MY FRIENDS. I always have, and always shall, submit my every act, connected with the cause of Chartism, to the most vigilant popular controlnay, if necessary, to the most malignant criticism; as, although "one enemy can do you more harm than a thousand friends can do you good," the malice of the enemy is sure to fall before the good sense of the people, as the people "are seldom wrong, and never very VOL. XII. NO. 595. long wrong."

myself responsible to them, and that I, too, sympathise—and really sympathise—with the Democrats of France, and with suffering behalf of the Tower Hamlets' Hall locality by she had a population of fifty millions, the land would be worth £200 an acre and more, and below the Council, She had a population of fifty millions, the land would be worth £200 an acre and more, and lenky Broyn, Jas. Henry Blight, Bobert Stokes, Robert Stokes, Robert Stokes, humanity everywhere; and I tell them that the fifty millions with the land at that standard

taught me the necessity of taking care that the Democrats of England should not suffer an Belgium as in Ireland. Potatoes there also has signed the letter, on behalf of the men of missile procession of Monarchial or other Oligarchical higher and middle class opposed to you, disequal amount of misery by an equal amount constitute a great portion of the produce, yet the locality. That I should rather rejoice in

I do not only profess, but I hold, and am wedded to the opinions that I have supported and fearlessly advocated through the whole of my life, and I defy the critics, to point out one sentence, line, or word in my letter upon which wedded to the opinions that I have supported sentence, line, or word in my letter upon which they comment, reproaching, disapproving of, hinted at in my letter.

"Now, we frequently read American papers, but cannot perceive that such is the fact; there may be a little noise with the free soil party, but still the Americans are wedded to their institutions."

I suspect that I read more American papers, and receive more American letters, than my Nottingham friends—and, perhaps, they are not aware that there are now between two and three hundred American papers advocating the Free Soil Question, and that those of land in America. While my critics designated years. nate this national feeling as a "little noise may I not, with equal propriety and justice, characterise their criticism upon my sentiments as a "LITTLE NOISE?"

"But what is the use of Mr. O'Connor blaming us for holding ultra-democratic opinions and promulgating them, when he tells us that there is not a "particle of difference between a Republic and a Monarchy with the Charter?" If he really thinks so, his letter of last week is a mere string of words without meaning, a flight of the imagination which conjured up a sort of bugbear in the shape of Republicanism."

I have never blamed them, or any other parties, for holding ultra-Democratic principles, but what I have blamed them for is the adoption of a course which is likely to retard the accomplishment of those principles—and, notwithstanding their professions of Democracy, I venture to assert that my principles are more Democratic than theirs. They may achieve a little convivial popularity, and a little local distinction, by the advocacy of their principles, while my advocacy of my own principles subjects me to class reproach, to legal tyranny, never changed. And I repeat, that there would not be a particle of difference between a Monarchy and a Republic with the Charter, as the power behind the throne would then be greater than the throne itself, as then the people could make and unmake, and their every suffering, and every act of injustice to which they were subjected, would be of their own creation, and they alone would be responsible. "But he seems to be afraid of offending the middle classes; we beg to remind him that the middle classes are always behind on the march for reform. When

tists, and will carry the Charter as they recently carried Corn Law Repeal." My dread of the middle classes is manifest in my continuous opposition to that class, never in my life pandered to the middle classes, iliary from our ranks.

"There is no evidence in Mr. O'Connor's letter to prove that in Switzerland there is one law for the rich, and another for the poor, because one man knocked another man down. We fancy that in every country of the civilised world (Switzerland not excepted,) there is a law to protect the weak against the strong."

I gave the fact that I witnessed with my own non; and I gave the words of my Swiss landlord as proof of the fact; and I do not know
what change my friends can require in the form
what change my friends can require in the form
of government, the constitution, or the laws, if
in every "CIVILISED COUNTRY IN
THE WORLD THE LAWS PROTECT
THE WEAK AGAINST THE STRONG."

Do they mean that England is not a civilized
country, and that they are barbarians? Or
they mean to say, that in England the
dot bey mean to say, that in England the
laws do protect the weak against the strong? If so, every Charlists, and every political officialaws do protect the weak against the strong? If so, every Charlists, and every political officialaws do protect the weak against the strong? If so, every Charlists, and every political officialaws do protect the weak against the strong? If so, every Charlists, and every political officialaws do protect the weak against the strong? If so, every Charlists, and every political officialaws do protect the weak against the strong? If so, every Charlists, and every political officialaws do protect the weak against the strong? If so, every Charlists, and every political officialaws do protect the weak against the strong? If so, every Charlists, and every political officialaws do protect the weak against the strong? If so, every Charlists, and every political officialaws do protect the weak against the strong? If so, every Charlists, and every political officialaws do protect the weak against the strong? If so, every Charlists, and every political officialaws do protect the weak against the strong? If so, every Charlists, and every political officialaws do protect the weak against the strong? If so, every Charlists, and every political officialaws do protect the weak against the strong? If so, every Charlists, and every political officialaws do protect the weak against the strong? If so, every Charlists, and every political officialegal to the charles of the strong of the strong of the strong of the strong of the stron eyes in Switzerland, as one proof of my asser- at full length. Here it is :loaf of bread in the hope of preserving his family from death has been locally acceptant to enable the masses to make a just and wise decision, and family from death, has been legally, constitutionally, and justly transported. I cannot acquiesce in this doctrine of my friends, it would so entirely put you and me—and all of us—in the wrong; and would so completely justify

The wrong is and would so completely justify

The work act of oppression to which we have been legally, constitutionally, and justly transported. I cannot acquiesce in this doctrine of my friends, it would so entirely put you and me—and all of us—in the wrong; and would so completely justify

The work act of oppression to which we have been legally, constitution in the masses to make a just and wise decision, and for enable the masses to make a just and wise decision, and for enable the masses to make a just and wise decision, and for enable the masses to make a just and wise decision, and for enable the masses to make a just and wise decision, and for enable the masses to make a just and wise decision, and for enable the masses to make a just and wise decision, and for enable the masses to make a just and wise decision, and for enable the masses to make a just and wise decision, and the charge for any effort being put forth to "supersede the Chartist agitation, by raising the standard of Republicanium," unless it was by Mr. O'Connor, when that gentleman declared, in the Commons' House of Parliament, "That, should the Gagging Bill pass, he would then become a Republicanium," sir, our opinion of monarchy is simply this.

- William Richer Publisher 16 Great Windsmile St., Haymarket

LODON, SATURDAY, MARCH 17, 1849.

PRICE FIVEPENCE or

the sufferings of the Democrats of France price, would be more prosperous, more happy, have taught me a wholesome lesson—not to and comfortable than at the lower price with trust too much in the sympathies of the living the smaller population. Men before they crifor the murdered dead. Their suffering has prosperity to lay up a sufficient store to bear letter. temporary casualty, calamity, or adversity.

Surely, no thoughtful or right-minded or hinting at disapproval of, the celebration of the Revolution of February. It is not even prehensible folly. In the one case the election divides the whole nation into parties and factions for months—nay, years, while in the other case the contest is not national and would be over in a day. But our friends appear to be against Annual Parliaments, which I prefer to any other point of the Charter; be- friends. cause, as I have often stated, short accounts make long friends, and the master who has hired a servant for a year instead of seven, could discharge him before he had done much mischief, instead of being compelled to submit papers—one and all—complain of the monopoly to his dictatorship and masterdom for seven

In the above passage my friends have clapped the climax, and have entirely thrown overboard their laudations of the American form of government and constitution. What, then. do they mean to say that they would have no head, no Executive Government, or what do they mean to say? Is all to be at sixes and they mean to say? Is all to be at sixes and IN CONNEXION WITH A FREE AND EN-sevens? Is every constituency to be embroiled LIGHTENED PEOPLE, AND THAT GREAT with its representative? Is the House of Com- RADICAL CHANGES—SUCH AS THE CHAR- endangered, by unremitting devotion to the mons and the Upper House to be divided into TER PROPOSES—WOULD SWEEP AWAY
THE REYSTONE OF THAT MIGHTY INCUfactions by canvassings for ministerial offices, places and patronage? or upon whom are the THE PEOPLE, AND HOLDS BACK THE IMduties of the Executive Government to devolve? MORTAL RIGHTS OF MAN." Now I do not think my friends have read the form of government that I proposed, and which appeared in the Northern Star of the 1st of April, 1848, immediately after the French Revolution, and therefore it shall follow this

should wish to know if any of them have suffered as much in the cause; if any of them have last passage in the letter, and bears upon the party in this country "bides its time," and waits achievement of the Charter. It runs thus:— the party in the pear is ripe." Does not this, of itself, and not know what would be. Here, cember to the cause, without turning to the right hand or to the left; whether any of them have been banished their country, been tried in England and Ireland, have lost the affection offriends, relatives, and connections, as I have, we have advanced a little further they will become Char- for my continuous advocacy of Democratic principles through evil report and good report, in the midst of most trying circumstances—circumstances which justified the apostacy, the while to the subserviency of a large portion of delinquency, and the prostitution of thousands the industrious class to the middle class, is who advocated Democracy for no earthly purpopular suffering to be attributed. I have pose but that of achieving power to destroy it? I shall be glad if my friends would point out mixing up any other question with that from nor have I ever gone an inch with them except another instance of a gentleman devoting every man's liberation, and the world's regenerain the road of patronage-destroying retrench- hour of his time, his intellect, and every farthing tion. Why do THEY thus truckle to the in the road of patronage-destroying retrench- liber of his money, to the advocacy of Democratic British Minister? Why do THEY—accordfeeling of my friends and constituents would principles. Are my friends aware that when the have been, if my name had been found in the "Northern Star" was making nearly £13,000 list of the majority who voted for keeping up a year profit, that every single fraction of taxation to the patronage-point, instead of in it went to the support of the Democratic cause, the list of the minority that voted for its reduc-tion? And I must remind my friends, who boast of being such old and consistent poli-slander, and insolence, in exact proportion to ticians, that I have told the people over and my generosity? But I dare say they know me over again, that Free Trade would ultimately well know enough to believe, that while such drive the middle classes into the ranks of ingratitude to others would justify desertion Chartism; but I also told them—and now repeat it—that the very fact of advocating, or my own cause, and no calumny or ingratitude and surrey. Mr. Drummond, and Mr.

Hume, flashed the Republican doctrines,

my own cause, and no calumny or ingratitude peat it—that the very fact of advocating, or my own cause, and no calumny or ingratitude preached in the "Star," in my face, in the even agitating Republicanism, would scare can drive me from it. And, in concluding my House of Commons—and the gentlemen of the those who would otherwise be a powerful aux- reply to my Nottingham friends, let me askwhile they sympathise with the Democrats of France-how much they have contributed towards the support of the Democrats of Eng-

I now give a letter received by the Editor from the Tower Hamlets, and, as I desire neither secrecy nor misconstruction, I give it

the wrong; and would so completely justify of the control with a control with a first constant with a constant with a first constant with a first constant with a co

HENRY STYLE, JAS. HENRY BLIGHT, ROBERT STOKES, HENRY BUOYD, EDWARD STOKES, RICHARD VAUGHAN, JOHN WILLIAM DAVIS, NICHO S. REYNOLDS, Sec. JOHN ALLEN, NICHOLAS KIRBY,

Now the first observation I shall make—and do not do it disparagingly, as, in fact, it may

I only notice this, as before I conclude, it

"In fact, we cannot perceive the use of a President under any circumstances; the office, in our opinions, is a relic of Monarchy—of barbarism, and will ultimately be dispensed with: a President for life we consider not only useless, but a positive evil."

Letter of the 3rd of March, must erect their battery against the recruits of the Tower Hambers and the second provided in the second p ects than upon moonshine, and airy and metaphysical nothings; and now I pray the closest attention of the reader to the following

> stance of the whole letter. Here it is :-"SIR,-OUR OPINION OF MONARCHY IS SIMPLY THIS, THAT IT COULD NOT EXIST

"Get the Charter, and depend upon it, that when the power behind the throne is greater than the throne itself, the large majority will establish what form of government

patriotic finale; but to what policy do my friends refer? Is it to that policy which is to that policy which is to the combination of this writer which has appeared mentator says that they are greater in some mentator says that they are great achieve the Charter, and thereby destroy all tist movement distinct, has been devoted to that I have urged—namely, ing me that a Republican party was doing oppression and misrule? for, if so, that is my policy—while the policy I contend against, is mixing up any other question with that from the accomplishment of which they anticipate ing to their own confession-attempt to strengthen his hands by arming him with strong arguments against the People's Charter—while the very manacles that I seek to rid myself of, when moving the Charter in the House of Commons, they would seek to impose upon me? And one of the reasons and the principal reason—I had for writing my letter was, to arm myself when Lord Arundel an irresponsible writer may deal with the tion. But now from the American precedent—the "Northern Star" as his property, and Tower Hamlets may rest assured, that when I move the adoption of the People's Charter, I shall be able to combat the proclaimed enthusiasm of the few, by the steady principle and fixed opinion of the many. I shall not shrink from the performance of my duty, but, being longer trained and better disciplined than most men in Chartist tactics, I do not wish to enter the performance of my duty as an honest men, to show wherein and why I differ from Mr.

Cripplegate Locality, 28, Golden-lane, Cripplegate Locality, 28, Golden-lane, Sunday, March 4th, 1849.

Sir.—I am requested, by the members of that society, to respectfully submit to your notice the following resolution, which was unanimously agreed to by the meeting at the above named place. Moved by Mr. Brown, seconded by Mr. Bentley:—"That the letter of Mr. O'Connor, in the Northern Star of this week, wherein Mr. F. O'Connor has hard that he is an enemy to Republicans, has caused

a licence of exemption from the penalties of the Gagging Bill for three months only, and I lighterment. I have explained to you that in Now, all that I can say is, that, if the question

his Democratic principles-or, rather, notions vantage. There they enlist but for a certain of Democratic opinions—from Ghent in Bel- number of years, and they learn the use of The first sentence is highly illustrative of the position in which every Editor of the "Northern Star" has sought to place himself. It begins thus:—

It begins thus:—

With the Feditor of the Northern Star.—A letter having which ought to be attached to them. Here eulogium and persecution, I have never furled to the letter having of the letter The first sentence is highly illustrative of mit to you the opinions of the knave and fool, difference a justification for his retreat.

will be my duty to comment more at length upon this part of the subject. The reference in this letter to "Constitutions," "Elections for President," and "Annual Parliaments," are answered in my reply to my Nottingham friends.

"You know. I have often expressed to "If Mr. O'Connor means that the first general election, under the provisions of that Constitution, is likely to give birth to an Assembly no better than the present. I share his anticipations; but even that will not prove the Constitution and the constitution or even second election under the provisions of the Charter, would produce a House of Commons containing a majority of real Reformers." advocacy of Republicanism would raise hosts There is one curious passage, however, which is not only a reply to the whole of the letter, but it also furnishes—not my defence for I required none—but in the most forcible language strengthens my every position; and, therefore, all other commentators upon my letter of the 3rd of March, must erect their bat-

health has suffered, and whose life has been sequent gathering could destroy or remove.

the following extract:-

for the league of kings; but as the Charter would proclaim the will of the majority, to the choice of that majority, I would leave the form of Government, so that I think I am more essentially democratic than the canon to punish a man for assaulting another."

"Certainly no man, in the possession of his senses, will think of condemning the Swiss Confederation on the strength of Mr. O'Connor's striking anecdote of a lusty inn-keeper cuffing a peasant, who, I suppose, was not quite so lusty. Mr. O'Connor, to have given his story the slightest weight, should have shown that there was no law in the canton to punish a man for assaulting another."

My second editor published two libels—the one I knew was not only a libel but a false-lusty the slightest weight, should have shown that there was no law in the canton to punish a man for assaulting another."

They are in the carter think of condemning the Swiss Confederation on the strength of Mr. O'Connor's striking anecdote of a lusty inn-keeper cuffing a peasant, who, I suppose, was not quite so lusty. Mr. O'Connor, to have given his story the slightest weight, should have shown that there was no law in the canton to punish a man for assaulting another."

anot charge me, under this head, with either a few comments upon the letter which appeared in the "Northern Star" of last week, signed by six persons, "on behalf of the Republicanis of Nottingham," and my comments upon the area and enlightened party, which is struggling to effect signed by six persons, "on behalf and comprehensive changes in our firm of commendation of Nottingham," and my comments liberated the constitution of Nottingham," and my comments in the wholesale intend to comment from all acrimony, and that I will not hold ourselves responsible to him. We tell him we have not gathered our opinions from him, and will not hold ourselves responsible to him. We tell him we have not gathered our opinions from them, and that I have not gathered my opinions from them, and that I have not gathered my opinions from them, and that I will not hold of the Republicanism of the constitution of France and American a few continued of the castilistics of "L'Ami du a great and enlightened party, which is struggling to effect which are at all reconcilable. As I have tool down the continue of the comments of th Five Shillings and Sixpence per Quarter Gagging Bill for three months only, and I lightenment. I have explained to you that in would undertake to leave Mons. "L'Ami du France and other countries, the people strug-'euple' wholly in the shade.

The writer, in one part of his letter, assumin the art of war, and always seek change ing to himself not only the power to criticise the through physical Revolution, in which many present, but to dive interand to divine as to the of the upper and middle class take part, in the future, presumes that as he gathers and culls hope of turning the change to their own ad-

equal amount of misery by an equal amount of misery by an equal amount of confidence in those who create it.

"It appears to us rather strange that any man professing the opinions Mr. O'Connor professes should have taken offence, because we and others have thought right to Democratis of France and other countries."

That I should rather rejoice in the locality. That I should rather rejoice in the locality. That I should rather rejoice in the locality. That I should rather rejoice in slaves for life; the poor gentlemen alone, who distinct the Belgians did not die in thousands, or hundreds of thousands in consequence of the factor of knowledge is limited within the combinate of knowledge i upon those my teachers and instructors, I sub- shine, while each deserter makes popular in-

> "To the Editor of the Northern Star.—A letter having peared in YOUR paper of the 3rd ult., written by Mr. then follows the opinion of the knave and the it, and I never will, even at the bidding of Republicans.

second election under the provisions of the Charter would not supply a Reformed House Now, then, I am not at all ashamed of being of Commons. If so, my friends, you and I, printed, and yet he never showed it to me, nor Now, then, I am not at all ashamed of being and all of us, have been grasping after moon- did he show me or say one word about his own ound in unison of opinion with such a shine, as, rely upon it, that what the first letter; if he had, late as it was, and tired as I passage—the pith, the marrow, and the sub- who joined our ranks, not in our strength, but session did badly the second would do worse, in our weakness; not to achieve power for and each, in succession, improving upon the himself, but to confer power upon the people, and who has undauntedly advocated our principles in and out of Parliament—the man whose "Mr. O'Connor says that 'In America there is as much

RADICAL CHANGES—SUCH AS THE CHARTER PROPOSES — WOULD SWEEP AWAY THE REYSTONE OF THAT MIGHTY INCUBUS WHICH PREYS UPON THE VITALS OF THE PEOPLE, AND HOLDS BACK THE IMMORTAL RIGHTS OF MAN."

Now, I beg of every Chartist to read the above extract, and then contrast it with my stereotyped opinions:—

"Get the Charter, and depend upon it, that when the power behind the throne is greater than the throne itself, the large majority will establish what form of government."

RADICAL CHANGES—SUCH AS THE CHAR. THE CHART.

Endangered, by unremitting devotion to the class-distinction, national suffering, and popular discontent, as in any monarchy in the world. There is 'class-distinction,' there is 'suffering,' and there is 'discontent' in America, but certainly not so much, nor anything near so much, as in many monarchies. I believe Ireland is a monor much, as in many monarchies. I believe Ireland is a monor much, as in many monarchies. I believe Ireland is a monor much, as in many monarchies. I believe Ireland is a monor much, as in many monarchies. I believe Ireland is a monor much, as in many monarchies. I believe Ireland is a monor much, as in many monarchies. I believe Ireland is a monor much, as in many monarchies. I believe Ireland is a monor much, as in many monarchies. I believe Ireland is a monor much, as in many monarchies. I believe Ireland is a monor much, as in many monarchy in the world. There is 'class-distinction,' there is 'suffering, and there is 'discontent' in America, used by Mr. O'Connor as an argument against Republicanism, is also made use of, by our opponents, as an argument against Republicanism, is also made use of, by our opponents, as an argument against Republicanism, is also made use of, by our opponents, as an argument against Republicanism, is also made use of, by our opponents, as an argument against Republicanism, is also made use of, by our opponents, as an argument against the Charter. Their cry is 'Look at America.' But here is 'talse-diass-distinction, the class-distinction, when the c

"Why cease this duty and change our policy? Why this bear a strange contrast to the assurance that then, is the very pivot upon which the whole truckling to the British Minister? Are not all men brothers belonging to one great human family? How can we stand passive by, and behold with indifference immortal liberty in abeyance until the "pear is ripe?" and, other persons, but even Mons. "L'AMI" contending with the iron rule of Kings and despots, without although a pear, does it not as naturally fol- himself admits the slavery, tyranny, class- an expression of sympathy, or to hurl a protest at the mur- low that it would constitute the "apple of dis distinction suffering and oppression which low that it would constitute the "apple of dis- distinction, suffering, and oppression which tical changes, which the writer describes as emanate from the system is utterly destroyed indispensable to the enlistment of public by the mode of electing a President, which opinion on behalf of the Charter. All causes incessant dissension, inquietude aud his theory is a laudation of Republicanism; class-cabals. Now, what can the reader and, therefore, as the Star is considered the think, after seventy years' experience, of a deorgan of popular opinion, the natural-nay, mocratic writer informing us, that all Ameriplishment of a Republic; and there is not a then, here is a large extension of English sufreader of the "Northern Star" that is not shrewd fering developed. In the first instance it was The next editor I had I raised his salary enough to understand with what glib facility not to have exceeded the first or second electron £104 to £312 a year, and he looked upon views of a responsible teacher; but before I indeed, I should have said, the American upon me as his servant. He endeavoured to views of a responsible teacher; but before 1 indeed, 1 should have said, the conclude I shall give you a few instances of the effect of the English Charter may be the fact.

Now. I beg the attention of the reader to seventy years of long and continuous suffering.

At present I have three editors, and write all But hold! what matters that; why fret we? the leading articles myself. They have all "Considering, therefore, that the question of 'king, or no king,' is a matter of—to say the least—secondary importance, and one, moreover, the agitation of which would, Independence?" Now swelly that is not the pleasure; and I have never from the day they Independence?" Now, surely, that is not entered my service to the present moment, said for a fair day's work"—there is a gleam of recently I have discovered that the principal hope cast upon the suffering millions, through editor has become strongly imbued with foreign the solar microscope of the oracle of the future. | politics, to the all-but exclusion of all other "Live horse and you'll get grass," Chartists, matter.

critic. Then, again, if this question of Republication I must declare myself very much perplexed tractation in such a way that Chief-Justice licanism had not been mooted, how would the with those comments, but it is from the space Wilde told the jury that the qualification was writer have known that a LARGE NUMBER they occupy, and not from the difficulty of rather an aggravation than a palliation of the

form of Government is based upon priestly influence—is well answered, by the fact that the mechanics, artificers, and artisans of Ghent, are just as much subject to priestly dominion as the rural peasants; while it illustrates the striking fact, that an agricultural population, to which the Charter would lead, where each husbandman would have the fruits of his own industry, is the one thing to make all rally around any form of Government, and any Constitution, which the majority would accept, as the means of protecting the rights of all.

"Mr. O'Connor seems to be unaware of the fact, that his version of Republicanism is out of date. It was correct, perhaps sixty years since, but the true Republicans of the present day—the men of the future—raiset President is well as King, and will no more vote for one than the other. All Mr. O'Connor's reasoning, therefore, against Presidential elections every four years, falls to the ground."

of the present is to be based upon the anticipations of the men of the future, as I am no diviner, I am puzzled—the labour that I thought we had cut out for ourselves, was to establish a present system for the present generation, but, if we are to do nothing for the men of the future, and if the men of the future are to do all for us, then I adopt the hopeful motto of the hope inspiring "L'Ami, BIDE YOUR TIME," "WAIT THE PEAR IS RIPE." Let your teeth water for it, and don't you wish you may get it?

In conclusion, the writer tells us that America was once a Monarchy—if Canada declares its independence, the men of the future may tell us that Canada was a Monarchy. Indeed, with more truth, as Canada does possess a representative system; but he might just as well tell us that the child was its own mother as that America was once a Monarchy. My friends, I have now commented upon the letter of the Nottingham Republicans, the Chartist Council of the Tower Hamlets, the kind letter and resolution of the men of Cripplegate, and the very long letter of "L'Ami du Penple," which appeared in the Star" of last week; and as nothing is more easy than for irresponsible persons to urge their own opinions against those of responsible persons, and as the easiest thing in the

if I could entertain the notion, that the first or week, was in possession of the Editor before it was printed. I was at the office between twelve and one o'clock on Friday morning, when it was was, my defence (or, rather, my answer) should have accompanied the charge. Now this comes strangely from a professed lover of justice; however, I rejoice to think that your confidence guarantees to me more than a week to defend myself against the most solemn charge. My letter of the 3rd was written after considerable reflection, based as well upon my own opinions as upon those of Mr. DUNCOMBE, and I do not retract or qualify one single word or sentence in that letter.

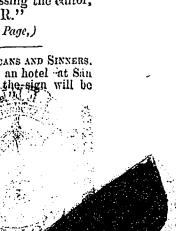
> Perhaps there is no instance upon record of a man and a newspaper adhering as strictly to Democratic principle, as I have through the whole of my life, and as the "Northern Star" has from the first number to the present moment: and no doubt you have very frequently seen a snarling cur barking at the heels of a highmettled horse, but always keeping out of length —and having embarked in the cause of Democracy, and having abandoned family connexion, relatives and friends, it was likely that I also should be subject to a like annoyance.

As you are aware, I have always courted the most strict and rigid investigation into my every act; and you are also aware that I have gone through many trials, and come out of all unblemished, and without surrendering a parcord" in the democratic ranks? But, latterly, exists in America; but by contrast the com- ticle of my principles, or in any wise sullying

Of late I have received many letters, assur-

much damage to the cause of Chartism, and I considered it my duty to warn the Chartists against the trap that was being laid for them. My position as connected with the "Northern, Star, in has been most curious as regards my editors. The first I employed, I paid him the usual salary paid to editors of provincial papers—£104 a year; and I never had a more diligent or a better servant. I doubled the only—inference is, that the popular mind is can grievances are consequent upon "THE his salary—I raised it to £208 a year—and I to be disciplined, not for the achievement of the PEOPLE'S CHARTER, but for the accom- IGNORANCE OF THE MANY." Well, his own estimation, he resolved upon becoming

"moonshine:" that is "a fair day's wages an angry or unkind word to one of them; and



Foreign Entelligence.

Leading to the state of the state of

FRANCE. TRIAL OF THE REPUBLICAN CHIEFS AT BOURGES.

M. M. CAUSSIDIERE AND LOUIS BLANC. The following letters have been addressed to the Reforme, by MM. Caussidiere and Louis Blanc:-To MY Co-Citizens,—In refusing to appear to-day before the high court of justice which it has pleased my enemics to institute to judge the facts of the 15th of May, I am bound to explain my refusal. The conviction of my innocence ought to induce me to appear before my judges; but, as it has not protected me before my accusers, before my colleagues of the Assembly, who condenned me without hearing me, I am induced to think that the same spirit of partiality and hatred which parsued me in the midst of my colleagues would accommany me to Bourges. The days of colleagues would accompany me to Bourges. The days of truth and justice are not yet come. I must wait for them when they shall be beyond the reach of royalist attacks. If I have not been defended against these by 147,000 votes, obtained from the population of Paris one month after the obtained from the population of Paris one month after the events in which they would implicate me; if the Assembly to which I belonged allowed to be placed on its bureau a formal act of accusation against me, even before I had addressed to it the explanations it demanded; if the reports of vile spics are to prevail against the conduct the declarations of a citizen who from the 24th of February to the 24th of May—that is in the midst of the most difficult circumstances and the most lively irritation—maintained tranquillity in Paris and respect for person and property; if even, when expatriated, the hate of the reactionaries attached to my steps mixes up my name every day with tached to my steps mixes up my name every day with attempts at supposed disorder, ought I to increase the number of the victims of the enemies of social harmony? Are not the prisons and the hulks sufficiently full? To deliver myself into the hands of those who betray the real deliver mysel into the matter of the country may be interests of the outriers and commerce, of those who sacrifice the dignity and honour of the country to satisfy their ambition and personal interests, would be a folly, and for a long time the democrats have been the victims of their confidence and of the spirit of fraternity which animates them. It believes us to exercise some caution, for the only object is to put down the Republicans. It is not justice before whom I am called to appear.

London March 5, 1848. In quitting Paris on the 25th of August, I said that on the day of trial I would present myself before a jury, and that nothing in the world should prevent me from keeping this promise, the observance of his word being one of the duties of an honest man and the virtue of a Republican. But in August I did not pledge myself to appear before a tribunal, constituted in November. In August I did not engage to present myself before an exceptional jurisdiction, created three months later by the very men who proscribed me, and with the view of obtaining my conviction by a retroactive measure, in contempt of the principles of eternal justice. The decision to which the National Assembly, in contradiction with itself, has given rise, and the indictment, which does not contain a single serious charge, afford sufficient proof that evidence is nothing where political passions are dominant. Paris is abandoned to the sway of force more than ever. The scandal of arbitrary arrests is extreme. The counter-revolution is dominant and furious; under such circumstances, and placed under the dominion of the most shameful injustice ever exhibited, I reserve to provide the right of deciding, if to serve my cause I can do contradiction with itself, has given rise, and the indictment more such circumstances, and piaced under the dominion of the most shameful injustice ever exhibited, I reserve to myself the right of deciding, if to serve my cause, I can do better than to throw myself into hands of my enemies. The day cannot be far distant when party harred shall yield to the voice of truth. I protest and bide my time. I have read the act of accusation, and feel my heart divided between indignation and pity. It states that I succeeded, on the 15th of May, in escaping from the Hotel de Ville; or his trial; Borme and Decre, on the contrary, intimated that they would not accept it.

Raspail said: Gentlemen of the High Court, in declining your competence, I only follow the course put to allow the Assembly to deliberate freely; that, on the 13th of May, at the Luxembourg, I held certain factions language; and the Moxiteus shows that on the 13th of May I was no longer at the Luxembourg, which had been given is not consistent with the law, and you are the sole judges of its competence. The offence I was no longer at the Luxembourg, which had been given up to the executive commission. This is now called justice in France. I add no more. Louis Blanc.

would only be too happy to glut their hatred by adding the above-named patriots to their already long list of victims.]

Bourges, Wednesday, March 7 .- Long before the hour fixed for the commencement of business, every avenue leading to the court, which is held in the Palais de Pacques Cœur, was thronged with persons anxious to obtain an entrance. The accomdimensions of the court, extremely limited. A large detachment of sergens de ville had come from Paris with the prisoners, and remained to assist in carrying out the regulatious during the trial. Few military, except the local gendarmiere, appeared under arms; all were, however, kept in readiness in case of need. On a table in front of that of the president lay the various articles seized, and which were brought ferward in support of the prosecution; amongst them stood out in prominent relief the casque and uniform of the pompier, as well as a large flag carried at the head of the invaders of the Chamber afterwards displayed at the Hotel de Ville. The jurymen. drawn together from all parts of France, come, some of them, a distance of 100 leagues. Among the company in the gallery were Mme. Borme, the wife of one of the prisoners; and the two daughters of the ex-General Courtais, and his mother.

The jury, to the number of eighty-six, were drawn by lot. The members of the Council-General of the Cher were required to be present.

At a quarter before eleven o'clock, M. de Berentheir official costume, entered the court and the pro-Assembly was first read by M. Baroche, the Procutered the jury-room.

They were all well-dressed, and on entering cast their | to appear. eyes round the court, and saluted such of their acquaintances as they recognised in the gallery. They all appeared rather pale, doubtless from their long rose and addressed the President. confinement, but did not seem much cast down, occasionally looking round with an air of the coolest indifference. Raspail, immediately on entering, occupied himself in taking notes. The prisoners were then momentarily withdrawn, and recalled in the dent then accorded him permission to speak, which following order !- Raspail, Sobrier, Barbes, Albert, Blanqui, Larget, Quentin, Flotte, Courtais. At half-past one the president and the judges

soners were called over.

Blanqui, on his name being pronounced, addressed the president, protesting against being tried by the ever, adhering to all that had been said by Raspail. exceptional court which had been constituted for the trial, both in his own name, and in that of his fellow accused; he therefore refused to take any part in the discussion.

Albert said, on hearing his name read, that he to reply.

The President then addressed the jury, after

The registrar of the court then commenced readceeds to state the conduct of Barbes on that occasion, when he mounted the tribune and demanded the imposition of a milliard on the wealthy. It in imposition of a milliard on the wealthy. It is next details the conduct of Barbes on leaving the Chamber for the Hotel de Ville, and there issuing a list of a new Provisional Government, and of his is the conduct of Barbes on leaving the Chamber for the Hotel de Ville, and there issuing a list of a new Provisional Government, and of his is the conduct of Barbes on leaving the constitution bearing of the few weeks, to having published, on the 2nd of January, and such the size arrangements. It is the first their mildness as a purpose of their properties, and then pronounced the judgsupposed and the Constitution bearing of the few weeks, to having published, on the 2nd of January, and restore sound health; there is a returned of the proposes the most accordant of the weeks, to having published, on the 2nd of January, and returned of the first their mildness as a purpose of their proposes. The Hotel deaughter of a lieutenant say to these arrangements. I was not details the conduct of Barbes on leaving the success. The first proposes of the Coard Mahon, married the daughter of a lieutenant say to these arrangements. I was not the for themselves what the Sicilians have to say to these arrangements. I was not the few weeks, to having on the Government and against the Greenatic of the weeks, for having properties, and then pronounced the judgsay to these arrangements. I was not the Greenatic of the weeks, for having properties, and the Greenatic of the weeks, for having properties, and the greatly say to these arrangements. I was not the fow weeks, for having properties, and the Greenatic of the weeks, for having properties, and the greatly say to these arrangements. I was not for the mest come to by the court of Asie for the weeks, for havi sion of the Chamber, the particulars of which are and in keeping with the letter and spirit of the Con-Court adjourned.

sufficiently known to our readers; and then pro-stitution. The President next quoted various TRIAL AND list of a new Provisional Government, and of his FRIDAY, March 9th.—A number of witnesses ararrest in that building in company with Albert, rived this day; among them were MM. Buchez and Borme, and Thomas. The indictment then points Flocon.

During the reading of that part of the indictment, in which it is set forth that after Barbes had presence. The President: 'You have not the demanded the imposition of a milliard on the rich, parole; call the witnesses.'—Some discussion then few days ago fifteen 'non-commissioned officers' and that a voice exclaimed, 'It is not that we want— took place concerning the witnesses, and some were committed to the military prison of the Abbaye the indictment.

competency of the court, but was stopped by the an hour after it was invaded. I said to my club, not again enter the court unless compelled. and the court broke up at six o'clock.

who then read the proces verbal of his visit, and cureur-General: 'When you ascended the tribune their refusal. The President declared that, as their to read the petition, did you not hear protestations

for his trial; Borme and Decre, on the contrary, citizen Xavier Durrieu.'-Raspail: 'I knew it was the Assembly on Monday, on the subject of the deare the sole judges of its competence. The offence of the 15th of May was committed in open day, and a fortnight would have sufficed to identify the [We beg to express our cordial approbation of guilty, and now ten months have passed over the decision expressed by Citizens Louis Blanc and the daughter of a colonel in CAUSSIDIERE in the above letters. Better remain This appears to me to prove that an exceptional a manifestation on the 15th, to carry to the Assem. army. M. Marbrart, a member of the Hungarian

before a jury. It has done so and has discharged its duty, but the National Assembly in direc- durau, civil engineer, said that in the central club, to death for the murder of General de Brea and his Lord Brooke, a lieutenant-colonel of yeomanry. ting our trial before you, an extraordinary of which he was the vice-president, a resolution was aide de-camp, Captain Mangin, was yesterday re- Sir A. B. Brooke, married the daughter of a general tribunal, has voted a law and overthrown our in- come to to make a manifestation in favour of Po- jected by the Court of Cassation. The application stitutions. When we applied to the Court of land on the 15th of May. That this manifestation for mercy is now before the Minister of Justice, and Lord John Chichester, has been a captain in the Cassation, we were told; "It was enough was to be pacific, and respectful to the Assembly. will be laid by him before the President of the Rethat there should be a decree of the legislative au- That some men who were at the head of the cortege public. thority; we are here to pronounce the execution on the bridge at once changed its character. He modation offered to the public was, from the small of its decrees. Have we been treated as persons guilty of a misdemeanour? No, we have been treated as guilty of the blackest crime, as wild beasts, brought here in cases. And now, if we be Sobrier, in the Rue Rivoli, to obtain some informa- THE 'HOLY ALLIANCE' AGAINST ITALY. acquitted, who will recompense all our sufferings? tion on the affair, but did not find him at home .-I will accept willingly the judges who are now before M. Dautriche made a long and remarkable statement me, because they have been appointed by the of occurrences at which he happened to be present. Republic-that Republic to which I am devoted. I, He was driven by the crowd almost to the court of Raspail, whom they would prevent from being a re- the Assembly, where he saw Barbes, Louis Blanc, presentative; I, who desired the happiness of the and Albert round a large flag addressing the people. people, and who, if deceived, am ready to sacrifice | -At this, Barbes rose and defended Louis Blanc, myself on the altar of my country, it is I who am assuming himself all the responsibility of the address

exigency of this anomalous trial, to create a jurisdic-tion more complying than usual; and it has been taining no facts of importance.—M. Yon, commissary was proclaimed member of the Roman Constituent of Dundas, grandson of an admiral, himself for-the complying than usual; and it has been taining no facts of importance.—M. Yon, commissary was proclaimed member of the Roman Constituent of Dundas, grandson of an admiral, himself for-merly an officer in the Rifle Brigade. ger, the president, with the other judges, dressed in represented, because they are afraid of Paris.' It was determined that they should be brought ceedings commenced. The decree of the National before a tribunal where conviction was not only having worn on that day coloured pantaloons .certain, but where it was evidently desired that they reur-General, declaring the constitution of the High should be torn and lacerated, as it were with the Court of Justice; after which the names of the jury claws of a wild cat. The President here interposed the 14th of May he had been solicited to take part quisition) and decided that a pillar should be erected were called over. The huissier called aloud the recommending the prisoner to be more guarded in in the manifestation, and that he refused, saying it on the site of the palace where it had been installed. name of M. Martin Bernard, representative of the his language. Blanqui, bowing to the President, could only injure their cause.—The court rose at six | The Minister of Finance had ordered, under the | R. Ferguson, son of a general, himself a licutenant people; and that gentleman, having answered, en- continued at great length vehemently to declaim o'clock. against the illegality of the entire proceedings. and At a quarter to one the prisoners were intro-duced, and scated with a gendarme between each. petency of the court before which he had been made

The President: In which quality do you address

M. Levy, the individual in question, explained that he was counsel for one of the accused. The Presi-

he did, by simply protesting on behalf of his client ex-President of the Chamber, were subsequently against the competency of the court. Larger rose and declared that he adhered to the again entered the court, and the names of the pri- remarks made by Raspail. Flotte, by his counsel, said that he too protested against the competency of the court, without, how-

M. Riviere next addressed the court as counsel for Villain. M. Baroche: How is it that you do not appear in

your official costume?

