their English prejudices dispelled, and from (Cheers.) such an union must spring national indepen-

On Sunday night I aftended a meeting at penses to Ireland, as a delegate from Manchester, but, I regret to say, that, in consequence of his wife's indisposition, he was the association, as follows:unable to attend. Englishmen, when you read successfully contended against all opposition; and that I should have lived down prejudice in my native country, where I had no opportunity of defending myself, and where, for sixturnity myself, and myself, and myself, and myself, and myself, and myself, and m tunity of defending myself, and where, for sixteen years, I have been denounced by every newspaper, and every popular leader. On Monday next I shall be at Halifax, on Tuesday at Sheffield, and then I shall appoint an early day to meet Bradshaw, at Nottingham; and shall proceed on my new tour of Chartist agitation. the English and the Irish mind; as, come what be a primary object of this association.

5th. To secure the earnest and powerful co-operation of may, and however apathetic your order may all existing democratic institutions, whose aims and inten-AS THE CAUSE OF JUSTICE IS THE CAUSE OF GOD, I WILL, IF POSSIBLE, LEAVE THE WORLD BETTER THAN I FOUND IT SO HURRAH! FOR THE GRAND NATIONAL ENION, NONE SHALL DARE TO MAKE US

"THE PEOPLE'S CHARTER, AND NO SURRENDER!" Your Faithful Friend and Advocate, FEARGUS O'CONNOR.

DEATH OF A REBEL CHIEF .- The Killkeney Moderafor says :- "We have to record the demise of Mr. Thomas Cloney, of Graigue, in this county, better known to the public as 'General Cloney,' which event took place on Friday week, in the seventychief remained in private life, except that he occasionally emerged to lead a body of 'Graigue hurlers' at the monster gatherings of the 'Liberator,' the last occasion of his marshalling his forces for the 'pride, pomp, and circumstance' of a Re-Peal procession and dinner, being the banquet given to 'the martyrs' in this city, in 1845. Mr. Cloney generally esteemed during a long life for many amiable and social qualities, and his remains were deposited on Sunday last in the cemetery of St. Mulline, by a large following of friends, compatriots, and sympathisers."

BRIAN BOROIHME'S HARP.-It is well known that brother Teige, and being deposed by his nephew, retired to Rome, and carried with him the crown, harp, and other regalia of his father. These regalia were kept in the Vatican till Pope Clement sent the harp to Henry VIII., but kept the crown, sent the harp to Henry VIII., but kept the crown, which was massive gold. Henry gave the harp to like first Earl of Clanricarde, in whose family it remained until the beginning of the eighteenth century, when it are labeled to the control of the

William Rider Bublisher 16, Great Windmill Street, Haymarker AND NATIONAL TRADES JOURNAL Will No. 646. LINDON, SATURDAY, MARCH 9 1850. PRINCE PLYPTERICE The working-class and subject of the state and support places and the state places and subject of the state and support places and the state places and subject of the state

Ser voice of synapsidy, his ADMILABILE, good was to be extinced to captered his antimities, and by the extincted to captered his setting the state of the control of the co

we nad delegates from Airkenny, and other no property, enrol themselves under the banner of and horny hand of labour. (Hear, hear.) There-

The SECRETARY then read the objects and rules of

OBJECTS OF THE IBISH DEMOCRATIC ASSOCIATION.

the report, extracted from the Freeman, you will wonder not a little that I should have so true value; and the tiller of the scil. on which all are de-

be, I am resolved that justice shall be done to your order, notwithstanding the perpetual insmely, the recognizen and just appreciation of the rights justice to which you have subjected me. But AS THE CAUSE OF JUSTICE IS THE CAUSE of the control of the democracy of every creed—to do which you have subjected me at existing democrate histitutions, whose tains and intentions and intentions. The was for giving the was for giving the wrong towards themselves and their country. Cloud cheers.) The resolution was adopted unanimously.

With violence, riot, or revolution. He was for giving the vote not to the mere serfs of the wrong towards themselves and their country. Cloud cheers.) The resolution was adopted unanimously.

Solution to the was for giving the wrong towards themselves and their country. Cloud cheers.) The resolution was adopted unanimously.

democracies of freiand, which has been engenuered and encouraged by our rulers, for the maintenance of English dominion in this country, it will be the particular object of this association to encourage and establish a good feeling between, and to hold out the right hand of fellowship to, the Protestant democracy of Ireland; and as this associa-tion will labour to break down the barriers of religious prejudice—to uproot sectarian animosity, and to scout and overthrow all ascendancy of creed—it will ask the co-operation of every Irish born man in establishing the independent dence of his native land. 7th. Fully sympathising with the sufferings of our Irish martyrs, we deem it of importance to hold them in grateful

manly democratic principles; the proposer and seconder of each new member must pledge themselves for his integrity,

e brought before their notice.

6th. The rooms of the association will be open every

advisable.
7th, A quarterly meeting shall be held for the purpose of receiving the report of the outgoing general committee, of electing their successors, and of making any alterations that may be required in the fundamental rules.

cation, and a more noble feeling I never witnessed—and a more cordial reception I never nessed—and a more cordial reception I never received; of course you will understand that received; of course you will understand that every speech was upon the "CHARTER AND NO SURRENDER." James Leach, AND NO SURRENDER." James Leach, AND NO SURRENDER. Mr. Roberts, and your Crape Mr. Roberts, and your of the democracy of the d humble servant, were the speakers; and a sub-humble servant, were the speakers; and a sub-cheers.)—[A Voice: A cheer for John O'Connell.] every creed to destroy that discussion, pledging ciple enunciated there that night, which the labourer was requited for his toil they never

have prevented a union of brotherhood among (Cheers.) Were it not for the disunion that of his own, and Mr. Duffy had reported in his had entirely overlooked, or, at least, had not noticed Mr. Downey seconded the resolution, which was put and adopted.

Mr. Edward M'Mahon (a tradesman), propose the next resolution, which was as follows:—"That | They have been so long represented by a set | them if they desired, but, with their leave, he industry is the source of all national prosperity, and of lickspittles, tools, and toadies, in the House would repeat them in proposing the resolution that to enjoy true liberty, it is essential to protect of Commons-(loud cheers)-who were mere entrusted to him:the working classes by fully asserting the rights of labour, and benefitting the social condition of those who contribute so largely to the happiness of mankind."

sycophants and place-hunters, (Continued the cheering.) And now let them hear his prinmankind." mankind."

ing the resolution, as he considered the principle sence of some of the spies of the gaoler-geneinvolved in it was one of the most vital importance, not only to the artisans at large, but to every class in the community. As long as the working classes afraid to avow his principles, and to say that tion; and, then I will again visit FATHER-LAND, to create a thorough union between of Irish talent, and diffusion of a national literature, will ing their livelihood by a base and tyranous oli-but for a separation — (loud cheering, which ing their livelihood by a base and tyranous oll-garchy, so long would this country be kept in its pre-lasted for some minutes)—but unaccompanied sent degraded position; and so long as the democrats with violence, riot, or revolution. He was for of Ireland stood by inactive, without taking part in (Loud cheers.) The resolution was adopted unani- sheep to the shambles-he was for giving the especially those of England, for the establish-

Mr. Ferris came forward to propose the next and he was also for having the parliament in adjustment of the relations between the resolution.—He said he approached the subject it Ireland, at the same time taking care that capital, and resumed his seat amid loud and most onthusiastic cheers, which lasted a long pride-apprehension, lest his brother democrats they should not be represented by absentees. most enthusiastic cheers, which lasted a long might lose sight of the interest involved in the (Cheers.) Looking to the labour question, time. resolution by reason of the inability of him who what he desired was not to rob any man, but proposed it—and pride, in the principle which he to make the rich richer, and the poor richconfessed was dear to his heart, a principle which cheers)—but so long as the landlords mea- pose of enjoying the society of a veritable Irish liberty he would uphold if every one in the meeting was opposed to him—that principle was a feeling of deep opposed to him that principle was a feeling of deep opposed to him that principle was a feeling of deep opposed to him that principle was a feeling of deep opposed to him that principle was a feeling of deep opposed to him that principle was a feeling of deep opposed to him that principle was a feeling of deep opposed to him that principle was a feeling of deep opposed to him that principle was a feeling of deep opposed to him that principle was a feeling of deep opposed to him that principle was a feeling of deep opposed to him that principle was a feeling of deep opposed to him that pr opposed to him—that principle was a feeling of deep sympathy for the martyrs of 1848. (Loud cheers.) patronage instead of by national requirement, to see a splendid and sublime demonstration, and he lie had never addressed a public meeting before, so long would land be held valueless so far as was proud to say that he had not been disappointed. but he felt himself sustained by the glorious prin- the salvation of the people was concerned. They had long struggled for the emancipation of ciple which he stood there to assert. (Cheers.) Some would tell them, perhaps, to forget the fidelity, the zeal, and the incorruptible integrity of those who had been torn from their native land. They were the most industry that where there was a promium for industry of their glorious work, and adopt the advice given by the Trich were the most industrious people on those public as 'General Cloney, which great took place on Friday week, in the seventy-sixth year of his age. The General was born in 1774, and was in his 24th year when the insurrection of 1795 broke out, in which he took an active part, commanding a brigade of their southern engagements, and leaving bound in the result of their southern engagements, and leaving bound in the successing account of his adventures' by flood and interesting account of his adventures by flood and interesting account of his 3rd. The association shall be open to all men of sterling brother democrats also took pride in upholding the pose of hearing how such a union would be principles of democracy. "Ireland for the Irish" principle, of entertaining sympathy the sincerest, resolution, and devotion to fatherland.

4th. No person will be admitted a member of the association, save by the vote of a weekly meeting, and no member martyrs of 1848. (Loud cheering.) He (Mr. Ferris) are expelled therefrom save by a similar vote, taken on the proposition of the general committee, who shall sive the mount of the proposition of the general committee, who shall sive the mount of the proposition of the general committee, who shall sive the mount of the devoted zeal, the country, as could never be destroyed. And to the implored of them by their hopes of martyrs of 1848. (Loud cheering.) He (Mr. Ferris) and gratitude the deepest, for the devoted zeal, the country, as could never be destroyed. And to it; but he implored of them by their hopes of any party; if their principles were sound, let land to the aristocracy, or even to the middle and gratitude the deepest, for the devoted zeal, the the proposition of the general committee, who shall give the individual concerned a formight's notice of their intention to propose his expulsion, and their reasons therefore. 5th. The association will hold weekly meetings for the transaction of its business—viz., the enrollment of members, and attending to such matters as may, from time to time, be brought before their notice.

was one of those who believed that the cause of the number of the middle the martyrs was not lost—he would not believe that them propound them, and every man of comtheir sufferings had been in vain. (Great cheering.) It was because he felt imbued with this belief that them propound them, and every man of comtheir sufferings had been in vain. (Great cheering.) It was because he felt imbued with this belief that them propound them, and every man of comtheir sufferings had been in vain. (Great cheering.) It was because he felt imbued with this belief that them propound them, and every man of comtheir sufferings had been in vain. (Great cheering.) It was because he felt imbued with this belief that them propound them, and every man of comtheir sufferings had been in vain. (Great cheering.) It was because he felt imbued with this belief that them propound them, and every man of comtheir sufferings had been in vain. (Great cheering.) It was because he felt imbued with this belief that them propound them, and every man of comtheir sufferings had been in vain. (Great cheering.) It was because he felt imbued with this belief that them propound them, and every man of comtheir sufferings had been in vain. (Great cheering.) It was because he felt imbued with this belief that them propound them, and every man of comtheir sufferings had been in vain. (Great cheering.) It was because he felt imbued them, and every man of comtheir sufferings had been in vain. (Great cheering.) It was because he felt imbued uphold and assert that principles were sound, and their reasons therefore. It was because he felt imbued them, and every man of comtheir sufferings Mr. Ferris then read the resolution. It embodied as soon as the franchise was a little extended. and could not be controverted. (Hear, hear.) The the great monarch Brian Boroihme was killed at the battle of Clontarf, A.D. 1014. He left his son Donah his harp; but Donah having murdered his bother Teige, and being deposed by his nephew, retired to Person and carried with him the crown.

Still Boroihme is the second to resolution. It cannot be controverted. (Hear, near.) The the expression of sympathy and regard for the evening during the week, from seven o'clock, p.m., to eleven o'clock p.m., and will be supplied with such books, pamphlets, and newspapers, as the committee may deem brighted to Person and carried with him the crown.

Still Boroihme was killed at the evening during the week, from seven o'clock, p.m., to eleven o'clock p.m., and will be supplied with such books, pamphlets, and newspapers, as the committee may deem and sterling patriotism. Mr. Ferris proceeded with were going to extend the Irish franchise man who was not represented was to all intents and sterling patriotism. Mr. Ferris proceeded with were going to extend the Irish franchise man who was not represented was to all intents and sterling patriotism. Mr. Ferris proceeded with were going to extend the Irish franchise man who was not represented was to all intents and sterling patriotism. Mr. Ferris proceeded with were going to extend the Irish franchise man who was not represented was to all intents and sterling patriotism. Mr. Ferris proceeded with were going to extend the Irish franchise man who was not represented was to all intents and sterling patriotism. Mr. Ferris proceeded with the kindness of ministers—did they think they man who was not represented was to all intents and sterling patriotism. The moral time read the resolution. It cannot not be controverted. (Hear, near.) The development of the common who was a little extended.

But let them only look at the beneficence, at the kindness of ministers—did they think they man who was not represented was to all intents and the common who was not represented by the week, from seven o'clock, p.m., and a recommon to the common who was frequently interrupted by enthusiastic cheering because it was a matter of justice? No; if and Christianity taught them this principle — that and expression of feeling relative to the Irish there was an election to-morrow the Protecture should not be found in any land such an exiles. The names of John Mitchel, Smith O'Brien, tionists would have a large majority in the animal as a human slave. (Cheers.) There is not consider the form of God's partly so wrotely a miscound of the form of God's partly so wrotely a miscound of the form of God's partly so wrotely an incomplete.

Mr. Charles Dillox came forward amidst cheers with a cry. (Hear, hear.) But talking of under the Russian tyrant, and of the slaves who elections, he wished to know whether they con- were clanking their chains across the Atlantic, but the deginning of the de county of Clare, after whose death it came into the possession of Counsellor Macnamara of Limerick. In 1739 it was presented to the Right Hon. William Conjugham, who deposited it in Trinity College Museum, where it now is. It is thirty-two light hand of good workmanship; the sounding band is of dak; the arms of red sally; the extremity of the uppermost arm in part is capped with a filter, well wrought and chiselled. It contains a large chrystal set in silver, and under it was another stone, now lost.—Tipperary Free Fres.

Was but one opinion in that great receting of unanisided and file fair system of representation, that treating of the principles of the resolution. Ulcar, hear, pledged himmous adoption of the principles of the resolution. Ulcar, hear, and cheering.) But how were they to evince their sympathy or show their regard towards heliciman Conjugham, who deposited it in Trinity Colleged himmous adoption of the principles of the resolution. Hat the finite contains a standard measure tub or weigh-leged himmous adoption of the principles of the resolution. Hear, hear, and cheering.) But how were they to evince their sympathy or show their regard towards heliciman Conjugham, who deposited it in Trinity Colleged himmous adoption of the principles of the resolution. Hat the resolution. Ulcar, hear, and cheering.) But how were they to evince their sympathy or show their regard towards heliciman to the work and the deputation of the principles of the vood the will England and Scotland had 553? (No, no.) Where was the use of saying no? Why did and the deputation of the principles of the work and the work and the work and the containt of the work and the principles of the work

the painty days of Charlest enthusiasin and they imagined for a excitement, I never experienced such a reception; no small satisfaction to me, and I hope to you, when you recollect that the LIBE to you and said that the democracy of you will assist in the establishment of such printing recenting from England that the democracy of the Repeal of the Union; but ciples as would elevate their country prostrate, and they imagined for a that, for many years, they had cheered men moment it was their time, and they imagined for a that, for many years, they had cheered men moment it was their time, and they imagine from England the Reform Bill, and in relation to that he are came forward, and said that the democracy of would assist in the establishment of such printing received men to the Repeal of the Union to that he are came forward, and said that the democracy of the Repeal of the Union to that he was their time, and they imagine for a that, for many years, they had cheered men that ne would not endance the country prostrate, and they imagine for a that, for many years, they had cheered men the Reform Bill and they imagine for the Repeal of the Union that the Libe Reform Bill and they imagine for a that the Libe Reform Bill and they imagine for a that t to you, when you recollect that the LIBEin the LIFFEY, if ever I showed my face in
Dablin. I was ducked, and well-ducked too,
but it was not in the Liffey, but in Irish sweat
McGrart and Clark were equally wellreceived, and, in the opinion of all, made splendid speeches.

We had delegates from Kilkenny, and other
We had delegates from Kilkenny, and other
we had delegates from Kilkenny, and other
we had delegates from Kilkenny, and intered that inght for the property, with the the stablishment of such principles would assist in the establishment of such principles would assist in the establishment of such principles would assist in the establishment of such principles would every from its
which time was not a Repeal of the Union; but
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there was not a Repeal of the Union; but
there was not a Repeal of the Union; but
there was not Now, Englishmen, out of this NEST EGG, attend the meeting, and expressing concurrence in that gave it birth, but one based on large and them, because they were placed in as much spring a regular GAME COCK move- its object. He also read addresses from a branch of generous principles. To effect that about them, because they were placed in as much generous principles. To effect that object, they antagonism to the Irish as the Irish were to met their matches but at home, and beat all would not touch on any religious questions in that them; but he saw that no good could be wrung they met abroad. (Cheers and laughter.) must spring a regular GAME CUCK movement. As soon as both countries are prement. As soon as both countries are prement, we must elect delegates from England, and Scotland, to attend a national reland, and Scotland, to attend a national conference, which should be held in Dublin, in erder that the Irish people should have all conference, which should be and from the spring a regular GAME CUCK movement and addresses from a branch of the association in Cork, and letters from Carlow, would not meddle with the saw that no good could be wrung would not meddle with the saw that no good could be wrung from the oppressor, until the working class mind of both countries was thoroughly united, which is the condition of the purpose of creating a sectarian feeling in Ireland. They looked upon it that I condon was represented by Mr. Feargus or conference, which should have all conference, which should have all conference, which should be held in Dublin, in conferenc (Cheers.)
A number of persons resident in Carlew, Cork, Glasgow, &c., were then proposed and enrolled members of the Democratic Association.

Mr. White, of Kilkenny, one of a deputation, Mr. Doyle concluded by moving the world—he came forward to look at their own principles, and if they world—he came forward to look at their own principles, and if they world—he came forward to look at their own principles of other parties. Manchester. The Hall was crowded to suffocation, and a more noble feeling I never witthat city, which was seconded by Mr. Dillow, and
is the birthright of every man; and as we believe because he loved his country and hated tyranny they would win the day. (Hear, hear.) Why

> ciples; for even in the face of danger, and Mr. WILLIAM AUSTIN had great pleasure in second- under the espionage, and, perhaps, in the preral of Ireland-(loud cheers)-he was not

Unite—unite, ye Irish brave, Let the Land your watchword be: That crouches when he may be free! Up ye heroes !-at the despots! Lick no more the tyrant's hand!

Leave your pauper-workhouse messpots;

Live like freemen on your land.

Then Free Trade will be a blessing.
When men can work, and eat, and play;

When shepherds cease to live by fleec Then each flock its own will pay. The speaker then moved the resolution, the purport of which was, to call for the sympathy wrong towards themselves and their country. landlords, who went up to the hustings like and assistance of other democratic unions, vote to every man of twenty-one years of age, | ment of political equality, and an equitable

Mr. M'GRATH, one of a deputation from England, said that he had travelled from London for the purcreated amongst the working-class mind of the was once a very popular cry, and he was sure that or perand Meagher were cheered loudy and frequently.
The names of John Mitchel, Sinth O Brief, and Meagher were cheered loudy and frequently.
In any preand Meagher were cheered loudy and frequently.
Mr. Ferris concluded by moving the resolution, and clection, ministers want to go to the country sat down amidst loud cheering.

It it is not a manufacture of God's earth so wretched, miserable, and degraded a people as the Irish. They had heard a great deal of the sufferings of the Poles

members of the association. It was by practical work of this nature alone that they could hope to make an impression on the English ministry. (Hear, hear.) It was not alms the Irish people

were read from Stockport, Wigan, and other the world, and invite the tyrant to pull it down. any association which did not make the interests of this before the working men of Ireland should not join any association which did not make the interests of this before between the English and Irish democracies. (Loud cheers.) Mark, neither Poland nor Hungary were more optimized that Ireland, calls on all who entertain this be borne but Ireland, calls on all who entertain the polar to appropriate the street to the str struggles—notwithstanding the efforts and sa- the beasts of the field are far better fed and housed parts of England, and parts of Scotland, and lists of names from all parts, giving in long lists of names from all parts, giving lists of names from all parts, gi their adhesion, and promising their co-operation.

The Secretary read letters from G. W. M. Reytion.

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The Secretary read letters from G. W. M. Reyti the reason, he replied, that they never to take refuge in poor-law bastiles, or those glorious institutions provided for us by our paternal rulers."

The resolution was seconded by Mr. JAMES Duncan, and adopted. Mr. Doyle was then moved to the chair. and thanks having been voted to the previous chairman the meeting separated.

THE MINERS OF THE NORTH.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR. SIR.—The miners of this district held their usual delegate meeting on Saturday last, at the house of Mr. George Corby, New Durham, at which there was an increased number of members represented. The proceedings of the delegates derived some additional interest from the special attendance of W. P. Roberts, solicitor, whose presence was rendered necessary with respect to the decision given by the judge against the workmen of the Marley Hill ourselves before the world to labour to secure religious and political equality for every man, and to
bury for ever the memory of all occurrences that
labourer was requited for his toil they never
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labourer was requited for his toil they never
would have prosperit had existed between the people of this country paper that some one cried out to him to sing them. Mr. Roberts then explained to the delegates and those of England, the Irish would not be them. (Hisses.) Well, only that he was the probability of success if the case was tried in a looking for the Repeal of the Union so long. now rather hoarse he would endeavour to sing higher court, together with the probable amount of money necessary to carry it through. Having thus satisfied the meeting upon those essential points, a resolution was agreed to,- 'That the members of the union be consulted whether they will carry the case any further or not. There being a public district meeting to be held at the same time, Mr. Roberts cheerfully complied with the wish of the delegates to address the miners once more, which he did with his usual ardour and sincerity. Among many other resolutions agreed to, several of which were of a local character, the delegates took up the subject of a National Union, when, after a close and pertinent debate, the following resolution was adopted,- That M. Jude correspond with the leading men of the other mining counties, to ascertain when would be the best time to hold a conference, and where it should be held at, so as to get the Association into working order as soon as possible.' The delegates baving deliberated upon the best

means to increase the number of members to the union, and likewise to ensure to the miners the greatest possible security for their hard earnings, agreed to solicit the employers to have the bonds of agreement read every six months, and a copy of the same given to them. The following are part of the resolutions agreed to :-' That the Bill for Ten Hours for the Miners be

not added to, nor connected with, the ventilation question, but that the Miners at the proper time . assist, by petitions, the Factory People, to procure a real and safe Ten Hours Bill; and that the Miners apply at the earliest period compatible with a true understanding of the question for a Ten Hours

agreed to by the delegates, the said resolutions and votes be printed, together with the delegates names, and a copy sent to each colliery, as soon as possible after the delegate meeting is over, each delegate handing to the secretary his address for that purpose.'

'That the collieries he recommended to adopt a daily restriction instead of a fortnightly one, as

some collieries have had lately.' 'That it be laid before the collieries to grant the lecturers one day in the month to hold a consideration meeting, as to the best methods to be adopted to re-organise the Union, and give to each other the requiste information about the state of the several collieries in that respect, and that they may address or lecture the men in one uniform way.' The union men at Walker Colliery have been obliged to strike, their master refusing to grant them a Standard weighing machine, or measure tub, in contravention of the contract. At the solicitation of the workmen, Mr. Roberts accompanied a deputation of their body to the master, who, after considerable pressure from Mr. Roberts, pledged him-

Foreign kutelligence.

FRANCE. THE FORTHCOMING ELECTIONS.—The members comprising the Mountains have issued a powerful address to the people, of which Michel de Bourges is the author. In this address the losses of the party by death and exile are exemerated and deplored. The Mountain, it says, is not a faction. it is a principle, and therefore it has sived. It is in vain that the executive has adjourned the elections; imputed to, had not been uttered by him. He, on living at Leghorn, from making a bad use of it." have faith in the good sense of the masses, and the reconciliation between the bourgeoic and the workconstancy of their opinions. The address then ing classes. He defied the Ministry and its agents proceeds:- The political bearing of the elections of March 10 has not escaped us. The general policy of the government is deeply involved in them, and a striking judgment of public opinion on the Roman question will more particularly result from ments are recognised by an infallible sign, the former serve for the emission, the development, and does justice on it, and it falls into oblivion. All the sophistry in the world cannot conceal this truth. The idea triumphant at the barricades of February was socialism, that is to say, the emancipation of the masses by labour; labour raised to the height of the property which it engenders, and which it legitimatises; general comfort secured by an equitable remuneration for labour, and the abolition of usury. Such is the principle of justice which it is necessary to render every day more and more clear to the conscience of the human race. To repress this idea, to transform it into an attack on society, is the avowed object of all the efforts of reaction. Power, treasury, police, and army are all made to annihilate the principles on which we place the emancipation and the future prosperity of the world. To attain this object, the old moral conquest of our fathers, those which were considered as the most irrevocably secured, are denied or overthrown. What truth remains standing? Our enemies proclaim themselves the saviours of society, and every day they sap the foundations of one of those principles on which not only French, but all modern society subsists. Liberty of thought, that source of all other liberties, purchased at the price of so many tears and so much blood, has been visibly persecuted under every form; in the press, by incessant prosecutions, seizures, and sequestrations; in used language offensive to the Legislative Assembler institutions, by the state of siege, which has bly, which he divided into two hostile camps, the become a normal state of things in many of the departments; in public life, by the interdiction of the right of meeting; in education, by the moral proscription extended to the whole body of laica teachers, in order to abandon France to the exclusive influence of religious communities. They treat the liberty of thought like those trees beloved by the people, who planted them to shelter the cradle of the republic. That branch incommodes us, they say, and they cut down the tree at its root. In exchange for moral liberty, what material welfare has been spread over the masses? Where are the new markets opened to labour? Have the protective barriers of privilege heen removed? The people suffer hunger in the midst of abundance. Where gage-system, which was to attract capital by a more 30th Regiment of the Line for distributing the demonstration was so decided that it has been re- to put to sea. Among them were seventeen bound (of Ohio,) and Mr. M'Lanahan. secure and ready gurantee? Where are the benefits of that public assistance so pompously written in

tive? The wants of the treasury. The people continue to pay the tax on potable liquors, but rentes and capitals placed at interest escape all taxation. Such is the policy pursued at home. The address, after thus recapitulating their domestic grievances, proceeds at some length to criticise the foreign policy of the government, reproaching it in strong terms for its acts, and more particularly for its conduct towards the Roman republic, and concludes by calling on the electors of the party to It will be remembered that De la Hodde was a perbe firm and united at the day of election, in order to son supposed to be an ardent Republican, but who

the constitution? What is the part of the people in

during the last fifty years in the grand livre of the

public debt? What will revert to it of the 1,500

the dowry secured to the people by these treasures,

tuent Assembly, at its close bequeathed the people a

what has become of it? what has rendered it abor-

called 'La Reunion de la Montague.' Private letters from Brussels of the 27th ult. mention that M. Etienne Arago had landed at Antwerp from England on the 25th ult., but that the order to permit him to reside in Belgium not having been received at Antwerp, he was immediately arrested by the police and sent to prison. An announcement to a party of the principal members of the Provisional that effect having been made to the Belgian government, he was ordered to be set at liberty, and permission granted to him to reside in the Belgian territory under certain restrictions, which will have the effect of preventing his presence there from giving umbrage to the French government.

