterfield was so troubled a short time back with a dream, as led him to inflict upon himself a serious injury while under its influence. He dreamt that he was much troubled with a nutshell that had become jammed between his teeth, and so strong was that impression that he tugged violently at the supposed shell to relieve himself from it; awakening with his efforts, he found to his great consternation that he had pulled out a sound double tooth, which had been the night before a firm-set and serviceable grinder, but which he then held between his finger and thumb.

Lord C. J. F. Russell has been elected, without opposition, M.P. for Bedfordshire, in the room of the late lamented Mr Astell.

Foreign Movements.

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

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

THE AMERICAN AGRARIAN REFORMERS.

We have great pleasure in re-publishing the following report (slightly abridged) of a

COMPLIMENTARY BALL TO GEORGE H. EVANS, EDITOR OF "YOUNG AMERICA."

The friends of the Editor of "Young America," members of the National Reform Association, and other friends of the Free Soil cause, assembled at Tammany Hall on Thursday evening, February 25th, to a complimentary social festival. The large double hall was thrown open at the usual hour, and the floor was soon well filled with joyous groups tripping gaily to the music of Dingle's excellent band. When half the list of dances had been performed an intermission of this amusement took place, and the company proceeded to the supper room, where Mr Ryckman, by common consent, took the head of the table, and after the repast invited the attention of the crowded company to a few toasts prepared by the Committee of Arrangements. The first toast he announced as follows:—

George H. Evans—The indefatigable and tried friend of the working men of our country. First in the field as their editorial champion—always prompt and faithful in apprising the masses of the designs of their enemies. Owing to his perseverance and sagacity, the National Reformers are now opening a road which will lead in the end to the prosperity and happiness of our race.

After the applause with which this toast was received had subsided, Mr Evans arose, and spoke as follows:—Mr President: Friends—To say that I feel highly honoured by this mark of your consideration, were but feebly to express my estimate of it. Not exactly agreeing with some witty author who has said, that "words were given to conceal thoughts," it certainly does occur to me just now, that they were not given me to explain them I presume that I have the usual share of the vanity, as well as vexation of spirit, belonging to this wicked world, but I am not vain enough to suppose that all the honors of this festival belong to me. But for the discovery of the printing press I should not have been able to do more in this movement than many here present and many of our absent but active friends throughout the country. I see around me, at this moment, some without whose help Young America, in all probability, could not have been in existence at this day, and many whose persevering exertions have greatly contributed to its present prosperity. Should our glorious cause succeed, of which, I presume, few here have the slightest doubt, for we are determined that it *shall* succeed, those whose names are enrolled on the records of the National Reform Association, as well as others who in other spheres have acted in conjunction with us, will be considered as among the greatest benefactors of their race. Already has a history of "The American Agrarian Movement" appeared in the best paper in Europe, running through several numbers of that widely circulated journal, and in which many of the names of our active members are recorded. The paper Young America has been chiefly instrumental in stimulating the formation of many a gallant band similar to our own throughout the Union, and in awakening the attention of men much more capable of promulgating the truths of the free soil doctrine than myself. It has seemed an unfavourable circumstance that the art of printing was not as available to the masses as the art of writing, so that the press might have been disconnected from all mercenary influence which now is brought to bear upon it; but, fortunately, our reform is of a character competent to overcome this obstacle; for few inducements can be held out to an editor sufficient to overbalance the almost universal aspiration for a free home on the bountiful earth, and the improved state of society that would result from a security of that blessing to *all*. There is no word in the English language so pregnant with delightful associations as that little word Home. I doubt not that the ladies will agree to this with a single exception. But what can a *tenant* know of those endearing associations? If, in addition to a deprivation of the old family Homestead, the young couple starting in life have no better chance to obtain a home than have the adventurers in a lottery to obtain the high prizes, what becomes of that right to the "pursuit of happiness" enumerated in the Declaration of Independence as one of the inalienable rights of man? A man in prison on suspicion of debt may pursue happiness by taming spiders, but better means for the pursuit were intended for our use by the framers of our National Charter. That there is a 'good time coming' I have no manner of doubt; a time when men shall be at least as wise as other animals in availing themselves of the fruits of the earth collected by their own industry: a time when wars and strifes shall cease, when a Free Home and the means of progressive improvement and happiness shall be secured to all the human family. Let us live in hope. Ladies and Gentlemen: I am not used to speech making; there are others who have something to say; and I am sure you would not thank me for taking up more of your time. I will conclude by offering you a toast,—

The Chartists of Great Britain, the Repealers of Ireland, the Republicans and Associationists of France, and the Communists of Germany—Noble Pioneers of "the good time coming" when National Reform for a Free Soil shall be triumphant throughout the world.

The President then announced the remaining regular toasts in the order following, each (though not drank) receiving the most lively demonstrations of applause.

Our Country—as yet but in name. May its sons speedily create the Title Deed in reality.

The Press, or at least that portion of it who have joined the swelling ranks of the National Reformers. The accession of such a material amply redeems its character. To one and all of these advocates of justice we say hail, receive from us the grateful thanks due from brethren.

Ireland—Bleeding, starving Ireland. We mourn in sorrow over her degraded and fallen condition. We pity and condole with her in this her hour of desolation and despair. She has our prayers, our tears, and our warmest sympathies. May her trials open the pathway to a bright and glorious future, in which the epitaph of her Emmett may be inscribed by a free people upon a free soil.

National Reform—The anchor that had been timely cast to save our Republic from standing on the same shoals with the crumbling monarchies of the old world.

The Issue—The equal right of *all* to their birthright on the soil. The Rights of Man against the Wrongs of Property. The Rights of Labour against the Tyranny of Capital.

Right, not Might, shall be the Lord
In the good time coming.

Our co-workers—in the holy cause of human emancipation throughout Europe and America. Be firm, be hopeful; be untiring.

Hope in the true heart never dies,
Toil on, the day-star yet shall rise.

Horace Greeley—The working man,
To whom, when boasting her primeval plume,
Nature might proudly point, and say, this was a man!

The National Reform Party—Insisting upon justice to the Individual, their Country and Mankind. History will gratefully record that

They came when all seemed lost, and nobly hurled
Themselves into the scale and saved the world.

The ladies present and absent—Our mothers, sweethearts, wives, daughters, and sisters. May they unite their powerful exertions with ours in bringing about the establishment of our principles.

Mr Commerford then rose to present a volunteer toast, and was received with loud applause from all parts of the room. He addressed the company as follows:—Mr Chairman, Ladies, and Gentlemen—I am extremely gratified in beholding this brilliant manifestation of the esteem in which our friend is held. This tribute of respect becomes the more grateful to me, because I have the good fortune to have been placed in a position where there was ample opportunities to observe his conduct. For nearly twenty years I have seen him standing as the uncompromising advocate of the rights of the people. To him has been unknown the pecuniary repose of the editorial partizan The triumph of either party in this country has brought with it no principle, wherein is contained the essential elements of substantial benefit to the mass of the American people. Faithfully intent upon the prosecution of the work of humanity, the great measures which the National Reformers are so perseveringly attempting to esstablish, have chiefly been brought into view by him. I recollect that some time before it was decided, that the people of this city should be called together, to consider the importance of emancipating our country from the curse of Land Monopoly, Mr Evans called upon me: in that interview he stated that it was necessary for the success of the cause that we should have a paper through which our measures and objects could be explained. To this I agreed; at the same time observing that it was rather difficult to get any one to embark in so unprofitable an enterprise. He said he knew it, but it was requisite that some one should become the sufferer, and that if no other offered he would. This has he done; and I venture to say that no other person would have entered on so great a task. To him then, more than to any other man, do we owe our present hope and the future successful gratification of our expectations. Let us look at Ireland. The afflictions with which that people are visited are replete with admonition to us. In her melancholy condition we behold in miniature the reflection of the disastrous consequences which will inevitably overtake every nation where the monopoly of land is recognized. It is true, that the voice and pen of the blasphemer attribute the starvation of the Irish peasantry to Providence: what a stretch of wickedness do we see here exhibited! What a commentary on the intelligence of mankind! I will ask those who have thus impiously arrogated the right of interpreting the intentions of our Creator, if in his goodness he denied to Ireland the bringing forth of a sufficient yield of produce (besides the potato) to feed the whole of her children? I will further ask them if that great and good Being ever decreed that the mass of her people should be restricted to the potato, or any other vegetable that was subject to decay or change? No! they can show no authority but that which emanates from the wickedness of tyrants. The people of Ireland must not longer suffer themselves to be imposed upon by the invention of hypocrites. I trust their misfortunes will instigate them to probe to its origin the causes of their misery: when they become convinced that the depth of the evil by which they are surrounded proceeds from misgovernment, and the monopoly of their fertile lands, then will another people prepare with us to strike effectually for the rights of man! Mr Commerford concluded by proposing, "Dr Charles Douglas—the able and devoted friend of the working classes."

Mr Douglas was drawn out to respond to the merited compliment of Mr Commerford, which was heartily adopted by the company. In his remarks he canvassed the National Reform movement from its infancy up to the present. He closed with the following toast which met with a hearty response from all present:—

A Free Soil and a Landed Democracy—The only safe and abiding foundation for our Republic.

VOLUNTEER TOASTS.

By J. R. Keyser. Our Country—

"Where'er one man may help another,
Thank God, this is our birthright brother,
This is our own true Fatherland."

By H. Beeny. Our Revolutionary Sires—May we so reverence their virtues and emulate their patriotism, as to add to the happiness they enjoy in the abodes of the immortals.

By Ira B. Davis. The Temple of Liberty and Equality—The foundation to be laid by the National Reformers; and the superstructure to be completed by the Associationists.

By John Commerford. Michael Walsh—Independent, talented and honest. The true representative of the working men of this city.

By Mr L. W. Ryckman. George H. Evans—Discord reigned; Nations warred upon each other; Prostrate Labour was preyed upon by Capital; Corruption festered in the State; the Church was frozen into a statue of selfishness; unblushing Vice stalked through the land, when

The Friend we meet to honour, sent by Heaven,
Showed the true plan to make these odds all even.

Mr Ryckman, the Master of Ceremonies, concluded the table festivities with some happy and well-timed remarks on the influence that Woman should exert in this great reform.

His remarks elicited warm commendations, especially from the ladies.

The company then returned to the Ball room. The Ball was everything that could be desired, and the Festival resulted highly to the satisfaction of the Committee of Arrangements and to every person present.

MOVEMENTS OF THE WEEK.

The "Journal des Débats," of Monday, contained a lengthy article predicting the failure of the next harvest, and urging the extension of the temporary law authorising the free importation of articles of food, for one year longer. The Bourse was seized with a panic in consequence of these gloomy forebodings of the "Journal des Débats."

M. Duvergier de Hauranne's humbug proposition for the reform of the present electoral system has been negatived by a majority of ninety-eight on the side of the Guizot ministry. In the course of the debate M. Guizot defined his views of political progress as an "onward march which Conservative policy alone could effect." That is, France is to "git along" (as the Yankees say,) by standing still! With unblushing assurance M. Guizot admitted the charge of official corruption, begging, however, that the Chamber would be good enough to give the nasty thing a smoother name, to wit: "abuse of influence!" He followed this up by apologising for French ministerial corruption on the ground that corruption was practised to a much greater extent in England and the United States! Without defending the United States, or this country, [catch us at such a work!] from the charges brought against both by this political scoundrel in mitigation of his own offences—as if three blacks could make a white—leaving to others the congenial task of defending the English and American "systems," we will show what is the system by which Guizot and his master rules and reigns. The following table is borrowed from a work entitled, "France, her Government, Administration, &c.," a publication, we have reason to believe, thoroughly trustworthy, and the popularity of which is sufficiently evidenced by its extensive sale:—

A GENERAL TABLE OF OFFICIALS APPOINTED AND PAID BY THE GOVERNMENT, Liable to Removal, and Susceptible of Promotion, and Aunuitants or Pensioners, with the Amount of Salaries and Pensions.

