TO THE CHARTISTS OF THE WEST RIDING OF YORKSHIRE.

Mr DEAR FRIENDS, Isubmit to you the following admirable ster-together with the resolution unaniister watched by the delegates representing fon the bold Northerns) who have done as For the conditional the people's cause as any much to forward the people's cause as any people in England; and I would ask you people them, whether the complaint, which and them, make can be more than the the and them, whether any other proprie-and think of it—whether any other proprie-and think of it—whether any other proprie-to provide the world would allow and the state of a newspaper in the world would allow his conduct not to be criticised, but censured the Northern Star?

of Mr. HOBSON, for the abuse of the men of end.

farthing of the amount.

much damage upon our cause ; while the pub- change. I give it under my hand. THAT THE MADE THE ORGAN FOR CIRCULATING ANY PERSONAL OR PRIVATE SQUABBLES OR DISSENSIONS. IT SHALL REMAIN WHAT IT EVER HAS BEEN-THE TRUE REFLEX OF THE POPULAR MIND OF THIS COUNTRY. Your faithful Friend.

FEARGUS O'CONNOR.

Bradford, Yorkshire, Feb. 4th, 1850. DEAR SIR, —I forward you the following resolution unani-mously adopted at a West Riding delegate meeting, held in the Democratic School-Room, Croft-street, Bradford, Feb. the Demo 3rd, 1850.

Moved by George Webber, seconded by Edward Smith :-That we, the delegates of the various towns in the West Riding, assembled at Bradford, February 3rd, 1850, are of Riding, assembled at bradiord, repriary 3rd, 1850, are of opinion that the Northern Star ought not to be made the medium for persons to advocate and slander each other; and we request Mr. O'Connor, as the proprietor of that paper, not to allow the Star to be used for any such pur pose, as we consider such proceedings to be highly in-jurious to the cause of liberty.'

jurious to the cause of inderty." Delegates present who signed the above :-Joseph East-wood, Honley; Thomas Holt, Keighley; George Webber, Halifax; Henry, Marsden, Holmfirth; Edward Smith, Bradford; Joseph Smith, Huddersfield.-Henry Marsden, Chairman; Richard Gee, Treasurer; Henry Wilcock, Samutry Secretary.

> "United we stand Divided we fall."



LONDON, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1850,

Your Faithful and Uncompromising

THE MATHON ESTATE.

My FRIENDS,

Friend and Representative,

FEARGUS O'CONNOR.

Task you whether any circumstance is so several other questions-in which, until you pre-eminently calculated to disturb and destroy possess the vote, you are in no way interested union in your ranks, as the promulgation of --critically discussed. So the Session comdisunion among your leaders? The dismissal menced ; and, if you are apathetic, so it will

Marylebone, cost me nearly five hundred pounds, while my honest clients, whose charac-ter I would not allow to be reviled, paid not a the blood flows coldly in the veins ; but when the blood flows coldly in the veins ; but when it waxes warm, you are not behind any other Mr. HILL'S abuse of Dr. M'DOUALL, while class, in any other country, in vigour and en-s refugee, cost me a good editor, and inflicted ergy; and here goes to prepare you for the the return of a portion of the funds subscribed native town,

for the purchase of the above estate. In two Ecation of my own resolution that the Chartists In April, the Parliamentary and Financial instances where the amount required was of 1848 should not go undefended-together Reformers are to hold a Conference in London stated, I repaid it by return of post; in two of 1040 should not go undefended-together with the exemption from oakum picking-cost me five hundred pounds: thus showing that what is published in the Star is always legally construed against me, when liberty or and Scotch delegates shall be held in London satisfied with my response as to the probable regard construct against me, when herery or at the same time, and I will undertake to say, time of completing the purchase, that they of violent and ridiculous speeches has been the that the brave Irish people will elect shrewd, also should receive their money by return of of violent and radiculous speecnes has been the tractic of are first propie will elect surewu, also should receive their money by return of cause of my incarceration and heavy pesuniary firm and intelligent patriots to represent them, post; and now I have to inform the several and will cheerfully defray their share of the depositors in that fund of, to them, a most creet resolution of the men of the West Riding, expense; and as the British minister has ever important event.

based his power upon Irish resistance to the When I purchased the estate, as I then 1 give it under iny many track the English people, this union of the people of stated, it was liable to a jointure of 300% a both countries, will teach him that he can no | year to Mrs. CLIFF, the owner of the estate, longer maintain his power upon so frail a that is, the purchasers during her life, would pretext. be liable to a rent of 12s. an acre. This

This has been the darling object of my life, charge upon the estate reduced its value to to destroy that horrible prejudice entertained the purchaser by from 3,0001. to 4,0001. ; that against the English by the Irish; and in lady, however, has departed this life, and the order to overcome it, I have withstood all property has consequently increased in value slander and persecution. It would not be to that amount, the purchasers now not being fair for me to publish what I hear privately in liable to any rent whatever, a circumstance the House of Commons; while I may tell you | which, I dare say, will lead to the very speedy that the general feeling is, that the people are completion of the purchase of the property; supposed to have abandoned the Charter while I beg to state, that all parties who have altogether, in consequence of their not sub-paid up the amount of money, representing scribing funds to support the cause. You see the number of acres that they wish to pur-the amount subscribed by the Parliamentary chase, shall receive back their money if in-Reformers upon a platform at one meeting : it clined so to do.

amounted to over 1,500%, while presuming Some complain that the purchase has not our Conference to consist of forty-five; Eng- been completed as speedily as they expected land, Scotland, and Wales, electing thirty, it; while they seem ignorant of the fact, that and Ireland, fifteen; and setting down the title deeds connected with the purchase of a salary of each delegate at 21. a week, and large estate, cannot be concluded so easily as assigning three weeks for the period of its con-tinuance, the whole amount—apart from the which is called the "long vacation," when travelling-expenses to be paid by England, conveyancers are generally out of town-and Scotland, and Wales would amount to 180%, that vacation lasts during August, September, Traders, National Alliance, Conciliation Hall,

gem of faction shall never turn my co-opera- rights. gem of faction shall never turn my co-opera-tion into hostility so long as I feel convinced that the principles of my personal opponents, well that all the rogues, who live and fatten upon Commons itself, as well as the Army, Navy, Church,

I have had three or four applications for that, ere long, I will again meet them in their Your Faithful Friend and Uncompromising

Representative, FEARGUS O'CONNOR.

P.S.-Read this on the platform. "For a nation to be free, 'tis sufficient that she wills it."

TO THE IRISH PEOPLE. (From the Irishman, of February 2nd.)

tained no disappointment; meantime, allow INTRUDER, AND REVOLUTIONIST. me to assure you, that however any of

righteousness.

Irishmen, the old policy was, enlist every man who is willing to enter your ranks as a willing soldier, and drink his health in THE BOYNE WATER; now the policy is to divide Ireland into five parties-Protectionists, Free

his conduct not to be criticised, but censured have allowed mine to be in warthern Star? Worthern Star?

that the principles of my personal opponents, well that all the rogues, who live and fatten upon if adopted, would serve the cause of the people. I have every reliance and confidence in the brave men of Nottingham, with whom I have had so many struggles, and to whom give my kindest love and serve and result of the result of the Free Trade ga-thering ; but you may rely upon it that it has re-thering ; but you may rely upon it that it has re-thering ; but you may rely upon it that it has re-thering ; but you may rely upon it that it has re-thering ; but you may rely upon it that it has re-thering ; but you may rely upon it that it has re-thering ; but you may rely upon it that it has re-thering ; but you may rely upon it that it has re-thering ; but you may rely upon it that it has re-ther were the cause of commons, but there are upon there are upon the commons is the army, savy, Church, and other appointments, and they could, through and other appointments, and they could, through the fouse of Commons, put their hands into the potention of the people, and help themselves to what-set her in the property and interests of the country were entirely at their mercy. And thering ; but you may rely upon it that it has re-ther in with the common of the people were the common of th had so many struggles, and to whom give my kindest love and affection, with the assurance of weak, not only the countenance of the THE GAOLER-GENERAL OF IRELAND, but also of the British Goernment, and that your independent member, the Worshipful, LORD MAYOR, will trumpet it in the

Five Shillings and Sixpence per Quarter

House of Commons, as the strongest proof of Irish all reform, and whom it was therefore the duty of confidence in the Whig Government.

and luxurinted in by the Press; while, during the labourers in the agricultural districts, were stary-(From the *Dishman*, of February 2nd.) FRIENDS AND COUNTRYMEN, In consequence of my attendance at meet-ings in the North of England, last week, it was out of my powel to write the you. However, as you appear, once more, to have a sufficient number of irons in the fire, perhaps you sus. nounced by the press as a CHARTIST RUFFIAN, AN show an hostile attitude ? He did not mean to en-

which men who advocate the true cause of demo- existed elements of freedom sufficient to accomthose irons may be heated or struck, you which men who advocate the true cause of demo-will not receive one particle of benefit from the WELD. I have been invited to attend the first grand I have been invited to attend the first grand

demonstration of the Democratic party, which is now being organised for the purpose of cool-ing all the irons of the several tinkers, and ing all the all the a making such a furnace as will thaw and dis-solve all humbug, and for ever; and as it is to the union, to the voice, and to the power of the veritable people alone that I look for a veritable change in their condition, all other business loid aside. I shall have the more pleasure in complying making such a furnace as will thaw and dis-solve all humbug, and for ever; and as it is to the union, to the voice, and to the power of the veritable people alone that I look for a veritable change in their condition, all other business loid aside. I shall have the more pleasure in complying the veritable change in their condition, all other business loid aside. I shall have the more pleasure in complying the veritable change in their condition, all other business loid aside. I shall have the means of cementing such a the veritable change in their condition to business loid aside. I shall have the means of cementing such a the veritable change in their condition. business laid aside, I shall consider it union between Celtand Saxon, as no Government can It is said, that the mass of the people could not be my duty to be present at the inauguration of destroy, no artful dodger can weaken ; as, rely upon entrusted with the franchise, owing to their igno-Ireland's regeneration, and her new birth unto it, that upon the union of the people of both coun-rance; but it was the intelligence of the people that tries, and upon that alone, the liberties of both was in reality feared. Whether did the occupation countries can be securely based.

Your faithful friend and countryman, FEARGUS O'CONNOR. P.S.-To show you that I shall not appear at your meeting as an intruder, I present you with the fol-

lowing invitation .- F. O'C.

sought none It was, to him, sufficient satisfaction that he had contributed Inis mite on behalf of the oppressed. All men were originally on equal cir-cumstances, and why was it that now the bulk of their fellowmen were robbed of their natural right-the franchise? It could only be by iniquitous ty-ranny? The result of the imperfect representation of the county in parliament was evident, in the fast that they found the institutions of the barbarous middle ages still existing, and standing out in glar-ing contrast with the enlightenment of the present day. And it was proposterous to expect the House of Commons to reform itself without a vigorous pressure from without. The theory of the British constitution was that the country is governed by that he had contributed his mite on behalf of the constitution was that the country is governed by Kings, Lords, and Commons. But it was found that

the aristocracy, who were of course sole rulers in the House of Lords, had also largely encroached upon the prerogatives, and rights of the crown, and though he did not lament the abridgement, of the rights should be given, not to a tyranical, indolent, and

that ruffian William the Conqueror, or descendants of gay ladies who prostituted themselves to Charles II. these were the individuals, who with a face of brass, and a heart of iron, set themselves against

confidence in the Whig Government. Now, my countrymen, if such a meeting was called for the purpose of passing censure upon the Government, and however beneficial its results in the people effectually to knock down. The Queen's speech, delivered the other day, gave out, that the country was in a very favourable state. Now, they had already heard, that upwards of a million of might be to the country, it would either be put down by proclamation, or it would be surrounded fact, that on last Chistmas day, one hundred thouby the GAOLER-GENERAL and his staff. All rows sand persons in London alone were dependent upon that take place at Protectionist meetings are lauded charity for their Christmas dinner, while the poor courage any attempt at violence. He believed that.

Now, this will show you the difficulties against in the English constitution, bad as it was, there.

and works of the aristocracy, or of the working man, produce more to benefit society and to prove intelligence ? Everything for convenience, comfort, and luxury, was furnished by the working man; and if the working classes were ignorant, what had those who threw their ignorance in their Irish Democratic Association, Anglesey Buildings, | teeth done to enlighten them? On the continent, in several quarters, the people last year were for some time, in possession of full powers : and was their conduct such as the opponents of universal suffrage would have predicted ?—were they not on the contrary, everywhere great, generous, and magnaniattendance, if possible, at that meeting, in order that you may have an opportunity of explaining to the Irish people those sound political principles which have tended to enlighten our English neighbours. adopted ?- they lacerated and scourged women, slaughtered children, filled their dungeons, and sent hundreds to the scaffold. A "party of order," as it was called, arose to complete the ruin of the cause of liberty. Let the friends of reform see to it, that no such party of order arise in this country. The government and parliament told the people of Britain, that they were free—yes, they were free to set off to work very early in the morning, and to continue very late at night, to take small wages for much work to give the suit to more constitution spokeu slightingly of the PorE; while the Italian people, all Catholics, as well as Mr. JOIN O'CONNELL, and all eye-witnesses of the PorE's doings, have rebelled against him? And can anything be more absurd than the fact, that the Free Traders of Ireland are now being marshalled, not as mere opponents of Protection, but as the presumed supporters of that very Government which for years they have been denouncing? My countrymen, although I never have des-paired, and never shall despair, of establishing would have been framed in accordance with the popular will; and there being no such manifestation, the royal speech naturally pre-sumed that you are satisfied with the present system. In that speech there is not a word of hop-for you, nor from the speeches of any member connected with the Government can you an-ticipate any, the slightest benefit. Am not I, contry was evident from the decline which had pour presumed satisfaction, in the House of commons, for the purpose of gaining pa-tronage for themselves; as the cause of battle between the contending parties will now be protection or Free Trade, while, if you are wise, you will contend for Free Trade in Legislation— a sthe only means by which Free Trade in ts as the only means by which Free Trade in as the only means by which Free Trade in to corr, or anything else, can be turned to national instead of class benefit. Could the most ingenious or subtle men in the world more fully prove the fully antici-pated results from Irish agitation than Mr. JonN O'CONNELL has developed in his threattor a hope of being able to live comfortably upon the ty, hope of being able to live comfortably upon the cnucren to beggary, starvation, or the bas-like by the avowal of his principles. And it in not at all unnatural that the master should endeavour to preserve his ascendancy, by thus holding his slave in bondage. It is, therefore, because I do not measure your apathy by your presumed satisfication, the masters' power, that I do not be live that the master' power, that the master' power, that the master' power, that the master' power, that the master's power, that the oposition against he concluster's power, that the master's power, that the greatest of the united the greatest position. Werking men, however I may sympathise ness. Irishman, you are not to augur ill, or to anticipate defeat, or even difficulties, from such secessions; but, on the contrary, they should inspire you with hope, as they are purgly based upon the contrary are not to augur ill, or to such secessions is but, on the contrary, they should inspire you with hope, as they are purgly based upon the contrary are not to augur ill, or to such secessions is but, on the contrary, they should inspire you with hope, as they are purgly based upon the contrary are not to augur ill, or to such secessions is but, on the contrary, they should inspire you with hope, as they are purgly based upon the contrary are not to augur ill, or to such secessions is but, on the contrary the direct is such a change in our representative system as is such a change in our representative system as will place the House of Commons under the direct. should inspire you with hope, as they are purely based upon the GREAT FACT that the Irish mind can no longer be used for individual selfishness. You know but little of England or of Eng. undertaken at their own expense-to promote the cause of freedom, and the elevation of the human

TO THE WORKING CLASSES.

My FRIENDS,

Working men, it would be fair in me to this reason-because Government and your opand that your preservation depends not upon signatures of spies and informers, whereby my your natural, but upon your unnatural dependence upon your employers. I am not so power of our opponents strengthened. wild a politician, as to censure the father who In conclusion, let me tell you now, as I have would rather suppress, or even deny, his poli- told you to surfeit before-that the working tical feeling, than consign his wife and little classes of this, or any other country, will never

sand individuals, or about one penny a piece | I trust that the parties who have deposited

from forty thousand; and let me ask you monies for the purchase of this estate, will be whether, if the people are not prepared to make satisfied with this explanation ; while I may You now have the foreshadowing of your such a sacrifice, the Government is not justified further add, that if it is not fully purchased, hope from the present session of Parliament, and as I predicted for you, the subtleness of I have often told you that nothing was more Minster Lovel and Snig's End estates to the the ministry is based upon your supineness injurious to a cause that was paralysed and purchase of the remainder for the Land Comand presumed satisfaction. A majority of struck down by tyranny and persecution, than pany, and those two estates will be sold in April by the mortgagees; and I have down by the paralysed and there are upon that opposition the properties of the p over the Commons, that in reply to Mr. HUME, I told PLAIN JOHN-that where Chartism Lowbands Estate to the tender mercies of Mr. the noble lord repeated and adhered to his was struck down by the tyrant's arm, it would ROBERTS, who has advanced 1,000%. by way "FINALITY" principle : he told the honour- there remain until the day of resurrection of mortgage, and as the occupants at O'Conable Member for Montrose, in bold and unmis-takeable language, that it was not the inten-tion of Her Majesty's Government, to propose march onward. And Chartism having been in more leniently with them; and the strongest any extension of the suffrage; and he was right, quite right, so long as he can draw his quarter's salary, and base his enormous pa-tronage upon your justly presumed satisfac-tronage upon your justly presumed because he have a bulk a second he proved to the provent for the proved for the provent for the pro tion. I say justly presumed, because he knows, TER there shall be a peaceable demonstration amount for the Land Fund last week, than as well as you know, that had there, during of the Chartist mind upon KENNINGTON has come from all England for many weeks the recess, been a resolute manifestation of COMMON. And to prove to you that I am past. But to furnish you with the strongest the popular mind, that the QUEEN's speech not afraid to take the lion's share of danger, evidence that men sometimes do wear two would have been framed in accordance with if elected, I will act as Chairman of the Con- faces under a hood, I request your perusal of

In that speech there is not a word of hope for you, nor from the speeches of any member connected with the Government can you an-ticipate any, the slightest benefit. Am not I, as well as the Government, justified in pre-suming, that a great majority of the people are satisfied with the present system ? And acting upon the principle of Universal Suff-require something more than is promised in the Royal Speech, but nothing more than is used to be the people are satisfied with the present system ? And acting upon the principle of Universal Suff-require the mind, at both Conference and Meet-ing, as will prove to our opponents that we require something more than is promised in the Royal Speech, but nothing more than is used to bring to Squire York, on Wednesday next. I under-stand that he is about to put all his farms, that may be given up, of which he has a great number, into small allot-ments. Squire York and I have had two or three hours conversation on the subject. Messer, Date and Chilicether acting upon the principle of Universal Sun-rage, would I be justified in urging the dissa-tisfaction of the minority as grounds for re-sisting the satisfaction of the majority? Working men it would be fair in me to this reason-because Government and your op-it would be fair in me to this reason-because Government and your op-

base my opinion upon such a presumption, was ponents base their opposition upon your indif-I not aware of the truth of the maxim, that ference; and I would appoint discreet men to "self preservation is the first law of nature," seek veritable signatures, and not the obscure

Working men, however I may sympathise with the sufferers in foreign countries, it has ever been my desire to keep the English eye steadily fixed upon English policy; and nothing grieves me more, or irritates me more, than to hear speeches, at meetings of working men, wholly and entirely devoted to foreign matters: whereas, if the mind of England was kent staadily fixed upon English after a speeches, at meetings of working men, wholly and entirely devoted to foreign matters: whereas, if the mind of England was kent staadily fixed upon English after a speeches at meetings of working men, wholly and entirely devoted to foreign men. matters: whereas, if the mind of England was kept steadily fixed upon English affairs, and was so framed as to mould English Go-England would be able to express something more than sympathy for foreign nations. At the present moment the promised Constitution professing moulded down to aristocratic of France, based upon the blood of the French people, is being moulded down to aristocratic convenience. If the suffrage is not to be convenience. If altered, giving the vote is to be made more something higher than personal ambition and difficult ; and lest the vote should be the reflex | mere popular applause ? of the national will, not only is the free expresvou attend. Working men, twenty-eight years of steadsion of opinion suppressed by the prevention fast adherence, and the expenditure of a large of public meetings, but the Press which circu- fortune in your cause, imprisonment without conversion, and slander without desertion, Lewis's-square, Rancliffe-street, should be a sufficient testimony of my character; Nottingham, Feb. 5, 1850. lates it is prosecuted. Working men, let me now furnish you with should be a sufficient testimony of my character;

utter insignificance. Can anything be more absurd-nay, trea-sonable-than the fact of one party basing its power upon an opposition to Lord GLENGALL Again, can anything be more absurd than the fact of Mr. JOHN O'CONNELL basing his opposition to the principles of the National Alliance, upon the grounds that Mr. DUFFY has

you may depend upon it, that the leading

Reader, what think you of the sentiments of this philanthropist ? and do you not wonder

Have the kindness to write by return of post, so that we can give as much publicity as possible if I remain, Yours respectfully, on behalf of the Chartist

38, Lower Abbey-street, Dubli and Democracy; and believe me, that if the Democrats are only true, zealous, and en-ergetic, the other four parties will merge into utter insignificance.

Hoping that it will suit your convenience to send an unswer in the affirmative, and anxiously awaiting your reply, I have the honour to be, sir, your devoted servant, ANDREW ENGLISH, Secretary,

To Feargus O'Connor, Esq., M.P.

PARLIAMENTARY REFORM IN ABERDEEN.

"The downward tendency of the affairs of the mons, and at any general election there were about you may depend upon it, that the leading country was evident from the decline which had 1,000 candidates. It had been calculated that the cuckoos in that cry will be Government toadies taken place in the remuneration for labour. (Hear.)

eifishness. You know but little of England or of Eng.

Mr. JOHN BRAIK seconded the motion, which was land's power, and as you know as little of England's weakness. England's power is hased upon her machiner and the motion, which was

cratic party; and to establish such a union that I shall once more be amongst my coun-trymen at the proposed meeting of that body. my name as a member of the Irish Demo- at the same time bound to agitate for it. (Applause.) trymen at the proposed meeting of that body ; that the friends of that measure should forthwith and then I shall subscribe something more than form themselves into an association for that purmy voice to aid you in the accomplishment of your object, which I believe to be the regenera-tion of your country. the National Charter Association, as organised at the late Metropolitan Chartist Conference." Mr. ARCH. MACDONALD seconded the resolution. tion of your country. Good God! how it must sicken any true the late Metropolitan Chartist Conference." patriot's heart to read the discussion between Irish exiles in the United States; and how it must raise the hope of those who have ever lived woon your discussion between reached the same inaturity in ancient Greece or I was aware that your first labour would be to destroy the old and rotten system of Irish and such noble advocates of reform as their friend

to the various sentiments proposed, were Messrs. D. Wright, Smart, Branik, Lindsey, Alexander M'Donald, &c., &c. The sentiments were of the usual appropriate nature. The healths of Mr. and

and Mrs. Reynolds, and likewise for his absent friend

Mr. O'Connor, whose unwearied, honest, and staunch patriotism, he eulogised in a manner which

how I withstood the slander, the villany, and ingratitude of such fellows. Faithfully yours, FEARGUS O'CONNOR. TO FEARGUS O'CONNOR, ESQ., M.P.

the strongest proof that the capitalists, who and what I have ever endeavoured to accomlive upon labour, do not desire any alteration plish has been the union of leaders, to insure in the present system that would increase your the union of followers-for, believe me that, power. On Wednesday next, the 13th inst., when officers disagree, soldiers are likely to there is to be a large gathering of Parliament- mutiny. And now, what I most fervently im-

ary and Financial Reformers in the Free Trade plore of you is, at once and for ever, to put the dressed to the Northern Star office, and not to lived upon your disunion. Hall at Manchester, and on this day week you extinguisher upon all dissensions-to let those my residence, I did not receive it till this will learn how many mill-owners and employ- who differ fight their battles, not upon the (Thursday) morning, when I beg to tell you ers of labour will have taken part in that meeting, the object of which is to increase Wow are conversation—as I am resolved that your Wow are conversation—as I am resolved that your would be to tell you that I fully agree in every sentence it contains, who clung to the old and broken fragments would be to tell you agitation ; but I still had the hope, that those who clung to the old and broken fragments would be to tell you agitation ; but I still had the hope, that those who clung to the old and broken fragments book told them that God had made of one blood all your political power. I predict the sprinkling organ, the NORTHERN STAR shall never be able to shake the confidence of those who would be so few and insignificant, that your nations of men upon the earth, and that all things of that class will be small; whereas, if the again contain one column or line of party or meeting was held for the mere purpose of re-ducing taxation which falls upon them, and admit, that no other proprietor of a newspaper in the trunce of the small is a single to shake the connidence of those will new edifice would rise and tower to the admira-tion of the world is and interests in egret, however, that it will not be in my

enabling them to increase the taxation that in this world would have allowed his own organ power to be present, as you will learn, from cratic Association is composed inspires me (Loud applause.) He was, however, as anxious as falls upon you the most edifies mould be for it both and would not be present to hear Mr. Revnolds and would not falls upon you, the vast edifice would be far to small to contain them. Working men, we have now had one week Working men, we have now had one week

Council JOHN SKERRITT, Secretary.

24, Notting-hill Terrace, London.

February 7th, 1850.

DEAR SKERRITT,-In consequence of your letter being ad-

bo small to contain them. Working men, we have now had one week of the present Session of Parliament—that is, a twenty-fourth part of the whole Session, presuming that it will last six months, and will buld its meetings each day—and I cancel team, either from the Speech from the Throne, that it is intended to confer one particle of benefit upon your order. We have had Pro-

elicited immense applause. Sentiments in honour of the "imprisoned exiled victims;" "the Red Republicans of France;" "the rights of the people;" "the Democratic press;" and other appropriate subjects, were duly proposed; and the assembly broke up at about ene in the morning; the whole proceedings having been conducted to the entire satisfaction of all present.

To DRIVE AWAY RAIS-Get a paper bag full of

THE NORTHERN STAR.

Foreign Entelligence. FRANCE.

2

On Thursday the Able de Montlouis and M. Genillier, a professor of mathematics, were put upon their trial for some seditious speeches made speeches the Abbe de Montlouis, speaking of the French expedition to nome, sain that the President of the Republic was a traitor to the constitution, and that he should be delivered up to justice. After a long French expedition to Rome, said that the President of he should be delivered up to justice. After a long cation of the powers conducted up to justice. After a long co-operation in the matter, but expresses a detertrial, M. Genillier was acquitted, and the Abbe de Montlouis found guilty. The latter was consequently sentenced to six months' imprisonment, and a fine of 1,000 francs.

PARIS, SATURDAY .-- Under this date the correspondent of the 'Morning Chronicle' writes as follows : 'We have received very alarming accounts of the state of feeling in the east of France. The newspapers published in the departments towards the frontiers of Switz rland describe the country on the eve of insurrection, and the refugees in Switzerland as anxiously waiting for the first symptoms of insurrection to join in the movement. These statements are put forward principally by the organs of the Government, and in ordinary circumstances would be calculated to create uneasiness, but as it is known that the object of them is to afford an excuse for the interference of France in the demand made by Prussia and Austria for the expulsion of the refugees at present in Switzerland, we need not be particularly affraid that any actual insurrection will take place. It appears that General Gem au, who commands the sixth military division (of which Lyons is the centre, and which has, for the last year, been in a state of siege,) has applied to the Government for further reinforcements. This would be an alarming symptom were it not for the fact that a short time since this same General Gemeau wrote a had, he would secure the tranquillity of his district. and that if the National Guards were disarmed, he would consent to a reduction of 10,000 men."

Count Ladislans Teleki and M. Pulszky have addressed letters to the 'Journal des Debats.' contradicting a statement in the journal' le Napoleon.' to the effect that revolutionary committees had been established in the principal cities of Europe, in correspondence with a central committee in London directed by Mazzini, Ledru Rollin, Struve, and Pulszky.

M. Mouillard, the editor of the ' La Liberte,' was sentenced by the Police Court, of Paris on Saturday to imprisonment for one month, and to pay a fine of 200f., for having published the journal without lodging the security required by law.

PARIS, SUNDAY .- Yesterday evening the French Ministery was left in a minority on an important question on the order of the day, read for the further ment for the transference of the Prefecture, and Stand T. Among those expelled were M M. ment for the transference of the Prefecture, and other public officers of the Department of the Willich, Blenker, Brentzno, Doll, Metternich, and Rhone, from Montbrison to St. Etienne. It became evident that a strong opposition would be made to the measure by the whole of the Republican party, and a considerable number of the Conservatives expressed their determination to oppose it. On the other hand, M. de Malleville, M. de Grammont, and M. Leon Faucher, warmly defended the meacheck to the Government, he would beg of the As-

that the powers have therefore decided to require expected at Broussa the following week. the expulsion from the Swiss territory of all the reupon their trial for some seditious speeches made before the affair of the 13th of June, in a club of which the Abbe was president. In one of these which the Abbe was president. In one of these Switzerland will yield to the demand; out in case answer direct or indirect from his lordship, has at had to military occupation, to expel the refugees. mination to proceed at once without its sanction, in

case of refusal. Such are the demands of the two northern powers

-such their pretensions against Switzerland. And yet the confederation has done all to please absolutism. It expelled the chiefs of the Baden insurrectain cases only must be extended to all, and its does not know where Countess Guyon and her weakness in violating the right of asylum in respect children are, but must write to Haynau to ber, 1849, reached San Francisco in about six weeks. leading past the colliery to Tanfield Village, when of a few must lead to the same violation in the case ascertain.

of all the refugees. In all the discussions that have taken place in the Swiss assemblies the federal councillors and powers; that no interference of that kind would of the relations between the two powers. It ap- York on the 13th, and this, city the same day. Thus Nicholson's son. Upon learning this, he (Mr. have been tolerated. Now, however, there will be pears that the English Minister, Sir Thomas Wyse, doctrines put forward, Switzerland must resist. enough to be its own policeman-that is, it hopes claim made on behalf of a Portuguese Jew of the that Switzerland will yield. The 'Opinion Publiname of Pacifico, a British subject, whose house was ment yielding, and the result, it says, must ultimately English government, it is said, demands an inreport, in which he stated that, with the troops he be this, that Radetski will march upon Lugano, and demnity of 800,000 drachmas. The second was for his board at San Francisco-a very low price, Tanfield Village, and it had been frequented for the Austrian and Prussian forces upon Berne and with respect to the claims of Mr. George Finlay, but then he was with friends and acquaintances. which have never yet been settled ; the third, with Neufchatel.

The 10th of March is decidedly fixed (says the respect to the claims of some sailors at Patras. Assemblee Nationale') as the day on which the whose vessel was seized by the Greek government ; Austrians and Prussians enter Switzerland, in case and lastly, the English authorities demanded the the demands made on the federation are not satisfied. surrender of the islands of Cervi and Sapienza, The Federal Council of Switzerland has addressed | which the English government has always claimed as a circular to the cantons, directing that an active forming a portion of the Ionian Archipelago. The and vigilant police shall be kept up over refugees, and demanding returns of the numbers in each canon, the periods they have been there, &c.

allowed by Admiral Parker before having recourse to The Swiss Minister in Paris has addressed a extremities, was allowed to pass without anything being done. The French Minister, M. Thovenel. letter to the 'Journal des Debats' in answer to some remarks of that paper on the subject of and the Russian Minister, M. Persiani, then offered Switzerland. The Minister states that on the 16th | their mediation, which was declined by Sir Thomas

of July last the Swiss Federal Council, of its own Wyse, who persisted in his demand, but at the same time gave an additional period of twenty-four hours, ccord, ordered the expulsion of all the refugees to allow the Greek government to reconsider its dewho had been civil or military leaders, and who had abused the asylum granted to them in Swittermination. This time was also allowed to pass without any attempt being made to arrange the question in dispute. The Senate and the Chamber of Deputies met, and agreed to a joint address to the King, in which they strongly protested against others.

ITALY.

ROME .- The public trial of Cernuschi comprotested against them, and intimated their readi ness to support his Majesty in any measure which he menced at Rome on the 23rd ult. The court was should adopt to resist them. crowded to suffocation. He is accused-1st, of having published proclamations against the French Admiral Sir William Parker was preparing to adopt during the siege; 2ndly, of having damaged the that, as the rejection of the bill would be a grave palace Farnese ; 3rdly, of having squandered im- coercive measures. The whole coast of Greece was of having been a party to the Roman revolution, Greek vessels only, and orders were given that all

HUNGARY AND AUSTRIA.

'Sud-Slavische Zeitung,' an anti-Magyar paper,

in the reports of conspiracies, or that an army of

compact body.'

be had to the occupation either of Baden, Saxony, | Jan., state that the Wallachians were again in arms | parties who have related the particulars of the or Wurtemberg; that the peace of North Italy is under Tauks, but this time against the Austrians. Dauphin's escape from France, and his subsequent also seriously endangered by perpetual threats of The whole of Transylvania was said to be on the history, are men of unimpeachable honour and ve-aggression on that side of the Swiss frontier; and eve of insurrection. Kossuth and the refugees were racity. They are thoroughly convinced that the

Foreign-office.

GREECE.

IMPORTANT NEWS.

Greek government positively refused to admit the

claims made upon it; and a delay of twenty-four hours,

the exigencies of the British government, formally

At the time of the departure of the steamer,

Prince Schwartzenbergh, he is informed, had the setting in of the rainy season of California a written two letters, stating in one that Counters month earlier than in former years. A friend, who burgh, where the government provided for her sub- informs me that a majority of the miners are still in sistence and the education of her children, as she the mountain gorges, or on the rills and tributaries of the Rio Sacramento, with scarcely any provisions, was totally destitute.

Not only the estates of Guyon and his lady have and that the unusually early rains and immense inbeen confiscated by the Austrian government, but undations of the river must prevent the return of tion; abandoned to revenge unfortunate men, who £2,000 settled on her had been seized, and after most of them to San Francisco. How are they to were protected by no amnesty; it violated, in the this Prince Schwar zenbergh boasts of her being live? The rainy season continues for five months, and the case was proceeded with :--Mr. Roberts were protected by no amuest, in supported by the liberality of the government and sometimes six. His opinion is, that much and said his client, W. Nicholson, was the son the eyes of the absolutist powers, this is not enough. even this, on his own evidence, turns out to be a deadly sickness, and perhaps starvation, among the of J. Nicholson, both of whom had been lately That course which Switzerland has pursued in cer- falsehood, as in a second letter ke admits that he gold-diggers will be inevitable.

many of the men who had deserted, security had blocked up the old road, they had made a new one, many of the men who had deserted, security had olocked up the old road, they had made a new one, Fart the First heen given by their friends in the United States for which, although it took a circuitous bearing, was Is dedicated to the consideration of the anatomy and physic the temptation, that they broke through all the re- prosecution by taking the old road. Now it was on

me that it cost him almost as much to get his goods landed from the ship in the harbour of San Fran- shown by his witnesses, that for sixty years the cisco as the entire freight from Philadelphia round and for these he paid 20 dollars on a Monday, bu'. and for these he paid 20 dollars on a licensely, but is boots rose just right to pass along that road, and none of the Any display the effects of physical decay. to 25 dollars!. He took with him a pair of fisher-to 25 dolla

TO THE MINERS OF THE NORTH. -----

TO THE BDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR. SIR,-The workmen of Marley Hill colliery, who

come a river of death as well as of gold, owing to Preston defended the owners.

Mr. Roberts began by apprising the Bench of the disposition of the workmen to forego any further Guyon and her children had been taken to Pres- left San Francisco on the 1st ult. (our latest date,) proceedings, provided the gentlemen in question would acknowledge, that they had done wrong, and would guarantee the right of the road in question to the public; who were, as he contended, so strongly the public; who were, as he contended, so strongly would acknowledge, that they had done wrong, and protected in this right, that nothing short of an act of parliament could abrogate it.