After our reporter closed his despatch in the Legislative Assembly on Thursday, M. Casal put a question to the government on the subject of opening letters at the Post-office. He complained that several he had lately received had their seals opened and were then clumsily closed. The Minister of Finance denied the right of any one to question the integrity of any branch of the Administration. He would, however, inquire into the subject. M. Victor Hannequin, editor of the Democratie

Pacifique,' was tried and found guilty on Wednesday week by the Assize Court of Paris of a seditious libel. He was sentenced to a year's imprisonment and 5,000f. fine. The editor of the 'Republicain de la Moselle' has

been also sentenced to two months' imprisonment and 2,000f, fine, for a similar offence.

The 'National' states, that General Castellane, on assuming the command to which he had been appointed by the President of the Republic, issued an order of the day against any military man under his command wearing his hair or moustaches longer than the existing regulations permit. Long hair is regarded as a sign of Socialism and long moustaches as a symptom of Republicanism.

A letter from Montpellier of the 23rd ult. states that the editor of the 'Montagnard' has been ac quitted twice in one day by a jury of that town. entitled 'l'Impot des Boissons,' and extracts from of Assize of Angers to pay a fine of 100f. for having article, which is besides anonymous; neither will it . The Thirteenth of June,' by Ledru Rollin.

Assize Court of Paris, on Tuesday, to imprisonment | peasants. for one year, to pay a fine of 200f., and to be deprived of his civil rights during five years, for having founded a branch society of the rights of man, and for having concealed arms in his possession.

PROGRESS OF TYRANNY .- M. Barrot has brought into the Asiembly a bill according to which, all mayors and their adjoints are to be hereafter appointed by the executive, which is limited in its choice, however, to members of the municipal councils. The appointment is vested in the President of the Republic when it is for a commune of 3,000 souls; it is vested in the prefet when the commune has no less than 3,000 souls. The act to be in force in two months after its promulgation, and a ral Council of Switzerland to the Cantonal Governgeneral appointment of mayors and their adjoints to take place at that time. The law would remain in vigour until the passing of a bill on the municipal

organisation of France. The provisions of this law will give rise to the fiercest parliamentary struggle. The legitimists, who Major of Carabiners of the 7th Light Infantry, Re- better man than heretofore. are strongly for decentralisation, and for increasing presentative of the People (Seine),' and which is the local power of country districts and authorities. oppose this bill, and with some justice, as an attempt this letter, dated from Lausanne, must, from the mency has been shown in Italy, and even towards to its dignity. For the present the internated remency has been shown in Italy, and even towards to its dignity. to burke municipal liberty.

MORE PERSECUTION OF THE REPUBLICANS. In the Assembly on Tuesday, M. Durin the president, announced that he had received a requisitory French frontier, until such time as it may be con- have no further solicitude, no further hopes or be authorised to take legal proceedings against M. Michel de Bourges, for having, on the 1st of March, in the commune of Montmartre, addressed a speech to an auditory, composed of 800 persons, assembled at the Hermitage, in which he attacked the principle of property, in the following terms:—"The Valais, Neufchatel, and Geneva. Should be present to God. day after their triumph the people will inquire into himself in your canton, you are to expel him from the origin of fortunes and capital, and proceed to your territory, and send him to the interior of Switwind up the accounts of the bourgeoisie. They will zerland. be justified in so doing after examining the accounts of Royalty, unless the bourgeoisie should voluntarily consent to the sacrifice—which I strongly recommend them to do. The people produce every thing, and it is to them, consequently, that everything belongs. Let us accordingly unite, and we will come out victorious from the contest: It is for that have done; we have too long submitted to you." You may rest assured that they will do so. Is our present social state possible or durable? Are there not, in our society, many individuals, who live in

sion of man by man must at last cease," &c. with loud murmurs, and one member exclaimed,

of his colleagues and 2,060 citizens of Montmartre of his fowling-piece, under the pretence of prewho had heard him, would attest—that the words venting the person now in possession of it, and not to substantiate their charge. He had said that it the symbol of three principles—the improvement of on the Boulevard Bourdon, held on Saturday, he had said that if the labourers gave their arms and

into its origin. M. ROUHER. Minister of Justice, said. The Aswere satisfactory. As to what the latter said respecting the three candidates, inscribed on what he Austria, it appears, contends that the consulates.

down by the delegates of the Luxembourg.

The Assembly, on being consulted, declared urgency, and afterwards decided that the requisitory

Justice, including a report of the Commissary of of the foreign consuls have agreed to take down Police of La Villette, in which M. Bancel, another their flag. representative of the Montagne, was stated to have one representing Monarchy and oppression, and the other, the Republic and emancipation. He had declared that the former, composed of 500 individuals, had deprived the people of the sacred right of meeting, of the liberty of the press and of thought, and advocated the legitimacy of the expedition to Rome, &c.

M. BANCEL admitted having used that language, and said that he was ready to appear before his tailor first set the fashion by inviting all the Demosovereign judge, the country.

not offensive, and passed to the order of the day. M. LAGRANGE and M. MATTHIEU DE LA DROME next rose, but were not permitted to speak.

The Assembly next refused to authorise interpellations to the Minister of War with regard to fight outside with the constables and an active chase Lampedusa. Upwards of seventy vessels took adto the arbitrary imprisonment of a corporal of the after some of the ringleaders. The success of the vantage of shift of wind and fine weather yesterday Socialist list of candidates among his comrades. | peated, and the 'Democratic Journal' now fre- to Cork, with wheat and Indian corn. During last military prisoners at the Fort Mont St. Michel. The christening. troops succeeded in disarming them. the eight milliards that have been accumulated

Several of the persons who opposed the cutting down of the trees of liberty in Paris on the 4th ultmillions inscribed in the budget of 1850? What is were tried before the Police Court of Paris on Sa turday, and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment from one month to four.

the produce of the sweat of its brow? The consti-The 'Voix du Peuple' was vesterday seized for an article entitled 'Sitting of the Assembly-Treason.' legacy of 100 millions, by abolishing an odicus tax; Some slight disturbances took place at Marciac (Gers,) and at Tarascon, on the 24th February. in consequence of the authorities having put a stop to the procession formed in honour of the anniversary of the Revolution. Several persons were arrested for singing patriotic songs.

The correspondent of the 'Chronicle,' writing on Saturday, says: - A pamphlet has appeared to-day, under the title of 'La Naissance de la Republique en Fevrier, 1848,' written by Lucien de la Hodde. secure the success of their candidates. The addr sal was discovered by Caussidiere, when he became Preis signed by the representatives, comprising what is fect, to have for years been a spy in the service of the police. So little suspicion had Caussidiere of fortress, where he is condemned to pine for eighthe character of De la Hodde that, at the period of the discovery, he was actually secretary of the prefecture under Caussidiere himself. Upon ascertaining beyond a doubt the character of the person whom he had been fostering as a friend, Caussidiere called government, sent for De la Hodde, and accused him of the treason. De la Hodde denied that he was the writer of the letters signed Pierre, but at length the letter in which he offered his services to the police, signed with his real name, having been put in his hand, he confessed his guilt, and falling on his knees prayed for mercy. Caussidiere put a pistol into the wretch's hand, and told him he had nothing better to do in this world than to blow out his own brains. The remedy not being to De la Hodde's taste, he refused, and was allowed to exile himself to England. Since then the tables have of it is known only to the judges; but, accordbeen turned: De la Hodde comes back, and, in imitation of M. Chenu, writes an account of the sayings and doings of the leaders of the Revolution of February. The object of the volume seems to be to do damage to the moderate Republicans, and especially having got up the massacre of the Boulevard des looked death in the face, in the last (God forgive of the party of the 'National,' who are accused of Capucines on the 23rd of February. M. de la Hodde describes himself as a philanthropic and time enough to prepare for it; and stood I alone, humane personage, who, while he appeared to act had I no family, I would even bid it welcome. with the brutal insurgents, could hardly restrain his Twice only during my imprisonment was I overcome feelings of indignation at their conduct. More than once, he says, 'he was inclined to discharge his once, he says, 'he was inclined to discharge his carabine against these cannibals.' M. de la Hodde does not throw any fresh light on the affair of the that newspaper article. I had been long prepared:

nor so amusing as that of M. Chenu. The editor of the 'Republicain de la Moselle' has been found guilty by a jury, at Metz, of having published a seditious libel, and sentenced to imprisonment for two months and to pay a fine of 2,000f. M. Ridart, Mayor of Carne, in the department of the Maine et Loire, has been sentenced by the Court | a member of the court who gives credit to the posted a manuscript placard on the walls of his vil-A Socialist named Merlet was sentenced by the lage, containing an inflammatory address to the can say truly that I have in the course of the war

A court-martial in the 6th military division has sentenced to death five soldiers of the 17th Light Infantry, for refusal to obey orders in Lyons on the

15th of June. M. Cassavente, a law student, who acted as pri vate secretary to Sobrier after the revolution of Feb. tion, but branded before all Europe. My nerves are was sentenced by court-martial in Paris on Tuesday to transportation for life for the insurrection of June,

SWITZERLAND.

The cowardly rulers of Switzerland are doing the dirty work set them by the continental tyrants. should become purer and better. We protestants, The following is the circular addressed by the Fede- albeit we have no purgatory, believe that God lays ments on the subject of Sergeant Boichot:-'Berne, Feb. 14.

uthorities have recently seized a pamphlet entitled To the Electors of the Army, Boichot, Sergeant. Perhaps you are right, and I trust that I shall be a signed by Boichot at the 6th page, considering that us here. It seems, indeed, probable that, after clemanner in which it is drawn up, produce agitation peterwardein, the whole severity of the law will not fugees will be transported to Broussa, from whence, in Brance. The Redward Council has decided an effective the severity of the law will not fugees will be transported to Broussa, from whence, in Brance. The Redward Council has decided an effective transported to Broussa, from whence, in Brance. in France. The Federal Council has decided on be visited upon us alone. But I count upon nothing, when the season grows milder, they will proceed to by digging clams and muscles upon the sea shore, moving this refugee to a greater distance from the and make to myself no illusions. For myself, I

sidered whether he ought not to be expelled from wishes; but I am beset with care and pain for the occupy Transylvania. the Swiss territory. In the meantime the said Boichot, now living at Lausanne, is forbidden to re- will die in the creed of my fathers, and with the side in the cantons of Berne, Fribourg, Soleure, Bale-Ville, Bale-Campagne, Argovie, Tessin, Vaud, will breathe no happier man, nor any more thankful commotion. A few days previous to the above date cisco at the commencement of the new year. It

'In the name of the Federal Council. 'H. DRUEY. President.

'Von Moos, Vice-Chancellor.' on that day two carriages filled with refugees are busy yourself with me. rived there. The papers of a society call the Deu'-

musket-berrel, although in the sentence it is de- kept ennui at a distance. clared that he was not aware of having such a M. Michel De Bourges, having ascended the tri-thing in his house. Another person, M. Giorgio, and dictate to you right many letters for your bro-trator of Persia. bune, said that he had thrice spoken at electoral than been sentenced to a week's imprison. therein-law noune, said that he had thrice spoken at electoral thing in his house. Another person, M. Glorgio, and dictate the meetings as an elector, and not a representative of Ansuini, has been sentenced to a week's imprison-therein-law ment, for having in his possession certain portions for trees of the people. He protested on his honour—and five

they cannot but result in filling up the ranks of the Mountain, and its present leaders in the Assembly the list adopted by the opposition as a pledge of the whole of the province of Leghorn has been perished pierced with wounds. This lamentable placed in a state of siege, in consequence of some event, which was attributed to the Magyar party, symptoms of disorder.

they should take each other of the constitutionnel was a struck his flag, and left for Switzerland. The fact ecuted three weeks ago. The proceedings at his speech ascubed to him by the Constitutionnel was a struck his flag, and left for Switzerland. The fact ecuted three weeks ago. The proceedings at his speech ascubed to him by the Constitution was a struck his flag, and left for Switzerland. The fact ecuted three weeks ago. The proceedings at his speech ascubed to him by the Constitution was a struck his flag, and left for Switzerland. The fact ecuted three weeks ago. The proceedings at his speech ascubed to him by the Constitution was a struck his flag, and left for Switzerland. The fact ecuted three weeks ago. The proceedings at his speech ascubed to him by the Constitution was a struck his flag, and left for Switzerland. The fact ecuted three weeks ago. The proceedings at his speech ascubed to him by the Constitution was a struck his flag, and left for Switzerland. The fact ecuted three weeks ago. flag: but there is nothing hostile in the proceeding, | mained a secret, and the authorities only inform the and the Consul has acted in conformity with the public that the confessions made by the condemned

> some difference between the Austrian and the other proof of his guilt. would have on the population of Milan, if it were al

Austria, it appears, contends that the consuls of

ROME.—Another military execution took place

GERMANY.

funerals have been turned into political demonstrations: here the Democrats have hit on the plan of making use of baptisms for the same purpose. A crats of his district by advertisement to the christen-The Assembly, on being consulted, unanimously ing of his child; the church was filled, and a decided that the language used by M. Bancel was scandalous scene took place, the congregation making all the responses en masse, accompanying them with ·loud cheering,' to the horror of the officiating minister. The proceedings closed by a

> HUNGARY AND AUSTRIA. (From the 'Daily News.')

VIENNA, FEB. 25.-I send a letter written by Count Leiningen to his sister-in-law, on the day after his sentence to be hanged had been pronounced by the court-martial at Arad. That sentence was as yet a secret known only to his judges; and I can conceive nothing more calculated to set this page of Austrian history in its true moral light than to contemplate side by side on the one hand this natural outpouring of a noble heart, little suspecting the horrible doom so near; and, on the other, the instruments of a treacherous and bloody government getting ready their halters and gibbets. This letter is also the most effectual answer to those dastardly calumnies which were industriously circulated against its victims by the organs of the Vienna cabinet. The lady to whom the letter is addressed is the sister of Count Leiningen's widow, and the wife of Colonel Rohonesy, who escaped, indeed, with his life, but has been immured in a teen vears.

'Dear, kind Clara,-Your tidings about my little girl tranquillised me not a little; for although Lisa (his wife), in her last letter, gave me a comforting account of her, I fancied that she kept back somewhat of the truth to avoid increasing my anxiety. I am, notwithstanding, still uneasy about the poor little thing. Her health was always weak; and the more I clung to the child, the more anxiously I watched her slow thriving. When I left my family, I had the best hopes, for my darling was then well and blooming, and began even to wax strong; and now fresh attacks of illness shatter her delicate frame, and awake in me once more all my old apprehensions. If the tendance of a mother full of cut this Gordian knot-this important eastern love avail, with God's help she will recover.

'Yesterday the court-martial sat, and my sentence among others was pronounced. The nature ing to the letter of the law, it can only be a sen-

tence of death. 'You are right, dear Clara, in supposing that I can bear willingly to be talked to about the doom which perhaps awaits me. In twenty battles I have time when I was judicially examined on account of 24th of February, and his book is neither so graphic and yet when that slanderous letter in the Allgemeine Zeitung' was read hefore me, my firmness abandoned me, pain and indignation shook me like a fever, and five minutes elapsed before I could utter a word. At the court-martial I asked the auditor if I could hope to see myself quickly cleared in this matter. He answered, There is not a few were officers. No one towards his soldiers was so strict as I. Once, at Szolnok, I clove the skull of an Honved, who was about to shoot a Grenzer begging quarter on his knees: yet was my good name not safe from so abominable a defamanot weak but they were shaken by this foul calumny: 'I am now, I thank God, become as a stone to

and it cost me some right heavy days. self and to the world: and fate bring what it may, will find me armed.

'You think, were I restored to freedom, that I upon us trials, in which our moral strength must bear us up, in order that we may deserve his grace. I consider in this light my present situation, and I on the 20th. Faithful and dear Confederates,—The French can assure you that the school of bitter undeceptions has not passed over me without leaving some trace.

'All your hopes of amnesty have already occupied Dates from Teheran, of Jan. 2, state that the courage of a Leiningen; if I am set at liberty, there will breathe no happier man, nor any more thankful commotion. A few days previous to the above date lot of those who belong to me. If I must die, I

and lead a westched existence? The Republic, as wears hard labour, for having a stiletto and the bout him. A merchant. M. pations, from brushing my clothes (which I do, not people, encouraged as they are by the clergy will houses and a quantity of lumber for frame.

FEB. 24.—Your readers will remember that Lieut. General Count Lemberg, who was charged with full nowers by the Emperor Ferdinand, was assailed by Letters from Leghorn, of the 26th ult., state that a furious mob on the bridge at Pesth, and that he late British charge d'affaires at Washington. took place in the month of September, 1848; and to substantiate their charge. He mad said that the substantiate their charge. He mad said that the substantiate their charge. He mad said that the substantiate their charge. He must have made sufficient noise at the time to be out giving any explanation of the fact, that Mr. the bourgeois and the people should cease, and that they should take each other by the hand. The they should take each other by the fand. The constitutional was a struck hierdray and left for Switzerland. The fact three must have made sufficient noise at the time to be still in the recollection of your readers. One of the murderers, named Kolosy, a Wallachian, was extructed three must have made sufficient noise at the time to be still in the recollection of your readers. charge-Kossuth, the scapegoat with having ar-

governments, with respect to the right of consuls to Two or three months after the murder of Count exhibit flags. The Piedmontese Consul at Milan Lemberg, another, and equally horrible assassina having expressed after the conclusion of the peace tion was committed in Sclavonia which has been between Piedmont and Austria, his intention to concealed with the greatest possible care. The the courgeois their capital, they would form a great hoist the flag of his nation, and the Austrian govern. victim on that occasion was a Count Elz, a member association which would save society. This was ment refused to permit him to do so. It seems that of a very noble Bavarian family, and the sou-in-law very different from the expressions placed in his the Austrians felt alarmed at the effect which the of Count Pejacerich, a Hungarian Magnate. Count mouth. He was no enemy of capital—(laughter)— appearance of the Italian tri-coloured flag, which but he thought that it was not unlawful to inquire has now become the national flag of Piedmont, remained a perfect stranger to the political agitations in Hungary; if he possessed any political lowed to be hoisted. On this account the Austrian epinions at all-which is held to be doubtful-they explanations entered into by M. Michel de Bourges government gave notice that it would not allow a must have been similar to those entertained by the other members of his family, nearly all of whom belong to the imperial party, to the cause of order and called the list of conciliation, he (M. Rouher) re- foreign powers have the right to hoist the flags of legitimacy, to the honest men, the men of moderagarded them as the candidates of ignorance, insur- their nations in front of their consulate in seaports, tion, as the Austrians pleasantly style themselves, rection, and labour, organised on the principle laid but not in inland towns. Relying on this position, while they are hanging and shooting their fellow the Austrian authorities at Milan have insisted that men by the dozen. This Count Elz, however, beall the consuls at Milan should take down their came suspected, possibly because he abstained from flags. There being nothing intentionally offensive in all interference in political matters. His chateau bureau, which should appoint a special committee to the proceedings, and it appearing, besides, that it is was invaded one day by the imperial 'Grenzer,' who in conformity with the practice, not only in Eng- are Croatian or Wallachian soldiers employed in examine it.

In conformity with the practice, not only in English and other countries, the whole guarding the frontiers: they seized upon the count's land, but in France and other countries, the whole guarding the frontiers: they seized upon the count's on the 26th, ult on a man who was found carrying diers, and there exposed to a cross fire, under the eyes of a major and several other officers. The

> flicted on them for having attempted to promote the freedom of their country.

> > THE GREEK QUESTION.

Malta, Feb. 22.—The Neapolitan steam-frigate Ercole arrived here on the 19th, from Palermo and A revolt took place on the 27th ult. amongst the quently contains those invitations to a 'party' night the wind shifted again to the westward, blowing fresh, and no doubt the greater part will put that is, the rage for emigration to California—is hack again. Some of the vessels having been trying now wilder than ever, owing to the arrival of the are the only safe and certain remedy for the cure

the Greek question is in statu quo, the government steamer has not been 'alone in her glory,' for since invariably end in death. having decided to wait for and act upon the opinions the last English steamer sailed from this country of the courts of Paris and St. Petersburgh. Mean- there have been in all five arrivals from Chagres, while all commerce is impeded; every vessel caught with passengers and gold, thus:at sea or in harhour under Greek colours is immediately taken to the Bay of Salamis, and placed under the guns of the fleet. There are upwards of eighty vessels thus detained. The Greek corvettes, Amalia and Ludovico, said to have been captured | v the English cruisers, are still at liberty. One is reported to be at Previsa, and the other at Salonica, no doubt they are in some neutral port, where they cannot be touched. Some of the Greek journals are the 'Siccle,' intituled 'The impious English.'

See (says he) these ravishers, these Carthagenians, who have seized the ships of Greece. The froth of Courage, my friends, courage! There is a God in tyranny of Great Britian, like the sea. Diplomacy at Athens and at Constantinople is generously working in our favour. Already are steamers ploughing the waves, and carrying to other courts the news of this crime of England. Behold the Emperor Nicholas raising masses of men to crush the Ottoman. Citizens of free Greece, prepare yourselves. The English compel us to become another Alexander, to question. Let us recommence the war, and the nation become an entire army! Let us, under the auspices of France, Austria, and Germany, restore the empire of the great Constantine, and thus be in possession of Western Greece from the Eurotas to Istra, and of Eastern Greece from the Nile to the Euxine, with three capitals-Athens, the seat of

learning; Constantinople, the seat of government; and Jerusalem, the seat of religion. The Piræus is still blockaded; no Greek vessel me!) I sought it. During six weeks I have had can leave. The Bulldog steamer has blockaded Syra. General Mamouri, aide-de-camp to the king, and military cammandant at Phthiotide, published an appeal to arms to the people of his department; when Otho heard of it he immediately removed him from his command. The islands of Sapienxa and By Zachrisson, Nelson, and Co......2,095,844 08 Cervi have not yet been made a subject of discussion; they will remain until the present question is settled, when, it is said, Great Britain will take possession of them by force if denied by the Greek government. The cold at Salonica has been intense the thermometer for days standing at from 10 to 14

deg. below Zero. The Paris 'Patrie' of Sunday evening says :- 'We have announced that M. de Brunow has received in London the order of the Russian government to act in the Greek question in concert with the French were given arrived in Paris yesterday, and was read by M. de Kisseleff to the minister of foreign affairs. We are assured that it expresses great dissatisfaction at the proceeding of Lord Palmerston towards Greece. The note commences with these words: - The Emperor, my master, has learned with a surprise mingled with indignation, etc.,' and ending with the following :- 'You will ask Lord Palmerston to what extent he proposes to employ force in support of his demands, in order that the allies of King Otho may occupy themselves with the means of guaranteeing his independence and that of his people.

The 'Allgemeine Zeitung' (Augsburg) has a telegraphic message from Vienna of the 27th ult., which states that intelligence had just reached that capital from Athens of the 20th of February. The coercive measures of England were to cease imme-

PERSIA.

the neople proceeded in a large body to the house of certainly is not a very inviting picture. 'You ask if your letters are agrecable to me. Can the Imaum Djouma, in order to engage him to acyou doubt it? Write, write long letters, each letter company them to the Shah, and induce his Majesty in proportion to the size of the town, has occurred is a day lived happily through, for one reads and to sign the destitution of Mirzal Taghi Khan, the at Stockton, where an immense hotel and several reads again to devour the expressions of affection, prime minister. The Imaum quitted his residence other buildings were destroyed on the same 24th day which smile serenely upon the solitude of a prison. without giving any sign of acquiescence or refusal. of December. If I do not always answer, or answer briefly, still Upon this the populace dispersed, but announced In you vaccompanying reports of the California Letters from Fribourg of the 23nd ult., state that write to me, dear Clara, as often as you have time to the firm determination of acting with greater success markets, you will observe references to the prices of another time. This movement was followed by wooden hou ses and lumber; but, in addition to the 'Meanwhile, I am not usually so lonely as you several arrests, the most remarkable of which are information t, berein contained, I would remark that reason we entreat you to be peaceable, in order that scher-Verein were seized on the same day at Geneva, think. Thoughts of whom I love keep me company, that of Suleiman Khan, the king's maternal uncle; I have been in formed by passengers from San Franch and the delegates of the association arrested at and their images stand even before me; and then I brahim Halil Khan, excommander of the armu of circo that there is not so great a rise on timber and the delegates of the association arrested at and their images stand even before me; and then Ibrahim Halil Khan, ex-commander of the army of cisco that there is not so great a rise on timber the remembrances of an ever memorable year, which Khorasan; Hussan Khan, chief of the staff; and a dwellings as had b een anticipated. The people there I am endeavouring to fix on paper, occupy me. My number of persons accused or suspected of being are more than ever anxious for iron houses. The

and lead a wretched existence? The Republic, as wears hard labour, for naving a strictio and the pations, from brushing my clothes (which I do, not people, encouraged as they are by the clergy, will houses and a quantity of lumber for 6,500 dols., but it exists to day, is a mere empty word. The possess barrel of a pistol about him. A merchant, M. pations, from brushing my clothes (which I do, not people, encouraged as they are by the clergy, will houses and a quantity of lumber for 6,500 dols., but it exists to day, is a mere empty word. The possess barrel of a pistol about him. A merchant, M. pations, from want of service, but of my own will) up to act in a decided manner, which will cause a general he would not give more than 6,000 dols. barrel of a pistol about mm. A merchant, w. passage and a quantity of fumoer for 6,500 dols., but Botta, sixty years of age, has been condemned to a from want of service, but of my own will) up to act in a decided manner, which will cause a general he would not give more than 6,000 dols. A reading thinking, and writing that hitherto I have revolution in Parsia. All supports the shround markets however the shround markets however the shround markets the shround markets however the shround markets and a quantity of fumoer for 6,500 dols. A ion of man by man must at last cease," &c.