Ministries and General Directions.	Paid Officials.	Amount of their Emoluments.	Unpaid Officials: Deriving an income from their Offices or Monopolies	Unpaid Officials: Exercising all Municipal Powers under the Prefect.	Unemployed Officers receiving Gratuities, Annuities, Secoures, etc.	Amount Paid.	Pensioners, Retired Officials, etc.	Amount Paid.	Total Officials.	Total Salaries, Pensions, etc.
Interieur	114,600	f.33,067,000	32,000	118,000	8,450	f3,250,000	11,800	f2,980,000	274,850	f54,297,000
Justice	14,100	15,844,000	12,000	—	270	850,000	1,100	1,530,000	27,470	17,724,000
Public Worship	40,000	33,080,000	41,000	—	—	—	2,700	1,300,000	83,700	35,280,000
Public Instruction	21,000	13,000,000	22,000	12,450	160	80,000	1,290	870,000	56,810	13,950,000
Public Works	6,780	9,680,000	15,200	—	80	115,000	650	395,000	22,710	10,190,000
Commerce and Agriculture	8,580	12,000,000	6,720	1,400	590	380,000	230	192,000	17,680	12,572,000
Foreign Affairs	640	8,000,000	—	—	—	—	180	290,000	820	8,200,000
War	22,500	28,000,000	1,900	—	4,500	3,000,000	70,000	44,000,000	98,000	75,000,000
Marine	7,100	11,200,000	9,700	—	1,500	1,200,000	7,000	5,600,000	25,800	18,000,000
Finances	36,200	38,150,000	—	121,000	880	275,000	2,400	4,700,000	159,980	40,125,000
Post-office	15,700	22,000,000	2,300	—	320	220,000	750	480,000	19,070	27,700,000
Customs	31,400	35,071,000	—	—	1,800	500,000	3,800	1,900,000	37,000	37,471,000
Excise—Tobacco	14,890	20,760,000	5,600	—	380	160,000	1,500	800,000	22,270	21,720,000
Forests	11,400	7,850,000	—	—	—	—	400	350,000	11,800	8,180,000
Registry and Domains	6,197	13,144,000	1,200	—	320	108,000	750	580,000	8,467	13,632,000
Legion of Honour	25,400	8,000,000	—	40,000	—	—	—	—	65,400	8,000,000
Total	376,487	314,726,000	140,520	287,850	13,660	9,638,000	104,460	72,967,000	931,977	397,381,000

The result is an army of 932,000 paid or unpaid officials and dependants, all under the immediate command of the Government; almost five times the number of the electoral body, which is under 200,000! "Thus," says the author of the work above-named, "it follows that the Government has the means of seducing and bribing the whole electoral body." Yes; and the Government would have that power, though the constituency should be enlarged four or five times over, and hence we scout the fraudulent change proposed by M. de Hauranne, as being no remedy for the evil; but, on the contrary, being merely calculated to increase the number of the citizenised profitocracy who, like the Irish "patriot," would, no doubt, "thank God they had a country to sell!"

The miserable Queen of Spain continues under the coercion imposed upon her by her infamous ministers, the tools of Christina and Louis-Philippe It is said a military conspiracy exists to dethrone Isabella, and bring in her sister, the baby wife of Montpensier. Pity it is that the Spanish people have not the sense and courage to rise and destroy the whole crew of villains who oppress and degrade them!

"The sun would shine the same,
The rains of heaven as seasonably fall,
Though neither Queen nor Parliament existed."

The retrograde step of the Pope, in establishing a stamp on newspapers and a modified censorship, has thrown a gloom over the hopes of those who looked upon Pius the Ninth as the destined liberator of Italy.

Another Theatre on Fire.—A letter from Berlin says, that on the evening of the 19th ult., during the representation at the Grand Opera of that capital, the house was on fire. Happily the flames were got under with a loss of only a portion of the scenery.

Lola Montes.—The *Rhenish Observer* states, on the authority of letters from Munich, that Lola Montes has at length been created Countess of Sternheim, and that her letter of nobility is to be presented to her on her fee-day.

Colonial and Foreign Intelligence.

INDIA.

News has arrived from Bombay to the 2nd of March. There is much dissatisfaction prevalent in Lahore. A conspiracy has been discovered, which had for its objects the murder of Tej Singh, who is looked upon as the friend of the British. Gholab Singh is ruling his new subjects with a rod of iron. The winter has been unusually severe in the north of India. The Goomsoors, perhaps the most uncivilized of all the tribes of India, are still in arms.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

The War.—Cape Town papers to the 23rd of January have arrived. They state that the operations of the forces under Colonel Somerset against the chief Pato, and in the capture of cattle in Crcili's country, have been very successful, and that reasonable expectations are entertained of a speedy end of open war.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

A Chance for Maids, Old and Young.—We are in receipt of papers from this colony to the 9th of December. They contain the results of the census for 1846, taken on the 2nd of March. The total population of New South Wales on that day was (exclusive of Port Essington,) males, 114,769; females, 74,840; total, 189,609. To equalize the sexes nearly thirty-eight thousand females were required.

Wholesale Slaughter.—The following are the names of the twelve men who were executed at Norfolk Island, on the 13th of October, for the murder of John Morris:—William Westwood, *alias* Jackey Jackey, John Davis, Samuel Kenyon, Dennis Pendergast, Owen Commuskie, Henry White, William Pearson, James Cairnes. William Pickthorne, Lawrence Kavenagh, William Scrimshaw, and Edward M'Ginniss.

NEW ZEALAND.

In the Sydney papers it is said that a "Wellington Spectator" of the 4th of November had been received. The only extract given indicates that the district of Wanganui was still disturbed.

FRANCE.

The Chambers.—The debate in the Chamber of Deputies on the question of electoral reform was brought to a close on Friday, when the measure was lost in a full house, the votes against it being 252; for it, 154.

The Dearth.—Trial of Rioters.—The accounts from the provinces of the *emeutes* produced by the dearness of grain continue to be received. Boats and waggons cannot proceed to the markets without a military escort. The Court of Assizes of the department of Ille-et-Villaine has been occupied during three days with the trial of sixty-three persons, among whom were several women, charged with having been concerned in the corn riots that took place at Rennes on the 9th and 10th January. In the tumult there was a cry of "We must kill all these scoundrels—that is the way they do at Paris!" The jury returned a verdict of acquittal in favour of forty-nine of them. The remainder, who were declared guilty, were condemned to periods of imprisonment, varying from three months to three years. [Although these sentences are very severe they are merciful compared with the atrocious sentences passed upon the poor Burghead (Scotland) fishermen.]

Death of Polignac.—Prince Polignac, minister of Charles X., rendered celebrated for signing the ordonnance which produced the revolution of July, died on Monday night of an attack of gout at St. Germain en Laye.

PORTUGAL.

The Civil War.—We have Lisbon news to the 22nd ultimo. The civil contest was brought to a stand-still for want of both money and energy to prosecute it with vigour. Saldanha had not moved a foot nearer Oporto, and was clamorous for fresh recruits and money, neither of which were to be had. Artillery had been sent from Oporto to Viana, as the Junta have determined to reduce the Castle of that town; the receipts of the Custom-house being of great value to them at present.

BELGIUM.

State of Flanders.—A letter from Inglemunster of the 20th to the *Nouvelliste de Bruges*, says, "Heaven knows what evils are reserved in the inscrutable counsel of Providence for our unfortunate Flemings. A formidable contagion has broken out in one of our communes, which are already desolated by famine. The dysentery prevails at Meulebeke, and has at this moment carried off sixteen persons."

GERMANY.

Prussia.—Communist Societies.—The Prussian official Gazette publishes a royal decree declaring that all the members of communist societies shall be prosecuted according to the existing laws against high treason, if found to propagate doctrines subversive of those laws.

Disturbances.—Letters from Breslau, of the 20th, state that at Troppau, on the 11th and 12th, it was found necessary to call out all the troops there to disperse the meetings of the populace, who threatened to pillage the place. At Oldersdorf, a large crowd assembled before the house of the mayor with cries of "Bread or work." He satisfied them by distributing a large store of potatoes amongst them. Order has since been restored.

Austria.—A correspondent writes from Vienna, on the 22nd, to the *Journal de Francfort*:—"In consequence of the continued dearth of provisions, there were riots on the 20th at Funthans, a village in the environs of Vienna; the bakers' and other shops were forcibly entered, and a quantity of bread and other provisions was carried off; but a detachment of hussars soon dispersed the mob."

ITALY.

Accounts from Florence state that a great deal of excitement exists in Tuscany, and that a movement is expected forthwith on the part of the Liberals. A young man calling himself Count Baldi, a native of Fano, has been arrested at Rome on the charge of intending to assassinate the Pope.

HUNGARY.

We read in a Frankfort journal:—

Hungary is at present in great agitation, although not a dangerous one. The approaching election of a new palatine or viceroy is the cause of all the noise that is heard on both sides of the Danube, from Presburg to Peterwardein. It is besides a serious question for the country, notwithstanding the excessive enthusiasm which the populations display. They are about to be called on to exercise one of the rights which are dearest to them, and by their choice they are on the point of accomplishing an act which has a certain importance for their future welfare. Their desire is to raise to the Viceroyalty a prince, Hungarian in ideas and sentiments, and whom they may regard as national. This prince exists, being the Archduke Stephen, son of the last palatine, who has been brought up expressly in the Magyars' language and customs, and is at present lieutenant of the kingdom, whilst waiting for the election. The Archduke Stephen has been for a long time popular; for a long time the national credulity of the peasants beholds in him the king of Hungary himself. It is certain that the Magyars cannot made a better choice. Perhaps the Illyrians of Croatia and Sclavonia, and the Eastern Wallachins, are not of that opinion, for they think that they have but little to gain by what profits the Magyars. But the last-named are constitutionally the most powerful, although physically they are less numerous.

POLAND.

Frightful State of Galicia.—The accounts from Galicia are most deplorable. The inhabitants have been compelled by hunger to feed upon the dead bodies, and the population is decimated by famine and fever. After the 1st April no French journals were to be allowed into Galicia.

GREECE.

Horrible Scene.—The following horrible scene has taken place at Nauplia, in Greece:—Two brigands, Demetrius and Theodosius Tryphoupoulos, were brought out for execution in the principal square of the town. They both walked quietly to the scaffold, but when the executioner approached Demetrius to bind him to the fatal plank, the latter, who is a man of gigantic stature and herculean strength, burst his cords, and overthrew the executioner and his assistants. On their endeavouring to seize him, when they regained their legs, Demetrius beat them severely, and threatened to pitch them off the scaffold among the crowd, and was carrying his threats into execution, when the executioner drew a long-bladed knife from under his dress, and stabbed Demetrius to the heart, who fell dead upon the platform. The executioner then decapitated the corpse. The other brother, Theodosius, on the contrary, seemed perfectly resigned to his fate, and submitted himself quietly into the hands of the executioner. In another moment he had ceased to exist.

Foreign Miscellany.

Murder in France.—A dreadful crime has been committed at Beaufort (Jura). A respectable man, named Claude Conte, and his wife, both upwards of 60 years of age, and living on a fortune of about 150,000f., were found, on the 20th, murdered in their dining-room. It would seem that they had just sat down to dinner when the murderers entered the house, as the food was found untasted on the table. The house was plundered.

Marshal Soult, President of the Council of Ministers, entered, on the 29th ult, his 83rd year. The Duke of Dalmatia has been Marshal of France since 1804, that is, during 43 years.

One of the "Empire."—The *Journal des Débats* announces the death at Nancy, in his 73d year, of the celebrated Count Drouot, Lieutenant-General of Artillery. Napoleon said of Count Drouot that "his morality, probity, and simplicity would have done honour to the epoch of Cincinnatus."

Massacre.—A few days ago the following massacre was committed at Nedonchel (Pas de Calais). A father strangled his two children, one six and the other only four years old, in order that he might become the uncontrolled possessor of some little property which they inherited.

Imperial Parliament.

MONDAY, March 29.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—Irish Paupers.—Lord Desart stated that he had made inquiries at Belfast, and other places in Ireland, relative to the statement made by Lord Brougham, of Irish paupers having their passage paid over to this country, and he had reason to believe that that statement was without foundation. It was, however, true that parties in Ireland. who had received money from their friends in America to enable them to emigrate, not having sufficient funds to carry them to a port of embarkation in England, had received assistance for that purpose from their landlords.

Lord Brougham reiterated his expressions of belief in the statement he had made; and in addition, said that he had been informed by trustworthy persons in Ireland, that several landlords in the county of Waterford had paid their tenants five pounds each to destroy their cabins, and go into the town, that they might clear their estates of the destitute population.

Limited Enlistment.—The Marquis of Londonderry moved for any correspondence which may have taken place between the government and the military authorities and general officers relative to limited enlistment in the army.

Earl Grey objected to the production of any correspondence which had taken place preparatory to the introduction of a measure submitted to Parliament by the government. If the principle of admitting such motions were to be conceded. it would be subversive of the whole system upon which the public service is now conducted.