M. Riviere explained that he had not brought his of the National Guard of Paris: De Ballerouche would not answer any question. Barbes did the gown with him, as he expected to be able to procure d'Adam, and Beaumont, Commandant of the Hotel competency of the court to try him. Sobrier gave forced to send to Paris for one, which had not yet at six o'clock. his name and age, but declared that he should arrived. (Laughter.) His excuse having been adtency of the High Court of Justice.

which Blanqui again rose, and complained that the length to the complaints made against the judicial cies of the report published by the Moniteur of the King; a contribution of four millions of arrears, and charges to be brought against the accused had not authorities, and contended that no delay uncalled sitting of the National Assembly on the 15th of one million of war indemnity to be made. been communicated to them. Raspail next made a for by the great number of witnesses to be examined May, and the insertion of expressions about the The following letter from Naples, dated the 27th and documents to be prepared had taken place in pillage of Paris, which it was proved by several wit. ult., appears in the Gazette du Midi:—'I have only Barbes again rose to protect in toto against the the proceedings. The sitting was suspended for nesses had not been uttered. He demanded that a moment to approunce to you the pacific conclusion G. C. Legh, married a niece of Lieut.-Gen. Sir Hercompetency of the High Court of Justice; but he some time, during which the jury withdrew, and the the author of the calumny should be punished .- of the affairs of Sicily. The Sicilians return to was stopped by the president, who said his remarks prisoners were led out of court. At four o'clock the The Court retired to deliberate on the incidents, their allegiance to Ferdinand II., who accords them Sir T. F. Lewis, has been lieut.-col. of local militia, must be reserved until a future stage in the jury returned to their seats, the prisoners were and in a few minutes gave its decision_that as the a full and complete amnesty and the constitution of brought in; and the President and judges entered.

out the part taken by each respectively in the affair At a quarter past ten the accused were intro- Republique!' The Pre of the 15th May. Caussidiere is represented as the duced. Barbes, Albert, Sobrier, Raspail, Flotte, and the court to be cleared. author of a plan concocted with Sobrier to over- Borme, were not among them. The commissaire throw a part of the Provisional Government. 'The central, left the court, accompanied by eight or ten Français says:—'The democratic and social party Switzerland for the Piedmontese army. coalition of these two men, continues the indictment, gendarmes, and a moment afterwards Borme and has already made out its list of candidates for the explains the manner in which the large quantity Sobrier arrived, followed by Albert and Barbes, the elections of the Seine. The following, we are asof arms and ammunition was divided between the last two held under the arms by gendarmes. Ras- sured, is its composition:—MM. Ledru Rollin, La- most warlike description. Active preparations are Earl of Mulgrave, a lieutenant in the Guards, and a Prefecture of Police and the house in the rue de Ripail arrived immediately afterwards, escorted by voli. The question was at one time discussed at the latter place of setting fire to the capital. Caussition was about the latter place of setting fire to the capital. Caussition was at one time discussed at the latter place of setting fire to the capital. Caussition was at one time discussed at the latter place of setting fire to the capital. Caussition was at one time discussed at the latter place of setting fire to the capital. Caussition was at one time discussed at the latter place of setting fire to the capital. Caussition was at one time discussed at the latter place of setting fire to the capital. Caussition was at one time discussed at the latter place of setting fire to the capital. Caussition was at one time discussed at the latter place of setting fire to the capital. Caussition was at one time discussed at the latter place of setting fire to the capital. Caussition was at one time discussed at the latter place of setting fire to the capital. Caussition was at one time discussed at the police agents. Flotte alone was absent. It seemed sausie, Albert, Barbes, Louis Blanc, Baune, Dupoty, ing to the frontiers of Lombardy. Several corps of latter place of setting fire to the capital. Caussition was at one time discussed at the police agents. Flotte alone was absent. It seemed sausie, Albert, Barbes, Louis Blanc, Baune, Dupoty, ing to the frontiers of Lombardy. Several corps of latter place of setting fire to the capital was at one time discussed at the police agents. Flotte alone was absent. It seemed sausie, Albert, Barbes, Louis Blanc, Baune, Dupoty, ing to the frontiers of Lombardy. Several corps of latter place of setting fire to the capital was at one time discussion was at one time discussion. diere recommended the manufacturing of fire-balls fused to rise. At half-past ten an officer announced Shee, Proudhon, Pierre Lerroux, Greppo, Raspail, places in the interior, have also been despatched to Contract an officer announced Shee, Proudhon, Pierre Lerroux, Greppo, Raspail, places in the interior, have also been despatched to Contract an officer announced Shee, Proudhon, Pierre Lerroux, Greppo, Raspail, places in the interior, have also been despatched to Contract an officer announced Shee, Proudhon, Pierre Lerroux, Greppo, Raspail, places in the interior, have also been despatched to Contract an officer announced Shee, Proudhon, Pierre Lerroux, Greppo, Raspail, places in the interior, have also been despatched to Contract and in the provinces, and allowed Borme to try an ex- the court opened, and all the accused arose, with Cabet, Esquiros, P. Dupont, Nadaud, Toussenel, periment with some in the Court of the Prefecture. the exception of Barbes and Albert. The President Thomassin, Lachambaudie, Thore, and Pierce Vin-After some further details of matters already well- announced that Flotte, having refused to appear, he gard. known, the indictment concludes as follows:—'Con- had given orders that he should be summoned. A THE RED REPUBLIC.—A Socialist family ban- is not likely, as the attack must come from the side Sir John Owen has a son a colonel in the army. sidering that from the examinations and documents clerk announced that Flotte had been found in bed, quet, given by the inhabitants of the 11th arron- of the Piedmontese, and we have not yet heard of Lord Clarence Paget, a captain in the navy, son and produced, there are, first, against Blanqui, Flotte, and without clothing of any kind; and when sum- dissement, took place on Sunday at the Barriere de their crossing the Tessino. The general impression secretary to the Master-General of the Ordnance. Albert, Barbes, Sobrier, Raspail, Quentin, Degre, moned he answered that as he did not acknowledge Sevres. Seven hundred persons, including a few appears, however, to be that hostilities cannot be Lord George Paget, a lieut.-colonel of dragoons, son Larger, Borme, Thomas, Louis Blanc, Seigneuret, the jurisdiction of the High Court, he refused to at- women and children, attended. The company prin- much longer delayed.

enough of your exceptional tribunal, of your royalist retired.

had been made; Barbes repeated a like contradic- commencement of the trial, and that questions could Sociale. tion, and denounced it as a falsehood and calumny only be addressed to them during the confrontation Raspail protested against it with the most animated with witnesses. He was overruled. Blacqui, gestures he designated it as an official falsehood, Albert, Barbes, and Sobrier declared they would on Monday last, for articles calculated to excit which it was disgraceful on the part of the Procureur not answer. The President proceeded to interrogate hatred against General Cavaignac and the National hatred against General Cavaignac and the General to have inserted in the indictment. The Raspail, who admitted the jurisdiction of the High Assembly. He was sentenced to imprisonment for Procureur-General appealed to the President against Court: He was accused of having marched at the one year, and to pay a fine of 1,000f. such language. This incident causes a certain sensa- head of his club to the National Assembly to pretion in the court. Quentin afterwards rose, and pro- sent a petition in favour of Poland. He was asked, tested against the calumnies uttered against them in 'How did you enter the National Assembly?' He answered, 'Some tumult had already manifested it-When the reading of the indictment had been self on the Place de la Concorde. As proved by that the centimes hitherto issued were cast in the completed, Barbes again rose to protest against the the accusation, I did not arrive at the Assembly until old mould of Dupre, which represents the head of President, on which Barbes declared that he would In former times petitions were presented at the bar are said to have been given to remove from the coin of the Convention; the National Assembly has re- that revolutionary emblem .- Times. The names of the witnesses were then called over, moved that bar to the tribune; we must there peaceably deposit our petition.' I then entered the THURSDAY, March 8. — The court opened at ten hall, which was crowded to excess. I recognised police of a bonnet rouge from a tree of liberty. o'clock, when the attendance was again very nume- many men belonging to the police, and pointed The rappel was beaten, and the National Guard rous, all the tribunes being filled. On taking his them out to the juge d'instruction, but he would not having taken arms, tranquillity was promptly reseat, the President announced that the two pri- follow the plan I pointed out for again finding them stored. soners Barbes and Albert having refused to be pre- The President himself and the representatives per sent at the sitting of the court, they had been sum- suaded me to ascend the tribune, and to read the moned to attend in the usual form by the huissier, petition. After reading it I descended.'—The Pro-

presence in the court was absolutely essential to in various parts of the hall against your presence in quence of an attack made by the Red Republicans the ends of justice, he should once more command the tribune?'-Raspail: 'I would have wished to their presence, and that if they again refused they have seen you in my place amidst the tumult. I should be brought into court by force. The two saw some few representatives move; if I had heard prisoners were consequently in a few minutes led in them, I would have answered that I was there to by gendarmes, and placed in their seats. Barbes protect them and to empty the hall. It was imposwas not dressed with the same care as on the pre- sible for me from the tribune to hear the little Republic has renounced all the financial and social vious day; Albert presented precisely the same ap. squeaking voice of the witness Adelsward. If I pearance. Immediately on his entrance, Barbes, had entered the Assembly to overthrow it; I would addressing the President, said that, as he had been have said so. It was not the prison which affrighted composed by him during his captivity. La Liberte compelled to attend the court, he should refrain me; it was the illusion. —A juror: 'I know not is of opinion that M. Odillon Barrot, in saying so, from taking any part in the proceedings, and refuse whether a juror has a right to put a question. —The to reply to any questions that might be put him. President: 'You may speak.'—Juror: 'I would ask of thinking. The 'Extinction of Pauperism' was Blanqui complained that, from the crowded state of the accused Raspail, in what manner he was introthe bench on which he was placed, he could not duced by the accused Courtais.' - Raspail: The a purpose which now being achieved the paupers

SATURDAY, MARCH 10 .- The court sat at half. nast ten. The President desired the witnesses to be called .- M. Dagueaux, restaurateur, went to the house of Doulais on the 12th of May, and there left Paris on Friday last for Turin, with forty two of H. G. Boldero, has been clerk of the Ordnance. The judi- bly a petition in favour of Poland. Had known Diet, has arrived in Paris. He is said to be charged W. Bowles, a rear-admiral, has been a Lord of the in exile them commit themselves to the power of the is said to be charged their enemies—the enemies—the enemies of Democracy—who, insensible to the principles of honour and justice.

The is said to be charged to reach us. The judi- bly a petition in favour of Poland. Had known the principles of honour and justice.

The is said to be charged to reach us. The judi- bly a petition in favour of Poland. Had known the principles of the principles of the principles of honour and justice.

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The is said to be charged to the principles of the principles of the principles of honour and justice.

The is said to be charged the said to be ch Bourquet confirmed the above witness .- M. Banwent into the hall of the Assembly, and there saw Blanqui at the tribune. He then quitted the Paris on Monday for having struck a sergeant of his Assembly, and went instinctively to the house of company. accused of having betrayed the Republic! Raspail attributed to Louis Blanc .- M. Bertroylid, a comthen delivered some written objections to the com- missary of police, knew the greater part of the acpetence of the court, in which most of the accused cused. He arrested some of them. On the 15th of May he made a search at the house of Villani, Blanqui said: The invasion of the 15th of May where he seized many plans of machines. - Villani was only an unforeseen tumult, of which we have said those plans had no relation to political plots. heen the victims; thus it was necessary, to meet the and claimed their restoration .- M. Douet, a com-

exigency of this anomalous trial, to create a jurisdic- missary of police, also made a deposition. but condone amongst the great proprietors, for the ardent of police, was called, but was absent .- M. Duvin. defenders of popular rights at Paris are not here tailor, gave a statement of the occurrences of the 15th of May. He could not identify any of the pri-Raspail denied this, saying he never wore other than black.-M. Sanieski, a Polish refugee, said that on

Monday, March 12.—The proceedings in the High Court of Justice, were resumed at half-past 12 o'clock. The witnesses for the prosecution examined were Joseph Alceste, Pierre Hyppolyte, and A gentleman dressed in plain clothes, who was La Grange. Ernest Eugoin was also called on but he could not consistently do before the High Court, inasmuch as he considered its creation a violation of the Constitution. He was fined 100f., and his previous evidence before the examining magistrate put in and read. Dufrey, a secretary of the Assembly; M. Yon, Commissary of Police; and M. Buchez, examined for the prosecution. The Court adjourned

at six o'clock. Tuesday, March 13.—The proceedings were resumed at half-past ten o'clock. The tribunes were still more crowded than the day before, and the interest seemed to increase. The witnesses called and examined for the prosecution yesterday were and Baudin, went to Gaeta to settle with the King Lord A. Hervey, married the daughter of a lieut.

MM. Buchez, ex-President of the National Assem- the ultimatum to be offered to the Sicilians, on the bly, Etienne Arago, General Tampoure, Eugene refusal of which the mediating powers would retire, Picard Delacour, Chef de Batailon of the 5th Legion | and leave the parties to act for themselves.

make no defence. Raspail said he was ready to mitted, he limited his address to an expression of ment of the judicial proceedings at Bourges yester- liament; finances, municipalities, and tribunals; reply under certain reservations; and Flotte refused the fact that his client did not recognise the compe- day, which were resumed at half-past ten o'clock lieutenant to be named by the King, either a prince-M. Baroche, Procureur-General, replied at some handed in a written protest against the discrepan- foreign affairs, war, and marine, to depend on the words said to have been uttered had not been attri- 1812, with the modifications required by the present The President replied at some length to the ob- buted to Raspail or any of the prisoners, it was ir- times. The day after to-morrow the French and ing the indictment, which enters into a long and jections made by the accused to the competency of relevant to the affair. The conclusions of Raspail English squadrons will take their departure for Hon. James Lindsay, a lieut.-col. in the army. detailed account of the procession along the boule- the High Court of Justice, declaring it to have been were therefore rejected.—Several witnesses for the Palermo, where they are to instal the lieutenant- II. Lowther, is a lieutenant in the Guards, and son vards to the National Assembly, and of the inva- in perfect accordance with the provisions of the laws, prosecution were then examined, after which the general and all the king's government.'

deliberation, and when they returned delivered a the address and the royal answer expressed a firm verdict of 'Not Guilty.' The audience cried out, determination to resume the war. Preparations for on hearing the verdict, 'Vive le Jury! Vive la re-opening the campaign are in active progress. Viscount Melgund, married the daughter of a

Larger, Borme, Thomas, Louis Blanc, Seigneuret. the jurisdiction of the High Court, he retused to atHonneau, Huber, Lavirron, and Chancel, sufficient tend its sitting. He was summoned to sign, and cipally consisted of the leaders of the late clubs and proofs of their having, in May, 1848, been guilty of refused. The President having read the section of the Mountain present. He made a pointed M. Peters late Minister of the Interior to the Admiralty. proofs of their having, in May, 1848, been guilty of refused. The President having reau the account of chiefs of the Mountain present. He made a pointed M. Ratazzi, late Minister of the Interior, to J. W. Patten, a colonel of militia.

commissary of ponce demanded admission by virtue to recognise the republic of the accused, and selves accomplices in the said attempt, having a knowledge of all the facts connected therewith, orders there to be placed on the field of the parole. Flotte: 'I de-loss there to be placed on the field of the parole of the parole.'—Flotte: 'I de-loss there to be placed on the field of the parole of the parole of the parole of the parole of the parole.'—Flotte: 'I de-loss there to be placed on the field of the parole of th ders them to be placed on their trial according mand it.'—The President: 'You have not the plea that it was a family party, and not a club. He battle, with a bounet rouge on his head, than to replaced on their trial according mand it.'—The President: 'You have not the plea that it was a family party, and not a club. He battle, with a bounet rouge on his head, than to replace them to be placed on their trial according mand it.'—The President: 'You have not the plea that it was a family party, and not a club. He battle, with a bounet rouge on his head, than to replace the pleasance of the law and the pleasance of the pleasance of the law and the pl parole. - Flotte: 'I declare that I have had took a note of this 'violation of the law,' and main in exile wearing a diadem. [We have not

More Persecution.—The Peuple states, that a you will do.] we want two hours' pillage of Paris,' all the accused merely formal, and therefore quite uninteresting for having attended a Socialist banquet. It adds, rose in the greatest emotion. Blanqui declared in points, when Blanqui contended that the accused, that before they entered the prison, they cried, the most forcible manner that no such proposition according to law, could not be interrogated at the several times, 'Vive la Republique Democratique et tria and Sardinia. A modification has taken place bad been made: Rarbes reveated a like contradic commencement of the trial and sardinia according to law, could not be interrogated at the several times, 'Vive la Republique Democratique et tria and Sardinia. A modification has taken place to the several times, 'Vive la Republique Democratique et tria and Sardinia. A modification has taken place to the several times, 'Vive la Republique Democratique et trial and Sardinia. A modification has taken place to the several times, 'Vive la Republique Democratique et trial and Sardinia.

M. Delectuze the editor of La Revolution Democratique et Sociale, was tried and convicted in Paris

THE WAR AGAINST THE BONNET ROUGE. The warfare against the Phrygian caps, 'those glo-rious emblems of liberty,' as La Reforme terms them, continues as determined as ever. It appears the Republic covered with a Phrygian cap. Orders

Some disturbances took place at Blois on the 5th instant, in consequence of the removal by the

Letters from Carpentios, in the department of the Vauehan; from Bartantarne, in the Bouches du Rhone; and from Beyies, in the Herault, mention that disturbances of rather a serious nature took place there on the 3rd and 4th instant, in conserestored order after some persons had been wounded. THE IMPERIAL APE.

La Liberte states that M. Odillon Barrot assured a friend, some days since, that the President of the trines which are to be found in the various works calumniated the President .- We are the other way not written by, but for Mister Louis Napoleon, for may go to the devil for what the ex-' special' cares, —Ер. N. S.]

THE WAY TO PROMOTE THE 'EXTINCTION OF PAUPERISM'!-A tumultuous scene took place in mand made by the Minister of Finance for an additional allowance of 600,000 francs a year to the William Beresford, formerly a major in the army. President of the Republic, to cover the expenses of C. L. G. Berkeley, son of an admiral, and himself self from the accusation of having betrayed his duty. his public receptions and entertainments. The uproar excited among the party of the Mountain was prodigious. After much uproar the point was carried by a majority of 77.

MISCELLANEOUS.—The Polish Count Lamovaki

PARIS. Monday.—The only news given by the | Paris papers of this morning is contained in a letter | H. Curric, married the daughter of a colonel in the from Toulon, from which it appears that the French Government has renewed its intention of sending an | Sir H. R. F. Davi , a colonel in the army armed expedition to the assistance of his Holiness D. A. S. Davies, married the daughter of a colonel the Pope. For some time past it has been the evident intention of the Catholic powers that a joint W. Deedes, a major-commandant of yeomanry intervention should take place in favour of his Holiness, and this expedition will co-operate by sea, while the Neapolitan and Austrian forces, which J. W. Dod, captain-commandant of yeomanry have been for the last fortnight on the Roman frontier, will attack by land.

ITALY.

THE ROMAN REPUBLIC .- The Contemporaneo of the 28th ult. announces that M. Mazzini sembly adopted the law on judiciary organisation F. P. Dunne, son of a general, himself a major in which abolished all privileged jurisdictions, supsoners, not even Raspail, whom he described as pressed the ecclesiastical tribunals, and established at Rome a Court of Appeal and a Court of Cassation. The Assembly next voted by acclamation a project of decree abolishing the Holy Office (the Inseverest penalties, the deposit in the Treasury of a'l the funds accruing from mortmain property, which, by a decision of the Constituent Assembly of the 21st ult., were to be applied to the urgent wants of the country. Eight days only were allowed to et- S. C. Forteseue, son of a lieut.-col. in the army. seated amongst the counsel for the prisoners, here he declined giving his evidence, which he alleged gagement had taken place at Epitaffio, on the 24th, the particulars of which were not known.

The Evoca of Rome states that 4,000 Greeks. now in Epirus, ready armed and disciplined, have offered their services to the Roman Republic.

TUSCANY .- The Alba of the 2nd inst. announces that the Tuscans were in possession of the important defile of Correto, and that the troops of Este still remained at Castelnuovo-dei-Monti. No military movements towards the frontier of Tuscany were Right Hon. W. G. Hayter, Judge Advocate, observable in the Duchy of Modena.

NAPLES AND SICILY .- On the 26th ult., MM. Temple and Rayneval, and Admirals Parker

The following were the conditions submitted to the King:-A general amnesty, excepting thirty same, declaring that he would not recognise the one at Bourges, but, not succeeding, he had been de Ville on the 15th of May. The Court adjourned leaders of the revolution, who were to receive passports; the constitution of 1812, modified; one army Sir W. G. II. Jolliffe, has a brother a lieutenant WEDNESDAY, MARCH 14.-In the commence- only, with a Sicilian contingent; independent parwith a very crowded court, the prisoner Raspail royal or a Sicilian. The head of the household, the Hon. T. G. Keppel, a lieut, colonel in the army, handed in a written protest against the discrepan- foreign affairs, war, and marine, to depend on the Marquis of Kildare, has a brother a lieutenant in

eneral and all the king's government.'

[We advise our readers, before accepting the W. N. Macnamara, a colonel of militia.

Republique!' The President immediately ordered Minister Buffa has published an energetic proclama-Minister Buffa has published an energetic proclamation, inviting the Genoese to enrol themselves, and P. W. S. Miles, married a daughter of Major-Gene-THE FORTHCOMING ELECTIONS.—The Courrier great numbers of horses are being bought up in Sir William Napier.

Sir W. Morrison, a major-general in the East India

A letter, dated Paris, Sunday evening, says:places in the interior, have also been despatched to Guards.

Novarre and Mortara. The rumour is current to. Sir D. Norreys, son of a lieut.-col. in the army. day, that hostilities have actually commenced be- Sir P. Norreys, son of a commander in the navy. tween the Piedmontese and the Austrians; but this Lord Ossulston, has an uncle a captain in the navy.

Letters from Turin, of the 7th instant, received Lord Palmerston, lieut.-colonel of the Hampshire and also for naving attempted to excite civil war of dered that riotes should be builded and any two gendarmes the non-commissioned officers did take place. A was he who, in opposition to M. Gioberti, proposed has a brother a colonel in the army.

Courtais, Caussidiere, and Villain for making them. He was placed on the bench of the accused, and commissary of police demanded admission by virtue to recognise the Republics of Rome and of Tuscany.

you will do.]

Paris, Tuesday, 6. P. M.—Reported RecomMencement of War between Austria and Mencement of War between Austria and E. R. Rice, a captain of yeomanny cavalry.

W. Penney, a captain of yeomanny cavalry.

G. A. Reid, was colonel in the Life Guards.

E. R. Rice, a captain of yeomanny cavalry. SARDINIA .- News has reached Paris this day. by telegraph, that war has recommenced between Ausprevailed at Turin. Crowds paraded the streets, shouting, 'War, war! Lead us against the Austrians.'

THE WAR IN HUNGARY. (From the correspondent of the Times.)

VIENNA, March 5 .- Since the 26th bulletin we have received no further official news from the headquarters of Prince Windischgratz, and this silence makes people here afraid that matters are not going on so favourably for the Austrian arms as could be wished.

Although our bulletins are quite silent as to the strength of the Hungarian army which took the field on the 26th and 27th of February, as well as to the names of its commanders, there is every reason to suppose that it amounted to 45,000 H. Tufnell, has been a secretary to the First Lord of men, under the supreme command of General Dem-

The Fomento of Barcelona, of the 6th, publishes a proclamation addressed by Cabrera to the insurgents | Sir H. Verney, son of a general, married daughter of Catalonia, in which he announces his resumption of Catalonia, in which he announces his resumption of an admiral; has been a major in the army, of the command, thanks them for their efforts, states Viscount Villiers, has three brothers captains in the that Navarre, the Basque provinces, Gallicia, and Austria second them, and that Aragon and Valentia will imitate them. He adds, that the King (Count! de Montemolin) promises institutions in harmony with the spirit of the times, and will support his promises by the sword.

MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS CONNECTED WITH THE ARMY AND NAVY WHO VOTED AGAINST MR. COBDEN'S MOTION.

T. N. Abdy, son of a captain in the navy, by the daughter of an admiral. Hon. George Anson, a colonel in the army, and clerk of the Ordnance.

Viscount Anson, a captain of yeomanry cavalry. Hon. Hugh Arbuthnott, a lieutenant-general and clothing colonel in the army. E. M. Archdale, a captain in the dragoons, on half-pay, unattached. Earl of Arundel, has been an officer in the Royal

Horse Guards. H. J. Baillie, son of a colonel in the army.

formerly a captain of foot. Hon. Grantley Berkeley, a lieutenant in the army. Ralph Bernal, married the daughter of a surgeon in

the navy. S. W. Blackall, son of a major in the army, and himself a major.

the army.

and has several brothers in the army.

army. Hardy, a private in the 4th Regiment of the Sir George Clerk, has been a Lord of the Admiralty. Line, was sentenced to death by court-martial in Hon. R. H. Clive, has been a lieutenant-colonel in

the army, and is a colonel of yeomanry. Hon, W. F. Cowper, married the daughter of an admiral, has been a lieutenant in the Horse most frightful shape, not only on the individual himself, but Guards William Cubitt, has served in the navy.

Grenadier Guards. in the army.

cavalry. Q. Dick, lieutenant-colonel in the North Essex Militia

cayalry. Sir J. T. B. Duckworth, son of an admiral, himself a major of yeomanry cavalry. G. S. Duff, son of a general. Sir J. W. D. Dundas, a rear-admiral of the white and Lord of the Admiralty.

the army and lieutenant-colonel of militia. II. Edwards, a captain of yeomanry cavalry. Right Hon. E. Ellice, married the widow of a captain in the navy. Hon. J. E. Elliott, his relations swarm in the navy

Viscount Emlyn, son of a general, married to the daughter of a general, himself a captain in the

colonel in the army. Hon. J. W. Fitzpatrick, "related to General Fitzpatrick," was himself formerly in the army. C. Forester, a captain in the Horse

fect that payment. It was reported that an en- R. M. Fox, married the daughter and grand-daughter of admirals. between the Roman and Neapolitan advanced posts, A. E. Fuller, married grand-daughter of a general, E. S. Gooch, has been a captain in the army.

Hon. W. Gordon, a rear-admiral of the blue, has been a Lord of the Admiralty. Sir J. Graham, has been a Lord of the Admiralty. Sir G. Grey, son of the late resident commissioner of Portsmouth Dockyard.

Hon. E. J. Harris, is captain in the navy. Lord John Hay, a captain in the navy and Lord of the Admiralty.

Right Hon. S. Herbert, married the daughter of major-general, Right Hon. J. C. Herries, son of a colonel and bro ther of a major-general.

colonel. T. L. Hodges, formerly colonel of militin. Sir A. Hood, son of a captain in the navy and ne phew of an admiral. Sir J. Hope, colonel of yeomanry cavalry.

Lord Hotham, a colonel in the army. Hon. E. Howard, a captain in the navy. of dragoons; had an uncle a lieutenant in the

navy.
Theobald Jones, a captain in the navy the Scots Fusileer Guards, and an aunt married

to a general officer.

Hon. W. S. S. Lascelles, brother to the colonel of the Yorkshire Hussar Yeomanry; has a nephew in the Grenadier Guards. bert Taylor.

grandson of an admiral. G. C. Lewis, son of the preceding Earl of Lincoln, has two brothers in the Life Guards, and aunt married to a general officer, &c., &c.

Highlanders 12 years, is Secretary at War,

Company's service. Hon. E. W. M. Lloyd, has a cousin an officer in the major of militia. Viscount Newport, has one uncle a captain in the

navy, and another a captain in the army.

and also for having attempted to excite civil war ordered that Flotte should be obliged to attend, and speech, and repeated that the Socialist banquet of be Minister-at-War. It may be recollected that it Sir Robert Peel, married a daughter of a general,

Jonathan Peel, brother of the preceding, a colonel in the army, and has been Surveyor-General of the Ordnance. Hon. E. G. D. Pennant, a colonel in the army.

MARCH 17, 1849.

Sir R. Pigot, son of a general, is further connected with the army through the marriage of his daugh-

ter to one of the Fitzroys.

W. Penney, a captain of yeomanry cavalry. Henry Rich, son of an admiral.

G. Rushout, a captain in the Life Guards.

Lord John Russell, has four brothers in the army, three in the navy, a nephew in the army, a cousin in the navy, &c. &c. &c. &c. &c. Fr. C. H. Russell, an officer in the Fusilier Guards. son of a major-general, nephew to the preceding.
M. T. Smith, grandson of a lieut, colonel in the army. J. G. Smyth, a lieutenant in the Yorkshire Hussars.

T. E. Taylor, has been a captain in the Dragoon Guards. E. K. Tenison, held formerly a commission in the Dragoon Guards.

Sir F. Thesiger, "has been in the navy," according to Dod. J. Tollemache, son of an admiral.
J. Townsend, a captain in the navy (colleague of Sir

R. Peel.)

Hon. G. R. Trevor, lieutenant-colonel, commandant of the Royal Carmarthen Fusiliers. the Admiralty (Minto.) Sir J. T. Tyrell, a colonel of militia. Lord H. G. Vane, has a sister married to a colonel

in the army. Sir W. Verner, a colonel in the army.

R. H. Vyse, son of a colonel, himself a captain in the Guards. H. G. Ward, secretary to the Admiralty, an hereditary inmate of the Admiralty-buildings, White-

J. L. O. Vaughan, a colonel of militia. Sir C. Wood, has been secretary to the Admiralty.

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oured engravings. Part the Second.

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THE EXTRA

a lasting strength to the body.

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to have revived the animal spirits, and to have impute

Thirdly-They are found, after giving them a fair mile

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Boetry.

RETRIBUTION!

(Vide the accounts, in the daily papers, of a late "disastrous triumph" (!) in the Punjaub, and the critical position of the victors.)

(From Campbell's "Pleasures of Hope.") When Europe sought your subject realms to gain, And stretched her giant-sceptre o'er the main, Taught her proud barks the winding way to shape, And braved the stormy spirit of the Cape; Children of Brama; then was mercy nigh, To wash the stain of blood's eternal dye? Did Peace descend to triumph and to save, When freeborn (?) Britons cross'd the Indian wave Ali, no!—to more than Rome's ambition trus, The nurse of Freedom gave it not to you! She the bold route of Europe's guilt began, And in the march of nations led the van! Rich in the gems of India's gaudy zone, And plunder pil'd from kingdoms not their own— Degenerate trade! thy minions could despise The heart-born anguish of a thousand cries; Could lock, with impious hands, the teeming store While famished nations died along the shore;*
Could mock the groans of fellow-men and bear The curse of kingdoms peopled with despair; Could stamp disgrace on man's polluted name, And barter, with their gold, eternal shame? But hark! as bow'd to earth the Bramin kneels, From heavenly climes propitious thunder peals!
Of India's fate her guardian spirits tell, Prophetic murmurs breathing on the spell, And solemn sounds that awe the listening mind, Roll on the azure paths of every wind. " Foes of mankind (her guardian spirits say), Revolving ages bring the bitter day, When Heaven's unerring arm shall fall on you, And blood for blood these Indian plains bedew; Nine times have Brama's wheels of lightning hurl' His awful presence o'er the alarmed world;† Nine times hath Guilt, through all his giant frame, Convulsive trembled as the Mighty came; Nine times hath suffering Mercy spar'd in vain— But Heaven shall burst her starry gates again! He comes! dread Brama shakes the sunless sky With murn'ring wrath, and thunders from on high! Heaven's fiery horse, beneath his warrior form, Paws the light clouds, and gallops on the storm! Wide waves his flickering sword; his bright arms Like summer suns, and light the world below!

To pour redress on India's injured realm, The oppressor to dethrone, the proud to whelm: To chase destruction from her plundered shore With arts and arms that triumphed once before, The tenth Avatar comes! at Heaven's command, Shall Seriswatter wave her hallowed wand! And Camdes bright and Ganesa sublime,
Shall bless with joy their own propitious clime!
Come Heavenly Power! primeval peace restore!
Love! Mercy! Wisdom!—rule for evermore! * While famished nations died along the shore. The following account of British conduct, and its conse-

Earth, and her trembling isles in Ocean's bed,

Are shook; and Nature rocks beneath his tread!

quences in Bengal, will afford a sufficient idea of the fact alluded to in this passage. After describing the monopoly of salt, bitel nut, and tobacco, the historian proceeds thus:—"Money in this current pace. The natives could live with little salt, but

sublime fictions of the Hindoo mythology, it is one article of belief, that the Deity, Brama, has descended nine times upon the world in various forms, and that he is yet to appear a tenth time, in the figure of a warrior, upon a white horse, to cut off all incorrigible offenders. "Avatar" is the word used to express his descent. [The Sikhs are not orthodox followers of Brama and his kindred deities, their religion being more akin to that promulgated by him of Mecca, Carlyle's "true prophet;" but the late events in the region of the five rivers, may, nevertheless, prove "the voice of one crying in the wilderness." And the sooner the real Simon Pure shows his bronze visage (for black men's gods are of the colour of white men's devils, and vice versû) of the colour of white the better for humanity.

A FRATERNAL DEMOCRAT.]

Dumfries, March 6th, 1849.

Review.

THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF FRAN-COIS-RENE. VISCOUNT DE CHA-TEAUBRIAND. Volume 1. London: SIMMS and M'INTYRE, Paternoster-row. [Second Notice.]

The charge of egotism is too generally levelled at men who write their own memoirs. levelled at men who write their own memoris. If an author takes himself for his subject, how can he avoid continually speaking of himself? The critic who expects anything else is a fool. The critic who expects anything else is a fool. Certainly, there are two ways of speaking of one's self—a modest and a boastful way. We one's self—a modest and a boastful way. We her soul was—that soul formed by the hands of naher soul was—that soul formed by the hands of naher soul was—that soul formed by the hands of naher soul was—attached an expect from the Alien Bill. My description was as can conceive a man writing his autobiography and not one tinge of egotism shading his stery, but we admit that autobiographies of that kind are not to be met with every day. Disinclined as we are to raise the cry of severely treated by his father, who had retained, as sailors on leave. I stopped at the meanest taverns "egotist," we must acknowledge that CHA-TEAUBRIAND seems to have had no ordinary conceit of himself, and he takes care to let his readers know it. In describing his indifference to the great revolution of 1789, he says, "I attached no importance to the questions then contempt for those men who proclaimed themselves discussed, except as viewed in their general superior, by reason of the indifference which they relation to liberty, and the dignity of human affected for misfortunes and crimes. Mirabeau was nature." This is a large exception, an exception which should have made him attach the standing his immorality, he never succeeded in stifling his conscience. He was corrupted only as cussed. But he goes on:—"Personal politics wearied me. My true atmosphere was in loftier regions:"

O! the vanity of some men! His true atmosphere was in loftier regions: "This is a large exception, an exception with a generous disposition, sensible to friend-ship, and ready to pardon offences. Notwith-shadows me in London. My political station throws into the shade my literary renown. There is not a fool in the three kingdoms who does not prefer the never could view murder in the light of a lofty stretch of intellect. He had no admiration for slaughter-houses and recentacles of offal. His true atmosphere was in regions loftier Nevertheless, Mirabeau did not want for pride; than those occupied by all the genius—well or ill-directed—of France—occupied by a Robes-himself appointed a woollen-draper for the purpose ill-directed ill-directed in the court of George IV.—a succession as bizarre as the rest of my life.

When residing in London as Franch Minister and His true atmosphere was in regions loftier PIERRE and a MIRABEAU!!! We could cull of being elected by the third estate, the order of the a hundred similar samples of the autobiograpnist soverweening vanity from these pages.
But we will do him justice. His egotism seems to have been unaccompanied by haughtiness, or any offensive outward exhibition of the mess, or any offensive outward exhibition of self. That worship was an inward adoration, which, probably, is now for the first time fully revealed. It will be seen in an extract we purpose quoting, that, when an extract we purpose of the first time fully revealed. It will be seen in an extract we purpose of the first time fully revealed in the first time fully revealed with the companions of my distress, when I knew an extract we purpose quoting, that, when a considering the colors and is gratefully and out, present day, with three of furney open to me, I will be seen in a constant the color of similar suffering; the cleap and popular suburbs where misiotrune takes a consist themselves the manual commons, can be made to yield the king's carriages, and hunted with his Majesty. He was particular as to his colours, and cloud his retainers in livery when every one close left in the extractions preformed by the citicap and popular suburbs where misiotrune takes as official to a papel to facts which late the colonists themselves to most of the king's carriages, and hunted with his Majesty. He amount considering the colonist themselves and commons, can be made to yield the king's carriages, and hunted with his Majesty. He amount considering the amount of court and the purpose of embellishing their models of with the companions of my distress, when I knew sufficient before the morrow with the

shoemaker." We beg to say that our portrait of ROUSSEAU gives a flat denial to CHA-TEAUBRIAND'S assertion. We, however, place small reliance on the evidence of portraits. which almost always either flatter or caricature the original. But even though the portraits of Rousseau universally confirmed Cha-TEAUBRIAND's not very flattering pen-and-ink picture of the great philosopher, our autobiographist should have borne in mind that portraits of Rousseau were taken only after he had become famous—after he had become formed in the convertion of the time first make in the district; and the plantation s graphist should have borne in mind that porhe then appeared, but as he was in his youth, boasts that he is criminal is only infamous.

Too soon for himself, too late for it, M. himself to the court, and the court bought.

the heads of nearly all the girls of his acquain- He staked his renown against a pension and an em- sometimes to view the vessels, loaded with the forty-five persons were found subsisting, in much spot will be counterbalanced by an equivalent loss in would wager a trifle that could we summon before us the shades of both himself and his left him in possession of his power for spectful secretaries. Overwhelmed on my way with critic, and compare both at the same youthful age, justice would bid us award the palm not to the Broton but to the Congress of the Broton but to to the Breton, but to the Genevese.

CHATEAUBRIAND, viewed as a politician must be pronounced contemptible. His glances at the Revolution show him in the light of a prejudiced aristocrat, utterly incapable of tracing that tremendous effect to its causes. So far as he witnessed the Revolution he saw nothing but the phantasmagnetic movements of a grim but the grid had not uttered a single word. He looked me in the face with his eyes so expressive of pride, of vice, and of genius, and pressing his hand looked me in the face with his eyes so expressive of pride, of vice, and of genius, and pressing his hand looked me in the face with his eyes so expressive of to these 'My Lords.' What do you wish me to do to these 'My Lords.' What do you wish me to do to these 'My Lords.' What do you wish me to do on my shoulder, he said to me, "They will never by to these 'My Lords.' What do you wish me to do on my shoulder, he said to me, "They will never by to these 'My Lords.' Is besech you, gentlemen, leave me ! A truce to the second the prior of the phantasmagnetic movement but the phantasmagoric movements of a grim and gory mob. On the memoorable "5th of October" he could see nothing but "filthy fishwomen," "pickpockets," "prostitutes," "bacchantes," "rag-gatherers," "butchers with their bloody aprons tied before them," and "swarthy ourang-outangs," surrounding the Royal Family on their way from Versailles to the Tuileries. Supposing no exaggeration in all this, these creatures were not manufactured by the Revolution they had manufactured by the Revolution; they had been made what the Revolution found them—
ignorant, brutalised, and desperate—by that

Construction in all this, these creatures were not all this, the lapse of this, which is every all this all the present day as a pedestal. People no longer see the real Mirabeau, but the ideal Mirabeau; Mirabeau is the present day as a pedestal. People no longer see the real Mirabeau, but the ideal mirabeau is manufactured by the Revolution found them—
ignorant, brutalised, and desperate—by that priesthoods, and aristocracies brutalise the many vices, there remain but three men, each attached to one of the three great revolutionary tinue to give a quarter of corn for a piece of cotton The pickpockets, prostitutes, &c., described to the democracy, Bonaparte to despotism. with such disgust by Chateaubriand, never Monarchy has none! France has paid dearly for offended him or his order, as long as they were the three renowns which virtue cannot claim as her own. content to live and die quietly under the rule of that system which doomed them to misery and crime. Not the people, but kings, priests, and profitmongers, are answerable for all the "horrors" of the French Revolution.