Botta, sixty years of age, has been concerned to a reading, that hitherto I have revolution in Persia. All sympathise with the shrewd merchant, however, who had doubtless reading, thinking, and writing, that hitherto I have revolution in Persia. All sympathise with the shrewd merchant, however, who had doubtless reading, thinking, and writing, that hitherto I have revolution in Persia. All sympathise with the shrewd merchant, however, who had doubtless reading, the more as at the time of his nomination to ceived a telegraphic despatch. pt ennui at a distance.

May God protect you with his all-powerful arm, the ministry he was considered as the future regenethem, and paid the full price demanded. In an

UNITED STATES .- CALIFORNIA.

The Europa, Captain Leitch, has arrived at Liverpool with dates from New York to the 20th, and Halifax to the 23rd ult. Among the passengers were the son of Lord Starley, and Mr. Crompton, The proceedings in Congress, during the time

that had elapsed from the despatch of the previous

mail, are fairly stated in the following resume of the New York Tribune '- The attention of Congress for the last fortnight has been principally occupied with the subject of slavery. Mr. Clay's speech, in support of his compromise resolutions, was an elaborate and powerful performance, distinguished for its conciliatory and temperate spirit, and exhibiting the earnest, vigorous, and impressive eloquence, the propagation of ideas; it is, in fact, progress. When just they benefit all, and consequently the government itself, which should be the organ of the propeg; when false, the good sense of the public.

The greatest order and by the election of Flotte. The greatest order and dignity had prevailed at all the meetings, and he defied any man to eite a single word pronounced by people; when false, the good sense of the public.

The explanation (says the Paris correspondent of the whole affair, by the election of Flotte. The greatest order and by the election of Flotte. The explanation (says the Paris correspondent of the 'Chronicle') which I have received of the affair, sufficient for the public, who are accustomed to such the following:—For some time past there has been conspicuous. His speech on the subject the following:—For some time past there has been conspicuous.

The explanation (says the Paris correspondent of the whole affair. However respectable is this allegation of the Austrian authorities, it is not dignity had prevailed at all the meetings, and he chiefled any man to eite a single word pronounced by the following:—For some time past there has been conspicuous. His speech on the subject the following:—For some time past there has been conspicuous.

All the chiefled any man to eite a single word pronounced by the following:—For some time past there has been conspicuous. All the chiefled any man to eite a single word pronounced by the election of the Austrian authorities, it is not dignity had prevailed at all the meetings, and he chiefled any man to eite a single word pronounced by the clection of the Austrian authorities, it is not dignity had prevailed at all the meetings, and he chiefled any man to eite a single word pronounced by the clection of the whole affair.

The explanation (says the Paris correspondent of the whole affair.

The explanation of the whole affair.

The explanation (says the Paris correspondent of the whole affair.

The explanation of the whole affair.

The call and a moral and for which that eminent statesman is justly celetended that it was a wise and useful institution : sanctioned by the deity, and not repugnant to humanity; that it not only belongs to the respective states in which it exists, but to the whole United States; and that it is necessarily involved in the constitution of the Union. He assumed the legal existence of slavery in California and Mexico. and that the Mexican laws for its abolition were destitute of validity. Mr. Butler, of South Carolina. has maintained similar views, in a vehement speech, declaring that the interests of his constituents were of more importance than the preservation of the Union, and warmly opposing the admission of California with her present constitution and boundaries. Mr. Horace Mann, of Massachusetts, has spoken with great ability in the house of Represenspoken with great ability in the house of Kepresentatives on the other side of the question, describing British Museum). having had a vast amount of practice at the effect on Southern interests of a dissolution of the the various hospitals in London and on the Continent, is Union, and declaring that no motives could compel enabled to treat with the utmost certainty of cure, every the acquiescence of the north, in the further extension of slavery. The last important speech in opposition to Mr. Clay, was made in the senate on Monday, by Mr. Downs, of La. He contended that the prohibition of Slavery in the California constitution was disease, in an its various forms and stages, whether primary or secondary, which, owing to neglect or improper treatment, invariably end in gout, rheumatism, skin diseases, gravel, pains in the kidneys, back, and loins, and papers, without, however, discovering even the shadow of culpability. Nevertheless, he was seized house a motion has been made to instruct the combination and their attention to contain the shadow of culpability. Nevertheless, he was seized house a motion has been made to instruct the combination and their attention to contain the shadow of culpability. Nevertheless, he was seized house a motion has been made to instruct the combination and their attention to combine the combination of the same of such dangers. and hurried into the garden by these infamous sol- mittee on territories to report a bill for the admission of California with the boundaries described in her constitution. An effort was made by the southern earnestly invited to apply at once to Dr. Barker, as he count, however, still breathed, when one of the members to lay this on the table, but without monsters stifled him by forcing a handful of tobacco down his throat.

The Vienna correspondent of the Daily News'

The Vienna correspondent of the Dail admission of California; but it can scarcely be veterate case in a few days, without hindrance from busiwrite as follows:—We see daily large convoys of the prisoners condemned at Arad or at Pesth passing to Ollmutz and Spielberg, or the other fortresses in California will be received, without much further to Ollmutz and Spielberg, or the other fortresses in California will be received, without much further to Ollmutz and Spielberg, or the other fortresses in California will be received, without much further the practitioner, who departing from the ordinary routine of the practitioner, who departing from the ordinary routine of the practitioner, who departing from the ordinary routine of the practitioner, who departing from the ordinary routine of the practitioner, who departing from the ordinary routine of the practitioner and the practicioner of the practitioner of the practicioner of the practic

journals bring down the proceedings in the legislature to the 19th ult. The debate in the Senate on Mr. Clay's motion had been again adjourned. The Females may with the utmost safety confide themselves House of Representatives had gone into committee

since the middle of December last to get to the westward, but without success.

A letter received last night from Athens, by the French steamer Leonidas, to the 18th, states that

with passongors and gottly than t-	
	Dollars.
Empire City, steamer	2,000,000
Alabama, ditto	300,000
Ohio, ditto	500,000
Falcon, ditto	500,000
Cherokee (110,000 dols. consigned, and 90,000 dols. by passengers)	•
Total	3,500,000

The wealth of California, therefore, now begins very severe in their attack upon the English. The to flow in abundantly; yet it should be remembered poet Alexander Soutzo has written an article in that large sums might have been anticipated at t'e sively of their own preparation, have been the happy cause close of the digging season. The next arrivals also of mitigating and averting the mental and physical miseries are expected to be laden with a rich aureal freight. attendant on those peculiar disorders; thus proving the fact, that suffering humanity must always derive the greatest who have seized the ships of Greece. The froth of their crime can be seen floating on the sea; but, their crime can be seen floating on the sea; but, whilst a single Greek exists, he will hand down to the advices are certainly important. The Legislahis posterity a relation of this disastrous epoch, ture of California met on the 17th of December, Perry can with confidence offer hope, energy, and vigour, when Governor Burnett was duly inaugurated. Be- to those whose constitutions have become debilitated from heaven, and the earth has not been given up to the sides several able recommendations in relation to the constitutional weakness, dec., and beg to acquaint those so

> 1. The definition of crimes and misdemeanors contained in the common law of England.

2. The English law of evidence. 3. The English commercial law.

4. The civil code of the State of Louisiana. 5. The Louisiana code of practice.

Colonel Fremont and Colonel Gwynne were elected senators from California to the United States Federal government, by the Assembly. Mr. George W. ral government, by the Assembly. Mr. George W. of the system, produced by excessive indulgence, the conse-Wright and Mr. E. Gilbert were elected by the peo-quences of infection, or the abuse of mercury, with obserple of California as their representatives in the House of Representatives at Washington. The State House of Representatives at Washington. The State gravings, and by the detail of cases. By R. and L. PERRY government of California is now completely formed and Co., 19, Berners-street, Oxford-street, London. in all its branches, civil, financial, and political, and the Legislature was in full session at the latest dates. Starie, 23, Tichborne-street, Haymarket; and Gordon, 146, The mining operations are suspended, owing to the Leadenhall-street, London; J. and R. Raimes and Co., rainy season, and they will hardly be resumed until April. The 'Panama Star' gives the following as the amount of gold which has crossed the Isthmus tne amount of gold which has crossed the Isthmus Part the First Is dedicated to the consideration of the anatomy and physithe 1st of October to the 1st of January:-

R.M. Steamship Co...... 767,000 00 Private individuals (estimated)...2,500,000 00

Making the sum total of.....9,362,844 08 Francisco on the 24th of December, in which one half of the city was destroyed! The loss is estimated at from 1,500,000 dols. to 2,000,000 dols. ambassador. The note in which these instructions The frame buildings, with painted cotton and oilcloth ceilings and roofs caused the flame to spread with unexampled fury, and the fire was not arrested gleet, stricture, &c., are shown to depend on this cause, their treatment is fully described in this section. The efuntil several houses had been blown up with gunpowder. Fortunately no lives were lost at the fire, the treatment, are shown to be the prevalence of the virus but the distress of labourers and miners, without in the system, which sooner or later will show itself in one means, who had flocked into the town, where they wandered in sickness, and without shelter, has been most frightful shape, not only on the individual himself, but greatly aggravated. Hundreds are described, by diseases and their consequences is tendered in this sections several letter writers, as wandering about San Fran- which, if duly followed up, cannot fail in effecting a cure, cisco, knee-deep in mud, drenched with deluges of This part is illustrated by seventeen coloured engravings. rains shaking with fever and ague, and literally without food to eat, except from charity, and with out a place whereon to lay their heads. Such is the out a place whereon to lay their heads. Such is the Traveller.' Vast amounts of dry goods and other into life. articles, he says, are lying about in heaps, wet and entirely ruined with rain; and he speaks sorrowfully tions of the Married State, and of the causes which lead to diately. The blockade is said to have been removed of the suffering, misery, and death in San Francisco. It is says the newspapers there do not record all the bonds of matrimony. Disquietudes and jars between married couples are traced to depend, in the majority of instances, on causes resulting from physical imperfections of that town, that from sixty to seventy died and errors, and the means for their removal shown to be stances, 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 married couples are traced to depend, in the majority of instances, on causes resulting from physical imperfections and errors, and the means for their removal shown to be February. Count Sturmer persists in his demand weekly, and that from six to eight were daily buried within reach and effectual. The operation of certain disthat the refugees should be detained in the interior at the expense of the city, they having no friends to ductive unions shown to be the necessary consequence. during five years, and the Porte is equally firm in care for them while sick, or to bury them when The causes and remedies for this state form an important its refusal to comply with a condition so derogatory dead. Many persons have come down from the mines enfeebled, without money, friends, or home. They wander about the town, and often sustain life Kintageh. The usually well-informed correspondent and by fishing, finding a lodging at night perhaps of the Wanderer' states that the Russians are to in the tent of a friend; if not, in the open street. The late fire, by decreasing the number of buildings to be and debilities arising and debilities arising and debilities arising and debilities arising from venereal excesses, has been also are to be a friend; and debilities arising from venereal excesses, has been also are to be a friend; and debilities arising from venereal excesses, has been also are to be a friend; and debilities arising from venereal excesses, has been also are to be a friend; and debilities arising from venereal excesses, has been also are to be a friend; and debilities arising from venereal excesses, has been also are to be a friend; and debilities arising from venereal excesses, has been also are to be a friend; and the first properties are to be a friend; and the first properties are to be a friend; and the first properties are to be a friend; and the first properties are to be a friend; and the first properties are to be a friend; and the first properties are to be a friend; and the first properties are to be a friend; and the first properties are to be a friend; and the first properties are to be a friend; and the first properties are to be a friend; and the first properties are to be a friend; and the first properties are to be a friend; and the first properties are to be a friend; and the first properties are to be a friend; and the first properties are to be a friend; and the first properties are to be a friend; and the first properties are to be a friend; and the first properties are to be a friend; and the first properties are to be a friend; an

I am sorry to add, that an equally destructive fire,

not, in our society, many individuals, who live in comfortable idleness, whilst others work very hard horn has condemned a man named Pieri to two licitous am I about accurately observing the apportance of being are more than ever. Industrial court-martial at Leg-day begins at seven and closes at nine; and so so-accomplices. Although public tranquillity had not conflagration has taught them a fearful lesson. On London, from cleven to two licitous am I about accurately observing the apportance daily at 19, London, from cleven to two licitous am I about accurately observing the apportance daily at 19, London, from cleven to two licitous am I about accurately observing the apportance daily at 19, London, from cleven to two licitous am I about accurately observing the apportance daily at 19, London, from cleven to two licitous am I about accurately observing the apportance daily at 19, London, from cleven to two licitous am I about accurately observing the apportance daily at 19, London, from cleven to two licitous am I about accurately observing the apportance daily at 19, London, from cleven to two licitous am I about accurately observing the apportance daily at 19, London, from cleven to two licitous am I about accurately observing the apportance daily at 19, London, from cleven to two licitous am I about accurately observing the apportance daily at 19, London, from cleven to two licitous am I about accurately observing the apportance daily at 19, London, from cleven to two licitous am I about accurately observing the apportance daily at 19, London, from cleven to two licitous am I about accurately observing the apportance daily at 19, London, from cleven to two licitous am I about accurately observing the apportance daily at 19, London, from cleven to two licitous am I about accurately observed and licitous am I about accurately observed accurately observ

hour they were worth nearly 10,000 dols. One house speculation in New York, on the same day, sold at cent.-per-cent. profit; and Mr. Carman lumber merchant, of Camden, has just refused fifty per cent. profit on a venture he sent out to California four months ago. His houses are, of course, likely to arrive there in about a month or six weeks. after the conflagration, and sell they must, as the matter is reduced to 'Hobson's choice'-wooden houses or none. It will be, at least, a year before

there can be anything like an adequate supply of iron

Antiquarians will feel deeply interested in the discovery of vast regions of ancient ruins near San Diego, and within a day's march of the Pacific Ocean, at the head of the Guli of California. Portions of temples, dwellings, lofty stone pyramids, (seven of these within a mile square,) and massive granite rings or circular walls, round venerable trees, columns and blocks of hieroglyphics-all speak of some ancient race of men now for ever gone, their history actually unknown to any of the existing families of mankind. In some points, these ruins resemble the recently-discovered cities of Palenque, &c., near the Atlantic or Mexican Gulf coast; in others, the ruins of ancient Egypt; in others, again, the monuments of Phoenicia; and yet in many features they differ from all that I have referred to. I observe that the discoverers deem them to be antediluvian, while the present Indians have a tradition of a great civilised nation, which their ferocious forefathers utterly destroyed. The region of the ruins is called by the Indians 'the Valley of Myst-ry.

AMAZING SUCCESS OF THE NEW MODE OF T REATMENT WHICH HAS NEVER FAILED. DR. ALFRED BARKER, 108, Great Rusknown, and their attempts to cure by means of such dangerous medicines, as mercury, copaida cubebs, &c., have produced the most deplorable results. All sufferers are lelay, as a free state.

The telegraphic correspondence of the New York cournels bring down the proceedings in the legislaa personal visit unnecessary. Advice with medicines for ten shillings. Patients corresponded with till cured. to the care of Dr. Barker, as the most honourable secresy House of Representatives nau gone into control of the whole house on the President's message, and adjourned after hearing Mr. Venable, Mr. Campbell, for consultation from 10 till 1 in the morning, and 4 uno in the evening—Sundays excepted. Post-office orders to be made payable at the Bloomsbury Office, to Dr. Alfred Barker, 108, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury-square, London. A cure effected or the money returned. PHILADELPHIA, FEB. 18.—The yellow fever—those deemed incurable are particularly invited, and the strictest secresy may be relied upon.

invariably end in death.

Price 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d. per box, sent (post free) on receipt of the amount in postage stumps, by Dr. Alfred Barker, 108, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury-square, London, where he may be consulted daily from 10 till I mornings; and 4 till 8 evening (Sundays excepted.) Sufferers from piles, fistula, prolapsus, &c. will do well to avail themselves of Dr. Barker's immense experience in

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 certainly that class of disorders treated of in the new and improved edition of the "Silent Friend." The authors, in hus sending forth to the world another edition of their medical work, cannot refrain from expressing their gratification at the continual success attending their efforts, which, combined with the assistance of medicines, excluattendant on those peculiar disorders; thus proving the fact, finances of California, a system of laws is suggested, and the Governor advises: eleven till two, and from five till eight in the evening : and on Sundays from eleven till one.

ON PHYSICAL DISQUALIFICATIONS, GENERATIVE INCAPACITY, AND IMPEDIMENTS TO MARRIAGE. Thirty-first edition, illustrated with Twenty-Six Anatomical Engravings on Steel, enlarged to 196 pages, price 2s. 6d; by post, direct from the Establishment, 3s. 6d.

in postage stamps. THE SILENT FRIEND a medical work on the exhaustion and physical decay vations, on the married state, and the disqualifications which prevent it; illustrated by twenty-six coloured en-

ology of the organs which are directly or indirectly engaged in the process of reproduction. It is illustrated by six coloured engravings.

Part the Second. Treats of the infirmities and decay of the system, produced by over indulgence of the passions, and by the practice of solitary gratification. It shows clearly the manner in which the baneful consequences of this indulgence operate on the economy in the impairment and destruction of the ocial and vital powers. The existence of nervous and sexual debility and incapacity, with their accompanying train of symptoms and disorders, are traced by the chain of connecting results to their cause. This selection concluded with an explicit detail of the means by which these effects There had been a dreadful conflagration at San may be remedied, and full and ample directions for their rancisco on the 24th of December. in which one use. It is illustrated by three coloured engravings, which fully display the effects of physical decay.

Part the Third

Contains an accurate description of the diseases caused by nfection, and by the abuse of mercury; primary and se-condary symptoms, eruptions of the skin, sore throat, in flammation of the eyes, disease of the bones, gonorrham,

destroys its power on the system. This important part account of a 'Returned Goldseeker' to the Boston of the work should be read by every young man entering

> Is devoted to the consideration of the Duties and Obliga consideration in this section of the work.

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 nerbeen demonstrated by its unvarying success in thousands

THE CONCENTRATED DETERSIVE ESSENCE An anti-syphilitic remedy for purifying the system from venereal contamination, and is recommended for any of the varied forms of secondary symptoms, such as cruptions of the skin, blotches on the head and face, enlargement of the throat, tonsils, and uvula; threatened destruction of the nose, palate, dec. Its action is purely detersive, and its beneficial influence on the system is undeniable. Price 11s. and 33s. per bottle.

The 5l. case of Syriacum or Concentrated Detersive Es-

sence can only be had at 19, Berners-street, Oxford street, London, whereby there is a saving of 1l. 12s., and the patient is entitled to receive advice without a fee, which advantage is applicable only to those who remit 5l. for a packet. Consultation fee, (if by letter), 12. - Patients are re-

quested to be as minute as possible in the description of their cases.

Attendance daily at 19, Berners-street, Oxford-street,

Poetry. EXETER HALL.

The directors of Exter Hall having objected to the The directors of Exect than having objected to the further use of the Hall for the purpose of Shikspere Readings, the series announced there by Mr. Nicholls will be given in St. Martin's Hall, Long Acre. —Adver-

Oh, Exeter Hall is a structure rare, Mighty, yet meek withal, Its front unassuming, straight, formal, and square, While within it is spacious, and lofty, and fair: The large-hearted, cold-visaged men who meet

Well typify Exeter Hall.

Narrow-browed—gloomy—and frowning on all,
A most orthodox building is Exeter Hall. And good men meet there on the woes to debate Of suffering human kind. To abuse, with a Christian-like, orthodox hate, Those vile outcasts whose creeds from their own

To curse an old lady (who's drest as they state, In scarlet), with fury blind. Or leaving our own poor in want and in sin, For the poor anthropophagi kick up a din, Forgetting where Charity ought to begin, While Want at our doors we find;

But Wisdom may reason, or Charity call, For Bigotry governs at Exeter Hall. Concerts are held there; but concerts are pure-Music can injure none; And the good men listen with looks demure, And they smile, and are pleased, for they feel

So long as they wordly joys abjure, Laughing, and pleasure, and fun;
Basses may grumble, and tenors may bawl,
For music can't desecrate Exeter Hall. Oh! the Bard of Avon was England's pride. Chief in a mighty age; And his magic pen as the poet plied, Nature's own spirit its point would guide, While virtue and truth ever sanctified The genius-inspired page:
But the poet is Exeter Hall denied, He's pollated by the stage; And the good men boot, and the good men bawl,

For Shakspere would desecrate Exeter Hall. So the Hall's still pure: The good men still meet Heretics still to curse: Still storm away with intolerant heat, At the lady who has seven hills for her seat, Still go to concerts by way of a treat; They're saved from Shakspere's verse. Bigots may bellow, and singers may squall, But Shakspere is hooted from Exeter Hall.

Reviews.

A Catechism of Socialism. By M. Louis of, the Social Reform League. The "Cate-

food, clothing, and shelter, and must have tools, materials, &c., to work with. These, together, form

what is called capital.

Q .: Does it not follow from this that without capital there can be no labour?—A.: Undoubtedly. Q.: Is it not just, then, that capital should receive a share of the profits under the name of interest, this being only a fair recompense for the services which it renders ?-A.: Such are the arguments of the advocates of usury, and may be shown to be mere sophistry. It is perfectly true that labour cannot exist without capital, but interest is paid to the capitalist, not to capital. Now, capital and the capitalists are two perfectly distinct things. For capital to exist it is not necessary that it should be exclusively possessed by a few individuals to whom interest must be paid. Suppose an associaall the members in common. They would work on their capital without paying interest on it to any one, as in this case there would be no capitalist, although there would be capital. It is not possible to imagine labour without a labourer, but we can easily conceive of capital without a capitalist. When a labourer dies, his labour ceases, but when a capitalist dies, his capital survives him. No similarity, therefore, can be established between capital and labour, from which to deduce the justice of

any premium termed interest. : What is represented then by the interest of capital ?—A.: It represents the privilege accorded to certain individuals to sit still and see their fortune increase and reproduce itself, or it represents the price which labourers are campelled to pay for the permission to work; or finally, it represents their subjection to a condition which few can successfully struggle against, and none escape. Q.: How do you understand gratuitous credit?

necessary capital without requiring interest from Q.: Would not this be the result of the universal

is solved; credit gratis is simply association. capital, and the circulating medium of exchange. Q.: Is a metallic currency necessary in the operation of exchanges?—A.: Under the present sympathy and assistance, and with high resolve to be social system it is, but not that in which the socialist worthy of it, we, nevertheless, feel that our great concontemplates.

Q.: Why is a metallic currency the necessary medium of exchange in the present system of society?—A: Because having an intrinsic value it fully to you. Here are we, fellow workers, associated presided, and w.r. Sprague moved the first resolution of the becomes a security as well as a token, as it can be for an end common to us and to you—the means of melted down into ingots, and be employed in works life, and ultimate freedom from the effects of a murfelt for the great distress and degradation of the carried, and the usual vote of tbanks to the chair-journeymen, which it attributed to the practice which man having been responded to, the meeting, which of art; it not only represents exchangeable commodities, but is actually of equal value to them. It, therefore, becomes a security to those who receive will enable us on an ever-increasing scale to maintain it, and it is the same as if they received the very object of which it is the token or representative. Now, nothing less than such a security would be satisfactory under a system of dissimilar and opposing interests, where fraud necessarily begets dis-

Q. : Why will a metallic currency be unnecessary and nothing would be left to chance or accident. Q.: What sort of money then will be employed in the new state of society?—A.: Paper money. Gold is the money of distrust and individualism; paper is the currency of mutual trust and association.

Q.: Supposing Socialism realised, why would a paper currency be preferable to a metallic one?-

disturb commercial transactions; but there would working men did not support it? be none in a state where the government really consisted of the best and ablest, and social interthe profits of trade will satisfy you that you can deal cient for the support of a respectable man and his M. Gerard sent away all the Arabs who had accomcourse was regulated on a systematic basis, in har- with us on better terms than those which you are now family. Another man was making for an employer a panied him except one, and loaded his rifles. Prewarehouses.

We very heartily recommend this tract to our readers, trusting it may circulate to the extent of hundreds of thousands of copies. On

burgh. Having made an acquaintance with Mr. Ilill, the production of a youth of seventeen, published for the purpose of facilitating his future studies and enabling him "to pursue those inclinations which might one day place him in an honourable station in the scale of society." This volume was severely criticised, which caused much pain and annoyance to

The Rev. Mr. Simeon, of Cambridge, procured for hima sizarship at St. John's College. This benevolent clergyman further promised, with the aid of a friend, to supply him with £30 annually, and his own family and friends were to furnish the remainder, to enable him to go through the college.

Poetry was abandoned for severer studies. He impeted for one of the University scholarships, and at the end of the term was pronounced the first man great college examination, and also one of the three towards men." best theme writers, between whom the examiners beauty." He went to London to recruit his shattered nerves and spirits, but on his return to college he was so completely ill that no power of medicine could save him: he died 19th Oct., 1806.

Bublic Amusements

STRAND THEATRE. A dramatic version of the Vicar of Wakefield was produced here on Monday evening with complete success. The work of adaptation has been done by Mr. Tom Taylor, who has performed his task with Blanc. London: Weekly Tribune Office; and by G. Vickers, Holywell-street, Strand.

This is No. II. of a series of "Social Reform The piece is in three acts, each act concluding with Tracts," published by, or under the sanction a well developed "situation" arising out of the incidents in the original story. The action progresses of, the Social Reform League. The "Cate-somewhat heavily, owing to a superabundance of chism" is a translation of Louis Blanc's condialogue, but this is a defect which may be easily tribution to the Almanach du Nouveau Monde remedied. The simple-hearted vicar is played by chism" is a translation of Louis Blanc's contribution to the Almanach du Nouveau Monde for 1850, and constitutes a most admirable synopsis of the principles common to Socialists in general, and especially of those taught by the great champion of the Organisation of Labour. As the tract entire may be purchased for a penny, we shall quote but one portion, that relating to "CAPITAL," "CREDIT," AND "MONEY."