The Earl of Cardigan looked with terror and apprehension at the measure of the government. In his opinion, the most effectual way of inducing a higher class of men to enlist would be by adopting a more liberal pension system, and a curtailment in the period of colonial service. By the bill in question, after a period of thirty-four years. a man would receive a pension of but sixpence a day, being about the amount paid to a pauper. Was this, he would ask, a system likely to induce a superior class of men to enter the army? There was another point of view in which the question might be regarded. In this country a standing army had always been an object of considerable jealousy, though in modern times, owing to the large draughts demanded for our colonies, the force which remained at home was but the skeleton of an army. When, under the proposed system of limited service, the population of this country should, some years hence, be trained to military habits, it might be found difficult to repress riots and disturbances with the small force retained in this country. Their lordships must recollect what occurred a few years since in a neighbouring country, where the troops of the then reigning Sovereign were beaten by the population of the chief city, and a change of dynasty was the consequence. Such an event could not have occurred in this country. How, then, did it happen in France? Because the whole population of that country was a military population, practised in the use of firearms, and familiar with their sound. About ten or twelve years ago, upon some occasion which he could not then call to mind, a body of 30,000 or 40,000 men marched through the streets of London. That proceeding filled the government with deep apprehension, and the whole of the military were under arms in the neighbourhood of the metropolis. The assemblage dispersed quietly, but if two-thirds of the men who then marched through the capital of England had been discharged from the ranks, and accustomed to the use of firearms, who could have foretold what the consequences would have been in the event of any disturbance having arisen? (Hear, hear.)

After some further observations, the Marquis of Londonderry withdrew his motion, and their lordships adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Dismissal from Public Works.—Mr Labouchere, in answer to a question from Mr Smith O'Brien, stated that although twenty per cent. of the labourers on the relief works in Ireland had been dismissed, the operations had been modified in some particular districts so as to cause the least possible mischief; and the change had been effected without disturbance, and with most beneficial results. Indeed the change had been accomplished in such a manner as would not only essentially benefit the country, but would also materially promote the cultivation of the soil. In many parts of Ireland persons had been placed on the public works who ought never to have been placed there, and, generally speaking, those persons had been the first struck off. The government had never said that no persons should be struck off the public works till the relief committees and soup kitchens were organized. He likewise contended, that it was not true, that there were no means of completing the works already commenced. New presentments had been recently made; but, instead of being decided on at once by the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, they were referred to the Home Secretary in this country, and would be carried into effect or not, as he should think expedient.

Insurrection in Catalonia.—Mr Borthwick rose to call the attention of the noble lord, the Secretary for Foreign Affairs, to a proclamation issued in Catalonia by General Breton, on the 4th of March. The proclamation stated that "the exertions and fatigues of the brave troops will be incompetent to the extermination of the hordes of Vandals who have raised anew their banner of blood with a view to reproduce the disasters of the last war, so long as these hordes shall find in the country that shelter and protection which can alone save them from the pursuit of our indefatigable columns." The proclamation stated that the hordes were protected by the people, and it was a question well worthy the serious consideration of the noble lord opposite (Lord Palmerston), whether he would not be able to draw a line of distinction between the "hordes raising a bloody banner" and those who were the honest and peaceable inhabitants of the country. He (Mr Borthwick) asserted, that at the time this proclamation had been issued, not a musket had been fired—a band had not been formed—no act of insurrection had been committed by any class of men under any banner, bloody or otherwise, upheld in the name of the Count de Montemolin. The proclamation, however, ordained the punishment of death "upon every person who shall be taken, with or without arms, if accompanying any rebel bands—upon all spies—upon every individual carrying letters or despatches for the rebels—upon all who, after having served with the rebels, shall have taken refuge in the towns or country houses—and upon every person who shall receive or conceal in his house any of the wounded, or fugatives, of the rebel forces." The 11th clause of the proclamation provided "that the alcaldes and judges of the towns shall continually keep some person on the look-out on the steeple, or other elevated position, and the watch, so soon as he may observe any suspicious assemblage, shall give notice to the authorities. Surprise being thus rendered impossible, the plea of it will not be accepted as an excuse for the alcaldes or judges, who will be subjected to the strictest responsibility, involving penalties that may, under certain circumstances, include that of death." The proclamation went on to state that "if any adult shall leave his house to join the ranks of the rebels, the alcalde must give immediate information to the commandant-general of the province, who shall order that the father and mother, guardians or relatives (in case they should have influenced the adult to the commission of this crime by their advice or otherwise) be forthwith arrested and placed at the disposal of the Council of War. This tribunal shall try them, and inflict even the penalty of death if they be found to have deserved it." Unhappily, Queen Isabella II. was an ally of this country, and, therefore, the government of this country could not do more than remonstrate against such atrocities, but he thought the noble lord opposite (Lord Palmerston) might use an important influence to prevent a recurrence of the dreadful barbarities of the last war. One thing to prevent it was the forbearance manifested by the majority of the people of Spain, who were devoted to him whom they believed to be their legitimate king, and in obeying his commands had refused to retort upon their persecutors by reprisals. The views of the Count de Montemolin were expressed in a circular issued by him on the 10th of the present month. That circular instructed his friends in Spain to oppose their enemies only by conciliatory conduct. He could not ask the noble lord at the head of foreign affairs to become a partisan in Spanish politics, but he hoped he would raise his vote in favour of humanity. He wished to ask the noble lord if he had made any remonstrance to the court of Spain on this subject: and if so, whether there would be any objection to lay a copy of the despatch on the table of the house?

Lord Palmerston observed that Her Majesty's government had no official knowledge of the proclamation to which Mr Borthwick referred, and had, therefore, taken no official measures upon it. Every gentleman who had heard its terms might judge from his own feelings what must be the disapprobation, disgust, and indignation, inspired in the breast of every member of Her Majesty's government by so savage and barbarous a proclamation. The contrast between the humane circular of the Count de Montemolin and the savage proclamation of General Breton was highly favourable to that illustrious prince. General Breton, however, was no longer in office; and he (Lord Palmerston) was not aware that the general's successor had adopted his proclamation. So far as the influence of the British government, or the present government of Spain could go, Mr Borthwick might be assured that he would impress it with the necessity of acting upon humane principles. Still, in discussing this subject, it was impossible for the house to forget the atrocious Durango decree; and when Mr Borthwick spoke of the atrocities perpetrated by the generals of the Queen, he must be permitted to remind him that equal, if not greater, atrocities were committed on the other side. Having stated the satisfaction which he felt at hearing the moderate circular issued by Count de Montemolin, he must not conceal from the house that there were phrases in it, especially relating to arms and battlefields, which he had heard with the deepest regret. Those phrases showed that the Count intended to make Spain once more the theatre of civil war. He should be sorry if the Count carried that intention into effect; and he hoped that if any gentlemen in that house had influence over the counsels of that illustrious prince, they would exercise it in persuading him to restrain his followers from pursuing a course which could not meet with anything like general approbation or sanction in this country.

Sir De L. Evans regretted that Mr Borthwick, when numbers of his own fellow-subjects were falling victims to Carlist vengeance and assassination, had not expressed the same indignation which he now expressed at the inhuman decree of General Breton. It was too bad to hear the partizans [illegible] a der to the throne of Spain pluming themselves on their humanity, after they had murdered one morning in cold blood forty unarmed and defenceless British prisoners. He had subsequently taken 1,000 Carlist soldiers, and 100 Carlist officers prisoners, and not one of them had he put to death. They had, in consequence, addressed a letter to Don Carlos, deploring the atrocities which they had themselves inflicted, and requesting that such barbarous murders might in future be discontinued. In that letter he found his vindication for the caution with which he had guarded the lives of his soldiers, and his justification for the safeguard which he had thrown around the lives of his prisoners. And yet what had been the return made for this systematic humanity? After he had left Spain a hundred of his men had been taken prisoners; and some time afterwards they were one and all butchered by the Carlists in cold blood in the most cruel and cowardly manner. It was, therefore, a shameless mockery and insult to talk of Carlist humanity. He then vindicated the Queen's generals, with whom he had served, against the charge of acting with barbarous humanity.

Lord J. Manners defended Carlist humanity. The men whom Sir D. L. Evans had taken prisoners were defending their rights, their prince, and their native land from an invasion of armed adventurers, who had no legitimate interest in their country, and no rightful participation in a quarrel purely Spanish.

Mr Borthwick reminded Sir D. L. Evans that he had not said a word on the atrocities perpetrated in the first civil war in Spain, much less had he made any attack on the gallant general's own character, for which he entertained great respect. He assured Lord Palmerston that everything which had fallen from him that evening would be carefully considered by the Count de Montemolin, and would, he trusted, receive the same attention from the government of Spain.

Lord Palmerston, in answer to Sir D. L. Evans, said it was a great abuse of the hospitality which this country afforded to all foreigners, that they should issue proclamations or publications of any kind tending to excite hostilities in a foreign state in alliance with this country.

Deaths by Famine.—Lord G. Bentinck asked if the Irish Secretary had made any serious or energetic effort to obtain the comparative number of deaths which have taken place in Ireland this year and the preceding years. The noble lord, to show that such a return might easily be had, read a letter received by him from the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Tuam, stating that the Roman Catholic clergy could, without difficulty, furnish the names, &c., of their flock who had died, and that these lists could be certified by the medical officers resident in the several localities. The most reverend writer likewise stated that such returns would show that the deaths this year were twenty to one more than in any preceding year.

Mr Labouchere still persisted in contending that any such returns as could be obtained would be very defective, and would only convey erroneous impressions. He promised to make further inquiries upon the subject.

Lord J. Manners said he had received a letter from a clergyman of the Established Church, who maintained that a correct return of the deaths of persons belonging to the Established Church could be obtained without difficulty.

Irish Poor Law.—The house went into committee on the Poor Relief (Ireland) Bill.

Mr Gregory proposed the addition of a clause, to the effect that no person shall be entitled to relief so long as he shall hold above a quarter of an acre of land.

Sir G. Grey agreed to this clause, which was opposed by Mr P. Scrope, who divided the committee on it. There were—

For the clause	117
Against it	7
Majority for the clause ..	110

Mr Smith O'Brien moved the addition of a clause for reducing the size of the unions.

Lord G. Bentinck supported the clause. He first showed that it was a laudable object to bring each pauper within a reasonable distance of the workhouse of his district, and to place the workhouse within a reasonable distance of the guardians who had control over them. He next showed, by a long array of figures, that government, by increasing the number of workhouses to 400, would bring each pauper and each guardian within three miles and a half of each workhouse, and would thus place the workhouses under efficient control, and save to the country a sum of £4,000,000, and upwards. At present the government had not merely expended a large amount of money most lavishly, but had also sacrificed a large amount of life most recklessly. I am perfectly certain (said the noble lord) that if you had had recourse to this system, we should not have heard of the thousands, the tens of thousands, or the hundreds of thousands—but we cannot learn from the government how many hundreds of thousands there are, who have perished—(hear, hear.) It is the only subject of secrecy with the Irish government—(hear, hear) We can learn the number of bushels of potatoes and the quarters of wheat and of oats that have been thrown on the coast of Ireland, but there is one point upon which alone the Irish government are totally ignorant, ("oh! oh!") totally careless, ("oh! oh!") or else are determined to keep this country in darkness, and that is the mortality that has occurred during their mal-administration of Irish affairs—(cheers, and counter cheers.) Yes! they shrank from telling us—(cheers and cries of "oh!") They are ashamed to tell us—(renewed cheers and cries.) They know that the people have died by thousands, and I dare them to ask—I dare them to inquire what the numbers of the dead have been—dead, through their mismanagement; dead, chiefly through their principles of free trade—(bursts of laughter.) Yes, free trade with the lives of the Irish people ("oh, oh!"), leaving the people to take care of themselves when Providence has swept the food from the face of the earth—leaving the people, in a country where there are neither mills, nor stores, nor granaries, to perish—("No, no!" from Mr Labouchere.) Ay, the right hon. gentleman may cry "No, no!" why does he not give us information then? If he does not shrink from telling us the truth, why does he not give us the information which he now conceals from us, and then we shall know what the effects of his administration have been?—(hear, hear) How was it possible that a people suddenly deprived of their food, in a country where no description of food was allowed to cross without an escort, where no food grew amongst them save grass for cattle, and where the only food fit for man was stored in granaries by corn dealers who were attempting to feed the people with a new species of grain, to which they were not accustomed—how could such a people procure corn from their own resources? It was out of the question. And when the government knew in the month of August that the potato crops, to the value of £16,000,000, had been swept away from a people who had no money to purchase other food with—potatoes being the labour coin of the country—how was it possible there should have been any other result than that that should happen which has happened, and that there should die such a number of persons as has never before been paralleled in any Christian country?—("hear, hear," and cries of "oh, oh!") Oh, you groan, but you will hear of this again. The time will come when we shall know what the amount of the mortality is, and though you gentlemen may groan, and wish to conceal the truth, yet the truth shall and will be known—(hear, hear, and cries of oh!); the time will come when the public, and the world itself, will be able to estimate at its proper value your management of the affairs of Ireland—(cheers and counter cheers.)