The parties, however, put in a plea of not guilty, workmen at the Marley Hill colliery. On the 17th Mr. C--y baving sailed on the 15th of Septem- January, the plaintiff was passing along the road He remained there a few weeks, long enough to dis- he was accosted by Mr. Berkley, an agent of the pose of his goods at a large profit, and left San Fran- colliery, and told he had no business that way. cisco on the 1st of December, arrived at Panama on | Mr. Berkely then took the young man by the neck Athens papers and letters of the 19th ult. brings the 29th, commenced crossing the Isthmus on the and gave him a severe shaking, at which time Mr. their friends have constantly said that their had us accounts of a serious rup: ure between the Eng- following morning, and reached Chargres on the 1st Palmer, one of the owners, coming up, inquired who been, neither votes nor demands made by foreign lish and Greek governments, and a total suspension of January. He left on the 2nd, reached New he was; and was told by Berkeley that it was Jack it will appear that this gentleman was absent four | Palmer) made such use of his whip to the legs and both notes and demands ; and, accordingly to the backed by Sir William Parker, and the squadron months. I asked him the amount of his expenses, thighs of the plaintiff that they remained sore and under his command, made several demands on the and he replied 1,400 dollars. The cost of his trip discoloured for many days. It appears, continued The 'Debats' hopes that Switzerland will be wise Greek government ; the first was with respect to a home was full 450 dollars. It may, therefore, be Mr. Roberts, that the road in question was a very calculated that travelling across the Isthmus to ancient road, and parties now in court would prove California, in the best cabins, and living in a respec. | that they had travelled it for forty years before the que' sees not the possibility of the federal govern- barnt during some disturbances, and for whom the table style for four months, will cost 1,400 dollars. colliery was made. This road, or footpath; led off Mr. C----y tells me that he paid 30 dollars a week | the main road, or turnpike, and went direct to | for his woard at San Francisco-a very low price, but then he was with friends and acquaintances. He found more than 300 vessels in the bay, mostly deserted by their crews. It was, he said, impossible to keep men on board; such was the magnetic: attraction of the gold diggings; and for many of the men who had deserted, security had

their continuance with their ships. But such was generally used by the public rather than risk a ology of the organs which are directly or indirectly encaged in the process of reproduction. It is illustrated by six co. loured engravings. straints of promise and covenant. My friend tells this new road that the plaintiff was passing when so

this new road that the plaintiff was passing when so maltreated by the defendants; and when it was shown by his witnesses, that for sixty years the road which the owners had blocked up had cisco as the entire freight from Fundacipina found to be a public road, and that since, within the last the form, while the storage is enormous dear-say been a public road, and that since, within the last on the economy in the impairment and destruction of the social and vital powers. The existence of nervous and 2 dollars 50 cents per barrel per month for flour. (and the only road) had been substituted, was it train of symptoms and disorders, are traced by the shain of Francisco, such as are commonly retailed in this not clear that the public used this road instead of connecting results to their cause. This selection concluded Francisco, such as are commonly retained in this the old, and the owners had never, until this time, with an explicit detail of the means by which these effects city at from 2 dollars 50 cents to 3 dollars per pair. the old, and the owners had never, until this time, may be remedied, and full and ample directions for their prevented them from so using it ? His client had a use. It is illustrated by three coloured engravings, vite

to 25 dollars !. He took with nim a pair of nsner-men's boots, a common article, reaching above the knee, and these he said he found very useful indeed, as the very best street-crossing in San Francisco was from twelve to eighteen inches deep in mud. When for the disease of the bones, gonernea, even private property, the defendants were not justi-from twelve to eighteen inches deep in mud. When from twelve to eighteen inches deep in mud. When he left he sold these boots for 48 dollars, and had they been new, they would have brought from 90 dollars to 100 dollars. In Philadelphia they cost from 5 dollars to 7 dollars. Mr. Correct y said that on one occasion he went into a restaurant, and ordered two eggs, some bread and butter, and tee, price one dollar and a half! Provisions were enor-

FEBRUARY 9, 1850.

Persons desirous of testing the efficacy of this medicine, must observe that on each bottle are the words "SPEN' CER'S PULMONIC ELIXIR," and that cach wrapper has a fac-simile of the Proprietor's signature. "T. ROBERTS and Co."

Prepared only by T. ROBERTS and Co., Crane-court eve of insurrection. Kossuth and the refugees were expected at Broussa the following week. General Guyon, who, in September, 1849, had made application to Lord Ponsonby respecting his wife and children, and had never received any answer direct or indirect from his lordship, has at length received intelligence respecting them from the Roberts being retained by the workmen, and a Mr. Network of the solution of th

IF. MANKIND are liable to one disease more than another, or if there are any particular affections of the human body we require to have a knowledge of over the rest, it is cer-tainly that class of disorders treated of in the new and im. fication at the continual success attending their grate, which, combined with the assistance of medicines, exclusively of their own preparation, have been the happy cause sively of their own preparation, have been the happy cause of mitigating and averting the mental and physical miseriag attendant on those peculiar disorders; thus proving the face that suffering humanity must always derive the greatost advantage from duly qualified members of the medical pro-fession adopting a particular class of disorders for their exclusive study, in preference to a superficial knowledge of all the diseases that afflict mankind. Messrs, R. and L. Perce can with confidence offer hope, energy, and vigour, to those whose constitutions have become debilitated from generative diseases, nervous and mental irrittability, local constitutional weakness, &c.; and beg to acquaint those so. suffering that one of the firm may be personally consulted daily at No. 19, Berner's-street, Oxford-street, London, from eleven till two, and from five till eight in the evening : and on Sundays from eleven till one.

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Part the Second.

sembly before doing so to consider well the consequences. Notwithstanding this warning, the Assembly rejected the measure by a majority of 335 to 160.

M. Marc Dufeaisse, a representative of the people and editor of the 'Ruche de La Dordogne.' having been found guilty by a jury of the Charente exciting the population to civil war, has been sentenced to imprisonment for six months, and to pay a fine of 2,000f.

The 'Journal du Cher' of the 2nd inst, states that the Irish priest, inhabiting one of the communes of the arrondissement of Sancerre, has been expelled from France

DISTURBED STATE OF PARIS.

(From the 'Daily News' of Wednesday.)

Pontiff.

Cernuschi.

MONDAY .- After your express left Paris this evening, the democrats of the Faubourgs assembled in tamultuous groups around the base of the tree of liberty in the Rue St. Martin, which some of the police agents were attempting to cut down. The people muttered curses loud and deep, and at length The arrival of the troops, however, turned the prayer) to be celebrated in all parochial churches, aspect of affairs. Although no shots were fired, I regret to say that blood has again heen shed, and five men have been seriously wounded-two of are granted to the faithful for every time they them mortally, I believe, but the streets are so attend these public prayers. The 'Milan Gazette densely thronged that it is absolutely impossible to | states from Rome, 21st, that Generals Cordova and obtain accurate information. Gen. Lamorici-re Zabala have taken with them to Terracina the medal has been dragged from his carriage, but a friend and decorations intended for the Spanish soldiers. pushed him into a cabinet de lecture, from which he | They are of copper, about the size of an half penny, escaped by a back door.

General Changarnier has, however, 100,000 men - Pius IX. Pont. Max. Romæ restitut. Catholicis under arms, so there is little prospect of anything armis collatis ann. 1849. On the other side is the serious occurring during the night.

On Tuesday there had been a continuation in a slight degree of the rassemblemens in the Quartier white and yellow ribbon. St. Martin. At noon numerous groups of men in blouses filled the streets about the Conservatoire des Arts et Metiers and the boulevards. The sergens de ville had some difficulty in keeping open path through the streets. General Changarnier went out on horseback with an escort of dragoons and visited the scenes of yesterday's riot. Between two and three o'clock, the crowd became so thick and compact about the Port St. Martin that troops had to be ordered up to keep the streets clear. As I write the crowds are gradually dispersing. No collision of any kind took place. All will pass of quietly; but there are not a few, now that the thing is over, who see in the whole affair a mere coup monte, an attempt to get up a demonstration for the purpose of proclaiming the empire. If such was really the case, the expectations formed have not been realised. One thing remains certain, however, and it may serve as a warning, that the gen'rals of the tiers parti-the Cavaignacs, Bedeaus, and Lamoricieres-have nothing to hope from the peo. ple in case of a really serious disturbance, and there is every chance that they would all perish, being specially marked out for popular revenge. The attack on General Lamoriciere was very near proving fatal to him; for, had he not escaped as he did, he would probably have been killed. The 'National' is the only journal of its party which laments the treatment that so sincere a republican as M. Lamoriciere suffered.

The 'Moniteur' of Wednesday announces that the tree of liberty in the Carre St. Martin, and that of the Porte St. Martin, having during Tuesday given rise to tumultucus manifestations, have been cut down.

The number of arrests made on Monday and Tuesday amounts to 283, including twelve women. The rest of Paris remained perfectly tranquil on Tuesday.

The government have received a telegraphic despatch announcing the election of M. Edgar Ney, the Buonapartist candidate, for the department of the Charente.

M. Proudhon's paper' Le Voix du Peuple' has been seized this morning by the police, for an article entitled ' Vive l'Empereur.'

The recently disbanded Garde Mobile has deter-

and to the proclamation of the republic ; 5thly, of ships of war under the Greek flag should be capbaying attempted to excite the people against the tured.

A letter of the 18th ult., in the 'Debats,' from French on the day of their entering Rome; 6thly, of having taken up a flag at the Caffe Nuovo, and Athens says :- On the evening of the 16th a note placing himself at the head of the people, in order proposing the arbitration of the other protecting to insult the French on the piazza Colonna. It is powers, France and Russia, was placed in the hands generally believed, however, that, whether con- of the English Minister by the Minister of Foreign demned or acquitted, he will be sent to Paris. Affairs. At the same time the Greek government communicated the note to the French and Russian Several ex-officers of the Roman troops have been ministers, and solicited their intervention with Mr. arrested at Rome. A letter from that city of the

Wyse, to induce him to accept his propositions. 24th states, on the strength of a rumour that has This step met with no success. The English gained general credit there, that in virtue of an minister persisted in his former resolutions, but a agreement with the Spanish government, the Island of Formentera (one of the Baleric group) is to be fresh delay of twenty-four hours was granted. This term expires at the moment I am now writing to granted to the Order of Maila, to establish its goyou. Since this morning there is a talk of the invernment there. Part of the members of the order tention on the part of the English Admiral to are to inhabit Rome for the defence of the Sovereign

blockade the ports of Syra, the Pinæus, and Patras, and to take possession of the custom houses of these Later intelligence brings word of the acquittal of places, but nothing positive is known on the sub-

ject. The French and the Russian ministers have By a notification of the 19th ult., Cardinal Patrizi, Vicar-General of the Roman Court, has not besitated to give the Greek government all the their ire broke forth into a more serious form, the informed the people of the Roman States, that his support at their command, and public opinion goes police were compelled to decamp ignominiously. [Iloliness has prescribed a novene (nine days' public entirely with them. The royal family loudly express their gratitude. At the Pirzus and at Athens the irritation against the Euglish is very great. in honour of the purification of the Virgin Mary. That will avail nothing, I know, against the cannon Seven years' indulgences, and as many quarantaines, of Admiral Parker, but it is the complete annihila tion of M. Mavrocordato (the English party,) and of his fine friends, who dare not any more show themselves. Is is impossible but that in all Europe, as at Athens, a just appreciation will be formed of what is passing at this moment in Greece. Independently of the fact in itself, is there a power which must not and bearing on one side the following inscription : show itself hurt at the unceremonious conduct : of the English, who, while loudly proclaiming that it was about to return peaceably to Malta, goes, withtiara, with the keys and the inscription : - Sede out saying a word on the subject to Admiral Apostolica Romana. The medal is to be worn by a Parseval, and without Mr. Canuing mentioning it in the slightest way to General Aupick, and places a knife at the throat of Greece on the most frivolous The difficulties of Austria increase on every side pretence : a pretence which would scarcely deserve The last news brings notice of serious disturbances to become the object of a negotiation ? P.S.-At in Dalmatia. In Cattaro and the neighbourhood the moment of closing my letter, I learn that the the inhabitants have refused to pay the newly im-English Admiral has decided on employing coercive posed taxes, and 6,000 men, with several rocket measures. All the coasts of Greece are placed in a batteries, have been sent to persuade them to obey. state of blockade for Greek vessels of war only. Any 'On the 11th (savs the 'Gazetta di Zara') the war armed vessel, under the Greek flag, will be immesteamboats, Custozza and Curtatone, arrived at diately captured. The chambers have given their Zara with a battalion of the Hess regiment of foot adhesion in an address to the sentiments and policy on board, and after having taken from here a se- of the government.' cond battalion of Jagers, sailed for Cattaro, where a

UNITED STATES.

flotilla of several ships of war and two steamers will be stationed. General Mamula is in command PHILADELPHIA, JAN. 22.-It is gratifying to obof the expedition.' In Vukovar a disturbance took serve that several letters from reliable sources in place on the 10th between the soldiers and the Washington agree that there is but little doubt to people, during which the latter were fired on. The be entertained of an amicable settlement of the Nicivil chief, Stoichevich, has found it necessary to caragua difficulty. send for additional military force from Esseg. The

By the way, we have a rumour that a new kingdom is to be created in Brazil, of which the Prince writes from Esseg :- " Although there is no truth de Joinville is to be the Emperor ! Can it be true ! It is far from being impossible. The suspension of diplomatic intercourse with

80,000 men are in arms against the government, it is impossible to deny the great discontent that is Austria was again brought up in the Senate on the prevalent among the people : on that subject there day following that on which Messrs. Hale and Clay can be only one opinion.' The editors of the opposed the motion of Senator Cass. Mr. Foote, of Figgelmezo,' MM. Vida and de Somsich, are both Mississipi, opposed the arguments of Mr. Clay, banished from Pesth. The reason assigned is, that and supported the motion of Mr. Cass, adding that as organs of the now opposition conservative party, the 'American people, through their representathey were endeavouring to form these into a tives, would set the seal of disapprobation on Austria's brutality, and rebuke her tyrants and

TRANSYLVANIA .- The news from Transylvania oppressors. becomes every day more and more distressing. At this period of the proceedings intelligence was Klausenburgh, and the country round it, is given received in Washington to the effect that the Legisup to the tender mercies of Colonel Urban, whose lature of Pennsylvania, had passed resolutions in only idea of government seems to be the plentiful the House of Assembly, instructing the United application of the knout. The wife of a respectable States' senators from Pennsylvania to vote for a lawyer, of the name of Csat, was lately condemned. suspension of diplomatic intercourse with Austria; to be flogged in the market place, for having con- in other words, to support the motion of General cealed her son-in-law, who had served as an officer | Cass. The Legislature of New Jersey has pursued in the Hungarian army. As the poor woman was a similar course. led forth she took down the portrait of Koseuth It will be remembered that Henry Clay, in hi

from the wall, pressed it to her heart, and thus speech opvosing the Cass movement, recommended prepared went on with the firmness and dignity of that instead of disturbing diplomatic arrangements

mously high, and at the ' diggings' flour and pork | tiff. The defence, which was of the most crotchetty but my friend said that the greatest danger in San and had thereby made it private property. The Francisco to, young men was the incredible extent to Bench, after a long consultation about the road, dewhich gambling is carried. He had seen as much cided that it was a disputed road, and fined the degold on a monte table as would suffice for the capi tal of a bank ; as much, perhaps, as could be found in the vaults of some of the banks of Philadelphia. Gold in San Francisco circulated to the tune of been no objections to persons passing along the millions of dollars-hundreds of thousands some. road; but the employers having got a few Scotch and Irish miners to work in the pit while the old times lost there in a single night ! There are many private mints, and my friend has brought home with | hands are standing out, they are anxious to prevent him all sorts of California coins-specimens of 'mol. | their former workmen' from coming near the colliery lest they should persuade some of the inten lumps of gold as found in the 'dry' diggings, truders to leave. This is the reason why they set and gold dust and scales as found in the 'washings. In his opinion, not half the gold that has been found up the claim of ' private property' to the road in

has yet been forwarded to the United States. Eng. | question. land, and Valparaiso. One of his lumps weighed nearly three oz., and was evidently molten by volcanic fires. One of his coins was shared exactly

THE CARNIVAL IN PARIS .- The Constitutionnel like a brick, and weighed from one oz. to two cz. of states that the Prefect of Police has recently issued the purest gold that could be solidified. But gold is now found mixed with the granite or quar'z of the observed during the masquerade. Persons disguised THE CONCENTRATED DETERSIVE ESSENCE. Coast Range and Sierra Nevada Mountains, and a or travestied will not be allowed to carry weapons. An anti-syphilitic remedy for purifying the system from vereport to that effect, has been made to the United or sticks. No one will be permitted to appear States Government. A pound weight of the quartz masked in the public streets before ten o'clock in rock will yield 1 dollar 50 cents worth of gold. the morning, or after six in the evening. On Ash Much to the comfort of the travellers who are deor disgnised in the public streets after twelve in the tained in transitu on the Isthmus, a gold mine, washing, or region has been found there, reputed to tition for the bouf gras took place last week at day. The same journal adds that the usual compebe very rich. There were about 1,000 Americans Poissy, when Cæsar, reared by M. Goupil de Ponon the Isthmus when Mr. C--y crossed it, and on the Isthmus when Mr. C--y crossed it, and fol, was decided to be the finest animal in the many had resolved to remain and work the new market place. He weighs 1,981 lbs.; Unfortunately Panama mine. While returning he met on the for the Parisian lovers of sight-seeing, it is feared Isthmus an old woman and ten young females, all there will be no procession, as although the Prefecunfortunate or depraved, from St. Louis and New ture of Police does not refuse its authority for its taking place, it, at the same time, purposes with-Orleans. They were en route for San Francisco, holding any contribution to the expenses of the there to add other vices to the licentiousness of the solemnity. Accordingly no butcher has been found place. Yet notwithstanding the gambling and sufficiently adventurous to take upon himself the drunkenness that prevail there, my friend tells me restoration of the old custom, and Cæsar, for lack that order now exists, owing to the severity with of a purchaser, was led back to his stall. which the decrees of tribunals are executed. Young TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATION WITH FRANCE. - The Presse devotes more than two columns to the details men, and especially clerks and assistants in stores from New York and Philadelphia, are, he pays, unconnected with the project of a submarine electric fit to dig, and they are now too numerous in San telegraph between France and England; for which Mr. Brett has obtained a privilege of ten years from Francisco to find employment. Labour is 7 dollars the French government. It appears from this a day-carpenters, painters, smiths, and other handiaccount that the contract binds Mr. Brett to have craftsmen, 12 dollars to 16 dollars a day. Colonel his telegraph completed by the 1st of September Freemont had the best chance of being elected next, but the French government reserves to itself Senator. The Democrats have majorities all through the right of stopping the works before the 1st of California. Between the sailing of the two last September, in the event of circumstances occurring Senator. The Democrats have majorities all through Frenchman and a German) in San Francisco-both from disappointment and despair. One building 20,000 dollars, and, even then, considered quite a bargain. Massrs, Cook, Baker, and Co., had put up a large house of galvanised iron from New York, which was immediately let at 3,000 dollars per month,

steamers there had been two or three murders re- to render this measure indispensable. A joint stock ported from the diggings, and two suicides (a company, under the name of Brett, Toche, and Co., the seat of which is to be Paris, has been formed with a capital of 750,000fr., but Mr. Brett undertakes to complete the telegraph across the channel lot, twenty feet by fifty, was sold in his presence for for 459,000 fr. The two points fixed upon are Cape Grinez, and the Shakspeare cliff, near Dover. The distance between these points is only eighteen miles in advance. Clerks (shopmen) receive 150 dollars to 200 dollars a month. A barber charges 50 cents.

for shaving, 1 dollar for cutting hair. The result of Mr. C.'s observations was, that while here and there a digger made a fortune, many were reduced to skeletons by sickness, returned in rags and tatters, and not a few left their bones in the fields of Mammon. Desths were frequent from 'dysentery. Diarri cea, scurvy, chills and fever were the prevailing diseases, and medicine brought extravagant prices, the practical motto being apparently . No money, no medicine.' The doctors were all getting rich. One passenger returned in the Cherokee steamer with Mr. C., who had by commercial ven-

tures and land speculations made 1,500,000 dols.since the beginning of the Californian excitements. There are now about 100,000 inhabitants in all California, all ardent for its admission into the Union as a state. There are at least 20,000 in San Francisco, and two newspapers are published there, 10 dollars' for the very shortest advertisement the first time, and 5 dollars for each after insertion.

a martyr to suffer for the cause of her country. Fortunately the regimental surgeon interfered, and declared her too weak to hear the punishment, on cause of liberty that may come to the United States. So much for the personal information of Mr. y to which I will add, that the Cherokee which she was sent to hard labour in the common On the following day Mr. Seward, senator from New brought about 330,000 dollars on account-and the prison. I leave you to guess the impression this York, introduced the following resolution of cenpassengers had 400,000 dollars more. A few days scene must have made on a population among whom sure against Austria and Russia, coupled with a propreviously, the Falcon arrived with a large amount be formed that day, for the purpose of visiting the there is not a family, from the wealthiest noble to posal to grant lands to all exiles fleeing from political from Chagres-the Alahama with 280,000 dollars; column of July. The Garde Mobile are to appear in the poorest burgher, where similar crimes, if crimes, if crimes, oppression :--- 'Resolved, That the conduct of Austria and the Ohio from Havana, with some 100,000. and of Russia in the war in which those powers dollars from Chagres. Within a fortnight, more have subjected the nationality and liberties of Hun- than a million of dollars have reached this country Servia that drumhead court-martial (standrecht) gary, has been marked by injustice, oppression; and in gold dust from California. Every steamer from Life Pills? New York for Chagres and via Panama, to San New York for Chagres and via Panama, to San Francisco, is thronged with passengers. Ships are advertised and sailing for the auriferous land of PARR'S LIFE PILLS, that their re-appearance amongst barbarity, which justly deserves the condemnation of mankind; while they commend the Hungarian people to the sympathies of other nations, and espemartial law, as the common duration of a trial by cially of Republican States, and that the committee promise from all the Atlantic ports; and, notstandrecht is three minutes, and a corporal is made on the public lands be directed to inquire and rewithstanding the many letters that arrive in which Francais,' to collect an army of observation on the master of life and death, death sentences being ext- port on the propriety of setting apart a portion of the writers recommend their friends to stay at home if they can only get a living, yet the cry is-Still they go !! .:

Treats of the prevention of disease by a simple application, were worth a dollar a pound—in some cases a dollar description, attempted to show that the owners by which the danger of infection is obviated. Its action is and a half. Board at San Francisco varied from 20 dollars to 40 dollars a week, according to quality; into life. feadant five shillings and costs for the assault.

Yours, &c.

M. JUDE.

It is but proper to note, that until the dispute be-

Is devoted to the consideration of the Duties and Obliga-tions of the Married State, and of the causes which lead to the happiness or misery of those who have entered into the bonds of matrimony. Disquietudes and jars between mar-ried couples are traced to depend, in the majority of in-stances, on causes resulting from physical imperfections tween the owners and the workmen arose, there had and errors, and the means for their removal shown to be within reach and effectual. The operation of certain dis-qualifications is fully examined, and infelicitous and unproductive unions shown to be the necessary consequence. The causes and remedies for this state form an important consideration in this section of the work,

Part the Fifth

THE CORDIAL BALM OF SYRIACUM.

Is expressly employed to renovate the impaired powers of life, when exhausted by the influence exerted by solitary indulgence on the system. Its action is purely balsamic; its power in re-invigorating the frame in all cases of ner-vous and sexual debility, obstinate gleets, impotency, barrenness, and debilities arising frem venercal excesses, has been demonstrated by its unvarying success in thousands of cases. To those persons who are prevented entering the married state by the consequences of early errore, it is invaluable. Price 11s. per bottle, or four quantities in one a placard concerning the police regulations to be for 33s,

or sticks. No one will be permitted to appear masked in the public streets before ten o'clock in the morning, or after six in the evening. On Ash' Wednesday no one will be allowed to appear masked throat, tonsils, and uvula; threatened destruction of the nose, palate, &c. Its action is purely detersive, and its beneficial influence on the system is undeniable. Price IIs. and 33s, per bottle.

The £5 case of Syriacum or Concentrated Detersive Essence, can only be had at 19, Berners-street, Oxford-street, London, whereby there is a saving of £1 12s., and the patient is entitled to receive advice without a fee, which advantage is applicable only to those who remit £5, for a packet.

Consultation fee, if by letter, £1 .- Patients are requested to be as minute as possible in the description of their cases. Attendance daily at 19, Berners-street, Oxford-street, London, from eleven to two, and from five to eight ; on Sundays from eleven to one.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT. Cure of Rheumatism and Rheumatic Gout. Extract of a Letter from Mr. Thomas Brunton, Landlord of the Waterloo Tavern, Coatham, Yorkshire, late of the

Life Guards, dated September 25th, 1848. SIR,—For a long time I was a martyr to Rheumatism and Rheumatic Gout, and for ten weeks previous to using your medicines I was so bad as not to be able to walk. I had tried doctoring and medicines of every kind, but all to no avail, indeed I daily got worse, and felt that I must shortly die. From seeing your remedies advertised in the paper I take in, I thought I would give them a trial. I did so. I rubbed the ointment in as directed, and kept cab-bage leaves to the parts thickly spread with it, and took the Pills night and morning. In three weeks I was enabled to walk about for an hour or two in the day with a stick, and in seven wecks I could go anywhere without one. I am now, by the blessing of God and your medicines, quite well, and have been attending to my business for more than seven months without any symptoms of the return of my old complaint. Besides my case of Rheumatic Sout, thave lately had proof that your Pills and Ointinent will heal any old wound or ulcer, as a married woman, living near me, distance between these points is only eighteen miles English, but the line of telegraph, consisting of seven wires properly covered, is to be twenty-three miles, to allow for oscillations. Peningula War and was at the Battle of Waterloo 1 was discharged with a pension on the 2nd of September, 1833, The commanding officer at the time was Colonel Lycen, who is now a General. I belonged to the troop of Captain the Hon. Henry Baring.-(Signed) THOMAS BRUNTON.-TO Professor HOLLOWAY.

Cure of a Bad Leg of Twenty-one Years' standing. Extract of a Letter from Mr. Andrew Brack, Blacksmith-Eyemouth, near Berwick, dated the 10th of August, 1848, Sin, --With pleasure and gratitude I have to inform you that after suffering for twenty-one years with a bad leg, which yielded to no kind of treatment, although I consulted at different times every medical man of eminence in this part of the country, but all to no purpose. I was frequently unable to work; and the pain and agony I often endared no one can tell. My leg is now as sound as ever it was in my life, by means of your Pills and Ointment, which I par-chased from Mr. I. Davidson, druggist, Bervick-upon-Tweed, who knows my case well, and will, I am sure, be happy to certify with me, if necessary, as to the truth of this wonderful cure.--(Signed) ANDREW BRACK.- To Professor Holloway.

Amputation of Two Toes Prevented. Extract of a letter from Mr. Oliver Smith Jenkins, dated

Falkirk, August 13th, 1848. SIR,—I was superintending, about six months ago, the erection of one of our railway bridges, and by the fall of a large stone my right foot was seriously bruised, which

Read this, and judge for yourselvus. GOOD HEALTH, GOOD SPIRITS, AND LONG LIFE. SECURED BY THAT HIGHLY ES-TEEMED POPULAR REMEDY, PARR'S LIFE PILLS THOMAS PARR.



mined to make a demonstration on the 24th of February. A meeting of the officers has been called to settle the preliminaries of a formal procession, to uniform.

Tkirty-two individuals were arrested on Monday evening at the place of meeting of the 'Association the Rue de Poiton. The majority of them are said to be amnestied insurgents from Belle Isle.

'Orders have just been gives,' says the 'Courrier this corps."

SWITZERLAND.

- that neutrality which it was enabled by treaties to assume; that the incessant efforts of democratic propaganda, exercised as it is at the very doors of men for the latter, and 490,000 for the former; that the expenses required to keep up such military forces are sources of grevious financial burdens ; that unless the present state of things ceases the peace of Germany cannot be ensured, and recourse must

they are, have not been committed.

SERVIA .- Matters have come to that pass in des Marchande de Vin; Rue Jean Robert, and has been proclaimed. The difference between twenty-three others at 2 branch establishment in standrecht and kriegsrecht is, that the former dispenses even with the little ceremony observed in]

frontier of Switzerland. It is said that General cuted instantly. Courts of this sort are ambulent, the public domain, to be granted, free of all charges, Schramm is to be charged with the command of and holdable when convenient on any spot. A letter to the exiles of Hungary, already arrived and here.

The communication made by Austria and Prussia part of the citizens towards General Kuschewitz. countries." to the French cabinet respecting the occupation of General Mayerhoffer, the governor of the Woywo-. Switzerland is lengthy. It seeks to prove that dina, has just put an end to the existence of the Switzerland by its aggressive position has abandoned national government in a somewhat summary for several days, except incidental allusions. manner, notwithstanding that it was recognised at Vienna, and had performed the administrative functions during the whole of the Hungarian war. Prussia and Austria, obliges those powers to keep He summoned before him the members of the en foot an immense military force, namely 600,000 government, with their president and patriarch, and their head, and ordered them to quit the capital government has been exiled to Petringa.

INSURRECTION 'IN WALLACHIA.

from Temesvar shows that great 'excitement' exists after to arrive in the United States, as well as to there, together with a very bad feeling on the the exiles fleeing from oppression in other European

> This resolution was laid over for future discussion. Indeed, nothing further occurred on this question

Several articles have appeared in a respec able blishment of a co-operative tailors' society in Mannewspaper of this city, entitled 'The Friend,' ac-cording to which the Dauphin of France, son of trade, and to afford remunerative wages to the Louis XVI., who was for many years reported dead, from the bintal usage of Simon, the shoemaker to Lloyd Jones, of London, and M. de St. Hilaire, of Colds. Asthma. In cipient Consumptions, and All from the brutal usage of Siwon, the shoemaker, to Paris, both of whom explained the method of conwithin twenty-four hours. The secretary of the whom he had been apprenticed, is now a chieftain and missionary among the Menominee Indians ! The articles in question give many details of an which would result from the establishment of

Letters from Constantinople, dated the 12th rised by the United States Government; and the adopted favourable to the co-operative system.

PARE SHOOTING WITH THE CROSS BOW See his Life, to be had gratis of all Agents.

ECONOMY.-Economy should be practised in all things, but more particularly in matters of medicine. The restoration to health has generally been purchased at a costly price; but where is the wisdom, where is the economy in spending vast sums on a physi-cian's attendance, when sound health and long life may be ensured by the cheap, safe, and simple remedy of Parr's

their fellow beings who had long given them up as incurable, is looked upon as the greatest of the many great

PHLLS" are in WHITE LETTERS on a RED GROUND, on the Government Stamp, pasted round cach box; also, the fac-simile of the signature of the Proprietors, "T. ROBERTS simile of the signature of the Proprietors, "T. ROBERTS and Co., Crane-court, Flect-street, London," on the Direc-Burns

Sold in hoxes at 1s, 11d., 2s. 9d., and family packets at lle.each, by all raspectable medicine vendors throughout the world. Fall directions are given with each box.

Colds, Asthma, In cipient Consumptions, and All Disorders of the Ches. and Lungs. SPENCER'S PULMONIC ELIXIR The articles in question give many details of an which would result from the establishment of Spences, surgeon, dc., Salfor d, Manchester ; deservedly avery considerable saving by taking the larger sizes. monary Affections.

altimately got so bad that I was advised to go to Edinburgh to consult some of the eminent surgeous, which I did, and was told that in order to save my foot, two of my toes must be taken off. In despair, I returned home to impart the melancholy news to my wife, intending to submit to the operation, it was then, a thought struck me to try your valuable Ointment and Pitls, which I did, and was by their means in three weeks enabled to resume my usual occupation, and at this time my toes are perfectly cared.-(Signed) OLIVER SMITH JENKINS.-To rofessor Holloway.

Hundreds who have kept their beds for years have been An Extraordinary Cure of a Desperate Skin Disease On the 21st July 1848, the Editor of the Morassilie newspaper, published in India, inserted the following cdi-torial article in his paper:--" We know for a fact, that Holloway's Pills and Ointment act in a most wonderful curable, is looked upon as the greatest of the many great wonders of this miraculous age. In their operation 'they go direct to the disease.' After you 'have taken six or twelve pills you will experience their effect; the disease upon you will become less and less by every dose you take; and if you will 'persevere in regularly taking from three to six pills every day, your disease will speedily be 'entirely removed from the system.' None are genuine, unless the 'words "'PARR'S LIFE DATE S' and the following cases :---

most of the following cases : Bad Legs Corns (Corns (Soft) Rheumatism Bad Breasts Cancers Scalds Contracted and Sore Nipples Stiff-joints Sore Throats Bite of Moschetoes Elephantiasis Skin-diseaser and Sand-flies Fistulas Scurvy Sore-heads Coco-Bay Chiega-foot Gout Sore-head Glandular Swel- Tumours Chilblanes . lings 🔅 Licers Chapped-hands Lumbago Wounds Piles Yaws Sold by the Proprietor, 244, Strand, near Temple Bar

Loudon, and by all respectable, Vendors of Patent Medi-cines, throughout the civilised world in Pots and Boxes, is, 1d., 2s, 9d., 4s., 6s., 11s., 22s., and 33s. each. There is affixed to each pot.

THE JOUENEYMEN TAILORS OF MANCHESTER __ A very numerous meeting of the journeymen tailors of Manchester was held on Monday morning, in order to listen to statements respecting the operation of the co-operative system, and to promote the esta-

ducting the co-operative tailors' shops in Paris, and strongly urged upon their auditors the advantages FEBRUART 9, 1850.

THE NORTHERN STAR.

the Chartist leaders who know where they are lead- | The Public Good. No. II., FEBRUARY. Lon- nous in this way at Leigh," and a committee of the distinguishable from the rest) " gets work from the Poetry. ing us too, or how they would apply political reform for the betterance of the poor, and the extinction of misery. Brothers, it is a vile fraud intended to be practised upon a large portion of our suffering order, by the Parliamentary and Financial Reform-ers. Have you read the anecdote of the Kentuckian the conv. before us is the second of a a series ing us too, or how they would apply political reform GOD'S WORLD IS WORTHIER BETTER It's all an idle tale they tell, but, then, who blames order, by the Parliamentary and Financial Reform-ers. Have you read the anecdote of the Kentuckian and Indian, who went shooting one day, the produce of whose sport was a turkey and a crow? on the undeveloped resources of England." The rogues have got their cant to sell, the world

pays well for selling it. They say this world's a 'desert drear,' cursed in their own stark blindness !

That we were sent to suffer here-what, by a God of kindness?

their telling it?

That since the world has gone astray-it must be s

for ever. And we must stand still, and obey its desolatorsnever !

We'll labour for the better time With all our might of press and pen; Believe us, tis a truth sublime-God's world is worthier better men.

In Paradise the world began, a world of love and gladness-Its beauty hath been marred by man, with all his

crime and madness :

Yet. 'tis a bright world,-still love brings sunshine for spirits dreary,

With all our strife, sweet rest hath wings to fold

our hearts a-weary. The sun, in glory, like a God, to-day in heaven i brighting. A bloom of stars smiles on the sod, as love with

flowers were writing ; Earth's heart throbs with immortal youth, Her voice still rings of Eden-then Believe us, 'tis a noble truth,

God's world is worthier better men.

Oh ! they are bold knaves, over-bold-who say we are doomed to anguish, That men in God's own image soul'd, like hell

bound slaves must languish,

Probe Nature's heart to its red core, there's more of good than evil,

And man, down-trampled, still is more of angel

than of devil,— "Prepare to die ?"—prepare to live ! we know not what is living.

And let us for the world's good give, as God is ever

giving. Give love, thought, action, wealth, and time, To win the primal age again ; Believe us 'tisa truth sublime, God's world is worthier better men.

MASSEY.

Spirit of Freedom.

SONG OF THE FUTURE.