Q.: What is capital?—A.: It is the totality of the implements of labour. The laboure requires food clothing, and shelter and must have tools of the laboure requires food clothing, and shelter and must have tools of the laboure requires for labour. The laboure requires food clothing, and shelter and must have tools of the laboure requires for labour. The laboure requires food clothing, and shelter and must have tools of the laboure requires for labour. The laboure requires food clothing, and shelter and must have tools of the laboure requires for labour. The laboure requires for labour. The laboure requires food clothing, and shelter and must have tools of the laboure requires for labour. The laboure requires for labour to the Almanach du Nouveau Monde that they be added two labour the later of cheapness into men's hands; but thrust the lure of cheapness into men's hands; but thrust the lure of cheapness into men's hands; but thrust the lure of cheapness into men's hands; but thrust the lure of cheapness into men's hands; but thrust the lure of cheapness into men's hands; but thrust the lure of cheapness into men's hands; but thrust the lure of cheapness into men's hands; but wherever you are, in every shape, wh chell, and each proved himself to be intimately acquainted with the "internal workings" of the character he represented. On the whole, the piece each other thus that it is only by working for that alone which would teach the people to perform that alone which would teach the people to perform the character he represented. On the whole, the piece each other thus that the world will be saved from their duty, and moderately to assert their rights. chell, and each proved himself to be intimately acwas extremely well played, and was most effectively put upon the stage.

> ADDRESS OF THE ASSOCIATIVE TAILORS (Of 34, Castle-street East, London, opposite the Pantheon,) TO THEIR BROTHER TOILERS OF ALL TRADES.

the working men of England can help each other, against the many ills and distresses incident to the lot of those who have nothing but industry and skill tion of labourers, possessing a common capital that is not belonging to any particular individuals, but and skill there is no real wealth; but that is not enough is evident from the daily increasing poverty country. We have reasoned long and thought much. sometimes in sorrow, sometimes in anger, on the anomaly involved in a comparison of the resources and condition of labour. Those, exhaustless of real good to man-this, wretched, with every day a deeper and a deeper shade of want and suffering. We believe that the cause of this is, that labour has been under the direction of a competitive principle of individual selfishness, which has cheated it of its full reward, and that to secure opposite results it must be organised on a principle of associated effort for the common good. With this view we have united together, under the designation of "The Working pitals, prisons, penal colonies—and all the harsh Tailors' Association." We have extensive and surgery, the blundering quackery under which suf-Tailors' Association." We have extensive and healthy workshops, and business accommodation largest orders; and we now appeal to you, fellow

the upper ranks of society, a real feeling for the suf- then, help us, while yet'you can. adoption of association?—A.: Certainly; for as soon as the labourer can always find admittance to an association possessing a commission capital, of which he is invited to take advantage, the problem thus associating. All true-hearted people will be DISTRESSED CONDITION OF JOURNEY-Q.: What is money ?- It is the representative of happy to become our customers, because they see that they are helping us on a right principle to the fully to you. Here are we, fellow workers, associated a successful struggle with an enemy as formidable and aggressive to you, in your separate departments of in the trade were ill paid, and were reduced to the toil, as to us. Continue this custom to our antagonists, and you will be denying to us personally the means of life, and blast our glad hopes for the elevation of labour. Will you thus arm unconscientious ness. There were at present a great number of women capitalists against us? Will you furnish the degradin the new order of things?—A.: Because all the ing and horrid slop system with life and sinews? It vation point. A woman who worked for a slop shop members of an association would know one another, is but the skeleton of a dreadful iniquity if you hold stated, that sometimes she only got 4d. for making hands, it is a living giant, able to crush everything or 10d. She could not commonly earn more than which opposes it. Let there be no mistake between 2s. 6d. a week, sometimes by extra work she got us on this point. In spite of plate-glass shop fronts from 3s. 6d. to 4s. But as a sample, she stated that easily established. and royal arms, two-thirds at least of the slop-sellers' from September 13 to October 31, a period of seven custom lie with the working men. In most cases it weeks, her total receipts were 13s., being about cannot be otherwise, as well we know. In the fierce 1s. 10td. a week. Turning to the men employed, he A: Because the former, being without real value, struggle for a maintenance, the working man must found that one poor fellow, whose name was in his

and in the course of a few months was not only able to read Horace with tolerable facility, but had made considerable progress in Greek. His habits of study and application were unremitting. A London magarine, called the Monthly Preceptor, having proposed prize themes, for youth of both sexes, Henry became a candidate and while only in his fifteenth, were only of the starvation, of the disease, of the vice, of the crime.

The tair maintenance of the labourer is no burtlen upon prices, for it is labour which often gives the article its whole available worth. Nay, if these the article its whole available worth. Nay, if these penny-wise and pound-foolish economists would look into the heart of things, they would find one burthen upon prices, the very result of their senseless competition, and which we claim to remove,—the weight of the starvation, of the disease, of the vice, of the crime.

On Monday evening, a public meeting was held. a candidate, and while only in his fifteenth year obtained a silver medal, for a translation of Horace: and in the following year, a pair of twelve inch globes, for an imaginary tour from London to Edinstruction, of the disease, of the vice, of the crime. The control of the starvation, of the disease, of the vice, of the crime. The control of the starvation, of the disease, of the vice, of the crime. The control of the starvation, of the disease, of the vice, of the crime. The control of the starvation, of the disease, of the vice, of the crime. The control of the starvation, of the disease, of the vice, of the crime. The control of the starvation, of the disease, of the vice, of the crime. The control of the starvation, of the disease, of the vice, of the crime. The control of the starvation, of the disease, of the vice, of the crime. The control of the starvation, of the disease, of the vice, of the crime. The control of the starvation, of the disease, of the vice, of the crime. The control of the starvation, of the disease, of the vice, of the crime. The control of the starvation, of the disease, of the vice, of the crime. The control of the starvation, of the disease, of the vice, of the crime. The control of the starvation, of the disease, of the vice, of the crime. The control of the starvation, of the disease, of the vice, of the crime. The control of the starvation, of the disease, of the vice, of the crime. The control of the starvation of the crime. The control of the crime. The control of the crime. The control of the crime of the crime. The control of the crime of the crime. The control of the crime of the crime of the crime of the crime of the crime. The control of the crime of t you shut up your workhouses? Count first the cost and Financial Reform. the proprietor of the Monthly Mirror, his encouragement induced him to prepare a volume of Poems for the press, which appeared in 1803. In his preface to the volume, Henry had stated that the poems were the volume, Henry had stated that the poems were the volume of poems or later, to come out of prices so that you do by the division which had taken as proved by th

> and humanity! which are shared by all.

nier the senate-nouse examination, I would represent with us, then, as we even now work with you.

with us, then, as we even now work with you.

In addition to your custom, you may greatly conduce to our success by advertising us. It is

skirmishing ground of this great battle of competi- that subject, would record its cordial and emphatic tion, and in confident security that you can hold approval of the plan proposed by the council of the your own against the world, you may imagine that National Association for that purpose, and pledge you are not interested in this experiment. Ah! this itself to render immediate and efficient co-operation. s a great mistake. It is true that the labour mar- He in eloquent terms advised the people to throw Fellow Workers,—The time has arrived when ket may still afford you the comforts, and, perhaps, off the trammels of toryism and whiggism, and to some of the luxuries of life, but it is a market, nevertheless. The reason why you obtain high wages parliament men who would vote for the best inteis, not because you are skilful and industrious. but rests of the community. that there are fewer of you yet than are wanted the supply does not exceed the demand. If there were ten of you where there is one, instead of ten difference passing ever more and more into the the foreign purchaser, or absorbed by a public whose cupidity is constantly appealed to by those who trade upon it, until that turning point which we have endeavoured to point out, at which cheap labour becomes dear labour to the community, and grows dearer and dearer from the moment, by all the enhanced cost of workhouses, brothels, hos-

> On the part of the Association, WALTER COOPER.

MEN TAILORS. On Monday a general meeting of the master tailors resident in the metropolis was held at the Freemasons' Tavern, to adopt measures for the alleviation prevailed in many establishments of giving outdoor was very numerously attended, separated. work. In speaking to this resolution the mover stated, that both men and women who were employed lowest depth of moral and social degradation. He was not one of those who maintained that women ought not to be allowed to work in the tailoring busiemployed, at wages which kept them just above star-

over all obstacles, for he was removed from his dis-throughout the most numerous class of the populate agreeable calling to one in an attorney's office, where throughout the most numerous class of the populate applied his leisure hours to the study of languages, ition. The fair maintenance of the labourer is no

On Monday evening, a public meeting was held

sooner or later, to come out of prices, so that you do but add to the expense of production on the one hand what you take off on the other. So delusive is minorities in that house would be of little service the search after cheapness when divorced from justice as long as the people were unrepresented in it. (Hear, hear.) None but the aristocracy were re-But we, on the contrary, maintain that to secure presented there fully, and he was not wrong when to labour all its just reward, is to increase in the he stated that out of the number in that house there the youthful author; but, fortunately, the volume fell into the hands of Mr. Southey, who encouraged him, and with the aid of other friends enabled Henry to gain admission to the University of Cambridge. This was his ambition and his desire.

The New Mr. Sincer of Cambridge processed for the volume to labour all its just reward, is to increase in the weight of purchase, and to lessen the weight of puperism and crime. The recoil of and their immediate friends. They had besides our experiment then will move you, and if you rightly estimate its importance, it must be regarded as the pioneer of a new order of things in which all the adour experiment then will move you, and if you rightly estimate its importance, it must be regarded as the pioneer of a new order of things in which all the admonstrate its importance, it must be regarded as the pioneer of a new order of things in which all the admonstrate its importance. They nad besides marquises and earls usque ad nauseam. He did not object to lords sitting in the house, but he objected to their not being the choice of the people, but margly the native of the people. vantages of skill, industry, and integrity, will redound to the possessors of those qualities, and yet not all to be possessors of those qualities, and yet not all to be possessors of those qualities, and yet not all to be possessors of those qualities, and yet not all to be possessors of those qualities, and yet not all to be possessors of those qualities, and yet not all to be possessors of the people of England them alone, for there are no real blessings but those had not sufficiently indicated their desire to have Reform; but he would ask whether such meetings which are shared by all.

The period, we hope, is not far distant when, by unity of purpose, and enlightened direction, Labour will bid adieu to its foes, and to its ceasless repining, weary life and death struggle of strife; and combinations of the people of England. They had discovered how useless it was to recent the House. of his year. Twice he distinguished himself in the following year, being again pronounced first at the following year, being again pronounced first at the plan of intimating their wishes. It was said that the labouring classes were not qualified by their best theme writers, between whom the examiners could not decide. The college offered him, at their own expense, a private tutor in mathematics, during the long vacation; and Mr. Catton (his tutor), by procuring for him exhibitions to the amount of £66 per annum, enabled him to give up the pecuniary assistance which he had received from Mr. Simeon and other friends. This distinction was nursheed. But this is not to be done by dreaming of it. but by assistance which he had received from Mr. Simeon and other friends. This distinction was purchased at the sacrifice of health and life. "Were I," he so that by helping us to pay off our debt, you do but so that by helping us to pay off our debt, you do but so that by helping us to pay off our debt, you do but so that by helping us to pay off our debt, you do but in carrying out an object which was undeniably defaited the senate-house examination, I would represent working Man's Association in other trades. Work is sirable. He himself had voted in the House of Commons in favour of the Chartier in their claims than the National Remation of other associations on the same principle: formers had for the time given up their extreme views for the purpose of assisting the association in carrying out an object which was undeniably designed. Commons in favour of the Chartists, not because he agreed with them in all their views, but because he was impressed with the belief that they had a right hardly to be believed what enormous sums of money are thus spent under the present system of trade, all of which must often come out of the wages of adopted they had acted in the wisest possible way labour. Neither you nor we have any real interest in this expenditure, and you can save it to us first, drawn that opposition which they had held to the and to yourselves in the end, by using every opportunity of making known to the world the existence of "The Working Tailors' Association," and the objects it has in view. If, therefore, we do not fill, day after day, the columns of a highly taxed and granted, and the Chartists may not, therefore, we can be a desnair of having their views although the columns of their true friends. (Cheers.) He had hopes that when they should have made some progress in reforming the House of Commons, other concessions would be looked for and granted, and the Chartists may not, therefore, desnair of having their views although the desnair of having the desnair press, nor send monstrous advertising eccentricities despair of having their views ultimately carried out to perambulate the streets, be you, every one of (Cheers.) To return to the question of the qualifiyou, our walking advertisements. When you meet cation of the labouring classes to hold a vote, he with friends and companions, tell them what is would remark that Mr. Fox, the other night, in his being done for the emancipation of labour; use admirable speech on secular education, had clearly every seasonable opportunity of drawing attention to our operations: we cannot cast bills into every to exercise the right of voting for a member of parliament. No man should be taxed without having a dwelling, but to many thousands have you access: we cannot haunt the doors of public meetings to voice in the representation; and he hoped that they

Mr. SHILLIBEER seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously. Sir J. Walmsley here presented himself to the skilful and industrious artisans, each as rich as that | meeting, and was received with loud cheers. He of large masses of the industrious population of this one, the ten, if all employed, would receive each but stated that he had just come from the House of a tenth of what the one now gains, or if not employed, still less. The supply exceeding the demand your wages would fall lower, and lower still, the that the meeting earnestly recommends to the friends hands of capitalists and merchants, flung away to of Parliamentary Reform throughout Great Britain and the colonies to furnish prompt and efficient assistance to the council of the National Association, by the holding of meetings, the passing of resolutions, the formation of committees, the employment of local agents, and the contributing of funds. He then alluded to the verdict which was given against them in the House of Commons, and said that it was the duty of the people to satisfy that house that they were determined on having their great measure of reform passed. It had already been healthy workshops, and business accommodation fering society now groans. We have attained to measure of reform passed. It had already been sufficient to enable us to execute with facility the this knowledge through suffering; why should you his good fortune to witness various meetings in all not avail yourselves of our experience, and avoid parts of the country, and they were all unanimous A.: It consists in supplying the labourers with necessary capital without requiring interest from lim.

We have found that there is in what are termed lim.

We have found that there is in what are termed dreadful ordeal to the means of cure! Help us, limit the interest from limit. listen to their demands, and promised them that he would not cease night or day to agitate the question until National and Parliamentary Reform was granted, and expressed a hope that three years would not have elapsed before their grand object

> Mr. Wein seconded the resolution, which was Mr. A. WALKER proposed the third resolution to the effect that this meeting regards with feelings of heartfelt satisfaction the proposition of holding a

would be attained.

cern is with you. From you, above all, we expect of the distress under which so large a number of national conference in London during the month of that steady adherence which results from identity of journeymen are at present suffering. Most of the April next, and calls on the friends of the move-interest, and conviction of duty. Let us speak faith-principal firms were represented. Mr. Cartwright ment in all parts of the country to assist the council presided, and Mr. Sprague moved the first resolu- by selecting earnest reformers to represent them

BRITISH COLLEGE OF HEALTH, NEW-ROAD, LONDON.

TO THE FINANCIAL & SOCIAL REFORMERS THROUGHOUT GREAT BRITAIN.

Fellow-Countrymen,-Prove, as most easily you can, how doctors have for ages cheated the people four clog wheels, and upon these his remains were on the question of their health, and all the reforms drawn to St. Martin's burial ground (in the church back—with the profits of your custom in its mighty a waistcoat, sometimes she got as much as 6d., 8d., that you demand must follow, and that, too, in quick of which is a splendid monument to the memory of The dishonesty of the medical body can be most

Yours, in the cause of Salutary Reforms, March 6th, 1850.

LION HUNTING IN ALGERIA.-M. Jules Gerard, the sub-lieutenant in the Spahis, who has gained chandise, and thus renders the rich complete masters of exchange operations, which are the life and sollor from selfish indifference, indosul of trade and industry.

In a little way and thus renders the rich complete masters of exchange operations, which are the life and sollor from constantine, that he went to the hills stitched with silk. He had made shooting coats and of Serazer, in the district of Segnia, where he Q.: Is there no danger in the use of a paper tyrants and your foes—fellow workers! will you be other garments on still lower terms, and if they were had been told that lions might be found. Having currency?—A.: There is certainly, under the present order of things, because the facility of creating it, would induce governments to extend the issue beyond all bounds, which would lower its value and disturbed expression failed because the disturbed expression for the property of the out of that he had to pay 1s. for trimmings, 6d. for having been disturbed, and one of them frequently A calm calculation of the elements which compose candles, and 6d. for coals. Such a sum was insuffimony with the laws of nature, as would be the case in the fraternal associations contemplated by the Socialists, for in that case any arbitary issue of paper money would be effectually prevented by regulating it according to the amount of goods in the warehouses.

With us on better terms than those which you are now to have accept one, and loaded his rifles. Precate the first lion paltry sum of 2s.—not a ld. an hour. Mr. Adency paltry sum of 2s.—not a ld. an hour. Mr. Adency paltry sum of 2s.—not a ld. an hour. Mr. Adency paltry sum of 2s.—not a ld. an hour. Mr. Adency of the two lions came forth, one about fifty steps in advance. On seeing M. Gerard the first lion quainted—had visited that man, who had a wife and gulating it according to the amount of goods in the warehouses. which is worse, have no place among our hopes and fears. We are determined that our work shall bear a higher impress than the tasker's scrutiny, the impress of good faith and common interest between producer and consumer, and by reference to our List of Prices and an estimate of the rest of th the subject it treats of, it is the most admirable work ever written.

The Frame-Work Knitters' Advocate. Notting ham: R. Sutton, Bridlesmith-gate.

No. II. of this useful little publication contains reports of meetings, and other matters connected with the trade. We extract the connected with the trade. We extract the line subject it treats of, it is the most admirable very reference to our List of Prices, and an estimate of the cost of cheapness, thours each. Ile was to receive 6s. for it, but out of Prices, and an estimate of the cost of cheapness, you will find that humane principles of trade are the cost of cheapness, you will find that humane principles of trade are the best gnarantees for a judicious outlay of your money. We have made allusion to the great aim of associative efforts, and we ask, Ilow long will any trade remain in bondage after the Working Tailors.

No. II. of this useful little publication contains reports of meetings, and other matters connected with the trade. We extract the connected with the trade. We extract the line gave a tremendous spring, and alighed on that sum he had to pay 6d. for trimmings, 3d. for candles, and 9d. coals. After reciting several equally fragrant cases, Mr. Sprague proceeded to speak of that sum he had to pay 6d. for trimmings, 3d. for candles, and 9d. coals. After reciting several equally fragrant cases, Mr. Sprague proceeded to speak of the sanitary condition of the men so employed. Last week an industrious man and his daughter made five coats, for which they obtained 13s 9d., as Gerard and, as Gerard and, as Gerard and, as Gerard has killed altogether association has emancipated its principle from the the sanitary condition of the men so employed. Last week an industrious man and his daughter.

Association has emancipated its principle from the the sanitary condition of the men so employed. Last week an industrious man and his daughter.

Association has emancipated its principle from the the sanitary condition of the men so employed. Last week an industriou oppressed sons of toil to combine for peaceful and years of age. The room in which they worked and Saturday at midnight, was received at the General

Wartelles.

THE WORKING GLASSES.—The great political and social problem of the time is furnished by the condition and attitude of the working classes. Here is is the hidden rock which calls for the most consume the interior and attitude of the working classes. Here is the hidden rock which calls for the most consume mate pilotage. The immense and constantly increasing numerical force of these classes—the general abjectness of their physical and mental condition—the intelligence and talent displayed by what may be termed their aristocracy—the growing sense of their degradation, and the growing willingness to ascribe that degradation to social and political causes, not to the eternal ordination of nature; all point to danger present, and danger for the future, if prompt and efficient remedies be not found for whatever of evil may lurk in these gloomy portents.

—The Revolution of France.

We may set it down as an axiom, that young ladies cannot know everybody's names, when it is utterly

cannot know everybody's names, when it is utterly impossible for them to know what their own may be a twelvementh hence!

THE TOBACCO grown in New South Wales has hitherto been considered of inferior quality; but the colonial manufacturers have lately improved the method of preparing the leaves, and now hope to exclude American tobacco from colonial use. and even to export Australian tobacco to England. A TREASURY warrant has appeared in the Gazette, which orders that in future a uniform rate of fourpence shall be charged on all letters not exceeding half an ounce in weight, and posted in this country for Belgium, or on such letters sent from Bel gium to this country, or to any of the British

colonies. THE Fife Herald celebrates the connubial constancy and courage of St. Andrew's hen. Her liege lord quarrelled on the streets with a rival cock, and as with other biped bodies, a duel must repair their wrongs. At it they went, and furiously they fought, until the lady, fearing that widowhood would be her fate, flew upon the antagonist of her spouse, beat him by persons cared, as trophies of the immense success of this remedy, which Dr. Barker will willingly give to any fequiring them after a trial of it. him bravely off, and strutted away with her mate, chuckling over her victory.

A DESCRIPTION of theft has of late been practised

in Glasgow, and which entails heavy pecuniary loss upon the proprietors of cabs, omnibuses, &c. It consists of stealing the cushions of these vehicles for the sake of the hair with which they are stuffed. To show the extent to which this offence is perpetrated, it may be mentioned that it was stated in court by one of the cab proprietors in a recent prosecution that his loss on this account, during the last nine months, had not been less than £900, THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN A TRADESMAN IN THE &c., with a PRESCRIPTION FOR THEIR PREVENTION; YEAR 1750 AND 1850:-

Man, busy in his shop; Wife, brewing malt and hop; Girl, scorning not the mop; Boy, active, not a fop; Bills paid, and fortuge made. Man, at his country seat;

Wife, plum'd and jewell'd en suite; Miss, aping the elite; Boy, on his hunter fleet; Claims unmet, and the Gazette.

HANRY THE FOURTH OF FRANCE. - When Henry was entreated to take more care of his person than he had done, and not to go so often alone or ill-attended, he answered, "Fear ought never to find admission into a royal breast. The man who dreads death will make no attempt upon me: the man who despises life will always be master of mine, though I were encompassed with a host of guards. I recommend myself to God when I rise, and when I lie down; I am in his hands; and, after all, the terror of my life is such, as to leave me no just cause for distrust; it belongs only to tyrants to live in perpetual terror.'' TRUE PRIENDSHIP is a delicate union of like minds,

that exalts the human nature. COBBETT. - Without the Border blood and minstrel spirit of Scott, he had much of his soundness, geniity, and broad strength. Morbidity was a he did not recognise as English. Mawkish sentimentalism, in all its shapes, he abhorred; and cant found in him an inexorable foe. Hence we account for his celebrated criticisms on Shakspeare and of with the relief of those affliced with Syphilis, Secondary Symptoms, Stricture, Venereal and Scorbutic Eruptions of the face and body, have perhaps had an unusual opportunity of withesing their dreadful and destructive consequences. the thousand tyrannies, named and nameless, which now afflict it.

And now, a word to the high-paid artisan, though we believe that that class is becoming less nume-we believe that that class is becoming less nume-artisans. The convention of parliamentary Reform, with a view to an arrivance of public oninion on the convention of public oninion on the carelessness of maladies, and moverately to assert their regulation. In his heart, perhaps, he appreciated in all their various stages. Hence, knowing the practical moves in all their various stages. Hence, knowing the practical moves in all their various stages. Hence, knowing the practical moves in all their various stages. Hence, knowing the practical moves in all their various stages. Hence, knowing the practical moves in all their various stages. Hence, knowing the practical moves in all their various stages. Hence, knowing the practical moves in all their various stages. Hence, knowing the practical moves in all their various stages. Hence, knowing the practical moves in all their various stages. Hence, knowing the practical moves in all their various stages. Hence, knowing the practical moves in all their various stages. Hence, knowing the practical moves in all their various stages. Hence, knowing the practical moves in all their various stages. Hence, knowing the practical moves in all their various stages. Hence, knowing the practical moves in all their various stages. Hence, knowing the practical moves in all their various stages. Hence, knowing the practical moves in all their various stages. Hence, knowing the practical moves in all their various stages. Hence, knowing the practical moves in all their various stages. The conventional moves in all and that, from native inaptitude, he could not feel and the relief they have consequently been enabled to renthe more delicate and spiritual duties of either noet. der to their fellow creatures, is fully testified and gratefully was he not better to avow it openly than to wear 'a foolish face of praise," and pretend to what he had not? In his nonsense of abuse there is somether in the constitution, when the the control of the most signal advantages, yet, from what they have experienced in inquiring others' nonsense of commendation. We prefer him making a foot-ball of the "Paradise Lost," and kicking it with all his might—impotently indeed, our and inveterate) they have always entertained the nad not? In his nonsense of abuse there is somekicking it with all his might—impotently indeed. and to the damage of nothing but his own toesthan to see it shining in illustrated editions in the libraries of those whose simpering imbecilities of affected enthusiasm convince you that they have the evening; and on Sundays from cleven to one. - Consulneither understood nor really read it. Much as we admire Shakespeare and Milton, we are not disposed to sacrifice Cobbett as a whole burnt-offering at

their shrine.—Gilfillan. More Candour THAN Courtesy. - A formal know."

ROBERT TANNOCK, who in youth was a bedfellow 39th year of his age. NOBLE REPLY. - John Locke, the philosopher, was persecuted by the court of Charles II. for opposition o popery and arbitrary power. When James II.

offered him pardon, he replied, that "he had no occasion for a pardon, not having been guilty of any

Snap-dragon, a privateer belonging to this port, in the reign of Queen Anne; in which vessel he turned pirate, and amassed much riches." And under the valuable. Price 11s. per bottle, or four quantities in one above are the following lines :-" Men that are virtuous serve the Lord.

And the devil's by his friends adored; And as they merit get a place Amidst the bless'd or hellish race. Pray, then, ye learned clergy show, Where can this brute, Tom Goldsmith, go. Whose life was one continued evil, Striving to cheat God, man, and devil !" DANIEL LAMBERT died at Stamford on the 21st of

June. 1809, having arrived in that town on the previous day, from Huntingdon, for the purpose of exhibiting himself to the curious at the races. He hibiting himself to the curious at the races. He symptoms and progress, age. habits of living. and position was thirty-nine years of age; his height was 5 feet in society. Medicines can be forwarded to any part of the 11 inches; 3 yards 4 inches round the body; 1 yard 1 inch round the leg; his weight, a few days be-fore his death, was found to be, by the Caledonian balance, 52st. 11lb. (14lb. to the stone). His coffin measured 6 feet 4 inches long, 4 feet 4 inches wide, 2 feet 4 inches deep, and contained 112 superficial feet of elm: it was built upon two axletrees and the Lord Treasurer Burleigh). The grave was dug with a gradual sloping for many yards, and up-by some of Lambert's townspeople, he thinks they would be induced to raise a fund for a gravestone worthy of the spot which contains the remains of that extraordinary man. During his life he cultivated the esteem of all who knew him; and to show he was respected by the magistracy of Leicester. how he was respected by the magistracy of Leicester, on his retiring from the situation of gaoler, they worted him an annuity of £50 without any solicita- from business, change of diet, &c., or return the money, tion. He first exhibited himself for profit in Pic- It will ever be found that lasting benefit can only be obcadilly. Yourn is a glorious invention. While the girls

chase the hours, and you chase the girls, the months seem to dance away "with down upon their feet." it, lovers become deacons, and romps, grandmothers.