Mr Labouchere rose amidst loud cheers. He said—I beg to remind the committee that the clause upon which they have to decide, and upon which the speech they have just heard is, I suppose, to be considered a commentary, is to this effect—"That whereas it appears that in the formation of electoral divisions pauperism has been so allocated as to cause an unequal pressure of the poor rate, be it enacted that the commissioners shall reconstitute the divisions in such manner as shall proportion the pauperism of each district to the property thereof." Now, I am far too anxious that the committee should proceed to the consideration of the important bill now before them, to be tempted, even by the extraordinary project which the noble lord has brought forward as a panacea for all the evils that afflict Ireland, to enter into any discussion. (Cheers.) But the noble lord has thought fit to make an assertion which I owe it to myself, to my own character, and to the character and feelings of the Government with whom I act, to make some reference to The noble lord has said that the government were indifferent to the sufferings of the people of Ireland; and he has added that we were anxious to conceal the truth from the house and the country with regard to the effect of our measures. Sir, I shall content myself with giving to that assertion of the noble lord a contradiction as explicit, as direct, and as complete, as any respect for this house will allow me. (Loud and protracted cheering from both sides of the house.) I will not be tempted by the tone which the noble lord has adopted to pursue this discussion. I feel too deeply the responsibility which rests upon me as a Minister of the Crown to lose, I trust, my temper in discussing a question of this infinite importance. In the present condition of the people of Ireland no provocation shall induce me to do so. (Cheers.) But I feel that, after having heard such an assertion as that which the noble lord has made, I could not and ought not to have said less to the noble lord than that which I have said. (Cheers.) I apologize to the house for having interfered even for a moment with the business of the committee, when that moment has been spent in a reply to such a speech as that which we have just heard from the noble lord. (Great and protracted cheering.) I trust that we shall now return to the subject more calmly, and I hope that our future discussions with regard to Irish subjects—and I must say that, during the present session, these discussions have, for the most part, been conducted on all sides with an entire absence of party feeling, from all inflammatory language, and with a careful and cautious desire to abstain from anything that might increase the difficulties of the Government, or produce excitement elsewhere,—will be resumed with a due sense of the magnitude of the responsibility that attaches to them, and that the same spirit which has hitherto been shown will be persevered in (Cheers.) I can assure the house of this, that if I have said anything that for a moment might be supposed to indicate a different spirit, it has been wrung from me by the charge that has been made by the noble lord against the Government with which I am connected, and which I felt it impossible to sit silently by and hear without expressing my remonstrance against it. (Loud cheers.)

After this spirited episode, relieving the previous dullness of the committee, the clause was negatived without a division, together with eight more, moved by the same hon. member.

Lord G. Bentinck moved the addition of a clause prohibiting, for the future, from 1849, the occupying tenant from deducting any part of the poor-rates now payable by him from his lessor. The object of the clause was to assimilate the law in Ireland to the law in England, and to bring about an equitable arrangement between occupying tenants and their lessors, the effect of which change in the existing system would be to give the occupying tenant the double inducement of keeping down the rate, and to give more profitable employment to the people. The noble lord also moved the addition of a clause to raise the class subject to the rates to the occupiers of £5, the effect of which would be to reduce the number of small ratepayers, from whom it would be difficult to obtain the rates, and to diminish the inducements for letting small farms.

Sir G. Grey did not think it would be expedient to introduce the first clause into the present Bill. The right hon. baronet also opposed the second clause.

Mr Shaw and Sir W. Jolliffe supported the clause, but it was strongly opposed by Captain Harris, Mr M. J. O'Connell, Mr P. Scrope, and Mr S. Crawford. Their opposition was based on these grounds,—that the tenantry did not call for this clause,—that it would be a dangerous and destructive experiment,—that it would screen the landlords from all contribution to the rates, and that it was so outrageous in its nature that it could only have been proposed in a house of landlords, and would have been scouted at once in a house of occupying tenants.

The committee divided—

For the clause	76
Against it	79
Majority against the clause	3

After further amendments and discussion, the bill finally passed through committee.

The house resumed, the report was ordered to be brought up on Wednesday, and the third reading, was fixed for Friday, the 16th of April.

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

TUESDAY, March 30.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—The Royal Assent was given, by commission, to the Drainage of Land Bill, and some private bills.

On the motion of Lord Colville, a return was ordered of the Minutes of Proceedings, and a list of Peers who voted at the last election of Representative Peers of Scotland.

Lord Monteagle gave notice that it was his intention to submit a motion, after Easter, on the subject of emigration.

On the motion of Earl Grey, their lordships adjourned for the Easter recess to Thursday, the 15th of April, then to meet in the New Palace, Westminster.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Suppression of Trading in Seduction and Prostitution.—Mr Spooner, in pursuance of the notice he had given, proceeded to move for leave to bring in a bill for the more effectual suppression of trading in seduction and prostitution, and for the better protection of females. He assured the house that he deeply felt the difficulties with which the subject was surrounded, and his own inability to do justice to it. He could have wished to have left it in abler hands—in the hands of those who could have brought to its aid the weight of influence and authority. He might perhaps be asked why, if these were his real opinions, he had ventured to bring the matter under the consideration of the house? He felt that he had for such a question a complete answer. There existed in the metropolis an association which counted amongst its members, its council, and its vice-presidents and presidents, some of the highest and noblest in the land——

Mr C. Berkeley rose amidst roars of laughter, and having twice essayed to address the Speaker, each effort occasioning fresh bursts of merriment, he was at length heard to say—Mr Speaker, I rise to order. The details which the honourable member is about to enter into in his speech, upon this subject, must, of necessity, be so unfit for publication, that I must beg to call your attention to the fact that there are strangers in both the galleries [renewed laughter].

Strangers were in consequence ordered to withdraw amid the roars of the house, their own titters, and the visible disappointment of Mr Spooner.

The debate proceeded for about an hour with closed doors. Leave was given to bring in the bill, which was brought in and read a first time.

Health of Towns.—When the gallery was re-opened, Lord Morpeth moved for leave to bring in a bill for the improvement of the health of towns. After stating the rates of mortality in town and country districts, and showing that the former greatly exceeded the latter, he attributed the cause of that greater mortality to the crowded lodgings, the dirty dwellings, and the want of personal cleanliness of the inhabitants of towns, aggravated as those evils were by insufficient sewerage, open ditches, bad paving, defective cleansing, and an inadequate supply of water. Having travelled at great length into the proof of these existing evils, he proceeded to describe the main features of the measure, which was intended to remove some of them entirely, and to mitigate those which could not be removed. Having stated that the onerous duties already pressing on the Home Secretary and the Committee of the Privy Council prevented him from acceding to that clause of Lord Lincoln's bill, which placed in them the superintendence of the sanatory condition of our towns, he showed that the business in hand was important enough and copious enough to justify the construction of a special board for the purpose, to be framed on the same footing as the railway board of last session, and to consist of five members, three of whom would be paid for their services, and two not, those two being both members of the government, and one of them being the occupier of the office which he then had the honour to fill. This board, which would be entitled the Board of Health and Public Works, would be empowered to institute inquiries into the sanatory condition of towns and districts. It would also have power to appoint inspectors to go into different districts, and to define what would be the proper area for any works to be carried on under their superintendence. If there should be a necessity for it, the Board of Health would also be authorized to confer the necessary powers on the local administration of the different districts. The question then arose, what ought those powers and what ought that local administration to be? One naturally referred to the duties performed by the Commissioners of Sewers under the act of Henry the VIIIth. But as the powers exercised by those commissioners did not sufficiently provide for the formation of house drains in connexion with the main sewers, and did not at all provide for an adequate supply of water to the districts over which they exercised their authority, and as it was necessary that the various powers of sewerage, drainage, cleansing, and paving streets, and supplying water, should be under the same direction, he proposed to give all these powers to a body appointed on the spot to carry out these various functions. What, then, was this local body to be? Lord Lincoln's bill provided for a new electoral body, and was taken up with the divisions of districts and wards and the manner of voting—in a word, with a complete electoral system. Her Majesty's government was of opinion that we had already a sufficient number of elections, and that what with elections of Poor Law guardians and of municipal councils it was not necessary to provide for the election of another body analogous to the town council. He had therefore no hesitation in recommending the town council for the administration of the powers which he now proposed to confide to them. He proposed, also, to annex the bits of suburbs, the offshoots of land in the vicinities of large towns, to the wards of those towns, and to increase the number of those wards whenever the increase of the population should call for such a provision. Having thus described what he intended to do in those towns, where municipal corporations existed, he proceeded to explain the provisions of his bill with respect to those towns in which there were no such corporations, and in which, nevertheless, the want of drainage was very severely felt. He should leave such towns to apply or not for a charter of incorporation; but in case they preferred to remain unincorporated he proposed that the commissioners should be elected by the ratepayers, and that the Crown, on the recommendation of the Central Board of Health, should nominate a certain number of additional commissioners, not exceeding one-third of those chosen by popular election. He did not propose to extend this bill to Scotland and Ireland, for he thought that each of the three countries should be dealt with separately; but he did intend to include the city of London within its provisions. All the provisions, which applied to other incorporated districts, ought, in his opinion, to apply to the city of London. The sewerage of London was under various commissioners, of which some were the subject of great blame, and others of general commendation. All the existing Commissioners of Sewers would be superseded by an Order of Council. The ratepayers would be empowered to choose their representatives for sanatory purposes, and the Crown would add to them other commissioners, not exceeding one-third of their whole number. He had now mentioned the extent to which he intended to provide for the sewerage, drainage, and paving and cleansing of towns. He believed that it would be found essential to the successful working of this scheme, that, as soon as the act came into operation, and as soon as the new council came into existence, all conflicting jurisdictions should cease. He therefore proposed that the Crown, by an Order in Council, should have power to extinguish all local bodies which exercised the same powers with those which he now created, in each locality. Provisions would also be introduced into the bill for securing payment of the debts incurred and the contracts made by the existing boards, and for giving compensation to their existing officers. By an act of this kind there must be a great sweep made of local trustees and of local officers; but the Government having settled on its plan must be prepared to insist on unity of action. An inspector would be appointed to institute preliminary inquiries into the condition of our towns. When the local council was constituted he would visit the town, see what works were wanted, and make his report to the central board. This officer would generally be an engineer of some eminence. There would also be a medical inspector to examine into the sanatory condition of the towns placed under the control of the central board; but he would not be connected with the towns, as it was thought better that he should be independent of all local connections. The local council would also be empowered to appoint a surveyor, who would superintend

all the contracts made under this act, and an inspector of nuisances, who would have authority to remove such as were injurious to the public health. He next proceeded to describe the nature of the measures which he intended to propose for procuring a better supply of pure and wholesome water. A sufficient supply of water was an indispensable condition to all drains; for drains without a sufficient supply of water only aggravated the evil which they were intended to cure. The supply of water even in this metropolis was scanty and not regular. He therefore proposed that in future the town councils should supply water to each house in our large towns — that they should construct waterworks, and that, if necessary, they should compel the sale of existing waterworks, securing the existing rate of dividends to the proprietors of those works of which they compelled the sale. He also made provision for the borrowing of money for the construction of such works, and for the levying of rates, by easy instalments, upon the owners and occupiers of property, for the repayment of it. It was this question of rates, which had hitherto been the great obstacle to the hope of seeing sanatory measures taken with good heart by the inhabitants of the towns themselves. In the first instance some outlay must be incurred if we intended to do anything for the improvement of the public health. It was a tribute which property ought to pay for the health of the poor, and for its own superior comfort and enjoyment. It would also in the long run be productive of a saving not only of life but of money also, as he proved by reference to a paper of some length drawn up by a physician of great eminence. His Lordship thus concluded:—"I feel that in a matter so large and so complicated many imperfections will be discovered, and that many oversights have occurred in the bill which we propose to bring in. I can only say that it has been framed with an honest intention, and with the single view of the public good, and most thankful shall I be if the measure, after undergoing consideration by Parliament, and receiving ultimately the sanction of the Throne, shall in its result effect in some degree what we aim at—namely, to diminish in some degree those noxious influences which now so painfully afflict so large a porportion of our towns and cities—to hunt down to their source, if we can, the prevailing causes of disease —to let in pure air and supply pure water—to wage war wherever we can against filth and stench, and their attendant consequences, bodily weakness and depression, fever, and the death-dealing pestilence, and thus we hope to lengthen the lives and add to the happiness of all classes of our fellow-countrymen." (Cheers.)