'Midst all the storms and cares of life. I see a brighter day, Bursting through the clouds of strife, To chase our wrongs away. The advent of that day may seem As though it ne'er would dawn, And better times nought but a dream, From Fancy's empire drawn. But knowledge sows the seeds of right, Which grows in every mind, And teaches men that moral might Will freedom's beauty find. The future opens with a smile, And justice seems to call Upon the toilers of our isle, To watch their tyrants fall. The past has been the age of woe, Where reason never dwelt; And men were wont to make a show Of what they never felt. Oh ! England's sons ! may glory crown Your acts and deeds with fame ;

division of which the Kentuckian plied his sophistry to bewilder the Indian, in the following terms: "Now," said the Kentuckian, "I will have the turkey and you shall take the crow, or you shall take the crow and I will have the turkey!" Well," said the Indian. "it sounds very well : but. somehow, you always get the turkey, and I always get the crow !" This seems to me to illustrate the position of the middle and working classes in the apportionment of the results of reform ; they get the turkey and we the crow. The language of the Financial Reformers is this : "Join us, for your Financial Reformers is this: "Join us, for your own sakes; go with us for the suffrage in part, not because it is an universal right, but because it is because it is an instalment—a movement together, as if in hideous mockery of the hopes we together, as if in hideous mockery of the hopes we in the right direction, which must merge into uni-versal enfranchisement !" This was the language and the most squalid poverty; the most sumptuous of Brougham, Russell, and Burdett—that was a palaces, and the meanest hovels; solemn temples step in the right direction; that was a guarantee for of worship, and execrable dens of infamy; noble the farther extension of the franchise, and yet that scientific mental institutions for mental improvevery measure enabled the treacherous and bloody ment, and gorgeous saloons dedicated to the demon Whigs, in 1848, to pass their infamous Gagging and Alien Acts, in support of which they could muster of intemperance for mental degradation. Yet they will tell thee, Oh ! Lang-fang ! that this is the centre of civilisation, the cradle of the arts, the 100,000 middle-class special constables! And these were the same men that agitated and cla-moured for the Reform Bill, but having obmother of humanity, the home of truth, the nurse of wisdom, and the benefactress of the world. Though the inhabitants of this country pretend to tained their measure, and acquired power, they were at once the sworn enemics of the unenfranchised, they had become respectable be the most moral and enlightened people in the world, yet there are perpetrated amongst them the monopolists; they had got the turkey and we the most frightful atrocities, and unmitigated villanies. crow! Had there been no Reform Bill these men would have been with us in '48, and at such a time, They believe their legislators to be wise, humane, and patriotic: but the laws which they have enacted are neither just nor judicious. The rich man may purchase pardon, but the poor must suffer when the heart of society was yearning for change, and the spirit of revolution stirred the face of the deeps-they, like the bourgeoise promoters of the punishment. reform banquets in Paris, must have been hurried further than was originally intended, and we could I must not omit to mention, that there is a place of assembly for the barbarian legislators, denomin-

have swept away any government founded on op-have swept away any government founded on op-pression and bolstered by bullying wrong ! We might now have had a government built on the suffrages and hearts of the people, instead of being Oh ! Lang-fang ! to discover that instead of the deeds of patriots, and the words of sages, that the time was wasted in frivolous debates, and the pubbamboozled and insulted by the miserable trickery of class legislation. If the middle class have become more honest and sincere, let them come forward lic money in superfluous expenses. Private inboldly and lend a hand for the attainment of our terests there, as well as in the most obscure nooks rights : and cease this sneaking policy of advocating and corners of the empire, appeared to be the brick and mortar schemes-cease haggling for " aim and end" of these persons selected by the pennyworths of that Reform which must cost more than a crown ! for if they willed it fully and une-quivocally, we could have Universal Suffrage next the lessons of wisdom which he has taught us. session, or revolutionise England ! but, they do not will that we should be enfranchised. We claim the Suffrage as a birthright ! we ask to be recognised laws throughout the length and breadth of the as human beings ! to be looked upon as the sons of as human beings ! to be looked upon as the sons of the same God, and brothers of the same human ple of these legislators of the barbarians ? Would family, that each shall have room for the full de- he not pluck the buttons from their caps, thereby velopment of his own nature ! We do not work for degrading them before the eyes of his subjects, and a change of tyrants, but for the regeneration of command the bamboo to be vigorously applied to society ! we wish to have this branding mark of the soles of their feet ? slavery effaced from us, and lift up our brows in

> THE CONDITION OF ENGLAND QUESTION. (Condensed from the Morning Chronicle.)

THE SILK WEAVERS OF MIDDLETON.

of oneself at the expense of everybody else ! it is make up for it after." expedient to enfranchise four millions because they Somewhat more than five miles from Manchester, would be sufficient to carry Cobden and Co. into would be sufficient to carry Cobden and Co. into power, and Cobden and Co. know very well that it in a pleasant hollow, surrounded by ridging hills, amounts to this, by giving the vote to four millions, and watered by the stream of the Irk, the ancient they let in four feet of democracy which they could village of Middleton. Although near the centre of sons a sons

"Some folks live in their own houses—but 1 we quote the following from a letter by Yoo-loo-fou, on board the Chinese Junk at Black-wall, to his kinsman, Lang-fang, in China :---in Jave to inform thee, my dear Lang-fang, that ii "have to inform thee my dear Lang-fang, that ii "have to inform thee my dear Lang-fang, that ii "have to inform thee my dear Lang-fang, that ii "have to inform thee my dear Lang-fang, that ii "have to inform thee my dear Lang-fang, that ii "have to inform sole means the my drawbacks to a weaver's very hard this week, as hard as any man. I've workd the rade is a pool job, it is out here we do i particular fineness). I "in and inquisitive about them. Know, oh ! Lang-fang, "that the capital of this barbarians. Here is o jostilified all that is done at the principal mandarins. But, if they were so eurors that the capital of this barbarians. Here we jostilified all more if we could get it. But there's tay, (the Lancashire peasant invariably pro-nounces the world counties, the called the a deal more if we could get it. But there's tay, (the Lancashire peasant invariably pro-n

and that's all the flesh meat we have till next week.

So we make it into as many dinners as we can scheme. We cook may be half a pound at a time,

to give the potatoes a flavour like. But what's that

there's tay, (the Lancashire peasant invariably pro-nounces the word more Hibernico), there's tay, and bread and booter—that's ready cooking. In this bread and booter—that's ready cooking. In this family we only have an ounce of tay a week; but I'll just tell you how we live in homely Lancashire sort. Well, we have tay and bread and booter morn-ing and afternoon. At dinner we have potatoes, ing and afternoon. At dinner we have potatoes, and perhaps a little meat. Here's in this house a family of four or five, as it may be. Well, at the to our backs." end of the week we buy two or three pounds of beef,

Well, it's nearly just the same, take one with came to Rome to entreat the Pope to give the lawanother, all the year round. We work all about yers of Brittanie a patron, to which the Pope re-the same hours—all the lot of us. The wages are plied, That he knew of no Saint but whatwas dis-lower than they were this time twelvemonth, in posed of the other professions. At which Evona for eating? Why, my share at meal times is not bigger nor my thumb. So I often throw it in and take a fried ingan and two or three drops of vinegar

to relish the potatoes. That's about our general

winter; and first, you know, we must keep our credit; and then there's clothes want renewing. now every year. The coats that they used to pay Tentotallers here? Ay, there be few on em; but we're all very moderate. I like my glass of ale my. 5s. for this time two years, they are making for 3s. 6d. at present-the very same work, but a deal self, and I like good company, and a good joke, and soom'mut to laugh at, I do. I like to sing a song too." How the conversation turned round I do not twelvemonth we made coats for 7s., and 5s. this sources and Queries. Ture PARIS papers state that Madame George remember ; but the next entry I have upon my note | year is all we have for the same. Prices have come | Sand has sold the copyright of her " Memoirs" to book is, that the old gentleman was fond not only of down more than a quarter - indeed about half, a publisher for rather more than £5000. a good song, but that he was especially fond of reading the "Skootchings" which Cobbett used to give to people he didn't like. Then we got back to during these last ten years. I'm sure I dont know what's the cause of it. The master first says, I common life, and, before long, dignity will be discan't give no more than such a price for making such | covered in labour.-Electric Review. convivial matters, and so gradually to the subject an article. Then the man objects to it, and says he can't live by it : as soon as he objects to it the of the morale of the village. "We've got a rural police here. But, Lord ! we he can't live by it; as soon as he objects to it, the banner: the conflict may be fierce and long, but hav'nt no more use for them nor you have for water master will give him no more work. We really are the laurel wreath will be won at the close. hav'nt no more use for them nor you have for water in your boots. There's three policemen, and the devil a thing they have to do but walk about with their hands in their pockets, like gentlemen. Why, they hav'nt had a job this three months; except, may be, when a chap gets droonk-like. The ser-geant, as they call him, thinks it quite ridiculous. He says he never saw such people. If he offends one He says he never saw such people. If he offends one he saws methods are the says he never saw such people. If he offends one he saws methods are the says he never saw such people. If he offends one he saws methods are the says he never saw such people. If he offends one he saws methods are the says he never saw such people. If he offends one he saws methods here to save the saws the people were the save to save to save the save to save the save to sav He tays he never saw such people. It he offends one us-we must either go thieve, or take the price in ham. At the conclusion of the repast, there was he offends all. We like each other so well, and we us-we must either go thieve, or take the price in not even a bone left for the cat to pick. A few turn out after dinner and have a great talk about politics, and what they're doing in Lunnon, and smoke our pipes. We have long discussions—we're great chaps for politics—and we just go into each others houses and talk. I like to be idle myself great chaps for politics—and we just go into each in the morning till seven at night, and only do A DUMB WOMAN.—It is said that a girl in Pitts-others houses and talk. I like to be idle myself ' bespoke' work. But we are working for the field, Mass., was struck dumb by the firing of a cansometimes—I dare say you do, too. Yes, of course you do. Well, then, when I feel idle, I go and walk about in the fields may be, and work harder to the bed workers, or workers for the 'sweaters' is and discharge their pieces on their premises. the-bed workers, or workers for the 'sweaters,' The hand-loom system here appears, so far as All the persons, who work for wholesale houses are family is concerned, to exercise exactly the opposite 'sweaters.' Single workmen cannot get the work

keeps not only his sons and daughters, but often his in money, or a shopkeeper must be responsible for in the greatest harmony, for years, sons and daughters in law, long about him; while the children who are too old for the heavy labour bind that amount. Those who cannot give security are do much loss than Active Woman. As a general rule, noisy woman

Warletten.

3

THE. FUTURE hereafter, perhaps, the native of those countries whom Europeans have long tyrannised over, may grow stronger as those of Europe may grow weaker, and the inhabitants of all the different quarters of the world may arrive at that equality of courage and force, which, by inspiring

Sunday walking out. We're obliged to work on Sunday all the same. We should lose our shop if London."

some Antiquityes, he showed me a chapell dedicated I inquired as to the earnings of the others. to one St. Evona, a lawyer of Brittanie, who he said lower than they were this time twelvemonth, in posed of to the other processors. At which is young 1848—that they are, by far, and heavier work too. I think there's a fall of 6d. in each job at the lowest calculation.' 'Ah. that there is ' said another . (a 2s, ich we') this of the there's a fall of of the church of St. John de Latera blintfould, and after he had 'Ah, that there is,' said another ; 'a 3s. job we don't have 2s. 6d. for now.' 'Yes, it is causing half of the people,' cried a old lawyer willingly undertook ; and at the end of to relish the polatoes. That's about our general way of living. To be sure we may get a living in spring time when the spring fashions come; but very often we've been getting into debt in the winter; and first, you know, we must keep our eredit; and then there's clothes want renewing. And the first said and the spring down the spring down where he have and come and the spring down where he have and come and the spring down we must keep our Michels feet, and cryd out, This is our Saint, let him be our Patron. So being unblindfolded, and seeing what a patron he had chosen, he went to his

THE PARIS papers state that Madame George

IT has been learned that there is high poetry in

come and discharge their pieces on their premises. IN LOCH-SHIELDAIG, in the Highlands, there is a small rock island, a crevice in which affords a home for three very incongruous companions-a hawk, a effect of the factory system. The Middleton weaver | from them, because they cannot give security-£5 | rock pigeon, and an owlet-which have lived there,

one of the conductors of the *People's Review*, we should only have been too happy could we have conscientiously praised the work of our friend, and his coadjutors. But we cannot do so. The *People's Review*, as a whole, has dis-appointed our expectations. We question not the integrity, nor the talent of the writers; the One is as above suspicion, as the other is above one is as above suspicion, as the other is above

To say nothing of the peculiar views of the writers, their manner of " reviewing " finds anything but favour in our eyes. The ability displayed in the articles contained in the present number cannot be disputed, but the articles are rather essays than reviews ; and, with all re-spect for the essayists, we would rather have had less of their writing, and more of the books they undertook to "review."

to be cut up into longs and shorts, to make a description of blank verse which

Question. Nor do we dispute that those sec-tions of the "people" who constitute the population of the "Mechanics' Institutions," "Manchester Athenæums," and "Whitting-ton Clubs," may find this *Review* suited to their tastes; but the proletarians—the masses —are not vory likely to recomming it on the -are not very likely to recognise it as the "People's." To say nothing of the peopliar views of the

human nature's nobleness, and the acknowledged equality of mankind ! The middle classes on the

contrary, say it is expedient to enfranchise a portion of the people, on this qualification, if they are utterly selfish, which selfishness means, (as the

world wags) sense, that is the sense of taking care

The Champion, &c. E. Hobson, Ashton-under-Lyne; A. Heywood, Manchester. THIS faithful champion of the rights, and able

THE FACTORY ACT BEFORE THE JUDGES. It would be an ungracious task to single out particular articles or particular passages for hostile comment. Instead of so disagreeable a performance, we have pleasure in stating, that at least portions of the contents deserve public approbation. The article headed "History of the Taxes on Knowledge," cannot be too warmly preised.

is evident in the getting up of the wrapper. We trust that on a future occasion we shall be the course of the argument, as well by the judges able to speak in terms of unalleyed approbation as by the learned counsel, which appeared to us to

of the "People's Review." The Spirit of Freedom. Conducted by Work-The Spirit of Freedom. Conducted by Working Men. New Series. No. II.—February, London: J. Watson, 3, Queen's-head-decision of the bench, we would exhort the friends of the Ten Hours Bill to prepare to prepare to prepare to of the Ten Hours Bill to prepare to receive and act passage, Laternoster-row. This publication is pre-eminently the poetical earnestness and zeal which the nature of the case

propagandist of the principles of proleta- imperatively demands. Events, we believe, will rian progression. Its very prose only needs confirm the opinion we recently expressed-that a new crisis in the Factory Question is at hand.

Oh ! Zngland's sons! may glory erown these in nour feet à falomeerose which they could be they fring the top to the top top top they be an in they need to be samped incevity. The control to sight they have they could be samped incevity the principle set of the samped incevity. They could not it is not likely and they would be samped incevity. They could not it is not likely and they would be samped incevity. They could not it is not likely and they would be samped incevity. They could not it is not likely and they would be samped incevity. They could not it is not likely and they would be samped incevity. They could not it is not likely and they would be samped incevity. They could not it is not likely and they would be samped incevity. They could not it is not likely and they would be samped incevity. They could not it is not likely and they would be samped incevity. They could not it is not likely and they not be not they would be not it is not likely and they not be noted they would be not they read to they would be not its not likely and they not be noted they not be noted they not be noted they not its not likely and they not be noted they not be not be noted they not be noted they not be noted they not

lished by the Leigh weavers' committee upon the subject, one fact most damning to the masters, if true, is broadly asserted—viz., that the weavers who are abated the most, and who, consequently, were the abatements justly made, must be the worst on Flodden Edge. There, upon the coloured glass, march, like the merry men of Robin Hood, the

workmen, received by far the greatest share of labour from the employers. Many of the cases reported by the committee in question seem harsh and cruel to the last degree. As regards the amount of these abatements, I may mention, quoting at random from a great mass of tabular statistics, that out of £265 10s. 8d. of wages nominally earned by 171 weavers, £45 12s. 3d. was abated on account of real or alleged imperfections in the fabrics, being an average of 5s. 4d. clipped from each man's pay. THE SLOPWORKERS OF LONDON.

From what I have stated the reader will be pre-

pared for a population pursuing some distinct and ungregarious species of occupation. He is in the about to examine into the condition and incomes of right. The "folk o' Middleton," to use their own vernacular, are almost all silk handloom weavers, pursuing their craft in their own houses, preserving me with the list of prices that they were in the habit an independent and individual tone of character, of paying to their workpeople, so that on my visit-intermarrying to the extent of breeding scrofulous ing the parties themselves—as I frankly gave them disease—clannish and prejudiced and peculiar as all to understand I purposed doing—I might be able to THIS faithful champion of the rights, and workers, exponent of the claims of the factory workers, continues its useful though unpretending career. From the number for February 2nd, we extract the following notice of we extract the following notice of

and the entire community great favourers of the old English manly sports. "When the Hopwood I was not met with the candour that I had been led hounds pass the village (says the Rev. Mr. Dunsford, to expect. One of the firm wished to know why I the rector,) there is always a goodly train of sports-men, on foot, in attendance." had singled their house out from the rest of the trade. I told him I did so merely because it was

one of the largest in the business, and assured him Having asked whether there was any weaver among them whom they thought especially a clever that, so far from my having any personal object in man, and one who knew the history of the trade, my visit, I made it a point never to allude by name Inat our readers may not hastily or ill-advisedly condemn a new candidate for popular support, we recommend all who are curious in Such matters, and can afford to expend six-pence, to purchase this first number and judge for themselves. We should add, that the work is neatly printed, and more than ordinary taste we trust that on a future occasion we sholl to public opinion pointing with many fore-fingers to a to any employer or workman to whom I might have certain door, I tapped thereat, and the latch was occasion to refer. My desire, I said, was to deal pair of twin spectacles, but no pipe. After ascer-taining that I was " not in the trade," and that I knew as much about the secrets of "dents" and We entered a dirty-looking house by a side entrance. "shute" as about the mysteries of Eleusis, he made | Though it was noonday, the staircase was so dark "shute" as about the mysteries of Elevis, he made me extremely welcome, and we had a long gossip together. In his workroom stood four looms, one of them the invention of the celebrated weaver of Lyons. When I entered, the management of the loom. He straightway left his pupil, and, having heard my errand, launched headforemost into a sea of silk meaning a girl in the management of the loom. He straightway left his pupil, and, having heard my errand, launched headforemost into a sea of silk meaning a girl in the moning and having heard my errand, launched headforemost into a sea

of silk-weaving reminiscences. various coloured cloths. In one corner of the room I shall not attempt to classify the topics which 1 was a turn-up bedstead, with the washed-out

bliged to work for 'sweaters.' The reason for the do much less than they seem to do, and quiet wowarehouses requiring this security is, because they men often do more. But does not follow that all the glistening silk for the frame. They are great politicians the good folks of Middleton, and occa-sionally given to lazy fits, during which smoking, sauntering, and chatting listlessly are the amuse-ments most in vogue. The women very frequently smoke, but it is always with some pseudo-medical excuse. They feel a "rising" or a "sinking," or a headache, or a toothache, or any ache, or no ache food. Since we've been working at slop trade we of a poor man, no matter what his profession or find ourselves far worse off than when we were working at the regular trade. The journeymen of the slop trade are unable to earn 13s. where the regular journeyman can earn 30s., and then we regular journeyman can earn 30s., and then we sent out to interfere with her neighbours. Her have to find our own trimmings and candle light. sent out to interiere with her heighbours. Her l'd sooner be transported than at this work. Why, upon important matters chiefly, though the triffes then, at least, I'd have regular hours for work must not be disregarded. A woman who will make and for sleep ; but now I'm harder worked and herself unhappy because the usual custom of cleanworse fed than a cab-horse.'

(To be Continued.)

Jublic Amusements

DRURY-LANE THEATRE.

on the first night. The performance was brought the comfort the house was established to secure. within three hours' duration, and the applause Such active woman are pests to society, because throughout was frequent. It was due to the great they want sense to direct and control their enreputation of Schiller that one of his tragedies should have the benefit of a full trial. The piece is extremely well put on the stage, and the richness of the costumes and decorations, and the beauty of some of the scenic representations and of the general mise en scene, evince a desire on the part of the management not to spare expense in what is technically termed "mounting" new pieces. At the close of the performance Mr. Anderson was called for. He briefly thanked the audience for having shown more indulgence than on the first night; and expressed a hope that in his future exertions he would better deserve encouragement Mr. Vandenhoff was also called before the curtain My first step was to introduce myself to one of The play has received some further judicious alte-the largest "slopsellers" at the East-end of the rations; and it is certainly worth a visit to the

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.

Some very splendid specimens of crayon drawings have just been added to the wonders in this institu tion, and certainly surpass all hitherto exhibited in ing the parties themselves—as I frankly gave them to understand I purposed doing—I might be able to compare the operatives' statements as to prices with theirs, and thus be able to check the one with the other. Indeed, I said I thought it but fair that the employer should have an opportunity of having his say as well as the employed. I regret to say that so highly is the finish, and life-like the effect. The female portrait is a most charming production. It represents a celebrated dancer, Madam Michaux, and is no doubt a most faithful likeness-if we may judge by the portraits of several of our friendsalso productions of this talented artist. The por traits are five in number, but we understand they will be changed till the whole have been exhibited It is the intention, we have been informed, of this gentleman to open an academy for ladies, this style being preferable to oil painting, as drawings of this class may be executed in a drawing-room, where the former would be prohibited from its disagreeable odour, and dirt occasioned by its use. trust our friends will lose no time in visiting this temple of art and science, and view these beautiful productions-for they must be seen to be appre ciated; and we are well assured they will not be disappointed by the treat that awaits them.

> JUVENILE OFFENDERS .--- According to a Parliaand 95 in Wales) committed to prison, and in the next year 11,756 (11,651 in England, and 105 in Wales), making in the two years 22,951. The of-fenders were all under soventeen years of age. It before reaching us would require 60,000 years to appears from the document that there are seventeen | cross the intervening gulf ! places in England in the nature of charitable insti-tutions for affording temporary refuge to young offenders when discharged from prison. In the ment which, whilst they are in motion, will never

ing the house on Friday is, on a particular occasion, inevitably infringed, is inadequate to perceive the difference between the lesser and the greater. Some active women, who pride themselves on their hcusekeeping, seem to forget that the object of keeping a house is, that human beings may be accommodated in it; their sole idea seems to be this, that the object of keeping a house, is that the house may On Tuesday night *Fiesco* was repeated at this be kept in a certain form and order, and to the theatre, when it was more favourably received than maintenance of this form and order they sacrifice ergies.

THE IRISH CHURCH ESTABLISHMENT. "The longer one lives the more one learns," Said I as off to sleep I went. Bemused with thinking of tythe concerns, And reading a book by the Bishop of Ferns On the Irish Church Establishment. But lo! in sleep not long I lay When Fancy her usual tricks began, And I found myself bewitch'd away To a goodly city in Hindoostan : A city, where he who dares to dine On ought but rice, is deemed a sinner ; Where sheep and kine are held divine, And, accordingly, never drest for dinner. "But how is this," I wondering cried, As I walked that city far and wide, And saw in every marble street, A row of beautiful butchers' shops-"What means for men who can't eat meat, This grand display of loins and chops ?" In vain I ask'd—'twas plain to see, That nobody dar'd to answer me. So on from street to street I strode : And you can't conceive how vastly odd

The butchers look'd : a roseate crew Inshrined in STALLS with nought to do : While some on a BENCH half dozing sat, And the sacred cows were not more fat. Still posed to think what all this scene Of sinecure trade was meant to mean, "And pray," asked I, "by whom is paid The expense of this strange masquerade ?' "The expense-oh, that's of course defray'd" (Said one of those well-fed hecatombers) "By yonder rascally rice-consumers." "What ! they who must'nt eat meat ?"--" No

matter.' (And while he spoke his checks grew fatter,) ' The rogues may munch their PADDY crop, But the rogues must still support our shop : And, depend upon it, the way to treat, Heretical stomachs that thus dissent, Is to burden all that won't eat meat With a costly meat Establishment.

LORD ROSSE'S TELESCOPE. - The naked eye can see twolve times farther into space than the distance of the stars of the first magnitude. These stars are at a distance so great that the light of them has to travel ten years before reaching the earth, so mentary return issued on Saturday last, (obtained that we can perceive stars without a glass whose by Mr. Monekton Milnes,) there were in 1847 as light required 120 years to travel here. Lord many as 11,195 juvenile offenders (11,100 in England, Rosso's telescope, which is 500 times more power-

is given of the colloquy, and especially of the principal interlocutor, by putting on paper his chat, and on one of the hobs rested a pair of old a hat, and on one of the hobs rested a pair of old cloth boots; while leaning against the bars in front there stood a sack full of cuttings. Beside the workmen on the floor sat two good-looking girls— one cross-legged like the men—engaged in tailor-ing.

would bear comparison with much that has The Frame Work-Knitters' Advocate. No. I. Nottingham : R. Sutton, Bridlesmith Gate. WE welcome this new advocate of Labour's emanated in that shape from certain recognised "poets." Such writers as our

friends of the Spirit for Seven where has their interests we learn from the opening address, they solve as a solve the or to the seven and solve the solve t friends of the Spirit of Freedom have their WE welcome this new advocate of Labour's poetical (which we have shown may also be articles on all subjects connected with the in-practical and effective), may be seen by the terests of the trade; such as its history,

weavers I mean—came down here, but their old rent prices. Dress coats, from 5s 6d. to 6s 9d.; masters wouldn't employ, no, not never a man on them, because they would want their old wages and to 2s. 9d. In the summer time, when trade is busy, control of the jurisdiction of the them, because they would want their old wages and to 2s. 9d. In the summer time, when trade is busy, control of the jurisdiction of the county Courts to all cases where the probable rusty : — The money of the benevolent, the shoes

There is not in the second and effective), may be seen by the fractions of the spirit end is 2000 and 2000 and the conduct of the spirit end is 2000 and 2000 and

FEBRUARY 9, 1850.

THE NORTHERN STAR.

The purchasers of this Journal are respectfully in-led, that with No. 9 (the first week in March) will be GIVEN AWAY No. 1. OF "CAPTAIN COBLER; OR, THE LINCOLNSHIRE INSURRECTION :"

4

An Historical Romance of the Reign of Henry VIII. By THOMAS COOPER,

Author of "The Purgatory of Suicides." The remaining numbers of the Romance will be issued a One Penny, weekly, until it is complete.

PORTRAIT OF JULIAN HARNEY.

This day is published, price One Penny, No. XV. of REYNOLDS'S POLITICAL INSTRUCTOR.

EDITED BY G. W. M. REYNOLDS.

This number contains a Portrait and Memoir of

MR. GEORGE JULIAN HARNEY, The Editor of the Northern Star and of the Democrat

Review. London: Published for G. W. M. Reynolds, by John Dicks, 7, Wellington-street North. Strand; and may be procured at all vendors of cheap periodicals.

IMPORTANT TO THE CHARTISTS OF

SOUTH LANCASHIRE.

SOUTH LANCASEIRE DELEGATE A MEETING will be held in the CHARTIST ASSOCIA-TION R.JOM, STOCKPORT, back of Waterloo Inn, Waterloo-read, on SUNDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 24TH, pre-cicely at ten o'clock, upon business of importance. Delegates from the following places will particularly be ex-pected :--Hyde, Staleybridge, Mottram, Ashton, Oldham, Rochdale Manchester, Bury, Bolton, Middleton, Liverpool, Macclesfield, and other places. N.B.—All communications to be addressed to Willia

Benfold, No. 3, Cooper-street, Hillgate, Stockport.

PRO EDINGS IN PARLIAMENT.

PUBLIC MEETING

THE VICTIMS OF A CRUEL AND VINDICTIVE TYRANNY - WILLAMS AND SHARP.

THE FRIENDS, MEETING AT THE THE FRIENDS, MEETING AT THE CITY CHARTIST HALL AND ATHEMEUM, 26, Golden-laue, Barbican, have resolved to hold a CONCERT AND BALL, in the above spacious Hall, on MONDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 18rn, in aid of the funds for pur-chasing the ground and raising a monument to the memory of the Victims, and invoke the aid of every good and true Chartist

Chartist. A quadrille and brass-band is engaged for the occasion. Tickets to be obtained at all Chartist meeting houses; at the Land Office, 144, High Holborn; of Mr. Stallwood, 2, Little Vale-place; and at the Hall, 26, Golden-lane.

BRITISH COLLEGE OF HEALTH, THE RICH AND GREAT IN THE POWER OF THE

UNPRINCIPLED.

UNPRINCIPLED. To THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR. SIR,—There can in truth be no doubt that the higher classes, in this and all other countries, have completely fallen into the power of the unprincipled, owing to the in-fernal pharmaccutical poisons introduced by doctors to prop their Guinea trade and to keep the people in the dark as regards the cure of their complaints. I can easily fancy that doctors don't like this question of. poisons to be brought forward, well knowing that upon an investigation of the matter they will not appear in a very honourable position—no doubt Doctors will say that the British College of Health had no right to let the public into the secret ; but it should be observed that since Mr. Morison, the llygeist, protested against the poisons introduced by doctors as protested against the poisons introduced by doctors as medicines, we have had Mr. Lytton Bulwer, Justice Tal-fourd, Mr. Amos, the celebrated jurist, and other eminent

MINERS OF NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM. PUBLIC MEETING OF THE A MINERS of these districts will be held on SATUR-DAY, the 16th of FEBRUARY, on SHADON'S HILL, for

the purpose of adopting a petition to Parliament upon the subject of the great sacrifice of life by explosions of gas and other accidents in collicrics, and praying the supervi-sion of mines by governmental inspectors. Chair taken at twelve o'clock at noon. Mr. G. W. M. REINOLDS, editor of the 'POLITICAL IN-STRUCTOR,' (REINOLDS'S MISCELLANY,' &C., will attend the above meeting.

Move meeting. Mr. Rernolps will likewise address the Miners on their social condition, in the LECTURE ROOM, NELSON-STREET New CASTLE. Doors open at six o'clock p.m.. Admission, Twopence each, to help to defray the expenses of the peti-

The Miners are publishing a series of tracts upon the above subject—viz., 'Colliery Ventilation,' which may be had of the principal booksellers in Newcastle and South Shields. Price One Penny each.

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 MB. O'CONNOR'S WORK ON SMALL FARMS

Sold by J. Watson, Queen's Head Passage, Paternoster row, London; A. Heywood, Oldham-street, Manchester, ind Love and Co., 5, Nelson-street, Glasgow. And by all Booksellers in Town and Country.

This day is published, price 1s., RICHARD OASTLER'S REPLY TO RICHARD COBDEN'S SPEECH AT LEEDS, 18th

Dec., 1819. London : W. J. Cleaver, 46, Piccadilly,

A PUBLIC MEETING, Convened by the PROVISIONAL COMMITTEE of the NATIONAL CHARTER ASSOCIATION, will be held at the LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INSTITUTE, JOHN, STREET, TOTTENHAM.COURT.ROAD, on TUESDAY EVENING NEXT, FEBUAARY 12^{rm}, 1850, for the purpose of Reviewing the PROCKEDINGS IN PABLIAMENT during the past week. Feargus O'Connor, Esq., M.P., G. Julian Harney, Philip M'Grath, William Dixon, Ambrose Tomlinson (recently liberated from his dungeon at Wakefield.) and others are expected to address the meeting. Chair to be taken at eight o'clock. ADMISSION FREE. THE VICTIMS OF A CRUEL AND VINDICTIVE TYPD ANNY - WILLAMS AND SILARP. W. YARMOUTH.-The report was in type when we received

your communication. NortingHAM.-J. Sweet acknowledges the receipt of the following sums, sent herewith, viz. :-Fon MACNAMARA'S ACTION.-Mr. Jack, 3d ; Mr. Mellors, 6d.-For VEBNON'S

DEFENCE.-S. Hudson, 3d. NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE. - A friend gave to Mr. Walter Cooper, when at Dawson's Coffre-house, 1s, for the 'Fra-Cooper, when at Dawson's Coffre-house, 1s, for the 'Fraternal Democrats.' The friend is requested to send his address to G. J. Harney.
Mr. J. READ, Markfield.—Received.
Mr. J. HOPPS, Crook.—All right.
WILLOUGHBY'S MACHINE,—Can any of our Irish readers inform us where Lord D'Eresby Willoughby's machine is at work, and also where the 'Amelioration Society of Ireland' hold its sittings.
THOMAS CLIPPERTON, Hull.—Many speakers have used the line to which you have called attention, as part of a quotation from the poems of Moore.
Mr. W. BENFOLD, Stockport.—Is, 6d.
W. G. The shares avdertised for sale, were those of Mr.

Mr. WM. BENFOLD, Stockport.—1s. 6d.
W. G. The shares avdertised for sale, were those of Mr. Robert Carr, Painter, Hexham, Northumberland. They were for two asres. balloted in 1847, the price £5. 10-JULIAN HARNEY returns his thanks to the "Democrats of Hebden Bridge," and to friends in Edinburgh, York, Leicester, Bristol, Manchester, Merthyr Tydvil, Lough-borough, Weymouth, Malmsbury, Dundee, Cheltenham. Sheffield, &c. &c., for their kind and fraternal commu-nications. nications.

OOPER'S JOURNAL . GENERAL PUBLIC MEETING OF THE this sense of independence, and its consequent seeking directly to raise the price of bread, for exhibited by the members of the Column to raise the price of bread, for wilcock care of Themsellander and the Column to raise the price of bread, for wilcock care of Themsellander and the Column to raise the price of bread, for wilcock care of Themsellander and the Column to raise the price of bread, for wilcock care of Themsellander and the Column to raise the price of bread, for the column to raise the price of bread, for the column to raise the price of bread, for the column to raise the price of bread, for the column to raise the price of bread, for the column to raise the price of the column to raise the price of bread, for the column to raise the price of the price this sense of independence, and its consequent, seeking directly to raise the price of pread, for responsibility, and they will speedily become a self-respecting and a self-governing people. In the meantime, the allegations which such puny politicians as Lord JOHN Russell may make accainst their capability of properly exercising politicians as Lord JOHN EUSSELL may make against their capability of properly exercising political functions, have as much truth as the allegations of the upholders of dirt and filth, who said the poor liked both, and would neither avail themselves of Baths nor Wash-better and the poor set these weeks of Baths nor Wash-contemplated, and so it has turned better apart from either Protection or Free better and more deninte terms, and to re-post that they agreed to the compromise political functions, have as much truth as the allegations of the upholders of dirt and filth, who said the poor liked both, and would neither avail themselves of Baths nor Wash-better apart from either Protection or Free better apart from the follow from the follow from the follow f houses. As soon as these were erected, the Trade. Does our contemporary, under this out, He has, as we expected, kept his from the Northern Star, of Saturday, the 26th of

nouses. As soon as acces were erected, the people gave the prophets the lie. We observe that Sir JOSHUA WALNELEY and Mr. THOMPSON are holding meetings in favour of Parliamentary Reform, in the pro-vinces. They are better employed there than in sitting as dummies in a corrupt and anti-be vigorously and unitedly pushed forward by the people out of doors, it will in due time tell upon the Levislature. The great measures of tonded : the speeches went for nothing : and social and political improvement which have if serious in any degree, were so merely to instead of the demand of the Committee itself. Instead of the demand of the Committee itself. The subterfuge was a transparent one, but been successfully won in this country, have keep up the influence of the speaker among never emanated from Ministers and Parlia-inever emanated from Ministers and Parlia-inever. They have had their origin among considerately contenting themselves with their them to get home their own officials to bolster of the proprieter of that paper, not the people. It has been the slow, but steady victory—sat with folded arms and composed up the case of their friend and relation the to allow the Star to be used for any such purpose, and general growth of public opinion among faces, and replied not, until the theme of Governor; and it then threw his accusers as we consider such proceedings to be highly injuand general growth of public opinion among faces, and replied not, until the theme of Governor; and it then threw his accusers the river back buch proceedings to be night mut-the masses, that has elevated society. No eloquence from the Opposition benches having into difficulties, which it will now be almost webber, seconded by Edward Smith.—" That this party or power in this country can long with- exhausted itself, the Report was agreed to with impossible for them to overcome this Session. stand the united, enlightened, and determined edifying unanimity, and the few Members The matter will not, however, rest here, and efforts of those who seek for justice only.