The following chapter is worth reading, allow all Chateaubriand's big words: exagge- of discovering, by some sort of an overland exthough we must warn the reader not to swalration is a sin with which he is fairly charge- pedition, the north-west passage. Arrived in

MIRABEAU. A sharer by the disorders and the vicissitudes of A snarer by the disorders and the vicissitudes of his life in the greatest events, and connected with the existence of culprits, ravishers, and adventurers, Mirabeau, the tribune of the aristocracy, and the deputy of the democracy, had in his nature something of Gracchus and Don Juan, of Catiline and Guzman D'Alfrache, of Cardinal de Richelieu and Gozdinal de Rote of the Rote and travels in, the United States) written in Lon-Cardinal de Retz, of the roue of the Regency and of the savage of the Revolution. Besides this, he had something of the Mirabeaus, a Florentine family who had been exiled from their native country, and who retained some characteristics of those armed palaces and those grand factions celebrated by

ine uguness of Airabeau, overlaid on the ground-selves well situated for collecting the rice into stores—they did so. They knew the Gentoos would rather die than violate the principles of their religion by eating flesh. The alternative would, therefore, be giving what they had, or dying. The inhabitants sunk; they that cultivated the land, and saw the harvest at the disposal of others planted in doubt—searcity ensued. Then the monopoly was casier managed—sickness ensued. In several districts the languid living left the bodies of their mereous dead unburied. Short History of the English firansactions in the East Lidies, page 145.

Ine uguness of Airabeau, overlaid on the ground-solves the work of the peculiar beauty of his race, produced a sort of powerful face like those of the "Last Judg-mer" of Michael Angelo, the compatitor of the Marighted Angelo, the compatitor of the "Last Judg-mer" of Michael Angelo, the compatitor of the "Last Judg-mer" of Michael Angelo, the compatitor of the same vantage ground as ourselves. Cottons correctly onesway to make my features known in all places. A steam-vessel, chartered for myself alone, carried mer from Calais to Dover. On placing my foot upon the English soil, on the 5th of April, 1822, I was of the English soil, on the 5th of April, 1822, I was of the English soil, on the 5th of April, 1822, I was of the English soil, on the 5th of April, 1822, I was of the English soil, on the 5th of April, 1822, I was of the English soil, on the 5th of April, 1822, I was of the English soil, on the 5th of April, 1822, I was of the English of the Inner again the features of the fairest of the oratio to offer me a guard of others planted in the features of the fairest of here against the proprietor and watered for myself alone, carried mer from Calais to Dover. On placing my foot upon the English of Marighted Proprietor and watered for myself alone, carried mer from Calais to Dover. On placing my foot upon the English of the Facilia to five the English of the Order of the English of th ugly, and motionless; he reminded one of the Chaos of Milton, impassible and without form, not at all fatigued. The populace, collected beneath brooding in the centre of its own confusion.

Mirabeau resembled his father and his uncle, who,

tribune. He took from them what his mind could the money of the king my master, I set out en route amalgamate with its own nature. If he adopted for London, amidst the report of cannon, in a light them entirely he pronounced them badly; one could perceive that they were not his own by words which he interspersed here and there, and which revealed their origin. He drew his energy from his livery accompany the corrège. We dash through vices. These vices have not their birth in a frigid vices. These vices have not their birth in a frigid vices. These vices have not their birth in a frigid vices. These vices have not their birth in a frigid vices. These vices have not their birth in a frigid vices. These vices have not their birth in a frigid vices. These vices have not their birth in a frigid vices. These vices have not their birth in a frigid vices. These vices have not their birth in a frigid vices. These vices have not their birth in a frigid vices. These vices have not their birth in a frigid vices. These vices have not their birth in a frigid vices. The vices have not their birth in a frigid vices. The vices have not their birth in a frigid vices. The vices have not their birth in a frigid vices. The vices have not their birth in a frigid vices. The vices have not their birth in a frigid vices. The vices have not their birth in a frigid vices. The vices have not their birth in a frigid vices. The vices have not their birth in a frigid vices. The vices have not their birth in a frigid vices. The vices have not the vices are vices and vices and vices and vices are vices to the vices and the happiness of individuals, that the labour of a considerable portion of the population of the bour of a considerable portion of the population of the neighbouring districts, and to reduce the vices are vices and the happiness of individuals, that the labour of a considerable portion of the population of vices and the happiness of individuals, that the labour of a considerable portion of the population of vices and the happiness of individuals, that the labour of a considerable portion of the population of vices and the happiness of individuals, that the labour of a considerable portion of the population of vices and th temperament; they are the offspring of deep, burning, stormy passion. A rudeness and brutality of manners, by annihilating all moral sense, introduces into society a species of barbarians. These duces into society a species of barbarians. These ceive the immense canopy of smoke which hovers barbarians of civilisation, skilled in destruction like the Goths, have not, like them, the power of founding other structures. The latter were the huge children of a virgin nature—the former are entire city, the streets of which I recognised, I drew

Twice I met Mirabeau at a banquet; on the first chioness de Vilette, and on the second occasion at quency, and the attachés of the embassy, received the Palais Royal, along with some deputies of the me with dignified politeness. All the officers,

Mirabeau spoke much, and above all, much about himself. This cub of a lion race—a lion himself with the head of a Chimera-this man, so positive

severely treated by his father, who had retained, as | sailors on leave. I stopped at the meanest taverns

parental authority.

The great guest launched out on foreign, but said almost nothing respecting domestic, politics. Nevertheless it was the latter which occupied his thoughts. He allowed a few words to escape him of sovereign joining Tottenham-court-road slaughter-houses and receptacles of offal.

of being elected by the third estate, the order of the noblesse having had the honourable madness to reject him, he was proud of his birth: "A wild and untameable bird, whose nest was perched between four little streets which I had formerly frequented; the dition to appeal to facts which leave no doubt that

walk with "King Mob," or be relieved from the attendance of all his servants, even though left to open his own door himself! This exhibits his personal demeanour in a most pleasing light, and contrasts, oddly enough, with his undoubted, self-proclaimed vanity.

The repeated often the following image walk with "King Mob," or be relieved from the attendance of all his servants, even though the attendance of all his servants, even though left to open his own door himself! This exhibits his personal demeanour in a most pleasing light, and contrasts, oddly enough, with his undoubted, self-proclaimed vanity.

The repeated often the following image walk with "King Mob," or be relieved from the though this pudent pleasantry which is so well known:—"In the repeated often the following image was an intended and antiquity or tneir ciotnes. I tury, the Duke of Parma cut a canal through this military operations and through this military operations the narrow collar, the large three-cornered hat, the longs the recition in 1826:—

Turn Mixister axvaller, who recectly visited these collongs the servants, even though the marrow collar, the people healthful, against the Flemings. This canal attracted many of the recition in 1826:—

The Mixister axvaller, who recectly visited these collation in 1826:—

The crops were luxuriant, the people healthful, against the Flemings. This canal attracted many of the recition in 1826:—

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The mixister axvaller, who recectly visited these

had the air of a schoolmaster, or of a morose for our talents ill employed, afflicts us with remorse of these memorable events. for our success.

Mirabeau moved public opinion with two levers. that world of tribulation and of tears, those times On the one side he took as his fulcrum the masses, when I shared my suffering with those of a colony when I shared my suffering with those of a colony whose defender he had constituted himself whilst of unfortunates! It is true, then, that everything despising them. On the other, although a traitor changes—that misfortune itself perishes like prosdespising them. On the other, although a traitor to his order, he retained its sympathy by affinities of caste and ties of common interest. That could never happen with a plebeian who should make himself the champion of the privileged classes. He would be abandoned by his own party without gaining the aristocracy, which is in its nature ungrateful, and not to be won by any who is not born in its ranks. Moreover, aristocracy cannot make a and above all, our youth. Mothers of families and

Were melted to tears of the emigrant curate at our native vil- so many tenants. The experiment was completely amount of capital must be withdrawn from the gene- tend to the country; and the country; and the country; and the country; and the country are considered along the country and the country are considered along the country and the country are considered along the country are co

tance. In love matters to the full as bashful and silly as Chateaubriand himself, Roussel was, nevertheless, carried by storm by his female admirers. Would that have happened had he had "the air of a schoolmaster, or of had he had "the air of a s had he had "the air of a schoolmaster, or of a more shoemaker?" Rousseau, though a norose shoemaker?" Rousseau, though a long way off being faultless, was not vain, and in his extraordinary memoirs has said but and in his extraordinary memoirs has said but placed him out of the reach of perils which most and having as his only lamp the moonlight, I passed, little of his own personal appearance; but we probably he could not have overcome. His life amidst the glare of torches, between two files of lackovs whose perils whose

next him, and had not uttered a single word. He silk.

but the phantasmagoric movements of a grim had he a presentiment of my future fate? Did he

venerable system of which CHATEAUBRIAND epoch which he represented. He thus becomes more was so devoted an admirer. Governments, false and more true than the reality. Of so many to be horror-struck at the work of their hands. epochs.—Mirabeau to the aristocraey, Robespierre the three renowns which virtue cannot claim as

are ready to back her claim.

the United States, influenced by the mad idea | cal craftsmen; one million of men, by the aid of the States, a letter of introduction, procured him admission to Washington, with whom he dined. He is amongst the Indians of the

count of Chateaubriand's voyage to, and but, although we prospered, and that greatly for a ravels in, the United States) written in Lon- time, from the circumstances of our having taken the money) which each member contributed towards polish imparted by their art; the secrets of which don, April, 1822, is, to our fancy, the most lead in abridging labour by mechanical contrivances, charming bit in the volume. Here it is:—

Thirty-one years after I had embarked a simple historian proceeds thus:—"Money in this current came only in drops; it could not quench the thirst of those who waited in India to receive it. Such as it was, remained to quicken its page. The natives could live with little salt, but sisterian proceeds thus:—"Money in this current came on private population which a passport couched in the following terms; to subscribe for a monument to Cowper, has been thus with a passport couched in the following terms; to subscribe for a monument to Cowper, has been thus our steps. They, in turn, introduced machinery; will outscribe for a monument to Cowper, has been thus our steps. They, in turn, introduced machinery; will outscribe for a monument to Cowper, has been thus our steps. They, in turn, introduced machinery; will outscribe for a monument to Cowper, has been thus our steps. They, in turn, introduced machinery; will outscribe for a monument to Cowper, has been thus our steps. They, in turn, introduced machinery; will outscribe for a monument to Cowper, has been thus our steps. They, in turn, introduced machinery; will outscribe for a monument to Cowper, has been thus our steps. They, in turn, introduced machinery; will outscribe for a monument to Cowper, has been thus small scale, and purchased a tract of land called tomahawked by Gilfillan:—"The 'Task' will outscribe for a monument to Cowper, has been thus small scale, and purchased a tract of land called tomahawked by Gilfillan:—"The 'Task' will outscall the feudal spirit of our own middle ages, were united to make declined, in somewhat disparaging terms, to subscribe for a monument to Cowper, has been thus small scale, and purchased a tract of land called tomahawked by Gilfillan:—"The 'Task' will outscall the republican spirit of the middle ages of Italy, and with a passport couched in the following terms:

The native Money in the following terms:

The pass of the standard of the standar sub-lieutenant for America, I embarked for London in a succession of extraordinary men.

The ugliness of Mirabeau, overlaid on the ground- to pass." No description of my person. My greatmy windows, make the air resound with huzzas. The officer returns, and in spite of me, places like St. Simon, wrote immortal pages to the devil. sentinels at my door. The following morning, He was sometimes furnished with discourses for the after having distributed a considerable amount of operations of these causes which, in the long run,

the monstrous abortions of the same nature when up at the hotel of the embassy in Portland-place not indulge. We feel, in short, a conviction, which The charge d'affaires, the Count George de Cara- no argument that readily presents itself to our minds itself exclusively the responsibility of their subseman, the secretaries of the embassy, the Viscount can shake, that no measure can afford our labouroccasion at the house of Voltaire's niece, the Mar- de Marcellus, the Baron E. Decazes, M. de Bouropposition, to whom Chapelier had introduced me. chapelier went to the scaffold in the same tumbril as my brother and M. de Malesherbes. bassadors, who have already been informed of my approaching arrival.

On the 17th May, in the year of grace, 1793, I town, William Smith, handed me, on the 18th, a road-map for London, to which was attached an exmine had done, the inflexible traditions of absolute on the way; I entered, poor, ailing, and unknown, an opulent and renowned city, in which Mr. Pitt reigned absolute. I took lodgings, at six shillings per month, in an attic, hired for me by a cousin

"Ah! Monseigneur, how your life, To-day with luxuries so rife, Differs from those happy times!"

shadows me in London. My political station throws districts a source of employment which cannot in cleaning their dwellings or in preparing the family

preasing ignt, and contrasts, oddly enough, with his undoubted, self-proclaimed vanity.

Like most men who do themselves more than justice, CHATEAUBRIAND, in spite of his possession of a feeling heart, is not free from the charge of being occasionally unjust to others. He says:—"In vain does Roussent tell us that he had two charming little eyes; it is not the had two charming little eyes; it is not the had two charming little eyes; it is not the had two charming little eyes; it is not the had the air of a schoolmaster, or of a merose shoemakor?" We here to say that our residual processing the difference of the superstition for the superstition for a schoolmaster, or of a merose shoemakor?" We here to say that our residual processing the difference of the superstition of the site of the neighbourhood of Portland-place, the site of the neighbourhood of Portlan

How I regret, in the midst of my insipid pomp, that world of tribulation and of tears, those times were melted to tears by the funeral oration pro-

We repeat our earnest recommendation of

HOME COLONIES IN THE NETHERLANDS.

placing it within the reach of all classes.

(Abridged from the Commonwealth for March.) In the application of machinery to manufacturing processes this country took the lead; our exertions in this branch of national irdustry were both earlier in point of time, and more successful in point of effect, than those of other nations. This enabled us for some time to undersell all rivals, and by degrees to attract to our own market the great body of purchasers who had in former days been supplied with wrought goods from other European cloth which we could give him for half a quarter. This extra demand to supply foreign markets obvia-ted, for a time, the necessary effect of machinery in throwing workmen out of employment; the additional demand for wrought commodities to be ex-We must correct CHATEAUBRIAND. Virtue ported absorbed the quantum of human labour which does claim the renown of ROBESPIERRE as her would otherwise have been displaced by machinery, own; and thousands of his and her followers The men merely changed their employment; instead of working with the hand, they worked with ma-In 1791, CHATEAUBRIAND left France for chines; from handicraftsmen they became mechanitwo millions; and the goods wrought by the other with which the country abounds. million found their way into foreign markets. At that period, therefore, the effect of machinery, in abridging the employment of the working classes. was not felt in this country; it was, however, very sensibly felt in others. The manufacturing classes on the continent were reduced to great distress under the overwhelming influence of our rivalry; of benevolent individuals, as well as by a small chiefs enjoy considerable reputation and emolument it was unreasonable to expect that this advantage should last for ever; it was but natural that other nations, stimulated by our example, and burdened by a surplus population which our success had denearly the same vantage ground as ourselves. Cot. Drenthe, Friesland, and Overyssel. It contained ton goods, for example, are now fabricated as expeditional ton goods, for example, are now fabricated as expeditional ton goods, for example, are now fabricated as expeditional tongoods, for example, and the fabricated as expeditional tongoods, and the fabricated as of labour, on the banks of the Seine as on those of the Ribble.

| Seine as on those of the Ribble. | Windle Cost the content of the Ribble | Windle Cost the Cost the content of the Ribble | Windle Cost the Cost

wheel, and endeavour to extricate the labouring dred and fifty acres of the waste were marked out classes from the severe pressure of the difficulties occasioned, as we conceive, principally, if not exclusively, by these national changes. In short, the are nearly as irresistable as the laws of nature, has rendered it indispensable, both for the welfare of the "Frederick's-Oord."

That, under any conceivable change, either in our ing classes substantial relief which falls short of producing an entire change in the character of their industry—which does not transfer their labour from the manufactories in which they starve, to the soil of the country, on which we entertain no doubt, they might be made to subsist in comfort at least, if doxical, as we have already admitted that even our sound somewhat strangely that we should propose pouring more water into a vessel which, upon our the resources of country parishes, it may be observed be employed, to the great benefit not only of the the present out of our consideration the number of the result:unemployed hands which a better system of tillage we possess in our numerous waste and uncultivated speedily be exhausted.

The natural capability of our waste lands to yield a return for the labour which might be employed in cultivating them is vehemently denied by certain

Another striking instance of the effect of tillage hilosopher hopeless and incurable, may be seen in country:the duchy of Cleves. There is a very interesting colony of agriculturists settled on the right hand of the road which leads from the little town of Goch to the city of Cleves. In the commencement of the last century, the land occupied by this thriving country which contains a trifle of between twenty and establishment was a barren heath: about the year thirty millions of acres of waste land, setting aside 1707, one of the inspectors of the royal forests some ten or twelve additional milions of meadow caused some pines to be sowed in the neighbour- and dry pasture land, which, as far as concerns the forfeited, and devolves on those who gave lit.—

was nothing but a black moor.

But the most interesting, as well as successful experiment set on foot in any age, or in any country, dently of charity by the cultivation of the soil,

The inhabitants of the countries which now com-

ages remarkable for their manufacturing industry

For a considerable period they supplied the less skilful, or less industrious, inhabitants of other parts of Europe, with a large proportion of the wrought commodities which they consumed. By degrees the English rivalled, and then out-stripped them. Borne down by our competition, the manufacturers sion until they were somewhat revived by the operation of Buonaparte's prohibitory decrees. If these did not prove altogether successful in excluding our this volume, with thanks to the publisher for wrought goods, it cannot be denied that they threw such impediments in the way of their introduction as secured to the manufacturers of the Netherlands as secured to the manufacturers of the Netherlands robes of authority. Suffer me at least to call life, a considerable advantage in the continental markets: and the pursuits of life, my own! Let me hold it but with the peace of 1815 this partial monopoly at the mercy of elements, of the hunger of beasts, disappeared; and ever since, the demand for or the revenge of barbarians, but not of the coldmanufacturing labour has been rapidly declining in the Netherlands. A large proportion of the population has been thrown out of employment, and forced to subsist upon alms. The miseny suffered by these unemployed workmen, and the burden which their maintenance in a state of idleness imposed upon others, made a deep and general impression. Various plans for relieving them were unsuccessfully tried. Attempts were first made to give them employment in manufactories established for that purpose, by the communes to which they belonged; but, as might have been expected, these entirely failed; the market of the Netherlands was already overstocked with wrought commodities; supporting it.—Richter. and adding to this superabundant mass, was making bad worse. In a word, it was apparent that black teeth are admired, from China to Kamtetoo large a proportion of the population had devoted themselves to manufactures, and that relief could extensively followed, and in no less repute, than only he obtained by diverting their industry to other objects; and it was proposed to transfer this surplus population from the districts in which their labour was no longer profitable, to agricultural colo- more convenient than our contrary requisition. The plan of establishing agricultural colonies was

> voluntary association was formed at the Hague for the purpose of carrying it into effect. The firststop was of course to raise funds to commence their operations. This was speedily done by the donations committee. As thirty thousand persons put down their names as subscribers the very first year, five thousand pounds were at once realised. Having

course of sixteen years. The one hundred and forty acres in tillage were allowed to remain in the hands of the tenants by whom they were already occupied; and three hunand enclosed for the foundation of the first colony. The King of the Netherlands' second son, who interested himself warmly in the success of the undertaking, readily consented that the new establishment should bear his own name: hence it was called

house, spinning-houses, and fifty-two dwellings, were then built. These works were begun in Sept. policy or in that of other nations, the demand for 1818, and finished by the first day of the following manufacturing industry should revive to an extent November, when they were taken possession of by which would permanently absorb the vast surplus of fifty-two indigent families, collected from different that species of labour which now remains unoccupied parts of the country; and who, from that moment, in this country, is an expectation in which we dare ceased to be burdensome to the communities to which they belonged—the association taking upon

quent maintenance. It is needless to observe that these fifty two families possessed no funds of their own on which they could subsist till the ensuing harvest, which was the earliest period at which they could expect to reap the fruits of the labour which they had bestowed upon the land. This difficulty had, of course, heen they might be made to subsist in comfort at least, if foreseen and provided against: the association found not in affluence. This proposition may appear paratherm in clothing and food, and employed them in reclaiming and preparing the land for the first crop: disembarked on my way to the same town of Lon- agricultural population is super abundant: it may for this labour, the colonists themselves, were paid, just as strangers would have been paid, in proportion to the quantity of work which they executed. It was calculated beforehand, that to settle one family, consisting of from six to eight persons, upon one of these seven acre allotments, would require, on the part of the society, an outlay of 1700 guilders, or £143 13s. that their want of employment arises from the faulty But most of the houses which have been subsequently organisation of the district, and from the defective built have cost the society considerably less than the cultivation which the occupiers bestow upon the original estimate. All the labour of building is soil. Every intelligent person conversant with the state of agriculture in this country, will acknowledge that scarcely one farm can be met with on which a vast addition of manual labour might not For an account of the working of this system, we

must refer the reader to the full article in the per month, in an attic, hired for me by a cousin to the full article in the from Brittany, at the extremity of a little street ad- labourer, but also of the occupier. But, leaving for Commonwealth. The following extracts set forth "I have visited," says the Baron de Keverberg. undoubtedly would absorb, we venture to reiterate in his interesting account of this colony, "a great what we have already more than once stated, that number of these family establishments. In every place the females were seen cheerfully occupied either

> meal: the children, neatly clothed, and full of health and spirits, rivalled one another in the alac ity with which they turned their spinning-wheels. The mothers boasted of their comfortable condition, and the productive industry of their children: indeed, economists of the day; and we are well aware that it is not by any means an unusual circumstance that to the task of bandying words with them there would be no end. The arguments and reasonings of a weekly ten, fifteen, or even twenty sols. The greater pure economist of the modern school, like a hydra's part of these earnings is carried to the account of each family; but a small proportion is distributed among the children, to encourage them in their industry. I have scarcely observed a single dwelling

port of a whole family. Even now the traveller sons who only four years before were among the his full length on the floor, unconscious of all finds that the wheels of his carriage sink into the outcasts of society. The families found at dinner around. "O Sam!" said the minister, "you have sand; but when he looks over the hedges, he sees the had quite the appearance of wealthy peasants; and not taken my advice, and you see the consequence

We pass over a mass of interesting information, we make way for the answer of the writer of the article to the objections of those who oppose the very idea to the objections of those who oppose the very idea to the objections of those who oppose the very idea man said when he lay on the police stretcher.

"Board and lodging, and nothing to pay," as the man said when he lay on the police stretcher. We pass over a mass of interesting information, to upon the productive powers of land, which, in its to the objections of those who oppose the very idea original state, would have been pronounced by the of trying the experiment of such colonies in this

"Where, the dampers will ask, is the land to be found on which our unemployed paupers may be made to raise for themselves a supply of food by their own industry? We do not apprehend, that, in this respect, much difficulty could be experienced in a

so many tenants. The experiment was completely amount of capital must be withdrawn from the gene- tend to stand on the outside of it to draw your

to transfer a certain capital from a branch of industry, in which it is now productive, into another department—but whether it be expedient to render productive, both to the owners and the public, a certain amount of capital which is now utterly wasted to enable the indigent pauper to subsist indepen- and yields no return to anybody. We speak of the dently of charity by the cultivation of the soil, enormous capital annually squandered upon the is that which has been recently made in the maintenance of able-bodied paupers. All that is repuired is, that those who now throw away their capital upon the unemployed labourer, should compose the kingdom of the Netherlands have been for bine to lay it out in a manner which would enable the same man to raise food for himself by the sweat of his own brow."

Varieties.

A REPUBLICAN'S PRAYER.—" Strange that men, from age to age, should consent to hold their lives of the Low Countries sustained a granual declen at the breath of another, merely that each in his turn may have the power of acting the tyrant according to law! Oh God! give me poverty! shower upon me all the imaginary hardships of human life! I will receive them all with thankfulness. Turn me a prey to the wild beasts of the desert, so I be never again the victim of man dressed in the gore-dripping blooded prudence of monopolists and kings."-Godwin's Caleb Williams.

A WIFE.—A wife, full of truth, innocence, and

love, is the prettiest flower a man can wear next his heart: FRIENDS.—If a man does not make new acquaintances as he advances through life, he will soon find

himself left alone. A man should keep his friendships in constant repair. - Johnson. A BACHELOR'S LIFE .- Miss Bremer tells us that the life of a rich old bachelor is a splendid breakfast, a tolerably flat dinner, and a most miserable

TEETH-BLACKERS !- In the east of Asia, where that of the European dentist, whose place it occupies. The duties annexed are, however, less comprehensive, being almost restricted to the blacking process, which, in a thousand cases, must be found occurrence in those regions as among the nations of Europe; and physicians have ascribed the fact to warmly taken up by the public; and, in 1818, a the Hegus for indolent current in which their lives flow on scarcely more chequered by change or mental excitement than those of their sheep or cattle, which keep their teeth equally sound. The blacking business is practised by both sexes, and some of its the resources placed at the disposal of the managing are kept with Oriental tenacity, more especially from the barbarians, as Europeans are politely termed, the profession being determined against sharing their profits with them. Dickens versus Cowper.—Charles Dickens having

thus laid a foundation, they determined to make declined, in somewhat disparaging terms, to subcovered with heath and turf-except about one which governments are instituted, and obedience association four thousand six hundred and sixty give the people a right of taking such ways as best pounds. The money for this purpose was raised by please themselves in order to their own safety. The loan at six per cent., the association engaging to whole body of a nation cannot be tied to any other liquidate the principal by regular instalments, in the obedience than is consistent with the common good, according to their own judgment. The general revolt

A PUZZLER.—If a ship is of the feminine gender, why are not fighting vessels called women-of-war, instead of men-of-war?

IMPORTANT TO GEOLOGISTS .- At Wallasey the sea is encroaching on the people; at Rome the people are encroaching on the scc.

Fame, like a wayward girl, will still be coy

To those who woo her with too slavish knees. But makes surrender to some thoughtless boy, And doats the more upon a heart at ease. She is a Gypsy—will not speak to those
Who have not learnt to be content without her; A Jilt, whose ear was never whispered close, Who thinks they scandal her who talk about her; A very Gypsy is she, Xilus-born, Sister-in-law to jealous Potiphar; Ye love-sick Bards'! repay her scorn for scorn; Ye Artists love-lorn ! madmen that ye are; Then if she likes it, she will follow you.

A Wing !- "We have," the Nonconformist says, 'a confident expectation that the word 'Whig,' as it passes down to posterity, will gradually super-sede the use of that ill-sounding word 'humbug.' In a few years, when one man wishes to denounce another as what Carlyle calls a wind-bag, a person of huge pretence and despicable performance, a notorious impostor, an arrant cheat, he will thunder out, after exhausting all other and milder terms of vituperation, 'You are a Whig.' "ETERNITY."-A maker of gold pens advertises,

that fifteen years' experience justifies him in asserting that his pens are everlasting! From which it it would appear that fifteen years and eternity are synonymous terms. THE AMERICANS AND THEIR NEWSPAPERS.-There

s no native American in the northern states, and The result is shown in the smaller amount of crime. The astonishing activity of the press in America battles all conjecture of its progress, when the continent becomes better peopled. In England, in the provinces, the number of newspapers decrease; six or seven have fallen during the last year. In the old country, we have, or had recently, 470 newspapers to 28,000,000 of population, twelve of which appeared daily. In America, having 20,000,000 of population, there were in 1840, no less than 133 daily, 125 twice or thrice a week, and 1,141 weekly newspapers, besides 227 periodical works. The circulation of a newspaper is free by post within thirty miles around the place of publication. Beyond that distance, one and a half cents are charged on each as postage. Let it not be said that their papers are small: they are as large as ours in the larger towns, and some of them vie with the Times in the number of advertisements. Mr. Mackay shows, too, that an English is cheaper than an American paper, excepting the duty, of which there is none in the United States. The best papers cost 5½d. English. Every house, even in the most remote places, takes in a paper; some take two. - Jerrold's Weekly News. IRISH MELODIES DONE INTO IRISH! - Moore's 'Melodies' have been translated into Irish by Mr. Sullivan, of Cork, "in a manner," says the Galway Vindicator, "which does that gentleman the very highest credit." It is rather curious that this was not done long ago.
An Irish Verdict.—An Irishman was indicted at

the assizes at Tralee for felony. His innocence was proved, but, notwithstanding that, the jury found him guilty. The judge was shocked, and said— "Gentlemen, the prisoner's innocence was clearly proved." "Yes," said the foreman, "he is innocent of the crime now charged against him, but he stole my grey mare last Christmas."
The Wise Mex of the East. —"I thought the wise men came from the east," said a western man to a Yankee. "And the further you go west the

more you'll think so—I rauther guess. whisky; and having received from his master a special license to taste, went to work most heartily. Some hours after the minister visited the cellar to inspect progress, and was horrified to find Sam lying -rise, Sam, and take a glass yet, it may restore you." Sam, nothing loth, took the glass from the minister's hand, and having emptied it, said, "Oh!

Why is the letter N the most sorrowful of letters? Because it is always in-consolable. THE SUPREME POWER. - "There remains still inherent power in the people—a supreme power, to remove or alter the legislature, when they find the legislators act contrary to the trust reposed in them, for when such trust is abused it is thereby

A MIGHTY MOUTH.—A man with an enermously large mouth called on a deutist to get a tooth drawn. After the dentist had prepared his instruappearance of these trees, a Dutch agriculturist was ing, a considerable outlay of capital will be required induced to believe that the land might be made to in the first instance; it will be necessary to provide in the first insta yield corn; he resolved upon trying what could be the means of maintaining the colonists while tilling mouth till he got it to a most frightful extent. done, and reclaimed one hundred and seventy acres the ground during at east one year; and it may be "Stay, sir," said the dentist, "don't trouble yourof heath, which he divided into six farms, and let to urged, probably, as an additional objection, that this self to stretch your mouth any wider, for I in-

VICTORIA THEATRE. Boxes Is., Half-price 6d. Pit 6d. Gallery 8d. THE "HAND AND HEART" WIDOWS AND ORPHANS' FUND will take a BENEFIT at the above splendid theatre, on

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 21st, 1849. The Entertainment will commence with an original and DRAMA!

Supported by the following Talented Artists:— Miss Richardson, Mrs. G. Lee, Miss Barroweliffe, Mr. J. T Johnson, Mr. Forman, Mr. Date, Mr. T. H. Higgie, Mr. Bradshaw, Mr. J. Howard, Mr. Henderson, Miss VINCENT, and Mr. OSBALDISTON,

Bradshaw, Mr. J. Howard, Mr. Henderson, Miss Vincent, and Mr. Osbaldiston,
With a Variety of other Entertainments.

Tickets to be had of Mr. & Grassby, 8, Noah's-ark-court, Stangare, Lambeth; Mr. & Simpson, Elm Cottage, Water-loo-street, Camberwell; Mr. W. H. Nicholson, 3, Garden-rew, Kennington-road; Mr. C. Keen, 7, Poplar-place, New Kentroad; Mr. Side, 5, Peppur-street, Union-street, Southwark; Mr. Edwards, jeweller; Weston-street, Bermondsey; Mr. Pearcy, Church-street, Rotherhithe; Mr. Pettorson, 58, Cardigan-street, Vauxhall; Mr. Collins, 44, Vine-street, Westonsstreet, Vauxhall; Mr. Collins, 44, Vine-street, Westonsstreet, Vauxhall; Mr. Collins, 44, Vine-street, Westonsstreet, Vauxhall; Mr. Colline, 5, Silwo-street, Westonsstreet, Mr. Mine, 4, Union-street, Berkeley-square; Mr. Mr. Siallwood, Hammersaith; Colliver's Coffee-house, 2601, Strand; Mr. Mweigh, Two Chairmen, Warden-street, Soho; Mr. Mustray, Coach and Horses, Silver-street, Soho; Mr. Mustray, Coach and Horses, Silver-street, Soho; Mr. Mustray, Coach and Horses, Silver-street, Soho; Clark's Coffee-house, Edgware-road; Mr. Du-Soho; Clark's Coffee-house, Edgware-road; Mr. Du-Soho; Clark's Coffee-house, Edgware-road; Mr. Du-Soho; Clark's Coffee-house, Clerkenvell-green; Allnutt, Deagman's Coffee-house, Clerkenvell-green; Allnutt, Deagman's Coffee-house, Clerkenvell-green; Allnutt, Deagman's Coffee-house, Mr. Sincussitect, Waterloo Newley, Crottn and Anchor, Gheshire-street, Waterloo Newley, Crottn and Anchor, Gheshire-street, Waterloo Newley, Crottn and Anchor, Gheshire-street, Waterloo Newley, Crottn and Friends, Morgan-street, Commercial-road, East; and John Arnott, Middlesex-place, Somers-town.

In announcing the above Belefit to the Philanthropic In announcing the above Belefit to the Philanthropic In announcing the above Belefit to the Philanthropic In announcing the Alley of the Philanthropic In announcing the place, Somers-town.
In announcing the above Benefit to the Philanthropic In announcing the above Repent to the Philathropic public, the Committee beg to the state that Thirty Widows, and nearly One Hundred Orphans are supported by the Fund, and they trust that those who have hearts to feel for suffering humanity, will rally around them on this occasion.

John Arxon, Secretary.

TO THE DEMOCRATES OF GREAT BRITAIN.

THERE will be DISPOSED OF, by SCBSCRIPTION, on the principle of the Art-Unions, TWO BEAUTIFUL ELAIDS, OF O'CONNOR AND DUNCOMBE TARTANS. DUNCOMBE TARTANS.

They are of the finest quality, are saited for the wear of either Lady or Gentleman; and will ke, for inspection, at the skop of Mr. Richard Bunkert, stationer, 177, Fountain Bridge, Edinburgh. Taey will be forwarded to the successful subscriber by such conveyance as he may desire.

The Subscription Sale will take place in Ross's University Temperance Hetel, 59, South Bridge, on the 21st of March at Suran desert in the Francisc.

March, at Seven o'clock in the Evening.

Froceeds to be given to the Victim Funds of Englan Subscriptions:—Sexpence each, to be paid or remitted in Postage Stamps or Post-office Orders, to Mr. Burkett, as

N.B.-The Committee of the above beg leave to inform those who feel interested for those who are now enduring imprisonment for their advocacy of the rights of man, that we have postponed the giving away of the prizes till the 4th of April, knowing that means are much wanting to alleviate the distresses of the wires and families of the vices of the wires and families of the vices. tims. Be not apathetic, but remember it is to lighten the sufferings of those who are now suffering for manfully advocating our principles.
On behalf of the Democrats of Georgie Mills,
RICHARD BUREITT.

O'CONNORVILLE FOUR-ACRE ALLOTMENT TO BE SOLD CHEAP, cropped with Two Acres of Wheat, &c.

Apply (if by Letter, post-paid) to Y. Z., at W. Keen's,

5, Cannon-street-road, Commercial-road-East.

BIR. M'DOUALL'S WRIT OF ERROR. —
minster, 1s.

BANBURY LAND MEMBERS.—Next week.

Newcastle-on-Tyne.—Mr. Jude's letter

TIO BE SOLD A BARGAIN, a TWO-ACRE ALLOTMENT, situated, No. 7, in the centre of the estate, which has been much improved. A three-roomed cottage and large outhouse is attached, with a capital iron boiler, water butts, and a brick tank capable of holding some kundred gallous of water, a yard fenced round, together with pigsties, and manure tank; a beautiful verandah, with gates and raikings, in front of the cottage; one acre of the land is in winter wheat, and the rest is ploughed up ready for spring operations, with a sufficient quantity of seed potatoes and manure; a number of fruit trees. &c. &c.

ishing to avail themselves of this offer (as no reasonable sum will be refused) must apply, immediately, to Mr Jons Horsey, No. 15, Northam's-buildings, Somers town, London. All letters pre-paid, with a stamp TO BE SOLD,

FOR SALE, TWO FOUR-ACRE SHARES in the National Land Company. Price, £4 each.

Apply (if by letter, prepaid), to Mr. James Heaton, Cawthorne, near Barnsley, Yorkshire.

FOR SALE,

ONE OR TWO PAID-UP FOUR-ACRE U SHARES. Price, £3 10s each.

Apply to 4. B., 28, Great Warren-street, Clerkenwell, London.

THE LATE GALES .- FALMOUTH, March 10 .- Among severe gales, we have to record the following:-The of provisions, boarded the wreck, and discovered warks were also carried away on either side, and the pumps hoisted up about three feet. The bark was lying in the trough of the sea; and, from a quantity of wheat being found on the cabin steps, it appeared as if the crew had been lightening her previous to their quitting, as is concluded and hoped must have been the case. Captain Small took from the bark a chronometer, barometer, quadrant tele-scope, box of charts, a ship's bell, medicine chest, four muskets, a belt of canvas, and a plaster of Paris figure, together with some beef and bread

and put the flocks in danger where exposed to the storm. It came on in the course of Tuesday with strong north-westerly gales-the quarter from which snow-storms are always severest in the Perthshire Highlands—and continued, with little interruption, for nearly two days. On Wednesday night the two Inverness and Perth mails were stopped—the one from Inverness about six miles to the north of Dalwhinnie, and the one from Perth at Dulnacardoch. The latter remained housed at the inn till daylight began to appear, about six o'clock next morning; and upon reaching the first toll-bar only the top of the toll-house was visible above a wreath of snow. A PLEASING MIRACLE. — The bitterest enemies of Christianity were the Druids, whose interest it was Sacrificed for their obstinate hostility. A Druid of Dichu's territory carried his insults so far as contemptuously to interrupt the holy service one day that St. Patrick was administering in the barn of Sabhul-Phadruig, on which the earth suddenly opened and swallowed up the sacrilegious offender. Dichu had a brother named Rius, an old man, as wicked as he was ugly, who, enraged at the conversion of Dichu and at the fate of the Druid, persecuted the saint by every means in his power. At last the aged blasphemer dared him to perform a miracle on his person as a condition of his believing in the Gospel; Patrick held up his hand, and

THE CHEAPEST EDITION EVER PUBLISHED. Price 1s. 6d.,

A new and elegant edition, with Steel Plate of the Author, of PAINE'S POLITICAL WORKS.