Mr MACKINNON seconded the motion, applauding the courage of the noble lord in devising so comprehensive a scheme, but expressing his fear that more opposition would be offered it, particularly in London, than was anticipated by the noble lord. He wished to know why the bill did not provide for the removal of cemetries from the immediate vicinity of large towns.

Lord MORPETH replied, that intermural interment was now under the consideration of the government, and was of sufficient importance to be introduced in a separate bill.

The Earl of LINCOLN could not see that, with the exception of the provisions for preventing the nuisance of smoke and for the better ventilation of houses, provisions which the noble lord would find it very difficult to carry out, the bill which had just been introduced was more comprehensive than was that which he himself had introduced into the house two years ago. He was afraid that in its operations the bill would be found to give rise to too minute an interference with local interests and powers. He had an objection, on principle, to the construction of new boards—particularly boards such as that now proposed, with three paid commissioners. If the duties to be devolved upon the board would be sufficiently onerous to justify the paying of three new commissioners, they would be too great for the Commissioner of Woods and Forests, with his other duties, to attend to as *ex officio* chairman of the board. His bill did not provide for throwing the whole duty connected with the superintendence of its operation upon the Home Secretary. All the interference on the part of that functionary which had been provided for having been analogous in principle and extent to the interference which he now exercised in regard to prisons, an extent to which he thought the Home Secretary should be empowered to interfere, in reference to any measure embodying sanatory regulations. The name of the proposed board seemed to imply that it was the intention of the government to devolve upon it the superintendence of some great scheme of public works, and if this were the case, he hoped that on the second reading of the bill the government would state what that scheme was. He regarded it as extremely desirable that towns of great magnitude should be excluded from the operation of a general bill, and that they should be separately legislated for. If there were difficulties in the way, in regard to ordinarily large towns, they were increased a hundred fold when they came to deal with London. So far as the metropolis was concerned, he had no hesitation in predicting that the noble lord's bill would be a complete failure. In conclusion he declared his intention of giving the bill his consideration, and of assisting the government to bring it to a successful termination.

Mr AGLIONBY thanked Lord Morpeth for bringing this bill forward, but intimated his opinion that it did not go far enough. His lordship's bill was to improve the sanatory condition of large towns and large cities; but why was the sanatory condition of small towns, which too often wanted drainage, paving, and cleansing, to be left unimproved? He recommended the government to bring in a bill for promoting the health and improvement of all towns, as it would put an end to the many applications now daily made to Parliament for bills to sanction local improvement.

Mr GREENE reminded the house that there were at present twenty bills for the improvement of towns before Parliament. He thought that they must all be suspended until this bill had undergone consideration.

Sir W. CLAY shared in the doubts of Lord Lincoln as to the policy of including the city of London in this bill. The mere notion of placing the supply of water to the metropolis in the hands of a new board would excite the jealousy and fear of every water company in London.

Several members having expressed themselves in favour of the bill it was introduced, and at a later stage of the business read a first time.

ARMY SERVICE BILL.—Mr F. MAULE moved that the house resolve itself into committee on the Army Service Bill.

Sir HOWARD DOUGLAS moved as an amendment that the house should go into the said committee that day six months. The honourable and gallant member said that had the government given the assurance that this measure had the recommendation of the Commander-in-Chief he should not have opposed the opinion of that illustrious soldier; but as they had not done so, and as he believed the measure would act most detrimentally to the military service of the country, he felt bound to give it his decided opposition. He considered the idea of attracting a superior description of men by offering them the limited enlistment proposed, and turning them off after twenty-one or twenty-four years service with a pension of 6d. a day, to be perfectly preposterous. On the contrary, he believed that such a system of enlistment, and such a miserable pension, would deter men from entering the army at all The honourable and gallant member stated the remarkable statistical facts, that in the present composition of the British army those who had been agricultural labourers, by far the greatest portion, were the best soldiers, those who had been mechanics were generally inferior, those who had been shopmen and clerks were very indifferent, and those who were the sons of gentlemen and professional men were the very worst of all—thus establishing that the principle of attempting to draw the army from a better class than that of agricultural labourers was a false one. Voluntary engagements and unlimited service, with liberal pensions—these were the true principles upon which to maintain that superiority which the British army has attained.

Major LAYARD opposed the amendment, exposing the hardship and injustice of the present system of enlistment, which was virtually for life—in a speech which elicited frequent cheers from some parties in the house, and clamorous objections from others.

Mr SIDNEY HERBERT, in stating his objections to the bill before the house, admitted the objectionable character of unlimited enlistment. In practice, however, so far as the British army was concerned, the majority of those who left the army, left it, after an average service of fifteen years. If the right honourable gentleman (Mr Fox Maule) had framed this bill with a view to legalise the discharge of all who enlisted after a service equal in length to that after which men naturally left the army, it would have been a less hazardous experiment. There was an objection to the proposed bill, also, in a civil point of view, and it was for the government and the house to consider how far it would be safe to adopt a system the effect of which would be that a large proportion of the population would pass through the ranks, and acquire a knowledge of military discipline. Had he been proposing a bill for limited enlistment, he would have made the term of service fourteen instead of ten years, which would enable a soldier to take the full tour of home and foreign service previous to his discharge. He trusted the right honourable gentleman would reconsider the bill, and reproduce it in a form which would be less liable to objection than it was as it now stood

Mr FOX MAULE defended the principle and details of the bill in its present shape, it being, as he maintained, to the latter alone that Mr S. Herbert had taken exception, the propriety of the former being recognised by him. The period of 10 years had not been adopted without due deliberation. To the proposal of fourteen years he saw this very grave objection—that a commanding officer would have great objections to re-enlisting a soldier at the age of thirty-two, who had enlisted at the age of eighteen. The consequence would be, that re-enlistment would seldom take place, and the soldier be discharged, after fourteen years' service, without any chance of receiving a pension, for he had insuperable objections to giving a pension for so short a period of service. Public opinion was now ripe for the adoption of a system of limited enlistment, and it would be inexpedient any longer to delay it.

Sir H. DOUGLAS declined to divide on his amendment, and it was accordingly negatived.

The house then resolved itself into committee *pro formâ*. The chairman was then ordered to report progress, and obtained leave to sit again.

The Fever (Ireland) Bill went through committee.

The house adjourned at a quarter past one o'clock.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 30.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—The House met at twelve o'clock.

Lord J. RUSSELL, on moving the adjournment of the house till Monday, the 12th of April, gave notice that he proposed to take on that day the Navy Estimates, and also the Miscellaneous Estimates, should there be time during the evening for both. On Friday, the 16th, he would move the third reading of the Poor Relief (Ireland) Bill as well as that of the Landed Property (Ireland) Bill, and would, on the following Tuesday, introduce the Ecclesiastical Commissioners Bill. The noble lord also stated, in answer to a question put by Captain Pechell, that the Home Secretary would, after the recess, appoint an early day for introducing a bill, the object of which would be to supersede the present Poor-law commissioners. The noble lord then announced that the expenditure on the public works, in Ireland, during the week ending the 27th of March, amounted to £210,506 10s. 4d.

Mr DUNCOMBE gave notice that, on Tuesday, the 20th of April, he should move for a committee to inquire into the operation of the Metropolitan Buildings Act.

IRISH POOR-LAW.—On bringing up the report of the committee on the Poor Relief (Ireland) Bill, a somewhat animated conversation took place, chiefly in reference to the propriety of furnishing the returns of the subscriptions contributed by the different Irish landlords for the relief of distress in that country, which had been moved for some time ago by Sir Benjamin Hall. Mr LEFROY strongly objected to such returns, on the ground that, whilst the information which would be afforded by them would be partial and incorrect, they would place many landlords whose names might not appear appended to any public subscriptions, but who might nevertheless have expended a great deal of money in their respective localities in acts of private benevolence, in an unmeritedly odious position.

Sir B. HALL thought if the returns which had been moved for were laid upon the table of the house, honourable members would be furnished with information upon a subject which had given rise to a good deal of discussion and angry recrimination—the conduct of the Irish landlords; at the same time that such of these landlords as had been unjustly attacked, if any of them had been so, would be able to point to the returns asked for as a vindication of their conduct. He thought that such returns were much needed, and he could not account for the delay which had already taken place in furnishing them.

Sir G. GREY admitted that the information which would be furnished by the returns, would be at best but of a partial character, inasmuch as they would not include many meritorious cases of private charity; but he thought that, on the whole, much useful information would be conveyed by them.

Mr P. SCROPE was at a loss to conceive how any member of the house could rise in his place and vindicate the conduct of the Irish landlords generally. He had proofs in his possession which clearly convicted many of them, during the time of the cholera as well as now, of the utmost callousness to the sufferings of their fellow-countrymen and dependents, and of the grossest dereliction of their duty.

Mr V. SMITH agreed with the hon. gentleman, that some of the parties alluded to had been guilty of conduct, in the present trying emergency, which by no means redounded to their credit, but he also concurred in what had fallen from Sir G. Grey, to the effect that the returns would be but partial, he himself being cognizant of some cases, in which public subscriptions might not have been contributed, but in which large sums had been expended by proprietors in giving employment and relief to the poor on their respective estates.

ARMY SERVICE BILL.—On the motion of Mr FOX MAULE, the house then went into committee on the Army Service Bill.

After some general observations on the principle of the measure from Sir DE LACY EVANS, who expressed his satisfaction at the course pursued by the Horse Guards, in the liberal promotion of non-commissioned officers, and from Mr GOULBURN.

Sir H. DOUGLAS moved that the period of enlistment be extended to fourteen years; upon which question the committee divided, the proposition being rejected by a majority of thirty-five.

After a further amendment from Major LAYARD, to the effect, that after the passing of the bill, soldiers who have completed their ten years of service should be entitled to their discharge on giving six months' notice, which was opposed by Mr F. MAULE, and withdrawn,

The report was brought up and ordered to be taken into consideration after the recess.

THURSDAY, APRIL 1.

The HOUSE OF COMMONS met at twelve o'clock.

The Army Service Bill passed through Committee,

The house adjourned to Monday, April 12.

(From our Second Edition of last week.)

THURSDAY, MARCH 25.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—The Drainage of Land Bill was read a third time, under protest, from the Earl of Ellenborough.

Lord STANLEY, in an explanatory speech, moved for copies of the correspondence between the Colonial-office and the governor of Van Dieman's Land, respecting the personal conduct of Sir Eardley Wilmot, which, under the peculiar circumstances of the case, Earl Grey consented to the production of.

The Marquis of LONDONDERRY gave notice of his intention to ask, on Monday next, whether the bill for limiting the period of enlistment in the army had been introduced under the sanction of the commander-in-chief.

Their lordships then adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—The house met at twelve o'clock.

Lord J. RUSSELL, in answer to Mr J. Collett, said he should bring in the bill for amending the constitution of the ecclesiastical commission immediately after the Easter recess, but that the proposition of creating four new bishoprics, or even one, would form no part of that measure.

DISMISSALS FROM PUBLIC WORKS (IRELAND.)—On the question of going into committee on the Poor Relief (Ireland) Bill,

Mr J. O'CONNELL called the attention of the government to the deplorable consequences that were anticipated to arise from the government order reducing the number of persons employed upon the public works by one-fifth, unless due consideration be paid to the peculiar circumstances of each locality. It was impossible that the passive and peaceable conduct of the people could continue if reduced to a state of positive starvation, and he implored the government either to withdraw the order of discontinuance, or direct depots to be opened for the distribution of food to those who are thus to be deprived of the means of subsistence.

Mr SMITH O'BRIEN concurred in this appeal to the government, hoping the order would be recalled, or that committees would be appointed to afford out-door relief.