It is, however, only by union, and the con- night. centration of all our efforts upon one given object, for the time being, that success can be much work to do, is to play the game of the enemy. So long as they do so, Whigs and Tories may smile securely at each other from the different sides of the House they have usurped and shut against its lawful' owners-

the people. Lord JOHN discreetly limited his refusal to 'this year." He will tell the Parliamentary farther advanced than at present. It rests doings. with themselves when they will carry their measure. It is now merely a question of time and relative strength. We hope the hint will of a profligate and selfish expenditure of na. One could at least then respect them for their be taken ; and that by a vigorous and success- tional funds, or jobbing and corruption, stood frankness; at present, they only excite mingled and after an able address from Mr. Mantzs, it was ful campaign, the PREMIER may be convinced between this disgraceful Commission and the feelings of disgust and contempt.

debarred.

PROTECTIONIST DEFEAT. - ROBBERY B THE BISHOPS .- THE CEYLON JOB.

mustered 192, or fifty votes short of the esti-

mate. More than twenty of the most promi-

mutandis, the description applies to the gen-

' This hon. member,' says the Morning Herald, 'wishes to be invited to the Duke of Devenshire's bull-that other

The opening night of the Session must have completely annihilated any hope entertained

palpable as light at noon day.

consequence, gradually absorbed the whole of

the acting power from the fluctuating members

and the charge against himself of a consider-

able misappropriation of the public monies.

Whether it is 70,000%. or 7,000%, nobody will

tell that can tell. The costiveness of officials

Ministry exhibit no compunction for having so

who remained went home to supper at mid- the mean and deceitful manœuvre by which they thus attempted to hush up official delinquency, and prevent the condemnation of

On Tuesday, Mr. HORSMAN made another the most monstrous deeds of cruelty and bloodachieved. For Parliamentary Reformers to and telling attack upon one of the most fla- shed, will, we confidently hope, fail in securing quarrel among themselves, when there is so grant jobs of modern times. During former their object. As to the excuse about the ex- took place on that subject. At the close, the trea-Sessions, we had occasion so fully to expose the pense, that is mere trash. As Mr. HUME says, surer was instructed to advance from the funds the nature and working of the Ecclesiastical Com-mission—and the scandalous manner in which the country with 10,0001. a year for the and Jackson the motion of Messrs. Burnett, the Bishops appropriated to their use the government of a rock in the Eastern Archipublic money entrusted to them as trustees, pelago, called Labuan, need not be so mean, that it is unnecessary for us to state the case again at any length. We have given a full inhabitants of an important Colony. But no-body believes the excuse, and the Whigs which contains a faithful summary of its doings Reformers the same next year, if they are no which contains a faithful summary of its would fare far better if they would make a The Whig Cabinet, however, with an in- motives for endeavouring to blink the facts, with success. Surely something is due to those stinctive sympathy for everything that savours and to whitewash the Governor of Ceylon.

to concede to the people those rights from the appropriate honestly applied. Despite the over-exercise of which they are now unjustly whelming mass of evidence brought forward departed. whelming mass of evidence brought forward second day of the Session, gave a long list of that he and his co-directors be requested to attend at former debates to prove their utter untrust-worthiness, Lord JOHN threw the shield of ward this week, of which at the time we write Bethnal Green, on Sunday next, to deliver his senhis protection over them, until at last, being scarcely anything has been heard.

his protection over them, until at last, being scarcely anything has been heard. unable to stand his ground longer, he feigned Lord JOHN promised an exposition of his Co. meeting was then adjourned. The Directors will compliance with the course advocated by Mr. | lonial policy on Monday, and then postponed attend. HORSMAN, and —— deceived him. This trick it till Friday. The CHANCELLOR of the Ex-is so commonly played, that by and by Mr. CHEQUER was to have told us the intentions of HUME'S determination, never to believe a single the Government as to Savings Banks, but has when it was resolved "That a locality of the by the Protectionist party, of inducing the word that Earl GnEY says, will extend itself put that off until Monday, on the ground of National Association be now formed for this dispresent Parliament to retract its Free Trade policy. As we anticipated in our remarks under the head of "Parliamentary Pros-pects," the Lords shrunk from provoking a bestile collision out of deers, and gave the nications. Dr. M'Douall's family. Mrs. M'Douall acknowledges the receipt of 3s. from Mr. Coltman of Leicester. Mr. Norman (Ventnor, Isle of Wight), in sending two 'shil-lings for Dr. M'Douall's family, suggests that 'now the National Chartist Association is revived, each locality should endeavour to do a little at their meetings for the wife and children of one who has sacrifierd all for the

Rational Land Company. -A full meeting of paid-up me was held on Tuesday evening-Mr. Thomas Harvey them to "move on," or tumble them out of in the chair-to hear the statements of John Horn, Even the Whigs themselves have, however, failed to sustain this rotten and jobbing Com- their places? one of the dissatisfied members at Minster Lovel. The meeting, with great patience, heard his com-plaints, and believed them to be a tissue of false-hoods: the only reason he gave for not paying his rent was, that he did not like to pay it to Mr. RECEIPTS OF THE NATIONAL LAND COMPANY. O'Connor. The meeting unanimously passed the following resolution :---'' At a meeting of the mem-bers of the National Land Company, held at the Artichoke Inn, Brighton, February 5th, and having FOR THE WEEK ENDING THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1850. SHARES. heard a statement from Mr. Horn, concerning his £ s. d. Nottingham... 0 4 6 failure on his allotment at Minster Lovel ; we are ... ••• 6 4 6 Influte: On his anothent at Minister Lovel; we are 3 19 5 of an unanimous opinion that Mr. Horn has acted a most disgraceful part in refusing to pay his rent, 50 long as Mr. O'Connor is landlord, and that while he acknowledges he could get a living on the land and will not, he deserves our utmost censure, which Preston, Liddell ••• ••• ... Winlaton ... ••• ••• Rents from O'Connorville and Snig's we hereby pass on him; and we also justify Mr. O'Connor in the course he has pursued."

admission, slyly insinuate his belief in the doc- word to the letter, and broken it in the spirit. January. After discussing it clause by clause, on we, the delegates of the various towns in the West-Riding, assembled at Bradford, are of opinion that meeting adjourn to the first Sunday in June." All communications for the West Riding secretary must be addressed to Thomas Wilcocks, care of Thomas Impley, news-agent. Manchester-road. Bradford.

HULL — At the weekly meeting of the Chartists held at the Malt Shovel, North Church, Side, on Sunday evening last, the rules of the National Charter Association were read, and a discussion and Jackson, the meeting was adjourned until Sunday evening, February 10th.

South LONDON .- We are gratified to learn that clean breast, and at once avow their real Herbert), and trust their efforts will be crowned who sacrifice their liberty for the cause.

WHITTINGTON AND CAT.-At a meeting of members a discussion was held on the Labour Question, moved and seconded '" That, as considerable mis-

ST. PANCRAS. - On Sunday evening last a

PARLIAMENTARY REVIEW.

men, who have reported facts of crimes committed by the poisons which clearly show that to wink at the different poisons which clearly show that to wink at the different ways in which such poisons may be used would only lead to imminent danger; I, therefore, do say that, upon the showing of such men as Bulwer, Talfourd, and Mr. Amos, the higher classes are completely in the power of the un-principled, and it has come to this — that he who has the present of provide a power is in the greatest principlea, and it has come to this — that he who has the greatest amount of property or power is in the greatest danger.' No one who closely examines this question will deny it to be so. We are told that there are now in France parties who will stop at nothing :—see then what a mighty engine these poisons of doctors are in the hands of the picked on deciming. I say it is usaless for doctors on engine these poisons of doctors are in the hands of the wicked or designing. I say it is useless for doctors, or their friends to deny the fact—almost daily do we see in the newspapers some dreadful catastrophe, resulting from their poisons; but doctors say that such poisons are essen-tial to the cure of some discases—this is a wicked lie—no, sir, poisons are poisons, whether in the hand of the professional or non-professional man — they only tend to prop the 'GCINEA TRADE! ' and happy will be the day when they are sent to the tomb of all the capulets. If these poisons are necessary to the cure of discases how comes it that hundreds of thousands of Hygeists, throughout the werld have done without them for the last twenty-five years, and that we have some sort of doctors who repudiate years, and that we have some sort of doctors who repudiate them, such as the Hydropathists, &c. ? Yours, &c.,

A HYGEIST. London, Feb. 1850.

BEAUTIFUL WHISKERS, HAIR. AND EYEBROWS. ROSALIE COUPELLE respectfully solicits ONE TRIAL OXLY of her celebrated Parisian directions, &c., on receipt of 24 postage-stamps. TESTIMONIALS, &c.

DO NOT CUT YOUR COINS-BUT CURE THEM. Also will be sent (free), on receipt of 13 stamps, her safe, speedy, and lasting cure for soft or hard Corns, Bunions, &c. It cures in three days, and is never-failing. Mrs. Hughes, Sunbury :-- 'It cured four corns and three bunions amazingly quick, and is the best and safest thing I have ever met with.'

Address, Miss COUPELLE, Ely-place, Holborn, London A BOON TO THE AFFLICTED !!

RUPTURES EFFECTUALLY AND PERMA-NENTLY CURED WITHOUT A TRUSS !!

and most certain in effect.

The remedy is sent post free on receipt of 6s. by post-office order, or cash, by Dr. ALFRED BARKER, 108, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury-square, London, where he may be consulted daily from 10 till 1, mornings; 4 till 8 time being. evenings (Sundays excepted.) Post-Office orders must be made payable at the Blooms

bury Post-office.

Hundreds of testimonials and trusses have been left behundreus of icsumonials and trusses have been left de-hind by persons cured, as trophies of the immense success of this remedy, which Dr. Barker will willingly give to any requiring them after a trial of it. In every ease a cure is guaranteed.

the Provisional Com- | induce me to look upon my persecutors with a more have acted almost miraculously. For twelve whole months I scarcely knew freedom from pain in my poor back, but since taking your pills, have been quite easy.—Mr. T. Parry, Ruthin, writes: 'Scnd me a is. 6d. box for a friend; the one I had has quite cured me.'—Mr. King, Aylesbury: 'They are a perfect blessing, I have not been so easy for many years.'—Dr. Hope in his treatise on these complaints: 'They are the only thing of the kind I can recommend, having tried them in every instance with most gratifying results.' have acted almost miraculously. For twelve whole months that the difficulties they have to encounter less fitted for the exercise of political rights moment, but when they have flashed and mittee, for the government of the local affairs of the friendly eye than then ; but, on the contrary, 1 than we are, should have won their political faded are forgotten, or, at least, leave no should be immensely augmented, by having to National Charter Association. The meeting was have to charge that party with being the authors emancipation, we should still be politically durable recollection behind. Catherine wheels, fight against the very officials who are paid by numerously attended. The proceedings were, and abettors of my two last imprisonments. rockets, Roman candles, firepots, and starry showers of red, yellow, and blue lights, are slaves. showers of red, yellow, and blue lights, are such frauds and mal-appropriations. But thus discussed scratter. It was unanimously resolved, working men could be found so ungraterin, and see capital things at carnivals, fairs, and faney it will be until the people turn factions out fetes, but they are not exactly the thing in of power, and take possession of their own true interests, as to hoot at our with the word "such," after the word "associa- blind to their own true interests, as to hoot at our with the word "such," after the word "associa- blind to their own true interests, as to hoot at our with the word "such," after the latter part of the latter section. Surely, the men who till our fields-who abour in our mines, and factories, workshops, with most gratifying results.' Address Dr. Walter De Roos, 1, Ely-place, Holborn-hill and warehouses-those whose skill has fabriand warehouses-those whose skill has faori- fetes, but they are not exactly the thing in or power, and the settlement of practical House, determined to legislate for the benefit second rule be also abolished, commencing with the with me, object to join in the hollow selfishness of of the whole community. words "a list." That the whole of the third be abol- the Protectionists, they ought not therefore to do 4 heaped up around us, and whose productions questions. At home for consultation daily, from 10 till 1, and till 8, Sunday excepted. The re-appointment of the Select Commitsustain the whole fabric of society, ought not The Free Trade party exult over their victo be kept without the pale of the Constitution. tory as complete and final. We doubt this, RUPTURES EFFECTUALLY AND PERciple contained in the first rule, of submitting the Kydd, for the manly and honest manner in which MANENTLY CURED WITHOUT A TRUSS !! At Philanthropic Meetings, we hear Right D.R. DE ROOS' amazing success in the treatment of every variety of RUPTURE is ample proof of the unfailing efficacy of his re-is a more proof of the unfailing efficacy of his re-is a more proof of the unfailing efficacy of his re-is a more proof of the unfailing efficacy of his re-is a more proof of the unfailing efficacy of his re-is a more proof of the unfailing efficacy of his re-is a more proof of the unfailing efficacy of his re-is a more proof of the unfailing efficacy of his re-is a more proof of the unfailing efficacy of his re-is a more proof of the unfailing efficacy of his re-is a more proof of the unfailed by the unfailed b names of the agents for the approval of the Execu-tive, it being considered that the localities are the best judges of the qualifications and integrity of the agents. That the fifth rule be made to read ;---"Mr. Thomas Clark, secretary for the time being." The time being to confound the founders of the National It was also active to the time being." ready management of he or her maximum efficiency of heir lives, and that they wish to restore an article integration of the protection of a material fiber of the protection o is: ample proof of the unfailing efficacy of his re-medy. Thousands in all parts of the world are availing the heard and their lives, and that they wish to restore an artificial protec-We heard ourselves, last Session, Lord John own estimation, independent and free human and thus obtain their object—that of a disso-beings. Let the people, as a body, once have lution of Parliament—without the obloquy of We well remember the evident scepticism and the computications for the Char-enthusiastically agreed to its contents.—G. W.

acting in the case at Liverpool, be immediately commu-nicated with by the secretaries and active members of each locality, with the view to establish a permanent can carry a measure by nine, instead of fortynine. By pressing the amendment to a divifund, for the maintenance of Dr. M'Douall's family until the Whigs shall be pleased to restore him to them.' We understand that Mr. M'Crae, of Dundee, is preparing the young democrats of his school to take part in a public entertainment, for the benefit of the families of Dr. M'Douall and Mr. Ernest Jones.

THE NORTHERN STAR SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1850.

THE ANTI-REFORM MINISTRY.

Parliamentary Reformers are indebted to Mr. HUME, for having elicited from the PRE-Mure the fact, that he does not intend to pro-pose any measure with reference to the Suf-frage himself, this year, and that, if they bring on the question, he will oppose them. It is not difficult to proceeding this direct with the series of the series

on the question, he will oppose them. It is not difficult to reconcile this direct little light upon the manner in which Parliastatement with those of a contrary character, mentary majorities are recruited. Mutatis of the Commission. So long as they had their which were made by Ministerial and semi-To solicits over that over a line celebrated further were made by Ministerial and semi-Pomade, for producing Hair, Whiskers, &c., in six or eight weeks, strengthening and curling weak hair, and checking greyness, from whatever cause at any age. It has never been known to fail, and will be forwarded (free) with Eriday evening last, have shown the Ministry of the Dure of Devension of Deve Friday evening last, have shown the Ministry The use they make of their power is, as here-thing else failed, yours has had the desired effect, the grey-ness is quite checked." The use they make of their power is, as here-tofore, to defy the people, to obstruct pro-gress, and to refuse just and reasonable con-elumsy greasy compounds now sold under various titles and found uniformly injurious, being either servers of and found uniformly injurious, being either servers always and found uniformly injurious, being either servers of are, however, so many impositions afoot, that persons reluctantly place confidence when it may justly be be-stowed." that they are stronger than they anticipated. The use they make of their power is, as here-motion in the navy; a fourth desires to have his boy named farewell to all chance of liberal measures from talked over.

them !

franchised masses of this country. Although temptation. Could anything be worse than tralisation of the forces of other parties for the all the noxious agencies of cant and political the funds which were devoted to totally diffe-

But whatever may be the composition of parties within Parliament, or whatever may be the tactics of those parties during the subsequent proceedings of the Session which has just opened-we earnestly urge all sections of

Now, the Chartists are always told that Perhaps, however, Lord JOHN has not been their plan of representative reform is objectionaltogether prudent in thus boldly announcing able, because it would open the door to needy his utter disregard of the wishes of the unen- adventurers, who might be liable to official

he has-by a peculiar combination of partics the state of things here described ; drawn, we -gained a victory over the Protectionist have no doubt, from life-and in each parti MENTLY CURED WITHOUT A TRUSS !: NEXTLY CURED WITHOUT A TRUSS !: NEXTLY CURED WITHOUT A TRUSS !: Next as the support of the party, he should remember that he is liable to cular cause of defection, pointing at some of be forsaken by some of his supporters on the the deserters from the Protectionist party? and Foreign Policy, but rather the temporary fluences, as the "independent" and "highly divided among them the money, and spent, in domination of a minority, caused by the neu- respectable" persons who are now exposed to building or repairing palaces for themselves,

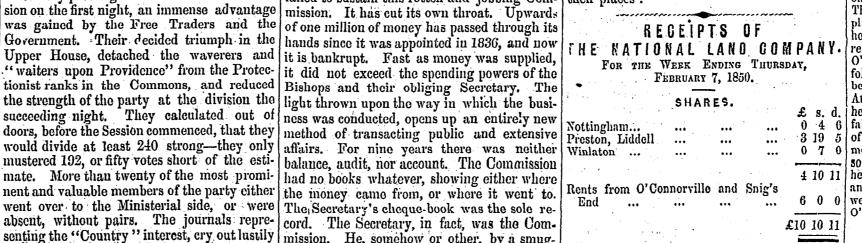
jobbery. If the "Country party" want, in rent purposes. Seeing, moreover, that the future, to be able to calculate with certainty cheat was now thoroughly seen through, the on the faithful and constant services of their Ministry are attempting to manufacture a new

representatives, they must join with us in de-manding the Charter. There was nothing novel in the debate in which had a decided preponderance of episcopal

either House. The old stock arguments were and official influence, and was presided over by the people to unite their energies, who believe PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, that a large and honest measure of Parliamen- repeated on either side, and the battle, how- the brother of a prelate-reported in favour of RHEUMATISM, STRICTURES, BEBILITY, &c. tary Reform is indispensable as a foundation ever fierce out of doors, was but a languid one three paid commissioners. Government-in DR. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS are the OXLY CEPTAIN COME for the above dis-tretsing complaints, as also all diseases of the kidneys and tressing complaints, as also all diseases of the kidneys and prinary organs generally, whether resulting from impru-dence or otherwise, which, if neglected, so frequently end in stone in the bladder, and a lingering, agonising death 1 is an established fact that most cases of gout and Rheu-matism occurring in middle age, are combined with dis-eased urine, how necessary is it then, that persons so afflict-ed should at once attend to these important matters. But intended to prescriptive, hereditary, and inalienable right. Source attend to these important matters. But intended to the Upper House, and very effectually de molished some of the sophisms of the Free mons, fought shy of the main question, and prescriptive, hereditary, and inalienable right. Source to the "outcor no prescriptive, hereditary, and inalienable right sought to pin the House to the "queer no predecessor, of whose whereabouts, says the meaning" of a carefully worded ambiguous HOME SECRETARY, he knows nothing what-

eased urine, how necessary is it then, inat persons so amore ed should at once attend to these important matters. By the salutary action of these important matters. By the salutary action of these pills, on acidity of the stomach, they correct bile and indigestion, purify and promote the remail secretions, thereby preventing the formation of cal-culi, and establishing for life a healthy performance of the functions of all these organs. They have never been known to fail, and may be obtained through all Medi-inown to fail, and may be obtained through all Medi-ingers among the people of this land, it will If the spirit which animated our forefathers, amendment. It is clear, that the temporary ever. in their noble struggles for the achievement of leader of the Country party lacks that com-The public are deeply indebted to the Member for Cockermonth, for the unflinching coulingers among the people of this land, it will and ready weapons of popular political war- rage and perseverance with which he has fol-

Sunday last, convened for the purpose of consider-ing the code of laws issued by the Provisional Com-induce me to look upon my persecutors with a more boxes. AUTRENTIC TESTIMONIALS. - Rev. J. Bell: 'Your Pills It is not to be endured, that while nations, far works, which make a vivid impression at the and unofficial Members of Parliament, and



W. DIXON, C. DOYLE, T. CLARK, Cor. Sec. P. M'GRATH, Fin. Sec. FOR COSTS OF MACNAMARA'S ACTION.

Commission-leaving an empty exchequer, 1s.; Mr. Morgan; 1s. FOR THE AGITATION OF THE CHARTER. Received by W. RIDER.—Chartist Co-operative Society, Northampton, 5s.; J. B., Radclitte, Is. Bristol, per C. Clark, 6g.—Received at LAND OFFICE.—Collected at Public Meeting, National Hall, 168 64d.; Collected at Public Meeting John-street, 10s. 64d.; Collected at Public S.; Hull, 12s.; Mr. Fostre, 1s.; Mr. Morgan, 1s. 2d.; Bir mingham. per W. Jackson, 3s.; Mr. Sutcliffe, Is.; Long Sutton, per Mr. Harney, 4s.—Total, 4t. 0s. 9d. Received by W. RIDER .- Chartist Co-operative Society,

Received by W. RIDER.—Northampton Chartists, per J. Rymill, , 15s.; Chartist Co-operative Socity, Northampton, 5s.; Cheltenham, per J. Hemmin, 1s.; Dundee, per James Graham, 5s. 7d.

Received by W. RIDER .- Chartist Co-operative Society, Northampton, 5s. ; a Working Man, Radcliffe, 2s. 6d.

DEBT DUE TO MR. NIXON. Received by W. RIDER .- Two Charlists, Liversedge, 2s. . Barrie, Ashford, 1s.—Received at Land OFFICE.—Mr. Hopkins, 1s.

FOR DEFENCE OF MR. VERNON.

FOR WIVES AND FAMILIES OF VICTIMS. Received by W. RIDER .--- Z. Bowley. Malmesbury, 6d. ; Received by W. RIDER.—Z. Bowley. Malmesbury, 6d. : Handloom Weavers, Combachie, near Glasgow, per W. Raukin, 5s. 6d. ; Chartist Co-operative Society. Northamp-ton, 10s. ; a Working Man, Radeliffe, 2s. 6d. ; Cheltenham, per J. Hemmin, 4s. 3d. ; two Friends, per J. Hemmin, Is. ; Collected at British Coffice House, Edgeware-road, per Mr. Trebilesck, 10s.

NATIONAL VICTIM FUND. Received by JOIN ARNOTT, Secretary. – Philip Elliott, Is.; G. W., Gd.; Mr. Moore, per Mr. Shute, Gd.; Committee of Join-street Institution, per E. Truelove; 10s.; Mr. Davis, Greenwich, 1s.; Mr. Mann, Greenwich, 1s.; Mr. Wild, Greenwich, 1s.; Mr. Mead, Greenwich, 1s.; Mr. Whit-combe, Oreenwich, 3s.; Mr. Rider, as per Star, 11, 13s. 9d.

Chartist Intelligence.

THE CHARTER AND PROTECTION TO LABOUR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

SIR,--For the first time since my liberation from the acting power from the fluctuating members of the Commission. So long as they had their own interests attended to by the obliging Secretary, they left him a clear stage in all other respects. At last, the publication of the list of railway subscribers showed that Mr. Secretary MURRAY, alias the Ecclesiastical Commissioner in parco, was a subscriber for ling ! This caused people to look about them, and then the bubble burst; the Secretary ab-sconded—it is said by the commivance of the Commission—leaving an empty exchequer, and then the bubble burst; the Secretary ab-sconded—it is said by the commivance of the Commission—leaving an empty exchequer, and then the bubble burst; the Secretary ab-sconded—it is showed that Mr. a line of policy.

Having now been incarcerated in ten prisons for the part I have taken in the glorious cause of demewe held previous to the passing of the so-called "Reform Bill?" No! WE SHALL NOT DO THIS! would be the universal reply. Therefore these "leaders" may be assured that the minds of intelligent democrats cannot be put back in the O'Cennellite fashion, but that they will remain firm in their integrity, and, if necessary, renew their row of allegiance to the hely faith of complete, pure, and unadulterated DEMOCRATIC AND SOCIAL REFORM. We have tried these men before, and bitter experience has taught us what they are, and what we have to expect from them. I have no objection to the middle-men, or *bourgeoisie*, making any shuffle they think proper with the political cards, but they shall not persuade me to join in the humbug; and I consider that a man must be demonted who joins igain in the paltry by-battles of class or faction, to he neglect of his own rights and interests. If the people will do this, they will become the scoff and scorn of the world, and will justly merit the sufferings which such unprincipled slavishness will ultimately entail. Thus thinking, God forbid that I should re-main silent, and I trust that others who think with Received at LAND OFFICE.—Wingate Grange, per W. Norman, 28 8d.; J. Oldield, Huddersfield, 1s.; C. A. and II. J., Castleton Mill, 1s.; J. Ball, Mansfield, 6d.; Chartist Co-operative Society, Northampton, 5s.; Huddersfield Chartist Council, 5s.; Nottingham, per J. Sweet, 3d.; a Working Man, Radeliffe, 2s. 6d. be thus blotted out. We cannot serve God and Mammon, and must either sink down into the mire and become timeserving nonentities, or stand firm by our old motto, "The Charter, the whole Char-ter, and No Surrender." 'Tis true that the working classes are apathetic, and I have as good cause to complain of it as most men, but that is not a valid excuse for adopting a vacillating policy. I there-fore give notice that I shall use my best endeavours to keep the people in the old path; rugged and steep though it be, I feel convinced that it is the only road by which we can establish the political and social RIGHTS OF MAN. I am not inclined to abuse those who may differ from me on this point, but I. for

one, will not enter the shafts of the middle class cine Vendors. Price 1s. 14d, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d. per box., or will be sent free, with full instructions for use, on re-ceipt of the price in postage stamps, by Dr. DE RODS. A considerable saving effected by purchasing the larger to who shall be masters in this our native land. respects. He is a dealer in rhetorical fire. wagon, and be led by them. Why, sir, this is the very policy which we combatted at the Sturge Con-ference in Birmingham, and which entailed such STOCKFORT.-A meeting of members took place on heavy expense upon us at that period, and I see no to who shall be masters in this our native land. respects. He is a dealer in rhetorical fire. tasks should fall upon the shoulders of unpaid

in these matters is truly wonderful, and their reluctance to punish defaulters can only be accounted for on the supposition, that "a fellow-feeling makes one wondrous kind." Beggared and bankrupt in purse and cha-racter as this precious Commission now is, the DEBT DUE TO THE PRINTER. FEBRUARY 9, 1850.

LETTERS TO THE WORKING CLASSES. LXXV. "Words are things, and a small drop of ink Falling_like dew_upon a thought, produces That which makes thousands, perhaps millions BYRON. THE MASK THROWN OFF-THE GAUNTLET THROWN DOWN. THE HAYNAU OF CEYLON. SOCIAL PROGRESS-CO-OPERATION.

EXCITED STATE OF PARIS.

BROTHER PROLETARIANS. Wherever two or three of you are gathered city, which, as Mr. H. J. BAILLIE said last together in the name of Liberty, you will ne- night in the House of Commons, were unpa-

ant England has seen since the passing of the investigation. Lord JOHN RUSSELL procontemptible "speech from the throne" fol- committee unanimously instructed their chairthe patriotism of the Government ; that if they ever, Mr. BAILLIE sent into Earl GREY, their hands and help themselves.

The hon, member for Montrose had addressed to the house some observations on the subject of the entension of the franchise. He would not enter into the arguments, or give his reasons at the present moment, but IT WAS NOT THE INTENTION OF GOVERNMENT TO PROPOSE ANY FILL FOR THE EXTENSION OF THE FRANCHISE IN ENGLAND, DURING THE PRESENT VEAP IN ENGLAND, DURING THE PRESENT YEAR. He hoped that some gentleman would bring the subject under discussion, and he (Lord J. Russell(should then be ready to maintain the opinions which he now held.

In my letter in the Star of January 12th, 1 warned you against putting too much faith in the rumour so craftily got up by the Weekly Chronicle, and so trickily endorsed by the Times. I reminded you of the salutary lesson conveyed in the old and admirable proverb :---"Blessed are those who expect nothing, for verily they shall not be disappointed."

The Weekly Chronicle-a ministerial journal-professed to have "great pleasure in being enabled to announce, that amongst the earliest measures to be submitted to Parliament, would be bills to provide for an extension of the suffrage both in England and Ireland." The Times commenting on this an-nouncement, observed, that "the ministerial for the foul deeds done in England's name; measure would, most probably, be carried this but done by those who have no legitimate session." Simple minded persons could not right to represent the English people-those have imagined that both journals were but who, usurping power over their own countrymaking fools of the people; yet that such was men, use that power to plunder and murder their work is now evident to all Europe. Lord nations even at "the furthermost ends of the JOHN hastbrown off the mask, and thrown down learth." the gauntlet. He has declared that he does not intend to propose any extension of the franchise during the present year; and he defice the advocates of Parliamentary Reform to discuss the question. If any gentleman will a bit more. The cool and haughty defiance, flung by who were condemned to death by courts-Lord JOHN into the teeth of all Reformerssham and veritable-is-quite refreshing, and certainly preferable to a "Jeremy Diddler ;" so the Wh'g leader, declaring that he will make no concession, yield not one jot to the demands of the people, shines by comparison with the knaves who use words not to express but conceal their thoughts ; and who, whether they championise "Protection" or "Free Trade" look upon the people only as forces to be used for their own selfish purposes-not as heirs of a common country, or human beings having the same rights to "life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness," as themselves. If unshrinking insult, added to unmitigated wrong, be sufficient to move the injured to action, then will the people take up the gauntlet thrown down by Lord JOHN RUSSELL, and force him to eat his own words "during the present session." But how accomplish a work so much needed? The answer must be by a national union of the unrepresented classes, aided by those who, though they possess the franchise, find themselves really unrepresented by the operation of the "Reform Bill." Such a national union, however, will be impossible as long as one section of Reformers agitate for "The Charter," another section for "the little Charter," and a third section for "freehold frauchise." There can be no real union without oneness of object, That oncness of object can only be accomplished by all but one section abandoning their pet schemes. Shall the Chartists abandon their Charter ? No; for the Charter means justice to all, injustice to none. Rival schemes do not mean justice to all, and, therefore, do mean injustice to some; and those, too, the most unfortunate, miserable, and oppressed; those, indced, who most need legislative representation, that they may thereby release themselves from the miseries of wages (and no wages) slavery; that, as was happily observed by one of the speakers at the London Tavern, they may be enabled to protect themselves from the Protectionists, and free themselves from the Free Traders. It is useless to tell those who would not be reing at John-street Institution, on Tuesday last,

discreditable fashion, in his relations with the their own social salvation. A Tailors' then what becomes of our boasted prosperity? Mr. committee appointed by Parliament to in- Co-operative Association has been founded, Cobden, at Aylesbury, had alluded to the seventeen vestigate the conduct of Lord TORRINGTON, and will almost immediately commence opegovernor of Ceylon. The atrocious doings rations. It is pleasing to be able to add, that of that aristocrat must be yet fresh in every-body's recollection. Misgovernment, tax-philanthropic motives, have given their aid ation, oppression, and insult, having to this good work. Owing to their assistance, now the continent was getting quiet the bullion driven the unhappy people into "riot.us the necessary capital is in hand, premises have would soon disappear from England. (Hear, hear.) excesses" - the outburst of disaffection been taken in Castle-street, Oxford-street, was never formidable enough to earn the and under the management of Mr. WALTER title of "revolt," "rebellion," or "insurrec-tion."—Lord TORRINGTON and his agents; and under the management of Mr. WALTER duty, and if they did the Whigs would soon be were the business. (Cheers.) A pretty and if they did the Whigs would soon be will almost will almost to this unholy crusade is anticipated. So the business will almost will almost will almost to an or "insurrection." and his agents; and his agents; and his agents; and under the management of Mr. WALTER duty, and if they did the Whigs would soon be were the business. (Cheers.) A pretty and his agents; and under the management of Mr. WALTER duty, and if they did the Whigs would soon be were the so the business. (Cheers.) A pretty abandon all other agitation, and "rally round Lord business be not reduced, as they have to walls of the house, between the landed and the some manufacturing and the reflection business. (Cheers.) A pretty abandon all other agitation, and "rally round Lord business. (Cheers.) A pretty abandon all other agitation, and "rally round Lord business. (Cheers.) A pretty abandon all other agitation, and "rally round Lord business. (Cheers.) A pretty abandon all other agitation, and the norther agitation and without the appretive to an or reduced, as they have to an or reduced, as they have to an or the banded and the some agents are advention. It appretives the some agents are advention. It appretives the some agent are adventioned and the some agent are advent are advented a was never formidable enough to earn the and under the management of Mr. WALTER immediately commence business. resolved to "strike terror" to the hearts of

It is to be hoped that this attempt will not rethe suffering people; committed acts of atrosult in an addition to the list of failures which in many instances have attended the efforts of workgleet your duty if you fail to give a vote of ralleled by the cruelties even of that monster mastership. With good management, patience, Huwar Well public opinion having de-perseverence, and a fair share of public support, ing-men to free themselves from the tyranny of It was predicted by the political seers, that manded inquiry into these horrors, a com-the present session would be the most import-mittee was appointed last session to make the enterpresent session would be the most importtion to the Tailors' Co-ooperative Association, is to Reform Bill. Judging by the proceedings mised the committee, that during the recess any witnesses, whose attendance in England daily papers, the seers are very likely to win the committee might deem necessary, should all true Democrats, all earnest advocates of Social Progress will support and concerns for themselves the title of false prophets. The be summoned to this country; whereupon the relation of false prophets. at Proletarian emancipation. While on this subject, I should not omit mention of the Boot and Shoe lowed by Lord JOHN RUSSELL'S insulting de-claration, leaves no longer room for doubt that the people have nothing to expect from the witnesses they required. When, how-the witnesses they required. When, howmanufacturing on their own account. My metrothe patriotism of the Government; that if they ever, Mr. BAILLIE sent into Earl GREY, bolitan readers, who may not have observed the ministers had no intention of submitting any mea-really desire reform, they must stretch forth the names of seven witnesses whose address of our friends, will do well to turn to the sure on that subject to the nature of the country's institutions." directed by the working classes. presence they desired, he refused to send for presence they desired, he refused to send for second page of last Saturday's Star. It is to be them, on the plea that the Committee had hoped that this Co-operative band will also succeed After the humbug-reports of the recess, and the humbug-doings on the first two nights of the Parliamentary session, it is impossible to be too thankful for the bit of downright to be too thankful for the principles of the necessary with the energetic action of the trade at large, the next day. In poor impover too down to get almost any sum to the ware been beneficial to society, remained unheeded. Alabour capital raised by the aggregation of con-tributions individually insignificant, would, in an tributions individually insignificant. nttered by the PREMIER on Monday evening Russell, who expressed his concurrence with they might find parties to assist them in the same Earl GREY. This was during the recess, and, | manner as the Tailors are being assisted. Success-

> who are prepared to prove that worthy's In my opinion, only when the veritable people shall be in a position to command the power and resources of the state, will the principle of "Association" You will read for yourselves, the debate in which this shuffling and disgraceful conduct of the Whig Government was laid bare. An unscrupulous majority enabled Ministers to defeat two successive motions; and the arrival You will read for yourselves, the debate in defeat two successive motions; and the arrival the Tailors' Co-operative Association. The good of the hour of adjournment (six o'clock on that association, if successful, will effect for a few Wednesday evening) put an end to the de- will be of some moment; but the good influence bate without the motion of the Under t will have in stimulating the masses to get rid of Colonial Secretary for the appointment all obstacles to the progress of social reform, will