"Mr. S—, is your customer B—a man to be trusted?"—"I know of none more so; he is to be trusted for ever; he never pays."

A Pugilistic Parson.—A clergyman in Devonis a solution of a Nottinghamshire poet:

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| A was a rhymer and a student from his earliest vears, and during the second seven years of borders are the moment that associated labour can deal persons worked, and ate, and slept in this small livered in the North of England. It was horizontal two young men and one young wolliant, and will be revolution of the trade and industry of England. It was borned and one young wolliant, and will be revolution of the trade and industry of England. It was borned and one young men and one young wolliant, and will be revolution of the trade and industry of England. It was borned and one young wolliant, and will be revolution of the trade and industry of England. It was borned and one young wolliant, and will be revolution of the trade and industry of England. It was borned as a walling themselves of Dr. De Roose's skill.'

This the seven that associated labour can deal persons worked, and ate, and slept in this small livered in the hard with some of the trade and industry of England. It was borned and one young men and one young men and one young men and one young wolliant, and with some of the trade and industry of England. It was borned and the work in the hard with some of the trade and industry of England. It was borned and the work in the hard with some of the trade and industry of England. It was borned and the work in the hard with some of the trade and industry of England. It was borned and the work in the hard with some of the provided with some of the hard with some of the trade and industry of the hard with some of t and during the second seven years of boyhood assisted labour can deal this father in the ungentle calling of his craft. This business, it appears, was not in consonance with present on the was apprenticed to a stocking weaver, and displayed a specific stimulus will have apprenticed to a stocking weaver, and displayed by the should be seven years of the should be wretched in the General Post-office will be dispensed of the learned professions." This idea triumphed

From the moment that associated labour can deal apartment. Master tailors and heads of families at the were deeply interested in the question. In such condition, In such condition, and the delivered in London. Thus the London merchants were deeply interested in the question. In such condition, and the question of the parson grined as well being written by a delivered in London. Thus the London merchants were deeply interested in the question. In such condition, and not under advantage over the provincial ones, several to encounter with, yet the parson grined a solution and not undue advantage over the provincial ones, several to encounter with, yet the parson grined a not undue advantage over the provincial ones, several to encounter with, yet the parson grined as the same time that the West India letters were deeply interested in the question. In such condition, and the find not undue advantage over the provincial ones, several to encounter with, yet the parson grined as the same time that the West India letters were deeply interested in the question. In such condition were likely with associated labour, progress will be rapid and the undue advantage over the provincial ones.

Thus the London merchants ever elikely with one undue advantage over the provincial ones.

The arrangements for sorting letters in railway nights and after midned with the work to the persons who received it through the work to the persons who received in the which is asked with sank the work of superintive excellence, and one which was agreed to; as also was another, moved by

EFFECTUALLY AND PER-RUPTURES MANENTLY CURED WITHOUT A TRUSS!! DR. DE ROOS' astonishing success in the treatment of every variety of RUPTURE

A BOON TO THE AFFLICTED!!
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case he guarantees them a perfect cure.

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of two of the sourcest of them—to wit, that the one is like a cat going down your throat; and the other the same cat being drawn back again by the tail.

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Extract from the Medical Gazette and Times: — 'Fortn-

THE ABOVE SOCIETY, as amended and legalised, was formerly known as the NATIONAL CO-OPERATIVE BENEFIT SOCIENT; the managers of which have long seen the necessity of legal protection for the security of its members. In framingathe new rules, care has been taken to equalise the expenditure with the receipts, so that the permanent success of the Society should be beyond all doubts.

The Society is divided into three sections, to meet the necessities and requirements of all classes of mechanics and requirements of all classes of mechanics and

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MONTHER CONTRIBUTIONS. Second Section, 2s. 4d. Trard Section, 1s. 2d. First Section, 3s. 6d. The Society meets every Monday evening, at the Two Chairmen, Wardour-street, Scho, Middlesex, where every information can be had, and members enrolled. Country friends, applying for rules, can have them forwarded, by enclosing

Members of the late Co-operative Benefit Society, who have paid all dues and demands up to the 25th December, Members of the late Co-operative Benefit Society, without any extra charge.

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Agents and sub-secretaries of the late National Co-operative Benefit Society, are requested to immediately inform the General Secretary of the number of members likely to transfer to the National Benefit Society; and parties wishing to become agents, or to form branches of the new society, can be supplied with every information, on application to the Socretary by enlosing a postage-stamp for an answer.

Secretary, hy enclosing a postage-stamp for an answer.

James Grassby, General Secretary, 26, Regent-street, Larabeth.

O'CONNORVILLE. RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR THOSE A who have the inclination and the means of having a first-rate FOUR-ACRE ALLOTMENT. This is no vain boast, the present holder having spared no money, perseverance, or industry, both in making convenience to the house, beautifying and improving the ground. Indeed, it only wants to be seen to be appreciated, as it is admired by every body who see it, and it far outvies any other allotment on the Company, and it far outvies any other allotment on the Company, and it far outvies any other allotment on the Company, and it far outvies any other allotment on the Company, and it far outvies any other allotment on the Company, and it far outvies any other allotment on the Company, and it far outvies any other allotment on the company of the ment on the Company's estate. The present proprietor, who has been on it three years, is compelled, through unforeseen circumstances, very reluctantly to resign it. The ground is cropped, as far as the season will permit, and there is 500 trees of every description of fruit, and the Inquire of J. W. Gambell, O'Connorville, near Rickman

All letters must contain a stamp inclosed for a reply.

HEALTH WHERE 'TIS SOUGHT! HOLLOWAY'S PILLS. Cure of a Disordered Liver and Stomach, when in a most hopeless state.

Extract of a Letter from Mr. Matthew Harvey, of Chapel Hall, Airdrie, Scotland, dated the 15th of January, 1850. Sir,—Your valuable pills have been the means, with God's blessing of restoring me to a state of perfect health, and at a time when I thought I was on the brink of the grown. That consulted several eminent doctors who after grave. I had consulted several eminent doctors, who, after doing what they could for me stated that they considered doing what they could for me stated that they considered my case as hopeless. I ought to say that I had been suffering from a liver and stomach complaint of long standing, which during the last two years got so much worse, that every one considered my condition as hopeless. I as a last resource got a box of your pills, which soon gave relief, and by persevering in their use for some weeks, together with rubbing night and morning your Ointment over my chest and stomach, and right side, I have by their means alone got completely cured, and to the astonishment of myself and every body who knows me.—(Signed) MATTHEW HARVEY.—To Professor HOLLOWAY. HARVEY .- To Professor Holloway.

Cure of a "Case of Weakness and Debility, of Four Years' Standing. Extract of a Letter from Mr. William Smith, of No. 5 Little Thomas-street, Gibson-street, Lambeth, dates

Sir, I beg to inform you that for nearly five years hardly knew what it was to have a day's health, suffering from extreme weakness and debility, with constant ner-vous headaches, giddiness, and sickness of the stomach, together with a great depression of spirits. I used to think that nothing could benefit me, as I had been to many medi cal men, some of whom, after doing all that was in their power, informed me that they considered that I had some spinal complaint beyond the reach of cure, together with a case so complicated that nothing could be done for me. One day, being unusually ill and in a dejected state, I saw your pills advertised, and resolved to give them a trial, more perhaps with curiosity than with a hope of being eured, however I soon found myself better by taking them, and so I went on persevering in their use for six months. and so I went on persevering in their use for six months, when I am happy to say they effected a perfect cure.—
(Signed) WILLIAM SMITH, (frequently called EDWARD.)—
To Professor Holloway.

Cure of Asthma, of Twenty Years' Standing.

Extract of a Letter from Mr. J. K. Heydon, 78, King-street, Sydney, dated 10th of Nov. 1849.
Sig.—I have the pleasure to inform you that many extraordinary cures of Asthma have been effected here by means of your pills. One is that of a lady residing near the 'Razorback,' who after having for twenty years been unable to make the slightest exertion, suffering very fearfully from shortness of breath, coughing, and spitting, but is now, to use her own expression, able to run up to the top of that mountain. Another case is that of Mr. Caton, tailor, Hutchinson's-buildings, Clarence-street, who was so dread fully bad that he was confined entirely to his bed-room for six months prior to his commencing with your pills, and attended regularly by his medical man, who pronounced him to be in a dying state, yet he, likewise, to my know ledge, has been restored to perfect health by the use of your pills, and rubbing your ointment night and morning into his chest.—(Signed) J. K. HEYDON.—To Professor

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

Extract of a letter from his Lordship, dated Villa Messina Leghorn, 21st February, 1845. Sm,—Various circumstances prevented the possibility of my thanking you before this time for your politeness in sending me your pills as you did. I now take this opportunity of sending you an order for the amount, and at the same time to add that your pills have effected a cure of a disorder in my liver and stomach, which all the most eminent of the faculty at home, and all over the continent had not been able to effect; nay, not even the waters of Carlsbad and Marienbad. I wish to have another box and a pot of the Ointment, in case any of my family should ever require either.—Your most obedient servant(signed), ALDBOROUGH.—To Prefessor HOLLOWAY. These celebrated pills are wonderfully efficacious in the

following complaints:—
Ague Female Irregula- Scrofula, King's Evil rities Com- Fevers of all Stone and Gravel Secondary Sympkinds toms Tic-Doloureux Skin Head-ache **Bowel Complaints** Indigestion Tumours Colics Inflammation Ulcers Venereal Affecof Jaundice the Bowels Liver Complaints Consumption Debility of all Lumbago Worms Piles kinds Weakness, from Rheumatism Dropsy whatever cause Retention Urine Sore Throats

Sold at the establishment of Professor Holloway, 244 Strand (near Temple Bar), Lendon, and by most all respec-table druggists and dealers in medicines, throughout the civilised world, at the following prices:—1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., 22s., and 33s. each box. There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes. N.B.—Directions for the guidance of Patients in every Disorder are affixed to each Box.

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



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

ECONOMY.—Ecozomy 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 physician's attendance, when sound sealth and long life may be consumed by the above sea and simple represent the property of Particular Company of the control of the ensured by the cheap, safe, and simple remedy of Parr's

Life Pills?

Hundreds who have kept their beds for years have been so speedly re-invigorated with an infusion of new blood, and consequently of new life and strength, by the use of PARR'S LIFE PILLS, that their re-appearance amongst their fellow beings who had long given them up as in their fellow beings who had long given them up as incourable, is looked upon as the greatest of the many great wonders of this miraculeus 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 persesere in regularly taking from three to six pills every day, your disease will speedily be entirely removed from the system.

None are genuise, unless the words "PARR'S LIFE" None are genuise, unless the words "PARR'S LIFE PILLS" are in WEITE LETTERS on a RED GROUND, on the Government Stamp, pasted round each box; also, the fac-simile of the signature of the Proprietors, "T. ROBERTS and Co., Grane-court, Fleet-street, London," on the Direc-tions.

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A Certain and Speedy Cure for Influenza, Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Incipient Consumptions, and All Disorders of the Chest and Lungs.

SPENCER'S PULMONIC ELIXIR, carefully prepared from the recipe of the late C SPENCER, surgeon, &c., Salford, Manchester; deservedly celebrated as the most successful practitioner in all Pulmonary Affections. Persons desirous of testing the efficacy of this medicine, must observe that on each bottle are the words "SPENCER'S PULMONIC ELIXIR," and that each wrapper has and Co."

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PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT PUBLIC MEETING, A 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, March 12TH, 1850, for the purpose of eviewing the Proceedings in Parliament during the past

Week.
Feargus O'Connor, Esq., M.P., G. W. M. Reynolds, Esq.,
G. Julian Harney, W. J. Vernon, Ambrose Tomlinson (re,
cently 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 FUND FOR THE WIDOWS AND ORPHANS OF WILLIAMS AND SHARP. TEA MEETING IN AID OF THE above fund (and to celebrate the second anniversary of the memorable 10th of April, 1848), will take place in the NATIONAL HALL, 242, HIGH HOLBORN,

On WEDNESDAY, APRIL 10TH. After the Tea A PUBLIC MEETING Will be held, at which the advocates of democratic and social progress are hereby invited to attend.

Tea on the table at Six, and the Public Meeting to com-

WILLIAM DAVIS in the Chair. Tickets for the Tea, One Shilling each, may be had at Reynolds's Polytical Instructor Office, 7, Wellington-street North, Strand; Land Office, 144, High Holborn; the several Metropolitan Localities; of Mr. Mills, at the National Hall; of the Members of the Committee; and of the Secretary, John J. Ferdinando, 18, New Tyssen-street,

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EDITED BY C. W. M. REYNOLDS Author of the First and Second Series of 'THE MESTERIES OF LONDON,' THE MYSTERIES OF THE COURT OF LONDON,' THE DAYS OF HOGARTH,' ROBERT MACAIRE,' &c., &c., &c.
This number of the Instructor contains a portrait of

MR. WALTER COOPER.

he eminent and accomplished Lecturer. The Instructor is established to advocate the poli tical rights of the masses in the most liberal sense of the term, and to inculcate that sound political knowledge which will teach the proper use and worthy exercise of those rights when once they shall have been obtained. For this purpose Mr. Reynolds has ensured the assistance of first-rate talent in the several departments of the Instructor; and he trusts that his own sentiments upon the leading topics of the day are too well known to render it necessary to enter into elaborate details concerning the spirit in vhich the publication is conducted. London: Published for G. W. M. Reynolds, at his Establishment, No. 7, Wellington-street North, Strand; by John Dicks, and sold by all vendors of cheap publications in town and country.

*** Monthly parts in Wrappers, price 6d.

To Correspondents.

NOTTINGHAM .- J. Sweet acknowledges the receipt of the following sums, sent herewith, viz. :-For the O'Connon Indemnity Fund.—Mrs. Ann Burbage, 6d; A Devoted Friend, 5s; A Middle-class Friend, 10s; Mr. J. Brown, 6d; Mr. Gee, 6d; A Friend, 2s 6d; From Bulwell, 2s 9d; A Friend, 6d; A Friend, 6d; A Friend, 1s; Mr. White, 3d; Mr. Chiping dule, 2s 6d; From Huson areas distaint 2s 10d; A Friend, 1s; Mr. White, 3d; Mr. Chiping dule, 2s 6d; From Huson areas distaint 2s; 10d; A Friend, 1s; Mr. White, 3d; Mr. Chiping dule, 2s; 6d; From Huson areas distaint 2s; 10d; A Friend, 1s; Mr. White, 3d; Mr. Chiping dule, 2s; 6d; From Huson areas distaint 2s; 10d; A Friend, 2s; Mr. White, 3d; Mr. Chiping dule, 2s; 6d; From Huson areas distaint 2s; 10d; A Friend, 2s; Mr. White, 3d; Mr. Chiping dule, 2s; 6d; From Huson areas distaint 2s; 10d; A Friend, 2s; 1d; Mr. White, 2d; Mr. Chiping dule, 2s; 1d; Mr. Chiping du dale, 2s 6d; From Hyson-green district, 8s 10d; A Friend 3d.—Fon Mrs. M. Douall.—From Carrington, 5s. . RICHARDS.—Thanks for you letter. Please to send your

full address. E. F., Uxbridge.—The lines are passable, and shall be inserted on a future occasion. Mr. II. Johnson. Syston.—The work contains the whole of Paine's political writings.

Mr. Barrie, Strathaven.—We do not send the papers. Mr. Love must have forwarded it from Glasgow.

Having received a great number of letters from various

Having received a great number of letters from various parts requesting a supply of subscription books for the collection of the Honesty Fund, I beg to state that all such applications must be made to Mr. Thomas Clark, 144, High Holborn. Several letters have also been addressed to me for cards of membership of the National Charter Association. Those I have handed over to the Secretary, Mr. John Arnott, 14, Southampton-street, Strand.—See Notice in this day's paper.—W. Rider, Strand.—See Notice in this day is paper.—W. Rider, Strand.—S

Public Libraries.—Any properly organised public library will oblige the Chartists of Longton, by forwarding a copy of their rules to Henry Clay, Paradise-street, Longton, Staffordshire.

4 CONSTANT READER, BERWICK.—Physicians are entitled to charte for their preceding the control of their own refutation along with the charge for their prescriptions. They do not generally supply medicine. You should see the gentleman and plead your inability.

on l'ottersville (America), and several others, which will receive our earliest attention.
G. J. Harner cannot at present visit Newcastle-uponTyne and Northampton. The lafter place he will visit
within a few weeks; his visit to the former must be deferred until some time in the ensuing summer. G. J. H. will arrange to pay an early visit to Stockport and

J. M'CRAE.—Received. Shall hear from us by post. THE "WEEKLY DISPATCH," AND MR. THOMAS CLARK. — We have much pleasure in announcing that Mr. Clark's lying pamphlet was favourably reviewed in the "Weekly of Sunday last. According to the reviewer, Mr. Clark " bravely confesses the old errors of the Chartist course, especially with regard to the Corn Laws." The reviewer adds an expression of his "sorrow and amazement that any number of men can be found so besotted as to listen to or read the ravings" attributed by Mister Clark to Julian Harney. This must be highly gratifying to Mr. Clark. It is most certainly gratifying to Julian

NATIONAL CHARTER ASSOCIATION.

All letters and communications for the Provisional Committee, must be addressed, till further notice, as follows: - JOHN ARNOTT, Office of the National Charter Association, 14, Southampton-street, Strand, London. N.B.—The Secretary will be in attendance at the Office daily (Sundays excepted) from nine to two o'clock.

NORTHERN STAR

SATURDAY, MARCH 9, 1850,

THE NATIONAL LAND PLAN.

The working people are more just than Chief Baron Pollock-more clear-sighted and impartial than a Special Jury of the Court of Exchequer. From all parts of the country expressions of undiminished confidence in Mr. O'CONNOR pour in upon us. The rancorous and factious persecution to which he has been more warmly to a man who has given his life and fortune to the advocacy of their interests. Drafts for any amount, at sight, on New York, payable in any part of the United States:

Tapscott's "Emigrant's Guide" sent free, on receipt of free on receipt of fr fraying the expenses heaped upon his head by the perversion of the law; and the intrigues and misrepresentations of his enemies, instead of severing, have only more closely united, the Leader and the Party.

by Bradshaw to throw discredit upon the Land Plan itself. On the very face of the enterprise, it was evident, that, from want of personal health and strength, or previous training and experience, some allottees might fail in realising the results anticipated. But it was equally evident, to all impartial men, that such individual failures would not, in the slightest degree, ceipt of the price in postage stamps, by Dr. DE ROOS.
A considerable saving effected by purchasing the larger be detrimental to its capability of producing a substantial and aggregate improvement in the condition of the persons so located.

case, the condemnation they pronounced upon that those who spent on themselves money proximating to the form, the intellect, and the the Plan, was the result of their own personal Mr. T. Parry, Ruthsin, writes: 'Send me a 4s. 6d. box for a friend; the one I had has quite cured me.' Mr. King, Aylesbury: 'They are a perfect blessing, sary means to cultivate their allotments profitably. Not that the Company was to blame Plan could be carried out as intended, and on they are environed. Death is the only door for this latter defect. The Aid Money—which the faith of which Mr. O'Connor and the that stands open—a door frequently opened At home for consultation daily, from 19 till 1, and 4 was mainly, if not entirely, intended to be exDirectors purchased Estates and built Cotfor them by the hand of fever, or of those pended in seeds, implements, and labour, of a tages, are the very last persons who ought to numerous diseases which ravage the poor reproductive character—was paid, but it was laid out in a way that was certain to yield no of return. Take the case of ALEXANDER CLE-ROSALIE COUPELLE'S celebrated PARISIAN LAND as an instance. He endeavoured to make POMADE, for the certain production of Whiskers, Eyebrows, &c., in six or eight weeks, reproducing lost Hair, strengthening and curling weak hair, and checking grey ness at any time of life, from whatever cause arising. It has never been known to fail, and will be forwarded (free) with full instructions, &c., on receipt of 24 postage table. before he was entrapped into this delutable, before he was entrapped into this delu- directly with the social and political condition imports. sive scheme. Mr. Duncan Sherrington has of the masses. If it is proposed to extend the given us the other side of the picture. By the Suffrage, it is at once objected that they are attention and some remedy. For the sake of they will no doubt stoutly resist any further ness is quite checked."

Dr. Erasmus Wilson:—"It is vastly superior to all the clumsy greasy compounds now sold under various titles and pretences, which I have at different times analysed, and found uniformly injurious, being either scenter, or colorage with some highly deleterious ingredient. The wages he stated in the Court of reductantly place confidence when it may justly be best of the superior moral habits of which it is alleged to concern the superior moral habits of which it is alleged to constant the superior moral habits of which it is alleged to constant the superior moral habits of which it is alleged to constant the superior moral habits of which it is alleged to constant the superior moral habits of which it is alleged to constant the superior moral habits of which it is alleged to constant the superior moral habits of which it is alleged to constant the superior moral habits of which it is alleged to constant the superior moral habits of which it is alleged to constant the superior moral habits of which it is alleged to constant the superior moral habits of which it is alleged to constant the superior moral habits of which it is alleged to constant the superior moral habits of which it is alleged to constant the superior moral habits of which it is alleged to constant the superior moral habits of which it is alleged to constant the superior moral habits of which it is alleged to constant the superior moral habits of which it is alleged to constant the superior moral habits of which it is alleged to constant the superior moral habits of which it is alleged the desirable that something should be est, it is desirable that something shoul

trious, frugal, and sober—the old custom of sent order of things. sowing seed, and expending labour, before the harvest was gathered in, constituted the four- plified the hopelessness of any efficient or harvest was gathered in, constituted the foundation and the guarantee of the success of that Plan, quite as much as they do in any of the other occupations of life. The only differdament annual motion for his "Little Charter," was department, by whom their interests are cared debated in an almost empty house, for the the other occupations of life. The only differ and protected. Property, when realised ence was that the Land Company proposed debated in an almost empty house, for the for and protected. Property, when realised ence was that the Land Company proposed departed in the property, when in the process of realisation to leave the producer a much larger share of greater part of the night. As the time for the Property, when in the process of realisation to leave the producer a much larger share of greater part of the inglifty the results of his own labour than has ever division approached, members rushed in ready by means of trade, manufactures, or com. the results of his own labour than has ever division approached, months of the merce—Property in lands, houses, or money before been suffered to remain with them. It to vote, who had not heard. It was mere brute merce—Property in lands, houses, or money before been suffered to remain with them. It would will be and unreasonable obstructured are the sole words of the British Constitution gave them land in small quantities at the force—unreasoning and unreasonable obstruction to main. For the industrious classes, or money gave them land in small quantities at the local diveness, based on the determination to main. For the industrious classes—by whose labours wholesale price, or upon a small rental calcuwholesale price, or upon a small rental caicu- liveness, based on the lated upon that amount; it gave them houses tain class rule and class legislation for the all these kinds of property are supplied. at the cost price of erection—or at an equally benefit of the few at the expense of the there is no protection, no care. They are at the cost price of erection—or at an equally benefit of the arguments—if they may be dig-exposed, to be plundered, oppressed, and described by all who should be all who sho small rental upon that cost price. It sub- many. The arguments the Premier, and graded, by all who choose to take advantage divided the large estates purchased by it into nified by that name—which the Premier, and graded, by all who choose to take advantage divided the large estates purchased by it into mined by state advantage suitable farms—fenced and drained where others opposed to the proposition, were of the of their weakness, their ignorance, or their dism. suitable farms—fenced and drained where others opposed to the proposed to the necessary—planted truit trees—made roads, minister to the forgotten as long as Lord John the "dismal science" of Political Economy tell so that there might be convenient access and not be forgotten as long as Lord John the "dismal science" of Political Economy tell so that there might be convenient access and not be longotten as the people of this them their murmurings are impious, because facilities for transporting produce and goods; Russell lives, namely, that the people of this them their murmurings are impious, because facilities for transporting produce and goods; country were not fit to be trusted with the these things are ordained of God, and in ac. and lastly, supplied—either in money, or work and in accordance with the laws of Nature! "How raising the first crop.

west" of America, or the cattle runs of Aus- would speedily seek satisfaction for, by turntralia, provided in anything like an equal deling the puny lordling who made it out of gree with the facilities for maintaining them- office. selves and families in substantial and permanent comfort? Not at all! Yet the very journals which villify the Land Plan as a swindle, are loudest in their advocacy of foreign indication that the out door agitation is be-Emigration as the panacea for all our griev- ginning to tell upon constituencies, and that ances—the cure for the destitution and misery the waverers, and those who are unncertain and leave the same meagre result as the prowhich exist so abundantly around us.

Company to a two acre farm. But instead of applying that money to its legitimate ob-

reply. The superiority of spade culture, as emancipating themselves from oppression. far as the quantity of produce is concerned,

the man who complains is himself in fault. absorbed by the classes who live upon profits conceded, "What is to become of us?"

in various proportions. If the productive classes mean to amend a larity-hunting agitators. The Land Plan may The main question is, whether it is founded out-to permanently and substantially improve the condition of the labouring classes. If this can be answered in the affirmative, then, we say, that the difficulties and obstruc-

tions and bad faith.

THE WOLVES AND THE SHEEP.