Mr. LABOUCHERE had only to repeat his former statement—that the order of the government was, that on a certain day a reduction of 20 per cent. should take place upon the aggregate number of persons employed on the public works, but not irrespective of localities; leaving it to the discretion of the Irish government to make the reduction more than 20 per cent., where it could be safely done, but less where the particular circumstances of the locality would render it dangerous or inadvisable to go to that extent. He felt the deepest gratification in being able to state that immense supplies of provisions were pouring into Ireland by means of the ordinary operations of trade, a prediction which he had formerly ventured to hazard, and the realisation of which would effect more good for that country than any direct interference on the part of the government.

Mr SHAW concurred in the propriety of reducing the number of persons employed on the public works, but thought no fixed rule ought to be adopted, unless where relief committees were established.

Lord G. BENTINCK condemned the course taken by the government with respect to the supply of seed for Ireland, considering himself justified in the assertion that in this respect they had exercised a pernicious influence as regarded the future cultivation of the soil of that country. Again, with reference to Mr Labouchere's self-gratulation as to the abundant supply of food which was deluging Ireland, he would only say that had the government displayed but a tithe of the sympathy shown by the people of the United States, the period of its arrival would have been anticipated by six months at least. He thought the right honourable gentleman had little cause to congratulate himself when he reflected upon the hundreds of thousands of persons who had died under his administration of the affairs of Ireland.

A desultory debate ensued: on the one side criminatory of the government, on the other defensive and palliatory.

POOR RELIEF (IRELAND) BILL.—The house went into committee on the bill,

Mr J. O'CONNELL moving that the clause proposing an extension of the number of *ex-officio* guardians be struck out.

After some discussion the committee divided, when the amendment was negatived by a majority of 128; as was a further amendment proposed on the same authority, extending the provisions of the clause to borough as well as county magistrates, the proposition being rejected by a majority of 112. Eventually the committee got through the bill, but not without threatened amendments and proposed new clauses, to be moved on the bringing up of the report.

The house adjourned at a quarter past seven.

(From our Third Edition of last week.)

FRIDAY, MARCH 26.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—Lord MONTEAGLE rose to move —"That a select committee be appointed to consider and to report, on the recommendations of the several Parliamentary committees and commissions, on the state of the Irish poor, as relating to the expediency of introducing permanently the system of outdoor relief for the able-bodied labourer; and on the effect of such a measure on the well-being of Ireland, the interest of the poor themselves, and the emigration of Irish paupers into Great Britain; and also, to consider and to report on the effects of enlarging the present electoral divisions, for the purpose of raising and levying the assessments under the Poor Law."

Earl GREY could not agree to the motion of the noble lord.

Lord Brougham, the Archbishop of Dublin, Lord Devon, the Marquis of Clanricarde, and Lord Rosse, also spoke on the motion.

The house then divided, when the numbers were—

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Majority against the motion	27

Their lordships then adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—On the motion that the House go into committee on the Customs Duties Bill, the Chancellor of the Exchequer stated the intention of the Government to raise the proposed protective duty on British spirits from 6d. to 9d. After which, Lord George Bentinck moved, an amendment, that a Committee of Inquiry be appointed to consider the entire question of the spirit duties. A protracted debate followed, and on the division the amendment was rejected by a majority of 185 against 68. Majority against Lord George Bentinck's motion, 117.

Correspondence.

LANDLORD AND TENANT IN IRELAND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

Sir,—As the subject of "Tenant Right" in England, and "Compensation to Tenants in Ireland" is now before Parliament, I consider it my duty to lay my case before the public; may I therefore request you will give insertion to the following extract from the *Sun*, in which my case is concisely and correctly stated? I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,
WILLIAM BERWICK.

Belfast, March 22, 1847.

(From the *Sun*.)

Our attention has recently been directed to a case, apparently of great hardship and oppression, by a correspondent, who has forwarded us a pamphlet detailing the particulars of the transaction, and who has been pleased to compliment us on the part we have taken on the landlord and tenant question in Ireland. If the account is a correct one, and we see no reason to doubt its accuracy, great injustice has been done to the gentleman who was the sufferer on the occasion. Although it is some time since the circumstance took place, it is still fresh in the recollection of the inhabitants of the district, and it is said has deterred many from the free expression of any political opinion opposed to that of their landlord. The case to which we allude is that of Mr William Berwick, formerly of Lisnabreen House, in the county of Down. It appears that this gentleman purchased a farm, held under the Marquis of Downshire, subject to the yearly rent of £58 16s., for the good-will of which he paid the sum of £1,000, and on which he expended a further sum of £800, in permanent and lasting improvements. In the course of the ten years, during which he remained in occupation, Mr Berwick, in his pamphlet, asserts that he incurred the anger of the late Marquis for the active part which he took in getting up and forwarding petitions to parliament for the total abolition of tithes and church cess. Whatever foundation there might be for this statement, it appears that the rent was raised most enormously; and that a rent was imposed on the dwelling-house itself, contrary to all former precedent in that part of the country. The total increase was from £58 16s. per annum to £174 0s. 2d., very nearly three times the former amount. Mr Berwick found that he would be unable to retain possession of the farm at so high a rent, and was in consequence obliged to dispose of his interest for a sum of 300 guineas, thus sustaining a loss of £1,485. It is said that immediately after his parting with the farm the rent was again reduced from £174 0s. 2d. to £100 per annum, at which rent the new tenant was permitted to enjoy the fruits of Mr Berwick's expenditure.

If there should be anything incorrect in this statement, it is capable of immediate contradiction. It appears to us the simple questions are—Did Mr Berwick pay £1,000 for the purchase of the good will? Did he expend any, and what further sum in improvements of a lasting character? Was his rent increased in the manner above stated, and was that increased rent the value of the land in the state or condition in which it was when Mr Berwick's predecessor (for whose expenditure thereon he paid £1,000) enter into possession, or was it the rack-rent value, without making any allowance whatsoever for improvements? If the latter, it appears to us that Mr Berwick has been treated in a most unjust and inequitable manner, and that he is fairly entitled to some compensation for the losses he has sustained.

It is not our wish or design to cast any imputation upon the memory of the late Marquis of Downshire, however we may have differed from him in political opinions. We always heard and believed that he was an excellent landlord, a kind-hearted and benevolent nobleman. We have heard a similar account of the inheritor of his estates and honours. We have alluded to the case because we conceive that there must be some mistake somewhere (a most unfortunate one for Mr Berwick,) and we trust that the liberality and justice of the present Marquis will prompt him to make speedy reparation, if the mistake should have been on the part of his father. We allude to it, in order that if there be error it may be corrected, and if not, that what we cannot but consider a most injurious precedent may be taken away, and that the injured man may receive the only amends now in the power of those who reaped the benefit of his loss.

NATIONAL ALLIANCE.—On Wednesday evening, a public meeting of the members and friends of this alliance, for promoting the "real representation of the people in Parliament," was convened at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street. William Howitt, Esq., having been voted to the chair, proceeded to address the meeting. The following resolutions were adopted:—"That the safety of a nation depends on the virtue and wisdom of its people, and upon a free government honestly and economically administered by representative institutions. That the House of Commons is not a fair representation of the people of Great Britain, because not above one in six of the adult male population can vote in the election of its members; and because the small and declining boroughs, whose elections are made at the dictation of aristocratic patrons, are put upon a level in point of influence and political power with the large and wealthy cities, boroughs, and counties. That the industrious classes are excluded from the right to elect members, and are deprived of the privilege to sit in Parliament by absurd property qualifications. That since the passing of the Reform Bill the vexatious operation of the tax-paying clauses has debarred many thousands of men from the exercise of their undoubted rights and the refusal of the Whig government to repeal those clauses is evidence of strong hostility to the principles of popular progress. That the increasing intelligence of the people is an additional reason why their claim to the possession of their political rights should be at once admitted. That the disorganised state of political parties and the reasons above specified, lead this meeting to resolve that the present is a favourable time for creating a national movement in favour of the full enfranchisement of all classes of the people." "That this meeting cordially approves of the formation of the National Alliance for promoting the real representation of the people in Parliament, because it seeks to extend the suffrage to every man who is of sane mind, criminals excepted; to protect his vote by ballot; to provide equal electoral districts; to abolish property qualifications for members; to renumerate members for services performed, and to procure annual elections. This alliance pledges itself to adopt none other than peaceful and legal modes of action to rouse the people and to urge its claim upon the Legislature." "That the success of the Alliance will depend on the zeal, prudence, and self-sacrificing spirit of its members and supporters, also upon their willingness to contribute freely and continually to its funds. This meeting therefore appeals to the friends of reform to enrol their names as members of the Alliance, and to forward the amount of their subscriptions to the treasurer, that the machinery for an efficient popular movement may be at once provided, and active operations commenced." The following gentlemen addressed the meeting, Mr Ebenezer Clarke, Dr Epps, Mr H. Vincent, Mr Bontems, Mr C. Gilpin, and Mr Thomas Cooper. This last-named gentleman, better known as "Thomas Cooper the Chartist," candidly announced that he had been kicked out of the Chartist movement, and, consequently was no longer "Thomas Cooper, *the Chartist*," although he still had a sneaking affection for the Charter. He had seen many meetings in favour of the principles that had been advocated that night, but never one like that before. He had been present at meetings when the black hands of 70,000 colliers were held up in their favour, but a well-dressed assembly like that was a novelty to him, and betokened an advance of the cause. He was delighted to see an association formed, in which, without sacrificing principle, men of all classes could unite for the furtherance of this great cause. In the assertion of this right in former times, they had been driven by the pressure of want, and the impulses of inexperienced enthusiasm into violence, both of language and action, but they now knew better, &c &c.

YANKEE SPECULATION.—The *New York Tribune* contains the following:—An enterprising Yankee at Canton has recently built a Chinese Junk of 300 tons fitted and rigged entirely after the Chinese mode, which he intends taking to New York, loading her with every species of China knicknacs, curiosities, etc. to be sold on board after arrival off that city. He takes also a Chinese crew, a theatrical and juggling company, males and females, and everything curious, illustrative of the manners and customs of the Celestials. The junk will have canvass sails and a *Christian* rudder to make her suitable for the long voyage, but upon arrival at the Narrows, everything foreign will be replaced by Chinese articles, mat sails, clumsy rudder and all, and the junk anchor off the city in her entire oriental costume and build, where she will remain as a show-shop, sale room and mountebank exhibition. It is expected she will make the passage in five months. The cost of the whole affair will be about 30,000 dollars, and the "cute" proprietor will undoubtedly realize a large fortune.

HE HAW! HE HAW!—Colonel Sibthorpe tells us that it takes three years to make a good dragoon. We wonder how many it takes to make a good member of Parliament; but we forget that the perfection of the latter depends not so much upon the number of years as the length of them.—*Punch*.

BANK ROBBERY.—W. H. Blagney, charged with having stolen one hundred ten-pound promissory notes of the Leamington bank, has been found guilty, and sentenced to be transported for ten years.

Police Report.

SOUTHWARK.—A RELUCTANT PROSECUTOR.—Mr James, surgeon, Camberwell, was charged with wounding Caroline Jones last Monday night. The complainant stated that she lodged in William-street, Walworth, and that, on the preceding night the prisoner, accompanied by another gentleman, called to see her. They were in the back parlour together, and after some time the prisoner said something offensive to her, and she immediately threw the contents of a pot of porter in his face. She was about to strike him with the empty pot, when she was thrust out of the room by some other person, and then discovered that she was bleeding from a wound across her right hand, and a policeman was called, and her assailant given into custody. She added, that she did not think now that the prisoner wounded her intentionally. In reply to Mr Cottingham, the complainant said that she believed the prisoner was paring his finger nails with a penknife at the time she was wounded. That she heard him exclaim that he had a penknife in his hand, and desired her to stand off—this was after she was wounded. Prisoner asked the complainant whether she did not attempt to strike him with the empty pewter-pot, and that he put up his hand to ward off the blow, which was the way the accident occurred. The reply was, that she did make such an attempt, and that she still believed that the wound was accidentally given. Mr Cottingham.—Then, if that was the case, why did you afterwards give the prisoner into custody? Complainant.—I was in a passion with him then. Mr Cottingham observed that he should not permit a case of so serious a nature to be settled in the manner described. The complainant again interceded in the accused's behalf, saying that she freely forgave him, and that she knew that he did not wound her intentionally. Mr Cottingham said that although it was not probable a jury would convict the accused upon the evidence of the complainant, yet he should give her an opportunity of preferring an indictment against him at the sessions, and for that purpose should adjudge him to enter into his own recognizance for £50, and find two securities of £50 each, to appear at the next Central Criminal Court Sessions.