> be of much greater importance. If social justice of a Select Committee being decided on. is to be the end of political reform, the people There will, consequently, be another debate, must know how to save themselves, when rid of the and it is to be hoped that when that comes obstacles that at present impede their progress from bondage to freedom, and from misery to off, the independent members will insist on a happiness. full discussion of the atrocities committed by

> I had intended to have offered some remarks, on Lord TORRINGTON'S Government-atrocities British bullying in Greece, and the perilous position of Switzerland; but the length to which this letter has already extended, compels the postponement of comment on those topics. I congratulate you that thus far the outraged,

insulted, and noble people of Paris have resisted the incitements employed by the men of blood who at present rule in France, to drive them to insurrection. The tremendous progress of Red Republicanism in the departments strikes the order-

millions of bullion in the Bank of England; but Mr. Spooner in his speech in the house, had literally destroyed this illusion. He showed that alarmed capitalists had flown from the continent, and deposited their specie in the Bank of England; but manufacturing interest; let them take advantage, and profit by it. Lord Winchelsea had declared they meant to have a renewal of protection at any greeted with acclamations and prolonged applause, during which Mr. M'Grath resumed his scat, and Mr. O' CONNOR came forward to support the resolution, amidst renewed cheering. He said, there were not many who valued the affix M.P., who would leave the Big House to come and address meeting was not aware that Mr. Hume had put a ne nad spoken in the house, said Universal Suffrage was a very good question. (Laughter.) You see their loyalty is oozing; take away the Bishops patronage, and their loyalty would^m begin to vanish away the next day-(Laughter)-and just show patronage, and their loyalty would" begin to vanish away the next day-(Laughter)-and just show

a republic, and they would say to the devil with monarchy. (Cheers.) So it was with all clisses; it was a question of interest with them. There would be three parties in the house, fighting one against the other; but only let some measure be brought forward to benefit the people, and then see how speedily they would all unite to oppose it. (Loud cheers.) It was reported in the papers this had prevailed, and the meeting terminated. evening, that another revolution had broken out in the streets of Paris, at three o'clock the preceding day, and that much blood had been shed. (Great The atrocities committed by the directions of Lord Tonnington, and by persons calling themselves officers and agents of "HER BRI-TANNIC MAJESTY," I will merely indicate, not examine in detail. Twenty-eight persons were should be effected by an union of the intelligent of should be effected by an union of the intelligent of the working classes. (Hear, hear.) This was with the exception of America and Switzerland, the only country were public meetings were allowed to be held, at which the people could give vent to their feel-ings. (Hear, hear.) Baptist Noel had once said, the reactions of Mr. Green in Birmingham, Kid-dorminster. Wolverhampton. and other places, that within a short distance off the Palace there existed half a million of souls, living without God and without hope; yet after this he had been made chaplain to the Queen. Well, and what was now proposed as a remedy for these evils? emigration, and the qualification for transportation, was that the distressed needle women should have had the the distressed needle women should have had the small pox. (Loud laughter.) Yes, all the good, the healthy, and the virtuous were to be transported, and the bad, diseased, and vicious were to remain at home. He had seen their excellent friend, excellent principles upon which it is estab-Mr. Duncombe, that night, and remarked to him that | lished : to the maintenance of its strictly non-Mr. Duncombe, that night, and remarked to him that he was coming to that meeting, and that ne would report to them his apparent better health, to which Mr. Duncombe added, ay, and give my regards to them at the same time. (Loud cheers.) Lord John Russell was about to extend the franchise in Ireland; but why? because the old race of electors were intentioned efforts of so many popular societies. h, lands. (Hear, hear.) Why there were not so many electors in all Ireland, as there was in the West Riding of Yorkshire. (Hear, hear.) If he got ap pointed by an influential portion of the people as their ambassador, he should go to Ireland next month, to aid and assist in forming the great demo-cratic association. (Loud cheers.) The cry in Ire-land used to be, "do not divide the liberal interest"— the liberal interest meaning the Whigs; but he (Mr. Many inquiries have been made if the Cen-tral Committee of the National Association of United Trades, were concerned in the attempted Protectionist Demonstration at Stepney ; the Central Committee felt it their duty to give a public disavowal of the charge through the Northern Star, of January 19th. But as the impression appears not to have liberals-(roars of laughter)-but now the people had confidence enough in themselves to found their own Democratic Association The agriculturists of possible connexion with the individuals callnad connected enough in themselves to found their own Democratic Association. The agriculturists were crying out for Protection; he was willing to give them real Protection; open up the land, that was the best Protection. (Cheers.) It was said England was over-populated, whilst her population England was over-populated, whilst her population was only one in four, as compared with Jersey and Guernsey; yet, in those countries the land was cul-tivated to such an extent as enabled them to Guernsey; yet, in those countries the land was cul-tivated to such an extent as enabled them to become exporting countries; while we might walk twenty miles in England, in any di-rection, and see lots of land uncultivated, or only partly cultivated. Again, we are that the noonle are too ignorant to ex-Mr. HENRY Ross rose to move the folowing reso-lution :--" That this meeting having heard the de-lution :--" That this meeting having heard the de-told that the people are too ignorant to ex-be supposed as undervaluing the importance, age; and he liked them the better for it, and he was other.

whole Charter. Mr. O'Connor left the hall, amidst in earnest, to adopt those measures which can alone the most rapturous cheering. JULIAN HARNEY, who on rising was greeted with cases, accomplished evil.

every mark of applause, said the parliamentary Would book disappear from England. (Hear, Hear.) He (Mr. M'Grath) trusted the people would do their duty, and if they did the Whigs would soon be kicked about their business. (Cheers.) A pretty abandon all other agitation, and "rally round Lord will and by wown another to find they have to John Russell and the new resident in this take to a standard by your aparty, to enect a reduction. It turday the Speciator consoled itself with the reflection is union alone which gives strength either to that the absence of promises in the Royal Speech capital or labour; and in either case, the efficacy was its most promising feature. According to this of the union to accomplish its objects will be procost. If this did not mean revolution, he did not theory, the Spectator, on Saturday next, would tell portionate to its numerical strength, and the knowknow what did. (Loud cheers.)—At this moment Feargus O'Connor, M.P. entored the hall, and was dontion of the Charter. (Laughter.) In the its readers that, in declaring against all reform this ledge and integrity of its governing body. adoption of the Charter. (Laughter.) In the is found conducive to the interests of shareholders-Speech, they were described as a "free and happy by destroying competition, that principle so banepeople," in the teeth of the revelations of misery, ful, when applied to profits and dividends. published in the Morning Chronicle, and the fact that By the united action of isolated bodies power is seven-eighths of the people were unrepresented in immensely multiplied ; and the instance of the sucthe Legislature, and treated by their rulers as cessful application of combined capital are so numethough they had "nothing to do with the taxes but rous and convincing, that the wonder is why the the little one. (Laughter and applause.) But he to pay them, and nothing to do with the laws, hut same principle has not been more generally applied preferred the good sense of the platform to the to obey them." The Earl of Essex, when by the industrious classes to protect their only prononsense of the house. (Hear.) Perhaps that moving the address, had congratulated his brother perty-their labour-from the deprecation caused aristocrats that "the working classes of this coun-try, though often tempted, had ever held fast to their market on the one hand, and the attacks of united question relative to the extension of the elective allegiance, and refused to imitate the example of the capital on the other. But the principle of combinafranchise for England, to Lord John Russell last kindred classes in other countries." Lord John tion, and the most effective mode by which it could night, and that his lordship had declared that Russell, too, had said, "that only the lowest mur bet here been properly understood or wisely sure on that subject. He (Mr. O'Connor) thought spect to the nature of the country's institutions." directed by the working classes. Lord John right as the country's institutions of money have been uselessly and injuri-Lord John right, as the people had not demanded mistake popular apathy for popular approbation. If ously squandered in fruitless struggles with capital; carry on the war; but here, although the Chartists ther the Free Traders with their boast of tributions individually insignificant, would, in an to conduct the movement, what a miserable pittance pretended sympathy for the working-classes, most Scotland and Wales. (Hear, hear.) A great the Earl of Carlisle, Lord Stanley, Mr. Disraeli, rather than of his will. This proposition is as debreeze was now prevalent in the house-the agri- Lord John Russell, and other Parliamentary monstrable as the simplest problem in euclid, and culturists had got the squeeze and were beginning to orators; his remarks calling forth the repeated and must, sooner or later, in the national course of care of the public purse. Mr. Banks had last night speaking on the blockade of the Grecian ports reiterated the same thing ; but mark, these were by the British fleet, he reviewed the present the very men, or rather they were of the party who position of Switzerland, and his appeal in supthe very men, or rather they were of the party who had caused such a lavish expenditure of public money. (Hear, hear.) A Protectionist to whom

the merchant and capitalist that they could obtain at the same time maintaining his own independence commanded. He resumed his seat amidst prolonged and enthusiastic applause.

The resolution was unanimously adopted. A vote of thanks, on the motion of Messrs. M'Grath and G. J. Harney, was unanimously awarded to the chairman, who briefly acknowledged the same congratulating them on the harmony that

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF UNITED TRADES.

protect them from the threatened, and, in some

every mark of applause, said the parliamentary events of the last few days, must have satisfied them of the value of the good old proverb, that "blessed are those who expect nothing, for they shall not be disappointed." (Laughter.) The Weekly Chronicle and Times had led the people to weekly chronicle and Times had led the people to The remedy lies in the union of every class of

The amalgamation of competing lines of railway

had a new organisation, and a new staff of officers to conduct the movement, what a miserable pittance was returned weekly from the whole of England, Sectland and Wales (Hear hear) A great speak out. The Honorable Baronet, who moved the amendment to the address, had said it would now be their duty to watch financial affairs, and take be their duty to watch financial affairs, and take terms on the conduct of Lord Palmerston. After subject. But the more immediate, nay, the instant effect of a legal and constitutional combination, would be found in the immense moral power ; such combination would possess upon every question whereby the interests of the humblest individual of

or stipulations, which shall be equitable and lawful, a safer investment, and a larger per centage under to think, to speak, and to act as his own convictions as the conditions upon which they consent to sell their labour; provided they do not, by violence, threats, or intimidation, seek to force others to

adopt their views. Here, follow workmen, the constitution, so chary of the privileges it confers upon labour, invites you, and points to you, the means by which you may protect your interests from all adverse influences. Combine, unite then, in the spirit, and within the provisions of this, your MAGNA CHARTA, and exercise those privileges it acknowledges you possess under its provisions. It is under the protection of this law, and by a scru-

crimes are still in the island of Ceylon.

false-hearted liberalism of "the Manchester tion to the place appointed for their execution, School." As "a plain, bold-faced villain" is and there shot as you would shoot mad dogs. Amongst the proclamations issued by the British was the following :--

Unicss all those who have help concealed the effects of GOBHALLE HALLE MEHATMATA deliver over to me such pro-perty, or give informations about the same without delay, SUCH PERSONS SHALL BE KILLED, and their property con-fiscated. —(Signed) 'A WATSGN, Captain Commanding.'

Did HAYNAU ever indite a worse proclama.

despatches, he wrote to Earl GREY that he hed armed (the indext in the shot in been, the wretched priest was shot. In the " Pretender " to the monarchy of Ceylon was in the field, at the head of a body of "rebels."

TORRINGTON.

unug the subject under discussion, his lord-ship will-maintain his own opinions. Thus much will he do for the people, but the devil sale confiscation of property much where the villages, and whole-shit more prisoned. The burning of villages, and whole sale confiscation of property, must be added to the list of these enormitics. The poor wretches who were condemned to death by courts-who were condemned to death by courtsmartial, had for their judges three military yet swamp them, and the waves of that deluge will sweep over Europe and destroy the last vestiges of sham and veritable—is quite refreshing, and contrasts most favourably with the hypocriti-cal whinings of the Protectionists, and the tive language. The persons condemned were at once led from the scene of their condemna-tive language.

'Thy first steps, lovely Liberty ! sometimes may falter-But thy march will not cease nor thy banner be furl'd, Till the conquering hand shall have rear'd a prouf altar To the God of the Free, o'er the thrones of the world !' L'AMI DU PEUPLE.

Neb. 7, 1850.

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT.

The first of a series of Tuesday evening meetings, Did HAYNAU ever indite a worse proclama-tion ! Deeds, too, were in accordance with these threats, as has been already shown ; but I must add one or two striking examples of street, Tottenham-court-road; and notwithstanding Lord TORRINGTON'S "vigour." In one of his the stormy weather there was a very numerous at-

had caused "an influential priest to be shot in he always was, and trusted he ever should be, the full robes." It is true that subsequently, friend of free and fair discussion, and therefore in when he found that this atrocity—not only re-volting to humanity, but also an outrage to gain a fair hearing for all who might present them- O'Connor) said, the Lord deliver him from such volting to humanity, but also an outrage to the religious feelings of the people of Ceylon —was by no means generally approved of in Fradand 4 his Lordship" attempted to show England, " his Lordship " attempted to show do not require parliamentary reform, and that the that the priest was not influential, nor did he government did not intend to submit any measure suffer in "full robes," but merely in a yellow on that subject during the present session, therefore waist cloth. Whatever his dress may have it remains with the people now to decide whether they require the suffrage or pot. Let the people they require the suffrage or not. Let the people speak out, and show that they are determined to course of the riots which were made the pretext have their rights : let them unite heart and hand for these barbarities, it was given out that a against the common enemy, and achieve their common rights, as written in the People's Charter. (Loud cheers.)

ir difficult to find; and there appears to have been at least equal difficulty in getting hold of the alleged "PRTEXDER." But the lumane British were no way particular; if they failed possinsult to the feed that ne extension of the blame. Did not the ecclesiastical authorities hold of the alleged "PRTEXDER." But the lumane British were no way particular; if they failed to catch the right man, they contented them-selves with shooting the wrong. Mr. BAILIE stated that a person having been arrested, who was said to be the PRTEXDER., was forthwith honourable gentleman to the government of this empire. Stated that a person having been arrested, who was said to be the PRTEXDER, was forthwith honourable gentleman to the government of this empire. Nine days after that execution, Lord TORRING-Now wrote to Earl GREY, saying that it was a Although disaffection abounded, "rebels," in the ordinary sense of that term, were somewhat difficult to find; and there appears to have Nine days after that execution, Lord TORRING-rox wrote to Earl GREY, saying that it was a mistake to have supposed that that man was the PRETENDER, he was only the PRETENDER's brother. But, by another post, Lord GREY was informed that the victim was no more the December 2 brother than he was the PRE-It is useless to fell those who would not be re-presented under the "little Charter," that they ought, nevertheless, to support that measure as an "instalment." Mr. Ross, at the meet-ing at John-street Institution, on Tuesday last, was in accordance with their whole proceedings;

to the people without distinction, the means of there can be no hope that they will obtain re-

eve of war with France and other nations. The speech promised them nothing; but if the people possessed union, then lord John Russell would ask what they would have ?--(laughter)--but so long as they were disunited, so long would the minister exploded that failacy. "He had no objection to take an instalment; but as the "little Charter" would not invest him with a vote, it would be no instalment to him." Moreover, the Charter itself is but an instalment of the people's claims; it is, however, an instalment that would be shared by everybody, and give to the people without dictingtion the proceedings of the British Colonies and Dependencies to the people would not confer the franchise on that would be shared by everybody, and give to the people without dictingtion the proceedings of the British Colonies and Dependencies to the people would not confer the franchise on that instalment must be the vote. Give him that, Huddersfield, towards liquidating the debts of Messrs. Machamara and Nixon, for defending Chartist prisoners in 1848-to be divided between them at five shillings each. I assure you, that we consider the salutary advice bestowed on the nation by Mr. Oldfield, is very to the people without distinction, the means of wresting further instalments from the privi-leged classes, until such time as the debt was ladmitthe possibility of the "Parliamentary Reformers" getting in the storm to a gree with his to enforce and punish any dereliction of the rest of their experienced friend would not be lost sight in the discussion of their principles free of rest of their experienced friend would not be lost sight in the discussion of their principles free of rest of their experienced friend would not be lost sight in the discussion of their principles free of rest of their experienced friend would not be lost sight in the discussion of their principles free of rest of their experienced friend would not be lost sight in the discussion of their principles free of rest of their experienced friend would not be lost sight in the discussion of their principles free of rest of their experienced friend would not be lost sight in the discussion of their principles free of rest of their experienced friend would not be lost sight in the discussion of their principles free of rest of their experienced friend would not be lost sight in the discussion of their principles free of rest of their experienced friend would not be lost sight in the discussion of their principles free of rest of their experienced friend would not be lost sight in the discussion of their principles free of rest of their experienced friend would not be lost sight in the discussion of their principles free of rest of their experienced friend would not be lost sight in the discussion of their principles free of rest of their experienced friend would not be lost sight in the discussion of their principles free of rest of their experienced friend would not be lost sight in the discussion of their principles free of rest of their experienced friend would not be lost sight in the discussion of their principles free of rest of their experienced friend would not be lost sight in the discussion of their principles free of rest of their e Sir Joshua Walmsley, were now going all over the from many of you-such as engine drivers, firemen, Laumitthe possibility of the "Parliamentary Reformers" getting up the steam to a very wealth, may command almost anything— unreflecting and excited multitudes included. But, all discouraging circumstances potnetices where the state included. But, all discouraging circumstances potnetices where the state included. But, all discouraging circumstances potnetices where the state included. But, all discouraging circumstances potnetices where the state included. But, all discouraging circumstances potnetices where the state included. But, all discouraging circumstances potnetices where the state included. But, all discouraging circumstances potnetices included. But, all discouraging circumstances potnetices where the state included. But, all discouraging circumstances potnetices where the state included. But, all discouraging circumstances potnetices where the state included. But, all discouraging circumstances potnetices where the state included. But, all discouraging circumstances potnetices where the state included. But, all discouraging circumstances potnetices where the state included in the state included medicating and excited and unitides included. But, all discouraging eircumstances notwith. But, the people have advanced from that which they were in the time of the Reform But, The HEXENT HUXTS tood alone. Now mether form as necessary instalament to enable the Obtain verifable social reforms, are another forms, and they gotte to control the provide and conclusive measured and important duties are required, and they should better measures. The methers east of the gool of peo-them to obtain verifable social reforms, are another forms, and they gotter than mere words. The was ing system," and the of the ereils of the food of the people and they attern to obtain the provide and the system and important duties are required, and they should better measures in the provide and they to the the optimes must exist for the gool of peo-them to obtain verifable social reforms, are another form a matter of more than mere words. The sensition of the people when work was slack said, "lead us provide of the provide the provide and the system," and this greater that we are forced to should be the provide the people when work was slack said, and the finance are people when work was slack said, and the form an are been provide to the forms, are and the optimes that and the provide the people when work was slack said, and the provide the provide the provide the people when were was a slack said, and the provide the people when were was allowed the people whene was now allowed They may command a national organisation if they will; but to do so they must enlarge the time in the power from heaven, and they had it not from the power from heaven, and they had it not from the power from heaven, and they had it not from the power from heaven, and they had it not from the power from heaven, and they had it not from the power from heaven, and they had it not from the power from heaven, and they had it not from the power from heaven, and they had it not from the power from heaven, and they had it not from the power from heaven, and they had it not from the power from heaven, and they had it not from the power from heaven, and they had it not from the power from heaven, and they had it not from the power from heaven, and they had it not from the power from heaven, and they had it not from the power from heaven, and they had it not from the power from heaven, and they had it not from the power from heaven, and they had it not from the power from heaven, and they had it not from the power from heaven. The head bad we have head and cruely used in the so-called louse of formmost, that the poople in the northern districts were volves of the projection of railway must property, while and and the victims to escape from them. But were vorking wary, but for what? What was heis illies (Load cheers.) A baronet had showed, that is now attement of course food, they will only awaken the energy and enther. The whole Charter, and nothing less of the rifest, billy coeks for their freet, billy coeks for their beaks, and equally rouge hothing for their body that were no such Government. The let-alone were twelvelow for had were not such as houre taken and the weight of the masses, by raising the card Jours Russett. The whole Charter, rifting is the aster that as their laber. In the social do and the wee no such Government. The let-alone the measses here alone is an induster of the heaven on the several bodies, whoe eithers wer autongn i nave given Lord JOHN RUSSELi vernment exists merely to devour taxes, and to the powerful in keeping down the singulant — declaration that he means no Reform this year, I am sorry to add that, to this political nature as a Whig, "his political nature as a Whig, "his been shuffling, after a most the workers are anxious to do something for large for the workers are anxious to do something for large for the workers are anxious to do something for large for the workers are anxious to do something for large for the workers are anxious to do something for large for the workers are anxious to do something for large for the workers are anxious to do something for large for the workers are anxious to do something for large for the work and do their own work, and that he would trust the people with the large for the solution and unorganised if you could he (Mr. O'Connor) asserted, that it gave him far railway labour. The isolation and unorganised give aid to the powerful in keeping down the large were lowered where the solution is the several bodies, whose interests are thus is resistive. The isolation and unorganised give aid to the powerful in keeping down the large were lowered where the advantage gained by cheapening food? (Hear, hear.) Whence arose this tempory comparison. He hoped it the several bodies, whose interests are the several bodies, w

alian Maria andres in star

259, TOTTENHAM-COURT ROAD. Established 1845.

The reactionary feeling in favour of this derminster, Wolverhampton, and other places, alreay attached to the movement. Much of this success is, undoubtedly, attributable to the

feeling and action has been preserved, amidst intentioned efforts of so many popular societies.

TO THE MECHANICS, ENGINEERS, FITTERS, DRIVERS, PORTERS, POLICEMEN, AND OTHERS, EMPLOYED ON THE VARIOUS LINES OF RAILWAY IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

'If it were possible for the working classes, by combining among themselves, to raise or keep up the general rate of wages, it need hardly be said that this would be a thing not to be punished, but to be welcomed and rejoiced at.'-

pulous adherence to its provisions, that the NATI-ONAL ASSOCIATION OF UNITED TRADES, under the presidency of that safe and true friend to the working man, T. S. DUNCOMBE, Esq., M.P., is

established, founded in 1845, at the express recombefore this movement had time or opportunity to this success is, undoubtedly, attributable to the consolidate its powers into that mighty machine steady adherence, by the Executive, to the which it is to be hoped it is shortly destined to become.

The Central Committee of this Association has witnessed with sorrow and indignation the attempts which have been made, and are still in progress, to

this moral contagion. But no individual efforts will

position to defend your labour from depreciation, and to protect your families from this unmerited diminution in their already too slender means. The committee will send a deputation to any locality where further information or advice is desired; and every endeavour will be made to aid those who have manliness enough to desire to protect themselves from this violation of their rights to 'a fair day's warg for a fair day's work.' Its order of the Central Committee

By order of the Central Committee, WiLLIAM PEEL, Secretary. Trades Offices, 259, Tottenham-court-road, London. February 6th, 1850.

LAW EXPENSES.

TO MR. WILLIAM RIDER. SIR,-Enclosed you will find a Post-office Order for ten shillings, granted by the Chartist Council of



FEBRUARY 9, 1850.

THE NORTHERN STAR 得好望

The Metropolis.

6

HEALTH OF LONDON DUBING THE WEEK. — The Registrar-General's weekly return states that, in the week ending last Saturday, the deaths registered in the metropolitan districts were 1,094, and exhibit an increase of 60 on those of the previous week. and likewise an increase of almost the same amount on the average of the corresponding weeks of the 10 previous years (1840-9), the mortality of these weeks having ranged from 780 deaths in 1843. to 1,478 in 1848. But, if a correction is made for increase of population, the estimated average becomes 1,126, and the deaths now returned are less than this number by 32. The causes of death prevailing at the present time are found, in by far the largest proportion, in that class of diseases which affect the organs of respiration. In this class, of which the most important are phthisis (or consump-tion), bronchitis, pneumonia (or inflammation of the lungs), and asthma, there are now enumerated the deaths of 384 persons, or more than one-third of all who died in the week. The corrected average of ten corresponding weeks is 376. On the other hand, the deaths from the zymotic or epidemic classes of diseases were only 168, the corrected average being 216. A girl of 5 years died of "Asiatic cholera," after 14 hours' illness, in Portman-place, near the Edgeware-road ; and in Fenchurch-street, a boy of 9 months died of "cholera, hooping-cough, teething, and convulsions," after a month's illness. Diarrhœa is the only epidemic which exceeds the average; it was fatal to 11 children and 10 adults ; the average of this period is not more than 9; the fatality of measles is of the usual amount ; and small-pox, scarlatina, hoopingcough, and typhus continue to show a decrease, which, however, is most considerable as regards the first two of these epidemics. Four children and a man died of smallpox; 13 children of scarlatina. Consumption was fatal to 137 persons, about the average; bronchitis and asthma to 159, or more by 52 man the average; and pneumonia to 75, or 30 less than the average. Two persons died of priva-tion. The mean daily reading of the barometer at the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, was above 30 inches on Sunday and Wednesday. The mean temperature rose from 33 deg. on Sunday to 44 deg. on Tuesday, declining to about 36 deg. on Wednesday and Thursday, and rose above 50 deg. on Friday and Saturday. On Sunday and Wednesday it was lower than the average of the same days in seven years; and on Friday and Saturday it was more than 15 deg. above it. The mean temperature of the week was 41 deg. S min., which is 6 deg. above the average.

ETRAORDINARY ROBBERY IN THE CITY. - Late on Saturday evening last, considerable alarm was caused in the neighbourhood of Bishopsgate-street Without, owing to the following daring robbery. A respectably-dressed young man entered the shop of Mr. Hybo, a silversmith and watchmaker, and asked to be shown a silver watch. One was produced (a half-riate lever), which the fellow examined very minutely, and having inquired the price, he put his hand into his pocket, as it was supposed, to take out the money to pay for the article. Instead, however, of so doing, he seemed to hesitate a little, and asked to be shown another, somewhat lighter. Mr. Hyho having turned round to reach another, the fellow threw the contents of his hands, which, instead of being money, were either gunpowder or some other combastible, upon the gaslight. Several persons passing by the shop thinking the place had taken fire immediately started to White Cross-street the chimneys taking fire, the flames from which, as the chimneys taking fire, the flames from which, as the chimneys taking fire, the flames from which, as the chimneys taking fire, the flames from which, as the chimneys taking fire, the flames from which, as the chimneys taking fire, the flames from which, as the chimneys taking fire, the flames from which, as the chimneys taking fire, the flames from which, as the chimneys taking fire, the flames from which, as the chimneys taking fire, the flames from which as the chimneys taking fire, the flames from which as the chimneys taking fire, the flames from which as the chimneys taking fire, the flames from which as the chimneys taking fire, the flames from which as the chimneys taking fire, the flames from which as the chimneys taking fire, the flames from which as the chimneys taking fire, the flames from which as the chimneys taking fire, the flames from which as the chimneys taking fire, the flames from which as the chimneys taking fire, the flames from which as the chimneys taking fire, the flames from which as the chimneys taking fire, the flames from which as the chimneys taking fire, the flames from which as the chimneys taking fire, the flames from which as the chimneys taking fire, the flames from which as the chimneys taking fire, the flames from which as the chimneys taking fire, the flames from which as the chimneys taking fire, the flames from the more flames for the taking the flames flames flames flames for the taking the flames of the shop, carrying with him the watch. The mothe breaking of the gas-lamp and blackening some of the windows. SUICIDE AT BERMONDSEY. - On Saturday last, Mr. Carter went into an inquiry at the Simon the Tanner, Long-lane, Bermondsey, respecting the death of Samuel Smith, aged thirty-two years.-Robert Bur-rows, the engine-keeper of St. Mary Magdalen, Bermondacy, stated that on Wednesday evening last he was called to the deceased's residence by a policeman of the M division. Witness proceeded to No. 163, Long-lane, where, upon going to the second floor back, witness found the room door closed. He (witness) forced an entrance, and then discovered the de-ceased lying on the floor apparently lifeless. His clothes were partially destroyed, and in the same apartment was a charcoal fire, between two fenders, which were placed about two feet from the grate. The floor and joists had become ignited, and were then on fire. Witness extinguished the flames, and had to make a precipitate relreat as the fumes of the charcoal were so powerful. Upon making an examination witness found that the various crevices round the window and door had been carefully covered over with paper, which had been firmly pasted down, and must have taken two or three hours to accomplish. Witness was of opinion that the deceased died from the Effects of the fumes of the charcoal, and had committed the act himself, producing his own death .-Other evidence having been offered, the jury unani-mously agreed to a verdict to the effect "That the deceased destroyed his own life, being at the time in a state of insanity." SHOCKING ACCIDENT. - On Saturday last an inquest was taken by Mr. Payne, the City coroner, at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, as to the death of Edward Hedger, Esq., aged 71. The deceased resided at Brunswick-terrace, Hackney-road. On resided at Brinswick-terrace, Hackney-road. On Wednesday morning he went into the City on business, and about eleven o'clock was crossing from Princes-street, opposite the Mansion-house, to Lombard street, and had reached the obelisk in the centre of the road, where he waited for an omnibus to pass from King William-street to Princes-street. One of Hansom's cabs proceeding from the Poultry to Lombard-street, came up, and before the cabman to Lombard-street, came up, and before the cabman could pull up his horse the shaft had struck the unfortunate gentleman's head, and it then caught the collar of his coat, turned him round with great viole::ce and threw him on the ground. The horse was pulled on his haunches, but he first trod on the deceased's stomach, and afterwards on his legs. Upon being got up by the policeman on duty, be was placed in a cab and conveyed to St. Barthohorse was pulled on his haunches, but he first trod Iome."'s Hospital, where he died from the effect of of the categorian be averaged to be a triumph to ashes. The firemen worked bravely, but the extent the medical men on one side or the other. With a concussion on the brain. The jury returned a appeared paralyzed-zo to speak-and it soon be- crown juries not having convicted, we think it very verdict of " Accidental death." MELANCHOLT DEATH .- On Monday afternoon an MELANCHOLT DEATH.-On Monday afternoon an inquest was taken before Mr. H. M. Wakley, at the Pailed, to give anything approaching an estimate of stantial evidence as was produced by the prosecution Red Lion public-house, Brompton-road, respecting the death of Miss Jane Tucker, aged seventy years, the well-known originator of the Governess Institu-tion in Bedford-square. The deceased, for the last six months, had resided at No. 19, Queen-street, Browneth, had resided at No. 19, Queen-streeth, browneth, had resided at No. 19, Queen, had reside Brompton, and during that time had enjoyed a tolerably good state of health. About a fortnight since she went down to Tentero, in Devonshire, to nee her sister, who was dangerously ill. She returned to her lodgings on Thursday night last, apparently wel:. with the exception that she complained of being fatigued with her journey. She partook of some tea. and shortly afterwards retired to rest. On the follow-| Savings Bank appears to have been in the hands of ing morning she did not make her appearance at the a dishonest acutuary, and the accounts are now in nsual hour, at which the landlord of the house be- | course of examination. So far, as that examination came alarmed, and her bed-room door was eventually has been conducted from the present time, to the broken open. The deceased was found lying in her | year 1839, the inquiry has revealed fraudulent entries hed quite dead and cold. Mr. Anderson, a surgeon, was called in, and ascribed death to an affection of the iscart. The jury immediately returned a verdict in accordance with the medical testimony. SUSPICIOUS CASE. — A protracted inquiry was held by adj-urnment, before Mr. W. Baker, the coroner, on the 1st inst., at the Fountain Tavern. Upper Clapton, Hackney, concerning the death of James Merritt, aged 34 years, a turncock in the employ of the East London Water Company, who died from the effects of arsenic under the following very suspicious circumstances :- The deceased resided with his wife in Pear Tree-court, Upper Claston. He had enjoyed a good state of health

the summoning officer, that the deceased stather had died suddenly under precisely similar circumstances, and that considerable suspicion attached to the ac-cused that she had poisoned her father-in-law as well as her husband. He had, therefore, deemed it neces-sary to order the disinterment of the body, a post mortem examination, and also an analysis of the con-amination of the tend to call witnesses in that case at the present have paid greater attention to their own business. adduced :---Mary Gillett, the wife of a labouring man residing in the adjoining house to the deceased, said that on Thursday last, after the adjournment of the inquest, Mrs. Merritt entered the house and asked her if she had heard that poison had been found in the deceased's stomach. Witness replied in the affir-mative, when Mrs. Merritt exclaimed, "I am inno-cent; he was a dear good husband, and it is not lkely I should do such a thing." She then added likely I should do such a thing." She then added, as the year 1845 "Bear creature, if that is the case, he has done it by his own hand." Witness remarked at the same time that that was not very likely, as he had purchased a new pair of boots the night previous to his death. a woman had murdered two of her children by throw-Witness also knew the deceased's father, and saw ing them into the canal, and had attempted the life him alive on Saturday, the 29th September last. He of a third in the same way. From inquiries instidied on the following day ; and for the last few hours | tuted this morning the following information relative previous to his death he was suffering from pains, to the sad affair has been obtained :- The prisoner, and under similar circumstances as the deceased .-and received £3 15s., a portion of the sum she was and three children, called and took the children with ther time was necessary to enable the police to make further inquiries, and it would, therefore, be neces-remain more than a minute or two, but Mrs. Curry

sary to adjourn again. In the interim the body of deceased's father would be thoroughly examined, and the results laid before another jury. The inquiry was according adjourned until Monday next. ACCIDENT FROM GUNPOWDER. — On Tuesday morning a boy about eight years of age was taken to King's College Hospital, so injured as to be without hope of recovery. The child had been amusing bim-hope of recovery. The child had been amusing bim-self by playing with gunpowder. The neighbours, on

hearing the boy scream, went to the room, which lie proceeded on to the drawbridge and then heard was filled with smoke, in one corner of which lay the the cry of a child. He called out for assistance, and little sufferer on the ground, burnt most frightfully about the face, hands, and arms. His clothes were nearly all destroyed. The parents were absent from home at the time.

FIRE AT ST. GEORGE'S WORKHOUSE .- On Satur- The child was still floating. He held out his umday last shortly after noon, a fire broke out in the brella, and told the child to catch hold of it, which workhouse of St. George's the Martyr, Southwark, the little fellow did, and was thereby saved. Mr, which was promptly subdued by the inmates and the Lyddon, a surgeon, attended upon him, and he soon brizade firemen. It was ascertained that the fire recovered. The mother was taken into custody on originated in a quantity of straw used for casual the spot; but, upon the recommendation of Mr. paupers' bedding. Very little damage was done. Lyddon, she was taken home. It was not then ALARM OF FIRE AT ST. THOMAS'S HOSPITAL, - known that she find three children with her; but as Great alarm was caused in the Borough on Monday som as the police ascertained that the two girls were night owing to flames being seen issuing apparently through the roof of St. Thomas's Hospital. Messen-gers immediately started in all directions for the en-gines, and in the course of a few minutes a strong body of the London brigade with several engines the started the body of the goungest girl, floating very near the drawbridge, on the canal side, and the body of the body body of the London brigade with several engines

ceeded in examining the numerous witnesses he would inform the jury that since the last meeting he had required him at the expiration of which, upon inquiry, was found to proceed from the own occupied by Mr. George Thompson, M.P. for the series that since the last meeting he is good conduct for twelve months, and in default is good conduct for twelve months, and in default as he had poisoned her father-in-law as well as the runsband. He had, therefore, deemed it necessary to order the disinterment of the had, therefore, deemed it necessary to order the disinterment of the had, therefore, deemed it necessary to write the savings bank may now be said to the savings bank m

falcations of the savings bank may now be said to did not awake until he found himself enveloped in have reached a sum approaching to £1,000. The ex- flames. Sir Joshua Walmsley, M.P. for Bolton, mortem examination, and also an analysis of the con-tents of the stomach, to ascertain, if possible, if there was any foundation for the rumour.: He did not in-tents of the stomach is supposed would bance, hastily rushed out on the landing, and, to his horror, discovered flames issuing from the room tend to call witnesses in that case at the present in ave paid greater attention to their own business. horror, discovered flames issuing from the room inquiry, but should impanel a fresh jury at a future. In some instances blank cheques must have been time. The following additional evidence was then signed by parties withdrawing a part of their de-adduced :---Mary Gillett, the wife of a labouring man posits; and some who supposed their amount at the injury, and also that the house and furniture are injury, and also that the house and furniture are fully insured in the West of England Insurance Company. The loss is estimated at £100.