Nothing appears to frighten our public men

THE MARCH NUMBER OF THE "DEMOCRATIC and bacon, were to spring spontaneously from demption, by their own unassisted efforts. more practical and more efficacious measures. But the House of Commons the Either way the people are condemned to endure But the House of Commons the small farms upon which it placed its allotthe small farms upon which it placed its allot Either way the people are condemned, and the powerful interests ought to be protected tees. It did not profess to work miracles of the pressure of the numerous burdens, and the powerful interests ought to be protected. tees. It did not profess to work miracles of the pressure of the numerous buttons, that kind. The old fashion of being indus- gross injustice inflicted upon them by the pre-

Two recent occurrences have strongly exeman insult to the nation, and one which, if long, O Lord?" What more could be asked of the Company? the people at large felt any regard for their Are those who annually emigrate to the "far own reputation in the eyes of the world, they

An increase of twelve in the number of those ning many promised measures until after Eas. voted for the Motion, as compared with the ter, and has served as a convenient answer to minority of last year, may be accepted as an many "inconvenient" motions made by indeas to the tenure of their seats, begin to think duct of such made "talk" and trouble as have But in the case of Cleland, as in the case it is time to choose their side. We have still, distinguished former Sessions under the present of many others, who have made similar com- however, to observe a lamentable want of plaints, it is clear that the failure was in him- energy and of union on the part of the middle self, and not in the plans or arrangements of class reformers both in and out of Parliament. the Company. He does not aver that he was With a minority of ninety-six-if there was a not placed in possession of the farm and house sturdy determination to push the ministry allotted to him. He does not deny having re- home-could soon alter the supercilious and in-

ceived the £15 awarded by the laws of the sulting tone with which their motions are met. working classes have nothing to hope from jects-the cultivation and stocking of his farm Government and Parliament as now consti--it is expended in passage money, and the tuted-was the reception given to the motion carriage of baggage-and in the purchase of of Mr. SLANEY, for the appointment of an unshoes and pinafores for the children! Surely, paid Commission to consider and report upon a man who earned £1 a week in Glasgow, practical plans, (not connected with political might have been provided with these very changes) for the social improvement of the necessary articles, without trenching upon the working and poorer classes. Nothing could fund supplied by the Company for the pur- be more unpretending, cautious, and modest, pose of producing a crop on his farm. Under than such a proposal; yet it was made the head of "Potatoes, turnip, cabbage, car- to a thin and inattentive House, and ulti- £5 to tenants in fee, or in tail, or for life. rot and onion seeds, and cabbage plants," mately withdrawn, from a clear perception or of the rated value of £5. The majorities however, we find that two pounds seven shillings that even such a small recognition of the by which these clauses were carried—after and sixpence was the whole amount expended claims of "the working and poorer classes" out of the £15—and if to that we add thirteen would have been ignored by the "honourable large enough to induce the Peers to suffer their shillings and sixpence for agricultural imple- House," that pretends to represent the passing, without damaging opposition in the ments, it makes exactly four pounds, or less "Commons of Great Britain and Ireland." than one third of the whole, employed as capi- In truth, the industrious classes are theoretital in the cultivation of two acres of land. No cally and practically excluded from all partici- borough franchise should also be reduced to wonder such a man failed! Ex nihilo nihil fit | pation in legislation, and in legislative care £5, the Government gave the unusually un-—out of nothing, nothing comes. We submit, and protection. They are the sheep to be generous answer, that if they did so, the same however, that the Land Company, who gave shorn, or devoured wholesale, as the case may thing would he asked for England and Scot-

the money, is not to be condemned for the fai- be. The House of Commons represents the land, and as they did not mean to give it to the wolves who prey upon them. We live under one they would not to the other. In fact, Yet it is upon such instances as these, which an Oligarchy composed of landed aristocrats, throughout the debate, the real object of the carry their own refutation along with them, and middle class profit-mongers—they may measure, that of giving the party in power 2 that the Times and other journals found a quarrel with each other as to the division of preponderance at the next general election sweeping and wholesale condemnation of the spoil, but they always cordially unite their was transparent, and all but avowed in words, week through press of matter. Among others we may enumerate, J. N. Leicester; D. Sherrington, Glasgow; J. Smart, Aberdeen; The Friends at Radcliff; a letter data, is so obvious as not to need comment or for the wrongs they endure, or a chance of small farms and spade labour. The absurdity forces against any attempt of the despoiled to The measure is a sham reform—one of those of such conclusions, when based upon such acquire strength to resist aggression or redress, things that are "neither fish, flesh, nor good Mr. SLANEY's statement of the amount of

over the plough, is now admitted by every these wrongs, and the deadly and demoralising practical man. The difficulty under our pre- nature of that oppression, was, in fact, a heavy sent system of farming is for the farmer to find indictment against those before whom he the requisite amount of manual labour at the preferred it. In no country of the world, is time he wants it, and to get rid of it again the labouring man placed in a worse physical when he does not need it. If these two things and social position, than he is in this boasted The Ministerial organ treats it as a meri could be assured them, we have no hesitation land of freedom. At the end of a long life "show question," which means nothing more in saying, that spade labour would become spent in hard work, the aged peasant has no than the harmless gossip of a night about an general among the enterprising farmers of this prospect before him but the workhouse; when unattainable and Utopian crocthet. We concountry. But as they cannot, they are obliged he is able to toil no longer, society gratefully fess that we have a suspicion, if the matter to content themselves with the inferior produc- awards him a pauper's fare and treatment, tive machinery, which rests upon the plough and when that kills him, a pauper's coffin and able" advocates it had last week, such was as its basis. When, therefore, we hear such a pauper's grave. His family have the same likely to be its fate for many years to come, palpable nonsense as, that a man cannot sup- prospect before them. From early morn till The manner in which Mr Hume, Mr. Page port himself and family, by their united labour, late night, they may labour on for long years, Wood, and others who voted for the motion, on average land, by the spade, the inference in producing all that ministers to the physical revenged themselves for being obliged to do so is, not that spade labour is defective, but that well-being of the community, at wages barely by abusing Mr. O'Connon, was very amu sufficient to keep soul and body together, and sing. Why should the Chartist leader, and Much controversy takes place at times be- when no longer able to labour, their father's the Chartists as a body, be thus maligned and tween Free Traders and Protectionists, as to fate is theirs. To talk of the tiller of the vituperated? They have surely as much the relative number of persons engaged in soil ever rising above this object and most right to propound and maintain their six manufacture and in agriculture. On which hopeless of conditions, is a mockery. All the points of political reform, as Mr. Hume has ever side the truth may be, everybody must arrangements by which he is surrounded seem his "four." Mr. PAGE WOOD, who is a admit, that the millions of quarters of corn, and as if they were expressly contrived for the pur- lawyer, has a great horror of "abstract the vast amount of other provisions, raised pose of making him physically, mentally, and propositions, and took the hon. Member for annually in this country, are produced by a morally, a slave to the landlord and the farmer, very small fraction of the whole community. who share the products of his toil between them. One of these "abstractions" was, Many years ago WILLIAM COBBETT, with that them. It is not good for them that he should searching analysis which distinguished his eat of the tree of knowledge, and have his eyes fruits." That was, in his opinion, a very writings, instituted an investigation into the opened to discriminate good and evil. Hence, dangerous doctrine. Now, we believe that productive and distributive statistics of a sin- generally the opposition to all educational or Mr. Wood prides himself upon being a very gle parish. The result of that inquiry demon- social measures, which might raise the peastrated, that out of every fifteen days the santry in the scale of society. Schools and agricultural labourer was at work, he received small allotments, are all so many encroachfor himself the produce of only one; the other ments on the means by which the labourers upon this dangerous "abstract doctrine" in fourteen days were appropriated for the sup- are held in mental and physical thraldom; that book? Oh! but the learned gentleman port of the "institutions of the country," and and they ask themselves, if these things are may reply, the doctrine must be taken as

When we turn to our large towns and cities, and to our manufacturing districts, we find system which thus steadily and insidiously that the demons of class-interest and class transfers the fruits of their labour to those tyranny, produce effects more pernicious, and "who toil not, neither do they spin," they even more deplorable. Of one thing even land must adopt measures far different to those lords and farmers cannot deprive their slaves, which are proposed by mere surface and popu- - the benefit of the fresh air in which they pursue their avocations. But the worker in not be perfect in all its arrangements. It was the mine and the factory has no such compennot to be expected that, in a scheme involving sation. During his hours of labour he is surso much that was novel and untried in prac- rounded with an atmosphere which slowly imtise, everything that might happen could have pairs vitality, and lays the seeds of disease and been foreseen and provided for. A large early death in the frame. When away margin is always allowed for contingencies in from work, the close, unventilated, and all new experiments, and we do not see why undrained lanes and alleys, and the this should be refused the same advantage. overcrowded tenements in which he is compelled to live, exercise an equally upon principles sound in themselves, and deadly influence upon health and morality. capable—if prudently and practically carried Sickness, mortality, and vice hold their revels Sickness, mortality, and vice hold their revels amongst the huddled-up masses, who keep the ments, satire, and energy for the opponents of ments, satire, and energy for the opponents of wheels of our manufacturing and commercial machinery in motion. The children born of such parents, brought up amidst such baleful tions which defective knowledge, and defective influences, and employed as early as their means, may interpose in its progress, so far limbs will enable them to bear the toil, are from being the ground of either condemnation or despondency, ought merely to be consi- and physical stamina. According to high audered as the necessary steps towards the com-Dr. Yoman (not the notorious Consumption Quada of that name) says:—'Unlike most other patent medicines, they fulfil all they profess, and even more.'

Rev. J. Bell: 'Your pills have acted almost miracuthe hostile witnesses will show, that, in every the hostile witnesses will show, that, in every the meantime, we conclude by observing, rapidly obliterated in them, and they are appropriately appropriately to the form the intellect, and the which should have gone into the Land, in the passions of baboons. Large masses in parshape of manure and seeds—those who have ticular occupations have not the slightest hope withheld the subscriptions by which alone the of escape from the perennial misery by which complain of the effect of their misappropria- man's dwelling. Pauperism and crime increase, and the whole condition of the masses is of the most lamentable and appalling character, in the midst of loud boastings of the magnitude of our commerce—the vastness of dear, that persons deliberately preferred to our wealth-the wide extent of our dominion so much as any proposal to deal definitely and |-and the augmenting quantity of exports and

stowed."

No Nor cur your corns—but corns—but corns and lasting cure for soft or hard Corns, Sunbury:—'It cured four corns and three bunions amazingly quick, and is the best and safest thing that of the domestic virtues to all its members; n. or large one must work out their corn receipt of 13 stamps, her sowing. Now the Land Company neve. The surface of Household Thrift, and the superior moral habits of which it is alleged dial measures, were so very small and inades of dial measures, were so very small and inades of dial measures, were so very small and inades of dial measures, were so very small and inades of dial measures, were so very small and inades of dial measures, were so very small and inades of dial measures, were so very small and inades of dial measures, were so very small and inades of dial measures, were so very small and inades of dial measures, were so very small and inades of dial measures, were so very small and inades of the superior moral habits of which it is alleged dial measures, were so very small and inades of dial measures, were so very small and inades of the superior moral habits of which it is alleged dial measures, were so very small and inades of the superior moral habits of which it is alleged dial measures, were so very small and inades of the superior moral habits of which it is alleged dial measures, were so very small and inades of the superior moral habits of which it is alleged dial measures, were so very small and inades of the superior moral habits of which it is alleged dial measures, were so very small and inades of the superior moral habits of which it is alleged dial measures, were so very small and inades of the superior moral habits of which it is alleged dial measures, were so very small and inades of the superior moral habits of which it is alleged dial measures, were so very small and inades of the superior moral habits of which it is alleged dial measures, were so very small and inades of the superior moral habits of which it is alleged dial measures, were so Address, Miss COUPELLE, Ely-place, Helbern, London. did it promise that corn, potatoes, cabbages that the people must work out their own re- might, at least, have laid the foundation for

But the House of Commons thinks their Board—not of unpaid, but paid commis. sioners—Trade and Navigation are duly sup. plied with a paid Board, to watch over them_

PARLIAMENTARY REVIEW

The illness of the Chancellor of the Ex. CHEQUER has served as an excuse for postpo. pendent members. It is probable that, by these means, the end of the Session will arrive, incapable Ministry. "Much Ado about No. thing" seems to be the only play they can perform in.

Most of the Government sittings have been occupied since our last by the discussion, in Committee, of the Bill granting facilities for the manufacture of Whig constituencies in The other occurrence—which proves that the Ireland. The Tory opponents did not venture upon repeating so flagrant a system of factious obstruction, as we noticed last week; but they have fought every clause with numerous amendments, which prove how strong is their de. termination to leave no stone unturned in orderto maintain Tory domination in that country. Despite their opposition, however the two principal clauses in the Bill have been carried -the one fixing the borough franchise at £8 rating, and the other, the county franchise at prolonged debate, and repeated divisions-were Upper House.

To the proposal of Mr. REYNOLDS, that the red herring." The people of Ireland, we believe, are not such fools as to believe that it will confer those electoral rights and privileges upon them, which are essential to their political freedom, and their social improvement.

We have noticed, in another place, the result of the devision upon Mr. Hume's motion, was left in the hands of some of the "respect-Nottingham severely to task for indulging in "the labourer shall first be partaker of the religious man; we presume, therefore, he has read the Bible, and we ask him if, in the course of such reading, he never stumbled is expounded by the parsons and the lawyers. It must not be rashly meddled with by the unlearned, or even "the hon. and learned Member for Nottingham." In the language of his own profession we ask, "If not why not?" In truth, these airs of superiority are ridica-

that we shall neither trust in their dogmas, nor in their interpretations of "abstract doctrines," so long as we can read and think for ourselves. Protestant England has asserted and maintained the right of private judgment, with respect to the doctrines pertaining to things spiritual. It is is not likely to set up a Pope in the person of Mr. Wood, and accept his dictu as infallible upon things temporal We beg to suggest to Mr. Hume, and his supporters in Parliament, that they will do their work more graciously, and more effectuall reform, and leave those alone who see & little farther than themselves, but who refrail from opposing them. They may - who know otherwise - provoke an out-door collision

which would leave them in as great a minority

lous and laughable assumptions. Mr. Wood

and his Colleagues may assure themselves,

out of doors as they are in. Mr. FITZROY has introduced a Bill of great importance, namely, an extension of jurisdic tion of the County Courts from £20 to £50 The advantages conferred by these Courts, in bringing cheap and summary justice within the reach of all classes, in cases where the amount does not exceed the former sum, have been abundantly demonstrated. During the short time they have been in existence, up wards of a million cases have been decided in them-being in the proportion of more than four to one, as compared with the trials in Westminster Hall. This sufficiently tests public opinion. The Lawyers have lost, how ever, as the public have gained. They are 10 longer able to fleece their clients by running submit to injustice, rather than seek redress. They complain bitterly of the "heavy blows and sore discouragement," their profession Surely such a state of things demands some has received from the Small Debts' Act, and

Mr. WORTLEY has re-introduced his Bill for legalising marriages within certain degrees of affinity now prohibited, and succeeded in carrying the second reading by a majority of fifty-two. There are a few of the more objectionable clauses of last year omitted, but the Church party seem to have as strong an objection to it as ever. The great object is to legalise marriage with the sister of a deceased wife—a measure which appears to us, consonant not only with the natural course of the affections, but with the best and highest social sages of scripture however, the opponents hurl peal of the Taxes on Knowledge, which moagainst the Bill—the charge of being opposed tion at present stands for Thursday next, to religion—and thus add one more to the March 14th. long list of instances in which that holy word is made subservient to the purposes of intolerance, and obstructive of the public well-being. We fear that the majority is too small to fthe Bishops unite in opposing it.

MONIES RECEIVED FOR THE WEEK ENDING THURSDAY, MARCH 7, 1850.

THE HONESTY FUND.

Received by W. RIDER.—Derby, per W. Chandler 21—J. D., Berks 1s—A few Silk Dressers. Harpurhey 2s. 6d—three Friends, Oldbury, per B. Wall 2s—Radclifle Cross, near Stepney, Mr. Lambās—Radcliffe Cross, near Stepney; a Lover of Justice 5s—Radcliffe Cross, near Stepney, an Enemy to Oppression 5s—Radcliffe Cross, near Stepney, John Maithiers 2s. 6d—G. Webster, New Bridge 1s—B. W. D. Labert W. T. Badfurd 2s—H. Johnson, Spetch 1s. E. M. caster Is—Bolton, J. Reeds of Bolton, T. Rostron 66—gomeryshire 2s. 6d—Heywood, per J. Scott 3s. 6d—W. Goddard, Bolton, T. Dreper 6d—Bolton, N. Cowley 6d—T. F. Eyam Is—W. W. Eyam 6d—Norwich Chartists Association, per T. Warr Il—Norwich Chartists, per J. Hurry ISs—Norwich, two Friends, per T. Warr 2s—T. Martin, Newtown, Mont-Leicester Is—T. Newton, Leicester Is—S. White, Leicester Is—C. Permeth L. S. 7d. Theorem. T. Orford J. Oldfield, Huddersfield Land Members 2s. 6d—Mr. James Watson. Newcastle-upon-Tyne 1s—a Paid-up Land Member Gd—William Tripptree 1s—Daniel Linnean, per William Tripptree 1s—Swindon, per D. Morrison 9s.'

Received at Land Office.—Brighton, per W. Gills 1l—Philip Elliott 3s—Wm. Eccles 5s. 3d—4. S. D. 2s—Alex. Giles, sen. 2s—Alex. Giles, jun. 1s—George Drysdall 1s—G. W. 1s—Glasgow, per Mr. Sherrington 1l—H. King Is—Wm. Leicester 1s—Manchester, per Allcock 10l—John Giles 1s—Manchester, per J. Lee 1l. 16s—Mr. Jones, Lynn VL—Wr. Ribbey Tiverion 24—Wm. Wilson Bacun 10s—Mr. 11—Mr. Ribbey, Tiverion 25—Wm. Wilson, Bacup 10s—Mr. Henry Foster 1s—R. Side, Lambeth 1s—T. H. Side, Lam beth Is—E. Drew, Lambeth 6d—B. Savage, Lambeth 6d. Received by W. Rider. . £28 9d. Ditto at Land Office . . 18 8 3

Total.. .. £46 15 6 FOR COSTS OF MACNAMARA'S ACTION Received by W. Rider.—J. Groom, Long Buckly 6d; a few Chartists, Dalston, per an Old Guard 2s; Friends, Rooden-lane and Frestwich &; Cheltenham, per J. Hemmin 4s. 11d; Holbrook, per J. Huckby 12s; W. Brakenbridge's family, Manchester Is. 2d.—Received by John Arnott.—Mr. James Watson, Newcastle-upon-Tyne 2s. 6d.

FOR THE AGITATION OF THE CHARTER. Received by John Arnorr.—Collected at John-street, 18 3s; Mr. James Watson, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 1s; Peter Murray, Newcastle-upon-Tyne 1s; Wm. Hyde, Milbourne Port 1; James Hayes, Milbourne Port 1s. DEBT DUE TO THE PRINTER.

Received by John Arnort.-Mr. James Watson, New castle-upon-Tyne 2s. 6d. TO EXEMPT PRISONERS FROM OAKUM PICKING Received by W. RIDER.-T. B., Radcliffe Bridge 6d.

WILLIAMS AND SHARP'S MONUMENT. Received by W. RIDER. - Mr. Harbottle, per Mr. 7

MRS. M'DOUALL. Received by W. RIDER.—Carrington, per J. Sweet 5s Sutcliffe, Crabtree, Rochdale, per R. Gill 6d; N. C. Badcliffe Bridge 6d; J. Lewis, Lantwit Varder Is. FOR MRS. JONES.

Received by W. Rider.—Walsall Chartists, per J. Mil FOR DEFENCE OF MR. VERNON.

Received by W. Rider.—Dalston, Cumberland, per Sowerby 7s; T. B., Radcliffe Bridge 6d. VICTIM FUND. Received at LAND OFFICE.--G. W. Gd.

FOR WIVES AND FAMILIES OF VICTIMS. Received by W. Rider.—Hamilton Democratic Association II; T. B., Radcliffe Bridge 6d; Cheltenham, per J.

NATIONAL VICTIM FUND. Received by John Arnott, Secretary.—Mr Rider, as p Star 11. 4s, 10d.

OPENING OF THE BRITANNIA TUBULAR BRIDGE,-THE FIRST TRAIN THROUGH.

The opening of this magnificent structure across the Menai Straits came off on Tuesday, with the grandest success, at dawn. The event is one of national importance, not only as demonstrating in a together, started from the Bangor station, carrying Mr. Stephenson, Mr. Bidder, the engineer, Mr. Trevethick, locomotive manager of the London and threshold of the stupendous fabric, and progressing at a speed of seven miles an hour, were lost sight of in the recess of the iron corridor. The total weight of the locomotives was ninety tons. They were brought to a standstill in the centre of each of the great spans, and rested with the weight of all wheels on the floor of the tube, but without causing the slightest strain or deflection. The first process—that of going through the tube and returning, occupied altogether ten minutes. But another and more critical ordeal had to follow—to ascertain how the bit of going through the tube and returning, occupied allogether ten munites. But another and more entitied ordeal had to follow—to ascertain how the rests machine was canable of sustaining the equilibrium of forces, and the result was such as to prove beyond early, the accuracy of the first experimental conclusions arrived at by Mr. Stephanson and hais staff of engineers. The second experimental conveying that went thirough consisted of twenty-four heavily laden waggons, filled with thuge blocks of Brymbo (7300 tons. This was deliberately drawn through at her arte of from eight to ten might to t at the rate of from eight to ten miles an hour, the steam working at quarter power. During the passage through that tute a retailless since prevailed, and when the train rushed out on the other side loud acclamations arose, followed at intervals by the ratife of artillery down the straits. Upon the terms—which occupied about seven minutes—similar through the reducing the progress of the train those who stood upon its top to ascertification, reported they could deter on easible deflexion. After this Mr. Steam and parton of the train those who stood upon its top to ascertification. After this Mr. Steam and the respilled may possible vibration, reported they could detect no sensible deflexion. After this Mr. Steam and the respilled may be sufficient to the steam of the train those who stood upon its top of the train those who stood upon its top of the train those who stood upon its top to ascertification and the proportion that the subject is all the kept as prisoners in Turkey. By this radies, the major that the mount of the train the subject of the train those who stood upon its top to ascertification. After this Mr. Steam and the strain the vibration, reported they could detect no sensible deflexion. After this Mr. Steam and the strain the vibration of the train the subject of the train the vibration of the train those who stood upon its top to ascertification and the responsibility of the vibration, reported they could always a supposed to have carried off, is placed to the vibration to the the make the subject of the train the vibration of the train the vibration of the train the vibration of the proportion that the subject of the proportion that the subject of the proportion of the train the vibration of the vibration of the train the vibration of the train the vibration of the train the vibration of the vibrati

LETTERS TO THE WORKING CLASSES. LXXVIII. "Words are things, and a small drop of ink
Falling—like dew—upon a thought, produces
That which makes thousands, perhaps million
think."

RYBRY.

THE TAXES ON KNOWLEDGE.

BROTHER PROLETARIANS. The debate on Mr. Hume's motion-occu-

23rd, I described the several Taxes on Knowledge, and laid bare many of the evils resulting from their operation—I desire now to offer

ungratefully prefer against a man who has France, and partly for the purpose of checking public are indebted for that cheapness entirely laboured too earnestly for the welfare of such persons. There can be little doubt, we think, that Parliament would grant a Bill to protect the Directors, and to wind up the Company, the Directors, and to wind up the Company, Knowledge. The progress of public opinion commons."

I the provided the first the period of that the purpose of the character for that the period of much personal suffering, refused to pay the unjustifiable extends of that day devised the Taxes on actions decreed by the "King, Lords, and the Directors, and to wind up the Company, Knowledge. The progress of public opinion Commons." should ingratitude, desertion, and deceit, com- had put an end to the censorship against pel a recourse to that method of dealing with which Milton had protested, in his immortal "Appeal for the Liberty of Unlicensed Print-But, apprehensive of the people betheir mental thirst at the fountain of unchecked Knowledge—a scheme as injurious, though more safe and less odious than the though more safe and less odious than the consorship was devised for preventing the bloved all the means at their command to segarded political questions; and to this very hour, the detestable taxes under notice, constithat too numerous section of the community ously denominated "free" !!! A few speciwho are yet uninformed on political questions, and, as a natural consequence, are yet indiffe-

> number of such announcements still more and if, upon such, any unstamped newspaper is office had been taken at No. 14 Southeast and the amendment so proposed tary, pro. tem. Ile (Mr. Arnott) reported, that an would be carried by an overwhelming majority. (Cheers.) striking; and were that repeal accompanied by the abolition of the other Taxes on Knowby the abolition of the by the abolition of the other Taxes on Know-ledge, there can be no doubt that the number ledge, there can be no doubt that the number of newspaper advertisements in this country of newspaper advertisements in this country and clause empowers constables to break open of newspaper advertisements in the said office, and had ruined the country opponents of all measures of reform. Mr. Hume had taken rangements, the committee adjourned to Wednesday a course which covered him with disgrace, and had ruined the country opponents of all measures of reform. Mr. Hume had taken rangements, when they will meet in the said office, him in the estimation of the working-classes. (Hear.) would soon equal, and very probably exceed. doors for the purpose of search. What a commenthe number published in the free journals of tary on the vain-glorious vaunt that "every Englishmen's house is his could be a search." the United States, which may be estimated at lishman's house is his castle!" not fewer than twelve millions annually.

> The tax on public journals and political pamphlets, as imposed by the enemies of nity afforded by the postponement of Mr. MINER knowledge in the reign of Queen Anne, was one halfpennyon each copy—a small sum compared with the amount subsequently exacted. But small though it was, it sufficed to imme- mittee :diately extinguish a considerable number of To the Honoughle the House of Commons, the Petitio periodical publications: others lingered for a time, and then went the way of those who had preceded them in giving up the ghost. The act came into operation on the 1st of August, That the Tax upon Newspapers—called the Stamp; the 1712, and forced STEELE, the proprietor and editor of the Spectator, to raise the price of information amongst the great had a fall kinds of valuable act came into operation on the 1st of August, editor of the Spectator, to raise the price of his immortal publication from one penny to two pence. The sale of that periodical immediately decreased one half, and within a year it ceased to exist. As a writer in the Weekly of Newspapers by the Post.
>
> Exciseduty upon Advertisements, and the Tax upon Advertisements, are direct obstacles to the spread of all kinds of valuable tended to give evidence against Mr. F. O'Connor, are direct obstacles to the spread of all kinds of valuable tended to give evidence against Mr. F. O'Connor, at the late trial, and also to decide upon what steps as the late trial, and also to decide upon what step it ceased to exist. As a writer in the Weekly News not long since forcibly observed, "It was

of public occurrences increased; and, in spite which could not fail to flow from a repeal of the of the Taxes on Knowledge, newspapers did Penny Stamp, the duty on paper, and the duty on multiply, though by no means to the extent advertisements; their abolition would give an imthey would have done had those taxes not with printing and publishing. Paper-makers, existed. Seeing the demand for these vehicles type founders, printing-machine makers, composiof information, the ever-grasping rulers of the tors, pressmen, public writers, &c., &c., would all state added, from time to time, halfpenny find a new and immense field of employment opened after halfpenny, until the stamp-tax amounted to them. to fourpence on each copy. As a matter of be beneficial to all other callings; and cheap advercourse, not a solitary newspaper existed really tisements, published in cheap journals, read by thoudevoted to the interests of the people. Owing sands were now only hundreds read, would be beneto the operation of this tax, even COBBETTdecisive manner of the suitableness and safety of a notwithstanding his gigantic mental powers, new design, and of a daring digression from the and great popularity—could not establish a beaten path of bridge building, but as completing, with the exception of a short sea passage, the roune between England and Ireland. At half-past six o'clock a.m., three powerful engines, the Cambria, the St. David, and the Pegasus, of from fifty to sixty horse power each, decorated with flags of all nations and union jacks, steamed up and harnessed the reach of the masses. It is not too much to review the debate on Mr.