SOUTHWARK.—INDECENT ASSAULT.—Mr J. Roderick, a man advanced in life, was charged with indecently assaulting Mary Ackery and Rebecca Lewis, two married women, residing in Charlotte-street, Blackfriars-road. Mrs Ackery stated between 7 and 8 o'clock on the preceding night, she was walking along Charlotte street; just before she arrived at her house, the prisoner came behind her and seized her round the waist with one hand while with the other he attacked her in the most indelicate manner. She screamed out, he immediately let her go, and walked on at a smart pace before her, and had not proceeded far before she observed him act precisely in a similar manner to the other female. She added that immediately after the last attack the prisoner was given into custody. Policeman, 103 M, said that Mrs Lewis was not in attendance that morning, although she pressed the charge against the prisoner at the station-house on the preceding night. The policeman added, a third female had been indecently assaulted at the same time by the accused, but she was also absent. Mr Cottingham said that he was quite aware of the repugnance females had to appear to give evidence in such cases. It was a pity, however, for the sake of the public, that offenders of such a description should, in many instances, escape the punishment they, so justly deserved, owing to the absence of those who from a feeling of delicacy, did not attend to press the charge. The magistrate then inflicted the full penalty of £5 on the prisoner, or in default of payment, to be committed for two months.

CLERKENWELL.—A RAKER.—On Monday, Henry Hillier, eleven years of age, was placed at the bar charged by Mr Henry Manning, master baker, Gray's Inn-lane, Holborn, with stealing five two-pound loaves. The prosecutor said, that on Sunday morning, about eight o'clock, the prisoner entered his shop, took the loaves from the shop window, and walked off with them. On taking him into custody, he said his father and mother were dead, and he stole the property through hunger. He was going to take them to a coffee-shop, where he could sell them for 3d each to the rakers. Mr Hillier, a respectable haberdasher, said that he could not keep the prisoner at home, in consequence of his propensity to associate with bad company. He had used mild and severe measures with him to no purpose. He had locked him in a room, but he escaped through the window at the risk of his life, and he had not seen him for a considerable time since that period. He made an effort to get him into the Refuge for the Destitute at Hoxton, but they refused to receive him. Marriott, 31 G, stated the prisoner was an associate of thieves, and was what they termed a "raker." Mr Greenwood inquired the meaning of raker? Marriott said the prisoner and his companions crept into the sewers, and went for a considerable distance through them, raking after nails, bones, and property that might have been dropped or washed down the sink holes, and frequently they got into houses and robbed them. Mr Greenwood said he would commit the prisoner for trial, and he advised the father to be present to state to the Court what he had stated there that day, and the Judge would no doubt adopt some means to save the boy from destruction.

MARLBOROUGH STREET.—NO LAW FOR THE POOR.—On Monday, Captain Sympson, of Lane's Hotel, was summoned before Mr Bingham, for having horsewhipped and kicked Lewis Nottidge, his servant. The complainant said he was Captain Sympson's groom. On Wednesday afternoon Captain Sympson, after being out for an afternoon ride, brought his mare into Bushnell's stable-yard, and sent for him (complainant) to take charge of the animal Complainant attended his master's summons immediately, and, on taking the mare into the stable, the defendant called him a —— and a rascal. Complainant asked his master if he addressed such language to him. His master said he did, and he then told his master if the scandalous names were repeated he would leave him to dress the mare himself. Captain Sympson ordered him out of the stables. He told the captain he would leave the stables, if the owner came and desired him to do so. The owner was sent for, and complainant, on receiving directions to leave the stable, was about to comply, when the captain proceeded to lash him over the head with the riding-whip he had in his hand. Complainant stopped this assault as soon as he could, by wresting the whip from his master's hand. His master then kicked him on the legs as he was about to quit the stable. The next day his master sent for him to settle the affair, but he told him he should appeal to the law for the abuse and the injuries he had sustained. An ostler named Stone, said he heard the captain call his servant bad names, and afterwards horsewhip him.—Richard Bushnell, the owner of the stable yard, said he was not present at the commencement of the difference. He was sent for, and by the captain's desire he told the complainant to leave the stable. Witness saw the captain strike his servant with his riding-whip. The complainant was perfectly sober at the time. Captain Sympson, in his defence, said the complainant proceeded to handle the mare in such a way as led him to suppose that the animal would injure itself. He spoke to the complainant, who replied he might dress the mare himself. He ordered the complainant out of the stables, being irritated at his insolence. The complainant refused to go, and then he certainly did give him a slight cut over the shoulder with a light whip which he carried. He denied having applied the filthy name to the complainant, as sworn to, and he further denied having kicked the complainant. The next morning he sent for the complainant, intending to give him a £1 for what he had done to him. The complainant stopped his good intentions, by saying if it cost him £50 he would have redress at law. Mr Bingham called up the complainant, and asked him if he was now willing to accept a sovereign from the defendant. The complainant said his master never made an offer of a sovereign. His object was not money; he would not take a sovereign now; and if the complainant were fined, and any part of the fine went to him, he was agreeable to have it placed in the poor-box. Mr Bingham asked the stable-yard keeper how many blows he saw given? The witness replied he saw one or two blows. There might, however, have been a greater number. Mr Bingham said the assault was of a trifling character. Had there been no provocation, a fine of 40s. would have been sufficient on a gentleman of the defendant's station; as there appeared to have been considerable provocation he should make the fine 20s., and costs.

THE POLICE.—Police-constable J. Fry, F 115, was accused by Mrs H. Watts, the wife of a grocer and cheesemonger, at 10, Dudley-street, of having misbehaved himself in the execution of his duty.—The complainant stated that on Friday last a woman came into her shop, and told her she had been paid a bad half-crown in exchange for a sovereign, which had been tendered in payment of articles purchased at the shop. Complainant had no recollection of having seen the woman before, and refused to exchange the bad money for good. The woman left the shop, saying she would go and fetch her husband. In about an hour or so the woman returned with two police-constables one of whom was the defendant. He said to her, "How came you to give this woman bad money? I have a bad half-crown which you gave to this woman, and this is not your first offence, for you have been twice convicted before." Complainant replied, that this was not true. Her husband had been twenty years in business, and never had a charge against him in his life. He had certainly been summoned once to the Court of Requests because he refused to change a bad fourpenny-piece, but that was all. The defendant told her she must go with him. Conceiving herself to be in custody, she sent for a man to come and shut up her shop, as her husband was ill in bed. The man came, and then she told the policemen that, if she must go with him, she would see herself righted at any cost. She produced her cash-box, in which were about £12 in silver, and allowed the constable to see their was no bad money there. The defendant did not take her away, as she expected, but he went out of the shop, saying to her, "You and the other woman had better settle it." The defendant afterwards told the woman to go home, for he would ascertain the rights of the affair, and see her again in an hour.—A witness named Sarte was called to corroborate the statement of the complainant. She said she saw the police-constable in Mrs Watt's shop, and she went in. She heard the police-constable say to Mrs Watts that it was not the first time she had been charged with passing bad money. for two or three persons had complained of the same thing.—Mr Bingham: Is this all your evidence?—Mrs Watts: It is.—Mr Bingham: I am clearly of opinion that the last witness has put the case out of court, and that the defendant is entitled to an acquittal. If any bad money was passed, it was passed accidentally; and no imputation attaches to the complainant, who had never been twice convicted, or proved to have passed bad money intentionally. The constable hearing the woman's account of having received a bad half-crown, calls on the complainant, and as alleged without reason tells the complainant she had been twice convicted. Now if the constable did know the fact from his own knowledge, he acted foolishly and improperly. If he did not know the fact, his conduct was still worse. But I am clearly of opinion he used no such language.—Mrs Watts: I will swear he did.—Mr Bingham: Hold your tongue, woman. I understand the mistake you make as to what you believe the constable to have said. I am bound to acquit the constable; he did not use the words Mrs Watts thought he did, but he used the words deposed to by the witness.—Charge dismissed.

SEDUCTION OF A COAL MERCHANT.—Hester Fife and Eliza Black were charged with having annoyed and threatened Mr George Webb, a coal merchant, residing in Cloudesley-terrace, Islington. Complainant stated, that during the last four or five weeks the defendants had been in the habit of following him about and demanding money from him, and on his refusing to give any, Fife had threatend to blow out his brains; on Monday last, when he went to a Mr Patterson's, in Prince's-streeet, defendants came there, when Fife flew at him and scratched his face, and swore she would murder him if she suffered for it at the gallows; the other defendant, Black, also vowed that she would be the death of him; in consequence of such conduct he considered himself to be in personal danger. Fife in answer to the charge, said, that complainant seduced her, and took her away from a comfortable situation in a family in which she was living as cook, and that she was now *enceinte* by him. He had repeatedly promised to marry her, and she considered that he had treated her in a most scandalous manner. Complainant said he was not the seducer but the seduced, and that the young woman, Fife, after falling in love with him, would never let him alone. Both the defendants denied the assault and threats imputed to them, and the case was disposed of by Mr Rawlinson ordering Fife to enter into her own recognizance in £20 for her keeping the peace and being of good behaviour for twelve months. Black, on her promising not to offend in a similar way again, was discharged.

GREENWICH.—FELONY.—A SON APPREHENDED BY HIS FATHER FOR ROBBING HIS MASTER.—Wm. Lawson was charged with stealing a cash box, containing upwards of sixty pounds in gold and silver, the property of Mr Halsey, a grocer, of Deptford. The prisoner had been about four months in Mr Halsey's employ. Mr Halsey rose about 9 o'clock last Sunday morning, and went to breakfast, leaving the cash box on his dressing table. The cash box was missed about half-past 10 o'clock. The prisoner had gone out, and left the door open. He gave information of the robbery at the police station, and at half past 11 o'clock he was informed that two men had taken the empty cash box open to the station house, and stated that they had picked it up in a brick field at New-cross, together with a screw-driver, and a letter addressed to the prisoner. The screw-driver had been taken from Mr Halsey's cupboard. The letter purported to be from the prisoner's mother, lamenting in strong terms his past conduct, J. LAWSON, prisoner's father, deposed the letter produced was in the handwriting of his daughter, who had written it at the request of her mother. He also stated that he met his son (the prisoner) in Pimlico, on Monday, riding on horseback. He seized hold of the horse's bridle, and held the prisoner by the leg, and having dismounted him, conveyed them both to a livery-stable, in Broadway, Westminster. He then searched the prisoner, and took from him £13 in gold, and £9 5s. in silver. He afterwards delivered up the prisoner and the money to the inspector of the A division, at Scotland-yard station. On the way to the station the prisoner said he was alarmed by two men in the field, who he was sure had picked up the cash box, &c. On his way to the police court, the prisoner said that he placed a pair of shoes at his master's bed-room door, when he saw the cash box on the drawers, and it suddenly came into his mind to take it; he did so, and broke the box open in a field and took the money, leaving only some papers and a book, and said that he did not care what was done with him, as he could not be leading a worse life than he was then. The prisoner had on at the time a new frock coat, trousers, waistcoat, satin stock, shirt front, and hat, which he said he had purchased with part of the stolen money on Sunday, for which he paid £3 14s. Mr Jeremy said he should commit the prisoner to Newgate for trial on the present evidence, but would remand him for a week, in the hope of getting additional evidence as to the money, &c. The prisoner was accordingly remanded to Maidstone gaol.

LAMBETH.—YOUTHFUL PROFLIGACY.—Three little boys, two of 13, and the third only 12 years, were charged with felony. The prisoners had stolen some new bottles from the stores of a pickle-maker in Walworth-common; and sold them at a marine storedealer's. Two of the prisoners, Edward and Charles Jones, are the sons of a policeman, who was sent for. The father admitted that his sons had been twice before in custody, and though he had used every possible means to improve them, it seemed all to no purpose. The youngest, had, he said, been tried at the Old Bailey, and since then was in the habit of leaving home and stopping away for several days together. The boy went so far as to tell him (the father) that it was useless to endeavour to keep him from stealing, for if he saw any article of property he felt that he could not keep his hands off it, and that he must steal it.—Mr Elliott feared that the father had not corrected the prisoners, and asked him if he had any objection to the gaoler giving them a sound flogging? The father replied that he had not the least objection, but begged to say that he had himself flogged them to such a degree as to bring upon him the censure of the neighbours. The third prisoner was then discharged, and the Jones's, having been well flogged, were also discharged.