RAILWAY ACCIDENT AND LOSS OF LIFE .- On Saturday afternoon, between four and five o'clock, an accident occurred to a coal train on the line, of the Great North of England Railway, about two miles south of Darlington, by which the stoker, John Tinkler, was killed, and the engine driver and guard

severely hurt. Fortunately assistance was speedily procured, and the line-which had been blocked up by the tender being thrown on the down line-was cleared so as to be passable in the course of a few hours. On Monday, the 4th ult., an inquest was held at Darlington on the body of the deceased, before Mr. Trotter, one of the coroners for the county of Durham, when it appeared that the accident had been caused by the explosion of the boiler, Elizabeth Bradford, is the wife of a carpenter and owing to their having too little water in it, and the and under similar circumstances as the deceased.— By the Coroner: The deceased belonged to a benefit society, and carly on the morning of his death Mrs. Merritt applied to the society for the burial money, family, which consisted of the prisoner, her husband, cellent construction, and to have been in good hor, gentleman, to the effect that no election for "began to steal, tell falsehoods, and be idle :" and entitled to on the death of her husband.—By the her to her apartments in Castle-street. They were driver. After some consideration the inquiry was nolds was removed by quo warranto; that mean-Jury: Witness could not undertake to say that the aged respectively about eight, six, and four years, deceased's father belonged to the society.—Other the youngest being a boy, called James, and the two witnesses were examined, but their evidence was of elder ones the deceased, named Elizabeth and hear the evidence of the engine driver and guard, no public importance. The Coroner said some fur- Harriett. Between six and seven in the evening the who were so severely injured that they could not at ACCIDENT ON THE LANCASHIRE AND YORKSHIRE

RAILWAY.-On Tuesday evening the passenger train which left the Salford station, at six, for Bolton, having arrived at the Clifton junction, being a distance of about three miles from Manchester, came in contact with a luggage train, which the immense hurricane of wind had driven down the line to a considerable distance. 'Three carriages were smashed to pieces in the passenger train, and a lady in a first-class carriage broke her leg, and a few others were severely bruised. Fortunately no other injury was inflicted.

Scotland.

EXECUTION OF MARGARET HAMILTON .- The unhappy woman was hanged on Thursday week in front of the Court-house, Glasgow, for the crimes of for-gery and murder. By eight o'clock there were fully 0,000 persons present, a much smaller number than have been in the habit of attending similar spectacles in former times. About nine O'clock on Wednesday night she requested Mr. Reid, the chaplain, to sing a certain paraphrase, in which she audibly joined. She then wrote a letter to her husband ; but towards midnight she became faint, and wholly unconscious She revived a little through the attentions of Dr. Gibson, the surgeon of the prison, but never regained her firmness. Still, at the moment of her utmost weakness, she whispered the word "innocent" in couch this was done by the attendants, without the slightest help from the unhappy woman. So much brigged station for the engine. The thief rushed out of the shop, carrying with him the watch. The mo-ment Mr. 11yho recovered himself he ran out of the shop, and followed the man for some distance shout-ing "Stop thief," but the fellow succeeded in getting dear off. The only damage done to the premises belonging to Mr. David Tatton, lear off. The only damage done to the premises was officers, by whose assistance she slowly walked into the portico before which the scaffold stood, and ascended the gallows. While the executioner put the rope round her neck, and pulled the cap over her eyes, she whispered to him, "Do it with as little pain as you can, sir." The officers then left the platform leaving the criminal standing alone on the drop. The chaplain was praying earnestly on the step behind her, and the executioner endeavouring once or twice to make her accept the signal handkerchief, but she either did not understand what the man meant, or would not take it. As she stood on the drop her body was observed to sway backwards and forwards, and finally she fell back altogether, having evidently gone off in a swoon. She thus swayed into a recumbent position, supported by the rope, while her feet partially rested on the drop. A momentary thrill of horror ensued - the chaplin hastily descended, with the prayer unfinished—but the executioner in the next moment pulled the bolt, and the drop fell. The unhappy woman died almost instantly, having evidently departed while in a state of insensibility. A slight motion of the limbs and hands was perceptible -and all was over. At five minutes before nine the body was cut down, after hanging about forty mintes, and in the afternoon it was interred within the precincts of the prison, THEFT AT THE GALLOWS FOOT .- Although, when compared with the metropolitan gatherings at a public execution, that of the immense concourse who on Thursday surrounded the scaffold, and feasted themselves with the contemplation of a fellow creature's agonics, must be pronounced orderly and decorous, the character of those composing it was not above the average of that class from which such assemblies are usually drawn. A number of professed thieves mixed with the crowd, and no doubt found many opportunities for the pursuit of their calling. One little fellow, young in years, but an old offender was, caught in the act of picking a person's pocket of his handkerchief at the very time when the drop was about to fall, and the attention of those who could stand the sight was engrossed by the doings on the scaffold. He was secured and conveyed to the police office instanter. In an hour aftewards he was brought before the sitting magistrate, and sentenced by him to the usual sixty days of imprisonment. Lord JEFFREY was buried on the 31st ult., and according to the desire of his relatives and the wish of deceased, the funeral was strictly of a private nature, as far as the public character of the deceased judge would allow. Notwithstanding this, however, a large assemblage collected in the neighbourhood of Morayat both trials. If there is a grain of suspicion as to her guilt, there is a mountain of circumstances to proclaim her innocence. God and the prisoner only know the truth ; there is no evidence on which it would be safe to convict." on the 3rd of September last, William Mercer Lockhart, Esq., fourth son of Robert Lockhart, Esq, of Castlehill, Lanarkshire. This humane and generous hearted young gentleman gallantly plunged into the river-then in flood-on his horse, for the praiseworthy purpose of saving an individual from drowning, but was unsuccessful, and unfortunately perished in his laudable attempt.

some time all remonstrance was unavailing to dis-suade the paupers from rushing headlong to ruin, and before the surprising nerve and exercision of the matron, Mrs. Sleeman, and assistant-master, Mr. O'Shaughnessy, had effect twonty complex. matron, Mrs. Sleeman, and assistant master, Mr. O'Shaughnessy, had effect, twenty-seven females were killed or rather suffocated, from falling on the top of each other. The number received into the hospital seriously injured, was twenty-eight, and of these there are three not expected to recover. No blame is attached to the officers of the institution, as the melancholy occurrence originated with the paupers themselves." The funeral of the twenty-seven unfortunate workhouse victims took place at seven unfortunate workhouse victims took place at September last Mrs. Bird applied to Mr. Thomas Limerick on the evening of the 31st ult.

EXTRAORDINARY SCENE IN THE CORPORATION .- servant, and selected Mary Ann Parsons, aged 15. The quarter assembly of the Corporation of Dublin, an inmate in the union. This girl's mother was held last week at the Royal Exchange, presented a also in the union, but her father for some years remarkable scene of excitement and tumult, on ac-count of the opposition given by the Conservative of the guardians she was permitted to leave for Gawparty to Mr. Reynolds taking his seat as Lord Mayor. They contend that he has become disquali-fied by the decision of the Court of Queen's Bench, that he has lost his qualification as a burgess, and that his name in consequence has been erased from had never been ill whilst in the union." About a the burgess-roll. The Lord Mayor came in state, month afterwards her mistress called at the work. presided as usual, and attached his name to the house for the shoes, when she told the master that minutes, declaring that he has the advice of eminent her servant was an " honest, good, industrious cellent construction, and to have been in good hon. gentleman, to the effect that no election for " began to steal, tell falsehoods, and be idle ;" and cellent construction, and to have been in good non, gentleman, to the cheep that he there was no the construction, and to have been in good non, gentleman, to the cheep this Mr. Rey-working order when taken charge of by the engine a new Lord Mayor could take place until Mr. Rey-this Mr. Sermon (who has been a soldier, and ap-driver. After some consideration the inquiry was nolds was removed by quo warranto; that mean-pears to have great faith in the efficacy of the lash, time he might discharge the duties; and that if he were to appoint a deputy, or *locum tenens*, such deputy would not incur any penalty. The Lord Mayor, however, admitted that any informer might wayor, however, admitted that any informer might

the Lord Mayor was warmly supported by the of proper chastisement, or whether it was a conmajority of the council, a resolution was proposed by Sir Timothy O'Brien, that the solicitors of the master says he heard nothing more of the girl until corporation should prepare a case for counsel, in Friday, the 5th of January, when Bird came to the order that a legal opinion should be at once obtained union and astonished him by reporting that she had with respect to the present position of the Town died that morning, and that "he had sat up with Council, consequent upon the decision of the her until two o'clock, when, as she seemed quite Queen's Bench. After another scene of confusion quiet and inclined to sleep, he left her, and in the

states that :-- "In one of the unions a vice-guardian evidence given before the magistrates) went to has been arrested and lodged in Nenagh county prison for alleged debt; whilst one of the collectors appointed by the vice-guardians was likewise ar-rested on the day of his appointment for the same and ripping off the petticoat, chemise, &c., I saw that the legs had been lashed with a small alleged reason. In the greater part of the litherto rich and prosperous union of Thurles the misery of cially below the knees. The flesh of both legs was the poor is heartrending in the extreme. In the Borrisoleigh electoral division the poor are in a lamentable state; out-door relief has ceased, with some few unimportant exceptions. Within the last four months, rates are a sentences of whipping executed under was not "fair thrashing" if the flesh was cut four months rates amounting to 8s. 11d. in the with the end of the instrument in a similar pound have been made on the Borrisoleigh electoral manner to the legs of deceased. The flesh was cut division.

that a letter has been received in Dublin announcing front of the legs, and the marks were as if produced the safe arrival in Sydney Bay of Mr. John Martin, of Loughorne, and Mr. Kevin O'Doherty, ex-editor of the Tribune newspaper. The voyage occupied but three months, and during that time both "exiles" enjoyed excellent health and unimpaired is in the the the time both t

umbrella and parasol manufacturer, No. 20, Albe-marged to be sold to her brother, whose name is murle-street, St. John's-street, Clerkenwell. The flames were first discovered by one of the lodgers. After the deeds were drawn some dispute had arisen, manufacturer, No. 20, Albe-Gandy, a letter carrier in the Exeter Post-office. After the deeds were drawn some dispute had arisen, moaning was heard from the narrow underground on the ground that the peasantry re-the shoulders. There were wounds on the knees, Itised to give assistance in extinguishing the fire, on the ground that the tenant had been dispossessed under circumstances of great hardship. There are complaints that some landlords are "invading the tenant-right," long established by custom in the northern province, and the most vehement denunciations against a class of landlords have been uttered at some of the meetings of the tenantry. STATE OF THE COUNTRY.—"We regret extremely," says a Drogheda journal, "that destitution is on the increase, and in Drogheda apparently to" in give assistance in extinguishing the fire, the shoulders. There were wounds on the knees, which were, in my opinion, caused by exposure. Some portions of the back were black, and some portions covered with small bladders. From the seat to the point of the hips was bladdered, and from the hip to the shoulder bone was black and discoloured. On the top part of the back of the head was a wound, but it must have been of some standing, for it was partially closed. The extent of it was an inch to an inch and a half, is on the increase, and in Drogheda apparently to". is on the increase, and in Drogheda apparently to an alarming degree. The number of pauper appli-the head to see the wound plainly. The impression cants, however, are not natives of the town, not on my mind was that it was done by a fall. If it even residents of the union, but heart-stricken had been caused by any blow from an instrument, wretches driven out of the lands from which they it must have inflicted serious injuries. The left side drew their bread, in Cavan, Monaghan, Meath, and of the face was bruised. The second and third Louth.' finger-nails, with portions of the flesh of the left The Derry Standard says :-- " The office houses hand, were gone. There was something the matter belonging to a farm in the townland of Silverwood, with the feet, but the injuries proceeded, I should lately in the occupation of Mr. John Girdwood, of say, from cold, 'Setfasts' are also caused by Lurgan, were last week set fire to, and completely blows, pinches, &c., and are pieces of flesh which destroyed. An attempt was also made to burn the rise from the body, the edges become jagged, and dwelling-house, in which was placed a care-taker ; the wounds forms sloughs, but this had not done so. but it failed, as is supposed, from the calmness of the morning. Mr. Girdwood had lately given up the premises and farm in consequence of the land-Rumours of ill-treatment were whispered abroad, Rumours of ill-treatment were whispered abroad, lord, Major Fulton, having raised the rent on the and a jury was summoned, who, under the direction expiration of the lease, and possession had been of the coroner, found an open verdict, "That death given to a tenant on the day before, who, however, occurred from congestion of the brain, induced by did not intend to remove to it for a few days. He external injuries, but how or by what means such injuries were caused there was no evidence to show." This verdict did not satisfy public opinion, has now expressed his determination not to take the place at all. Such was the feeling of the neighbouring tenants on the subject, that they refused to nor silence the general belief that the girl had been give the least assistance in subduing the flames, and cruelly treated by her master and mistress, and would not even lend a tin can for that purpose. that her death was the consequence of such treat-The Banner of Ulster, in mentioning some of the ment. Application was accordingly made to the Rev. J. T. Pine Coffin, the nearest magistrate, who most pressing wants of the country, says :-- " Let on the Monday following went out to Gawland and reduced to writing the depositions of the witnesses who had been examined at the inquest, and also us have a thorough system of industrial security established in Ireland, and a moderate poor law taxation will be sufficient, as agricultural employexamined some other parties, the result of which ment will be universally created in exact proportion to the amount of security guaranteed by the was, that he directed Bird and his wife to be taken into custody to undergo a more formal examination. At the consequent examination before the magistrates, RICHARD HOOPER, of Buckland Brewer, and our legislators had public honesty sufficient to spoke to various acts of brutality which he had seen prompt its adoption. For this purpose, it would be necessary only to establish the English law of settleperpetrated on the unfortunate deceased. About a month or five weeks ago she appeared in good ment-to re-enact the former clause, imposing a health. The day after Christmas Day she appeared check upon rack-renting as compared with a stanto be very ill; she could not stand upright. I saw dard valuation based upon equitable principles, and then to make every landlord's separate estate from her hinder part. I also observed a cut in the back part of her head, but it did not appear very chargeable with the maintenance of its own local poor. Were these simple provisions adopted, really fresh. There was no blood about it. Mrs. Bird good landlords would enjoy the advantages of their ordered her to go in and go up stairs, which she good landlords would enjoy the advantages of their own generosity, while men of another stamp would be forced to the practice of virtue in self-defence, be forced to the practice of virtue in self-defence, or else-just to take the consequences. her arms. I saw Mrs. Bird flog deceased once with a hazel rod across the shoulders. The rod was not ALL ACCOUNTS concur in stating that the Protecvery big. I did not hear what Mrs. Bira said to her tionist agitation has been productive of the worst regret at the loss which the public have sustained. DEATH OF MR. W. LOCKHART.—Drowned in the Wannan, district of Port Philip, New South Wales, and incendiary outrages afford lamentable evidence and incendiary outrages afford lamentable evidence the shoulders two heavy blows, in such a way as I of the commencement, in that hitherto tranquil pro-vince, of that alienation between the owners and oc-vince, of that alienation between the owners and oc-should not like to be struck myself. When Bird struck her, he said, "What have you been about that you haven't lit the fire." system of crime in the southern counties. As yet, The spectators were horrified at this stage of the fortunately, this pernicious spirit has made little per proceedings by the production of the instrument of ceptible progress in Ulster; and there is no likenpunishment; it was a strong stick of about a foot hood that it can spread to any serious extent, unless in length, to which were fastened eighteen stout, through the most gross mismanagement and infatuasharp leather thongs, about two feet long. This tion on the part of the landlords themselves. THE LORD MAYOR'S CASE.-A meeting of the riends of the Lord Mayor was held at the Mansion worse than the cowhide of the American slave friends of the Lord Mayor was held at the Mansion Hends of the Lord mayor was need at the mainston House, on Monday, for the purpose of considering what course should be adopted by his lordship in con-sequence of the recent decision of the Court of MARY BRANCH, who went to Gawland to lay out Queen's Bench. Resolutions were passed to the the deceased, described the horrible appearance of effect that the proceedings which have resulted in the the corpse. From the ankle to the middle she was removal of his lordship's name from the burgess-roll cut as if with a knife-some of the cuts large enough "had their origin in private pique and enmity, and to lay her finger in. In the centre of the back and in that fell spirit of bigotry and sectarian partisan- across the shoulders there were pieces of flesh cut ship which, from time to time, has entailed so many out. miseries on this country," and that they were deter-mined to aid his lordship by every ligitimate means Mr. C. TURNER, surgeon, gave the following evidence :- Robert Bird came to me on Friday mornto overcome the "unprecedented and malevolent ating last to request that I would go to his house to tempt" now making to oppress and embarrass him. Upwards of £250 were collected at the meeting. REPEAL ASSOCIATION.—The usually weekly meet-asked him what was the matter? and he said the

proceed by action in the superior courts for penal-ties, against him, and he was ready to test the legality of his conduct by meeting such actions. After an angry and boisterous discussion, in which the Lord Mayor was warmly supported by the and wrangling, the corporation adjourned. STATE OF TIPPERARY.—The Tipperary Vindicator one o'clock the same day Sermon (as we find in his as though with the point of something. I should THE POLITICAL CONVICTS .- The Nation states say there were forty or fifty cuts on the calves and

about a fortnight, as new ones were coming ; those

The origin of the fire is unknown. FIRE IN WATLING-STREET .- On Tuesday afterthe place from the ravages of rais and damp. During it over to the magistrates of the county, as the bodies the whole of this period, firemen belonging to the were found in the county. chief brigade station have been in attendance both night and day to protect the premises from fire. On | Shropshire Conservative says :-- " Mercy Newton still l'uesday afternoon, however, the heat from three continues an inmate of our county gaol, under the furnaces used for melting the asphalte set some charge of having murdered her mother, at Bridgwooden bricks in the chimney on fire, and in a very north, in 1848. A memorial has, however, been brief space of time the flames were working into the presented to the Secretary of State for the Home ground floor warehouse, where property of many Department, praying that the prisoner who has been thousand pounds' value was deposited. The engines twice tried at our assizes for the supposed offence, from the station in the same street promptly attended should not again be put upon her trial, the coroner's and by setting the small portable one to work, the juries and two crown juries having been discharged fire was extinguished speedily, the damage done being very trifling.

DESTRUCTIVE CONFLAGRATION IN LAMBETH.-

certain informa tion could be obtained.

The Provinces.

ANOTHER SAVINGS BANK ROBBERY .- The Hull amounting, we are informed, to £2,580. This is the whole extent of faudulent entries yet ascertained, but it appears from the published accounts, that the claims of the depositors amount to £351,566 16s. 11d. The Bank's investment in government securities is £346,166 3s. 10d., and the cash in its treasurer's hands £1,780, making a total of £347,946 3s. 10d. The actual deficiency therefore appears to be £3,620 13s. id. very fortunately the bank has a surplus fund of £3,450, and holds security from the late actuary for £2,000, and therefore the funds of the bank are more than sufficient to cover the liabilities. But nevertheless it does appear extraordinary that defalcations to these large amounts can have been

twenty years. His wife, however, had several times been convicted of shoplifting, and the poor fellow in consequence has undergone much mental suffering. Theon the last occasion of his wife's delinquency wite's delinquency the poor of this union beyond human endurance." the bench to the effect that the committee, being of compelled to go to bed and leave his work unfinished. While is bed he complained of violent pains in his opinion that juvenile mendicancy was productive of the poor of this union beyond human endurance." "It is very low, and I confess I am rather glad that there, and, on viewing a body in an upstair room, The Clare Examiner remarks that whilst the As- it should, at this early period of the year, be low, in found it to be that of a girl of about fifteen years of stongach and had cramps in his feet. The deceased great moral evil, would be glad to receive all the gradually became worse, and Mr. Toulmin, a children found begging in town into the Ragged ecoming known, three or four months ago, he desistant-Barrister thus spoke in the Court-house, in order that it may catch the attention of the people, age, whose name I have since ascertained to be presence of several of the landlords and poor-law and rouse them to the necessity of exertion. clared that if ever she so disgraced him again he surgeon, was called in, who prescribed for him, but he expired in about half an hour afterwards. Im-School. The magistrates concurred in the opinion, should be induced to destroy himself. On Saturday and the police were ordered to send all children found guardians, the coroner was holding an inquest in I viewed the body, but not at first. The female prisoner and the witness Branch were the only parbegging for the future to the Ragged School. CHOLEBA STILL continues to infest some of the colliery villages in South Durham. Seven deaths home took his fayourite child out of hed and was night last, as the deceased was returning home, he mediately the deceased had breathed his last his the Market-house on the body of a person named DESTRUCTION OF BOOKS. - The destruction of wife made application to a benefit society which the Bryan M'Mahon (the son of an evicted tenant), who, ties then present. The body having been stripped books at various times exceeds all calculation. The of the clothes in which it was enveloped, I immedeceased belonged to for the burial money .- Mr. occurred in South Church last week from this home, took his favourite child out of bed, and was it is stated, had lain for four days unburied within earliest fact of record is related by Berosus : diately discovered several marks of violence-viz, Touimin said he had made a post mortem examination three hundred yards of the workhouse. That paper seen no more alive. On the Sunday morning the three hundred yards of the workhouse. That paper adds :—"Evictions, destitution, and all will be cured by the summary process now going on. The mortality in the workhouse there amounts to one hundred and twenty per month." Even in some parts of Clare, according to the testimony of Mr. of the body of the deceased .- Dr. Henry Letheby, disease, and three or four in Bishop Auckland. river was dragged, and the body of the unfortunate SUPPOSED INCENDIARY FIRE, NEAR ROYSTON.lecturer on chemistry at the London Hospital, deman was pulled up about fifty yards below his own house. His arms were folded over his chest as if posed that he had submitted the contents of the A dreadful fire occurred on Saturday last at Ashwell, deceased's stomach to an analysis, and found it to near Baldock, supposed to be the act of an incencontain eight grains and a half of white arsenic. Witness had not the slightest doubt that the de-Witness had not the slightest doubt that the deembracing something. The water was very flush at the time, and the child must have been swilled excepting only those which treated of the history that caused it, which was a recent one. There was a Major, a most competent authority, there are maniout of her father's arms, the body being on Monday £10,000 and upwards. A high wind added much to fest symptoms of improvement, whilst Kilrush, so of his family, of astrology and of medicine. In the bruise on the chest just below the collar bone, and notorious for those wholesale evictions described by infancy of Christianity many libraries were annihi- on the anterior parts of the legs and thighs there The stomach contained about a pint of fluid which had a red appearance, in which witness detected the presence of an area appearance of the store of ceased had died from the effects of white arsenic. discovered in the river eighteen miles below the spot where the sad catastrophe happened. The jury Sir Robert Peel, in his memorable speech last lated in various parts of the Roman empire ; Pa- were wounds apparently inflicted by a birch. That the presence of arsenic, and which he had no doubt act of the villain, as there is not a single able-bodied returned a verdict "That the deceased drowned session, is sinking deeper and deeper in destitution gans and Christians being equally unscrupulous in was the impression made on my mind immediately I himself whilst labouring under temporary insanity." was the gruel the deceased had swallowed. The man in the union, nor has there been during the and bankruptcy. ANOTHER DREADFUL CATASTROPHE IN A WORKHOUSH. - TWENTY-SEVEN LIVES LOST. - The Limerick destroying their respective books. In 390 the saw them. There was a large slough on the right magnificent library contained in the temple of hip, and four small wounds apparently of old date, coroner remarked that there was so much suspicion winter, all the labourers having been well employed. The wife has been committed on the charge of magnificent library contained in the temple of hip, and lour small wounds apparently of our uner, Scrapis was pillaged and entirely dispersed. varying in size from half-a-crown to a shilling, on Myriads of books have been burnt in the frequent conflagrations of Constantinople; and when the back had been inflicted at a different time from the others; some of them were covered with plaster, and Learnet the books in the library of the shoplifting, GAME LAW VENGEANCE .- At the Ashendon petty in the case that it required a most rigid and search-MURDER OF A GAMEKEEPER AT HORNCASTLE .--- In Chronicle of Thursday week contains an account of sessions on the 1st instant, Jesse Andrews, a labourer ing investigation, and he therefore could not think of closing the inquiry at that sitting. After some further conversation the inquiry was adjourned.—On Tues-day morning, at twelve o'clock, the adjourned inquiry day morning, at twelve o'clock, the adjourned inquiry the neighbourhood of Roughton, a short distance a dreadful loss of life in the workhouse in Clarefrom this place, Richard Tasker, a gamewatcher, in the service of of the Rev. J. Dymoke, was murdered by a gang of poachers early on the morning of Sa² Nather the inmates, 500 females, had retired to rest, a false alarm of fire was given by one of the Turkish troops took possession of Cairo, in the eleventh century, the books in the library of the Caliphs .(1,600,000 volumes) were distributed among the soldiers instead of pay, "At a price," says the historian, "far below their value." Thou-sands of the volumes were torn to pieces and aban-sands of the volumes were torn to pieces and aban-sands of the volumes were torn to pieces and aban-sands of the volumes were torn to pieces and abanwas resumed, for the third time, at the Fountain Bernard and Martyn, with having on the morning of women, whether with an idle intention of causing annoyance, or by design, is unknown; but so clec-trio was the panic created, that almost instantaneously the females on the first loft leaped from their doned on the outskirts of the city, piled in large part of the right arm there was an abscess, who died on Inursuay, the 24th ult., from the effects of the outskirts of

who, on returning home, found the front shop on fire. He instantly caused an alarm, and several en-gines promptly attended; but the fire was not put out until the whole of the valuable stock-in-trade was reduced to ashes, and the premises much damaged. The origin of the fire is unknown all her things, and it was owing to distress that she did it. There seems little d ubt of her being quite noon a fire broke out in the large range of premises belonging to Mesors. Smith and Sons, the wholesale fruiterers, No. 10, Watling-street, City. For nearly a month, workmen have been employed in the basement, putting down asphalte pavement, to protect superintendent of police, and it was decided to hand

poorly and you shan't come with me." A few minutes

PROPOSED THIRD TRIAL ON ONE CHARGE .- The

residents in, and near, Bridgnorth. It is signed by On Thursday morning, shortly before one o'clock, a the mayor, and the whole of the council (with the fire broke out in the extensive timber-yard belonging exception of Mr. Newall, the ex-mayor, and one to Mr. George Myers, of the Ordnance Wharf, Bel-videre-road, which, in the extent of its ravages, has magistrates, and many others of the magistracy; by very far exceeded any catastrophe of the kind with which the metropolishas been visited for many years past. In less than half an hour from the period of whole legal profession (except the solicitor for the the outbreak, the premises on the west side of Guild- prosecution and magistrates clerk ;) and indeed by means could be adopted to prevent it, the whole range | Mercy Newton should be written to the scaffold when numbered 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, and 12, were one mass of such an eminent work as Taylor's Medical Jurispruflame. The awful progress of the fire for some dence is opposed to the judgment of Dr. Wright and few minutes previously had forewarned the inhabi- another, who never saw the body of the deceased, tants of the danger to which they were exposed, and and when not one of the medical witnesses had ever of the catastrophe was so great that their energies the fact on record of the coroner's jury and two came evident that the fire must exhaust itself. It is unlikely that a third or fourth jury can be found to at both trials. If there is a grain of suspicion as to would be safe to convict."

> DESTRUCTION OF THE VILLAGE OF ASHWELL BY FIRE .- A correspondent of the Standard writes :-A circumstance more direful in its results than any which has transpired in this locality during my recollection occurred about midnight on Saturday last. About one-third of the neighbouring village (Ashwell, Herts,) is reduced to ashes (supposed to be the work of an incendiary), and hundreds of its rural inhabitants are rendered houseless, and turned adrift upon the world. The fire commenced upon the premises of Mr. Thomas Chapman, a highly respectable farmer ; but owing to the wind blowing strongly, it spread with astonishing rapidity for more than a quarter of a mile, until there was nothing more in that direction to feed it. A few houses only are left standing on the south side of farm premises are burnt, as also the Independent meeting and the minister's residence. We are estimated, at the very lowest, at £40,000.

union, for in every part of the country with which SUICIDE AND INFANTICIDE.-Great excitement has he was acquainted there were evident signs of reunti within the last fortnight, and on Thursday going on year after year without detection. To been created at Bath by the death of a man named Edmund Francis Hunt, who destroyed his own life durning prosperity, even in the worst parts of hose and that of his child, a little girl two years and a ware reduced to a condition worst parts of the ball of the second to a condition worst parts of the second to a condition where the second to a condition worst parts of th morcing, the 24th ult., he complained of a violent say the least, there must have been great laxity in sickness, and brought up a large quantity of bile the management.—*Forkshire Gazette*. moreing, the 24th ult., he complained of a violent sickness, and brought up a large quantity of bile. He said he had on the previous evening partaken of some stew, and some tea immediately afterwards, which he thought had not agreed with him. On the same day he complained of intense thirst, and he the same day he complained of intense thirst, and he some stew. and some tea immediately afterwards, the same day he complained of intense thirst, and he some stew. and some tea immediately afterwards, the same day he complained of intense thirst, and he the same day he complained of intense thirst, and he some stew. and his house abuts upon the same day he complained of intense thirst, and he some stew. and some tea immediately afterwards, the same day he complained of intense thirst, and he some stew. and some tea immediately afterwards, the same day he complained of intense thirst, and he some stew. and some tea immediately afterwards, the same day he complained of intense thirst, and he some tea immediately afterwards, the same day he complained of intense thirst, and he some tea immediately afterwards, the same day he complained of intense thirst, and he some tea immediately afterwards, the same day he complained of intense thirst, and he some tea immediately afterwards, the same day he complained of intense thirst, and he some tea immediately afterwards, the rise constable colled. Mr. John man nau seen ner, and ne repned, "NO. I same, the same tea immediately afterwards, the rise constable to be some tea immediately afterwards, the rise constable colled. Mr. John man nau seen ner, and ne repned, "NO. I same, the same tea immediately afterwards, the rise constable colled. Mr. John man nau seen ner, and ne repned, "NO. I same, the rise constable colled. Mr. John man nau seen ner, and ne repned, "NO. I same, the same tea immediately afterwards, the rise constable colled. Mr. John man nau seen ner, and ne repned, "NO. I same, the rise constable constable colled. Mr. John

DESTITUTION IN CLARE.-We extract from a letter in the Limerick and Clare Examiner the following the main street, and from thence to the back street nothing appears but a mass of ruins. Six or seven farm premises are burnt, as also the Independent sistant-barrister, in the Court-house, on the 26th ult., during the hearing of some appeal cases. The happy to find that the school, in the erection of remarks of the learned chairman, who is remarkable which the vicar and his amiable daughters took for the moderation and prudence of his conduct and such an interest, was preserved. The damage is opinions, are thus reported in that journal :--- "There must be something radically wrong in the Kilrush

Freland.

FEB RUARY-9, -1850. -3

on the second and third fingers had lately gone, and on the second and thing higher had latery gone, and the bone of the second finger was protruding. The abscesses on the right upper arm had just burst; both abscesses on the left upper arm had burst, and both autoeses on the larm was just forming. They might have been forming a fortnight. On making a post mortem examination of the body, at the rcquest of the deputy-coroner, afterwards on the same day, and almost directly, I found, on removing the scalp, another extensive bruise on the posterior and superior part of the head, which I had not before noticed, in consequence of the hair covernot before notices in consequence of the hair cover-ing it. Either might have produced death, although in this instance they might not have done so either this one or the other in the temple might have caused death. From the appearance of the body of Mary Ann Parsons, my opinion is she died a violent death. The extravasation of blood itself was sufficient to have caused death, and that extravasation or effusion of blood was caused by external injuries. Congestion was general, and not confined to inside

The male prisoner, though attentive to every thing that was said, sustained an air of composure throughout the whole of the proceedings; but when into tears. The woman, who had been at times weeping and at times laughing during the inquiry, was also very much affected.

The prisoners were removed next day. A grea number of people were present, who manifested the strongest indignation at their conduct, and nothing but the protection of a strong body of police could have prevented them from taking summary vengeance on them.

SURREY SESSIONS.

These sessions commenced on Monday morning a the Sessions Ilouse, Newington causeway, before Thomas Puckle Esq., and a full bench of magistrates. The calendar contained the names of fifty-three prisoners for trial - The whole of the morning was occupied in appeals from fixed jurymen. Several gentlecounty.

ROBBERY BY A POLICENAN.-George Wild, 39 a police-constable of the M division, was indicted for stealing, at St. Saviour's, Southwark, twentyfor stealing, at St. Saviour's, Southwark, twenty-seven tabbit-skins, the property of Elizabeth Sinnett. -This case caused considerable excitement in the Borough. and the court was crowded to suffocation, the pricener having been upwards of ten years in the the prisoner having been upwards of ten years in the police force and for some years, until his committal course adopted by the government. on the present charge, one of the most active detective men in the division. No less than thirty persons had been tran-ported through his means, and more than 100 summarily convicted for robbing their employers. At the present sessions he had six cases. -Mr. Robinson prosecuted, and Mr. Clarkson, with Mr. Charnock, defended the prisoner, instructed by Mr. Binns. of Trinity-street, Southwark .- The prisoner had been specially employed to watch the prosecutor's wareh use, which there was reason to suspect was being plundered. He was accordingly locked up in the warehouse on two occasions, and it was asserted that on the last occasion the prisoner had thrown some rabbit skins into a burial ground at the back of the warehouse, and had afterwards obtained admittance to the ground and got possession of quent appeal to the jury on the prisoner's behalf of the House of Commons, and at what period would in the best of the state of the sta the skins .-- Mr. Clarkson made a powerful and elowhich lasted nearly two hours. At the conclusion he was about to call a large number of witnesses to character, when the learned Chairman said it would be only wasting the public time, as the court were satisfied as to the prisoner's former good character, having knewn him as an efficient officer for many years .- The learned counsel accordingly declined to recommendation to mercy. - The Chairman said it and he replied - "That those portions of the buildwas with great pain he passed sentence on the prisoner-a man so well known and long respected by that that if a sufficient vote were taken-(much laughter) court as an active and efficient police-constable. Ile bers by the commencement of the next session." had, however, a public duty to perform, which jus-tice and the public demanded of him. The court ceuld not help thinking of his position as a quardian of the public property, therefore, to mark their sense of the crime they should sentence him to the lenient punishment of six months' hard labour at Brixton. ROBBING THE SOUTH EASTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.-H. Burgess was indicied for stealing, at St. Olave, Southwark, two reflectors and a quantity of copper, the property of the South Eastern Railway Company.—This was rather a curious case, the robbery having been detected by Wild, the policeman who was tried on Tuesday and convicted for robbery. Mr. Charnock, who was retained by the prisorer, after having consulted with him for some minutes, stated that his client would withdraw his plea of "Not guilty." and plead "Guilty," consequently the evidence of Wild would not be required, and considerable difficulty would be saved to the bench in bringing up a convicted witness. He understood mercy.-The Chairman sentenced the prisoner to three months hard labs ur at Brixton.

Emperial Parliament.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 4.

HOUSE OF LORDS .- HEALTH OF TOTNS (SCOT-LAND).-The Duke of MONTBOSE asked whether it was the intention of the government to introduce a Health of Towns Bill for Scotland during the present session.

The Earl of CARLISLE believed that without delay such a bill would be introduced into the House of Commons.