The Register was largely read, but was bought demanding the abrogation of the tyrannical law of the transfer of that time—expending moneys which he borneeting.

The Register was largely read, but was bought demanding the abrogation of the tyrannical law of the detestable Taxes on Knowledge.

Without attempting to review the debate on Mr.

Without attempting to review the debate on Mr. to assume that the Northern Star could not Hume's motion, I must remark that it is difficult to expenses incurred on the trial. The committee will DR. M'DOUALL AND THE CHARTISTS OF have succeeded, and would probably not have determine whether the speeches (delivered on sit at the Barkby Arms, Upper George-street, for Trevethick, locomotive manager of the London and North Western Railway. Mr. Edwin Clark and his brother, Mr. Latimer Clark, Mr. Appold, and Mr. Lee. At precisely seven o'clock they swept over the pence per copy. Under the circumstances and Lord John Russell with cach other in threshold of the stynendous fabric and progressing or the London and Would probably not have determine whether the speeches (derivered on forced thursday night last) of our avowed enemies, or of those who profess to be our friends, were the most those who profess to be our friends, which is the profess to be our friends, and the profess to be our friends, which is the profess to be our friends, and the profess to be our friends, and the profess to be our friends, and the profess to be our existing at the time of its creation, it owed giving delivery to the most hypocritical professions its success principally to the energy and popu-

Man's Guardian only. It was a glorious struggle, and was bravely and victoriously susgle, and was bravely and victoriously sustained by the champions of freedom of GLORIOUS REVIVAL OF THE AGITATION FOR THE LAND AND THE CHARTER.

After a struggle of four or five years the contest terminated in the discomfiture of the Government. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Spring Rice (now Lord Monteagle) made the humiliating acknowledgment to Parliament, that "the Government had done all that was possible to enforce the law, but the law was unable to put down the evil." Accordingly (in the summer of 1836) the Government introduced a measure for reducing Company was held in the People's Institute, Manchester, on Sunday morning last, to take measures to promote the Honesty Fund. The chair was occupied by Mr. John Sutton. Messrs. Clark and McGrath were present and addressed the meeting upon the gross, unfair, and partial treatment experienced by Mr. O'Connor at the recent trial in the Court of Exchequer. A committee was unanimously appointed, who immediately set about the work of following resolution was moved by Mr. Rankin and contest terminated in the discomfiture of the pying nearly the whole of the evening of but the law was unable to put down the evil." and domestic interests of society. By a forced and far-fetched interpretation of certain pas- of Mr. MILNER GIBSON'S motion for the Re- the stamp tax from formance to one paying nearly the whole of the evening of Accordingly (in the summer of 1836) the Go- vernment introduced a measure for reducing the stamp tax from formance to one paying

two shillings, and half-a-crown, were the ordinary prices of the almanacks issued by the "Worshipful Company of Stationers." The of the Company." The resolution was unanimously bublishers of the unstamped newspapers boldly adopted, and the meeting separated. iarry it through the Upper House, especially a few comments on the history of those taxes, publishers of the unstamped newspapers boldly and the iniquitous laws by which they are en- published almanacks, also in defiance of the and the iniquitous laws by which they are enorced and maintained.

The curse of these taxes was first inflicted

published almanacks, also in defiance of the law, and sold them at twopence, and one penny each. The sale of these "illegal published almanacks, also in defiance of the At two o'clock a meeting of the Chartist body was held in the Institute, the object being to rally round Mr. O'Connor, and indemnify him against the

Unhappily the combatants for a Free Press were not so successful in the matter of newspapers. The advocates in Parliament of a totally untaxed Press, numbered but an inconcoming too enlightened, if permitted to slake siderable minority; while the majority, comcensorship, was devised for preventing the ployed all the means at their command to seprogress of political information—the scheme cure the maintenance of their monopoly. The of fettering the press by fiscal restrictions. The penny stamp insured that monopoly, and

> 15th of September, 1836, and a more infamous mens of the law will serve to show its atrocity, and the hypocrisy and tyranny of the faction

> I shall return to this most important question. have for this week set aside the consideration of other matters, that I might embrace the opportu-Gibson's motion, to again urge upon you to petition Parliament in its support. To assist, as far as possible, in this good work, I again print the petition suggested by the Newspaper Stamp Abolition Com-

> OF THE UNDERSIGNED.
>
> (Here insert their Description and Locality.)
>
> Showeth,—That all Taxes which specially and directly impede the Diffusion of Knowledge, are injurious to the best interests of the Public.

of Newspapers by the Post.

material wealth, the demand for intelligence (or any similar) petition; I will merely add, that in addition to the vast moral and political benefits

The prosperity of those parties could not fail to ficial to trade in general, and, consequently, advance the welfare of the entire community. Let then from every paper mill, from every printing office, from every Mechanic's Institution,

Chartist Intelligence.

A numerous meeting of the members of the Land Company was held in the People's Institute, Manof Mr. Milner Gibson's motion for the Repeal of the Taxes on Knowledge, which motion at present stands for Thursday next,

March 14th.

In my Letter, in the Star of February

Thursday last—occasioned the postponement introduced a measure for reducing the stamp-tax from fourpence to one penny.

Besides the stamp-tax on newspapers, there was a tax of one shilling and fourpence on the parliament. expressive of the fullest confidence in Feargus O'Connor, Esq., and calling on the House to refrain from all interference in the wind-

> AFTERNOON MEETING. speakers, addressed the meeting. A fine feeling of sympathy with Mr. O'Connor's wrongs, and a determination to strengthen him against his enemies, was evinced by all present. A committee was aptackers, addressed the meeting. A fine feeling of llume's motion constituted the prominent feature in last week's Parliamentary proceedings, he should dwell especially upon that point. They all knew that the measure of reform proposed by Mr. Hume pointed, with instructions to act in concert with the was insignificant enough in comparison with the

> entered the Hall, amid the most hearty and pro- stituted the programme of the National Parliatracted plaudits it has ever been our lot to witness. mentary and Financial Reform Association, it was immediately made to defray his expenses. The fol- Hume, and the middle-class party on the one hand, mously adopted.

at half-past seven o'clock precisely.

off here. Owing to a variety of causes, over which the committee had no control, the meeting was thinner than was anticipated. The chair was ably filled by Mr. James Graham, who, in a neat speech, and he (Mr. Reynolds) was afraid that Sir Joshua Walmsley had not done what he ought to have done in that matter.

Company, was held on Monday evening, February 25th, at Mr. J. T. Alphin's, Burkby Arms, Upper George-street, for the purpose of taking into consideration the conduct of John Hudson, who attended to give evidence against Mr. F. O'Connor, it ceased to exist. As a writer in the Weekly News not long since forcibly observed, "It was the duty of one halfpenny that crushed the publication of those classic specimens of English literature—the Spectator, the Tatler, and the Guardian; and in the space of one year, the writings of an Addison and a Stelle were suppressed by taxation."

As the country progressed in population and material wealth, the demand for intelligence in addition to the vast moral and political herefits.

Of Newspapers by the Post.

And the datamission of the datamission of the datamission of Newspapers by the Post.

And the datamission of Newspapers by the Post.

This form of petitions are received; every person signing its out to the accuse of ilberty; believing also that he as expended a fortune, period the datamission of the sassociation wald the exertions of Mr. F. O'Connor for several years past to forward the exact of the Association and thereby is may then be directed, open at the sides, to any member of the House of Comments white the Ma their desire—namely, to destroy his popularity and ruin him with expenses." The meeting then concluded the conduct of John Hudson, said to be of franchise on the claim "to be registered." These propositions would be move at the Conference of the National Par-Leicester, now an allottee on Snig's end. After a tions would he move at the Conference of the National Parlengthened discussion, which was taken up with great interest, various accounts were given of his private character, while in Leicester; out of the many given us we inclose the following as a sample:

"" John Hudson now an allottee at Spiele Red since that time, and he is now excluded by non-payment; he has been requested to pay." As to the statement he made respecting his earnings while in Leicester, large numbers who knew him are prepared to prove that he never did or govel average more than half the -" John Hudson, now an allottee at Snig's End, borrowed £2 10s. of the 'Determined Brothers' are prepared to prove that he never did or could tised the debate on Mr. Hume's motion; his average more than half the amount; they are also remarks elicited great applause. prepared to prove that he gave up work several weeks sooner than he need have done, previous to lengthy and valuable speech, which deservedly leaving Leicester, and was drinking the greater called forth the enthusiastic applause of the

was elected to collect subscriptions to defray the

Monday night, March 4th, to devise the best mode of obtaining funds to help to defray the expenses indebted to Dr. M'Douall the sum of over £4, for a incurred by that gentleman in defending his character. Mr. John Vallance moved the following resolution:

"That the Charter's of Newcastle-upon-Tyne were of the poor to be cut up in the hospitals, in order to put guineas into the doctors pockets? Oh! the poor to be cut up in the hospitals, in order to put guineas into the doctors pockets? Oh! the poor to be cut up in the hospitals, in order to put guineas into the doctors pockets? Oh! the poor to be cut up in the hospitals, in order to put guineas into the doctors pockets? Oh! the poor to be cut up in the hospitals, in order to put guineas into the doctors pockets? Oh! the put guineas into the doctors pockets? lution :- "That it is the duty of the working peo- as is known to the oldest member of the Charter doctors make money by selling their remains to ple of Barnsley to subscribe to the Honesty Fund, Association here, they do not owe Dr. M'Douall a medical students, who pay them so much for a legto enable F. O'Connor, Esq. to defray the expenses of his late trial, without touching his own money. Association here, they do not owe Dr. In Douant a mother so much for an arm, &c., &c.? Down with a the time the Doctor was here, and I can assure the odious traffic, say all Hygeists. Anatomy is

manifestation of strain or ill temper. An ordeal for two hours; in the centre of the Carnarronshire the sand at the end of the time, on the load being the smooth, it was found to have caused a deflexion of an inch; and it is a remarkable phenomenon, that this amount of deflexion is much as one half-hour of sunstines writer of these remarks had his share of "Go-phenomenon, that this amount of deflexion is much as one half-hour of sunstines would produce to the structure; it being, moreover, calculated with confidence, that the whole bridge might write after the confidence in the safety be deflected to the extent of 13 inches."

Mere found in his possession.—Times.

Were found in his possession.—Times.

Warson suffered twelve months. The late is everal symptoms of aberration of mind ever since he fatal day of the trees of liberty in Paris, has at the Democratic Temperance Hotel, 33, Queen-time, and it is a remarkable phenomenon, that this amount of deflexion is not so much as one half-hour of sunstlines would produce of the public that they have no sort of the series of the Carnaronshite of the Chartists was found to have caused a deflexion is not without notice, and at the Democratic Temperance Hotel, 33, Queen-time, and it is a remarkable writer of these remarks had his share of "Go-phenomenon, that this amount of deflexion is not smallered twelve months. The late with of two hours; in the centre of the Carnaronshite.

Warson suffered twelve months. The late skeed the langour into which of the clarities was call who there said that General Lamoriciere, who had give neveral symptoms of aberration of mind ever since lingth here, that the doctor had a just the Democratic Temperance Hotel, 33, Queen-time, the said that General Lamoriciere, who had give notice and the doctor had a just the Democratic Temperance Hotel, 33, Queen-t

Sheffield Chartists. We further think, that it is not only desirable, but strictly necessary, that a de-Chartists under the plans laid down by the Provisional Executive. We further agree that a meeting of the most active of our friends be summering our friends and the most active of our friends be summering our friends and the most active of our friends are friends as a final friend of the most active of our friends are friends as a final friend of the most active of our friends are friends as a final friend of the most active of t

The usual public meeting took place on Tuesday last at the Institution, John-street, Fitzroy-square.
Mr. Brown was called to the chair, who after a few observations introduced Mr. Reynolds:

Mr. G. W. M. Reynolds moved the first resolution, which ran as follows:—"That this meeting regards as an insult and a defiance, the refusal of the House of Comments concede even the limital

false attack made by Mr. Hume upon the Chartist enclosed you a post order for 5s, towards defraying body, whom he denounced as the enemies of all the expenses you have incurred, and hoping that Inreply to an attack by Sir B. Hall—as the mouthpiece of certain allottees of the Land Company—Mr. O'Connor made an effective reply to the charges which such persons most nugratefully prefer against 2 may who has the mouthpiece of carry on the war against nugratefully prefer against 2 may who has the state of the set axes was first inflicted as the enemies of an two control on the people of these taxes was first inflicted the absolute necessity of the working classes, thoroughly beaten, gave up the entire duty. If cheap almanacks are of any utility, the nugratefully prefer against 2 may who has the denounced as the enemies of an this meeting moreover recognises of the expenses you have incurred, and hoping that two conditions and this meeting moreover recognises of the expenses of the ex committee appointed by the Land members.

EVENING MERTING.

Shortly after six o'clock, notwithstand the heavy rain which prevailed, the institute was densely crowded in every part by an enthusiastic and spirited audience. Mr. John Walton in the chair. A collection was then commenced, when upwards of sensely and members of collection was then commenced, when upwards of sensely subscribed to the Honesty for the was immediately subscribed to the Honesty for the was insignificant enough in comparison with the great principles contained in the People's Charter, injustice, in the Star of February 23rd. In doing so, they sincerely hope and trust that every locality where Chartists exist—be they few or many—will do the same, and in proportion to their numbers.

The defiance was, then, again due to the institute was densely mand for a poor and miserable instalment of the popular rights. The defiance was, then, again due to the industrious support the cause from their pocket is so small: but, in this instance, we have made up for the want of numbers.

Shortly after six o'clock, notwithstand the heavy insolently and audaciously rejected even that demand for a poor and miserable instalment of the do the same, and in proportion to their numbers.

We have to regret that the number here willing to classes must continue to agitate until their objects should be gained. (Cheers.) Mr. Humo's measure of numbers by the amount of our individual subsciberations. of fettering the press by fiscal restrictions. The results have fully answered the expectations of the schemers. For a long time, the masses of the people remained deplorably ignorant as regarded political questions; and to this very hour, the detestable taxes under notice, consti-lour, the detestable taxes under notice, consti-lour, the detestable taxes under notice, consti-lour, the detestable taxes under notice, consti-lour that monopoly, and that monopoly, and that monopoly, and the monopo tute the chief barrier to the enlightenment of law was never imposed upon a people faceti- lowing Petition to Parliament was then unani- and those of the Chartists on the other. Indeed, his predecessor in the representation of that town, the value of the middle class measure would, if TO THE HONOURABLE, THE COMMONS OF GREAT BRITAIN AND carried, be comparatively neutralised altogether by ment, we shall be mistaken. If the men of Sheffield The Petition of the undersigned Members of the Manchester Branch of the National Land Company

the fact, that the principle of "paid-representative are made of that sterling mettle we give them

the Relation of the Undersigned Members of the Manchester Branch of the National Land Company

was omitted from the scheme. (Hear, hear.) Bolton, T. Dreper 64—Bolton, N. Owige 64—T. F. Sym and, as a natural consequence, are yet indifficult of the proper formal services of the section of the proper of the formal services of the section of the proper of the formal services of the section of the section of the meters of the formal services of the services of the formal services of the formal services of the se The set is a straight of the sum and the set is sum to be didned, per H. Green It 4s. 1d—Balson, three Land Members, per all Glorand Set of the Schedield, P. L. 95—Single M. S. 4d and Schedield, P. L. 95—Single M. 15 and Schedield, P. L. 1995, P. S. 1995

at half-past seven o'clock precisely.

DUNDEE.—On Tuesday last the festival, for the benefit of Mr. Ernest Jones and Dr. M'Douall, came Commons, assailed the Chartists in the manner just sembled. A number of the scholars of the Demo-cratic School—under the direction of their teacher, John M Crae—entertained the company with a num-ber of their favourite recitations, which gave general satisfaction.

Leicester.—A democratic meeting, attended by several paid-up shareholders of the National Land forward man; but, really, this point required clearing up. Now, the fact was, that the Chartists must take a decisive course. They must ascertain who were their real friends, and who were their secret enemies. After the abuse which an interest, and against the class to whom his sympathies were devoted. The result of that line of policy would be to let the Chartists knew who were their real friends and who

M. J. B. O'BRIEN supported the resolution in a

The meeting then separated.

NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE. TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

DEAR SIR, -I have been directed by the Chartists

of Newcastle and Gateshead, to inform you, that meeting in Mr. George Utley's large room, on the assertion made by you in the Star of March 2nd,

THE HONESTY FUND.

TO WILLIAM RIDER. moned for next Sunday evening, to further consider the subject; in the meantime, we beg to remain, yours very respectfully,—Aaron Higginbottom, Thomas Renshaw, William Cavill, George Cavill.

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT.

The usual public meeting took place on Tuesday last at the Institution, John-street, Fitzroy-square. Mr. Brown was called to the chair, who after a few observations introduced Mr. Reynolds:

"upon, and not by labour, to cut off from amongst us our glorious champion, O'Connor; seeing they cannot do it by intimidation or bribery, they are determined to do it, if possible, by "ruining him with expenses." But I hope those for whom he has so long struggled will at once come forward with their pence in support of his law expenses, and thus prove to Bradshaw, the jury, judge, and government, that an insult offered to him is offered to all the sons of toil. For this purpose a few real democrats, meeting once a week at the Light Horseman, Stump-cross, Magdalen-street, Norwich, have sent you an order for ten shillings. you an order for ten shillings.

Yours faithfully, in the cause of democracy, John Hurrell, Weaver.

TO FEARGUS O'CONNOR, ESQ. Sir,—I have seen in the daily papers the unjust verdict given in favour of your libeller, viz., the proprietor of the Nottingham Journal. I have

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR. SIR,-The Chartists of Tiverton feel it their imperative duty to respond, at the earliest opportunity, to the call made upon them, and all who hate of numbers by the amount of our individual sub-scriptions. We have forwarded to the Land-office an order for £2—this amount being realised princi-pally by subscribers of one shilling each. Sir, a more infamous case of perverted justice—equalled only by the inconsistency of the verdict—than the case of O'Connor v. Bradshaw, it was never our lot to notice. We see clearly that the policy of "Ruin splenetic Roebuck, who was counsel for Bradshaw. If this conceited M.P. does not sink to the level of and become a servile panderer to a corrupt governaccount, when he next appears publicly before them. In doing so, they will no doubt, give him some hard nuts to crack, which will cause him to exhibit some of those grimaces so characteristic of the little animal. In conclusion, sir, we beg to say, that it is our heartfelt wish and sincere prayer, that the curses of hate, and the hisses of scorn," may accompany those men who have combined to injure Mr. O'Connor: and that all who appreciate the Her-

A PAID-UP MEMBER OF THE LAND COMPANY. Stourbridge.

TO THE CHARTISTS OF THE UNITED. KINGDOM.

"He who allows oppression shares the crime."

BROTHER DEMOCRATS, — Having been present luring the whole of the trial of the action for libel, O'Connor v. Bradshaw, I feel it to be my duty to call your particular attention to the facts of the case. In the first place, the libel was proved; and had the plaintiff been any other man in England besides Mr. O'Connor, a verdict would have been given in his favour. Secondly,—the defendant pleaded a justification, and how did he attempt to prove it? By introducing a set of scamps from Snig's End. One fellow, formerly a frameworkknitter, from Leicester, had the unblushing effrontery to state to the jury that he had been in the habit of earning a guinea per week, and his wife from five to seven shillings, and from which he had been decoyed by Mr. O'Connor! When cross-exa-mined, he would not swear he could earn ten. What will the framework-knitters of Leicester, Nottingham, and Derby think of the statement of this individual? Is it not a well-known fact that the average earnings of the trade will not amount to ten shillings per week, and but few earn more than that sum? And yet he wished to make it appear that he had suffered grievous wrong by getting a better house than he ever lived in before; some land on which he ought to have laboured, and a considerable sum of money which had been subscribed by working men: surely he was dreadfully deceived. Another man, a slater, from Derby, told a rigmarole tale about earning two or three pounds per week, and about keeping two horses and carts but he could not find time to cultivate the land after spending your money, because he had become churchwarden; he would rather find fault than pay what was justly due. Another, a weaver, from Scotland, said he could earn a guinea or more per week. Why did not these people stop where they were? The Land Plan was not meant for prosperous individuals like them, but for the poor weavers, stocking-makers, and labourers, whose earnings very seldom amount to ten shillings per week. My own deliberare opinion is, that if it had been an appeal from because or the Society of marking angel from heaven, or the Saviour of mankind, without spot or blemish, the prejudices of the judge and jury would have given a verdict against him. Their object being to "ruin him with expenses." I ask, will you, the working men, stand tamely by and silently submit to this act of injustice? If so, you have received as much freedom as you deserve: otherwise, act promptly, and show that you heartily sympathise with, and will assist, a mana gentleman-persecuted for the crime of endeavouring to assist the down-trodden slaves of humane and enlightened England!

I remain, yours respectfully, JAMES SWEET. P.S.—I shall return again to this subject.

BRITISH COLLEGE OF HEALTH. NEW-ROAD, LONDON.

Fellow-Countrymen.—In the name of humanity

and justice we ask how much longer are the remains

The Metropolis.

HEALTH OF LONDON DURING THE WEEK.—In the week ending last Saturday, the deaths in the metropolis were only 896, a result which indicates a low rate of mortality at the present time as compared with this season in former years. During the last month, the numbers returned weekly have been upper portion of his person. His death was almost 1,094, 957, 938, 911, and 896, exhibiting a continustantaneous; and it is stated that the condition of nnous decline. In the week corresponding to last, of the years 1840-9, they were never lower than 916, in seven of the ten weeks they ranged above 1.000 and last year, when cholera was approaching and various epidemics were rife, rose to 1,138. The average of the ten corresponding weeks, is 1,043. which corrected for increase of population, becomes 1,138; the present decrease on this estimate is therefore 242. In the eight principal epidemics, with the exception of diarrhea, there is now a marked decrease; diarrhea was fatal to 81 persons little from the number of the same week of the last two years, but is more than the average of the corresponding ten weeks. At 3, Elliott's-row, London-road, the son of a painter and glazier, aged eight years, died of English cholera, after seventeen years, died of English cholera, after seventeen hours' illness. On the 24th of February, at 7, Albert-street, the daughter of a gunsmith, aged four years, died from hydrophobia, caused by the bite of a rabid dog on the 15th of November last, according to the verdict of a jury. Last week consumption was fatal to 93 persons; there died on an average in former periods, 136. Under other diseases of the respiratory organs, exclusive of hooping cough, the aggregate is 176 deaths; formerly at this season, they have varied from 160 to 259. The deaths of two persons are referred, one to disease arising from intemperance, the other to injury during intoxication. One person died of want, and another is also supposed to have sunk from destitution. The former was a porter, of 73 years, in Parson's-court, St. Luke's. The latter, a single woman of 51 years, was found dead in bed, at 37, Elizabethstreet, in the Church sub-district of Bethnal-green. -The mean daily reading of the barometer, at the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, was above 30 inches throughout the week; the mean of the week was 30.168 inches. The mean temperature of the week was 42 deg. 8 min., or 30 deg. 3 min. higher than the average of the same week in seven years.

FIRE .- AT THE "EXAMINER" PRINTING-OFFICE. -On Sunday night, between nine and ten o'clock, a fire broke out in the extensive range of premises belonging to Messrs. Reynell and Co., the printers of the Examiner newspaper and other publications, situate in Little Pulteney-street Golden-square. The building, which stretched over Mary and William-yard, was three floors high, of considerable depth, and containing a vast amount of property. The inhabitants of one of the houses at the rear of the printing-office had their attention directed to the first floor by perceiving an unusual glare of light shining through the windows, but, as it was generally believed that some of the men were at work on the premises, no particular notice was taken of the circumstances for some time, when at last the fire told its own tale by breaking through the windows, and rushing up the back of the building. Messengers ware then despatched in sundry directions for assistance. The fire at length assumed such an alarming aspect that the numerous residents at the rear of the printing-office commenced removing their furniture to a more distant part for protection. The firemen carried the hose of their engines up the stairs, and excitement prevailed on Sunday last in the neigheven mounted the roof, by which means they were enabled to get the fire out by 12 o'clock, but not until a serious amount of property deposited in the three upper floors was de-troyed, or so injured by the heat as to be comparatively worthless. The valuable steam engine and machines, it is understood, have not received any injury, owing to being in the floor below the one in which the fire commence !.

The origin of the misfortune could not be ascertained. FIRE NEAR THE OLYMPIC THEATRE .- On Sunday night about nine o'clock, a fire, nearly attended with the loss of two lives, happened at No. 7, Cravenbuildings, Drury-lane, opposite the stage door of the Olympic Theatre. It commenced in the groundfloor, and was discovered by Mrs. Hatton, the wife of the owner of the premises, through hearing one of her children screaming violently. She repaired to the back parlour, when she found the bed in which strenght left to rescue the other. Having giving an engines were soon on the spot, and the fire was happily confined to that part of the premises in which it began.

FIRE IN THE BOROUGH AND LOSS OF LIFE. On Sunday night, at a late hour, a fire, unfortunately ittended with a loss of life, happened on the premises belonging to Mr. A. Solomons, a furrier, carrying on business at No. 11, Little Falcon-court, Red Crossstreet, Borough. It was discovered by a person living next door, who had his attention directed to a strong smell of something burning. He therefore went into his backyard, to endeavour to ascertain the cause, when he perceived smoke pouring forth from the window. Having raised an alarm, he sent to Southward bridge road Station for the assistance of the firemen. Two engines from that depot immediately started for the scene, the ground floor was so full of smoke that it was with great difficulty any one could enter. The neighbours and firemen, however, succeeded in forcing their way through with buckets of water, which they threw upon the flames. As soon as the smoke had in some measure cleared away, they beheld a fearful scene. Upon the floor was lying Mrs. Solomons completely encircled with fire. Plenty of water having been thrown into the building, the fire was eventually extinguished, when it was found that Mrs. Solomons was so frightfully burned that it was feared she would not recover. A medical gentleman was sent for, who arrived immediately, and pronounced life extinct. How the fire originated could not be ascertained, the unfortunate female being the only party in the house at the time. Neither the building nor the contents were insured.