Now Ready, a New Edition of MR. O'CONNOR'S WORK ON SMALL FARMS. Just published, No. II. Price SIXPENCE,

THE COMMONWEALTH A MONTHLY RECORD OF

DEMOCRATIC, SOCIAL & INDUSTRIAL PROGRESS "THE COMMONWEALTH" will be the Representative of the Chartists, Secialists, and Trades' Descripts, in the Monthly Press.

1. The Critze of the Government against the People.

2. Home Colonies in the Netherlands. 3. The Law of Representation.

4. Louis Blanc. 5. Dream of Liberty.

6. Review of the Month: I. Foreign Affairs. II. Home Affairs.

Communications for the Editor, Books for Review, &c. be forwarded to the Office, 16, Great Windmill-street aymarket, London. Sold by J. Watson, Queen's Head Passage, Paternoster row, London; A. Heywood, Oldham street, Manchester; and Love and Co., 5, Nelson-street, Glasgow.

And by all Booksellers in Town and Country.

To Correspondents.

THE NOTTINGHAM ADDRESS.—"There appears in our address in the STAR, of Saturday last, a trifling error; it is in the second line of the second paragraph, where the werd 'republic' should be 'America.' The error is of were reputing should be 'America.' The error is of very small importance; the remarks are exactly what we intended in either case, but it might cause a multitude of useless words."—J. Barber, G. Rogers, J. Souter, A. Maltby, J. Proctor, W. Dexter.

Notingham.—J. Sweet acknowledges the receipt of the following sums, sent herewith, for Madorance Westerness.

Nottingham.—J. Sweet acknowledges the receipt of the following sums, sent herewith, for M'Douall's Writ of Error:—Mr. Barrows, 6d.; Mr. Scott, 1d. For the Yictim Fund:—From the Shoemakers' Association, 7s. 2d. For the Defence Fund:—From Arnold, 3s. The sum of 18s. 11d. was acknowledged in the Star of Feb. 10th, for M'Douall's Writ of Error, and the following are the names of those who sent it:—From Lambley, 3s. 6d., Mr. Chipindale, 3d., Mr. Frost, 2d., Mr. Liggett, 1d., from the Colonel Hutchinson, 8s., the Poplar Tree, 1s. 2d., the Seven Stars, 5s. 6d., and Mr. Deafinan, 3d.

Mr. H. Jackson, Rough Lee.—The charge will be four shillings and sixpence. You must send the advertisement to this office. You may write to the Directors.

Mr. J. Gale, St. Heliers, Jersey. — A view of Lowbands Estate has not been issued.

The Kirkdale Prisoners. — Mr. Ormesher acknowledges

Estate has not been issued.

THE KIREDALE PRISONERS. — Mr. Ormesher acknowledges the receipt of the following sums: — Rochdale, Mr Bake, 10s; Pilkington, per Heastwood, 14s 7d; per Robert Booth, of Galton. Is; Bacup, per James Wilson, 6s, — Dr. M'DOUALL'S WRIT OF ERROR.—per Mr. John Chin, Is.

Dr. M'DOUALL'S WRIT OF ERROR. — Mr. Shute, Westminster, Is

Newcastle-on-Tyne.—Mr. Jude's letter is through press of matter postponed. We understand that a delegate meeting will be held on Saturday next, at the Cock, head of the Side, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

SATURDAY, MARCH 17, 1849.

MR. O'CONNOR AND THE NOTTING-

In the second and third—that is the English provincial, and town—editions of last Saturday's "Northern Star," Mr. O'CONNOR made a THREE PAID-UP FOUR-ACRE complaint that the Address of the Nottingham SHARES in the National Land Company: also, £2 Republicans was not sent to him in manupaid in part of FOUR ACRES. Price, £10. They may be had in one or separate lots at £3 each; the £2 for £1.

Also, a THREE-ACRE SCRIP, drawn in the November before publication. Mr. O'CONNOR has reballot. Any reasonable offer accepted, as the parties are peated that complaint in to-day's paper, and Apply (by letter prepaid), to Mr. R. D. Morgan, Malt Milladds: "Now this comes strangely from a square, Merthyr Tydvil. office should be sent to Mr. O'CONNOR previous to publication, such communication has been always forwarded to that gentleman "in manuscript." We did not consider that jus-tice demanded that the Nottingham Address, the casualties to shipping, occasioned by the recent fit to indulge in sundry criticisms on the irbark Isabella, of Dundee, Captain Small, bound from Alexandria to this port for orders, and which of "L'AMI DU PEUPLE," taking care to anidentification, and that unless the "Star" is that the fore-sail and close-reefed maintopsail were forcibly closed against us next week, we will set, the latter being aback, and the bark's head to reply to Mr. O'CONNOR, and answer all the the westward. The long boat and jolly boat were complaints he has thought proper to level both both stove, the former out of the chocks. The bullarging the "Editor," and the author of the against the "Editor," and the author of the letters of "L'AMI DU PEUPLE."

the House of Commons. We understand that profits, wages, and employment at home. it is considered not necessary to impose upon

and democratic Executives are paralysed by the all-withering influence of an empty exchequer.

United Kingdom. Were forty or fifty thorough Chartists in people alone endurable.

THE NORTHERN STAR, We have learned with much pleasure, that that old and useful body—the Metropolitan tion. This looks well. It gives promise of better days for Chartism. Liberty is to be won only by toil, energy, and perseverance; and those only who struggle for Freedom, and those only who struggle for Freedom, deserve to be free.

we think, be taken as evidence of a decided re-action in public opinion, as to the Free before publication. Mr. O'Connor has repeated that complaint in to-day's paper, and adds: "Now this comes strangely from a professed lover of justice!" We have only to say, that whenever we conceived that justice say, that whenever we conceived that any communication sent to this required that any communication sent to this office should be sent to Mr. O'Connor has reduced that any communication sent to this object. In a House of nearly 500 Members—the largest which has yet voted this ompared with the author of "Coningsby." But, there shall be held at Todmorden, a meeting of the present, and several who belong neither there shall be held at Todmorden, a meeting of delegates to devise means for supporting and propagating Chartism. A more fitting branch of national industry 210 votes were given. The majority was a motley one, and is not likely to be depended upon in future stages built of carts. By reference to feats never a gain on the affect. On that the control to the present and several who belong neither there shall be held at Todmorden, a meeting of delegates to devise means for supporting and propagating Chartism. A more fitting branch of national industry 210 votes were given. The majority was a motley one, and is not likely to be depended upon in future stages built of carts a few of the present month, it is intended that the present month, it is intended that the present month in the affect. On the bern structure depth the earth of the present states by the here shall be held at Todmorden, a meeting of delegates to devise means for supporting and propagating Chartism. A more fitting by which Mr. Disakell's, and a cogency of arranging facts, and a cogency of arranging fa Trade policy. In a House of nearly 500 Memnot likely to be depended upon in future stages of the Ministerial measure. Mr. Gladstone, who re-opened the debate on Monday, spoke against the plan of the Cabinet throughout, though he voted on its side. There was though he voted on its side. There was the badid not proved the cooperation of the patriotic men of that of this, not more than of the cooperation of the patriotic men of that the annual income from land and real property was £105,000,000, instead of £67,000,000, and was, therefore, two-fifths, instead of one-fourth, of the whole. That of this, not more than of the cooperation of the patriotic men of that the did not prove that the did not prove that the did not prove that the cooperation of the patriotic men of that and true in all other districts, and that at all the cooperation will be cooperation will be cooperation of the patriotic men of that the cooperation of the patriotic men of that an object the cooperation of the patriotic men of that the cooperation of the patriotic men of that the cooperation of the patriotic men of the cooperation of t and the letter of "L'AMI DU PEUPLE," should be sent to Mr. O'Connor before appearing in the columns of the "Star." We considered both "Address" and "Letter" to be written in applied at all to the chimping interest of the community to call out for a diminution of the "star." a spirit of friendly remonstrance—containing nothing unjust. Mr. O'Connor has thought fit to indulge in sundry criticisms on the irand conclusions are in keeping with each other, arrived here vesterday, reports, when in latitude nounce at the same time that the writer of which is more than can be said of the reasonarrived here vesterday, reports, when in latitude nounce at the same time that the writer of which is more than can be said of the reasonall, these rates did not fall upon the tenant farmer, and the measure of Lord J. Russell and those letters is the editor of the "Star." We abandoned. The college of the Isabella, being short of the open competition with the shipowner of other countries, let him have, at least, fair play, and answer all the complaints he has thought proper to level both against the "Editor," and the author of the letters of "L'AM DU PEUPLE."

THE CHARTER.

Blessed are those who expect nothing, for verily they shall not be disappointed. The verily they shall not be disappointed. The ports. Legislate (says Mr. Gladstone), conrecent division in the House of Commons, on ditionally. Do not attempt either the reci-Faris figure, together with some beef and bread. The two latter articles were consumed, and the predictions of those who contend for former were delivered, on arrival, into the custody of Messrs. Broad and sons the receivers of droits. A package, at first supposed to be a mail-bag, was also found on board, and brought on shore for delivery to the authorities, but, on being opened by the collector, it was discovered, instead of letters, to contain garments stained with blood. As a consular seal was on closer inspection, observed to be attached to the bag, it is concluded that a prisoner guilty of some criminal act, was a passenger on attached to the bag, it is concluded that a prisoner guilty of some criminal act, was a passenger on board the vessel. This supposition is strengthened from the fact of instructions having been sent to the civil authorities in this port, in reference to such an expected arrival; and the Lord Collingwood is surmissed to have been from the Mediterranean, and bound to this port for orders.

Skow Storm in the Highlands.—Last week a considerable fall of snow took place in the Highlands, which interrupted travelling on the roads, which interrupted travelling on the roads, which interrupted travelling on the roads, with ment an admirable pretext for backing out storm. It came on in the course of Tuesday with on a second trial, the number would be less. The news from India has afforded the Government an admirable pretext for backing out of the military reductions so pompously announced at the commencement of the Session. Notice has been issued from the Horse Guards to suspend the recent orders for the discharge of men from the army; it being anticipated that the war in India will absorb the "contemplated" reduction of 7,000 rank and file. Under these circumstances, were the Financial Reformers to bring on another

on a second trial, the number would be less. The number of outcomes and the face of a decided Parliamentary failure at the commencement of his career. In order to maintain his position he must show good cause for so doing. It is the penalty attached to eminence. If he could practically carry out the principles enunciated in the brilliant peroration to his speech, he would stand a chance of being remembered in history as something better than a sayer of smart things. But, at all events, he must not trifle with his reputation and position by any more false moves like the present. At this time of day it is a "lectle too much of a good thing" to attempt to persuade us the present. At this time of day it is a "lectle too much of a good thing" to attempt to persuade us the present. At this time of day it is a "lectle too much of a good thing" to attempt to persuade us the present. At this time of day it is a "lectle too much of a good thing" to attempt to persuade us that the landlords have been such innocent, unsuspecting and generous fools as to pay more than their and upon reaching the first toll-burs only the top of the toll-bours was visible above a wreath of sore, the Financial Reformers to bring on another that the financial Reformers to bring on another that of strength, they would probably find a fair-fail was intimated extensed in about its ranks thinned by the description of whose creed is the national reaches that the financial Reformers to bring on another that of strength, they would probably find a fair-fail was need about the million of the carried that the fair quotal towards the national income.

The road. The other nail was need about the millions expectively either hours a fair quotal towards the national income.

The guards, fewart and Anderson, were very active in getting their charge forward; but the defence, at any cost, of our Indian fairness were vigor, which the defence, at any cost, of our Indian fairness the strength of the strengt the foul fry of party expectants, who, though other trades-more or less dependent on this that I have obtained permission to go with Captain Christianity were the Druids, whose interest it was above all others to support the ancient belief of their forefathers; and many of these, who are described in the Christian narrative as magi, or magicians, in the Christian narrative as magi, or magicians, were the objects of Patrick's miracles, and were the objects of Patrick's miracles, and were branches. It would be the height of childish-were the before proceeding the most obvious justice to more abstract crotchets. As we have before the Mackenzie River; to which river Sir John kichardson, with his party, are proceeding, they having landed at New York some two or three having landed at New York some two or three would be nothing more than the most obvious justice to more abstract crotchets. As we have before the Mackenzie River; to which river Sir John kichardson, with his party, are proceeding, they having landed at New York some two or three abstract crotchets. As we have before the Mackenzie River; to which river Sir John kichardson, with his party, are proceeding, they having landed at New York some two or three abstract crotchets. As we have before the Mackenzie River; to which river Sir John kichardson, with his party, are proceeding, they having landed at New York some two or three abstract crotchets. As we have before the Mackenzie River; to which river Sir John kichardson, with his party, are proceeding, they having landed at New York some two or three abstract crotchets. As we have before the Mackenzie River; to which river Sir John kichardson, with his party, are proceeding, they having landed at New York some two or three abstract crotchets. As we have before the Mackenzie River; to which river Sir John kichardson, with his party, are proceeding, they having landed at New York some two or three abstract crotchets. As we have before the Moore mass account of the most obvious single would be nothing more than the most obvious single would be nothing more than the most obvious single to word and oppressed and oppressed which is to the most obvious not connected with either of the "services," branch of industry—ought not to be sacrificed Moore in his boat when she leaves the ship, to proness to expect any good thing to come out of such a Nazareth.

"What shall we do next?" is now the more entitled to ask this, because, so far, the measures are enects of the Free Trade having landed at New York some two or three measures already agreed to, before proceeding months since. He will proceed further to the east-such a Nazareth.

"What shall we do next?" is now the more entitled to ask this, because, so far, the mence their search from Davis's Straits: so that if question put by the discomfited Financial Re- results are not of the most promising character. Sir John Franklin and his expedition are in That the agreement to each other. question put by the discomfited Financial Re- results are not of the most promising enaracter. Sir John Franklin and his expedition are in existence, we shall, in all probability, find them very at which, by common consent, active manhood commences, and when men are considered competent to enter upon and when men are considered competent to enter upon and when men are considered competent to enter upon and when men are considered competent to enter upon and when men are considered competent to enter upon and when men are considered competent to enter upon and when men are considered competent to enter upon and when men are considered competent to enter upon and when men are considered competent to enter upon and when men are considered competent to enter upon and when men are considered competent to enter upon and when men are considered competent to enter upon and when men are considered competent to enter upon and when men are considered competent to enter upon and independent of the control of the most properties.

tive for general adoption and presentation to nuance of this system must give a deathblow to

our friends the thankless teil of getting up a huge "National Petition," "one and indivisible." The Executive recommend the local over the rationative in his mental composition. adoption of the Petition; and that each local His parliamentary essays, in consequence, exlity send its own Petition to its own "repre-sentatives." It is desirable that as large a number of signatures as possible should be appended to each Petition, but care must be strange shapes and hues, that those most taken that the signatures are veritable. The familiar with them in their every-day guise, sheets must be entrusted to none but competent and trustworthy persons, and when returned must be narrowly scrutinised by the least transmutation of this kind which Mr. DISRAELI has attempted must be narrowly scrutinised by the least transmutation of this kind which Mr. DISRAELI has attempted apparently as a pleasant exercise tempted apparently as a pleasant exercise least transmutation. local committees. All persons signing must for his own powers of mystification—was his append their address; and we recommend that elaborate attempt to make out that the landed is the next necessary step in any movement has evinced—and to his credit be it said, he

speech, and read carefully the whole of it, in We must also direct attention to the Address | the hope of finding some solid ground for the of the Central Registration and Election Com- extraordinary proposition to take off some six mittee—an address which does great credit to millions a year from landed property, and its authors, and which, we trust, will call forth, throw it upon the Consolidated Fundworthy and deserved response from the in other words, for relieving the land-Were forty or fifty thorough Chartists in the House of Commons, the petitions of the people would be made to tell. Backed by the The most effective, dramatic, and telling point of 'pressure from without' such a band of true the oration was, that which had reference to an reformers would be soon able to render Whig abuse of the county rate, which has since been and Tory rule impossible, and the rule of the Committee is a body that has well done its the burdens he selected as falling peculiarly on work. At the last general election it well Land, is sufficient to show the hollowness and in. of hand, then, if you will only give me a chance;" but well inclined as the landlords are to put the weight to anybody's shoulders but their own, we

more powerful than Mr. DISRAELI's, and, in general With respect to the poor rate, it was shown that the proportion paid by the land alone was diminishinvolving the palpable injustice of the Governing largely per cent., while the proportion paid by ment scheme. Mr. GLADSTONE'S premises towns and manufacturing districts was increasing as largely. But the real object of the resolution was effectively exposed, by the statement that, after these remarks. open competition with the shipowner of into his pocket, and to saddle the country with them their lands on the old tenure still. At a late period when the Government wanted money, it borrowed on the security of the land tax, and gave all who paid that

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE TO THE CHARTISTS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

than to witness the indifference of the great body of the people to the degradation to which they must be subjected, so long as they are excluded from the rights of citizenship; and if there is any reason at all why the present order of things should be continued, it is, that those who suffer most from existing institutions, are least anxious about their alteration. This, of the course is no justification for the great that henceforth elections for members to serve in your Honourable House, shall occur Annually.

That as legislative talents and patriotism are not the peculiar attributes of any particular class of the community; and as wealth and station are not always allied to genius and the capacity to govern, your petitioners pray that what is now called "Property Qualification," for members to serve in your Honourable House, shall occur Annually.

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That as legislative talents and patriotism are not the peculiar attributes of any particular class of the community; and as wealth and station are not always allied to genius and the capacity to govern, your petitioners pray that what is now called "Property Qualification," for members to serve in your Honourable House, shall be about the capacity to govern, your petitioners pray that what is now called "Property Qualification," for members to serve in your Honourable House in your Honourable House in your Honourable House of the community; and as the capacity to govern, your petitioners pray that what is now called "Property Qualification," for members to set the Honourable House in your Honourable Hou lecal committees. All persons signing must append their address; and we recommend that if the signatures of women are taken that they if the signatures of women are taken that they be placed en lists distinct from the male signatures. If further instructions are needed, the Executive will supply the requisite information.

Executive will supply the requisite information.

We know that our friends are weary of Petitioning, but it is the only legal course through which they can address the Parliament. After public meetings, and organisation, Petitioning is the next necessary step in any movement.

To his own powers of myshineation—was his elaborate attempt to make out that the landed out that the landed of the property have been interest and owners of real property have been on its fleat anxious about their alteration. This, of the exclusive rule ourse, is no justification for the exclusive rule ourse, is no justification. This, of the privileged classes, but it deprives us, and other persons like us, of the power which must be employed to ensure success to our cred, that it required no small genius to constitute and ourse, is no justification. This ourse, is no justification. This ourselve in the first ourse, that public meetings, and organisation, Petitioning is the next necessary step in any movement intended to tell upon the House of Commons. A veritable "movement" will include much more than Petitioning, but Petitioning cannot be dispensed with.

Those who desire a bolder policy than petitioning, will do well to bear in mind—that an Executive without funds must necessarily be powerless. Even autocrats at the head of armies know well that money is "the sinews of war;" wanting that, their physical force is weakness rather than strength. Both royal and democratic Executives are paralysed by the sill proper the sill proper to his credit be it said, he has evinced—and to his credit be it said, he backed up his opinions with a show of argument which as show of argument which carried a considerable portion of his hearers with him, and enlisted the "Times" you are sincere, and would snap assunder the backed up his opinions with a show of argument which carried a considerable portion of his hearers with him, and enlisted the "Times" to that end us such assistance as you can afford? If he stablishment of an Electoral Division consistent with his device in the stablishment of an Electoral Division consistent with the use to pound a sunder the backed up his opinions with a show of argument which carried a considerable portion of his hearers with him, and enlisted the "Times" to that end us such assistance as you can afford? If he deads us such assistance as you can afford? If he deads us such assistance as you can afford? If has establishment of an Electoral Division consistent with him analysis consistent with him as sevenced—and to his credit be instincted the us such assistance as you can afford? If he was consistent with him as sevinced—and would snap assunder the heads grade in the testablishment of an Electoral Division consistent with the manacles that fetter your limbs—that degrade to the the desired and enuity for the proper shape and the dustion and such assistance as you can afford? If he professions which you have so It is not the righteousness of the Charter

that will ever ensure for it the attention of those who rule us, but the power to enforce its justice! To the creation of that power we have dedicated our humble abilities, and with Chartist electors and non-electors of the lords to that extent, and fastening the your honest and energetic co-operation, we are sanguine of success. If circumstances have burden upon the shoulders of the other classes of the community. We were disappointed. Any arisen to thin the ranks of the democratic to he chartist party of what is—or is supposed to the community. army, should we be, therefore, daunted? If our to be—their duty towards their creditors, I beg numbers are fewer than they were, does that make our cause less sacred? or does it absolve of making known to them my case.

us from the duty which we owe it? Say, are

The Chartist party, individually and colwe not, for these very reasons, doubly bound and Tory rule impossible, and the rule of the Buckinghamshire means to win the place of leader to uphold it, and louder than ever to proclaim of the Conservative party, he must be less imaginative and Registration and Election to uphold it, and louder than ever to proclaim of the Conservative party, he must be less imaginative and the foremost ranks and who have been in the sums my confidence has cost me. the foremost ranks, and who have been inces- the sums my confidence has cost me. sant in our labours to promote the interests, work. At the last general election it well earned the thanks of the working classes.

Once assured of popular support, it would do far more than it has yet done. Backed by public opinion and public financial aid, the public opinion and public financial aid, the Committee would do much improve the hollowness and in substantiality of the whole of Mr. Disraell's great move, on behalf of the agricultural interest, highway rates, church urged forward by the same resolve. We, who public opinion and public financial aid, the exclusive burdens which fall upon land, and real lar movement—who have been buffetted by the faction of hearing on all sides of the great defaction of the general election of the action of the general election of the action of the general election of the general election of the action of the action of the general election of the general election of the action of the action of the general election of the action of the general election of the action of the a lar movement—who have been buffetted by the faction of hearing on all sides of the great de-Committee would do much—immensely much—to hasten the enactment of the Charter.

We have learned with much pleasure, that total income of the country at £67,000,000 a-year; the total income of the country at £249,000,000; and that old and useful body—the Metropolitan Chartist Council, is in course of re-organisation should be levied upon one-fourth of the freedom of our country. We make no detailed by the sire that exists on their part to pay me, and I storm, and have witnessed the calm, are still engaged in the active pursuit of the same great object—the emancipation of Labour, and there it seems likely to rest—in mand upon you with which we have not the freedom of our country. We make no demand upon you with which we have not rested—and there it seems likely to rest—in already complied ourselves; and are, therefore, at least consistent in our appeal to your patriotism. We again put it to you, Chartists wise than earn further compliments by my "exof the United Kingdom, to come forth in your emplary patience," I may perhaps be allowed numbers, and from the valley and the mountain top—as in times gone by—let there be ble), that I hold receipts and orders for all the

> of Lancashire are again on the alert. On the the co-operation of the patriotic men of that | National Charter Association such meetings a primary consideration will be the condition of the Executive's exchequer. Without pecuniary means, it will be impossible to sustain a national movement, and the grand reason why our operations are at this moment so limited is, that sufficient funds are not placed at our disposal. Look, for example, at the receipts of the association for this week, IFHE NATIONAL LAND COMPANY

In furtherance of the policy of the Association, a petition to Parliament-which accompanies the Address, has been prepared by us,

try that our proceedings shall be of such a character as to avoid the traps of spies and the Expense ditto shall be no abatement of our energy and enthu- Transfers ... a great but peaceful victory.

"The People's Charter and No Surrender." WILLIAM DIXON, THOMAS CLARK, G. Julian Harney, PHILIP M'GRATH, EDMUND STALLWOOD, SAMUEL KYDD. JAMES GRASSBY.

persons who, by Might, are entitled to the Electoral Fran-chise; and your petitioners accordingly urgently re-quest your Honourable House to pass a law for their im-mediate enfranchisement—your petitioners being of opinion that such conduct, on the part of your Honourable House, would be nothing more than the most chaining incides to

formers to each other. If they will put that question to parties beyond their own circle, they will get for an answer from the real Reformers:—"Go for the Charter." Whether to not they take that good advice, this, under they take that good advice, this, under they complete they control to buy. He has the power of selling cheaper than our own they take the power of selling cheaper than our own they can be control to buy. He has the power of selling cheaper than our own they can be control to buy. He has the power of selling cheaper than our own manufacturers can. and, hence, he is beating through Behring's Straits to the power of selling cheaper than our own the power of selling cheaper than our own manufacturers can. and, hence, he is beating through Behring's Straits to the performance of social duties, and independently to prevent our getting through Behring's Straits to the contract moral and legal obligations—and this will not apprevent our getting through Behring's Straits to the contract moral and legal obligations—and this will not apprevent our getting through Behring's Straits to the contract moral and legal obligations—and this will not apprevent our getting through Behring's Straits to the contract moral and legal obligations—and this will not apprevent our getting through Behring's Straits to the foreigner has come to the English market certain can be proved to the performance of social duties, and independently to prevent our getting through Behring's Straits to the contract moral and legal obligations—and this will not apprevent our getting through Behring's Straits to the contract moral and legal obligations—and this will not apprevent our getting through Behring's Straits to the contract moral and legal obligations—and this will not apprevent our getting through Behring's Straits to the contract moral and when men are considered connected to the performance of social duties, and independently to prevent our getting through Behring's Straits to the contract moral and when men are considered consi the ugly old man was suddenly changed into a beautiful youth. A miracle like this was not to be resisted; Rius was immediately baptised, and his immediately baptised, and his hitherto refused to listen to the words of salvation.

—Wright's Ireland,

—Wright's Ireland.

—Wright's Irelan

That, in order the more effectually to enable electors to record their votes, free from interference or dictation, your petitioners pray your Honourable House to enact that at future elections for your Honourable House, voting

KINGDOM.

FELLOW COUNTRYMEN!

We again take upon ourselves the task of addressing you upon the necessity of renewed effort in furtherance of our political faith. To us nothing can be more distressing than to witness the indifference of the great than th

Your petitioners will, as in duty bound, ever pray.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "NORTHERN STAR."

Sir. - Observing that the "Northern Star" is now made the regular vehicle for reminding leave to avail myself of so unexpected a channel

lectively, is indebted to me nearly £200 for

I have called the attention of the gentlemen

Without the slightest disposition to do other. to hint (but in the most delicate manner possi-PARLIAMENTARY REVIEW.

The division on the Navigation Laws may, we think, be taken as evidence of a decided e-action in public opinion, as to the Free

Weight to anybody's shoulders but their own, we scarcely think they will venture upon supporting so by their champion on this occasion.

The division on the Navigation Laws may, we think, be taken as evidence of a decided e-action in public opinion, as to the Free

Weight to anybody's shoulders but their own, we scarcely think they will venture upon supporting so heard once more in soul-enlivening notes, the orders make the accredited representatives of the Chartist party liable for the amount of my claim, and that I could at once take proceed
The division on the Navigation Laws may, we shill be free!"

We will, we shall be free!"

It is with pleasure we observe that the men claim, and that I could at once take proceed
The division on the Navigation Laws may, we shill be free!"

The division on the Navigation Laws may, we will venture upon supporting so heard once more in soul-enlivening notes, the cry,

We will, we shall be free!"

It is with pleasure we observe that the men claim, and that I could at once take proceed
The division on the Navigation Laws may, we will venture upon supporting so heard once more in soul-enlivening notes, the cry,

We will, we shall be free!"

It is with pleasure we observe that the men claim, and that I could at once take proceed
The division on the Navigation Laws may, we will be free!" ings against all the late Executive, and some of the present, and several who belong neither

83 12 4 National Convention National Assembly ... Metropolitan Hall Committee 6 1 G£132 10 5

These are accounts for printing done for "the Party." I do not specify the amounts due from

RECEIPTS OF FOR THE WEEK ENDING THURSDAY,

MARCH 15, 1849. SHARES. 10 0 0 0 17 4 Keighley 10 0 0 Plymouth 0 2 0 Mr. Vigurs Stockport £20 0 4 Nottingham EXPENSE FUND Old Shildon 0 4 4 Camberwell Bath £0 14 7 Ledbury 0 1 0 TOTALS. 26 0 4 Land Fund 0 14 7 £54 19 6

> W. DIXON, C. DOYLE, T. CLARK, Cor. Sec. P. M'GRATH, Fin. Sec.

EXECUTIVE FUND. Received by S. Kydd.—Manchester, 2L; Star and Garter, Kentish Town, 1s. &d.; Rochdale. 10s.; Second Meeting at ditto. 8s.; Middleton, &s.—Received by W. Rider.—J. Gale, Jersey, 1s. &d.; A Few Democrats, Southampton, per J. Russell, 1s.

VICTIM FUND. Received at LAND OFFICE.-Mr. Greenslade, 6s. 6d.

DEFENCE FUND. Received by W. RIDER.—Nottingham, per J. Sweet, 3s.; Falkirk, proceeds of a raffle for framed Portrait of Mitchel, given by J. Reid, cabinet maker, 18s.; Newcastle-on-Tyne, per M. Jude, 5s.; a Few Democrats, Southampton, per J. Russell, 2s.; Hull, per G. Barnett, 7s.; T. Elliott, Clap-

FOR WIVES AND FAMILIES OF VICTIMS. Received by W. Rider.—City Bootmakers, collected by J. Richards, 8s; 4, Clark, Buffer's-alley, per ditto, 5s.; Nottingham, per J. Sweet, 7s. 2d.; Newcastle-on-Tyne, per M. Jude, 15s.; a Few Democrats, Southampton, per J. Russell, 1s. 6d.—Received by J. Arnott.—Coventry, per G. Freeman, 19s.; Shefield Female Chartists, per G. Cavill, 3s.; 28, Golden-lane, Cripplegate, per T. Brown 2s. 4d.: Mr. Rider, as per Star, 1l. 17s.

CHOLERA

The following fresh cases were reported to the Board of Health on Saturday :- Glasgow, 2 fatal; Kilbirnie, 2, 1 fatal; Riccarton, 3 fatal; Greenock, 2; Island of Lewis, N.B., from 27th ult., 10, 5 fatal; Campsie, 3, 1 fatal; Kilmorey, Arran, 1 fatal; Kilbride, 8, 5 fatal.—Total, 31 new cases; 18 deaths.

The following fresh cases were reported to the Board of Health on Monday:—St. George's in East workhonse, 3 fatal; Shepherd's Bush, 1; Spitalworkhouse, o latal; Shepherd's Bush, 1; Spharfields, 1; Isle of Dogs, Poplar, 1; Sunderland, from 7th to 11th March, 44, 20 fatal; Glasgow, (10th), 3; Kilbirnie, 2 fatal; Stirling, 4 fatal; Paisley, 7, 6 fatal; Riccarton, 4.—Total, 70 new cases; 35 deaths. The following fresh cases were reported to the Board of Health on Tuesday. It will be seen that there has, of late, been a considerable abatement of the disease. Whitechapel, 4, 1 fatal; Liverpool, 7, 3 fatal; Edinburgh, 1; Glasgow (11th), 6; ditto (12th), 2; Kilbirnie, 2; Riccarton, 5, 1 fatal; Greenock, 4 fatal.—Total, 31 new cases; 9 deaths.

LETTÉRS TO THE WORKING CLASSES. XXXVIII.

"Words are things, and a small drop of ink
Falling—like dew—upon a thought, produces
That which makes thousands, perhaps million

"OUR INDIAN EMPIRE."

"The private soldiers fight and die, to advance the wealth and luxury of the great; and they are called masters of the world, while they have not a foot of ground in their possession."—TIBERIUS GRACCHUS.

"Our Indian Empire" is reported to contain upwards of six hundred and thirty thousand SQUARE MILES of land, and thereon a population of ninety-five millions! This includes the presidencies of Bengal and Agra, and Bombay; the province of Scinde; the provinces conquered from the Burmese Empire — including Assam, Arracan, &c.; Caulan and other islands When I sav that Caulan and other islands When I sav that I sav that I sand as the restriction and there is a solution of their capital, and as the retreating terms of their country. Leicester-square, with other questions.

They slew the wretched tool who had been imposed upon them as ruler and tyrant of their country. Leicester-square, the room, 17, Ryder's-court, Leicester-square, which gave general satisfaction. At the conclusion it was announced that Mr. T. Clark would lecture on the life of Mary Queen of Scots, and on the following Sunday on the Life and Times of Charles the First.

Caulan and other islands When I sav that I say that I saw that I say th "our Indian Empire' contains the above dertaken to "avenge the insult inflicted on the flag named quantity of land and population, I speak only of the British Paramount Possessions, merely by combatting and slaying men in arms, terly accounts were read and passed, and the following the subsequent marks of the flag of England." The British took their revenge not terly accounts were read and passed, and the following merely by combatting and slaying men in arms, terly accounts were read and passed, and the following merely by combatting and slaying men in arms, terly accounts were read and passed, and the following men in arms, terly accounts were read and passed. only of the British Paramount Possessions. I do not include the Tributary States contain-I do not include the Tributary States containing land amounting to nearly four hundred and not excepting women and children. Blazing cities, and amounting to nearly four hundred and ninety thousand square miles, and a population of upwards of thirty-two millions. If I include these tributary states, "Our Indian Empire" these tributary states, "Our Indian Empire" contains about one mullion one mullio

blood of your class; the winners and preservers have not enjoyed the fruits of their conquest. Dis-interested conquerors! You have plundered nations only to lay your spoils at the feet of your masters! You have seized on hundreds of thousands of square miles of territory, yet you possess not a foot of soil and the either in England or India, that you can call your to behold own! You have conquered millions upon millions of far distant tribes, only to extend the "glorious' yoke under which you sweat and starve, whilst melodiously chaunting "Britons never shall be

sent hour, Fraud and Force have been the instru-ments of "our" progress to supremacy over the native peoples of India. In 1773 a Select Commit-would be virtual ruin." tee of the House of Commons having been appointed And no wonder that such is the "universal to enquire into the state of East Indian Affairs, and opinion" when the facts of the fight are taken into the conduct of the several Governors of Bengal, General Burgonne, on presenting the Committee's a hundred officers and two thousand five hundred report to the House, observed "That the report men killed and wounded; four guns, and six regions accounts of crimes shocking to human mental colours. At the close of the battle the Sikhs contained accounts of crimes shocking to human nature; that the most infamous designs had been carried into execution by perfidy and murder." He went on to show the horrible oppression which had been practised by Lord Clive and others; and charged his said lordship with taking bribes and extorting "donations" ("over and above the enormous sums he might, with some appearance of jushing sums he might, with some appearance of jushing some special to the honour of tice, lay claim to,") to the amount, in English our arms,"; in the midst of the fight a Bengal cavillar regiment and two British corns of Degreeous money, of two hundred and thirty-four thousand alry regiment, and two British corps of Dragoons, pounds! General Burgorne showed the wretched turned their backs and fled from "the enemy." situation of the East Indian princes, who held Like the Russians at the siege of Ismail:their dignities on the precarious condition of being sterling was traced to a certain noble Duke, and one of double that amount was said to have been Pocketed by that most pious of kings — George III. Between 1759 and 1763, Clive and his co-brigands Public opinion forced even the Directors to make

a clean breast of the villanous misdeeds of their "servants," although they took care to conceal their own. In a public document issued by that Precious fraternity, they acknowledged the "corobtained by the most tyrannic and oppressive conduct that was ever known in any age or country." If the princes were oppressed beyond endurance, you may form some faint idea of the wrongs of the people. Under English rule almost every article of sustenance was monopolised by the Company. Rice, almost the sole food of the poor, at one time was raised six hyndred non-agent. was raised six hundred per cent. The consequence was, that the unhappy natives perished by famine to the number of thousands! Such famines have repeatedly occurred since the foundations of "our Indian Empire" were laid, One occurred only ten

years ago, in 1838-39.

and aqueducts, and rich to overflowing in accumulated wealth, and the choicest manufactures in gold, steel, ivory, muslin, &c., &c. Under British rule one-third of the country, formerly cultivated, has become a jungle, the home of prowling tigers. The tanks and aqueducts are fallen to decay. If the temples still retain the shadow of their former magnificence, it is because the priests—like their cording to the Times the terror of his name (think of the condition). Yet these all knew that a man could not "caste" nearer home—look sharp after number one. that!) is one of his chief qualifications. Yet these pleased, But they all knew that a man could not rived and starved to death by the competition of the The manufacturing working of mode nave used verticable "terrorists" cry "Down when the without work; and black, man and the work for the manufacturing slaves of this country. How can is terrible if employed against the people's enemies; the supply of his and his family's wants. After the supply of his and his family's wants. After the supply of his and his family's wants. After the supply of his and his family's wants. an Englishman reply to the taunt of Michelbi :— but "terror" is glorious, if employed by our Christian lords and masters to uphold and extend "our cluded amidst the cheers of his audience. A vote lord and extend "our cluded amidst the cheers of his audience. A vote lord and extend "our cluded amidst the cheers of his audience. A vote lord and extend "our cluded amidst the cheers of his audience." hands. You remain exterior to it; you are a paratite body that will be cast off to-morrow. You found that marvellous country provided with commerce and agriculture. Yet what now remains to be ex-

Ported, except opium?"

Brother Proletarians, what have you gained by to bear arms in defence of, or for the aggrandise-ment of the state. If helots, serfs, and parishs,

were not permitted to share the rewards of fighting. they were at any rate spared the hard knocks of war. But you, from your own ranks, man the armies and navies of the British Empire to gather spoil for others. In conquering and plundering other nations you share the infamy of your masters, but that is all your share. I beg pardon, I had almost forgot one benefit you derive from wars of aggression—increased taxation. You never win "laurels," but you have to pay dear for them. Take my advice, and for the future (unless you take increased taxation. You never win up arms for instead of against the oppressed,) eschew laurels, and stick to the cultivation of

throne of Cabool, daily grows more unpopular."
But this came to an end, British brutality and insolence put the finishing stroke to the patience of the Chartist cause, and the committee adther of the Affghans. They rose against their oppressors.

They slew the wretched tool who had been imposed to the committee and the angle of the Chartist cause, and the committee adjourned.

WESTMINSTER.—Mr. M'Grath delivered a very interesting lecture, illustrated by diagrams, on the with other questions. but also by butchering the unarmed and defenceless,

"Glorious," is it not ? "Think how the joys of reading a gazette, Are purchased by all agonies and crimes; And if these do not move you, don't forget Such doom may be your own in after times."

account. The British confess to the loss of nearly

"They ran away much rather than go through Destruction's jaws into the devil's den."

Small blame to them. The English dragoons were probably not thinking of Tiberius Gracchus. when they turned tail, but it is not unlikely that at that moment the melancholy truth he enunciated, gorged themselves with plunder to the amount of and which I have placed at the head of this letter, and young persons to that of male adults. The flashed upon their minds, and had something to do with inspiring their resolve to "advance backwards." The Bengal cavalry I suppose to be comtion on the part of the factory operatives, that they posed of natives of India. Four-fifths of the entire Anglo-Indian army consist of Sepoys, that is native troops, hired and trained to fight against their ruption," "rapacity," and "universal depravity" own countrymen, or neighbouring peoples who fertures acquired in the inland trade have been tions. &c. Just as in this country Englishmen are tions, &c. Just as in this country Englishmen are child. The reports of the factory inspectors show

our brethren (much more our brethren than many of the House of Commons. The lecturer then India. That is not all. The sepoys are physically capitalists, out of the hands of the small capitalists. not a match for such hard-hitting fellows as the In 1837, the declared value of the cotton goods ex-The Company's salt monopoly, existing to the Sikhs, and, therefore, often come off "second best," ported was only one-third of what it was in 1814; so present day, is an atrocity which cannot be too severely denounced, but which I have not space to a matter of no joke where those who fall seldom that it took three times the quantity to bring the

"Vain sophistry! In them behold the tools,— The broken tools—that tyrants cast away!"