ANSWER TO THE ADDRESS .- The LORD CHAMDER-LAIN (the Marquis of Breadalbane) read her Majesty's answer to their lordship's address ; assuring them that it would be her "study to promote the welfare of her people, and watch over the important

interests committed to her care." COURT OF BANKRUPTCY.-The LORD CHANCELLOR laid on the table a bill to unite the offices of the chief registrar of the Court of Bankruptcy and the Lord Chancellor's secretary of bankrupts, by which

declared that amicable relations existed between Great Britain and all other foreign Powers, the public should have been informed of the blockade was firm that great advantage would result from put-ting more trust in the people, and that the people would on trial be found worthy of it. Nearly twenty vears had passed since the Reform Bill, and they had of the Pirmus by Sir W. Parker. He was anxious bly shaken ; and on being asked by the Rev. J. T. Pine Coffin what arrangements he would make for the public mind, and he therefore begged to ask if the public mind, and he therefore begged to ask if the public mind they had received any information begged to ask if the public mind they had received any information begged to ask if the public mind they had received any information begged to ask if the public mind they had received any information begged to ask if the public mind they had received any information begged to ask if the public mind they had received any information begged to ask if the public mind they had received any information begged to ask if the public mind they had received any information begged to ask if the public mind they had received any information begged to ask if the public mind they had received any information begged to ask if the public mind they had received any information begged to ask if the public mind they had received any information begged to ask if the public mind they had received any information begged to ask if the public mind they had the public mind the public mind they had the public mind the pub the care of his children during his absence, he burst they had received any information as to the matter in question ; he also wished to know whether, at direct answer whether any reform of the clectoral every day confirmed his conviction of the necessity the time when her Majesty's ministers declared laws was under contemplation. Upon sanitary mea- for an improvement in the ecclesiastical commisthat we were on terms of peace and amity with all foreign Powers, orders had been sent out by them leaving no discretion either to minister or admiral, and commanding them to commit acts of hostility against a friendly and a weakly Power? If they

the public press was substantially correct. He hoped that the interruption of amicable relations owards Greece would be temporary, but Lord Stanley did not seem to be aware that the proceeding of which he complained was founded on a long series of events, and that it had only been resorted pied in appeals from fined jurymen. Several gentle-men were afterwards sworn in as magistrates of the no blockade had been declared, and though the French and Russian Ministers had offered their mediation, they had not been authorised by their governments to interfere in the matter, so that the

The Earl of ABERDEEN assigned some blame to the government for the precipitancy with which they had acted in this affair, and endeavoured to mix up with the personal grievances alleged as the ground of the present blockade the seizure of two islands lying adjacent to the coast of Greece, and which Lord LANSDOWNE explained to appertain to the Ionian group under an arrangement of some con-

siderable standing. HOUSE OF COMMONS. — THE SWEATING SYSTEM.-Mr. Alderman SIDNEY presented a petition from certain journeymen tailors in the city of London, complaining of the sweating system. The New House of Commons.— Mr. EWART

asked the hon. member for Lancaster, who was generally =cquainted with the progress of the building of the new Houses of Parliament, what was the state THE NORTHERN STAR

Sir. R. INGLIS observed that the most serious

consent from the agents of other powers. The matter then dropped, and a Pr tectionist debate ensued, which occupied the remainder of the evening. Though as no opposition was offered to the adoption of the report on the address, it was merely got up for the purpose of firing off the small the regular debate.

Mr. PACKE entered into a minute explanation of the details and cost of cultivating a farm of some score acres near Loughborough. The intention of the hon. member's arithmetical combinations was to

prove that farming must be a losing business. Mr. HUME madea Free Trade speech in reply

the bruise. This was all the evidence, and the bench, after hearing Mr. Jennings, and deliberating for half an hour, announced that they had decided on commit-ting both prisoners to the county gaol on the charge of wilful murder. Lord Chancellor's secretary of bankrupts, by which a saving would be effected to the country. BLOCKADE OF THE PIREUS—Lord STANLEY rose to ask a question respecting the state of our rela-tions with Greece, and expressed his surprise that of wilful murder. Lord Chancellor's secretary of bankrupts, by which a saving would be effected to the country. BLOCKADE OF THE PIREUS—Lord STANLEY rose to ask a question respecting the state of our rela-tions with Greece, and expressed his surprise that within twenty-four hours after her Majesty had belowed that great advantage would result from put-tions with the people. The provide that an output the people and that the people years had passed since the Reform Bill, and they had sures much stress was laid in the royal speech. But how inconsistent were the recommendations it contained for improved arrangements for health, while the window tax was still retained.

> nibilated, her exports destroyed, and herself left it did not exercise some control over large estates, floating a lifeless block upon the western waters in a and hardly a parish in which its intermeddlings might helple's condition, which was called tranquillity. not very materially affect local interests. In short, After declaring that Irishmen despised the charity of whether as regarded the temporalities of the England and came not in the guise of beggars, the church, or the most sacred spiritual interests of the hon, member declared that the proper place of the ministers was not on the ministerial, nor any other bench of that house, but at the bar, there to take their trial before an insulted and outraged country. Afterwards, he pronounced even the bar nmft for the members of the government, whose demerits placed under the administration of a board, of which could only be adequately visited upon the block, minister might haply be the prognostic of safety to

> Mr. P. HowARD briefly concurred with hir, fruine in the advocacy of a household suffrage. It was a measure that could now be undertaken with safety; it was in accordance with the principles of our con-stitution; would be appreciated by the people, and stitution ; would be appreciated by the people, and place the liberties of the country on a broader and securer foundation.

xceedingly and most distressingly.

exceedingly and most distressingly. Colonel SINTHORP kept the house in a state of di-version for nearly half an hour by a speech marked in the wish to see some reform in our representative system. For twenty years he had been a member of the in our presentation had sent in the presence of the commission and the presence of the presence o that house, and every successive election had sent in their own credit. The ecclesiastical commission but as treacherous as ever. And then we had the gave great dissatisfaction in certain quarters, and during the period in question could not have been markable. To facilitate the creation of the bishoprie during the Bishop of London, who certainly showed no dis-biblicion of arts and industry he considered that it hibition of arts and industry, he considered that it position to expose the frailties of his brethren in his would only enable the foreigner to carry off a larger share of the profits out of the purses of Englishmen, being only five members of the episcopal bench on an accident. In that year a return was moved for the first estate of the realm, and dignified their high for the emigration of females he termed a premium popular notion as to the cause of that dissatisfacupon whoredom, and observed that the present sys- tion was more ample and communicative. It tem would not do-it was the "cheap and nasty." pointed to the nature of the office of these commis-Ridiculing the do-nothing policy of the ministers he sioners ; how great were its powers-how conve- the notice of the commissioners, who for the first believed that they were more in number than was re-guired for any useful work, and received salaries ten times beyord their deserts. They were overfed, not times beyord their deserts. They were overfed, not to decide how much future bishops were to pay, overworked. Mr. BANKES made a long Protectionist speech of the usual pattern. He agreed in the policy of rc-ducing the costs of our diplomatic cours. Austral ducing the costs of our diplomatic corps. Austra there were a thousand things which materially afand Naples had long kept no envoy at our court, and fected the comforts and conveniences of the bishops we ought to follow their example. As a question of ruled by the board, so that a seat at the council cheapness, we should consider whether we might not save money without losing honour. cluded, who were the majority of the prelates, could Mr. SPOONER argued against the deduction of prosperity which had been drawn from the increase not see why the smaller portion should draw those of Bullion in the Bank of England. This increase prizes, while they stood outside. A very violent he traced to other sources, some of which he agitation was raised up against the monopolists, as termed doubly hazardous. Every panic was fol-lowed by a reaction and plethora. Continential bench showing themselves, as regarded the good a peril and a reproach. The conscience of the com-multiplethora continential bench showing themselves, as regarded the good a peril and a reproach. The conscience of the comrevolution had occasioned a congestion of gold in things of the church, decided Freetraders. The munity was awakened-the necessity to effect the this country. Twelve millions annually had been agitation waxed fierce and formidable, so that the rescue of untaught millions from infidelity universpent by British travellers abroad, much of which minority were compelled to give way-the doors of sally acknowledged. Christians of all denominawas now kept at home, while between two and three millions of sovereigns had been released by recent fiscal changes in Belgium. These were causes which the only wonder was, that the deans and other digwhich might cease at any moment, draining off our nitaries did not get in also, but, as it turned out, which might cease at any moment, draining off our store of gold in a most violent and dangerous man-ner. The unnatural condition of this surplus of bullion was proved by the fact, that for a long time we had had a great and increasing balance of trade against us. Free trade was now eating away our home commerce, and rendering our position still more unsound. The English producer was taxed everywhere, and it was unfair to expose him in his everywhere, and it was unfair to expose him in his own markets to competition with the untaxed foreigner. Prohibition was not thought of. But it congregations. The result had been seen by allwas easy to calculate the amount of the taxes paid upon all production in England, and then to equalise matters by placing a corresponding duty on the rival products of other countries. He wound the rival products of the river matters are the river the river river and the river river river are the river river river river are river riv up by declaring that in two months we should find It did not appear that the enlargement of the comthe poor rates enormously enhanced, as the farmers mission had conduced much to the despatch of buhad kept labourers employed in the hope that par- siness. The chair at each sitting was always occuliament would do something for them, which hope the vote of Saturday morning had frustrated. Since it is the entrance of any high dignitary he imme-Mr. Monsell did not believe that free trade had diately vacated the chair, so that there was a series injured Ireland. He quoted the returns for Lime- of changes till the Archbishop of Canterbury came rick, which showed that for three years past the imin. As it was found extremely inconvenient to carry port of corn had exceeded the export. out matters of detail with so large a board, it was Colonel THOMPSON said that the competition was determined to refer them to select committees. unfairly represented as one between the untaxed How was that carried into effect? In the tables foreigner and the taxed agriculturist. It was in attached to the returns it appeared the average attruth between the taxed farmer and the equally tendance at the board consisted of ten members. taxed manufacturer, who produced the commodities Of course, therefore, the committee consisted of that were exchanged for foreign corn. smaller number? No; ten being too many for the After speeches from Lord BERNARD and Colonel despatch of business in the full board, they actually DUNNE, condemnatory of free trade, as ap-plied to Ireland, Lord JOHN RUSSELL briefly spoke. bers for the first question ; the second committee In the course of his remarks he made an important was one of twenty members; the committee on codeclaration as to the franchise. Ilis hon, friend, the member for Montrose, had, in an early part of on finance of thirteen members, all of them greater the evening, addressed several observations to him than the average attendance at the board. (Hear, on the subject of the extension of the franchise in hear.) But that was only the beginning of their on the subject of the extension of the franchise in this country. He would not go into any arguments, or into any explanations of his views on the point on this occasion, the more especially as his hon. friend was not in the house; he would merely state, in general answer to the question, that it was not the this of the ground to promose any hill for intention of the government to propose any bill for tend and do the same, so that the committee the extension of the franchise during the present could at any time be swamped and outvoted year. Whenever any discussion arose on the subject by persons who were not nominated on it at all. he should be ready to assert and maintain the opi-Certainly, he doubted if, in the palmiest days of

Sir. R. INGLIS observed that the most serious question remained unanswered, namely, whether the Greek blocksde was undertaken with the concurrence of France and Russia. of France and Russia. Lord PALMERSTON said that in seeking redress for the grievances of their subjects, the representatives of this country were not in the habit of asking consent from the agents of other powers. The notion of the government to propose any the history of its first, great, and only secretary such bill of their own.

guns of the party, which were not discharged during that bill might be before they proposed any measure of their own.

unpaid commission to inquire into the condition of Denison) detected him; for when the case came to sion, having recommended the appointment of three the poorer classes.

ccclesiastical commission (pursuant to the recommendation of the select committee of the house on elements which render a people deserving of political the composition and management of the ecclesiasti-independence. Ile demanded of the government a cal comwission) said that though the events of every day confirmed his conviction of the necessity sion, and placing the temporalities of the church in safer hands-(hear,)-it appeared as if the pro-bability of that result being attained was more remote than ever; and he was, therefore, compelled, against a friendly and a weakly Power i in they have any had issued such instructions, would they have any objection to lay those instructions, along with other papers, before Parliament for its inspection and consideration? The Marquis of LANSDOWNE replied, that the in-formation on the subject which had appeared in formation on the subject which had appeared in the subject whi

people, it wielded a power more vast, more permanent, more irresponsible than had been held in it was thought that its constitution would impart when, as in ancient Rome, the bleeding head of a confidence to the church, and that, under the conscientious keeping of men who could never be Ir land's capitol. Mr. P. Howard briefly concurred with Mr. Hume unmindful of the origin and purpose of the sacred funds committed to them, every talent would bring

trusted to the most unsafe (hear, hear); and instead of confidence being imparted to the church Mr. BENNET argued that since the recent Free through the appointment of her prelates, all confi-Trade measures the wages of labour had decreased dence had been destroyed ; nor were there any men in England so painfully anxious that the whole of

such bill of their own. Earl GRANVILLE believed that it was the intention of the directors of certain companies to introduce bill of the directors of certain companies to introduce bill of the directors of certain companies to introduce bill of the directors of certain companies to introduce bill of the directors of certain companies to introduce bill of the directors of certain companies to introduce bill of the directors of certain companies to introduce bill of the directors of certain companies to introduce field body had acted, and what a picture of imbe-bill of the directors of the public interest, to be protectors of the directors of certain companies to introduce fied body had acted, and what a picture of imbe-a bill for railway audits, and the government had resolved to wait and see what the character of that bill might be before they proposed any mea-transact, and they had invested their secretary with After a few words from Lord FITZWILLIAM, the tant and lucrative posts of solicitor and legal admotion was agreed to. IIOUSE OF COMMONS.—CONDITION OF THE WORKING CLASSES.— Mr. SLANEY gave notice of his intention to move for the appointment of an unnaid commission to incuring into the condition of the be inquired into there was a whole gathering of the paid commissioners for the management of the pro-After the usual questions had been put by various clan of Murray-Murray primus as solicitor ; ano-After the usual questions had been put by various members, and answered by the ministers, re-spectively interrogated, the house proceeded to the motion for the night, on THE ECCLESIASTICAL COMMISSION.—Mr. HORSMAN in rising to move a resolution affirming the expedi-ency of appointing three paid commissioners for

the management of the property under the tion for the commission, if there was any truth in the suspicion that the secretary had plunged them into expensive litigation for the benefit of his relations; and it did not appear they had ever fully in-restigated that charge. In 1836 the secretary was the house more conversant with the details; but appointed, and it was enacted that he was to hold notwithstanding this virtual admission that the case his office during pleasure, but he astonished the was indefensible, proceeded to throw out sweeping committee by announcing that he was not the ser-vant of the public, but held his office for life. It Mr. Horsman, whose facts he said were the coinage did, indeed, appear, on inquiry, that in the act of 1840 there was a clause uniting the offices of trea-sury and scoretary, which contained also a provi-sion that the new officer was to hold his office for self and Mr. Horsman, as to a letter which the latter sion that the new oncer was to hold his once for life, but how it was introduced or how the change was made no one could tell. The Bishop of London, next in authority and omniscience to the secretary, could give no account of it; the secretary himself was as innocent of all knowledge as a child; but how a there had the fort that the maximum and the secretary is been and the government in this matter. It would, how added, be absurd and unprecedented for that house to forestall the appearance of the bill which there they had the fact that the provision was was already introduced in the upper house, and

> as much a mystery to the secretary as to the com- brought against the commission remained unanas much a mystery to the secretary as to the com-mittee and to the world, and to the present moment that gentleman was in a painful state of ignorance as to the identity of his unknown benefactor. (Hear, hear.) He begged the attention of the hon, member (Mr. Hume) to the following fact, and if it did not make every hair on his head stand, he was not the man he used to be :---What did he think of a board of trustees charged with the administration of onorof trustees charged with the administration of enor- to meddle with church questions, the hon. member mous funds to be applied to the most sacred purposes, observed that he had been years since stigmatised mous funds to be applied to the most sacred purposes, taking no cognizance whatever of the immense sums of which they were the recipients? Yet such was actually the case. (Hear, hear.) They had it in evidence, that from 1836 to 1845, the board kept no accounts, had no knowledge, made no question, instituted no control, and had no audit of the immense sums paid into and out of their hands

> the immense sums paid into and out of their hands. down for discussion. He defended his hon. colleague (Hear, hear.) Astounding as that might seem, it was the case up to 1845, as was proved by the evi-dence of the secretary himself. He stated that all alities and harsh construction of lightly-woulded

lance,-the extravagance of the commission and the bishops, that they had "given their exhertaa worse lot than the last. There was an Anti-Corn had its origin in 1836. It consisted originally of the dexterity of the secretary took care of that; tions,"-as if they had given nothing else. The Law League still going on with diminished numbers, thirteen members; but the smallness of the number and yet the sum that passed through their hands episcopal liberality was, on the contrary, very recommissioners if the same system had not con- jointly, a revenue of £2,500 per annum. The and hinted that the secret-service money was not the commission, it was not considered that the of all persons subscribing to railway shares to the position by their large possessions of private pro-innorent of influence upon that project. The plan church had an adequate representation. But the extent of 22,000 and upwards, and in that return perty. He contended that church property was was found the name of the scoretary of the commis- as sacred as private, and denied the justice of insion, fixed to no less a sum than £580,000. (Hear, | terfering in what churchmen chose to do with their hear.) That extraordinary fact was brought under own. Mr. J. E. DENISON entered into certain explanasaid that the excuse was generally urged for them that they were overworked. He, on the contrary, baling not only the interests of the church at large, baling d that they were overworked. He, on the contrary, baling not only the interests of the church at large, baling d that they were overworked. He, on the contrary, baling not only the interests of the church at large, baling d that they were over their funds, baling d that they were baling d that they wer falcations of the secretary of the Commission, that the fact denoted a negligence in some departments of the Board inconsistent with their scrupulous zeal lowed that if the new system was intended as a check on the secretary, and if the secretary was allowed to carry out the working of that check on himself the adoption of it would be very doubtful. Let them for one moment recollect the immense to the government, as the chairman of the comdanger of such a system to the church. The funds | mittee, that he should support three instead of one in question were intended to be a great national unpaid commissioner. provision for the purest of all national purposes. The parliament had been roused to a tardy convic-After some remarks from Mr. Ross MANGLES, Mr. HORSMAN replied, asserting his right to take tion that they had been long and lamentably indifin hand the question of church property, which was ferent to the spiritual welfare of a large and rapidly committed to its present holders as the trustees and increasing population, and that the danger arising | not the owners, the servants and not the masters of the whole body of Christians. Repeating in terms the vindication offered on his behalf by some previous speakers, and extending it to the letter to his constituents of Cockermouth, which had been impugned by Sir G. Grey, the hon. member concluded tions girded themselves up for the work that was by intimating that he would not persevere in his before them, and set about it as a new and holy motion for a committee. enterprise. The activity of the laymen stirred the The motion was then withdrawn by consent. activity of the establishment; they stimulated each Mr. DRUMMOND then obtained leave to bring in a other's exertions. The busicst merchants gave bill to facilitate the transfer of real property; Mr. much of their time to the progress of the good MOFFATT a bill to amend the law relating to bankwork ; the wives and children gave up their hours to it. Our clergy toiled with redoubled vigour, rupt members of the house; and Mr, W. FAGAN a bill to make life policies of insurance assignable at affording a happy contrast between the present and law. preceding generations. The bishops raised the Sir R. INGLIS, in moving for papers connected egging-box from diocese to diocese, and while the with the expeditions in search of Sir John Franklin laity multiplied their alms the prelates multiplied and his companions, strongly urged the government their exhortations. ("Hear, hear," and a laugh.) to lose no time in resuming the search, suggesting

perty under the commission, it is expedient that

which he had abused, although the amount of his defalcations was under £7000. He declined to follow Mr. Horsman into the charges he had made slipped into the act in one of its latest stages, and stood for a second reading on Monday next.

how it came there, or by whom inserted, remained Mr. HUME observed that all the material charges

(Mr. Horsman), who had been accused of unfairness

dence of the secretary himsen. He stated that the phrases, money was paid to him, and was paid by his own phrases. Sir R. INOLIS denied that the revenue of the Sor. Inolis denied that the revenue of the poor.

RAILWAY AUDIT .- Lord MONTEAGLE moved for the | ing the commissioners that he did not see in the next | without consulting surveyors or acting upon any

MIDDLESEX SESSIONS.

The February general sessions commenced on well. There were seventy-seven cases of felony, and six of misdemeanor for trial.

POCKET PICKING .- Two smartly dressed youths, named Ralph and Stollery, were convicted of stealing from the person of Elizabeth Le Blanc, the wife of Colonel Le Blanc, a purse containing £17 10s. in gold, at the Polytechnic Institution. Lockyer, one of the officers of the Westminster Bridewell, and Sergeant West, of the detective police, proved that the prisoners were very expert pickpockets. and had been repeatedly convicted .- The learned Judge said that the country must be rid of two such characters as these, and the sentence, therefore, was that each of them be transported for ten years.

ROBDERT.—James Lewis, aged 28, was indicted for stealing a box containing linen of the value of prisoner guilty, and the learned Judge sentenced him to six months' hard labour.

STEALING & WATCH. - George Marshall was insure from the court, stated, in effect, that he ac- wrongs endured by a landowner. companied a female to a brothel, in Queen-street, bound to say, in justice to the prisoner, that he was brought into discussion. prepared with ample evidence to show that the

Mr. GREEN said that it was not easy to define the precise progress which had been made in the building. He had no intention of saying that it was impossible to prepare it for the reception of members during the present session, but it would be impossible for it to be used conveniently or comfortably without the re-In reply to questions from Mr. Hume Lord John Russell promised to supply the information in the possession of the government as to the destruction of the alleged Bornean pirates, Mr. Moore O'Ferralls conduct to the Italian Refugees at Malta, and Sir G. H. Ward to the Ionians.

THE GRECIAN BLOCKADE.-Mr. MILNER GIBSON

introduced this question, and in reply, Lord PALMERSTON said certain claims were made upon the Greek government for the compensation and redress for wrongs sustained by British and Ionian subjects in Greece. The effort to obtain satisfaction by representations having been ineffectual, instructions were given to Sir W. Parker that, upon his return from Constantinople, he should go to Athens, place himself in communication with Mr. Wyse, our Minis er there, and support a repetition of these demands. By the last accounts informa-tion was received of Sir W. Parker's arrival at Athens. Interviews had taken place between Mr. Wyse, on that the company intended to recommend him to the one hand, and the Greek Minister on the other; the result had been unsatisfactory; and there the accounts left off. (Much laughter.) Mr. Wyse had gone on board one of the ships of the fleet, in order that he might he in a proper position (laughter), if Sir W. Parker should adopt any means of coercion for the purpose of enforcing these demands. I shall have These reothary general sessions commenced on Tuesday morning, at the Sessions-house, Clerken-well. There were server score cases of follow, the whole course of the transaction, if the hon. gentleman, or any other hon. member, chooses to move

for them. On the report on the address being brought up, Mr. DISRAELI asked a round of queries, concerning not only Greece, but almost all other countries with whom we have now, and at any time had diplo-matic relations. What prospect, he demanded, was there of an English Ambassador being once more sent to Spain ? When was an envoy to arrive at the Court of St. James's from Vienna ? What security existed that the blockade of various ports in the Baltic. from which our commerce had suffered so severely, would not be renewed? Last year the Foreign Secretary had stated repeatedly, that the Danish question was about to be settled. It was £2, the property of the directors of the Eastern always to be disposed of in a we k or ten days. Yet Counties Railway Company.-The jury found the even now there was nothing more than an armistice, which might any day be broken. Touching the Greek blockade, the hon. member said, that the grievances which were alleged to have occasioned dicted for stealing a gold watch chain, value 21s., the property of Charles Hardy, surgeon, 21, High-street, Poplar.—Mr. Mellor appeared for the pri-soner.—The prosecutor, who gave his evidence in a soner.—The prosecutor, who gave his evidence in a ment, many their new-born sympathy with any that step, had been the damages inflicted by the very improper manner, so much so as to elicit cen- ment upon their new-born sympathy with any

Mr. ROBBUCK said that Greece existed under a Golden-square, kept by the prisoner, who, without guarantee fr m France and Russia, as to its commerany interference on his part, entered the room in cial solvency. Were the representatives of those counwhich he and the female were, and took a brequet tries consulted before we undertook the violent meachain from a watch in his waistcoat pocket. He did sure of a blockade? Upon the answer to that ques-not say anything, but went ten minutes afterwards tion might derend the occurrence of an European for a policeman, and gave him into custody.-Mr. war. As to Spain, he hoped that no prospect ex sted Mellor cross-examined the witness at some length, that our diplomatic relations would be restored, seeing and his answers were given in so extraordinary a that matters had gone on so much better without manner, especially in reference to a former case in them. It was a matter of great importance to reduce which he was prosecutor, that the learned judge re- the expense of the ambassadorial staff of this country, commended the jury not to act upon his evidence, and he called upon the vigilant Finance Reformers and accordingly the prisoner was acquitted .- Mr. on the other side of the house to lend their aid, and Mellor reminded the prosecutor that there were not to stand aloof in the day of battle, when such things as indictments for perjury. He was these measures of necessary economy should be

Mr. CHISHOLM ANSTEY congratulated the governprosecutor had given the chain to the woman in ment on the creditable and successful efforts that had lieu of money, and had requested the prisoner to take charge of it until the following day, when he would return and leave half a sovereign instead. The proceeding of the partial particle with the induction and reduces and induced and refugees in Tur-would return and leave half a sovereign instead. The proceeding of the partial particle with the cases of Lieutenant Graham and Mr. Elliot, to the cases of Lieutenant Graham and Mr. Elliot, to the proceeding of the partial particle with the cases of the partial particle with the particle with the particle with the partial particle with the partial particle with the partial particle with the part The prosecutor then gave him into custody for taken for the execution of the treaty between Russia which Lord BROUGHAM had called the attention of estimate from the architect of the product of the provide the security of the provide the providet the provide the prov stealing it. He had too good reason to suspect that and Turkey as to the Moldavian and Wallachian the house. this was not the only instance in which he had so acted.—The learned Judge said it was not likely that the prisoner would have been content with the chain and have left the watch if he meant to rob the prosecutor.—(To the prosecutor.—I shall not the prosecutor.—(To the prosecutor.—I shall not the prosecutor.—I shall not the provinces in accordance with the treaty; that the prisoner would have been content with the provinces in accordance with the robust. The house. A New HERESY COURT.—The Bishop of Londow A New HERESY Court.—The Bishop of Londow in those provinces in accordance with the treaty; the allotted 10,000, was arming the population, and the prosecutor. (To the prosecutor.—I shall not in the provinces in accordance with the report in those provinces in accordance with the treaty; the allotted 10,000, was arming the population, and the prosecutor. (To the prosecutor.—I shall not in all such

nions he held respecting it. After some further " talk" the report was agreed to and ordered to be presented by members who were Privy Councellors.

The house adjourned at half-past twelve o'clock.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 5. HOUSE OF LORDS .- COURT MARTIAL .- The

certain subsidiary means in aid of it. The result of these efforts had been almost incredible, and more was done during those fifteen years Mr. ANSTEY seconded the motion, adding further than in the century before them. Churches sprung suggestions.

up as if by magic. Congregations rose as if from the ground. The character of whole districts was Sir F. BARING said it was the intention of the government to send out another expedition from the changed, and the language of prayer and thanks-giving was heard where once nothing had been audible but blasphemy and profanciess. (Hear.) To supply the work of creating that vast social re-the table; but he assured the house that he was volution with a fountain-head, and, as it were, a re-servoir of wealth, the Legislature had founded the to propositions and to adopt that which appeared to funds of which they had made the dignitaries of be the most efficacious. Ile believed that there still Whitehall-place the depositaries ; there was to be remained such a degree of hope as justified the the life of every enterprise, the soul and centre of government in taking every practicable means to every organisation for the furtherance of the one rescue Sir J. Franklin and his companions, or to srcred object which possessed the minds of so many ascertain their fate.

and distributed, there was opened a source of use | to establish county financial boards for the assessing fulness more inexhaustible and blessed than any of county rates and the administration of county buman object could establish. (Hear.) With a expenditure, which, after a short discussion, was

full knowledge of the exigency of the case, and the importance of the trust, parliament deliberately placed the administration of those funds in the amend of them in right of their high office. The whole of their body was associated in the holy guardianship -a board of the best lay members of the highest character, selected with great care on the responsi

bility of the Minister, and surrounded with every check was even now scouted by the episcopal bench Having obtained the guardianship of those funds, they proceeded to administer them as if the souls of a nation were of no more account than so much dirt. They took none of those securities against fraud which any man of common sense, feeling, or Toryism there was a public board in which the conscience would have been ashamed to dispense 'working through'' system was more clearly unwith in transacting the ordinary affairs of the derstood or more perfectly acted upon. Nothing could be expected from such a system but waste, humblest neighbour. The house would not be bills for the amendment of the law courts and Chansurprised to find the usual consequences of carclessness, extravagance, and peculation. What such a mode of carrying on business followed. three years ago the commission had become bank- Mr. HEADLAM and Mr. SADLER concurring in the did the house think of large church estates being sold without any valuation being made by the comrupt. Since then their secretary had run away with opinion that a reform of that court was necessary, all the money that lay in his hands. Now, such an and approving of the proposed measure: mission? Of large estates being bought without the common precaution of a preliminary survey? ending of the office must be regarded as quite a matter to have been expected - quite as much a matter of course as the happy sequel to a novel. The bankruptcy of the commission and the elope-ment of their beloved scoretary were events which no man of common sense acquainted with the pro-ment of their beloved scoretary were events which no man of common sense acquainted with the pro-the laws for the registration of assurances of lands licitors, and architects being employed without any ceedings of the commission, would have failed to in Ireland. The details of this measure were, as he anticipate. Nevertheless, it excited immense con- remarked, minute and technical, and he could give sternation both in Whitehall-place and in Downing- only a general idea of its provisions. The question street. Of the circumstances connected with these of registration was different in England from what it affairs the public possessed but a very imperfect was in Ireland. No system of registration, properly kept that at the present moment the secretaryship and there is a very stringent system, but its deto the commission had not been declared vacant, and it was only through the newspapers that the public came to any knowledge of the fact that the secretary and treasurer had carried off a large sum of money. He should be glad if the noble lord could supply some information on that point-if he could tell the house whether or not it was true that the tell the house whether of hot it was that the shad and it was proposed to internate map, another of that there had been a large defalcation in the funds titles, with easy means of reference to each other, titles, with easy means of wills and of bankrupts them what was the amount of that defalcation, and whether any steps had been taken with a view to parties dealing with lands. It was proposed to give its recovery ? or whether there was any intention on the part of the episcopal portion of the commis-sion to make up the loss out of their own pockets? sion to make up the loss out of their own pockets? (A laugh.) All the circumstances that he stated to the house he had taken from the evidence which came under the notice of the committee. That committee the notice of the committee. That committee, although favourably constituted, recom- other bill, to amend the laws concerning judgments

good men-to carry out the simple prayer, that "the poor might have the Gospel preached to them." In agreed to. the creation of such a national fund, well grounded Mr. M. GIBSON moved for leave to bring in a bill Mr. HALSEY obtained leave to bring in a bill to

amend the rating of small tenements; Mr. ANSTEY, hands of the highest dignitaries of the church, who a bill to consolidate and amend the Irish Fishery not only accepted, but claimed the administration Acts ; Mr. MONSELL, to amend the County Cess (Ireland) Act ; and Mr. FREWEN, a bill to amend the law relating to the holding of benefices in plurality. The house adjourned at a quarter to ten o'clock.

WEDNESDAY, FEBUARY 6. HOUSE OF COMMONS .- The reply of the Queen to the address was read at the bar by the Right Hon. W. S. Lascilles, controller of the House-

Mr. HUME presented a petition from 37,965 persons resident in Ceylo, complaining of a great variety of grievances, and the utter impossibility of obtaining redress from the Colonial government.

The Solicitor-GENERAL having presented two cery in Ireland, a short debate followed, chiefly turn-

Mr. P. Wood regretted only that the amendments

fects neutralised its utility; a bad registry was a snare, and it would be better to have none at all. There was index of names and an index of places, but the former was useless to establish indentity, and the latter was imperfect. The plan of the bill was based upon the trigonometrical survey in Ireland, and subsidiary indices, of wills, and of bankrupts and insolvents, to afford a clue to the disabilities of registered documents a priority over unregistered, and by these and other provisions to afford those

the prosecutor. (To the prosecutor)—I shall not a new war was fully to be expected as soon as the erection of a New Court of Appeal in all such allow your expenses, sir, and you had better mind in spring the passes of the Balkan should be prac-After some discussion, in which the Archbishop of CANTENBURY, Lord BROUGHAM, and the LORD

or you'll play this trick once too often. I don't ticable. believe a word you have uttered. Go along with Lord Lord PALMERSTON answered the most important you.

question first. The blocade of the Pirzeus was time. designed to obtain redress for a Mr. Finlay, whose

Co-OPERATIVE STORE .- We understand that a lands, near Athens, had been forcibly appropriated as Co-operative Provision Store has been opened at part of the palace garden; and for a native of Gib-No. 15, King-street, Camden-Town, for the purpose raiter and some British subjects from the Ionian of furnishing the members of the company with Islands, who had been the victims of plunder and provisions at cost price, adding only the expense of ill-usage, and for whom redress had been repeatedly into the sunk fund a sum proportioned to the number of shares. No member shall have mor than one terum of our envoy to Madrid. The late Austrian winister in this country had retired, and no successful and the whole surplus profits (after deducting a tenth part to constitute a sunk fund, and paying interest on deposite, according to article 6), shall be divided annually among the members, according to article 6), shall be divided annually among the members, according to the amount of purchase made by each; but no member shall receive profit on a greater amount of purchases than thirteen times the amount of his shares. Member shall receive profit to the amount of his shares. Member shall receive profit to the amount of his shares. Membershall here there she amou shares. Members shall receive credit to the amount of their shares, but all cocounts outstanding three mounts shall be discharged by the targotitutions for a perma-inter to the fixed by the resource from the members' shares. Members shall be allowed interest on their deposits from the surplus profits, at arite to be fixed, from time to time, at the general meeting. The remaining regulations, to complished. Finally, with regard to Turkey, the plan which he seemed to have readed to the the spirate the constants and in the spirate the constants as the negotitution to fixed on the surplus provision in 'this bill that existing judgments at arite to be fixed, from time to time, at the spectral meeting. The remaining regulations, to the constants and in the spirate the constants and in the spirate the constants and the periet weak is not the spirate the constants and the the reserve to the fixed on the surplus provision in 'this bill that existing judgments at arite to be fixed, from time to the fixed on the surplus provision the constants and the periet weak is not the spirate the constants and the periet weak is not the spirate the constants and the the spirate of the spirate of the spirate the constants and the periet weak is not the spirate the constants and the periet weak is not the spirate the constants and the periet weak is not the spirate the constants and the devent weak is not the spirate the constants and the devent weak is not the spirate that the spirate of the spirate of the spirate that the spirate of the spirate of the spirate that the spirate of the spirate of the spirate of the spirate that the spirate of the spirate of the spirate of the spirate that the spirate of the spirate of the spirate of the spirate of the spirate that the spirate of the s shares. Members shall receive credit to the amount of the engaged and the variety of the interests it involved. of their shares, but all accounts outstanding three For some time past the negotiations for a perma-and that was, that the 33rd regiment of Foot, now told the commissioners as much of its contents as

of the committee no settlement of the claims had taken place. Now, considering the purposes to which the funds under the hands of the commis-

sioners were destined, such manifestly unfaithful CHANCELLOR took part, the bill was read a first stewardship was deserving of the severest censure. It was not of their own resources they had been

SCOTCH MARRIAGES.—Lord CAMPBELL, referring to his defeated bill of last session, asked Lord ABER-been if he would bring in the measure he had inti-doubt, the case that the majority of the prelates mated was necessary to correct the evils of the pre- only attended when they had some personal interest sent law. To encourage the noble earl in his at- in what was going on. The board met once a week, have an interview with the secretary. Did any one write to them—the secretary opened the letter and

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THE NORTHERN STAR.