WORKHOUSE EDUCATION.—At Lambeth when Mr Elliott was about to leave the bench, Davis, one of the ushers, brought into court seven young women, who, he said, had been in the outer waiting room the whole of the day, and whose conduct whilst there was of the most shameful description, and their language such as was unfit for any decent person to hear. Mr Elliott recognised all the parties as persons who had been frequently charged before him with disorderly conduct at Lambeth Workhouse, and whom he had as frequently sent to Brixton They said they had been turned out of Lambeth Workhouse by the guardians, and told to provide situations for themselves; but their clothes were in such a state, that no person would take them into their employment. Mr Elliott sent for Mr Bushell, of Kennington-lane, one of the guardians of the parish of Lambeth, and that gentleman recognised all the young women, except one, as most worthless persons, who, though perfectly able to work, would not look out for situations, nor do anything in the building; in fact, they set all law and order at defiance; discharged themselves from the workhouse, when they thought proper, and perhaps the same day, after spending the discharge money, came back, and insisted upon being re-admitted. Mr Elliott highly disapproved of the practice of giving discharge money to such persons, for, from all he had heard, it appeared they spent it in profligacy; and, where persons discharged themselves without reasonable cause, he did not think they should be received back as a matter of course. They should all be earning their own subsistence, and not living upon the industry of the rate-payers of the parish. Mr Bushell undertook to have something done for two of the parties, who were not quite so bad as the others, whom he could not answer for, particularly one (Brown), who had been frequently committed to prison, and who, on the present occasion, had discharged herself from the house without the slightest cause. Brown said unless she was taken into the house, she certainly should be sent to prison again Mr Elliott told her, that if she was brought before him, he should give her the severest punishment he could. Mr Bushell ultimately offered to have all the parties admitted into the workhouse as casual paupers that night, and have their case brought before the board on the following day.

AT WESTMINSTER, George Thorpe, a master baker, of 4, Marlborough-road, Chelsea, was brought before the magistrate shortly before the hour of retiring, charged with having indecently exposed his person. In consequence of the wife of the proprietor of the house immediately opposite defendant's, and the female residents, having repeatedly been disgusted by defendant's exhibiting himself in a most indecent manner at the window, the landlady applied at this court, when Mr Broderip directed Mr Taylor, an inspector of the B division, to take steps to bring the offender to justice. John Fryer, 31 B, was placed in the house opposite to defendant's, and having seen his disgusting conduct at the first-floor window of his house, at about 3 o'clock on Tuesday afternoon, immediately proceeded to defendant's shop and took him into custody, when he said he should like to make it up. The wife of the proprietor of the opposite house and a lady residing in it, gave evidence of defendant's conduct, which is unfit for publication. Defendant, in answer to the charge, said he did not do it with any intention to offend—he was on the opposite side of the room, and did not think anybody could see him. The defence was in direct contradiction to the evidence against defendant, which was of the strongest possible nature. Mr Broderip observed that it appeared that defendant had been carrying on this disgusting behaviour for some length of time, and he would endeavour to put a stop to it. He then committed him as a rogue and vagabond for three months to hard labour.

HAMMERSMITH.—On Thursday J. Chandler (22), son of a boat builder near the High Bridge, Hammersmith, was charged with having violated E. S. Perrham, a girl of weak intellect, aged 17. Mr Pelham attended on behalf of the prisoner. The evidence of the girl and other witnesses was conclusive as to the commission of the offence, the witnesses all stating that the evidence of the girl was precisely to them what she had stated at the court. The prisoner, who declined saying anything, was committed to Newgate for trial on the capital charge.

WOOLWICH.—ASSAULT BY A SOLDIER.—On Friday J. Thompson, a gunner of the royal artillery, was charged with a brutal assault upon Martha Peck, and also with wilfully breaking windows. The prisoner entered the "Duke on Horseback" in a state of intoxication, and behaved so violently that the landlord was compelled to turn him out of the house. He returned in a few minutes with two brickbats, and struck the woman violently on the forehead and neck. He then commenced pelting the windows of the house, and destroyed glass to the amount of 12s. He was so violent that it required the aid of ten men to take him to the station-house. The prisoner was fined 40s. for the assault, and 12s. for the damage, and in default was committed for six weeks to the House of Correction.

PAINLESS OPERATIONS.

POOLE, DORSET.—The patient in this case was a young sailor, 17 years of age, named Samuel Clark, an apprentice belonging to a Scotch vessel, labouring under frost bite of both feet and ankles, who was left at this port by his captain and placed under the care of Dr Hamilton, the operator, who states that the case was a precarious one, owing to the existence of a severe inflammatory fever, immediately previous to and during the development of the gangrene, which had reduced the patient considerably. The first operation was performed on the right leg. The patient having been placed on the table the inhalation commenced; but owing to the lad not receiving it kindly, some time elapsed before he was brought fully under its influence—nearly half an hour from commencement, but only five minutes from the effectual inhalation. Absolute insensibility being produced, the circular operation was commenced and completed in one minute, without the smallest indication of suffering to the patient, who, on being restored to his senses, was not aware of the amputation having taken place; nor could he be convinced of the fact until repeatedly assured of it by his favourite nurse. It was not considered expedient to remove both legs at the same time, owing to the great debility of the patient. At the expiration of eleven days the lad consented to the amputation of the left leg, during which time he had greatly improved in his general health. The second amputation was performed by Dr Hamilton, assisted, as before, by Mr J. W. West. The usual preliminaries, as in the former cases, having been arranged, the vapour was administered as before by Mr H. Hamilton, dentist, from an elegant apparatus, which is a modification of Robinson's inhaler, with an improvement in the mechanical appliance and construction of the valve —the most important part of the apparatus; the fitness and safety of which were beautifully shown in both these operations. After an inhalation of three minutes the patient violently forced the tube from his mouth, at the same time raising himself and uttering some wild incoherent expressions, evidently showing the intoxicating effect of the vapour. The inhalation was continued for five minutes longer, when the absence of all sensibility was clearly shown; the muscles becoming completely passive, accompanied with deep sonorous breathing, the eyes presenting a bright suffusion, the pupils being fixed up and widely dilated. At this moment the circular incision was rapidly performed (which apart from the inhalation of ether is the most painful part of the operation) without the least indication of suffering. The subsequent steps of the operation were quickly completed (occupying in the whole about one minute), and this also without the least indication of the presence of sensation; nor were there any excitomotory movements exhibited in the stump as in the first instance. The patient was kept under the influence of the vapour for the space of ten minutes from the removal of the leg in both cases (by alternating the vapour with atmospheric air), during which time the arteries were secured, the flap stitched up, and the bandage applied. As these steps were being completed the patient was allowed gradually to recover his consciousness, which he did in the course of one or two minutes, although still showing strong symptoms of intoxication; so that on being asked how he felt, he replied in his Scotch accent, stretching out his arms and yawning as one just awoke from a deep sleep, "How con a drunken mon tell enything about it?" He was then placed in bed; and as further consciousness returned, he sought convincing proof of the operation having been completed by having recourse to ocular demonstration, pulling off the blanket which covered his stumps, and, in this manner, satisfying himself. Very slight depression succeeded the operation, and he quickly regained his usual spirits without recourse to stimulants of any kind. No hæmorrhage followed in either case, nor has there been a single unpleasant symptom from the first operation up to the present period; on the contrary, the patient has progressed rapidly in every respect, and is now able to set up, and be removed from his bed.

Corn Markets.

LONDON.

FRIDAY.—At this day's market there was so little passing in the wheat trade, and the attendance of buyers so small, that we can only quote prices nominally. The demand for France and Belgium has, in a great degree, subsided.

PROVINCIAL MARKETS.

RICHMOND (YORKSHIRE), Saturday.—We only had a thin supply of grain this morning, the prices were much the same as last week.—Wheat sold from 10s to 11s; oats, 3s 6d to 4s 6d; barley, 6s to 6s 6d; beans, 6s 6d to 7s per bushel.

WAKEFIELD, Friday.—The supply of wheat this week is small, and of other atircles moderate. There is a fair inquiry for wheat, and a disposition to do business at some reduction, but holders are firm, and require last week's prices.

MANCHESTER, Saturday.—At our market this morning the transactions in wheat were of a very limited nature, and we repeat nominally the quotations of this day se'nnight. For both English and foreign flour a fair inquiry was experienced.

WARRINGTON, Thursday.—A very slender attendance of millers and farmers to-day. What little wheat was sold was at 10s 9d to 11s per bushel, which is 3d to 6d per bushel less than last week. There was a fair supply of oats for seed, but a dull sale.

HULL, Tuesday.—The trade has been very inactive during the past week. The fine favourable weather we have experienced has not been without its effect. At this day's market the supply of wheat was small, there being a short attendance of farmers, who are much occupied with field work.

STATE OF TRADE.

LEEDS.—The cloth markets at both Cloth Halls have been of much the same character as the markets during the last few weeks. The demand continues to be principally for goods of low qualities for shipping; but fine goods, considering the season, continues to be exceedingly dull of sale.

MANCHESTER.—The state of our Cloth Market is without any decided change, but if any change the heavy purchaser has had a slight advantage, whilst the general sales must be noted at last week's rates.

BRADFORD.—There is a steady demand for combing wool, and as the supply is a bare one, prices are firm. Short wools continue in good request at former prices. There is considerable improvement in the yarn market, both for the home and export trade.

HUDDERSFIELD.—The market has been tolerably brisk to day for goods suited to the season; but more in particular for light fancies of low and middling qualities. The trade in the warehouses during the week has been about an average one of the season.

HALIFAX.—We have no alteration to notice in this market since last week's report. Prices of wool are quoted stationary, and stocks rather low.

BARNSLEY.—We are glad to have to note a slight improvement during this month, there having been a good demand for fancy Hollands, so that the weavers have been generally well employed.

ROCHDALE FLANNEL MARKET.—There is very little change for better to report. Prices continue very low, and, considering the time of the year, the business transacted has been limited. The wool market has been dull, with no change in prices.

NOTTINGHAM.—The hosiery trade is, if any change be observable, somewhat better, the demand having slightly increased. The lace trade is quiet without any change in prices.

LEICESTER.—The London trade still continues very flat: country houses are making cautiously, and no improvement has yet manifested itself in the demand. Spinners are still working short time. Wools are steady.

GLASGOW.—Cotton Yarn: Our yarn market still assumes a drooping aspect. Cotton Goods:—We are sorry we cannot report any improvement. Business in general is still very depressed, there being comparatively little demand, and prices continue low.

Bankrupts.

(From the *Gazette* of Tuesday, March 30.)

Edward Marshall, Clifton-street, Sun-street, Finsbury, pewterer—William Heath Bonds, Creek-road, Deptford, licensed victualler—Henry Howell, Shrewsbury, draper—Augusta Sophia Tipper, Henry Roe Tipper, and Alfred Tipper, Upper Thames-street, wholesale stationers—George Atkins Soar, Great Marylebone-street, glass-cutter—John Haly, Surrey street, Strand, merchant—William Swain, Cheltenham, builder—Joseph Chatterton, Manchester, coachbuilder—James Sharpe, Riddlesden, Yorkshire, coal merchant—Benjamin Burrows, Sutton-in-Ashfield, Nottinghamshire, farmer—Stephen and James Chappel, Hunslet, Yorkshire, earthenware manufacturers—William Hodgson, jun., Halton, Yorkshire victualler—Thomas Sivill, Liverpool, publican—John Jebb, Stanwardine-in-the-Fields, Shropshire, grocer — James Tranter, Jun., Uttoxeter, Staffordshire, timber merchant—William Henry Lovatt, Wolverhampton, factor.

DEATHS.

Lately, in Carlow, aged 95, Charles M'Elroy. He was present at the battle of Bunker's Hill, at the commencement of the American revolutionary war, was afterwards engaged in the English expedition in aid of the French royalists, in 1792, in which he was made prisoner, but effected his escape to Italy. The last scenes of his military career were laid in Ireland, during the trouble some times of 1798.

Recently, at Lyme Regis, aged 47, Mary Anning, of European fame as a discoverer of fossils, more particularly those of the ichthyosaurus, plesiosaurus, pterodactyle, and many fish in the blue lias of that locality. Born a dull infant, she was taken by her nurse, while yet in arms, to an exhibition of equestrian performances in a field. A sudden shower caused this woman and many others to seek for shelter beneath a tree, where they were struck dead by a flash of lightning. Some one took the infant Mary Anning from among the group of dead, and put her into warm water, upon which she revived, and was ever after a lively girl. The history of Lyme Regis contains many interesting particulars respecting Miss M. Anning's history and researches. The great ichthyosaurus now at the British Museum, was sold *in situ* to Mr Hawkins by Miss Anning.

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Saturday April 3rd, 1847