O, Brama! Why tarry the wheels of thy chariot? of thanks was given when will thy tenth "Avatar" come?

I could wish to write much more on this subject but for the present I conclude. The foreign news of the week is very important, but want of space com-

March 15th, 1849.

Chartist Intelligence.

NATIONAL CHARTER ASSOCIATION.—The Executive Committee met at 144, High Holborn, on Friday evening, March 9th. Mr. Dixon in the chair. Present — Messrs. Stallwood, Dixon, Clark, and M'Grath. Several letters were read, giving a pleasing account of Mr. Kydd's tour in the Manchester district.—Mr. James Grassby was, by a unanimous vote, added to the Executive Committee, and Mr. William Dixon, at the request of the men of Ash ford, Kent, was deputed to go down to that town

to deliver two lectures, in support of the Charter. BROTHER PROLETIMIANS,
The three columns of "guns and drums," The three columns of "guns and drums," an able and popular second page of last Saturday's Northern Star, and the converse of the British, who is second page of last Saturday's Northern Star, and the accounting and the converse of the British, who is not the patches, the Indian newspapers, and the converse of the Indian newspapers, and the Indian new got up to satisfy the ambitious and avaricious lusts solved:—"That the Executive Committee consider

ture had decreased 287,000. The statements in Mr. even you—you brave Republicans of Notting-Huskisson's speech were indicative of the very year ham—if I appeared before an enthusiastic and in which we now live. It shows that the regular had given an undue influence to capital over labour, while the competition of foreign markets had in-

course, was the reason why they preferred long hours in factories, and also the labour of women tion on the part of the factory operatives, that they were slaves, bound body and soul; they called on the legislature to protect their wives and children from the growing tyranny of the capitalist. The employment of women and children in factories was a disturbance of the relation between father and adults as well? (Hear.) Because, said the Morn-

PROMULGATION OF A NEW CONSTITUTION.-DISstill reigns in Vienna.

TO THE CHARTISTS.

(Concluded from the First Page.) William Dixon, at the request of the men of Ash or communicating libels and rubbish. The great majority—or nearly all—of those to deliver two lectures, in support of the Charter.

Revival of the Metropolitan Council.—On the motion of Messrs. M'Grath and Clark, it was resolved:—"That the Executive Committee consider and to support the Chartist movement in its colleges whether I have been, and still all, trades should be taught without apprenticeship; a consistent advocate of your principles, or should be taught by practice; education whether I am likely to be guilty of TRUCU-land when the account was sent in, the answer was, that it was incurred to uphold my dignity, and to support the Chartist movement in its colleges whether I have been, and still all, trades should be taught without apprenticeship; a consistent advocate of your principles, or should be taught by practice; education whether I am likely to be guilty of TRUCU-land when the account was sent in, the answer was, that it was incurred to uphold my dignity, and to support the Chartist movement in its The almost ceaseless wars carried on in India are motion of Messrs. M'Grath and Clark, it was re- was, that it was incurred to uphold my dignity,

flagging mind of the movement party, and that is the chief, the only, credit to which I lay claim. I have kept the one subject clearly

of ours. We have, according to that veracious of our intercourse with the Silka, who, according to the same authority, have repaid us with the block, and choked in their course of the mildest, meckest men, "In waters of the same authority, have repaid us with the block, and choked in their course with the block with the block and choked in their course with the block and choked in their course with the block with the block and choked in their course with the block and choked in their course with the block with the bl inch tisles), contains about one hundred and sixteen thousand square miles. That is to say "Our lidin Empire," (exclusive of the tributary states, the Punjaub, and Hong Kong), considerably exceeds five times the extent of England, Scotland, Ireland, and the adjacent isles combined!

Methinks I hear some aristocrats, or aristocrats, asking if this Indian Empire is not a possession worth defending?—worth living for and dying for? It may be to those who directly or in-live interval in the interval interval in th

ham-if I appeared before an enthusiastic and Charter was not proclaimed—although blood was not shed in the struggle to achieve it.

struggle came, I was non est inventus?

What would you say, if, during the Lan-caster trials, when rampant Toryism and Whiggism looked for a large Chartist sacrifice. I had turned a puling spooney, with my face bathed in tears, lest I should suffer the penalty consequent upon my struggle for freedom?

trained and paid

"That daily shilling which makes warriors tough,"
to kill, if ordered, their own parents, brothers, and friends, and the people of neighbouring states, who, separated merely by a big ditch, Nature proclaims of Leeds, had admitted the fact before a committee to that the meeting of the fact before a committee to that meeting that the meeting of the fact before a committee to that meeting that the meeting of the fact before a committee to that meeting on the 9th of ble on cause; thus unfettering him from all party ble on caus posed to that meeting that the meeting on fair opportunity, would lead to honourable emula-Kennington Common should not take place? tion and ambition in the discharge of their duties, utterly devoid of common sense, they must sometimes males employed in mills, as compared with women ask themselves why they should cut the throats of Sikhs, Affghans, Burmese, &c., for the benefit only of their ewn conquerors—the English oppressors of India. That is not all. The server are physically considered and comparatively small number of adult of their devoid of common sense, they must sometimes males employed in mills, as compared with women on the discharge of their duties, special may exist.

Oh, in such a case, how poor and pitiful are the while his tenancy for life would secure [him against while his tenancy for life would secure [him against their intrigues, and cause perfect harmony to reign, householders, and lodgers, who rent premises as a shrewd people would never tolerate those party of the clear annual value of ten pounds, their just reviling, and reproach would then of their executive Council. their just reviling, and reproach would then of their Executive Council. have been. The fact is, Chartists,

"A little learning is a dangerous thing;"

There never lived a man who has suffered so much in the advocacy of a popular cause as I have. I have done so because it is my own ing Chronicle, the adults can protect themselves, while the children cannot. But a calm examination of the condition of the factory operative would show that he was in the same condition as the children. It was an admirable thing to tell the working classes, that they should be free and independent—free to work or to be idle, just as they

ing up the "Star" if so much foreign matter is there should be an Electoral District inspection upon stand by and see that justice is done to your society, a man had no alternative but to wants. After the supply of his and his family's wants. After descanting upon some other topics, Mr. Kydd concluded amidst the cheers of his audience. A vote of thanks was given to the lecturer, and shortly afterwards the meeting broke up.

Ing up the "Star" is of much foleign matter is one day in every year.

Religion should be free. There should be no state that the "Star" published and proposess or hold dominion over any foreign country by afterwards the meeting broke up. than that its circulation should be a million, if it depended upon my sycophancy and their I would have a Convocation of States, where the unanimity of sentiment, a oneness of purpose servility. It has been my pride that for some President of each Republic should meet in Con-Brother Proletarians, what have you gained by the conquests, the plunderings, the famines, the massacres, which make up the history of "Our Indian Empire?" Alas, that I should have to write it—nodian Empire?" Alas, that I should have to write than the helots of Sparta, the seris of Poland, and the parishs of (ancient) India. In all those countries, none but a free or nobler class was permitted to bear arms in defence of, or for the aggrandise.

L'AMI DU PEUPLE.

The Austrian Solution of the Kremsier. The Austrian gervility. It has been my pride that for some permitted that for some solutions, and the king of Prussia. On the merely direct your special attention to the trial of the state. It hall the state of each Republic should meet in Constitution, or the purpose of discussing international servility. It has been my pride that for some permitted that for some solution of the state of each Republic should meet in Constitution, for the purpose of discussing international servility. It has been my pride that for some permitted to defer comment until next week. I will merely direct your special attention to the trial of the state of the purpose of discussing international servility. It has been my pride that for some solutions, on the purpose of discussing international servility. It has been my pride that for some solutions, on the special attention to the trial of the state of the purpose of discussing international servility. It has been my pride that for some solutions, on the special attention to the trial of the state of the purpose of discussing international servility. It has been my pride that for some solutions, on the State's has been free from all squables; it is my determination that it shall for some squables; it is my determination that it shall for some squables; it is my determination that it shall for some squables; it is my determination that it shall for some squables; it is my determination that it shall for some squables; it is my determination that it shall for some squables; it is my determ matter shall end, beseeching of you note ven to market; the manacles should be struck off the

irritation and national dissent.

In conclusion, I implore of you to read the

FORM OF GOVERNMENT. REPRESENTATIVE SYSTEM.

the steam-engine have completely revolutionised tence, line, or word, in my letter of the 3rd the officers are working like horses. 300 men the old system of domestic manufactures, which save become centralised in a number of towns and districts. Manchester being the most important of the services of the steam-engine have completely revolutionised tence, line, or word, in my letter of the 3rd the officers are working like horses. 300 men the old system of domestic manufactures, which have become centralised in a number of towns and districts. Manchester being the most important of the security of the trading classes.

A writer describing the state of Mooltan after the old system of domestic manufactures, which have become centralised in a number of towns and districts. Manchester being the most important of the security of the Executive of March which is repugnant to or at variance of Council to be eligible to be re-elected, and their the wrongs, and demand the rights of the wrongs, and demand the rights of the option of the security of the trading classes.

A writer describing the state of Mooltan after the old system of domestic manufactures, which have become centralised in a number of towns and districts. Manchester being the most important of the old system of domestic manufactures, which have become centralised in a number of towns and districts. Manchester being the most important of the old system of domestic manufactures, which have become centralised in a number of towns and districts. Manchester being the old system of domestic manufactures, which have become centralised in a number of towns and districts. Manchester being the old system of domestic manufactures, which have ever expressed, or election to be made by the House of Council to be eligible to be re-elected, and their three wrongs, and demand the rights of the old system of the old capture of the town, says:—
The frightful spectacles presented by the piles of dead scattered about through the town—the shivered limbs and mangled bodies which our shells had eccasioned, and the glastly wounds of some still surviving—were awful to behold.

"Glorious," is it not?

The writer describing the state of Moontain after the capture of these towns, and Lancashire and Yorkshire of they ever published. And I delegation from the voters. The appointment of these distributors of these districts. This aggregation of masses of interest and Yorkshire of these districts. This aggregation of masses of interest to be left to the Execution of the legislature of these districts, the wealth of which had rapidly industry to the people in their operations of the country having separated them operations of the election for representations of the country having separated them operations of the country having separated them of the town—the shivered limbs increased. The revolution of 1839 to the people in their delegation from the difficulties—nay, it is to the country having separated them of the dangers, against which I had to contend, the delegation from the total the del

Commons. This was one of those facts which were valuable; as affording us the means of understanding what we had to complain of, and what was sometimes called "surplus population." Between 1811 and 1841, the commercial and manufacturing population had increased 49½ per cent., while, during the same time, the number of men employed in agriculation and the commercial and decreased 287,000. The statements in Mr. the common of the statements in Mr. the common of the same time, the number of men employed in agriculation. The statements in Mr. the common of the same time, the number of men employed in agriculation and decreased 287,000. The statements in Mr. the common of the same time, the number of men employed in agriculation and deplore the miseries of their poorer while the assessment and levying of local taxation as well the assessment and levying of local taxation as

jurious contests which now lead to faction fights subsequent two years are spent in faction fights and party squabbles between the partisans of the suc-cessful and unsuccessful candidates, and thus do we

eighteen to thirty, should be drilled half a day in

discuss any question which may lead to local limbs of every slave; the liberty of the press, the liberty of speech, the freedom of opinion, and freedom of labour, should be proclaimed; every nation When the "Northern Star" was a provincial paper, I had correspondents in nearly every large town in England, who were also agents for the sale of the "Star," and who received from fifteen to twenty-five shillings alweek for communicating libels and rubbish. The great majority—or nearly all—of these

> THE NATIONAL REGISTRATION AND ELECTION COMMITTEE, TO . THE ELECTORS AND NON-ELEC-TORS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

FRIENDS,-When we take a retrospective terly accounts were read and passed, and the following officers nominated for the next three months: lated, and without compromise. | lated, and without compromise.

Now, let me remind you of the position of other leaders of large and influential parties.

There breathes not a more honest a more leaves to go to the election to the electio There breathes not a more honest, a more officer, ten clear days, at the least, before the day several of the continental states. But when these tributary states, "Our Indian Empire" committed to the names. Brother Protestrans, committed to the manes of Cavilla salabove. It was also resolved that Mr. and of whom posterity will write without preparations and a population (atleast) of one hundred participators in the ownership of "Our Indian Empire".

When the first war with the Sikhs took place our rather a large bit of ground, and "our" shill be paid for their vertical bearing of the Punjaub, and those floor. Bellows, the Sikhs. Why we should meddle with them and their country is not easy to ground whom posterity will not recount the skinks by British that is the most indicated the special of the properties of the contrary, when the first war with the Sikhs took place our deliver a lecture on behalf of the victims.

When the first war with the Sikhs took place our when were the hidewise a large bit of ground, and "our" shill be paid for their services.

(From the Manchester Spectator.)

On Tuesday week Mr. S. Kydd delivered a lecture of the Punjaub, and those floor. But we men would have had the courage to contend against; and yet when the indeed the age of twenty-five years, when much frothly excited the failure of his was also resolved that Mr. The principles and any proved and any proved deliver a lecture on behalf of the victims.

We now principles than Rodden amount deliver a lecture on behalf of the victims.

When the first war with the Sikhs took place our deliver a lecture on behalf of the victims.

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When the first war with the Sikhs took place our delivers a lecture on beha we look at home we ask, "What has been

on the 50th of December the grandest occurrence of this was seen in possession worth defending?—worth living for and directly gorge the plunder of that empire. But to you, brother Proletarians, it is a matter of perfect you, brother Proletarians, it is a matter of perfect with any seen indifference whether Briton or Hindoo, Russian or Sikh, rule the roast. So far as you are concerned, the manufactures, the defending?—worth living for and directly gorge the plunder of that empire has been won and preserved by the carbosine of the magazine. The vice-president, in case of the death of the President of the death of the President of the agricultural towns; and the extent of and to a proud reminiscence and reconsideration to their individual wants. Machinery has changed all that. The spinning and weaving frame, the self-acting mule, and the tree years, but removable by the flowing upon the fort. Two p.m. Our breach is still raging; the mosques and tombs are the lowing upon the fort. Two p.m. The first all in the vertical workers—to point out a sensitive testem-engine have completely revolutionised in the tree years, but removable by the death of the President and to a proud reminiscence and reconsideration of the death of the President of the death of the President, to hold the office of President until the next from a lall the old agricultural towns; and the extent of and to a proud reminiscence and reconsideration of the English labour-division of the death of the President of the President of the President of the death of the President of the Commons, when the members, by and to a proud reminiscence and reconsideration of the English labour-division of the death of the President of the Commons, when the members, by and to a proud reminiscence and reconsideration of the English labour-division of the death of the President of the Common of the approximation of the Common of the death of the President, in case of the death of the President of the Common of the To you, the trading class, the distributors of

creased in population rapidly, and this population had been concentrated within a comparatively limited space; while the agricultural districts continued thinly populated, and their population was scattered over a larger surface. The lecturer read section of the intention iniquitous system, and establish one on a just two opposes the election of any magistrate, or to propose substitutes, must be made in writing to the scattered over a larger surface. The lecturer read section in representatively manifold inducements operating upon public tives takes place, and due notice of the intention iniquitous system, and establish one on a just to oppose substitutes, must be made in writing to the district officer fourteen days, at least, before the election. Slaves!"

It "were long to tell and sad to trace" the progress of "our" conquests in India. Some day I may narrate the hideous tale, too little known to your class. From the beginning even to the progress of "our" progress to supremacy over the nents of "our" progress to supremacy over the native peoples of India. In 1773 a Select Commit.

Som uch for "glory." On the other hand, there he lecturer road that the whole of life, but as that emgreated in a Macclesfield paper braces the period within all men's recollection.

So much for "glory." On the other hand, there lecturer road the down and be your own in ofter times."

So much for "glory." On the other hand, there lecturer road the down and their population was scattered over a larger surface. The lecturer road dustrious classes, and that embraces the period within all men's recollection.

Each "Electoral District to appoint twelve Justices of the Peace who shall constitute a local board for the due performance of all local business, thus to try." But, "it is the universal opinion," says the ments of "our" progress to supremacy over the native peoples of India. In 1773 a Select Commit.

So much for "glory." On the other hand, there lecturer road and surface. The lecturer road curry is a Macclesfield paper braces the period within all men's recollection.

Each "Electoral District to appoint twelve Justices of the Peace who shall constitute a local board for the down on the scattered over a larger surface. The electurer road is that emitted that of the whole of life, but as that emitted the whole of life, but as that emitted in the scattered over a larger surface. The lecturer road is to the advertisement inserted in a Macclesfield paper braces the period within all men's recollection.

I have often told you have easy it was to time district once of the election.

I have often told you have the advertisement inserted in a Macclesfield paper braces the period within all men's recollection.

I have often to the destroy of the lecturer road in the period within all should be summarily tried:—Theft, willing to be inevitable; you see that by your idleness, drunkenness, and riotous conduct or fraud. the people from the agricultural districts. These same years have also changed the internal relationship as between the agricultural and manufacturing population, in nearly all the states of Europe, as well as in the North American states. English machinery goes into all those states, and English workmen with that machinery. That revolution had given an undue influence to capital over labour. vote and influence you are supporting a Rank; and yet you have not had the manly while the competition of foreign markets had increased, the result of which was that the foreign
manufacturers, like the English, were desirous of
keeping the market by cheapening labour. This, of
course, was the reason why they preferred long
hours in factories, and also the labour of women
hours in factories, and also the labour of women
hours in factories, and also the labour of women
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hours in factories, and also the labour of women
hours in factories, and also the labour of women
hours in factories which now lead to faction and period disorders in America, where the President is elected for four years—two years of which
are wasted in canvass, which leads to the formation, to say such a
faction and popular disorders in America, where the President is elected for four years—two years of which
are wasted in canvass, which leads to the formation of factions and parties merely bound together by
now call on you to come boldly forward and
now lead to faction fights.

Itank; and yet you have not had the manly
and popular disorders in America, where the President is elected for four years—two years of which
are wasted in canvass, which leads to the formation, to say such a
factories, where the President is elected for four years—two years of which
are wasted in canvass, which leads to the formation, to say such a
factories, and yet you have not had the manly
when the provider in America, where the President is elected for four years—two years of which
are wasted in canvass, which leads to the formation, to say such a
factories and providers in America, where the Preside yourselves from that destruction which awaits you-if you wish to see your fellow men find every day in the year devoted to these uscless purposes. And, in my conscience, I believe that this injudicious method of electing an American President will in the end lead to a National Debt—a standing army—a moneyocracy—an oligarchy and class-legislation. I would, therefore, make the President free by electing him for life, but removations and thus do we find enough the end and clothed, we implore you to expect the power you possess for the good of your common country. A general Election may soon arrive, and we beg to state that this class-legislation. I would, therefore, make the president free by electing him for life, but removations the property of success, to better fed and clothed, we implore you to exspects may exist.

squabbles or allow them to affect the deliberations of their Executive Council.

The other point which you may suppose to require franchise, get political power, that some explanation, is the appointment of Judges and State officers by the Executive Council. The lvery same reason operates upon my mind in this respect present day, is an atraceity which large not space to servely denounced, but which I have not space to more than allude to. The grinding land tax is an extremely deal to time, and the principal cause of the retract, but that they ever advance to fight for their matter for wonder is not that they sometimes retract, but that they ever advance to fight for their matter for wonder is not that they care advance to fight for their matter for wonder is not that they care advance to fight for their matter for wonder is not that they care advance to fight for their matter for wonder is not that they care advance to fight for their matter for wonder is not that they care advance to fight for their matter for wonder is not that they care advance to fight for their matter for wonder is not that they care advance to fight for their matter for wonder is not that they care advance to fight for their matter for wonder is not that they care advance to fight for their matter for wonder is not that they care advance to fight for their matter for wonder is not that they sometimes retract, but that they ever advance to fight for their matter for wonder is not that they sometimes retract, but that they ever advance to fight for their matter for wonder is not that they sometimes retract, but that they ever advance to fight for their matter for wonder is not that they sometimes retract, but that they ever advance to fight for their matter for wonder is not that they sometimes retract, but that they ever advance to fight for their matter for wonder is not format. It took three times the quantity to bring the defendence, in a matter of no joke where those who fills placed to the content of the content of the content of the stephene where the possible and the restance of that stand the content of the scentility, programment of the content of the scentility programment of the content of the

My Nottingham friends threaten me with giv-ng up the "Star" if so much foreign metters:

| Star | S you can render great and efficient service by

and action in this great work, and success will be the result.

Claims can be procured and friends registered at the various localities in town and

Signed on behalf of the committee, THOS. S. DUNCOMBE, M.P., President. THOS. WARLEY, M.P., vice-President. JAS. GRASSBY, Secretary.

The Metropolis.

HEALTH OF LONDON DURING THE WEEK .- By the Ragistrar-General's report, we learn that a decided improvement in the public health has occurred during the week ending March 10. The deaths registered in London, which in the three previous weeks were respectively 1,225, 1,191, 1,133, have declined to 1,047, or 122 less than the winter average. A remarkable improvement has occurred in the mortality from epidemics; whereas this class of diseases was fatal in the three previous weeks to 333, 318 and 310 persons respectively; in the last week the, deaths were only 243, which is little above the average. Small-pox does not prevail much at present; measles is unusually low. Scarlatina and hooping cough show a decrease on the previous weeks; and now the mortality from the former does not much part in the south-west, till Thursday, when it veered to north and north-west. The number of births

THE ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE MR. SOUTHGATE.-

during the week was 1,544.

Since the commission of this gross outrage, the police have been on the alert to discover the guilty party, and on Wednesday week Thomas Tipping, an active officer belonging to the P division, suc ceeded in apprehending a gipsy named Ayres, whom he suspected to be the person who had so seriously injured Mr. Southgate. His suspicion was directed to Ayres principally on two grounds—the one was, that in the morning on which the outrage had been perpetrated he had shifted from an encampment. where he had been located for some time before; and the other the reports in circulation that he entertained a feeling of hostility towards Mr. Southgate for some imaginary ill done or about to be done to one of his family, and he (Tipping) in consequence sought him out. On Thursday week Ayres was examined before the Baron De Tessier and a bench of magistrates at Epsom, when the circumstances above mentioned were stated to the bench. and a smock frock belonging to the prisoner was produced, on the front of which there was a large stain of blood. The prisoner on that occasion pretrate at his feet, inflicted the slanting wound sup-posed to be done by a pistol ball. This opinion is confirmed by the fact that when the stick was picked up and examined it was found that about two inches of the end, including the ferule, were deeply stained with blood, and that four inches above this part were spotted, leading to the presumption, therefore, that the lower part had been fixed in the wound, and that the blood spurting from the wound itself had caused the splashed appearance. MELANCHOLY OCCURRENCE ON THE RIVER LEA.-Two Lives Lost .- On Saturday night last an extraordinary and painful sensation was created in Hackney, by a report that two medical gentlemen and a female had lost their lives on the river Lea. From inquiries made, the following particulars of the melancholy occurrence may be relied on :- It appears that a gentleman named Robertson, a student at King's College, and residing at 7, Upperterrace, Islington, and a fellow student, whose name is unknown, induced a young female, Hannah Murray, living as domestic in Robertson's lodgings, to accompany them to the river Lea, which they reached about five o'clock. They hired a pleasure-boat at the Jolly Anglers, and had proceeded as far as the Horse-shoe Point, when Robertson's friend leaned over the boat to secure the rudder lines. The female, fearing his precipitation into the water, unfortunately suddenly left her seat, which caused the boat to turn keel uppermost, when all the three were immersed in the watery element. While in the act of sinking the unknown gentleman elung to Murray. The melancholy catastrophe was witnessed by a barge-man, who promptly used his witnessed by a barge-man, who promptly used his hitcher, and brought up the body of the female, which was conveyed to a neighbouring house, which was conveyed to a neighbouring house of the doceased, to relieve another mistres, was sent up of the deceased, to relieve another mistres, which was sent to relieve another mistres, was sent up of the deceased, to relieve another, in thouse of the deceased, to relieve another, which was sent to relieve another." Mrs. Hamsaid, "I thought it was you in charge of the house; on witness was sent up of the deceased, to relieve another, which was sent to relieve another." The neigh bouse of the neigh bouse of the deceased to relieve another. Was sent to relieve another, which was sent to relieve another, in charge, and the neigh bouse of the deceased where, after lengthened efforts, Mr. Jones, surgeon, succeeded in restoring animation. Half an hour elapsed before the bodies of Robertson and his friend were got out. The latter had the female's shawl bound tightly round his right arm. Every effort made to resusciate the unfortunate gentleman proved fruitless. On Tuesday Mr. Baker held an inque at the Robin Hood public-house, High-hill, Hackney, respecting the deaths of J. J. R. Robertson, aged 21, and T. W. C. Hairby, aged 24, medical students, who were drowned in the River Lea. Margaret Murray stated that on Saturday last she accompanied Hairby to the Jolly Anglers, adjoining the River Lea, Upper Clapton, where he hired a small boat which was only sufficient to hold two persons, and shortly after she had embarked with Hairby, Robertson came up and requested to be taken in. The boat was put back, and Robertson jumped in and sat down by the side of witness. Some persons who were standing on shore cautioned Hairby and Robertson not to proceed in the boat, as it was too small to hold three persons, and that it was dangerous to remain in her. Hairby took charge of the sculls, and Robertson held one of the steering-strings and witness the other. The boat had not proceeded far when Hairby said he was tired of rowing, and requested Robertson to take the sculls. They both stood upright, and Hairby attempted to pass Robertson, and in doing so they both leant on one side, which caused the boat to heel over and it began to fill. They became much alarmed, and the deceased immediately caught hold of witness, and the boat instantly capsized and turned keel upwards. W. Waller, a bargeman, said his attention was attracted by hearing violent screaming for assistance, and he saw three persons in the water. Witness was in a barge, and he quickly reached the spot and succeeded in rescuing Murray. The deceased, after swimming a short time, sank, and their bodies were not recovered until half an hour afterwards. The jury returned a verdict of "Accidental death."

Saturday, before Mr. Wells, at the King's Arms, Short's gardens, Drury-lane, on the body of M. Rey- tation being, for obvious reasons, avoided by the formed a pool. The face was livid and bloody; the nolds, late an inmate of St. Giles's workhouse, aged relatives of the unfortunate deceased. The police sixty-two. Elizabeth Worrall, another inmate of the workhouse stated that on Thursday night deceased returned with her to the workhouse about the workhouse about the workhouse about the workhouse about the proceeded with very great skill and word the thumb and forefinger. There have hitherto proceeded with very great skill and word wound of the thumb and forefinger. There were three contused wounds on the left side of the caution. They have succeeded in discovering the forehead. On the top of the head, in the centre, nine o'clock. She was perfectly sober. Just as flyman who drove the prisoner, with her boxes, to extending from the coronal suture backward, was a they entered the hall the deceased missed her footing, there being no light, and fell head foremost down the kitchen-stairs. Witness fell after her and tumbled on deceased. She called for assistance: the nurse came and removed witness, but deceased was quite dead.—Coroner: "Was there no light?"

—Witness: "No, sir, and the stairs are very danger of the stairs are gerous. The least thing would throw any one down them."—Thomas, the summoning officer: lar—she told him to wait a bit, and she then went "The lights are extinguished at eight o'clock."—to a greengrocer's shop, which was not very far off, which human life has been sacrificed."—Verdict: which human life has been sacrificed."—Verdict: left there some little time before, and which, in all injuries as the deceased could not have inflicted on light for the boxes with requirement of the left of this, and below it, was an abrasion of the left them in. They were a trunk covered the left of this, and below it, was an abrasion of the left them in. They were a trunk covered the left of this, and below it, was an abrasion of lar—she told him to wait a bit, and she then went the skin, one and a half inch long. The wounds appeared to be recent and death must have taken place soon after their infliction. They were study of the left them in. They were a trunk covered the left of this, and below it, was an abrasion of the left them in. They were a trunk covered the left of this, and below it, was an abrasion of lar—she told way—in doing which she was very particular the left of this, and below it, was an abrasion of lar—she told way—in doing which she was very particular the left of this, and below it, was an abrasion of lar—she told way—in doing which she was very particular the left of this, and below it, was an abrasion of lar—she told way—in doing which she was a brasion of lar—she told way—in doing which she was very particular the left of this, and below it, was an abrasion of lar—she told way—in doing which she was to way—in doing which she way—in doing which she way—in doing which she way—in doing

the following extraordinary case, and narrow escape of five persons on board the Begownam Maid, was situated. There was no one with her, or waiting related to him by Mr. Mead, the summoning officer: for her, and she did not have any conversation with -The vessel, which belonged to Wales, had a few a single individual the whole way. As is customary days since arrived in the London pool, and had been in these cases, the most absurd, improbable, and moored off Topping's Wharf, where she remains. The night being excessively cold, the crew consisting of five men, made up a large fire, with Welsh Grindon, commenced the inquest on the body of the coal, in the forecastle, and previous to retiring to morning the watchman was surprised at finding no making his appearance from below. He knocked and called from above but without receiving any answer. This induced him to onen the ing any answer. This induced him to open the most important witness, should always be the medihatchway and go below, where he found the five persons lying in their berths, with blood issuing from their mouths and noses, and they appeared quite dead. They were taken on to the deck, and because modical gentlement where were taken on to the deck, and they appeared to most important witness, should always be the most important witness. two medical gentlemen were sent for, and they declared that they men were labouring under the effects of some noxious vapour.—An examination having been made, it was clearly ascertained that the investigation to take briefly some evidence

were asleep. The most prompt measures were resorted to by the medical men to restore the unfortunate men, and after the lapse of nearly twelve hours, they were pronounced out of danger.

The Provinces.

WARWICKSHIRE. - AWFUL DEATH. - On Friday week Mr. G. Greenway, coroner, held an inquest a the King's Arms, Kenilworth, on the body of Miss the King's Arms, Achinworth, on the body of Miss Ann Stewart, aged 16, a daughter of General Stewart. It appeared from the evidence of John Pugh, coachman to the General, that on Thursday afternoon, about three o'clock, he heard one of his master's horses making a strange noise in the stable, and on going to the spot he found Miss Stewart under the horse. The animal was standing close by the side of the stall, and the deceased was doubled by mandagit. exceed the average. The deaths from hooping cough were 69, which is more than the average by 27. Typhus has fallen to the average, namely, 42 stable. The deceased used to caress and feed the 27. Typhus has fallen to the average, namely, 42 deaths. Fatal cases of diarrhea and dysentery were 21, being 7 more than the average: of cholera, only 15, though in the three preceding weeks they were 49, 40, and 35. Of the 15, two occurred in Warburton's Lunatic Asylum, Bethnal-green; 5 in the workhouse of St. George in the East. The more than the ground: that he then because the decased was feeding the horse, when he, in play, knocked her bonnet off, and it fell on the ground: that he then because the

> him, and he was obliged to defend himself with an iron rod. The parties having departed, a crowd of between 300 and 400 persons went to a house kept by a person named Oswins. An effigy was carried by the mob, and several shots were fired at it. The mob next fired into Oswin's window, but fortunately without striking their man. Various other acts of outrage were committed, and ultimately thirteen of the rioters were taken up and sent for trial.

by Mr. Henry Moore, farmer and overseer of the parish of Dradlington, to show cause why he refused to pay the sum of 1s. and 8d. for poor rates due to HINCKLEY PETTY SESSIONS .- Thomas Coley, a parish of Dradlington, to snow cause why he refused to pay the sum of 1s. and 8d. for poor rates due to the said parish. The poor man said with much carnestness and feeling that he could not pay for the following reasons, or he would not object: "I knowledge of her daughter being in the house, and work for 10s. per week wages. My house rent is said she had not seen her husband for a month. the following reasons, or he would not object: "I knowledge of her daughter being in the house, and water, work for 10s. per week wages. My house rent is said she had not seen her husband for a month. Is. 9d. per week. I have a wife that can earn scarcely anything at all, and three children, all under seven years of age. That is my case, gentlemen." Mr. Heming said to Mr. Moore: "You was sleeping, and from which he believed the primark of the house, besides the articles already other monies, found in the continue; a gold water, chain, and seals, found in the bedroom; and twenty-secretary seven sovereigns, four half-sovereigns, and some other monies, found in the prisoner's pocket. Mr. Cridland also produced five silver teamont." der seven years of age. That is my case, gentled in a bandbox under the bed, in which a little girl was sleeping, and from which he believed the prihear this poor man's case. Now do you think, as a conscientious man, that that family can be maintained for a less sum than 8s. 3d. per week, or that conscientious man, that that family can be maintained for a less sum than 8s. 3d. per week, or that that man can pay rates for the relief of the poor? served a strict silence, and had not given the officer the slightest explanation of the stain of blood upon the strict silence, and had not given the officer the slightest explanation of the stain of blood upon the strict silence, and had not given the officer the slightest explanation of the stain of blood upon the strict silence, and had not given the officer the prisoner had the murder shall never go back with the supply. (Hear, the district silence, and had not given the officer the prisoner had the supply. (Hear, the district silence, and had not given the officer shall never go back with the supply. (Hear, the district silence, and had not given the officer shall never go back with the supply. (Hear, the district silence, and had not given the officer shall never go back with the supply. (Hear, the accounts received this morning are of the same valued them as relics of other days, and she was not at all likely either to have given them away or to solve the supply. (Hear, the district shall never go back with the supply. (Hear, the district shall never go back with the supply. (Hear, the district shall never go back with the supply. (Hear, the district shall never go back with the supply. (Hear, the district shall never go back with the supply. (Hear, the district shall never go back with the supply. (Hear, the district shall never go back with the supply. (Hear, the district shall never go back with the supply. (Hear, the district shall never go back with the supply. (Hear, the district shall never go back with the supply. (Hear, the district shall never go back with the supply. (Hear, the district shall never go back with the supply. (Hear, the district shall never go back with the supply. (Hear, the district shall never go back with the supply. (Hear, the district shall never go back with the supply. (Hear, the district shall never go back with the supply. (Hear, the district shall never go back with the supply. (Hear, the district shall never go back with the supply. (Hear, the district shall never go that the gentlemen at Dadlington had had a vestry meeting, and they had every one agreed that the defendant was able to pay the rate, for he was better off than some others of the parish who did pay, for their families were larger than his. Hr. Hemming their families were larger than his. Hr. Hemming that the gentlemen at Dadlington had had a vestry morning, when distress which now exists would not down to the house on the Saturday morning, when she was taking down the shutters, and told her that she was taking down the shutters, and told her that she was taking down the shutters, and told her that she was taking down the shutters, and told her that she was taking down the shutters, and told her that she was taking down the shutters, and told her that she was taking down the shutters, and told her that she was taking down the shutters, and told her that she was taking down the shutters, and told her that she was taking down the shutters, and told her that she was taking down the shutters, and told her that she was taking down the shutters, and told her that she was taking down the shutters, and told her that she was taking down the shutters, and told her that she was taking down the shutters, and told her that of the society to which he had alluded. She had been several times for a character from the down the shutters, and told her that she was taking down the shutters, and told her that she was taking down the shutters, and told her that she was taking down the shutters, and told her that she was taking down the shutters, and told her that she was taking down the shutters, and told her that she was taking down the shutters, and told her that she was taking down the shutters, and told her that she was taking down the shutters, and told her that she was taking down the shutters, and told her that she was taking down the shutters, and told her that she was taking down the shutters, and told her that she was taking down the shutters, and told her that she was taking down the shutters, and told her that she was tak their families were larger than his. Hr. Heilining years, and the deceased was her landady, but old woman, and she would not give her one, and the could not get a situation unless she got shown herself very generous in placing in this misery has to be encountered; but it is, at all events, and the could not get a situation unless she got shown herself very generous in placing in this misery has to be encountered; but it is, at all events, and the could not get a situation unless shown herself very generous in placing in this misery has to be encountered; but it is, at all events, and the could not get a situation unless shown herself very generous in placing in this misery has to be encountered; but it is, at all events, and the could not get a situation unless shown herself very generous in placing in this misery has to be encountered; but it is, at all events, and the could not get a situation unless shown herself very generous in placing in this misery has to be encountered; but it is, at all events, and the could not get a situation unless shown herself very generous in placing in this misery has to be encountered; but it is, at all events, and the could not get a situation unless shown herself very generous in placing in this misery has to be encountered; but it is, at all events, and the could not get a situation unless shown herself very generous in placing in this misery has to be encountered. required to pay. Payment, however, must be or-dered. Thomas Coley and some other poor labourrequired to pay. Payment, however, must be ordered. Thomas Coley and some other poor labourers belong to Shenton and other parishes, but they are compelled to live at Dadlington, because there is not a single house in the parish where they work, for them to live in the parish where they belong and the demonstration to prove the the them to live in the parish where they belong the parish where they work in the parish where they belong the parish where they belong the parish where the parish where the parish where they belong the parish where the parish the parish where the parish the parish where the parish where the parish the parish and where they work, for them to live in. The owners in that parish will not have any built; and owners in that parish will not have any built; and those parishes where they do live, compel them to screaming; she did not hear any noise like blows. Self, and that she told her that she would give her three times 50,000 soldiers would not, in the north have yet been obtained from the rural parishes. The pay rates in order to get rid of them.

Sussex.—Defalcation at a Saving Bank.—The committee of management of the Brighton Savings Bank have been engaged in a very arduous inquiry, arising from the misconduct of their actuary, Mr. Buckoll. The first suspicion of anything wrong was raised soon after the late annual general tended) for his situation as actuary, when a letter was handed in from Mr. Buckoll, in which he admitted that there were defalcations in the accounts, the present moment, has not been executed in consequence of his absence. The accounts were found to have been kept in a most confused manner, some accounts being closed which were still current, and entries made in the general ledger (upon which the returns are made to government) which did not agree with those of the class ledger and the depositors' books. Upon the examination hitherto made, there appears a deficit of about £850; and of course a large number of accounts remain to be examined. Under these circumstances, a sub-committee was appointed to proceed to London to consult with Mr. Tidd Pratt, and see the comptroller general of savings banks, and the advice of this latter gentleman was, that no further deposits should be received, or payments made, until the accounts had been thoroughly inspected. The committee, consequently, at a meeting held on Friday, passed a resolution recommending the managers to close the Bank for deposits and payments until this has been done, and to call in the books of all the depositors. The depositors, however, says the Brighton Herald, need be under no alarm on this account. The position of the bank is such as to secure them from loss. The amount of deposits is about £120,000: and the bank has the sum of £110,000 invested in government securities, and there is a further sum of £1,700 arising from the accumulation of "extra profits," and which will, of course, be applicable to any deficiency that may not be covered by the property or the sureties of the defaulter. The amount of security given by Mr. Buckoll is, we understand, £600, and his sureties are the London Guarantee Society. It cannot be denied that the managers of the bank have not shown that care and vigilance which were required of them, or this state of things could not have arisen.

THE MURDER AT BRISTOL. Briston, March 12.—The remains of the murdered lady, Miss Elizabeth Jefferies, were removed to their low and bolster, and also a part of the bed, were ict of "Accidental death."