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British Guiana, and that these comments had been boasted that a sum equivalent to nearly one-eighth officially published. With reference to Ceylon, Mr. of the national debt had been lost to the producers said they had made thought comparatively free, and the neck and face. With the assistance of a City of food within a very brief period. All this had been the people have now the courage to discuss liberal police constable, and after some difficulty, the pri-Baillie read a correspondence between Earl Grey and himself, in which his lordship had declined to send for certain witnesses, named by him (Mr. Baillie), by direction of the committee, on the gate such a power to its chairman; the result of which refusal would be to protract the inquiry be-yond the present session. If the inquiry were twi be addressed limself to the arguments of Sir C, wood, reiterating his opinion that the exchange and fairly carried out, he declared that acts of atro-city would be proved in comparison with which the result of the contrasted the result of the contrasted the contrast of the result of the contrasted the contrast of the result of formed for the purpose of freeing the Press from the *Economist*, showing that during the last four the *Economist*, showing that during the last four deeds of Field-Marshal Haynau in Hungary would appear mild and merciful. Mr. Baillie detailed certain acts of illegal severity on the part of Colonel Drought, Captain Watson, and others: but he Drought, Captain Watson, and others; but he manufacturing at a loss; and he endeavoured to forward, it found plenty of chroniclers, but when could not undertake to prove his case if the wit- demolish his inference drawn from diminished poor common sense, scarce any. (Loud cheers.) ness required were not produced. If there was to rates. Passing then to the special burdens upon

feat it.

feat it. Mr. HAWES said, Mr. Baillie had made unqualified charges against Governor Barclay, who, seeing them reported in a newspaper, had taken the first opportunity of vindicating himself. The proceeding of Mr. Baillie with regard to Ceylon, he said, had been marked with his usual injustice and want of candour. There had been no refusal of wit-messes; the witnesses named by the committee had been cont for and mark a wart of his committee had been senses; the witnesses named by the committee had been sent for and were now in this country, and he denied that the committee had given power to their chairman to name witnesses, the expense of bringing whom would be from £400 to £700 each. Mr. Hawes appealed to the house whether Mr. Baillie's personal attacks especially upon Captain Watson, one of the witnesses to be examined before the committee transition

he committee, were most anjust. Mr. HUME said, as long as he could do his duty in that house, he would take care that the atrocious proceedings in Ceylon should be inquired into, in spite of the unparalleled

unfairness of the government. Mr. DISRAELI accused Mr. Hawes of mystifying the hou declared it would not be creatizate to the noise to desert
 their committee. Considering that the conduct of the government had been of a tendency to evade a fair inquiry,
 he proposed to amend the motion by adding the words, that 'in consenting to the re-appointment of the committee, the house deemed it expedient to express its disapprobation of the manner in which her Majesty's government had evaded the undertaking of last session for the further moduction of witnesses.' production of witnesses."

Lord J. RUSSELL gave his exposition of the nature of the undertaking given last session, and contended that the com-mittee had gone beyond its legitimate powers if it meant to delegate to its chairman an absolute authority to command delegate to its charman an absolute authority to command a Secretary of State to summon any witnesses he might choose to name without reasons assigned. Had proper ex-planations been given, Earl Grey would have secured the attendance of the witnesses. Lord John regretted that Mr. Baillie should have raised these painful discussions, which would tend to disturb the tranquillity of the colony, where inflammatory reports were already in circulation, so that the peace and happiness of an important possession of the British Crown were involved in this question

the British Crown were involved in this question. Sir J. GRAMAN exonerated Lord J. Russell from the charge of having violated his promise; his general impres-sion, from the noble lord's character, was confirmed by his recollection of what occurred. But practically the great question was, not a vote of censure moved without no-tice, but what the ends of justice required. It was impossi-ble that this inquiry could be stifled; it must be prose-cuted without reserve, and without the least possible delay. The committee might meet to-morrow, and name the

open to objection for want of notice, and offered to with-

Mr. R. HART said he must risk, or rather court he replied that he exchanged them for beer. Witsome unpopularity, by declaring that he did not co. ness said he believed them to be stolen, and unless incide with the principles enunciated by Thomas he could give a better account of them he must take taxed - why they did not extend to faile the state of state of the sta

years connected with the provincial press; and on not see. Witness told him that he believed he did occasions like this he knew it was usual to laud the Lord JOHN RUSSELL had no fear in meeting the positions of the hon. member, but he was unable to when they got home. He believed the Press to be a wide-spread evil, and the greatest curse they had. It represented the people as vicious-libelled them for the revision of their recent policy; but, on the other side, the interpretations had been extremely contradictory. The ministry were anxious to enbecome what it should be-a looking-glass, sending counter their opponents on the broad principle, become what it should be-a looking-glass, sending holding the conviction that nothing but injury could forth a true reflex. It was not by the sword, but result to the country from any retractation of their by ideas, the change must be brought about. free trade measures. He asked the house to be con- (Cheers.)

Mr. STALLWOOD, in support of the sentiment, said hops. They then took Bellchambers into custody. tent with the present state of legislation upon this by the manner in which he had read the documents, and subject. If any measures of relief could be sug- he agreed in a great measure with his friend Hart -Mr. a'Beckett consented to take bail, and re-declared it would not be creditable to the house to desert gested for the distress of the landed interest with as to the character of the press, but surply he /Mr. manded the prisoners until Monday next. manded the prisoners until Monday next. MARLBOROUGH-STREET.—CAPTURE OF GAMout injustice to other classes, let them be considered: Hart) could not mean all : there were exceptions. BLERS.—Morris Levy, wine-merchant, 23, Norfolk-street, Strand; Charles Lucas, Charles Snowden, A VOICE : The Northern Star. (Cheers.) but let no attempt be made to disturb a question

Mr. HART : Yes, all without exception.

doubt as to the stability of their decisions. Mr. COBDEN, who rose and spoke amidst impa-tience in the house for a division, complimented the government on the freedom they had manifested the government on the freedom they had manifested Mallard, William Smirling, William Jones, James Johnson, Simmons Maddox, Charles Jones, Henry Johnson, John Jones, George Hart, Thomas Jones, the government on the freedom they had manifested selfish as to see only the Northern Star. In the Johnson, John Jones, George Hart, Homas Jones, from any tendency to falter with the question: he past they had Carlile's Gauntlet; surely no one James Wood, Frederick Johnson, James Btorey, specch, and called upon him, in the name of the neither would they their lamented friend Henry farmers of England, to give notice at once of Hetherington in the conducting the Guardian, and the time when he would discuss the question of other papers; nor could he believe that George with having been found assembled in a common

Hetnerington in the conducting the Guardian, and other papers; nor could he believe that George Petrie, the author of the beautiful poem Equality, dishonest, when he contributed so largely to the columns of The Man. (Loud cheers.) Again, there was their worthy Chairman, who had sent forth to the world a little work called the Working Man's Eviend. He honed if we viewed over Cheirman Mr. HENRY DRUMMOND and Colonel THOMPSON addressed the house shortly, amidst strong symp-The house then divided, when the Address was

The house then divided, when the Address was carried by 311 against 192. The house adjourned at two o'clock, until Monday. THE NATAL DAY OF THE IMMORTAL THOMAS PAINE, Was celebrated at the Literary and Scientific Insti-tution, John street, Tottenham-court-road, on Sunday evening, February 3rd, by a festival. Nearly four hundred persons sat down to tea. After the tables were cleared, and the outer doors opened, the rush for admission was terrific ; every nock and corner of the institution was crammed to excess, and may turned away sodly disamoniated at the street, and the outer doors opened, the rush for admission was crammed to excess, and may turned away sodly disamoniated at the street, and the outer doors opened, the rush for admission was crammed to excess, and may turned away sodly disamoniated at the street of the institution was crammed to excess, and may turned away sodly disamoniated at the street of the institution was crammed to excess, and may turned away sodly disamoniated at the street of the institution was crammed to excess, and may turned away sodly disamoniated at the street of the institution was crammed to excess, and may turned away sodly disamoniated at the street of the institution was crammed to excess, and may turned away sodly disamoniated at the street of the institution was crammed to excess, and may turned away sodly disamoniated at the street of the institution was crammed to excess, and may turned away sodly disamoniated at the street of the institution was crammed to excess. The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 6d. to 64d.; of household ditto, 5d. to 6d. per 4lbs, loaf. and had been before convicted .- The court ordered tution. John street, Tottenham-court-road, on Sinday evening, February 3rd, oy a festival. Nearly *Barrie & Friend* honest: and surely the four hundred persons sat down to tea. After the the Working Man's Friend honest: and sourely the four hundred persons sat down to tea. After the the subsequently served eared, and the outer doors opniced, the rush for admission was terrific, every nock and most optices. They were the tables were cleared, and the outer doors opniced, and many turned away, sadly disappointed, at not be said to lack either bolkess or honesity and many turned away, sadly disappointed, at the orker of the house, and now offer open, and many turned away, sadly disappointed, at the onterious subset of the house of the house of the house of the house is to the world. (Great and many turned away, sadly disappointed, at the onterious subset were the rush to be world. (Great and many turned away, sadly disappointed, at the onterious soft of the last twen of thating even standing room. The statue of that the soft of the soft of a personal to second wife at Holloway.—The fight dearther was at anots there was a land the number of status, some of whom were eating and drinking, at entrusion to soft off, the was there, having the dual of the soft of the last twenty the use of the soft of the last twenty at the deal primes i constantion. The statue of the dual of the soft of the last twenty at the deal primes i constantion. The statue of the use store of the last twenty the quotations of the last twenty the dual of the soft offer of them to be transported for ten years. CATTLE. After a few words from Mr. F. MAULE, Mr. BRIGHT, and Major BLACKALL, Mr. DISRAELI acknowledged that the amendment was Lord J. RUSSELL refused his consent, and the house divided, when the amendment was negatived, and the motion carried by 140 to 68. Mr. HUME then moved a resolution that certain witnesse should be summoned to attend the committee, which Lord J. Russell resisted, as a vote of censure upon the commit-tee, and upon a division this motion was negatived by 109 to 100. It being now six o'clock, the house adjourned. (From our Second Edition of last week.) THURSDAY, JANUART 31st. HOUSE OF LORDS.—ADDRESS.—Earl of Essex received to evastise on the tonics allided to in the first floor room he found a table, received to evastise on the tonics allided to in the first floor room he found a table, received to be a gaming table. There only and i do not want to hurt him.—Common Sergeant : 15 that ruled dui at Darely stationary press. And some has been been too in the first floor room he found a table, there only the found a table, be a gaming table. There only and i do not want to hurt him.—Common be denied for a which he considered to be a gaming table. (From our Second Edition of last week.) proceeded to expatise on the topics alluded to in the faster mean is construct. Faster that using the attended with mean second a table, house, and in the fast faster mean is construct. Faster mean is construct to the second a table, house, and in the fast faster mean is construct. Faster mean is construct to the second a table, house, and in the faster faster mean is construct. Faster mean is construct to the second a table, house, and in the faster faster mean is construct. Faster mean is construct to the second a table, house, and in the fast faster faster mean is construct. Faster mean is construct to the second a table, house, and in the fast faster faster mean is construct. Faster mean is construct to the second a table, house, and in the fast faster faster faster faster faster mean is construct. Faster mean is construct to the second a table, house, and in the fast faster fas ·· our interference on behalf of Turkey had been ather right and title.—The Common Serjeant said this was one of the cases where the court might de-part from the rule laid down, to transport in bigamy cases. Here was no evidence that he had ill-used his first wife, and he had treated Miss Wilson well, and there did not seem to be much money or much beauty gained by the second mar-riage.—He was then sentenced to six months Lord STRADBROKE could not feel contented with the barren expression of regret contained in the address, at the overwhelming miseries suffered by the agriculturists. His lordship proceeded with a protracted history of agriculture, since the first to Thetford in Norfolk, the birth-place of Thomas Lue barren expression of regret contained in the address, at the overwhelming miseries suffered by the agriculturiss. His lordship proceeded with a protracted history of agriculture, since the first or Thetford in Norfolk, the birth-place of Thomas establishment of the corn law after the peace of 1815, and concluded bymoving the following amend-ment, after the words "commerce and manufac-tures — "That we regret, howere, to be compeiled hand, to regret to your Majesty's thile in many arist of the full wide time to the secret distance of the first revolution, and enforcing the democratic and social views of the people, and a national daily paper, gathering up poole has exceeded their authority.—Mr. Bingham more weekly papers advoating the eause of the bas due forcing the democratic and social views of the people, and a national daily paper, gathering up poole has exceeded their authority.—Mr. Bingham more yor much beauters as the beople. The principal reason for his rising was the new thromas Paine person, an aged quakeress, who said she knew Thomas Paine person, an aged quakeress, who said to represent to your Majesty's that in many in Grade and to the soil are labouring under severe distress, mainly applicable. The grammar school in in our opinion, to recease legislative enactments, in our opinion, to recease legislative enactments, and enforcing the democratic and salluded, in order labouring under severe distress, mainly applicable. The grammar school in in our opinion, to recease legislative enactments, and enforcing the democratic and suffield at an early the in response of police is and principal severe in Coldbath-fields before, and was a number of women of bad character assembled, who easier to sell. ENGLISH BUTTER, Monday, Feb. 4.—Our trade keeps pretty steady, that is, the best parcels are saleable at cur-rent rates; but all others are neglected. Dorset, fine, 90s to 92s per cwt.; ditto, summer-made and inferior, 56s to 70s; fresh, 8s to 13s per doz. Ibs. easier to sell. were indicted for stealing a hat and coat, value twenty shillings, property of Samuel Little.—Lynch pleaded guilty; and it appeared that he and the risking Coldbath-fields, Clerkenwell Bastile, or Tothill-fields prison? if they intended the latter, he posed that on visiting the establishment, they found a number of women of bad character assembled, who a lathough they were pointed out to the managers of the place, were not removed. There was no dis-cause them to be reduced to practice, and then he by a Mr. Winkfield at an early hour in the morning, and stiting down in one of the boxes, had some re-and stiting down in one of the boxes, had some re-and stiting down in one of the boxes, had some re-and stiting down in one of the boxes, had some re-and stiting down in one of the boxes, had some re-and stiting down in one of the boxes, had some re-and stiting down in one of the boxes, had some re-and stiting down in one of the boxes, had some re-and stiting down in one of the boxes, had some re-and stiting down in one of the boxes, had some re-and stiting down in one of the boxes, had some re-and stiting down in one of the boxes, had some re-and stiting down in one of the boxes, had some re-and stiting down in one of the boxes, had some re-and stiting down in one of the boxes, had some re-and stiting down in one of the boxes, had some re-and stiting down in one of the boxes, had some re-and stiting down in one of the boxes, had some re-and stiting down in one of the boxes, had some re-the landlord, who brought him back, when the others donied all knowledge of him. The police, the night of the robbery.—The two prisoners Burker and Anbrey, in their defence, denied all knowledge of the robbery, and said they had only gone into the batter defences donied all knowledge of the robbery, and said they had only gone into the batter defences donied all knowledge of the robbery, and said they had only gone into the batter defences do the sealed do sone of the committee hearsay evidence of policemen.—Mr. Bingham asked Mr. Clarkson if the point which the point which the point which the point which the police of the c FRUIT, VEGETABLES, &c. to see the principles of rame in practice, and sure he was that a few years under them would find the world wonderfully improved. (Loud cheers.) Chorus—" Now pray we for our country." Mr. WALTER COOPER rose, loudy applauded, to give the first sentiment as follews: "The people, give the first sentiment as follews: "The people, as the to be reduced to practice, and then he The Earl of DESABT seconded the amendment, because he felt convinced that the interests of the landlord, labourer, and tenant in Ireland were fast progressing to a state of utter annihilation and ruin. may they not only know that union is strength and of property. (Loud cheers.) Mr. RICHARD MOORE said, as one of the committee, he just wished to say, that the Press committee did intend to have been as a set of the committee he is the the beam of the press committee he is the the beam of the press committee he is the the beam of the press committee he is the the beam of the press committee he is the the beam of the press committee he is the the beam of the press committee he is the the beam of the press committee he is the press c After some remarks from Earl CARLISLE, Duke of RICHMOND, Earl FITZWILLIAM, Earl GRANVILLE, knowledge is power, but endeavour to produce the Lettuces and other salading are dearer, and so are mush-rooms. Some French beans, asparagus, seakale, and rhu-barb, may be obtained. Cut flowers consist of heaths, pelargoniums, bignonia venusta, primulas, camellias, cine-rarias, christmas roses, azaleas, lilies of the valley, epaof Richaush, Larf Filzwilliam, Earl GRAVILLS, and Lord BROUGHAM, Lord STANLEY spoke at consi-derable length, the Marquis of LANDSDOWNE replied, and the house divided ; the numbers were :--For the Address-Present, 86; Proxies, 66-152. For the amendment-Present, 69; Proxies, 31-103. Majority for Ministers, 49. The average is power, but endeavour to produce the bodied two great principles of human progress, union and knowledge, these alone could save the world. With union the people were powerful. Without knowledge what are they? This was an excellent commentary on a certain verse in a excellent commentary on a certain verse in a he just wished to say, that the Press committee asked Mr. Clarkson if the point which he mainly control of all restrictions from the Press resort could only know his company to be prostiresort could only know his company to be prostito be submitted for its consideration. As to the second tutes by their conduct.—Mr. Clarkson replied in to appear before him again, as he knew them, and question, whether it could be fought by bringing the affirmative.—Mr. Bingham said the question if convicted by him he should transport them for for the removal of all restrictions from the Press crises, and acacias. POTATOES. question, whether it could be fought by bringing out a paper unstamped, in defiance of Law, it had excellent commentary on a certain verse in a certain old book,—"get understanding." With union and knowledge the people would certainly not remain slaves; but slaves they would remain so long as they delegated their power of thinking to others; never mind, although priests tell you, they are delegated by God, — think for yourselves. (Great cheering.) Mr. Cooper here entered into a statistical account of certain prisons and peniten-tiories showing that the large majority of criminal fifteen years. He advised them to take this caution. SOUTHWARK WATERSIDE, Feb. 4 .- The arrivals last week The house then adjourned until Monday. was one that must be most seriously considered, and he would therefore defer his judgment till from Yorkshire have been considerable, which, with a fair quantity from the continent, and very mild weather, has been before the committee, but nothing decisive had -Burke, raising his hand to his head, and bowing HOUSE. OF COMMONS .- THE ADDRESS .- The most deferontially, said :--My lord, your caution shall be borne in mind. (Laughter.)-Both the pri-soners, who are notorious old thieves, seemed quite surprised at being acquitted.--The prisoner Lynch, motion was seconded by Sir J. DUKE. been done on that matter, but for his part, under Monday next. caused the demand to be heavy. The following are this day's quotations: — Yorkshire Regents 90s to 130s per ton; Wisbech ditto, 70s to 100s; Scotch ditto 70s to 80s; MARYLEBONE. - CHARGE OF BURGLARY. - J Sir J. TROLLOPE moved an amendment of that the present law, he thought it quite impossible. part of the address which referred to the condition Harrington was charged with burglary. - Mr. J. "The market Chorus" from Massiniello was given Marks, No. 3, Blenheim-terrace, St. John's-wood, of agriculture, and the complaints of the owners and encored-when the "Marsellais," was judiciously Ditto Common Whites 60s to 75s ; French Whites 60s to 80s ; and occupiers of land. He urged the difficulties experienced by those classes throughout the counsaid that between twelve and one on Monday morn-ing he heard a noise at the back part of his premises, who was not known, and evidently only a tool in the Belgian 60s to 70s. substituted, amdist rapturous applause. hands of the others, was sentenced to three months' Mr. STALLWOOD moved a vote of thanks to Mr. SEEDS. try, who felt that their complaints had been treated with levity and disrespect, and who had in a firm inmates had been either scholars or teachers at Watson for the able manner in which he had pre- and on making a search he discovered the priimprisonment. LONDON, Monday.—Though the time of year is now ap-proaching when we generally look for some activity in the seed market, all has hitherto remained quiet, and business ided, which was seconded and carried unanimously. soner crouched under some straw in a stable, into OBTAINING GOODS UNDER FALSE PRETENCES .-- John sided, which was seconded and carried unanimously. Mr. Warson bowed his acknowledgement; and thus terminated one of the most numerous as-semblages ever met to do honour to that noble of nature, Thomas Paine. Soner crouched under some straw in a stable, into top of, and then dropping from, a wall fifteen or sixteen feet high; a pane of glass in the kitchen window had been broken by him, his object being, no doubt, that of plundering the house, in which he would in all probality have succeeded, in the event of his mourmont having hon conducted Sunday schools, and alluded to the want of know-ledge amongst the people in bygone days, as illus-Goring, alias William Brown, 29, servant, pleaded guilty to several indictments charging him with having stolen a quantity of plate and watches, valued at between £40 and £50, the property of Henry Perring, George Pennett, and another.—Not any evidence was offered, but from the questions put by the court, it appeared that the prisoner representing himself as being in the service of her tained the property from several tradesmen. It subsequently turned out that prisoner, who had for-merly been in the plate department at the Castle, had been dismissed.—Several witnesses baving given him: a good character, he was sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment. The court was occupied during the morning trying tone maintained their right to be heard with attention by the Legislature. The amendment was similar to that moved in the House of Lords. Colonel CHATTERTON, the new member for Cork, seconded the amendment. The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER was glad that on the first night of the session the amendment moved by Sir J. TBOLLOFE, who called for a re-con-Police. event of his movements having been conducted with more quietness. - He was remanded till MANSION-HOUSE.—Robber.—Mark Benjamin was charged with having robbed S. Rathbone of a silver watch and a key. The prisoner was defended LAMBETH.—HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—Henry Griggs moved by Sir J. TROLLOPE, who called for a re-con- truths of common sense in America. (Hear, hear.) sideration of the recent legislative measures, would bring the great question to issue, whether Parlia-would give an extra impulse to that change by sideration of the recent legislative measures, would But times were changing, and he hoped the boped by measures of the recent legislation to which he believed that in times were changing, and he hoped the boped by measures of the recent legislation to which he believed that prisons of the recent legislation to which he believed that prisons of the recent legislation to which he believed that prisons of the recent legislation to which he believed that prisons of the recent legislation to which he believed that prisons of the recent legislation to which he believed that prisons of the recent legislation to which he believed that the prisons of the recent legislation to which he believed that the prisons of the recent legislation to which he believed that the prisons of the recent legislation to which he believed that the prisons of the recent legislation to which he believed that the recent legislation to which he believed the prisons of the recent legislation to which he believed the prisons of the recent legislation to which he believed the prisons of the recent legislation to which he believed the prisons of the recent legislation to which he believed the prisons of the recent legislation to which he believed the prisons of the recent legislation to which are the recent prisons of the recent legislation to which are the recent legislation to which are the recent prisons of the recent legislation to which are the recent prisons of the recent legislation to which are the recent prisons of the reconstruct of the recent prisons of the recent legislation to which are the recent prisons of th £4 5s to £4 10s; rye grass (per qr.) —s to —s; coriander (per cwt.) —s to —s; hempseed small (per qr.) 32s to 33s; ditto, Dutch 33s to 34s; tares (per qr.) small 28s to 32s; large 35s to 38s. HOPS. BOROUGH. Monday, Feb. 4.—Our market continues in a very inactive state, and the demand is limited to the wants of consumption. We note no alteration in prices. COLONIAL PRODUCE. LONDON, Monday .- SUGAR .- The market has opened for the week with a dull appearance, and prices are a shade lower ; 490 hhds. of West India only sold, one-third of which was Barbadoes in public sale from 38s to 12s; 6,000 bags of Bengal were offered in public sale, the importers imet the buyers and nearly all sold, but prices were about 6d, lower; refined has been steady; grocery lumps, 45s to 51s 6d. COFFEE.-The public sales have been unimportant to-day about 900 bags of good ordinary native Ceylon, sold 63s 6d to 64s, chieffy at 63s 6d. SPICES—Have become dull of sale; 350 bags of Pimento Mr. A. CAMPELL supported the sentiment. Chorus—" See our oars with feathered spray." SPICES—Have become dull of sale, 530 bags of 1 inches were offered, and bought in 74d to 8d per D. CINNAMON.—The public sales concluded to day rather heavily, and scarcely supported the quotations of yesterday. COTTON.—About 750 bales sold at yesterday's prices. 'FALLOW—Has become dull of sale, and quoted 37s 6d to 38s, which is about 6d decline. a regular trainer of children in the art of picking pockets — The prisoner's solicitor hoped the Alder-man would not allow his client's case to be preju-was so excessive that it was some minutes before DE Roos, who guarantees a 'speedy and perfect our of the prisoner's of the prisoner's contract the most distressing results. (From our Third Edition of Last] Week.) Mr. THOMPSON gave the second sentiment, as fol-FRIDAY. HOUSE OF COMMONS.—The Adjourned Determined by the Mar-bate on the Address was commenced by the Mar-guis of GRARRY, who argued that even if free trade had placed the necessaries of life at a cheaper rate within the reach of those who can pay, it had on the other hand far more largely cut off the rewards of flabour when employment was obtainable, and invitous the aid of persons or names. Paine fand no market for their day's work. Mr. DENSON, Lord Norkers, Supported the address, and Mr. M'CULLAGR, Supported the address, and the was self-sachible, and more largely and perfective. Mr. DENSON, Lord Norkers, Contral Mr. M'CULLAGR, Supported the address, and Mr. M'CULLAGR, Supported the address, and the prisoner's holds, supported the amendment. ows :-- "Thomas Paine, the champion of civil and said the best test of virtue was self-sacrifice, and Paine had endured persecution and imprisonment, and nearly lost his life. He had always deemed it his duty to serve the people, and not a faction. Mrs. Marmuws, in rising to support the senti-ment, was greeted with loud applause. Paine had put forward prominently his political opinions, but he knew that little real good could be done whilst men's minds were clouded by superstition, and hence he issued the Age of Reuson." He had been hunted by priestly fiends and their satellites, and under such circumstances we must rejoice he mainwhole of his duties to this neglected class of diseases. Country patients will be minute in the detail of their eases, as that will render a personal visit unnecessary. Advice with medicines, £1. Patients corresponded with it very bad character, and to be frequently employed in teaching boys the most approved method of pick-ing posed. The issue and they all live by the system; which is much more the other a shiprigger, corroborated the greater regulated and they all live by the system; which is much more the other a shiprigger, corroborated the greater regulated than is supposed. The prisoner was then if the other a shiprigger, corroborated the greater regulated to with the most is query and the runson at the other a shiprigger, corroborated the greater regulated and they all live by the system; which is much more the other a shiprigger, corroborated the greater regulated at the system; which is much more the other a shiprigger, corroborated the greater regulated at the system; which is much more the system; which is much more the other a shiprigger, corroborated the greater regulated at the system; which is much more the system; which is much more the other a shiprigger, corroborated the greater regulated at the system; which is much more the system; which is much more the other a shiprigger, corroborated the greater regulated at the system; which is much more the system; which is much more the other a shiprigger, corroborated the greater regulated at the system; which is much more the system; which is much more the other a shiprigger, corroborated the greater regulated at the system; which is much more the other as the system; which is much more the other as the system; which is much more the system; which is much more the system; which is much more system; which i MONDAY, Feb. 4 .- Since Monday last our market has Mr. CHRISTOPHER the amendment. Mr. MUNTZ estimated the blessings of free trade at their full value, and believed that, in the devious course of our commercial policy, we had ruined the West Indies and Ireland : he defied the government to retrace their steps, and concluded by supporting the address. Mr. HERRIES, in reference to the advantages hence he issued the Age of Reason." He had been hunted by priestly fiends and their satellites, and under such circumstances we must rejoice he main-tained his integrity. (Cheers.) He would, indeed, have been of small service to the Americans to have have been of small service to the Americans to have the main to be same charge. The prisoner he was an during the prisoner be made and concerned in the robbery. Some time after he re-ting the prisoner Pollard there, he also took him into custody on the same charge. The prisoner, he main the prisoner be made and the same charge. The prisoner he main the prisoner be made and the same charge. The prisoner he main the prisoner he main the prisoner be made and the same charge. The prisoner he main the prisoner be made and the same charge. The prisoner he main the prisoner h alleged to have been gained by the ship-builders. accused Ministers of having erected that fabric of prosperity upon a narrow and unworthy base, and, with the aid of statistics of his own, he took to pieces the statements of the Chancellor of th Exchequer, possessed the sword of Washington, and lacked the that on Saturday afternoon he was on duty in Little however, refused to go with him, upon which he in order to show that the increase in this departcommon sense of Thomas Paine. (Loud cheers.) Mr. J. W. LINTON, who had just returned from the York Arms. Directly afterwards removing him from the house, when the prisoner ment was neither real nor, even in its fictitious Switzerland, and had travelled all night in order the landlord of the public-house called him, and he Lester, who is the son of the landlord of the house, character, a result of the recent legislation, and Switzerland, and had travelled all night in order to be present, was greeted with much applause. He said the Italian patriots were still determined to regain the liberties of their glorious Italy. (Loud because her wooked her down. The constable her down. The constable him in effecting his (Pollard's) release. Pollard him in effecting his (Pollard's) release. Pollard thirty-two postage stamps. concluded by prognosticating a speedy return to the principle of protection. Mr. LABOUCHERE, in reply to Mr. Herries, de-Mr. Labourdene, in reply to Mr. Herries, de-clared that he never made an assertion with greater confidence than that he believed the whole busi-ness connected with shipbuilding, instead of being paralysed, was in a most satisficitory state. He denied that it was the intention of the government to treat with the slightest disresseet the significant distance being interest, or to dispute the foot that the paralysed is not satisficitory distance distance being interest. or to dispute the foot that the paralysed is not satisfication and the prisoner came in and interest. or to dispute the foot that the paralysed is not satisfication and the prisoner came in and interest. or to dispute the foot that the paralysed is not satisfication and the prisoner came in and interest. or to dispute the foot that the paralysed is not satisfication and the prisoner dispute the prisoner dispute the prisoner came in and interest. or to dispute the foot that the paralysed is not satisfication and the prisoner dispute the p DEATH. Died on the 29th of January last, aged, forty-one years, Died on the 25th of January last, aged forty-one years, Robert Campbell, weaver, Auchterarder, Perthshire, Scot-land. He was a paid-up shareholder in the Land Com-pany, and an unflinching democrat in word and deed. Although his constitution has been on the deckne for the last two years, he always held fast to the good principles of right against might, and his noble example will be long re-membered by all true democrats in this quarter. to treat with the slightest disrespect the agricultural interest, or to dispute the fact that severe distress of Dr. Do Roos's skill. interest, or to dispute the fact that severe distress in constant, and that her sons would re-that is but nothing could be more injurious to them than to hold eut an expectation of a return to a system of protection, and thus diverting their atten-"The Press ! the great agent in the work of human dismay in Scotland, and little short of desolation in "Treland. The member for Wolverhampton had enter and a construction of the second states of the second states of the second states of the second states of Printed by WILLIAM RIDER, of No. 5, Macclesfield-street, in the parish of St. Anne, Westminstor, at the Printing office, 16, Great Windmill-street, Haymarket, in the Cay of Westminster, for the Proprietor, FEARGUS O'CONNOR, Esq. M.P., and published by the said WILLIAM RIDES, at the Office; in the samo street end parish. - Saturday A CHIMAN A C Pebruary 9th, 1859, in the second second and second s

Central Criminal Court.

The February session of the above court com-

the pence station, and on his returned to do so, ne and other attracts ins property. In facts of the took him into custody. Witness returned with sergeant Berry to the beer-shop, when they Monmouth-road; and on the morning of the 7th of last the police station; and on his refusal to do so, ne took him into custody. Witness returned with Sergeant Berry to the beer-shop, when they searched, and in a shed found four more pockets of hops. They then took Bellchambers into custody. —Mr. a'Beckett consented to take bail, and re-mind the point of the the prosecutor was living in the searched, and in a shed found four more pockets of hops. They then took Bellchambers into custody. —Mr. a'Beckett consented to take bail, and re-mind the prisoners until Monday next. room, ransacked it ef all the valuables it possessed, and strewed the others about the place. She then proceeded to the kitchen, where she found the proceeded to the kitchen, where she found the thieves had also been, and taken all the plate they could find there. Information was then given to could find there. Information was then given to the pelice, and shortly afterwards they apprehended the two prisoners, whom they had seen in company the night before, near the prosecutor's premises, and were also together when taken. Whilst they were being conveyed to the Paddington police-station, Crew called out to Frewin "Ding it," who James Hutchinson, Charles Hambleton, William station, Crew called out to Frewin "Ding it," who at the same moment threw something from him, which the police picked up, and found to be a knife and snuff-box, part of the property stolen, the only portion found, excepting some seals and other trivial articles, which had been dropped in a field that the thieves had traversed in their flight. The prisoner Freven then said he had found the things. Whilst the prisoners were under remand at the House of Detention, the police took their shoes from them and compared them with the footprints near the prosecutor's, when they were found to correspond.—The jury found them both "Guilty." -It was proved that the prisoners were both known

markels, &c.

CORN.

MARK-LANE, Monday, February 4.-We had but few fresh The February session of the above court com-menced on Monday morning, before the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, the Recorder, Aldermen Mus-grove, Moon, and Carden, the Sheriffs, Under-Sheriffs, dc. PROSECUTION FON MISDEMEANOUR. — Frederick James Damer Cape, 22, and Robert Pole 20, were indicted for a misdemeanour, in unlawfully conspir-ing together to obtain money and goods by false pretences.—Mr. Ballantine in opening the case said that the prosecution against the defendants was in-stituted by the Executive Committee of the Associa-tion for the projected Exhibition of the Works of Artand Industry of all Nations, in 1851, and of which his Royal Highness Prince Albert was the president; and the offence imputed to the defendants, was that they had made the intended exhibition by an in-

and the offence imputed to the defendants, was that he point of them ho must take they had made the intended exhibition by an intended of the defendants, was that they had made the intended exhibition by an intended of the doing, and quotations nominally as last week.
Barrism.—Wheat.—Essex, Suffôlt, and Kent, red, new 26s genuous device, the means of officianty. — Evidence having been are evidence a bill, dual to the station-house. He then said he bought dual to the offence imputed to the defendants, was that they had made the intended exhibition by an intended of the doing, and quotations nominally as last week.
Barrism.—Wheat.—Essex, Suffôlt, and Kent, red, new 26s doing, and quotations nominally as last week.
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Barrism.—Wheat.—Essex, Suffôlt, and Kent, red, new 26s doing, and quotations nominally as last week.
Barrism.—Wheat.—Essex, Barrism. For end 32s to 24s, Northumberland and Stotch, white end sources end black, last of 25s, otes, site of 25s, otes, site or 25s, otes, site or 25s, otes, site end black, last or 17s, ditto per last, and other articles for burglary at the dwelling-house of Col.
That it was Sunday, and no day to transact busisting interes. Twitteres asked him into custody. Witness returned with Serverable for burglary at the dwelling-house of Col.
Anstruther, and stealing therein a quantity of plate and other articles. The prosecutor was living in the took him, but code so, he and other articles. The prosecutor was living in the took lim into custody. Witness returned with Serverable. The prosecutor

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 6 .- With scarcely any grain fresh up by vessel this week, the weather, since the last two or three days, being very boisterous, we are, nevertheless, so very dull for every article, that prices may be considered

atmost nominal. Arrivals this week : — Wheat—English, 810 quarters; foreign, 3,740 quarters. Barley—English, 970 quarters; foreign, 5,650 quarters. Oats—English, 4,790 quarters; foreign, 3,780 quarters. Flour—1,290 sacks.

RICHMOND (YORKSHIRE,) Feb. 2.-We had a fair supply of grain this morning. Wheat sold from 4s to 5s 6d; oats, 1s 8d to 2s 10d; harley, 3s 2d to 3s 6d; beans, 3s 9d to 4s 6d per bushel.

BREAD.

house of a distress that was notorious, and an ex-pression of its sympathy with the distressed.

comprehend them. On his side of the house the mendment had been interpreted into a challenge

counter their opponents on the broad principle.

now decided, the revival of which would create a

protection.

toms of impatience.