Workhouse Economy.—An inquest was held on being a vault in the Bristol Cemetery. The funeral and a stream of blood, about an inch wide, extended at under the Wine's Arms. was strictly a private and a plain one, every ostenwhich human life has been sacrificed."—Verdict:
"Accidental death," accompanied by a recommendation from the jury that the guardians should without delay erect a small door at the head of the kitchen-stairs. The coroner directed Thomas to forward the recommendation to the guardians.

Narrow Escape of Five Persons from Sufformance on Tuesday evening, whilst Mr. W. Payne

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Narrow Escape of Five Persons from Sufformance on Tuesday evening has been sacrificed."—Verdict:

left there some little time before, and which, in all probability, was the one which was found under the berself. [The girl, Sarah Thomas, here burst into the exempt into concealed several articles of jewellery. After this box, and a band-box, and a boundle. box had been safely placed away with the rest the prisoner entered the fly, and desired the flyman to drive her to the "stop-gate," on the road to Glouck She then brought the occipital bone was minutely injected with florid blood. There was an extravasation of blood on the left there some little time before, and which, in all injuries as the deceased could not have inflicted on the same into colored. She went alone, and returned about half-past nine o'clock. She then brought the cocipital bone was ninutely injected with florid the occipital bone was minutely injected with florid the occipital NARROW ESCAPE OF FIVE PERSONS FROM SUFFO-CAYION.—On Tuesday evening, whilst Mr. W. Payne was holding an inquest at the Bull, in Tooley-street, which passed down by the lane-way leading from the following extraordinary cases and papers asserts. Ashley Down, and where her father's house was sometimes contradictory reports have been affoat. On Thursday, March 8th, the coroner, Mr. J. B.

having been made, it was clearly ascertained that tate the investigation to take briefly some evidence that it was seeing the murder committed by one of them; but been burned in the forecastle, contained a large heavy Jefferies was then called, and having also could fulfil their duties. The list of the jurys tie fits, and not of right mind; the jury, therefore, grand jury, he said; "If the calendar now before the first of the jury, therefore, grand jury, he said; "If the calendar now before the first of the jury, therefore, grand jury, he said; "If the calendar now before the first of the jury, therefore, grand jury, he said; "If the calendar now before the jury therefore, grand jury, he said; "If the calendar now before the jury therefore, grand jury, he said; "If the calendar now before the jury therefore, grand jury, he said; "If the calendar now before the jury therefore, grand jury, he said; "If the calendar now before the jury therefore, grand jury, he said; "If the calendar now before the jury therefore, grand jury, he said; "If the calendar now before the jury therefore, grand jury, he said; "If the calendar now before the jury therefore, grand jury, he said; "If the calendar now before the jury the auxitity of sulphur, the vapour from which had so minutely detailed the circumstances of gaining adhaving been called over, Mr. Bernard, surgeon, was desired that her statement should be stopped.— me be taken as the state of crime in your county, recalled in reference to the appearances presented by Coorge Webb residing at No. 11, Trenchard-street: nothing is calculated to excite more horror than

residing at Horfield. The door was opened by an elderly woman, who said— Mr. Day, solicitor, stated that he attended on be-

Sarah Thomas was present at the time.

The Coroner observed, that he might recognise
Mr. Day in the character of attending for the ac-

recognised them, and said he knew that his sister the prisoner, Sarah Thomas, had been since her ap-

A tenant of hers, Mrs. Ham, came and asked her if she would not she heard the noise, and she said she did, and she supposed that it was Miss Jefferies calling up the supposed that it was Miss Jefferies calling up the street that she would give her that she would not be able to collect this most unjust rate in aid. (Loud continuous the speak of it. She told her that it would be along supposed that it was Miss Jefferies calling up the street three so, our sounders would not, in the north have yet been obtained from the rural parishes. The be able to collect this most unjust rate in aid. (Loud Cheers.) He (Lord Massareene) would dare the yery considerable.

Shaw, Bart. and that her mistress was afraid that they were killing afterwards, witness was sent up on duty to the of Hillsborough, on Thursday last, at which Mr. woman, or wretch, that I cannot live with her." said that the other girl had killed the dog, and put to the meeting, by Mr. R. S. Kennedy, J. P., Witness did not observe that the house was closed it down the privy.—Susan Miller, who had been in which contained the following paragraphs.—" We that day, but her servant told her it was closed Sa- the habit of going errands for Miss Jefferies, proved turday and Sunday, and she herself saw it closed that she saw her alive and well on the Friday beMonday and Tuesday. On Tuesday some persons fore she was discovered murdered, and that on the came and knocked, and no answer was returned. Following afternoon she went to the house and rang Witness said it was very strange, and her servant | the bell, but could get no answer. This witness

Mrs. Ham confirmed the statement of this last said she heard the noise in Miss Jefferies' bedroom; was in Bath. This witness also spoke to its being it was about five minutes past five. It was a noise as of a person crying or screaming. She knocked at the door, and after that heard no more noise. at the door, and after that heard no more noise. On Friday morning the investigation was resumed The accused, Sarah Thomas, was furnished with a chair. She looked well, but her demeanour was by no means so callous as before, and at one part of the evidence she burst into tears and remained with her handkerchief to her eyes during the rest of the proceedings. The following is the evidence as to the post mortem examination :-RALPH MONTAGUE BERNARD, having been sworn, deposed that he is a surgeon, and resides at 18, Richmond-terrace, Clifton. Yesterday afternoon he made a post morten examination of the body of the

deceased, in the presence of Dr. Farebrother, Mr. Evans, Dr. Bowly, and Mr. Bowly. After describing the external appearances of the body, and the clothes in which it was dressed, he proceeded to say that the head was covered with a nightcap, which was saturated with blood on the left side. The pilfrom the bedside to the wall near the door, where it chest and abdomen livid. On the left hand was a

adjourned till Tuesday.

The jury then proceeded to view the body, but such was the excitement created, that it was only by the most strenuous exertions that they made their way through the crowd. The body presented a most frightful appearance, the head being completely beaten in. The deceased appears to have been a streng muscular woman. The rightleg projected from the bed, and her left was drawn up as if jected from the bed, and her left was drawn up as if she had been in the act of getting out of it, probably in order to grapple with her assailants. The body returned to the inquest room, when jury having viewed the body returned to the inquest room, when

Hexry Jefferies was recalled, and stated, that had been divided, and had not come from by his directions the police had searched the house for property and he particularly mentioned to them gestion of Inspector Bell, tried the corner of the accretain tin box in which his sister kept several values for two of the western and had some conversation with Mrs. Price, respectively and had some conversation with Mrs. Price, respectively counties, and the criminal business has only common tween eleven and twelve o'clock the same night, he was informed that police-constable No. 110 had some conversation with Mrs. Price, respectively counties, and the criminal business has only common tween eleven and twelve o'clock the same night, he was informed that police-constable No. 110 had some conversation with Mrs. Price, respectively counties, and the criminal business has only common tween eleven and twelve o'clock the same night, he was informed that police-constable No. 110 had some conversation with Mrs. Price, respectively counties, and the criminal business has only common tween eleven and twelve o'clock the same night, he was informed that police-constable No. 110 had some conversation with Mrs. Price, respectively counties, and the criminal business has only common tween eleven and twelve o'clock the same night, he was informed that police-constable No. 110 had some conversation with Mrs. Price, respectively counties, and the criminal business has only common tween eleven and twelve o'clock the same night, he was informed that police-constable No. 110 had some conversation with Mrs. Price, respectively counties, and the criminal business has only common tween eleven and twelve o'clock the same night, he was informed that police-constable No. 110 had some conversation with Mrs. Price, respectively counties, and the criminal business has only common tween eleven and twelve o'clock the same night, he was informed that police-constable No. 110 had some convers deaths. Fatal cores of diarrheas and systancery we'll, being of more than the average; of chelects, and 21, being of more than the average; of chelects, and 21, being of more than the average; of chelects, and 21, being of more than the average; of chelects, and 21, being of more than the average; of chelects, and 21, being of more than the average; of chelects, and 21, being of more than the average; of chelects, and 21, being of more than the average; of chelects, and 21, being of more than the average; of chelects, and 21, being of more than the average; of chelects, and 21, being of more than the average; of chelects, and 21, being of more than the average; of chelects, and 21, being of more than the average; of chelects, and 21, being of more than the average; of chelects, and 21, being of more than the average; of chelects, and 21, being of more than the average; of chelects, and 21, being of more than the average; of chelects, and 21, being of more than the average; of chelects, and 21, being of more than the average of chelects, and 2

"When she had left her mistress, at Trenchard-street?" She said, "On Friday last." He asked her "Who brought her boxes up?" and she said Mr. Day, solicitor, stated that he attended on behalf of the accused, and he objected to any conversation being received as evidence unless the girl Sarah Thomas was present at the time.

The Coroner observed, that he might recognise

The Coroner observed, that he might recognise murdering her mistress. She seemed very uneasy cused, but he could not allow him to interfere. He in her mind whilst the house was being searched central police station, then deposed to the search of the prisoner's father's house, particulars of which have already been given, and produced the property found, viz.—four silver table-spoons, a gravy spoon, and a box, found in the coal-hole; a gold watch,

looked up at the window and said she believed Miss stated that Miss Jefferies kept a very sharp dog, Jefferies was up, for she could see a looking-glass, a time-piece, and the corner of a bed-post. The to let the dog in and out, the kitchen door was next morning her servant went again and looked up, and then the green blind was down. She said, she stone (the stone stained with blood was here shown thought Miss Jefferies was ill, but witness said, how to the witness, and she identified it as that usually could that be? and, besides, her back window was employed to keep the door open.) A girl named Chad, who had lived as servant with the deceased till about six or seven weeks before the prisoner vitness as to the conversation that had taken place went to live there, was called, as were also her between her and the girl Sarah Thomas. She also friends, to prove that at the time of the murder she Somers proved that in consequence of a statement made by the accused to the effect, that the girl who committed the murder killed the dog and threw it down the privy, he went and searched that place, and found the carcase of a dog lying head downwards, embedded in the soil.—A man named Vickery also denosed, that on Wednesday night, when engaged in putting up the shutters of the Flitch of Bacon Tavern, Host-street, he found in the groove in which the shutters worked the latch and street

> been protracted for a great number of hours, he thought it would be more convenient to at once adjourn. The inquiry was then postponed. At the close of the proceedings the crowd congregated outside could not have fallen short of 5,000

> door key of a house, which he handed over to the

police.—The Coroner said there were other wit-

nesses to be examined, and as the inquiry had now

her confidence, and left the room with a firm step. Wednesday, March 14.—The proceedings of the inquest were again resumed this morning. In addition to the prisoner, Sarah Thomas, her mother was also brought up in custody, charged with being opinion did cause it. The injuries could not have St. Michael's-hill on Saturday week last, at between

ADJOURNED INQUEST.

MARCH 18th.—The interest consequent on the horrible murder of Miss Jefferies at Bristol continues to increase, and at the resumption of the inquiry before the coroner this day the most intense anxiety was manifested. The inquest-room and all the approaches to it were so densely crowded that it was with the utmost difficulty the jurors or witnesses with the utmost difficulty the jurors or witnesses it was proved that the child was subject to england to the covered a bundle; he then drove her to Horribe about a bind to Ashley-down, and carried the luggage to the gate to Ashley-down, and carried the luggage to the gate to Ashley-down, and lefther. Mary Sullivan, a little girl who led about a blind far (says that journal) indicates a propitious turn of events,"

County of Limerick Reporter states, that large tracts of land are laid down wheat, looks vigorous and healthy. "Everything, so far (says that journal) indicates a propitious turn of events,"

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DUBLIN, SATURDAY.—RESISTANCE TO THE RATE The ruined Castle of Kilmallock is swarming in Aid.—The vote of the House of Commons in with paupers having no other home, and filled with favour of the rate in aid has not in the least degree diminished the hostility to that obnoxious impost in the northern province. On the contrary, the movement proceeds with still greater vigour—men The vote of the rate in aid has not in the least degree town of Tipperary, are crammed with refugees and wretches herding together in filth and immorality. The neighbourhood of Killinane is overrun with the movement proceeds with still greater vigour—men of the highest position are entering the arena, and there appears to be a settled and resolute spirit of passive resistance, which, if c rried into practice, may lead to very serious if not disastrous results.

The neighbourhood of Kinnane is overrun with the destitute, rushing in for relief to the benevolent ladies who dispense it to all."

The Galway Mercury has an account of the deaths from destitution in the islands of Gorumna and

The Banner of Ulster has a long report of the meeting of the county of Antrim, held at Bally-mena, on Thursday last, at which the High Sheriff, favourable may be the future circumstances, and pay her her rent. She never saw her servant, a character, and that then this girl said she would country some 50,000 soldiers to prevent us from beginning at the right end.

> must raise a bold and determined resistance in Ulster, and show the minister that, while we are determined and resolute in maintaining a real union between the two countries, as we did last year, and are the advocates of peace and order, we will not quietly submit to have the profits of our industry, done their best to destroy), taken from us. The edge of the wedge once introduced, every year will drive it in more firmly; and we shall have the satisfaction (!) of paying for the districts of the country which this government has demoralised, after it had tried, but failed, to demoralise us. "Besides this; remember that is one thing to strike a rate and another to collect it; and all that is necessary to bring us in for the 'rate in aid' is

that the other districts should strike a rate: not a word is said about its being collected. "Lord John Russell-may call us in this province The Whisper of a Faction,' but we will show him that we can speak in a voice louder than a 'whisper.' and stronger than a 'faction,' when injustice

and wrong are attempted against us." The Cavan grand jury have adopted resolutions and a petition against the rate. The county of of Wexford met on Thursday last, and adopted a petition against the rate in aid. TUESDAY .- OPPOSITION TO THE RATE IN AID .-The meetings continue in Ulster and Leinster, and

even in the south and west there are meetings to protest against the rate in aid, in those districts where the gentry and ratepayers have been able to struggle through their own embarrassment. Almost all the grand juries of Leinster have "pronounced" against the rate; and the poor law unions are meeting in succession for the same purpose. At the county meeting in Armagh, on Saturday last, the or 6,000 persons, all patiently waiting to see the pri- most energetic resolutions against the rate in aid soner brought out, which, however, Inspector Bell were adopted. On the same day, a meeting of the county Tyrone was held in the court-house at Judge Jackson proceeded to dispose of those cases of the county first, in order to clear the gaol, so much over-crowded. would not permit until, in some measure, a clear-ance had been effected. The prisoner was then re-conducted to gaol. She had by this time regained unjust impost and a petition embodying the resolutions, was resolved on, to be forwarded immediately for presentation to both Houses of Parliament. WEDNESDAY .- The meetings of the counties of

home a few biscuits and oranges, but no clothes, mater a layer of blood was observed effused under the arachnoid membrane. The vessels of the right hemisphere were congested; the left was natural. In the chest and abdomen there was no mark of disease or injury sufficient to cause death. He concluded the cause of death to be concussion and compression of the brain, which the external appearances were sufficient to account for and in his lances were sufficient to account for an and in his lances were sufficient to account for an analysis and again cient title of Knight of Kerry by his son, Peter Fitzgerald, Esq., high sheriff of Kerry by his son, Peter Fitzgerald, Esq., high sheriff of Kerry for the present title of Knight of Kerry by his son, Peter Fitzgerald, Esq., high sheriff of Kerry for the present title of Knight of Kerry for the present title of Knight of Kerry by his son, Peter Fitzgerald, Esq., high sheriff of Kerry by his son, Peter Fitzgerald, Esq., high sheriff of Kerry by his son, Peter Fit ances were sufficient to account for, and in his identified the prisoner Sarah Thomas. On going np represents the renowned White Knights of old. The Knight of Kerry, together with Lord Plunkett.

The inquest at this stage of the proceedings was adjourned till Tuesday.

Cover, and a black bag; then accompanied her to a dopted the system of early sowing, as affording the she received a bundle; he then drove her to only security against failure. The Limerick Re-

ready appeared, he proceeded to observe that when he entered the bedroom of his sister and saw her lying on the bed, from what he observed he was convinced that she died from violence, and being a surgeon he was sure that violence could not have been inflicted by herself. In addition to the blood on her face, the pillow and bolster were completely saturated with blood.

The jury then proceeded to view the body, but such was the excitement created, that it was only like a piece of a paving-such was the excitement created, that it was only like a piece of a paving-such was the excitement created, that it was only like a piece of a paving-such was the excitement created.

The jury then proceeded to observe that when le was first called in to see the body o'clock in the day, he had just got to the top of o'clock in the day, he had just got to the top of Steep-street steps, when he saw a man come back-strewn with linen and papers, and leaning against the fireplace was a clothes-horse, having upon it a strewn with linen and papers, and leaning against the fireplace was a clothes-horse, having upon it a wards out of the front door of Miss Jefferies, carbon door of Miss Jefferies, carbon was been inflicted by herself. In addition to the strewn with linen and papers, and leaning against the fireplace was a clothes-horse, having upon it a wards out of the front door of Miss Jefferies, carbon was been inflicted by herself. In addition to the strewn with linen and papers, and leaning against the fireplace was a clothes-horse, having upon it a wards out of the front door of Miss Jefferies, carbon door of Miss Jefferies, carbon was a young woollen. The papers to me there are eleven that the day, he had just got to the top of clock in the day, he had just got to the top of flences, number of each offences, number of each offences, but it appears to me there are eleven that when it violence offences, number of observed in the strewn with linen and papers, and leaning against the fire-place was a clothes-horse, having upon it a

says:—
"The ruined Castle of Kilmallock is swarming

The northern journals received this morning con-tain accounts of further meetings in various parts journal) were found dead in the fields, where they wandered in quest of food."

J. S. Moore, Esq., presided. The proceedings were opened by a startling speech of Lord Massareene, who urged an organised opposition to the collection of the rate in language almost as unqualifed on organized by the resulting speech of Lord Massatowards recovery in districts thus devastated by famine, and utterly disorganised. But there are collection of the rate in language almost as unquafavourable symptoms, upon which one may found a lified as any uttered by the Young Irelanders in the hottest period of their agitation. The following is an extract from his lordship's speech:—"Let men described the active preparations, and the decided of all parties and creeds unite, and if they cannot progress already made, for the next harvest, in the prevent the passing of the present measure, or the levying of the tax, let them take care that the intruder shall never go back with the supply. (Hear, and above a transport in Tradaudian country presents all the appropriate live there, and whose place she had taken, came years ago, the distress which now exists would not Clare, where such vast tracts of fine fertile land had

DEATH OF COLONEL SIE ROBERT SHAW, BART.

-The Dublin Evening Mail records the decease of servant, and that they were quarrelling, adding, not many persons who called at the house; that and freeze Britain, or if they had the shadow of a the above venerable barenet. He died on the night her. Mrs. Ham asked if she should knock at the put on a frying-pan, made pan-cakes, and had their wall, and witness told her to do so. She knocked, tea, and that the stone that the girl killed the old lords for whatever they want; but let them not add Dublin, in the 76th year of his age. For more than was raised soon after the late annual general wall, and witness told her to do so. She knocked, meeting, when a discrepancy of £100 was discovered in what are called "extra profits," and which Buckoll, on being called upon, could not explain. At her door, and being only partly dressed she asked Other discrepancies were also detected with the Mrs. Ham to go down and answer it. She went of the stone that the girl killed the old to the girl killed the old to the already over-burthened but industrious people in what are called "extra profits," and which Buckoll, on being called upon, could not explain.

Other discrepancies were also detected with the first of the measure same result, and, at a meeting of the committee, a down, and witness heard a female voice which she same and almost immediately the holse teased. About wonant with was lated upon the holse teased. About wonant with was lated upon the holse teased. About wonant with was lated upon the holse the holse the holse until about by additional and unjust taxation."

Hother discrepancy of £100 was discovered and almost immediately the holse teased. About wonant with was lated upon the holse teased. About wonant with was lated upon the holse teased. About wonant with the first of the holse the holse the holse that the holse teased. About wonant with the holse the holse in the Lie of the wind in the lie of the wind in the lie of the holse in the lie of the wind in the lie of the holse in the holse the holse in the lie of the wind in the lie of member was about to move a resolution declaring the incompetency of Mr. Buckoll (who had not atthe incompetency of Mr. Buckoll (who had not at"that Miss Jefferies had sent her in to say she hoped"

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A BAND-MASTER FIRED AT.—The band-master of the Queen's Hussars was fired at by one of the band boys, on Saturday afternoon, in Dublin, after parade. The shot providentially took no effect. The culprit is in custody awaiting a court-martial. PAUPERISM.—The state of things in the Ennis Union is desperate indeed. There are not less than 25,000 persons receiving relief. The weekly expenditure is £900; and on the 25th of March the union will owe £10,000 sterling.

MURDER IN TIPPERARY .- The Clonmel Chronicke of yesterday contains the fellowing:-"At two which that peace and good order have secured to o'clock on Saturday, as the judge was commencing us (and which this very government has so often to try the criminals, with which our gaol is crowded a dreadful murder was being perpetrated close at hand. A poor o'd woman, seventy years of age, named Margaret Ryan, was the victim, and the object, it appears, was a bag of meal in her possession. Her body was mangled in a shocking manner, almost cut to pieces. A broken scythe, covered with blood, was found in a ditch near the place where the dreadful deed was committed. Constables Sullivan and Hillyard arrested a man named John Ryan (Jack), at Kilfeacle, the scene of the murder. He had blood on his clothes."

ASSIZE INTELLIGENCE SLIGO, Friday.—The Rev. John O'Neill, a Roman Catholic clergyman, has been sentenced to nine months' imprisonment for a violent assault on Alderman Cordukes and Mr. Delany, of Sligo.

Limeniok, Saturday. — In the City Court, yesterday afternoon, a verdict of "guilty of manslaughter" was returned against the three men named Hayes, tried for the murder of James Purchell, in the streets of Limerick, on the 1st of November last.

WATERFORD, Saturday. - In the case of the insurgent attack on the police barracks at Porltaw, the jury, after being locked up all night, returned a verdict Guilty" against two o' the prisoners, Doyle and Sheefy; but they did not all agree as to two others. The jury were then discharged. South Tipperary .- Clonmel, Saturday Even-

ING -EFFECTS OF FAMINE. -The Grand Jury during the day found a great number of bills, but al-If any one required to see the melancholy position to which the country is reduced, he would find an index to it in the class of criminals that crowded the Armagh and Down have been most important. bar was decently, if roughly clad, most of athletic Armagh and Down have been most important. Colonel Blacker, a great favourite of the northern people, delivered a stirring speech at Armagh, which was received with great applause. At the Down meeting, the Marquis of Downshire vied with Lord Massareene in the virulence of the language he employed against the project. He denounced it as "this most partial, impolitic, and rascally measure;" this most partial, impolitic, and rascally measure;" declared his intention of opposing the rate, "as an of the abild whose head searchly, if roughly clad, most of athletic frames and in rude health, and offences for the sake of plunder were the exceptions not the rule. On the present occasion the contrast was a striking one—famine tracing its outlines on the features of the accused, drawing its converging furrows to the mouth, and giving to the countenance a kind of half-ideclared his intention of opposing the rate, "as an declared his intention of opposing the rate, "as an the child whose head scarcely reached the iron bar declared his intention of opposing the rate, "as an individual;" and expressed his carelessness about being called a rebel. Lord Roden also made a strong speech at the same meeting, and said it was the worst measure ever inflicted upon Ulster. Men of all parties are to be found in this agitation. At the Down meeting, were the Marquis of Downshire, and Mr. Sharman Crawford, Lord Bangor, and Mr. Maxwell, Mr. Ross, of Rosstrevor, and Lord Roden.

Death of the Knight of Kerry, died at his residence in the island of Valentia, on the 7th inst., in his 76th year. He is succeeded in the ancient title of Knight of Kerry by his son, Peter individual;" and expressed his carelessness about the child whose head scarcely reached the iron bar which the murderer had so often convulsively grasped, as the jury were coming out to deliver their verdict, and that child who, when asked, said he did not know if he had a father or a mother, was tried for stealing some trifling article in order to convert it into food. Then came the mother accused of stealing some straw to make a bed for her children, who hoped to sleep away their hunger, or taking some potatoes, which in happier years charity would have bestowed without being asked for; and in marked contrast to childhood, age was trembling between the weakness incident to such a period of life, and the privations which it had endured; and humanity of the learned judge, in inflicting a light sentence, instead of being regarded as a boon, was considered in the light of a punishment. A number of persons pleaded guilty to having carried off the clothing which they got in Cashel workhouse; and William Dwyer, the spokesman, stated, in answer to questions from the Court, that he did not get enough to eat in the poor-house, and that he much preferred the gaol, because the food there was sufficient; and a gentleman present added, that the shopkeepers were greatly annoyed and injured by having their windows broken by the houseless and homeless vagrants wanting to be committed for any offence Judge Jackson said that the attention of the Board of Superint-ndence ought to be directed to the dictary of the gaol: and it did seem a most startling thing that persons should leave the workhouse in order to be committed to prison, as if it were an advantage

to be a criminal rather than a distressed but honest

inmate of an asylum. During the day hills of indica ment for wilful murder were found against two men-

Emperial Parliament.

MONDAY, MARCH 12.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—The Petty Sessions Bill was read a second, and the Larceny Acts Amendment Bill a third time and passed. Lord Beaumont, after detailing the circumstances under which Mr. Cotter had been arrested at Maunder which Mr. Cotter had been arrested at Madrid, in September last, and subsequently transported by the Spanish authorities to Manilla,
begged to ask whether government had taken any

markable phenomenon that at the present day it
seemed to be the fate of every statesman, no matter
to what party he belonged, or on what side of the
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being concerned in a conspiracy, and subsequently a second time, on suspicion of having been concerned a second time, on suspicion of having been concerned in a conspiracy against Narvaez. It appeared that Mr. Cotter had originally served in the British Mr. Cotter had originally served in the British army, and was appointed aide-de-camp to had been under an evil genius. It had been well described by the hon. member for Buckingham (Mr. Disraeli), as a fate from which no Minister could grave to the Queen of England, nor had he claimed grave to the Queen of England, nor had he claimed to be so either on his first or second imprisonment. to be so either on his first or second imprisonment. was agreed to for a copy of the instructions given

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—The adjourned debate on the second reading of the Navigation Bill was

Mr. GLADSTONE, who sustained an elaborate argument in favour of a departure from our present sys-Laws were concerned, than previously to our so of this country. He would not then enter into the question of time, his conviction being that, on commercial and other grounds, this was a fitting season for effecting a large change in our navigation sysa change, the question was in what manner it could depart from the system of navigation which gard to many of the maritime nations of the world. The plan which he thus proposed would do more for the general liberty of commerce than that which had emanated from the Treasury bench.

The plan which had emanated from the Treasury bench.

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The plan which he thus proposed would do more taking any part in the levying, assessing, or administering, of the same."

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The motion and amendment led to a lengthened There was another feature in the government profavourable consideration of the House, it would be found in this, that by proceeding conditionally, they might at once effect a final parliamentary settlement of this great question. He was aware that there was one fact which might be adduced in the form of such a repeal with a reserved power of retaliation. Having once tasted the sweets of unrestrained commercial intercourse with the whole world, the colonies would not be very ready to return to the system majority.

| Algumentagament and the system of a bill, a fair substitute for church-rates, he tolls, from the payment of which, manure, so exof a bill, a fair substitute for church-rates, he tolls, from the payment of which, manure, so exof a bill, a fair substitute for church-rates, he tolls, from the payment of which, manure, so exnies would not be very ready to return to the system of restriction, either wholly or partially, should that system be reverted to by the mother country, either in whole or in part, by the exercise of the power of retaliation. So far as regarded the colonies, the exercise of the power in question would be unwise and impolitic. On this and on the other grounds, he would submit, in all earnestness, to the govern-ment, the propriety of erasing this feature from its plan, if it was resolved to proceed upon the principle of unconditional legislation. The right hon, gentleman then proceeded to detail his reasons for thinking that the inter-colonial trade and the direct trade between the colonies and foreign states should not

tion for its second reading, as in committee oppor-tunities might be offered of correcting what he conceived to be material defects in it. Mr. G. Robinson contended that one effect of the abrogation of the Navigation Laws would be to increase the shipping of America, and to decrease that of Great Britain; and what sceurity would there be that when the change was effected, that the British shipowner would be released from the disabilities under which he at present laboured in foreign countries. The project doubtless was put forward by the government because they had entered on the path of free trade lut notwithstanding all the advantages.

In this mipossible accurately the hon, member for Oxford, whose plan was not by the hon, member for Oxford, whose plan was not only consistent but just. The noble lord had said if a substitute were proposed, he would give it his discovery; suffice it to say, that many auxious without resorting to an increase? Were the House and country prepared for such an increase? Were the that directly the contrary was the case. He entreated the noble lord at the head of the government to pause before he exposed both the commercial interest and the British navy to the danger with which they were threatened by this measure.

Mr. Clay, Mr. J. Hornby, Mr. W. Wawn, Mr. C. BRUCE, Mr. WILCOX, Mr. R. C. HILDYARD, and

Admiral Bowles, spoke against the measure; which was supported by Mr. MITCHELL and Mr. RICARDO. Mr. DRUMMOND made a speech which excited cononly in that legislative assembly, but in many assem- continent. It did not follow that that was the only in that legislative assembly, but in many assemble of an illegitimate character. In all past times cheapest market. Take iron. It might be £10 a ton the object of every statesman, whatever his political opinions might have been, was to prevent capital going out of this country, because if it did our land instead of buying it in the cheapest market it were landlord and tenant; and this amendment wight in the end prove the description. It might be £10 a ton the continent; but if it were bought there the labour here would be unemployed, and instead of buying it in the cheapest market it tween landlord and tenant; and this amendment wight in the end prove the description.

not to employ our labourers. ("Hear," and a laugh.) The promoters of it did not send capital of the country. (Hear, hear.) If they had a fixed away, but they kept it here for the purpose of emandount of revenue to make up, and they lowered the grievances against which this bill was directed. begged to ask whether government had taken any steps to ascertain if Mr. Cotter was a British subject, and, if so, whether any means had been taken to obtain satisfaction for the injury which had been done him.

Lord Eddisbury, in reply, stated that Mr. Cotter Lord Eddisbury, in reply, stated that Mr. Cotter Lord Eddisbury, in reply, stated that Mr. Cotter Lord Eddisbury, and they would soon the government and its supporters, they had only to the government and its supporters, they had only to specific the government and its supporters, they had only to specific the government and its supporters, they had only to specific the government and its supporters, they had only to specific the government and its supporters, they had only to specific the government and its supporters, they had only to specific the government and its supporters, they had only to specific the government and its supporters, they had only to specific the government and its supporters, they had only to specific the government of the government and its supporters, they had only to specific the government of done him.

Lord Eddisburg, in reply, stated that Mr. Cotter the government and its supporters, they had only to had been arrested in March, 1848, charged with go back to the speeches of those very gentlemen, vation, rendered trade profitless, and destroyed the sources of their revenue, that there was something the sources of their revenue, that there was something the sources of their revenue, that there was something the sources of their revenue, that there was something the sources of their revenue, that there was something the sources of their revenue, that there was something the sources of their revenue, that there was something the sources of their revenue, that there was something the sources of their revenue, that there was something the sources of their revenue, that there was something the sources of their revenue, that there was something the sources of the sources of the sources of their revenue, that there was something the sources of the sources of the sources of the sources of their revenue, that there was something the sources of the sourc myth of a force which bound them down, while On the motion of Earl Waldegrave, an address and libitum. (Cheers and laughter.) The alterations in our system had not been carried to any to the captain of the Scourge, as to the treatment of the convict Mitchel on his voyage to Bermuda.

Their lordships then adjourned.

The conduct of Ministers now. He spoke not of any particular government, but of all those who had sat on the Treasury benches for many years back. It might be apparent presumption in him to say so, but one expression in the right hon. member's (Mr. Gladstone's) speech had tem by a series of comparisons which went to show been worth attending to—that in which the right that our tonnage, both foreign and colonial, had in- hon. member said the evil of our school was that we creased at a far more rapid ratio since we embarked did not attend to the lessons of experience, but on a system of relaxation, so far as the Navigation dashed boldly into ways unknown on the faith of theories untried. (Hear, hear.) He called on them doing. This was, of itself, a complete answer to those who held that further progress in the cause of relaxation would be destructive to the shipping interests statesmen of antiquity declared that "there is in maritime states a corruption and instability of morals, for they import not only merchandise, but morals—so that acting can remain entire in the institutions of their country—(hear, hear)—for they tion of recommencing hostilities, but with a view to tem. If this were a proper time for making such who inhabit those states do not remain quiet in their places, but are hurried away from their homes by be best enected. Here he must say that he differed from many who supported the present measure. His doctrine was, that they should not abandon the path of experience. In his opinion, it was only on principles analogous to those acted on by Mr. Huskisson and others, that we could safely depart from the system of a permanent principles analogous to those acted on by Mr. Huskisson and others, that we could safely depart from the system of a permanent principles analogous to those acted on by Mr. Huskisson and others, that we could safely depart from the system of the British government to bring the two parties to an understanding, looking to the vast magnitude of the interests concerned, with a view to a final arrangement for a permanent peace.

IRISH PAUPERS.—Mr. H. HERBERT asked the Home Secretary whether a departation between the part of the British government to bring the two parties to an understanding, looking to the vast magnitude of the interests concerned, with a view to a final arrangement for a permanent peace.

IRISH PAUPERS.—Mr. H. HERBERT asked the Home depart from the system of navigation which we had so long pursued, and which had been for centuries interwoven with our national policy. There were several demands which the might quote the opinions of Lord Chatham and of Mr. Canning to a similar effect, and of late days law in this respect? navigation relinquished the culture of their lands policy. There were several demands which the shipowner might fairly make upon the Legislature, when it was about to deprive him of protection. In the first place, he was entitled to the removal of every peculiar burden by which he was now hampered. If we exposed him to unrestricted compension with foreigners, we should give him a draw-back, or a remission of the duties upon the back, or a remission of the construction of his ships. He should also, in the next place, be relieved from the restraint under which he laboured with respect to the manning of his ships. There with respect to the manning of his ships. There was still another compensation to which the ship-owner was entitled. By the repeal of the Navigation owner was entitled. By the repeal of the Navigation of the manning of his ships. There was a society in Belfast supported by voluntary contributions, by whose instrumentality paupers who had been legally removed to Ireland ont form a conception how anything which was not long the property of the prop

This is my own, my native land?"

gentleman) with resorting to bribery to get up ac- debate. position which he regarded as defective. He was cusations against your sailors—not satisfied with of opinion that the mode in which it proposed to deal with the coasting trade would be found ineffectival for the purpose in view. Before we could expect to get the boon of the American coasting trade unresertade, we must throw our coasting trade unresertations of the fine of expect to get the boon of the American coasting trade, we must throw our coasting trade unreservedly open to that country. He did not believe ration for it. There was indeed a time when we that we would secure the coasting trade of America by proceeding on the principle of unconditional legislation. On the other hand, by proceeding on the gislation and approximately proceeding on the gislation and approximately proceeding on the gislation. On the other hand, by proceeding on the gislation are conditional principle, they had every reason to believe that they would secure that trade. If his plan wanted another recommendation to entitle it to the favourable consideration of the finest anthem in our favourable consideration of the proposition and amend-the proposition of the income tax, £3,233,000 the proposition of the income tax, £3,233,000 the proposition of the income tax, £3,233,000 the proposition of the humorous interview between "the King and the miller of Mans-the proposition of the beavy share upon the tenant farmers. He proposition of the proposition of the proposition of the proposition of the building and repair of churches, he should be proposition of the proposition of the building and repair of churches, he should be proposition of the proposition of the proposition of the building and repair of churches, he should be proposal before the House, if successful, would be proposal before the House, if successful, would be proposal before the House, the building and repair of churches, he should be proposal before the House, the building and repair of churches, he should be proposal before the H "Rule Britannia," and the finest anthem in our ritual was "God save the Queen." (Cheers.)

Mr Labouchere in reply proceeded to repel the accusation that he was disposed to base his support with Sir William Clay that the Church should be accusated as few and the proposition of Mr. Trelawny. He of Portland and Pinxton Railway is being altered so by it; and they had no right to look for such a boon by it; and they had no right to look for such a boon at the expense of every other interest in the councillation of church-rates: but he could not agree with Sir William Clay that the Church should be been found necessary to alter the course near to the try. The proportion of poor rates now paid by the look for such a boon at the expense of every other interest in the councillation. The proportion of poor rates now paid by the look for such a boon at the expense of every other interest in the councillation. The proportion of poor rates now paid by the look for such a boon at the expense of every other interest in the councillation. The proportion of poor rates now paid by the look for such a boon at the expense of every other interest in the councillation. The proportion of poor rates now paid by the look for such a boon at the expense of every other interest in the councillation. The proportion of poor rates now paid by the look for such a boon at the expense of every other interest in the councillation. The proportion of poor rates now paid by the look for such a boon at the expense of every other interest in the councillation. The proportion of poor rates now paid by the look for such a boon at the expense of every other interest in the councillation. The proportion of poor rates now paid by the look for such a boon at the expense of every other interest in the expense of every other interest in the councillation. was one fact which might be adduced in the form of an argument against the plan which he ventured to suggest. It might be urged that it would not suit the views or meet the wishes of the colonies. What the views or meet the wishes of the colonies. What they wanted was supposed to be an unconditional repeal of the Navigation Laws. But he begged to remind the House that what they wanted was not sometime. After referring to the policy of Mr. Huskisson, and to the objections remind the House that what they wanted was not raised to the details of the measure, the right hon. repeal of the Navigation Laws. But he begged to policy of Mr. Huskisson, and to the objections remind the House that what they wanted was not raised to the details of the measure, the right hon. raised to the details of the measure, the right hon.

gentleman implored the House to agree to the second reading of the bill, confessing that he should be great tribute and homage to religion. The same dependence of the bill, confessing that he should be great tribute and homage to religion. The same dependence of the roads suspendence of the bill, confessing that he should be great tribute and homage to religion. The same dependence of the roads suspendence of the details of the measure, the right hon.

If any member would propose, in the form the form the form the form the roads being supported by the great majority of the roads being supported by the great majority of the roads being supported by the great majority of the roads per tribute and homage to religion. The same the founded, seeing that it was an founded, seeing that it was chiefly benefitted by the great majority of the roads suspendence of the founded, seeing that it was lot very went against the founded, seeing that it was lot very went against the founded, seeing that it was lot very went against the same that it was a founded, seeing that it was lot very went against the founded, seeing that it was lot very went against the founded, seeing that it was lot very went against the founded, seeing that it was lot very went against the founded, seeing that it was lot very went against the founded, seeing that it was lot very went against the founded, seeing that it was lot very went against the founded, seeing that it was lot very went against the founded, seeing that it was lot very went against the founded, seeing that it was lot very went against the founded, seeing that it was lot very went against the founded, seeing that it was lot very went against the founded, seeing that it was lot very went against the founded, seeing that it was lot very went against the founded, seeing that it was lot very went against the founded, seeing that it was lot very went against the founded, seeing that it was lot very went against the founded, seeing that it

majority.

Mr. Municola that hardly any one who had heard the right hon, gentleman could fail to perceive that he was doubtful of the policy of the measure that he was doubtful of the policy of the measure that he was doubtful of the policy of the measure that he was doubtful of the policy of the measure that he was doubtful of the policy of the measure that he was doubtful of the policy of the measure that he was doubtful of the policy of the measure that he was doubtful of the policy of the measure that he was doubtful of the policy of the measure that he was doubtful of the policy of the measure that the was doubtful of the policy of the was doubtful of the He (Mr. Muntz) was about to do what he supposed discouraging speech which he had delivered, that would be called speaking on one side and voting on the dissenters would bide their time, and watch for the object of the present the opportunity which the government could not, or there were some burdens, from which the land was measure was to reduce the freights and profits of the English shipowner, and give them to the foreigner. (Cheers from the Opposition.) He had yet to learn that any of these changes were productive of national advantage. (Renewed cheers.) He had Mr. Hexley than be removed from beyond the jurisdiction of parliament. The government bill contemplated such removal, which he regarded as another flaw in its laught" with the "vacant mind." Since other classes had been deprived of protection, he thought the previous speaker, and referring to the Roehdale classes had been deprived of protection, he thought the previous speaker, and referring to the Roehdale classes, said, all the dissenters wanted was that they shoulders, to transfer it to those of the tenant-farmence case, said, all the dissenters wanted was that they case, said, all the dissenters wanted was the case, said, all the dissenters wante voted for the repeal of all protection. (A laugh)
When he heard that laughter he always thought of Why? Because the price of foreign zinc was only ters paying the rates of the church to which he £13 or £14 a ton, while in this country it could not be longed, of giving his cordial support to the because he would not abandon that of local administrations and the foreign trade of the church to which he prepared to give up the principle of local taxation, because he would not abandon that of local administrations are trade or the foreign zinc was only ters paying the rates of the church to which he prepared to give up the principle of local taxation, because he would not abandon that of local administrations are traded in its present extent. He himself was not prepared to give up the principle of local taxation, because he would not abandon that of local administrations are traded in its present extent. of free trade on the town he represented? A few days ago a person handed to him a newspaper published there, called the Midland and Birmingham numbers being, 20 to 183. A second division fol-Advertiser, and pointed out an advertisement in it lowed on the amendment, which was negatived by one, they could not with justice insist on the refrom a respectable ironmonger in Birmingham. It was headed "The Effects of Free Trade." and stated that the advertiser had just imported from ject of Van Diemen's Land, when the House was existence to the extent alleged by Mr. Disraeli. Germany a stock of superior tools, which, although siderable amusement, and from which we take a the duty was ten per cent., he could sell at from few passages:—He must agree that much of the de-bate on this occasion had been not so much on the principle as on the details of the bill. Little the the could be made in Birmingham. (Hear, hear.) principle as on the details of the bill; but at the it struck him that every day they were getting out same time he must say there was this excuse for of the fryingpan into the fire. (Laughter.) For hon members—that the principle of the bill was not hop members hon. members—that the principle of the bill was nowhere to be found in it. (Laughter.) The bill in its first words said that it was a bill to amend certain things; and the way in which it proposed to amend them was by abrogating them. Now, he must say that was the most extraordinary way of mending he had ever heard of. (Hear, hear.) It might be all very right and proper to alter eighteen was not worth keeping, and he was going to the fire. (Laughter.) For the fire. (Laughter.) For the fire. (Laughter.) For the last twenty-five years he had been competing in officers of the House had not rung the bells which the foreign and library, of the fryingpan into the fire. (Laughter.) For the last twenty-five years he had been competing in officers of the House had not rung the bells which the foreign and library, his belief that the well-being of the masses was or educed by competition with the foreigner that it was not worth keeping, and he was going to give it up. (Hear, hear.) It was said that they should move it as an amendment on the question of going and he was no class so strongly way in which the foreign market with the merchants of his own officers of the House had not rung the bells which the last twenty-five years he had been competing in officers of the House had not rung the bells which the smoking-room and library, his belief that the well-being of the masses was a sufficient number of members would have a sufficient number of members been in attendance to keep a House, but entirely acquitted the government, inasmuch as they had acquitted the government, as they had been accustomed, the sacrifice of some and library, his belief that the well-being of the huse of the house had not rung the bells which officers of the House had not rung the bells which the fire might be all very right and proper to alter eighteen up. (Hear, hear.) It was said that they should statutes of Parliament, but he could not consider that question in the present stage of the bill. To that did not consist in the abstract price. (Hear, lear, find out what was the principle of the bill they must hear.) They might get an article that was manulook to the speeches which had been delivered, not factured in England ten per cent. cheaper on the

laugh.) The promoters of it did not send capital away, but they kept it here for the purpose of employing foreign labourers. They had all heard of the Satanic school of poetry in literature. If there the Satanic school of poetry in literature. If there the Satanic school of poetry in literature is such a thing as a Satanic school in politics, the authors of this bill certainly belonged to it. ("Hear, hear," and a laugh.) It was a very re
was neck a thing as a Satanic school of poetry in literature. They had all heard of the country. (Hear, hear, hear) amount of revenue to make up, and they lowered the price of produce, they increased the pressure of that they increased the pressure of that a debate of some length ensued, in which Mr. Henler, and Mr. Newdecate spoke in favour of the principle of the measure, and Mr. Mullings against it; the find all the leading interests against which this bill was directed.

A debate of some length ensued, in which Mr. Henler, and Mr. Newdecate spoke in favour of the principle of the measure, and Mr. Mullings against them, and it against the prisoner for the murder of her daughter Mary Anne Grout, Henner, and Mr. Mullings against it; the find all the leading interests against the prisoner for the murder of her daughter Mary Anne Grout, Henner, Mr. Henler, Mr to the sober Philips of ten years ago. (Hear, hear.) clse wanting besides experiments upon mere ab-

The House divided-

with great opposition cheering. The bill was then read a second time without further division.

For Mr. Herries' amendment...... 210

The House then adjourned at a quarter to one o'clock. TUESDAY, MARCH 13.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—This House sat only a few minutes, and the business was confined to the presentation of petitions.

HOUSE OF COMMONS. — After disposing of

some private bills, Lord Palmerston, in answer to Mr. G. Sandars stated, with reference to the affairs of Schleswig-Holstein, that it was true the Danish government had given notice of the fact of the termination of the armistice on the 26th inst., but, in so doing, had announced that it was not done with the intensome provisional arrangement. No effort would be wanting on the part of the British government to

Secretary whether a deputation had waited on him representing that 12,000 Irish paupers had been landed at Belfast from this country, and whether

pered. If we exposed him to unrestricted competition with foreigners, we should give him a draw-lation could be hardly said to have a character of back, or a remission of the duties upon the lation could be hardly said to have a character of their own." What had fitted them to be citizens of vernment would be happy to hear any proposal for

The motion and amendment led to a lengthened Mr. HEADLAM, Mr. RICE, Mr. HUME, and Mr.

pregnant with mischievous consequences.
Mr. G. Thompson told the noble lord, after the

dal, as exacting rates from persons not belonging to

classes had been deprived of protection, he thought it ought not to be enjoyed exclusively by the shipowner. Besides, this advantage would result from the repeal of the Navigation Laws, that the standing the repeal of the Navigation Laws, that the standing of all the free trade measures for the failure of all the free trade measures. The matter had been to find a substitute proposed to the spared to the landlords. How could for this impost, but that problem had been solved to the spared to the landlords. How could the community generally of the last two years would be removed. (Laughter.) by the hon. member for Oxford, whose plan was not

> The House then divided on the original motion, which was negatived by a majority of 163—the safety and stability of the country. The two were numbers being, 20 to 183. A second division fol- inseparably connected, and if they abandoned the a majority of 35—the numbers being 84 to 119. Mr. Anstry rose to submit a motion on the subcounted out at twenty-five minutes past ten o'clock.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 14. HOUSE OF COMMONS .- THE " COUNT-OUT" OF

ing of this bill was moved by
Mr. Pusey, who said it was strictly in conformity with the report of the committee of last year.

latter suggesting some practical difficulties and injurious effects in the working of the bill.

find all the leading interests against them, and it would be impossible to carry on the government of that she was the wife of the country.

The Attention of the bill. The Attorney-General saw the force of most of the objections suggested by Mr. MULLINGS, but as they went to the details they were no ground for

rejecting the bill. Upon a division, the second reading of the bill

yrannical than to prevent a person from leaving the church who conscientiously differed from it and desired to do so. Mr. Staffond objected that, by this bill, any elergyman who offended against the discipline of the church, and became liable to penalties, might go before a magistrate, call himself a dissenter, and

escape them. Mr. Spooner viewed this as an objection to the

be the only party prejudiced; the church was calculated to ramedy a great practical grievance, inasmuch as, by the existing law, a clergyman once ordained could not release himself, but continued subject to the invisidiation of the church durinued subject to the jurisdiction of the church durng his whole life, though he might become a proessed member of another religious denomination. Was there anything unreasonable in exempting, under due limitations, from a process which might be instituted against them at any time, individuals once in holy orders, who were honestly exercising their talents elsewhere than in the church. After some further discussion, Mr. Lacy with-drew his amendment, and the bill was read a second

BURDENS ON LAND AND REAL PROPERTY.-The djourned debate on Mr. DISRAELI'S resolutions. nd Mr. Hume's amendment was then resumed by THE CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER, who rose to state the course which the government recommended the House to adopt with reference to the two propositions before it. He dealt first with the amendment of Mr. Hume, which was connected with the proposition for reducing ten-elevenths of the expenditure necessary for the defence of the country, and which proposition had been fairly discussed on the motion of Mr. Cobden a fortnight ago; dissenting from the church as by law established done for the landed and agricultural interest, he from contributing to church rates, and from taking had forgotten that since 1815 Excise duties affecting agriculture had been repealed to the amount of £6,835,000. The burdens of the landowners of this country had been described in pathetic terms by Mr. Disraeli; whereas there was scarcely a country in Europe in which a heavier portion of the national GLADSTONE, opposed both resolution and amend- the Consolidated Fund; and, assessing it in

the opportunity which the government could not, or there were some burdens, from which the land was would not make for relieving the Church of England exempted, such as the probate and legacy duties. from the reproach of perpetuating so great a scan- He agreed with Mr. Disraeli, that as regarded the latter, the land was but partially exempted. As to the malt tax, he could not consent to its repeal. Mr. Henley thanked the noble lord for his noble unless an equivalent were offered him. But, as he speech, and said that the scruple of conscience as had already said, the burden proposed to be dealt increase? Were the tenant-farmers prepared for reaped a rich, although, probably, a very wet harit? Or were they really the friends of the tenant-twest. The whole of the coins were eagerly bought farmers who would make such a proposition? What up, and it has been almost an impossibility to obnistration, which had so greatly contributed to the tention of the other. He admitted the existence of agricultural distress, but he did not admit its The distress was chiefly confined to the southern counties, and there was no good ground for saying that it had generally prevailed amongst the agricultural population. He deprecated the ill-advised language, on this subject, which had been used, as

> permanent and inalienable interest of being the owners of the soil. The right hon, baronet was im-

the country.
Col. Thompson said, it was but a very short time found to exist. (Hear, hear.)
The Earl of March said, he was surprised to hear

value of corn during the two periods, he believed, might be correctly estimated at thirty per cent., and if, consequently, the amount of pauperism at the time when wheat was lowest was thirty per cent. greater than at the other period, no less a sum than £10,000,000 ought to be added to the difference of £207,362, in order to show the real comference of £207,362, in order to show the real comference of £207,362, in order to show the real comference of £207,362, in order to show the real comference of £207,362, in order to show the real comference of £207,362, in order to show the real comference of £207,362, in order to show the real comference of £207,362, in order to show the real comference took place, the prisoner told her that she had attempted to hang here that she had attempted to hang here that she did not know how to bear herself. Conference of £207,362, in order to show the real comference took place, the prisoner told her that she had attempted to hang here that she did not know how to bear herself. Conference of £207,362, in order to show the real comference took place, the prisoner told her that she had attempted to hang here that she did not know how to bear herself. Conference of £207,362, in order to show the real comference took place, the prisoner told her that she had attempted to hang here that she did not know how to bear herself. Conference of £207,362, in order to show the real comference took place, the prisoner told her that she had attempted to hang here that the children were so undutiful that she did not know how to bear herself. Conference of £207,362, in order to show the real comference to the prisoner told her that she had attempted to hang here that the children were so undutiful that she did not know how to bear herself. Conference of £207,362, in order to show the real comference to the third that the children were so undutiful that th parison between the two periods. The Chancellor B. Jordison, a surgeon, on being asked by Mr. of the Exchequer had stated that the experiment of Baron Parke whether he thought that at the time of the Exchequer had stated that the experiment of feeding cattle with malt was an entire failure. (The Chancellor of the Exchequer.—I said I thought there was no great advantage in it.) Nevertheless agricultural witnesses, examined before the Burdens on Land Committee, complained of their being related from using malt for that numbers and the sary he should do so after the statement of the survey. stricted from using malt for that purpose, and the sary he should do so, after the statement of the surcommittee reported that the malt duty was a restriction on cultivation, and an impediment to the improvement of land. (Hear, hear.) With reference sary. They had made up their minds to acquit the to what had fallen from the Chancellor of the Exprisoner on account of her being insane. The same chequer in reference to roads, he could say that in verdict was entered upon the second indictment, and the Isle of Wight, where there were no turnpikes, or but very few, the highway rates were 1s. in the pound for the repair of roads, not required only for agricultural purposes, but for the benefit, too, of those who, in great numbers, visit that district. tion Laws he would have to undergo a competition from the Baltic, sharp, as far as it went, and from the United States, all over the world. He was, therefore, entitled to ask that we should secure for him, if possible, an entrance into those fields of employment from which he was now excluded, as a compensation for the entrance permitted to the foreigner to those fields of employment of which he was now excluded, as a compensation for the entrance permitted to the foreigner to those fields of employment of which he was nowned as a many than the possible of expressed by Lord John Russell, Sir C. Wood, he had a many than the possible of the country of the property of the foreigner to those fields of employment of which he was nowned as a many than the possible of the property of the agricultant interest, and the agricultant interest, and the agricultant interest, and what he was nowned as resolution, "that effect that had burdens to bear and in computation for the entrance permitted to the foreigner to those fields of employment of which he was nowned as a many than the possible of the property of the country, or a many than the possible of the property of the country at £249,000,000. But here his acquiescence ended. Mr. the shell and that that should not fall on else. (Renewed laughter.) "But," said the agricultant interest, and had burdens to bear the agricultant interest, and what he was nowned as resolution, "that effect that all classes should be immediately taken for the other news and merchant, the interest of the country, or at £249,000,000. But here his acquiescence ended. Mr. He, therefore, thought that that should not fall on else. (Renewed laughter.) "But," said the agricultant interest. Land had burdens to bear on the agricultant interest, and what he was now exclused in the agricultant interest, and the agricultant interest, and the agricultant interest, and the agricultant interest. Land had burdens to bear on the agricultant interest, and the agricultant interest. Land had burdens to bear on the a compensation for the entrance permitted to the foreigner to those fields of employment of which Liverpool, or Bristol, and discover—if he had now a monopoly. The policy pointed out them by experience was that of conditional relaxation. He had never cutertained the non-flower them to should proceed by treaties of reciprocity with foreign powers. There were difficulties in the word, was that to which it became a prudent Legislaway of so doing, which it became a prudent Legislawat, the word, was that to which he would look as a most by the word, was that to which he would look as a most by the word, was that to which he would look as a most by the subject, and expressing surject, and expressed by Lord John Russell, Sir C. Wood, and discover—if he land tax, income tax, assessed rates on his house in that the unrelable to the land tax, income tax, assessed rates on his house in that the burden fell not upon on-fourth, but upon that the unrelable to the come of the country. The house of the country subject to the land tax, income tax, assessed rates on his house in that the unrelable to the land tax, income tax, assessed rates on his house in that the unrelable to the land tax, income tax, assessed rates on his house in that the unrelable to the land tax, income tax, assessed rates on his house in that the unrelable to the land tax, income tax, assessed rates on his house in that the unrelable to the land tax, income tax, assessed rates on his house in that the unrelable to the land tax, income tax, assessed rates on his house in that the unrelable to the land tax, income tax, assessed rates on his house in that the unrelable to the land tax, income tax, assessed rates on his house of the cavisities, and living in a similar, and tax the the unrelable to the land tax, income tax, assessed rates on his house of the cavisities, and living in a similar, and tax the unrelable to the land tax, income tax, assessed rates on his house of the cavisite in the head the country. The head the unrelable to the land tax, income tax y of so oding, we man and the difficulties insequently from the commonly exercised rather about the interests of the difficulties insequently from the commonly exercised rather about the interests of the commonly exercised rather about the interest so only adopting that of conditional relaxation would be to give their productional relaxation and their productions are the production and their productions are the production of the control of the desired and their productions are the production of the control of the production and their productions are the production and the production and their productions are the production and the production of the part in the production of the country in flowed the production of the country in flowed the production and the production of the part in the production of the production of the part in the production of the produc but objected to have more than a fair share of taxa-tion placed on them. In consequence of the with-drawal of protection, their burdens had now become intolerable; and he trusted the House was not pre-pared to leave them the victims of mischievous and the deceased died from exhaustion; and it was reckless legislation. (Hear.) On the motion of Mr. M. Gibson the debate was

then adjourned till Thursday.

The House adjourned at a few minutes before six

INTERESTING DISCOVERY.—The picturesque valley of the river Maun, so long celebrated as the scene of some of the most jovial exploits of " Robin Hood King's Mill, by cutting through several grass fields belonging to his Grace the Duke of Portland, and a severe and searching cross-examination; a few Were the House and country prepared for such an increase? Were the tenant-farmers prepared for purchasers were found, from whom the navvies it? Or were they needly the fellowing prepared for the increase?

government because they had entered on the path of free trade, but notwithstanding all the advantages which had been promised to results from that system, that directly the contract of the proving that directly the contract of the path of the pat English sailors of the Ann Ingat went into the Spanish vessel and insisted on tasting some wine which the Spaniards had on deck. The Spaniards ousted the English, but the latter returned to the attack, whereupon the Spaniards assailed them with knives and hatchets, and a struggle ensued which lasted a quarter of an hour. A picket of National Guards and troops went on board, and succeeded in sepanditions which have a plained of being very ill, and her friend went to a druggist's shop, got some ipecacuanha and gave it to deceased, who went to bed there. She lingered until the 15th, and then died, having been attended other lies in a precarious position. The Spanish crew were arrested. In the course of the conflict a thinking that he was coming to assist the English, attacked him, and pitched him into the sea. He was so much injured that he was conveyed to the hospital. - Galignani.

CALIFORNIAN QUICKSILVER.—The Remittance, ar rived at Liverpool from Mazatlan, has brought a quantity of quicksilver ore which had been shipped from California. Two specimens were exhibited in the Liverpool 'Change News-room on Tuesday. certainly think it right not to allow the expenses of the prosecution, the not having the necessary documents here was such a gross piece of causal and the control of the prosecution of [Advertisement.]—Holloway's Pills A sure remedy for Coughs, Colds, and Oppressions of the Chest.—These complaints being accompanied more or less by fever, the great body of the people, as that which enjoyed the owners of the soil. The right hon. baronet was immensely cheered on resuming his seat.

Mr. Christopher supported the motion of Mr. Disraeli, contending that Sir Charles Wood had not dealt fairly with that proposition, which was offered a few doses of this inestimable medicine, which will a few doses of this inestimable medicine, which will a few doses of this inestimable medicine, which will a few doses of this inestimable medicine, which will a few doses of this inestimable medicine, which will be adopted to reduce the few prosecution, made an application that the trial on the coroner's inquisition might be postponed until Monday. His lordship was disposed to grant Mr. Hardy's application, but he did that without presents and down for the present. Mr. Hardy, for the prosecution, made an application that the trial on the coroner's inquisition might be postponed until Monday. His lordship was disposed to grant Mr. Hardy's application, but he did that without presents and down for the present. Mr. Hardy, for the prosecution, made an application that the trial on the coroner's inquisition might be postponed until Monday. His lordship was disposed to grant Mr. Hardy's application, but he did that without presents and the coroner's inquisition might be postponed until Monday. His lordship was disposed to grant Mr.

that she was the wife of a labourer, and resided at the country.

Col. Thompson said, it was but a very short time ago since there existed in this country a tax which pressed very hard on the interests of many hon. gentlemen on that (the Ministerial) side of the House, and which was supposed to operate in favour of the and which was supposed to operate in favour of the and which was supposed to operate in favour of the and which was supposed to operate in favour of the and which was supposed to operate in favour of the and which was supposed to operate in favour of the and which was supposed to operate in favour of the and which was supposed to operate in favour of the and which was supposed to operate in favour of the and which was supposed to operate in favour of the and which was supposed to operate in favour of the and which was supposed to operate in favour of the operate in favou Upon a division, the second reading of this bill be postponed for six months, contending that the bill afforded facilities for elergymen to escape improperly from their vows, and that it would offer a premium upon insincerity.

hon. gentlemen opposite. It was taken off, and yet hon. gentlemen opposite, under these circumstances, came forward and had nearly cut their heads off with a bill-hook. She immediately went to the house accompanied by wanted to know what compensation those hon. gentlemen opposite, under these circumstances, came forward and had nearly cut their heads off with a bill-hook. She immediately went to the house accompanied by wanted to know what compensation those hon. gentlemen opposite, under these circumstances, came forward and had nearly cut their heads off with a bill-hook. She immediately went to the house accompanied by a person named Isaac Moss, and on going into the prisoner's room, she saw the boy James lying on they had so long enjoyed? Did they mean to prothe girl was lying upon the bed injured in a similar manner. The prisoner was standing by the they had so long enjoyed? Did they mean to propose as a compensation that there should be a duty for twenty years on home-grown corn, in order to increase the quantity of corn brought from abroad? ("Hear, hear," and laughter.) If it should be said that that would be an injury to the country, he would commute the tax willingly for an equivalent charge on rent—(laughter)—and then he should be prepared fully to consider any allegation of theirs, that they were excessively taxed in respect to certain items, and to remove the grievance whenever or two before August she had observed very strange. tain items, and to remove the grievance whenever or two before August she had observed very strange ways about the prisoner, and she seemed like a Mr. Sproner viewed this as an objection to the details of the bill, the second reading of which he supported; as did Mr. Wawn.

Mr. Drummond considered this bill was an act separating the Church from the State, which would be the only party prejudiced; the church would be the gainer.

Sir G. Grey said, it appeared him the state of the contract of the Exchequer state that the distress was of a partial that the distress in the agricultural districts was of a partial extraordinary manner. Upon one occasion she saw out the agricultural districts there existed the greatest and deepest distress. (Hear, hear.) They were told when the corn laws were repealed—a supported; the bill pressure which no one regretful more than himself. woman deranged in her mind.—By Mr. Chambers measure which no one regretted more than himself know what would become of them, for they were measure which no one regretted more than himself—that with low prices the labourers would be as well off as with high prices; but, by a paper before the House, he would prove that a greater amount was levied for the poor rates when corn was low than when it was high. From the appendix of the report of the Poor Law Commissioners, it appeared that there were expended for the relief of the poor, in the seven years when the price of wheat was lowest, £34,466,816, and in the seven years when the price of wheat was highest, only £34,259,454, being a difference of £207,362. But the difference in the value of corn during the two periods, he believed, might be correctly estimated at thirty per cent. man of the jury said they did not consider it neces-

the prisoner was then removed.

WORCESTER, MARCH 10. REVOLTING CASE. - Elizabeth Pritchard alias Betsy Pugh, aged 24, married, was indicted with one J. Smith (not in custody), with having aided in

alleged the prisoner had been guilty of gross negligence in not procuring medical assistance. A surgeon was at length called in when it was too late, and he described the case as being by no means a difficult one, and which, if ordinary care had been taken, would not in all probability have resulted as it did. The question for the jury was, whether the prisoner had been guilty of the negligence alleged.

The jury found her "Not Guilty."

BEDFORD, MARCH 10.

SHOOTING AT POLICEMEN.-MALICIOUS WOUNDING. T. Dockerill, G. White, and W. White, were charged with having, on the 25th January, in the parish of Stanbridge, to prevent their lawful apprehension, maliciously shot and wounded James Parrott, and also maliciously wounded William Clough, police-constable.-James Parrott deposed that on the evening of the 24th January he accompanied Clough to Dockerill's house. Soon after they saw three persons. Clough and witness came out on them, and Clough seized William White. The men threw down some bags they had, and Dockerill said. "Now, my lads, go to work," and pointed his gun to Clough. Witness immediately presented a pistol cess of levelling one of these fields on Saturday at him, and told him if he made any resistance he morning last, one of the workmen struck his axe (witness) would shoot him. (witness) would shoot him. Dockerill turned away against a hard globular shaped substance, about and then levelled his gun at Clough, when witness posed to be a piece of lead. A council of navvies being instantly held, the stranger was submitted to you will be knocked down in a moment." Witness turned round, and saw George White in the act of gentle blows against a neighbouring block of stone very soon annihilated what proved to be a beautiful him and missed, when he turned round and saw Roman urn, and presented to their astonished eyes Dockerill levelling the gun at him, and was shot in from 300 to 400 silver coins of the Roman empire, the shoulder. Witness staggered some distance and which, after reposing for probably 1,000 years, were fell, and Dockerill and George White followed him. thus summarily ejected from their resting place by the rude hands of a trio of Irish labourers. These both of them. He could not see what happened to interesting relies of the greatness and glory of the Clough at the time, and became insensible.—Afterinteresting relies of the greatness and giory of the "Eternal City," although at first encrusted with a strong coating of acetate of copper, proved, on being cleaned, to be in a most beautiful state of preservation, some, indeed, of the Emperor Severus as much so, to all appearance, as the day they were first issued from the imperial mint. The majority of them are about three-quarters of an inch in diameter, and somewhat thicker than a sixpence, and include fine specimens of the following. inch in diameter, and somewhat thicker than a sixpence, and include fine specimens of the following reigns, viz. —Octavius Augustus Cæsar, Vespasian, Ælius Hadrianus, Antoninus Pius, Aurelius, Commodus, Septimus Severus, Septimus Geta, Julia Augusta, and several others. It is impossible accumulation to deep the amount of interest excited by all the prisoners but recommended with an write to mercy, on account of his not being armed. The learned Judge, in passing sentence, remarked upon the narrow escape Clough had of his life; if he had died, the prisoners but recommended witham write to mercy, on account of his not being armed. The learned Judge, in passing sentence, remarked upon the narrow escape Clough had of his life; if he had died, the prisoners but recommended witham write to mercy, on account of his not being armed. The learned Judge, in passing sentence, remarked upon the narrow escape Clough had of his life; if he had died, the prisoners but recommended witham write to mercy, on account of his not being armed. The learned Judge, in passing sentence, remarked upon the narrow escape Clough had of his life; if he had died, the prisoners but recommended withat the prisoners but recommended withat the prisoners but recommended with a mercy, on account of his not being armed. The learned Judge, in passing sentence, remarked upon the narrow escape Clough had of his life; if he had died, the prisoners but recommended with a mercy, on account of his not being armed. The learned Judge, in passing sentence, remarked upon the narrow escape Clough had of his life; if he had died, the prisoners would have been guilty of murgher and his life was despaired of for ten days. rately to describe the amount of interest excited by and George and William White for fifteen years each. The two Whites declared their innocence. and Dockerill asserted, after sentence, that George White was not present.

YORK, MARCH 10.

CHARGE OF POISONING A WIFE, - James Holdswife. He was then fifty-five, and she only twentyfive years of age. On the 12th of December Judith Holdsworth went into a neighbour's house, and com-plained of being very ill, and her friend went to a rating the combatants. Two of the English were until the 15th, and then died, having been attended then found lying on the deck, one with a terrible stab in his bowels, the other with the back of his head cut open. They were both conveyed to the mist at Bradford, was found to present such aphospital, and the former died shortly after, and the pearances as left no doubt that the woman's death had been occasioned by arsenic. The deceased had made a dying declaration. Witnesses having been Russian sailor went on board, and the Spaniards examined as to consciousness and belief, on the part of the deceased as to her speedy dissolution, with a view to his lordship deciding whether her dying declaration was admissible; it turned out that the original deposition was not in court, but only a copy, a circumstance which proved fatal to the prosecution. His lordship directed the jury to return a verdict of "not guilty," observing that he should certainly think it right not to allow the expenses of The prisoner was also charged with the murder, on the coroner's inquisition; and he was ordered to stand down for the present. Mr. Hardy, for the going out of this country, because if it did our labour nere would be unemployed, bill would create dissatisfaction and disputes out of this country, because if it did our labour nere would be unemployed, bill would create dissatisfaction and disputes out of this country, because if it did our labour nere would be unemployed, bill would create dissatisfaction and disputes out of this country, because if it did our labour nere would be unemployed, bill would create dissatisfaction and disputes out of this country, because if it did our labour nere would be unemployed, bill would create dissatisfaction and disputes out of this inestinable medicine, which will hardy's application, but he did that without prespectively remove all weight or pain in the head or chest, when the most troublescent of this wonderful midited, was unequally burdened; by the law of on the part of the prisoner, thathe might be allowed admitted, was unequally burdened; by the law of on the part of the prisoner, thathe might be allowed admitted, was unequally burdened; by the law of on the part of the prisoner, thathe might be allowed admitted, was unequally burdened; by the law of on the part of the prisoner, thathe might be allowed admitted, was unequally burdened; by the law of on the part of the prisoner, thathe might be allowed admitted, was unequally burdened; by the law of on the part of the prisoner, thathe might be allowed admitted, was unequally burdened; by the law of one condition and policy. The land, it was speedily remove all weight or pain in the head or chest, when the most troublescent in the country of the law of one condition and policy. The land, it was a distinct on the land of the middle that without present and the land of the law of the law of one condition and policy. The land, it was a distinct on the land of the law of th

MURDER OF A CHILD BY ITS FATHER.-G. Howe. 32, was indicted for putting a quantity of oxalic acid into some bread and milk, which was administered to his infant child. On Thursday evening, the 25th of January last, the prisoner was in the house of aperson of the name of Bray, at Yarm, and there was also there a female named Wood, who had the care of the child. Mrs. Wood was feeding the child with bread and milk, and being called away, she took the child with her, and left the bread and milk upon a table near to the prisoner; and the prisoner, it is supposed, then poured some oxalic acid into the bread and milk. Mrs. Wood returned, and, ignorant of what had been done by the prisoner, proceeded to feed the child with the bread and milk, of which she took two teaspoonfuls, and died in consequence four days after. The prisoner and a person interfered and threatened to thrash the prisoner if he did not desist. After the prisoner's apprehension a shawl belonging to him was found, fore left his case to the judgment of the court and jury. The judge summed up, and the jury, after an l absence of ten minutes, returned a verdict of "Guilty," and the prisoner received sentence of death.

SALISBURY, MARCH 12.

9th of August last.—Mary Annett deposed: Eleanor Lawrence lived with me. On Wednesday, August 9, at twelve o'clock, she came to me in Mr. Pike's reaping-field, with my dinner. She stayed with me twenty minutes. She then returned towards Collingbourn. In about an hour and a half I was question, and Sir G. Grey gave replies to inquiries called. I went along the field towards the turnpike put to him. road, where I saw Lawrence lying on the road with the blood running from her head. Her bonnet was off, and she was insensible. She was conveyed home. I saw her until her death, which took place tions declaratory of the unequal burdens cast upon on Friday morning at ten o'clock. She was thirtyfour years of age.—The Rev. G. Hadow, curate of
Everleigh, deposed: I live about half a mile from
which may exhibit a more equitable apportionthat day the prisoner called at my house and asked for work. He appeared much excited, and was breathing hard. I asked what was the matter, but he made no answer. He had been running very he made no answer. He had been running very he made no answer. He had been running very he made no answer. He had been running very his argument or to cate out the prisoner was charged with the murder of the prosecution. hard. He immediately hurled two stones at me, and wounded me in two places. I rushed into my study, as I thought I was going to be murdered. I went out again, but he was gone. I ordered a man of been fairly treated. He still thought that our which elicited only a repetition of the particulars to go in pursuit of him. I took my horse and rode new commercial system was founded upon erroneous which have already appeared at length in our into the Devizes road. I soon came up with the principles, and he shortly enumerated some of the columns, the jury returned a verdict of "Not prisoner, who was coming back. He said, "I sup- reasons upon which he founded that opinion; but Guilty." said, "I knocked her down, I did not ravish her. parson's house I might have been some miles away. If you had asked me I should have said the woman may be in a sane state at one time and mad at another. This is called monomania. It is only discovered when the particular subject upon which spirit of compromise and conciliation, he should been made before five or six o'clock last evening. is a disease called insane impulse, the predominant son fer committing theft-Lord Denman: No desire | quent picture of the claims and wrongs of that into possess that which does not belong to them?-Crime is committed without any discoverable motive. Their will is not under control.-Re-exaamined: I have not seen anything in the prisoner's money was not to be trifled with. conduct to induce me to believe that he has had monomania or instinctive madness. I have not had any personal experience of such matters, but I have whom he had said nothing) an additional incemeread it in books.-Mr. Challoner Smith addressed the jury on behalf of the prisoner.-Lord Denman, were properly laid upon the land, which had been in summing up, observed that it was with great purchased subject to them. He then entered at until yesterday (Wednesday) afternoon, when rashness that persons made doctrines as excuses for the worst passions, and persevered in contending that influences were irresistible. He was not aware Disraeli's motion to the effect that, if there be any that medical men were more capable of accounting inequality in the local taxation bearing upon real for the state of the mind than other persons. To property, it ought to be removed; but the public say that a man was irresponsible without positive expenditure should be reduced so as to permit the proof of any act to show he was labouring under some delusion, seemed to him to be an assumption on the motion of the Chancellor of the Excheof knowledge which none but the great Creator QUER, the debate was adjourned until Wednesday himself could possess. He did not see anything to prove a diseased state of mind, except the violence of the act itself; and he could not help observing effect the co-pulsory enfranchisement of lands of the back court of Miss Jefferies' house, they found the back court of Miss that the surgeon of the gaol had not found any symptoms of mental disease.—The jury consulted together for a few minutes, and then returned a verdict of "Guilty."—On being asked why sentence words were exchanged between Colonel Sibthorp of death should not be passed on him, the prisoner and the ATTORNEY-GENERAL. replied that he was innocent of the murder.-Lord

Denman then passed sentence of death. MAIDSTONE, MARCH 13.

ALLEGED INCENDIARISM.—Charles Ableton, a boy 12 years old, was indicted for feloniously and maliciously setting fire to a stack of straw, the property of James Russell, with intent to injure him. Mr. Deedes prosecuted; Mr. Addison defended the prisoner. The prosecutor in this case is a farmer at Horton Kirby, and it appeared that the fire in question occurred on the 6th of November in last year, the day when it will be remembered, owing to the 5th falling on a Sunday, the commemoration of the gunpowder plot was celebrated. The only actual evidence against the prisoner was that he was seen near the place about the time the fire broke out. The jury, after a short deliberation, returned a verdict of Not Guilty, and the learned judge gave di-

Monckion.—Mr. Bodkin prosecuted; and Mr. Horne defended the prisoners.—Mr. Edward Monckton, the prosecutor, deposed that he occupied the Parsonage Farm, at Brenchley. On the 21st of October, he had a large double barn in one of his fields filled with grain. It contained 120 quarters of barley of wheat 100 quarters of oats 44 quarters of barley. of wheat, 100 quarters of oats, 44 quarters of barley, and 40 tons of hay. The family went to bed at half-past ten o'clock on that night, and the next morning there was an alarm of fire; and on getting up he saw the barn in flames, and it was consumed by 250,000 seamen, and yet it was this joint was this joint was the pass the government were about to destroy, dealing now with the sea as they had previously done with the land. It was however to be hoped that public opinion would induce them to have the barn in flames, and it was consumed by 250,000 seamen, and yet it was this joint a cipner, were iound; and in a box upvastire, and 40 tons of hay. The family went to bed at the passe the passe in the destructive and ill-judged career they lings, and a four penny bit in silver, and two peaces in the destructive and ill-judged career they lings, and a four penny bit in silver, and two peaces in the destructive and ill-judged career they lings, and a four penny bit in silver, and two peaces in the destructive and ill-judged career they lings, and a four penny bit in silver, and two peaces in the destructive and ill-judged career they lings, and a four penny bit in silver, and two peaces in the destructive and ill-judged career they lings, and a four penny bit in silver, and two peaces in the destructive and ill-judged career they lings, and a cipner, were iound; and in a box upwith all the property it contained. He saw both the prisoners at the fire, and they assisted to try to put it out. About a month or six weeks before this, he had warned the prisoner Humphrey off his he had warned the prisoner Humphrey off his mercial marine; on the other hand, it was contained. He saw both were pursuing. The question at issue, he obtained in the farthings in copper. She was then removed to the station at Bristol, and being further searched, laws had secured to this country a large comfive silver tea-spoons, marked "E. J.," were found mercial marine; on the other hand, it was contained. farm, and had threatened, if he came there again, tended that they presented obstructions to the that he would pull him up for trespass. After the free scope of commerce, and that a large mer-day morning a man was seen coming from Miss

DEREYSHIRE.-THE VACANT SEAT.-On Saturday Mr. Munday addressed the electors at Ashbourne, and in the course of his speech declared himself opposed to Free Trade, to the Endowment of the Irish Roman Catholic priesthood, and to the Repeal of the Navigation Laws. It is expected that the nomination will take place on the 23rd.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT. (From our Second Edition of last week.)

THURSDAY, MARCH 8. HOUSE OF COMMONS.-Transportation and Discipline of Convicts.—Lord Mahon, pursuant to notice, called the attention of the House to the instructions issued in 1846, 1847, and 1848, with respect to the transportation and discipline of convicts. He concluded with a motion for certain re-

Mr. Herbert gave some distressing details re specting the increase of crime and the crowded state of the prisons in Ireland.

Sir G. Grey defended Lord Grey, or rather the government, from the charge of inconsistency. He explained the intentions of the government with was a widower, and was formerly a gentleman's regard to the introduction of a new system of penal servant, but had latterly been a railway labourer. discipline, and noticed the erroneous impression. He had stated he was about to marry again to a which prevailed, that government had abandoned He had stated he was about to marry again to a which prevailed, that government had abandoned woman who had money, but who knew nothing of the separate system of imprisonment; on the conthe existence of the infant. From that time he trary, every year's experience had added to their treated the child with unkindness, and expressed a conviction of its salutary effects. In justifywish that he was rid of it. On one occasion he had ing the continuance of penal labour on public the child in his arms, and struck its head against a works in this country and near home, as a second chair with such violence that the child screamed out, stage, he considered the hulks as only a temporary expedient. In the third stage, the removal of convicts from this country, he showed that the system now adopted effected that object more completely in which a phial was wrapped that appeared to have than the old. He admitted the evil of the crowded contained some sort of crystalline matter. On state of the Irish gaols; the increase of crime was the shawl, on the wall, and on the table where the food was, marks corresponding with those on the prisoner's trowsers were found. They would find that this phial was seen empty a day or two before the alleged murder—the eye medicine was gone; but on the day after it was found to contain oxalic acid. Scheme of a settlement in New Australia, and of a Thus far it was clear that there was oxalic acid in the child's bread and milk, and that there was shape, would be one of slavery. Subject to modification, transportation, as a punishment, would be aware it was a deadly poison. The prisoner, after the case for the prosecution had been closed, addressed the jury. As to the phial found in the shawi in his box, he suggested that it had been put

there by some one else. For the stains upon his deavouring to reform criminals at home would trowsers he could not at all account, and there- fail, and labour was wanted, in the colonies. where the assignment system should be reintroduced. Sir J. Pakington recommended the adoption of the principle of Captain Maconochie's plan.

Mr. GLADSTONE defended the principle of the pro

bation system, the horrors of which in Van Diemen's Land resulted from the defective instrumentality whereby it was carried out. He thought Lord Grey MURDER.—J. Smith, aged 23, a wretched-looking object, was indicted for the wilful murder of Eleanor Lawrence at Collingbourn-Ducis, on the Island, and carrying the convicts to Van Diemen's Land; and secondly, in sending the convicts of New South Wales to Van Diemen's Land, after a pledge given that transportation would not be renewed. Mr. EWART, Mr. Alderman Sidney, and Mr. P.

The motion was agreed to. AGRICULTURAL BURTHENS AND GRIEVANCES. -Mr. DISRAELI then rose to move certain resoluhe looked not to a sudden retrogression

on the 10th of August for the assault on Mr. Hadow.

Barry came up, and desired to have the prisoner taken back on a charge relative to a woman who was found beaten near Collingbourn. The prisoner who always made laws for their own advantage? ordered intellect. The jury returned a verdict of He exposed the confusion of terms which annexed "Guilty." Sentence of death was then passed upon the idea of locality to these taxes, whereas they the prisoner with the usual formalities. I met the woman on the road, and threw a stone at the idea of locality to these taxes, whereas they her and knocked her down. I then kicked her about were of a much wider and more comprehensive chathe head and ran away. If I had not gone to the racter; and he illustrated this argument by an ingenious exposition of the nature and objects of these | tion strongly condemnatory of the Rate in Aid. so-called local rates; and the local causes of some was dead." I asked what woman, but to that he of our general national taxation. The grievance made no answer. He subsequently said, "It was and anomaly of these two forms of taxation had my own tongue that done me."-A jacket, which been long selt, and, as a remedy, a system of nawas found near the scene of the murder, was proved | tional rating had been recommended; but to this he posed: I am surgeon of the county gaol where the prisoner has been since last August. He has been in a sane state of mind, and has a perfect knowledge of right and wrong. Cross-examined: I have seen the prisoner about twice or thrice a week. A person may he in a sane state of one first and one first and a sane state of three a week. A person may he in a sane state of the sane state of the property of the country; and if the House would having been a maiden lady of between sixty and seventy years of age, possessed of considerable property in houses, &c., valued at the land, on the property of the farmer; but this was beside the question as to the justice of throwing been materially increased by the fact of the murder having been powerful. to be one similar to that worn by the prisoner, who objected. He would not resist an inquiry into the

there is a delusion is acted upon. A person may be perfectly collected until the delusion is brought forward. At the time the delusion exists, a party cannot distinguish between right and wrong. There cannot distinguish between right and wrong. The deceased, Miss the local districts should be paid by the whole of the case, as far as they have remaining, the present levy of rates continuing, that the circumstances of the case, as far as they have remaining, the present levy of rates continuing, that the circumstances of the case, as far as they have remaining the propose, the present levy of rates continuing, that the circumstances of the case, as far as they have remaining the propose, the present levy of rates continuing, that the circumstances of the case, as far as they have remaining the propose, the present levy of rates continuing, that the circumstances of the case, as far as they have remaining the propose, the present levy of rates continuing that the circumstances of the case, as far as they have remaining the present levy of rates continuing that the circumstances of the case, as far as they have remaining the present levy of rates continuing that the circumstances of the case, as far as they have remaining the present levy of rates continuing that the circumstances of the case, as far as they have remaining the p Consolidated Fund. Mr. Disraeli then described, character of which is to commit acts of violence—a in forcible terms, the treacherous manner in which sudden irresistible desire to destroy human life, or the agricultural interest had been treated on the subto commit a theft in the higher ranks of life-By ject of the malt-tax, the repeal of which he, never-Lord Denman: It is never thought so in the humbler class of life, is it? Witness: It is not, my lord; but in the higher classes there can be no rea
founded in justice; and he concluded with an elo-

terest, of the insults they had received, and the for-

bearance they had displayed, warning the Honse,

however, that the blood which had refused ship-Mr. Hume said, the remedy proposed by Mr. tax of £6,000,000. He then showed that these rates

copyhold and customary tenure.

The House adjourned at one o'clock. (From our Third Edition of last week.)

FRIDAY, MARCH 9. HOUSE OF LORDS.—The members of this minute examination of the premises, and upon en-House having disposed of some unimportant business adjourned at an early hour. HOUSE OF COMMONS .- NAVIGATION LAWS .-

Ministry be read a second time that day six months. It is interval since last session had afforded time for poker, or some similar instrument. They then considering this measure, and the result had been a found that the closet in the room had been ransacked, vast body of opinions and of evidence adverse to its papers, deeds, &c., being strewn about as if the policy. As regarded foreign powers, France, Belboxes in the closet had been hastily turned out and gium, and Germany, those countries still remained searched; the rooms up-stairs, also, had been ranhostile to the propositions made to them, on consacked. Inquiries were then made as to the female travention of the attempts to convince them that servant of deceased, and they received such inforit would be to their interest to follow the example mation as induced the police to trace a girl, of this government was desirous to set them. After about nineteen or twenty years of age, named Sarah rections that the prisoner should be at once placed in the charge of his father, who was in waiting to receive him.

The first of the evidence of officers as to whether a first process to whether a support of a great naval marine, the right hon. gentleman quoted some observations of the pistols were only loaded with prisoners of age, named Sarah and did not deny anything stated by the prisoners of the pistols of the pistols of the pistols of the first proved that the pistols was insured in the Sun, Royal beyond the fact of the pistols of the first proved that the pistols was insured in the Sun, Royal beyond the fact of the pistols of the first proved that the pistols was insured in the Sun, Royal beyond the fact of the pistols of the first proved that the pistols was insured in the Sun, Royal beyond the fact of the pistols of the first proved that the pistols was insured in the Sun, Royal beyond the fact of the pistols of the first proved that the pistols was insured in the Sun, Royal beyond the fact of the pistols of the first proved that the pistols of the first proved that the pistols was considered by the prisoners of the first proved the fact of the pistols of the first proved that the pistols was insured in the Sun, Royal beyond the fact of the sund way, on the first proved that the pistols was insured in the Sun, Royal beyond the fact of the pistols of the first proved that the pistols was insured in the Sun, Royal broken."

The first proved that the pistols was insured in the Sun, Royal broken." The first proved the fact of the pistols of the first proved the fact of the pistols of the first proved that the pistols was insured in the Sun, Royal broken."

The first proved the fact of the pistols of the first proved the fact of the pistols of the first proved the fact of the pistols of the first proved that the pistols was insured in the Sun, Royal broken." The first proved the fact of the pistols of the first proved the fact of the pistols of the first proved the fact of the pistols of the first proved t BURNING FARM PRODUCE.—A. Humphrey, eighteen, and I. Ellis, eighteen, were indicted for feloniously setting fire to a barn, containing a large quantity of wheat, oats, and barley, amounting in value to more than £500, the property of Edward Monckton.—Mr. Bodkin prosecuted; and Mr. Homedeforded the prisoners. Mr. Edward Monckton with the large non-maritime powers of Europe. The shipping interest employed capital to the extent of part of the premises, they found the young woman.

relaxations in protective duties which had taken the commercial tariff took place, and proceeded to say that if no better reason existed for the repeal of the navigation laws than the invitation of the United States and the threat of Russia, no ground would be laid for the bill under consideration, but the more the effect of those laws upon the shipping interest and commerce of the country were inquired into, the more abundantly would reasons appear, both for their repeal. With regard to the number of men employed in the commercial marine, in 1842, it was 118,000; in 1847, 242,000; a proof that as free trade had progressed the number of seamen had increased. There was no evidence to show that there was a decline in the shipping trade of this country, and if she could stand the test of a comparison with America in the increase of her foreign shipping, there was little danger to be apprehended; on the contrary, it would appear that the more the Britsh shipowner was brought into competition with the foreigner the better it would

The Marquis of GRANBY quoted Mr. Mackay's 'Western World' with the view of showing the country the resurces of America and the rapid progress her commercial marine was making, though he did not agree with Mr. M. in his deduction that therefore England must succumb to America, for there was a skill, energy, and industry in British seamen, that nothing but the misconduct of the

Mr. Henley expressed his wish to know what, in the event of a war, and this measure having passed, government intended to do on the subject of impressment; for, when they were introducing a better class of men into the mercantile marine, some provision must be made in this respect. He, for one, was not prepared to run the risk which he apprehended would be run if the present measure were

Mr. KERR offered a few observations amidst much laughter, and having suddenly resumed his seat, the debate was adjourned to Monday at twelve

The following appeared in our Town Edition of last week :—

food.

TRIAL ON A CHARGE OF MURDER.—At the Chelmsford Assizes, on Thursday, Hannah Southgate, 29, a married woman, was indicted for the wilful murthe Crown Inn. at a lone house. About two o'clock ment of the public burdens. He said he hoped to der of Thomas Ham, at the parish of Wix, by felo-

> LATEST FROM IRELAND .- THE RATE IN AID .- On Thursday the South Dublin Union passed a resolu-

MURDER OF A LADY AT BRISTOL.

BRISTOL, March 8. - The city has this morning been startled with the intelligence of the discovery of a murder of the most brutal and revolting character, the victim having been a maiden lady of bewhich she lived, as well as nearly the whole of the houses on that side of the street, being her property. Miss Jefferies resided alone in the house, and was supposed always to keep a large sum of money in gold at her residence, besides other valuable property. On Friday last the old lady was seen by her neighbours about the premises as usual, and in the evening the shutters were closed at dusk. On Saturday morning it was observed that the shutters remained closed, but, from her wellknown eccentric habits, no suspicion whatever of anything being wrong arose in the minds of any of the neighbours. Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, how-ever, passed over, and the shutters still remained closed, the subject became matter of comment and suspicion, which did not, how-ever, extend beyond the immediate neighbourhood some of the inhabitants waited upon the unfortunate lady's brother, a retired surgeon residing in Somerset-street, Kingsdown, to whom they communicated the fact of the house having been closed for several days, and of their suspicions that there was something wrong. Mr. Jefferies immediately com-municated with the authorities, and Inspector Bell directed a police-sergeant to go to the premises, and endeavour to gain admission. The sergeant, accompanied by some policemen, found the front the back door open, but with no marks of its having been burglariously broken. They then examined the lower rooms, where nothing appeared to have been disturbed, nor any marks of the house having

been disturbed, nor any marks of the house having been robbed; upon proceeding up-stairs, however, to the bed-room, on the first-floor, they found the body of Miss Jefferies in the bed, with blood upon the head and face. Having communicated with the superintendent and inspector, they then made a tering the bed-room, they were first struck upon opening the door, by perceiving a pool of blood extending foam the bed upon which lay the murdered Mr. Herries moved that the bill introduced by the lady, with marks of considerable violence upon the

Further investigation has shown that on Satur-

more liberal policy would be expected; while Aus- name at present it would be imprudent to disclose, until the foreman threatened to discharge him for tria replied she was surprised at being asked whe- but who does not bear a good character, and who some slight misconduct.—Alderman Lawrence said ther she could reciprocate with this country, because has been tried for felony. She states that it was the ease was very weak, and the boy had not left she had already given all she could not be had not left. she had already given all she could, and was disap- done with a large stone, and in corroboration of Mr. Newton's service. If he had, the charge would pointed when she asked for reciprocity in return. this a stone was on Friday found on the hob in the have assumed a different aspect. At present it fell that have assumed a different aspect. At present it fell the hop manufacture therefore he must dismiss The hon. member then took a review of the various bed-room of the murdered woman, which on exa- a little short of the offence, therefore he must dismiss bed-room of the murdered nominal, and on it were the summons.

mination fitted the wounds exactly, and on it were the summons.

CLERKENWELL.—AN ARTFUL DODGE DEFEATED.

CLERKENWELL.—AN ARTFUL DODGE DEFEATED. place since 1841, in which year the first reduction of some grey hairs and clotted blood. It is at present in the custody of Inspector Bell.

PARIS, THURSDAY .- The Constitutionnel contains the following:—' War has recommenced in Italy. and silver money.—Inspector Julian, of the G divithe following:— war has recommended in really and silver money.—Inspector suitan, or the or who not by what name to designate our complaints—it troops entered Tuscany. The same day the Florence government, after having sent General Apice after this corps, which is composed of 6,000 men, principally Austrians, with orders to oppose them, sent a Combe asked the prisoner if she answered to that throughout the joints, and an icy chillness darting pally Austrians, with orders to oppose them, sent a comme asked the prisoner if she answered to that through the system, as evere cough, and spitting courier to Turin, to demand the immediate interventage, and whether she had employed any one to through the system, a severe cough, and spitting and an exercicating pain in the chest. I have also tion of the corps of 15,000 men, concentrated under General Lamarmora to enter Tuscany in conjunction a professional adviser, and that her name was not a lump as large as an egg in my neck. It has been General Lamarmora to enter Tuscany in conjunction a professional adviser, and that her name was not with General Apice, to drive back the Austrians. Watt. The magistrate, however, might describe her as Mary Watt, if he thought proper,—Mr. The Piedmontese and Tuscan troops were to form their junction on the 2d of March, and it is probable their junction on the 2d of March, and it is probable their junction of the 2d of March, and it is probable the control of the fact of poor Clayton. Society, who appeared for the prosecution, said he Society, who appeared for the prosecution has a large as an egg in my fleck. It has been accumulating this last ten days, and I am fearful it will set the days. that on the 3d or 4th, at latest, a collision took place between them and the Austrian troops.

The Debats confirms the entry of the Piedmontese troops into the Tuscan territory, but says that it has no positive information respecting the movements attributed to the Austrians.

The news of the entry of the Austrians into Tuscany, says our Paris correspondent, is very doubtful. The French government has, I understand, received official notes from the Cabinet of Vienna. Legislature could destroy. The introduction of foreign shipping into the colonies abroad and into Powers.

Molice.

ing artful circumstances: — The prisoner and another servant had been left in charge of the house during the temporary absence of the family on the preceding afternoon, when the prisoner, in a state of great apparent trepidation, began conversing on the subject of a robbery recently committed in the box had been broken open, and that the contents of various drawers in one of the upper rooms had been ransacked and scattered about the place. Before the girl had recovered from her surprise at this announcement, the prisoner called her into the back kitchen and directed her attention to the window, which was partly open, and through which she expressed her conviction that the thieves had obtained pressed her conviction that the thieves had obtained access to the premises. The prosecutor's wife returned home soon after, and feeling satisfied, as a quantity of plate and other valuable property had been left untouched, and only her purse and money been left untouched, and only her purse and money take the packet that had been substituted for the stolen from her work-box, which had been forced open, that the place had not been entered by regular housebreakers, she sent for the police, the result of on, the prisoner kept on exclaiming, "For God's sistance they rendered, in order to restore a disconstitution of the police, the result of on, the prisoner kept on exclaiming, "For God's sistance they rendered, in order to restore a disconstitution of the police, the result of the prisoner kept on exclaiming, "For God's sistance they rendered, in order to restore a disconstitution of the police, the result of the police of

and abetting Stanmore, and also with accusing the erime. - Mr. Bruils said: For a long while the female, and latterly the male prisoner, had been quence of information he received from his landlady, he became alarmed lest his name should appear in the papers, and wrote to the female to meet him at the Hotel de L'Univers, in the Blackfriars-road. She came, accompanied by the male prisoner, and having been shown into a sitting-room, Stanmore then said to him, "You know you are guilty of an nfamous crime, and this woman (pointing to Worsley) was witness of it." He replied that he could not listen for a moment to such an accusation, and desired to leave the room; but before he could do so, they both rushed towards the door and tried to force him back to a chair. He resisted, when the male prisoner suddenly pulled out a pair of double-barrelled pistols and presented them at his breast, at the same time saying, "You are in my hands." He sat down and asked what they wanted; upon which Worsley said, "You must write to the him, to bring them here to see you, and when they assistance, if they would take a glass of wine. The male prisoner said, "you must make compensation refused to do so, and Stanmore threatened to have gaoler, she tripped gaily to the cell. bills printed in this and other countries, exposing him, and also that he would bring the charge against him which the female could prove. They consented tempted to commit suicide. R. Caxall, a constable to take a glass of wine, and the male prisoner went to the door. He was following in the hope of effecting his escape when the female called out " he will escape," upon which Stanmore pulled a pistol out, and said he should not leave the place, but he might call to the waiter. A bottle of wine was brought and placed on the table by the waiter who laid a knife down on the table, upon seeing which he snatched it up, and the prisoner at the same time drew the pistol out of his pocket. He said to ing laces, &c., about the streets; she had no friends Stanmore that he did not care for him, and was about leaving when the male prisoner cocked the magistrate remanded her till next Tuesday in order deadly weapon, but was immediately seized by the waiter, and the police were sent for. On their respecting her. arrival he gave them into custody, when the female in the presence of the officers repeated her charge. -The female, in defence, said she was a married woman with two children, and left her husband to live with the prosecutor, her principal reason for which was, that the former being out of employment could not support her. An arrangement was entered into between her husband and Mr. Bruils that the former should give up all control over the children. On Tuesday last she was walking with her two children, in the York-road, Lambeth, where she met the prosecutor, who seized her children, at the same time calling out police. A cab drove up, when her husband jumped out, the children were placed in it, and on her attempting to follow, she was pulled back by two women. The cabman called to her that he should drive to the station-house, but he did not do so, and she had not seen her children since. She could vouch that Stanmore intended no harm to the prosecutor.—In answer to powder and some paper.—As to being instrumental in having her children taken away, prosecutor said as they were interesting children, he advised the broke out in the spacious range of premisess numfather to send them to France to be educated, and bered 238 and 239, Minories. The buildings, which

with them would expire in such a year, and that a did it, but a former fellow-servant of hers, whose elicited that he did not inform any one of the affair burned.

-A well dressed, portly-looking woman, who refused to give her name and address, was put at the bar before Mr. Combe, charged with stealing a banker's parcel, containing upwards of £300 in gold sion, informed the magistrate that two persons, who represented that they had been retained to watch the proceedings on the part of the prisoner, had called at the station-house, and informed him that the name of the accused was Mary Watt.—Mr. the name of the accused was Mary Watt.—Mr. throughout the joints, and an icy chillness destinated. should, no doubt be able to ascertain her real name from making complaints, lest we should alarm our before many days had elapsed, and also show that friends—but we begin now to see that it is serious, she was connected with a well-organised gang of and that, unless there is a speedy change for the she was connected with a well-organised gang of the thieves. He then called into the witness box — better, some of us will never leave this place alive. Augustus Brime, porter of the London Joint-Stock

Banking Company, in Lombard-street, who proved that on Monday afternoon he received from that bank a brown-paper parcel to convey to the Cross Keys in St. John-street, for delivery at a banker's at Luton, in Bedfordshire, and, on arriving there, he handed the same to the coachman of the vehicle running to that town.—The coachman having given the harbours and ports at home strongly reminded her intervention in Tuscany. A circular evidence of its receipt, and the deposit of it by him him of the introduction of the wooden horse into note has been addressed to the other European in the bar of the Cross Keys,—Mrs. Mary Anne Griffin, the landlady, wasnext sworn :- She said, that on Monday afternoon she first saw the prisoner, who applied to be accommodated with seat until the departure of the Luton coach, as she had a young with arched roofs, and a small aperture to admit friend who was coming to proceed with that convey-air over the door, and a iron-grated window in the ance as far as St. Alban's. She invited her to take front. There is no glass in this window, but wooden WORSHIP-STREET. — A "PRESENTIMENT" OF ROBBERT.—Ellen Thoroughgood, in the service of Mr. A. L. Flint, was charged with having stolen a large as far as St. Albah s. One invited her to take iront. There is no glass in this window, but wooden a seat in the coffee-room, to which she objected on slides inside which close to. In the morning the the ground of gentlemen being there, and, on being bed clothing is quite wet, the blankets about our offered a private sitting room unstains she unged shoulders presenting the Mr. A. L. Flint, was charged with having stolen a purse, containing seven sovereigns and other monies, belonging to her mistrees, under the follow-bout five minutes afterwards she again presented between the follow-bout five minutes afterwards she again presented between the follow-bout five minutes afterwards she again presented between the follow-bout five minutes afterwards she again presented between the follow-bout five minutes afterwards she again presented between the follow-bout five minutes afterwards she again presented between the follow-bout five minutes afterwards she again presented between the follow-bout five minutes afterwards she again presented between the follow-bout five minutes afterwards she again presented between the follow-bout five minutes afterwards she again presented between the follow-bout five minutes afterwards she again presented between the follow-bout five minutes afterwards she again presented between the follow-bout five minutes afterwards she again presented between the follow-bout five minutes afterwards she again presented between the follow-bout five minutes afterwards she again presented between the follow-bout five minutes afterwards she again presented between the follow-bout five minutes afterwards she again presented between the follow-bout five minutes afterwards she again presented between the follow-bout five minutes afterwards she again presented between the follow-bout five minutes afterwards she again presented between the follow-bout five minutes afterwards she again presented between the follow-bout five minutes afterwards she again presented between the follow-bout five minutes afterwards she again presented between the follow-bout five minutes afterwards she again presented between the follow-bout five minutes afterwards she again presented between the follow-bout five minutes after about five minutes afterwards she again presented happen to throw any portion of our clothing over us herself at the bar, when, as a matter of courtesy, it becomes completely saturated. I never enter my she was asked to take a seat in the bar parlour, - | cell at night but it reminds me of a vaulted tomb an offer she readily accepted, and in a very short and I feel that every month I lie in it I sacrifice time the last witness left the banker's parcel in the one year of my existence. But I must close this same apartment on a desk, two yards from the spot | dolorous epistle, and hope that a more genial season the subject of a robbery recently committed in the neighbourhood, and intimated that she felt a painful presentiment that the place would be broken into presentiment that the place would be broken into been in the habit of visiting her establishment, and "With kinds respects to all, I remain," Coroner's Inquest.—The inquest on the body of a man (name unknown), who died of cholera occasioned by starvation, at a lodging-house in the Mint, the particulars of whose death will be found in our sixth page, was resumed yesterday (Friday), when the jury returned a verdict, "That the deceased died a natural death, accelerated from want of feed."

presentiment that the place would be broken into and plundered by thieves before her master returned to allay her apprehensions, and thought no more of the matter until about half a hour afterwards, when the prisoner entered the kitchen in breathless haste, and that her fears had been but too soon realised, died a natural death, accelerated from want of feed."

presentiment that the place would be broken into and plundered by thieves before her master returned to allay her apprehensions, and thought no more of the matter until about half a hour afterwards, when the prisoner entered the kitchen in breathless haste, and that her fears had been but too soon realised, died a natural death, accelerated from want of feed." with which she served him, and received a shilling in payment. She retreated towards the bar to procure him change, when seeing from the reflection on the glass door, the prisoner receive from his friend a paper parcel (produced) with red seals, and exchange it for that of the banker's, she ran up to the desk where the first one

banker's from her, but failing to do so he escaped sake what is this about? what is the matter?" and pose you want me?" and pulled a stone out of his pocket, and there at me. He hit me three times, pocket, and there at ma away. Woodruffer and my servant Mortimer came up, and we pursued him, and servant der me? and he said, "Yes, I did not care what I did." Woodruffe asked him if he had intended to murded himself? He said "No, for I have committed a murder already to-day." I asked him of himself? He said "No, for I have committed a murder already to-day." I asked him where? and he said "You will soon hear of it."—John Stagg deposed: I had the prisoner in custody. The prisoner was given into custody. The prisoner in defendance of this new system. And then prisoner was given into custody. The prisoner in the first instance denied all knowledge of the robbery, but on her way to the court she confidence where she willing murder of Mary Ann Staight, at Bounter was to commit the prisoner was given into custody. The prisoner in the first instance denied all knowledge of the robbery, but on her way to the court she count she count she count she count she will nurder of Mary Ann Staight, at Bounter was to commit the prisoner was given into custody. The prisoner was given into custody. The prisoner in the first instance denied all knowledge of the robbery, but on her way to the court she count she count she count she count she count in the first instance denied all knowledge of the robbery. The prisoner was given into custody. The prisoner in the first instance denied all knowledge of the robbery. The prisoner was given into custody. The prisoner was given into custody. The prisoner in the first instance denied all knowledge of the robbery. The prisoner was given into custody. The prisoner in the first instance denied all knowledge of the robbery. The Mysself was one in the first instance denied all knowledge of the robbery. The prisoner was given into custody. The prisoner w evidence the parcel brought by the "gentleman" complainant of having committed an infamous to the prisoner was opened; it bore a similar appearance to the banker's, being tied and waxed in a like manner, but it was found to contain a small calling upon him, in order to impress upon his mind that they had the means of bringing an action the prisoner laughed heartily. Mr. Combe told her against him for an infamous act; and in conse- she could ask Mrs. Griffin any question she thought fit.—Prisoner (firmly): Will you swear yon saw me drop the banker's parcel?—Mrs. Griffin: Certainly I do.—Mr. Combe (to the prisoner): Is there any thing else you wish to ask the witness?-Prisoner (smiling): Why, no, sir. However, is she not more likely, as she uses sand, to have made up that parcel (pointing to the dummy) to play some trick? (Much laughter.)—Mr. Combe: Why, really I don't think she is. After some further observations Mr. Bush applied to have the prisoner remanded for the attendance of the clerk who made up the parcel, and also to obtain the evidence of the Rev. Mr. Elwyn. Mr. Combe said that such a course of proceeding was necessary for the ends of justice, and told the prisoner she would be brought up for a further examination in a week. The prisoner applied for the restoration of six sovereigns and some silver money which had been taken from her. Mr. Combe: Will father of my children, as you have influence with you tell me your name, and where you live ?—Prisoner (good humouredly) : Will you let me have my arrive you must give them to me," Finding the money?—Mr. Combe: Will you let me have my male prisoner had locked the door, he consented to Prisoner: Oh. you have got name enough. -Prisoner: Oh, you have got name enough. One do so, and asked them, as a means of procuring is as good as another. But do be kind enough to give me up my money.—Mr. Combe: Not at present. I must know more of you first.—Prisoner: to this woman, as you have plenty of money." He | Then I wish you good morning, and, turning to the

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—Sarah O'Brien, a woman sixty-two years of age was charged with having atemployed in the Regent's Park, deposed that on the previous evening he saw the prisoner suspended from the branch of a tree, a piece of cloth being tied round her neck. He cut her down, and after some time she recovered, when she said that distress had driven her to act in the way she had done. She promised that nothing of a like nature should occur again. The prisoner in defence said that she had walked up from Birmingham, and had been hawkin London, and she knew not what to do. The

FIRES.

BLACKFRIARS-ROAD .- On Sunday morning, about four o'clock, a fire broke out in the extensive range of premises belonging to Messrs. White, Greenwell, and Co., haberdashers, &c., carrying on business at 53, 54, and 55, Blackfriars-road. The discovery was made by a police sergeant, who raised an alarm, and sent for the engines. After some trouble, the whole of the inmates, nearly fifty in number, male and female, were aroused from their slumbers. The building, however, was so full of smoke, that the residents made a precipitate retreat into the street in their night clothes. When the engines arrived, the flames were raging furiously in the first floor. The shop below contained the stock in trade. valued at nearly £20,000, and the firemen were obliged to carry the hose of their engines into that portion of the premises. An abundance of water questions put by the Alderman, Mrs. Worsley said was scattered over the flames; but they were not that her husband was living with another woman, at extinguished until that portion of the premises in Greenwich, and she was now living with the pri- which the disaster commenced was hurned out, and soner Stanmore.—The male prisoner acknowledged the lower part damaged by water, &c. Mr. Braidsoner Stanmore.—The male prisoner acknowledged living with Worsley, and said his reason for carrying the pistols (which were only loaded with gunpowder in order to frighten the prosecutor) was that he had several times threatened to use the knife. He did not draw his pistols out until he saw the knife in Bruil's hand.—The prosecutor was recalled, and did not done anything stated by the prisoners are didn't receive the lower part damaged by water, as follows: "Front sitting-room on first floor burned out; eight or ten yards of flooring and joisting burned through into shop. The goods in south-cast corner of shop damaged by water, and upper part of house by smoke and heat. Forty or fifty feet of plate-glass and did not done anything stated by the prisoners.

DISASTROUS FIRE IN THE MINORIES. - On Tuesday

night, at a few minutes before 11 o'clock, a fire

the mother consented.—Alderman Lawrence said he were of a considerable depth, were five floors high, felt inclined to believe the statements of the pri- and at the time of the outbreak it is feared that soners to a certain extent. The fact of threats to the whole of the residents were within. If so, there use the knife accounted for the male prisoner arm- is every ground for supposing that one, if not two in the pistols to frighten complainantifhe attempted violence. The prisoners were discharged. — Mr. Bruils asked if he could not take the case to the sessions? — Alderman Lawrence would give no advice, and said the less the prosecutor moved in the matter the better it would be for him.

Trappe Comply agreed. The prisoners were discharged. — Mr. Bruils asked if he could not take the case to the sessions? — Alderman Lawrence would give no advice, and said the less the prosecutor moved in the matter the better it would be for him.

Trappe Comply agreed. Police constable 529 of the city force, first saw smoke in huge volumes rolling out of the first floor windows. In the course of a few minutes several parties made their escape down stairs; but the females were so frightened that the constable was obliged to enter the building and pull them out. By the time that this could be acing himself, but then there was only a little powder parties have perished. Police constable 529 of the in the pistols to frighten complainantifhe attempted violence. The prisoners were discharged. — Mr. Bruils asked if he could not take the case to the Bruils asked if he could not take the case to the pull them out. By the time that this could be ac-TRADE COMBINATIONS.—J. Faulkner, a journey- complished the flames had burst through the front man cigar maker, was charged with inciting an ap- | window on the first floor. The Royal Society's fireprentice, partly by threats and partly by promises, escape from Aldgate-pump was at the scene in the to leave his employers.—H. Vonderboerlin said he course of a few minutes after the outbreak, when was apprenticed to Messrs. Newton, of Fridaystreet, eigar manufacturers, and had about a year persons were in the upper part of the premises, and and a half to serve. He knew the defendant, who left about three weeks ago. Last Wednesday fortnight a person named Coglin met him at the dinner house, and whilst he was at the top attempting to examination of several witnesses, who clearly proved the guilt of the prisoners, the learned judge summed up, and the jury after deliberating a short time, found the prisoners "Guilty," and they were sentenced to be transported for fifteen years.

Tree scope of commerce, and that a large merally and that a large merally morning a man was seen conning from Miss and a nan to serve. It along the prisoners, the learned judge great naval power. After exposing the fallacy of the servant girl, and that they went into a house night a person named Coglin met him at the dinner the servant girl, and that they went into a house night a person named Coglin met him at the dinner house, and whilst he was at the top attempting to of the deceased's house have since then been archway, close at hand, to see Faulkner. On the one of the deceased's house, with a red box, accompanied by left about three weeks ago. Last Wednesday forthe conductor placed his machine in front of the house, and whilst he was at the top attempting to of the deceased's house have since then been archway, close at hand, to see Faulkner. On the one of the deceased's house have since then been archway, close at hand, to see Faulkner. On the one of the deceased him if he wished to leave his way with the greatest difficulty that the escape man archway is a public-house in Host. that in spite of its restrictions, which were not one deceased's nouse have since then been onerous, the balance of advantages clearly preponderated in favour of a system which was the nursery of our flourishing mercantile marine, the foundation of a naval supremacy, and which, if foundation of a naval supremacy, and which, if the girl is the only person yet in custody. foundation of a naval supremacy, and which, it does not not compare a naval supremacy, and which, it does not not compare a naval supremacy, and which, it does not not compare a naval supremacy, and which, it does not not compare the girl is the only person yet in custody.

An inquest on the body of the murdered woman commenced on Thursday, and was adjourned till sent.—In reply to Alderman Lawrence, witness said engines speeding reached the scene, when the firemen found the f Mr. J. Wilson followed. With regard to the commenced on Thursday, and was adjourned till answers from various foreign powers in reference to answers from various foreign powers in reference to Tuesday next. We have received information that the applications made to them, all they did was to on Thursday evening, the girl Sarah Thomas, made duce him to leave on a Saturday night.—Mr. Wontremind the British government that the treaties a confession, to the effect that it was not she that her, for the prisoner, cross-examined witness, and whole of the premises from the ground-floor were

THE KIRKDALE POLITICAL PRISONERS Last Saturday we received a letter from our per secuted and esteemed friend, Mr. West, from which

we give the following extracts:—
"Kirkdale Gaol, March 7th, "Dean -

"I am sorry to have to inform you that I have been very ill since I wrote to you last, and not me alone, but all my companions also. This morning eight of us were placed on the doctor's list. I know and the others will be so "mashed up," that their lives will be a miserable burden. Poor George White has been severely ill, and so continues. So is James Leach. Poor Grocott is even worse than any of us. Donovan is hardly able to walk, and Cropper is in an awful state. Our day room may well be compared to an hospital.

Pills, blisters, mustard plasters, bottles, &c., are in abundance. You may, perhaps, inquire what is the cause of all this? I can hardly say, but we attribute it

"With kinds respects to all, I remain,
"Yours truly,
"John West."

[A letter received from Mr. West on Thursday March 15th), gives a somewhat better account of the state of our suffering brethren. Mr. West was still very unwell, but the health of Mr. White and others had slightly improved. Press of matter prevents us saying more this week.]

LETTER FROM AN EXILE.

"Hamburg, Feb., 1849.
"DEAR A,—I hasten to acknowledge the receipt of yours, which came duly to hand, and also to inform you that my wife and family have arrived safe. after a very fine passage, and I have got my son into employment, although the wages are but small; still every little helps. You will be so kind as to give my best respects to the Committee, and tell them that myself and family return them and the father, whose only fault was that of love of his country, and his determined opposition to tyranny in any and every shape—and, although at present an exile. I hope the day is not far distant when the reign of despotism will cease, the hardy sons of toil reap the fruits of their industry, and democracy, with all its attendant blessings, be predominantthen will the hearts of all who have struggled and

Give my best respects to Mr. O'Connor, and tell him that it gives me great pleasure to think that he has been able to keep himself out of the snares that have been laid for him, and I sincerely hope he may ive to see the day when he will be repaid for all the fatigue and difficulties he has undergone for an oppressed people. Remember me to Kydd, M'Grath, and all those noble patriots who have struggled for the cause. Tell them to be in no way daunted by the misfortunes which have happened to us, but rather let our mishaps act as a stimulant, and a beacon to guard and warn them of spics and traitors. In conclusion, allow me once more to return my thanks to those friends who contributed towards my escape—viz., the friends at Hull, York,

suffered for the cause be gladdened.

Darlington, and, especially, Stockton.
"I trust some kind friend will occasionally send me a Star to illuminate my darkness—for, although an exile from my native land, my heart is in the cause, and my prayer, night and day, is for the success of the cause of "Right against Might."

To the Secretary of the National Victim "Committee."

Markets, &c.

CORN. FRIDAY, March 9.—In wheat a reduction of 2s per qr has taken place. Barley has also declined 1s to 2s, beans 1s, white peas 3s to 4s, and oats 6d to 1s per qr. Although the top price of town-made flour remains nominally the same, French is obtainable at 1s to 2s per sack less money say 33s to 34s per 280lbs, Liverpool Market, March 9.—There was a small after dauce of the trade at this morning's market, and the busi-

ness done in wheat and flour was quite in retail, at a re duction in some instances of 1d per bushel and 6d per bar-rel. Oats were 1d per bushel cheaper, and oatmeal 3d to 6d per load also. There was scarcely any demand for bar-6d per load also. There was scarcely any demand for barley, beans, peas. The best yellow Indian corn scarce, brought Tuesday's rates, viz., 29s 6d to 30s for flat and round corn, but the secondary qualities of white and mixed were 6d per qr cheaper than on Tuesday. Fine yellow Indian meal sells at 14s to 14s 6d per barrel.

MARK-LANE, Monday, March 12th.—Our market continues thinly supplied with English wheat, but the quantity of Foreign arriving daily is more than sufficient to meet the demand, which was again very languid to-day, and prices since Monday last have declined 1s to 2s per qr. Foreign flour was fully 1s per sack and barrel cheaper, but met more buyers. In fine malting barley we had no alteration, but grinding and distilling sorts were very dull and rather

grinding and distilling sorts were very dull and rather cheaper. Malt continues slow sale. Fine beans and gref peas sold fully as dear, but white peas dull and rather lower. For rye we had no demand. Tares very dull and declining. Fine oats maintained their price, but the trade was heavy, as the dealers look for better supplies with the first change of wind. Cloverseeds remain the same as last

SMITHFIELD, Monday, March 12.—The supply of foreign stock here to-day was very moderate, and for the most part, beneath the middle quality. All breeds were dull in the extreme, and quite 2d per 8fbs lower than last week. For the time of year, the arrivals of beasts fresh up to this morning's market from our various grazing districts were large and of unusually prime quality. Compared with those reported on Monday last, they show a considerable excess both as to weight and condition. Notwithstanding the attendance of buyers was tolerably good, the beef trade from the increase in the supply, was very dull. The primes Scots, &c., sold at about stationary prices, viz., fsom 38 & SMITHFIELD, Monday, March 12.—The supply of foreign scots, &c., sold at about stationary prices, viz., from 3s id to 3s 8d per 8lbs, but the value of all other breeds declined 2d per 8lbs. At the close of the market a large number of beasts were turned out unsold. The supply of sheep was larger than that shown on this day se'nnight, and of fair average quality. All breeds of sheep experienced a very dull inquiry, and the quotations gave way 2d per 8lbs. It highest figure for Downs, in the wool, was 4s 6d, out of the wool, is per 8lbs. About one-third of the sheep on the sheep of the wool, 4s per 8Ibs. About one-third of the sheep on entire were shorn. Calves were in short supply, and fair demands at last week's prices.

FRIDAY, March 9.—The supply of meat at market this morning was larger than usual for Friday, and, in construction of the supply of t quence, trade was not quite so good as would otherwise have been the case, from the favourable state of the web-

and Irregularity of Intestines, the main causes of Bilouness, Nervousness, Liver Complaints, Flatulency, Palpition of the Heart, Nervous Headaches, Noises in the Heart, and Ears, Pains in almost every part of the Body, Asthmusium, Rausea after eating or at sea, Low Spirits, Spasmis Spleen, &c., effectually removed from the system, as also Constitutional Debility, by a permanent restoration of the digestive functions to their primitive vigour, without puring, inconvenience, pain, or expense, by

ther. Prices similar to those of Monday.

THE REVALENTA ARABICA FOOD, economy instead of causing an expense.)

Discovered, grown, and imported by Du Barar and Co-75, New Bond-street, London. In canisters of 11th. at 4s. 6d.; 4th. at 11s.: 10th. at 21s. super-refined quality, 4th. 22s.; and 8th. 33s.; suitably packed for all climates.

8th. and 10th. canisters forward by Du Barry and Co. 32

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Printed by WILLIAM RIDER, of No. 5, Macclesfield-sired Printed by WILLIAM RIDER, of No. 5, Macclesheld-street in the parish of St. Anne, Westminster, at the Printing office, 16, Great Windmill-street, Haymarket, in the fit of Westminster, for the Proprietor, FEARGUS O'LONON, Esq. M.P., and published by the said Wallam Rides, it the Office, in the same street and parish.—Saturday March 17th, 1849