FIRE ON BOARD A STEAM-SHIP.—Saturday night last a fire broke out in the Trident steam ship, the property of the General Steam Navigation Company, lying alongside of St. Katherine's Dock Steam Wharf. Whilst the crew were packing goods in the after hold a box filled with fuzees fell into that compartment of the ship, and the contents exploded. Two of the ship's crew who were in the hold were frightfully burned, and were removed to the hospital, where they remain in a precarious state. The ship's company and wharf labourers succeeded in getting the fire extinguished.

FIRE NEAR SPITALFIELDS CHURCH.—On Monday morning last a fire, which caused great alarm, and was attended with considerable damage, occurred in the premises belonging to Mr. J. N. Thompson, a wholesale and export shoe manufacturer, No. 8 Church-street, Spitalfields, a few doors from the parish church. Information being sent to the proper quarters, a strong body of police arrived, and two engines belonging to the parish, with four more of the London fire Establishment. The mains afforded an abundant supply of water, from which the parish engineer and London brigademen set to work, but in spite of their most strenuous exertions the flames could not be got out until the lower part of the premises was gutted and the upper part severely injured. Mr. Thompson was insured in the Sun and

Sudden Death .- On Saturday last, Mr. Carter held an inquest at the Black Horse public-house Thomas-street, Rotherbithe, on the body of Mrs. Mary Ann Redman, aged forty-eight years, who died under very melancholy circumstances. The deceased was the wife of Mr. Thomas Redman, an outfitter, carrying on business at No. 43. Russell-street Rotherhithe. On the previous Thursday afternoon a sister of the deceased called upon them from Brighton on a visit, having been from London many years. The deceased was in very good health and spirits, and having at down in the parlour, they were talking together, when the deceased suddenly fell on the floor in a state of insensibility. An alarm was raised and a medical gentleman sent for, when Mr. Porter, the surgeon, of Rotherhithe, promptly attended, and opened a vein in the the arm, but all efforts to restore animation were of no avail, as the vital spark had fled. The cause of death was an attack of apoplexy, R. Wheeler, situated about a mile from the town, brought on by excitement,—The deceased has left a was discovered to be in flames; and before assistance family of nine children. The coroner having remarked | could be obtained, it was wholly consumed; its on the melan holy nature of the case, the jury re- entire contents, consisting of a large quantity of oats turned a verdict of "Died by the visitation of God. DEATH BY SUFFOCATION.—Un Saturday last Mr. Wakley held an inquest at Hillingdon, on the body of William Vost. The deceased had been married the fire was prevented from spreading to the outon the preceding Wednesday; on returning from buildings and stabling, in which were several value own act, which sad event took place in the Paisley church he called on his son-in-law, a man named able live cattle, the whole of which were fortunately Houkins; a quarrel en-ued betwen them, and a fight saved from destruction. On the previous evening, took place; they were separated by a man named shortly after eight o'clock, a large stack of wheat. Pope, at whose house the wedding dinner was to and an oat rick, were fired on the farm of Mr. J. take place, and to which the deceased accompanied Williams, at Wycombe-heath, and both were en-Pope. Shortly after having sat down to dinner he tirely consumed. By the timely arrival of the enarose suddenly from the table and left the room. gines from Wycombe the fire was confined to the Pope followed him, when he fell and expired before two ricks in which it broke out. Had it not been assistance could be obtained. It appeared that for this circumstance the destruction of several Hopkins had been taken before the magistrates on other valuable corn ricks would have been inevi-Thursday, on a charge of manslaughter, and was out table. It is hoped that a clue that been obtained on bail. The Coroner adjourned the inquest till to the dastardly perpetrators of these agrarian out-Monday, in order that a post mortem examination of rages. the body might be made, and on the re-assembling of the jury evidence was given that the brain was excessively c-nge-ted, and the smaller vessels full of red blood; the death was attributable to apopl-xy. At the suggestion of the coroner, Mr. Jennings, the surgeon, made a further examination of the body, the result of which was the finding a large piece of meat completely wedged in the opening of the throat. entirely blocking up the aperture of the air-passage, and causing suffocation. The jury, after expressing their satisfaction at the exculpation of Hopkins, returned a verdict that " Death had been caused weighed two ounces and a half.

Rezent-street, Westminster, committed suicide by shooting himself through the head with a pistol. The barrels of the weapon burst upon the discharge taking place, and inflicted frightful injuries upon the mind which led him to comm't the rash act, was produced by long-continued suffering from illness. A FALSE ALARM. -On Tuesday night about eight

o'clock a quantity of smoke and sparks was observed to issue from the roof of the Olympic Theatre, and a cry of "fire" was at once raised. Messengers started off for the firemen, and in a few minutes several engines were on the spot. Their services, however, were not required, as it was previously discovered that the alarming appearances on the roof were occasioned by a fire that was used by

THE CREMORNE GARDENS. - At the annual licenopposition to the license would be withdrawn.

BOILER EXPLOSION .- A most alarming accident occurred on Tuesday morning, between the hours of seven and eight, at the Albion Brewer, Camdentown, belonging to Messrs. Baker and Son, from turn voyage from America, information has the explosion of a boiler, of six-horse power, which has resulted in the total destruction of the interior bank of that town of nearly £1,000, has landed at resoluted for the commissioner, announced on Saturday would attend when a pertown, belonging to Messrs. Baker and Son, from turn voyage from America, information has last that a case should be prepared for the opinion of a court of law, at the same time that they (the bank of that town of nearly £1,000, has landed at representation of the interior bank of that town of nearly £1,000, has landed at representation of the interior bank of that town of nearly £1,000, has landed at representation of the interior bank of that town of nearly £1,000, has landed at representation of the interior bank of that town of nearly £1,000, has landed at representation of the interior bank of the total destruction of the interior bank of the total destr of the premises, besides causing a great devastation of property to the houses adjacent. So fearful was the explosion, that the neighbourhood of Hampstead and Highgate felt the effects so severely, that they feared at first it proceeded from the shock of along the Broadway of the city, apparently in high the captures in Combined by the commander, saw him shortly before he left New York for England, driving in a carriage they feared at first it proceeded from the shock of along the Broadway of the city, apparently in high the commander of the city apparently in high the commander of the city apparently in high the commander of the commander of the city apparently in high the city apparently i an earthquake. The houses in Caroline-place, to the left of the brewery, have had the whole of the windows completely shattered, and most serious alarm was caused to the inhabitants by a tremen-A part of the boiler, 22lbs, in weight, was blown counted for. Stratton is in debt to nearly every upwards of 300 yards to the rear of the premises of respectable tradesman in the town—drapers, ironthe British Queen public house. There were only mongers, plumbers, watchmakers, hairdressers, five workmen on the premises at the time of the accoachmakers, and upholsteres, being amongst the cident, none of whom have received any serious in- sufferers. In order to prevent Mr. James ascerthe engine at the time of the explosion, escaped nected with the business of his office, he either took with only his cap being blown off, whilst another was blown through a door into an inner room, but was not injured. The cause of the accident is not known, nor has the amount of damage caused before him. The number of cases was small, and, with him, or as destroyed, Mr. James's cash and before him. The number of cases was small, and, with him, or as destroyed, Mr. James's cash and with one exception, the quality of the offences were such as would necessarily exist in any county, how ever peaceable and well-disposed. He hoped that had escaped, then fired at Smith, who was so near by it been ascertained.

The Provinces.

ALLEGED MURDER AT BRISTOL .- A good deal of

Bridewell-street, upon a charge of "wilfelly murdering Margaret Culley." As far as can be gathered it would seem that the parties had cohabited together, and that some quarrel having occurred between them in the street, Prigg knocked his companion down. She got up and followed him to the corner of St. James's Back, where he again struck her down in a who have previously put forward claims to the James and that some quarrel having occurred between them in the street, Prigg knocked his companion down. She got up and followed him to the corner of St. James's Back, where he again struck her down in a who have previously put forward claims to the late of the plundered them. The county was in the position of one that had fallen amongst thieves; they were plundered by those officers, who behaved in a manner highly reprehensible. The grand jury were highly indignant at the conduct the government had shown towards them.—Judge Moore interrupted his lordship, and said: My Lord Clements, I have nothing to do with that. If there was any savage manner, and while she was upon the ground estate, contrived to gain an entrance into the hall, kicked her with much ferocity about the head, and jumped upon her. She was taken up by some bystanders and carried to the infirmary, but upon her the arrival of the authorities. arrival there, at between one and two o'clock on Sunday morning, she was found to be dead. Inforher two children were on fire. By a desperate effort she pulled one of her children out, but she had not in head at a cook she pulled one of her children out, but she had not in head at a cook she pixely found in a large durage in a large durage. The barrack she pulled one of her children out, but she had not in head at a cook she pixely found in a large durage in a large durage. The barrack she pulled one of her children out, but she had not in head at a cook she pixely found in a large durage in a large durage. The barrack she pulled one of her children were on fire. By a desperate effort mation having been given to the police, a search was mation having been given to the police, a search was large occupied at present by a troop of the third barrack she pulled one of her children out, but she had not in head at a cook she pixely she had a search was large occupied at present by a troop of the third barrack she pulled one of her children out, but she had not in head at a cook she pixely she had a search was large occupied at present by a troop of the third barrack she pulled one of her children out, but she had not in head at a cook she pixely she pixely she had a search was large occupied at present by a troop of the third barrack she pixely s in bed at a cook shop in the neighbourhood, and was yard is a large dung pit, sunk below the surface, alarm, assistance came, and the remaining child was at once taken to the station house.—Monday.—The and walled round, to the height of several feet taken out. The Royal Society's escape and brigade | coroner's inquest was commenced at the Dolphin, Marlborough-street, Bristol, before J B. Grindon Esq. The accused, who is about forty-five years old, was present in custody.—Mr. H. A. Hore, house surgeon to the Infirmary, deposed that when the deceased was brought to that institution, at about one o'clock on Sunday morning, she was dead. Witness had made a post mortem examination of the body. Externally there was a small wound on the head, over the left temple, and one over the left eye. Witness examined the cavities, and was of opinion that death was caused by concussion of the brain, the result of violence.—Caroline Davis lived at the house of Mrs. Williams, Deep street, where deceased lodged. On Saturday deceased was in good health. At about a quarter past one o'clock on the night of four horses were found suffocated. It is stated that now comparatively rare, whilst highway robberies Saturday witness was standing near the butcher's the horses were valued at from £300 to £400. The and plunder of provisions contribute to swell the shop on St James's Back, and Colley was a few damage done to the building was slight. "I'll kill you for not getting my shirt ready." He then knocked her down, and while on the ground kicked her twice. Deceased was tipsy, and so was Prigg.—Maria Williams, wife of Daniel Williams, of Deep-street, examined: Margaret Culley lodged Deep-street, examined: Margaret Culley, lodged with me. She had been acquainted with Prigg eleven years, and used to wash his shirts for him. On Saturday deceased was in good health. At half-past nine o'clock that morning Prigg came to see her, services of nearly all the attorneys in the lown in and asked her if she would wash him a shirt by one vain. Mr. Manfield attended for the accused. Two o'cleck. She said she would do so, but afterwards of the witnesses who were examined before the took a glass or two of beer and went to sleep. He coroner—viz., Sergeant Fitzsimons and J. Vincent, came for his shirt at between four and five o'clock in and two additional witnesses—viz., T. Hardy, and I.

the afternoon, and she was called down stairs to him. Hodges, a little deaf and dumb boy, were called by He said, " Have you got my shirt finished?" She replied, " No. Joseph, I have not." He then said, making use of very improper language, "I'll be your butcher before I go to bed." He afterwards said, "I'll do it if I catch hold of her," and went away. The deceased last left witness's house at about nine o'clock that night She was sober, and apparently in good health.—Richard Masters, of Fox's-court, labouring man, stated that he was passing along St. James's Back, at about one o'clock on Saturday night, and saw the prisoner strike down a woman, but was not near enough to see whether he kicked her or not. After he had knocked her down he ran away. Witness and some others helped up the woman, and finding her insensible and bleeding conveyed her to the infirmary, on her arrival at which the doctors pronounced her to be dead .- A boy named West likewise deposed to seeing Prigg strike the girl at an early part of the evening; she did not then fall down, but followed the man down St. James's Back.—This being the whole of the evidence amination which lasted until four o'clock in the the coroner summed up, and the jury, after a short consultation, returned a verdict of "Manslaughter case to the assizes, but admitted Mr. Brake to bail. against Joseph Prigg," who was straightway committed on the coroner's warrant for trial.

EXTENSIVE ROBBERY AT THE SWAN HOTEL Bristol.—Early on the 1st inst. it was discovered that a serious robbery of plate had taken place at the Swan Hotel, Bridge-street, from which property had hour after its time. On approaching the station the been abstracted to the value of £50. The thieves guards found it impossible, owing to the slippery having managed during the day to conceal themselves in a cellar of the house cut through the panel ously into the station, and the engine went through of a door leading to the tap of the hotel, where they regaled themselves with bread and cheese and brandy. After they got into the inn, where they made their way to a bedroom, in which the plate was kept, and danger, jumped off, and ran along the platform. possessed themselves of a great number of spoons.

ladles, &c. INCENDIARY FIRES IN BUCKS .- The utmost alarm prevails throughout this extensive agricultural county, n consequence of the numerous threatening letters which have been received during the past month by farmers. In many cases the threats contained in hese communications have been carried into effect. Two extensive fires have just taken place at High Wycombe, destroying a large quantity of valuable farm produce. On Friday, the 1st inst., about midnight, the barn on the farm in the occupation of Mr. (thrashed and in sheaves), a valuable machine, and a quantity of farming implements, being burnt at the same time. By the aid of the labourers and others

THE GAME LAWS .- Two MEN SHOT .- Another serious occurrence took place at Barnsley, on the morning of the 27th ult, arising out of the Game the planting of that crop are in progress throughout Laws, on an estate belonging to the Right Hon. the country, that apprehensions are already felt for Lord Wharncliffe, at Carlton. It appears that a the consequences, should another blight unforsolicitor named Westmorland, residing at Wakefield, tunately occur. Once more the fate of Ireland will preserves the game on this estate, and employs a per-son named Jeseph Hunter, as a gamekeeper. This Sixty-five cases of cholera have been reported in man, along with his son and another person, accom, the Cahiroiveen union, thirty of these having panied with a large bull dog, were out watching in a wood called Noreyds, and at three o'clock a.m., four Valentia is also reported. returned a verdict that "Death had been caused persons came into the wood, of whom two ran away and accidentally, by the lodgment in the throat of a large on seeing the keeper and his men, and the other two Mann has been sentenced to death at the Rossom piece of unmasticated meat. The piece of meat named Moody and Gibson, were seized, when a regu- mon Assizes, for the murder of her newly-born lar fight took place. After a severe struggle Gibson child,

DETERMINED SUICIDE. — On Monday a person was seized by the dog; and Moody extricated himself At the Trim Assizes a man named Charles Coyle Westminster, committed suicide by keeper been shot ?-Daily News.

the roof were occasioned by a fire that was used by some workmen who were employed in soldering a annual meeting of the trustees and managers of this pipe on a roof near the stage of the theatre. When pipe on a roof near the stage of the theatre, was raised in the street, the the cry of "fire" was raised in the street, the manager immediately ordered the upper windows and that practise had continued from 1825 the bank, and that practise had continued from 1825 the bank, and that practise had continued from 1825 the bank, and that practise had continued from 1825 the bank, and that practise had continued from 1825 the bank, and that practise had continued from 1825 to December, 1849. In December, 1849, there was almost roofless, one end of it additionally paid, there was no appearance of being dilapidated. There was no appearance of being which was done, and a detailed statement since 1825 sing meeting for the Kensington division of Middle- was furnished, by which the average monthly amount sex, Mr. Flood, sen., who was for many years the chairman of the bench, opposed the renewal of the loss which the bank has sustained is the interest license for the above place of entertainment, on those sums would have produced, if they had been in-the ground that the proprietors conducted it in a vested with the rest of the capital, and the committee manner which involved a great desecration of the Sabbath. The license was suspended until the adjournment day, the 20th March; the managers ness of the bank was conducted in the most admirated and the conducted in the c being directed on that day to present to the bench able manner, and the concern was placed upon as memorial, stating in writing how they would firm a foundation as any establishment of the kind in conduct the gardens, and if it was approved of, the licenses and the concern that day to present to the bench able manner, and the concern was placed upon as they went to work levelling.

The Incumbered Estates Commission have, at length, encountered a difficulty which obliges them the two prisoners and the concern was placed upon as they went to work levelling.

The Incumbered Estates Commission have, at length, encountered a difficulty which obliges them the two prisoners and the concern was placed upon as they went to work levelling. for having overlooked the irregularities committed by the actuary. The report was adopted.

THE AYLESBURY SAVINGS BANK. - By the dous shower of bricks falling into the back gardens. employer, which he had embezzled and never acury. One man, who was in the mashtub close to taining the precise amount of his defalcations conhis extravagant style of living while he resided in four of the grand jurors here said "No, no."-Judge this town, compared with the amount of salary and Moore regretted that such was not the case, and pecuniary resources, it is not expected that the purse" he has taken with him to New York will its becoming known that during the night a man named Joseph Prigg, had been apprehended by the police, and was in custody at the central station.

FIRE AT LOUGHBOROUGH BARRACKS .- On Sunday night a fire occurred at the above place. The barabove it. It has been the custom to throw ashes, as well as manure from the stables, into this pit, and to supply, such as hedging, ditching, and other sometime on Sunday some hot cinders appear to agricultural work, cattle keeping, farming, and the have been thrown in with a quantity of ashes. These driving of flocks from district to district. set fire to the manure, and in the course of the evening the attention of an officer was called to it, but he considered there was no danger. Near to the dung pit is a stable in which one of the officers (Lieutenant Croker, we believe) had four horsesthe stable is a small aperture to carry off the drainit into the dung pit. The flames appear to have spread through these apertures and set fire to the

THE FATAL AFFRAY AT THE DORCHESTER PROTEChaving caused the death of the boy. The boy's for a prison, after they had vainly endeavoured to father was not attended by a legal gentleman, as on obtain admission to the workhouses. a former occasion, and it is said that he sought the services of nearly all the attorneys in the town in the father, and they distinctly and firmly swore to Brake being the party who knocked down the boy. Hardy said he saw him knock the lad down as they knock down a cow, and the little dumb boy, who was examined through his brother (acting as an interpreter) said he was standing near to the deceased when he was struck down. On being asked to look round the court to identify the man (Brake having just been withdrawn by his solicitor) he replied he was not present. In the midst of his examination Brake returned, and some time afterwards on his being again desired to point out the party, he went over and laid his hand on Mr. Brake. The witnesses were subjected to a severe cross-examination. which produced some discrepancies as to the position of the parties at the time the blow was struck, and also as to the dress worn by the party who struck the blow—some describing the coat as dark, others as light, though they agreed that it was not a black one, and was an over-coat. After an exafternoon, the magistrates decided on sending the

PLYMOUTH. - On Tuesday morning, at a quarter after nine o'clock, a very scrious accident occurred at the Plymouth station of the South Devon Railway. The goods train due about half-past eight state of the rails, to stop the train, it rushed impetuthe wall and partition-work at the west end. The The engine, the Corsair, a new one, lately pur chased by the company at a cost of nearly £4,000 is very much shattered. The accident will cause no interruption to the traffic of the line.

PORT OF FOLKESTONE.—The import business of this newly appointed port has so much increased since the privilege was accorded to it of importing silks and other valuable goods from the Continent that it has been found requisite to strengthen the corps of the revenue department from the headquarters in London, in order to meet the requirements of the public service, and afford the requisite accommodation and despatch to trade.

Scotland.

SUICIDE OF A MILITARY OFFICER IN PAISLEY.-It is our painful duty to record the death of Lieut. tion of relieving us, was of so mischievous a nature Noble, of her Majesty's 27th regiment of foot, by his as nearly to lay us prostrate; each day are our reown act, which sad event took place in the Paisley
Sources being diminished; each day are our liabili-Barracks, last week. He left the house of a gentle-ties being increased. man in town about eleven o'clock, apparently in his '2. Because the statement that while one in usual health and spirits, and was next morning fifteen was receiving relief off the poor-rates in the result of temporary insanity. His remains were interred on Friday, the 1st inst., in the Abbey Churchyard, with full military honours .- North British Mail.

Areland.

of the locks, which missed are. He then fired the other barrel at Timothy Moody, and shot him in the thigh, and wounded him severely. On Saturday last a person named Cherry, of Barnsley, along with many more, were running after the Badsworth privation amongst the peasantry. At an inquest hounds, which had ran through the above wood, and held on the body of a labourer, named Patrick Cane, while Cherry and two companions were in the wood, at the slate quarries in Tipperary, last week, it apJoseph Hunter, who was about twenty yards from peared that the poor man had been seeking for work them, without speaking a word to them deliberately to the last; that he was returning home in the shouldered his gun and shot at Cherry, and wounded evening when he fell from exhaustion, and expired him in the left arm and side, and the jacket which he on the spot. His wife deposed that for several days had on at the time appears as if it had received the whole of the charge of small shot. Our correspondent adds—the police appear to take no notice of the mixed in water. They had often only a meal a day matter. But how would it have been had a game of such food. It was with great reluctance she acknowledged the destitute manner in which she and

> sixty.' An attempt was made last seek to dislodge the poor people who, since the famous wholesale eviction at Toomavara, have been seeking shelter in path through the wood, and that the prisoners were earth hovels about the ruins of that village. The standing in it when Penn went up and caught

to have recourse to a court of law. It occurs in the two prisoners, and the case was not one coming the construction of a will in the matter of the estate within the meaning of the act of parliament. The of Charles Denroche Purcell, and Baron Richards, Canada, which has arrived at Liverpool on its rethe chief commissioner, announced on Saturday

> TENANT-RIGHT MOVEMENT IN ULSTER .- In general the proceedings of the tenant farmers in the northern province have been characterised by moderation, whilst the claim of tenant-right, founded upon long usage and the custom of the country, has been advocated with the utmost zeal and energy. Judge Moore opened the commission at Carrick-onthat the country was not improving in the absence of crime.—Lord Clements stated the calendar did plundered them. The county was in the position of impropriety or misconduct on the part of any public officer, you must take the proper steps to remedy it.
> —Mr. M'Ternan: Lord Clements alluded to the paid guardians, my lord. (Laughter.)-The matter here

dropped. EMIGRATION TO BUENOS AYRES.—The Irish Poor Law Commissioners recommend Buenos Ayres as a labour being excessive, and an especial demand for age between them. The lady was an orphan, and old lover, who was more suited to her taste and that work which the Irishman is peculiarly adapted A clerical preferment has become vacant by the

death of the Very Rev. the Dean of Leighlin, which took place on Saturday last. STATE OF CRIME.—There is this remarkable feature in the assize intelligence, that the bulk of the three hunters and a trooper. In the outer wall of cases for trial in most of the counties are connected with the distress and disorganisation resulting from age, and just opposite is a similar aperture to admit the famine. In the south, crimes of an agrarian character, which, in former years, used to render the circuits so protracted, and send many unhappy litter in the stable, and on Monday morning the wretches to the gibbet or to a penal colony, are calendars. Even in Tipperary the murder cases are few, whilst there are upwards of one hundred

> Last week, the Sub-sheriff of the Queen's County accompanied by a body of police, under Robert C. Reade, Esq., S.I., of Abbeyleix, took possession under an habere of the "Grennan" house and domain belonging to the Earl of Orkney, which had been deserted by the late tenant, Mr. Lalor. The house had been previously occupied illegally, and it is stated that there were nearly £600 rent due on it, tesides poors' rate and county cess.

> THE QUEEN'S COLLEGES .- The Right Rev. Dr. Murphy, Roman Catholic Bishop of Cloyne and Ross, has issued an address to the clergy of the diocese, in which he "echoes the emphatic pronouncement of the highest authority in the Catholic Church, that the Queen's Colleges in Ireland are dangerous to faith and morals."

THE REPEAL ASSOCIATION .- The Association met on Monday at Conciliation Hall, Alderman Moran in the chair. A petition to parliament praying that the grant to the public hospitals in the city should abolished. He next referred to the debate in the House of Commons relative to the franchise, and stated that the bill destroyed the franchise of occuwas £11 14s. 3d.

THE CHARGE AGAINST MR. KENEALY .- Mr. Kenealy. the barrister, who has been committed for trial, on coat. He believed the letters put in were in Mrs. a charge of cruelty to his child, has addressed a letter to the Cork Examiner, in which he ascribes the interference of the law in his case to a conspio'clock, being very heavily laden, was about half an racy on the part of the Whigs. He says, "My defence of the Irish repealers in 1848 still rankles in earth."

> REPUDIATION. The subjoined resolutions, drawn up by Mr. D. J. Wilson, of Belvoir, have been received and adopted Clare, now assembled for the despatch of business

at the Spring Assizes :-"We, the grand jury of the county of Clare, asof his speech relating to the state of Ireland, and his intentions with regard to government advances. "1. Because we consider the statement reported

situation is attributable to successive years of reeled-legislation, framed with the express inten-

rash act is not known, but is supposed to have been to mislead—first, in reference to the immense disproportion of property available to the support of the poor in England as compared with that of Ireland applicable to the same purpose; secondly, as taking an average of the four provinces of The early sowing of potatoes is now carried on to was as one to four, taking the census of 1011, even though, in the opinion of the most practical men, that census has in several cases been reduced at loast one-fifth.

"3. We protest against what we have ever de-

Assize Intelligence.

ABINGDON.

UNAUTHORISED GAMEREEPERS. - William Woods,

23, and Thomas Beasley, 29, were indicted for night

poaching at Remenham, and with having assaulted Thomas Penn and Thomas Neville.—It appeared in cvidence that W. P. Freeman, Esq., of Remenham House, had let the right of shooting in certain woods son, and that Penn and Neville were employed by the latter gentleman as gamekeepers. Soon after three o'clock, on the morning of the 3rd of November, the keepers heard the report of a gun in Remenham-park wood, and as they went in that direction they saw the two prisoners come out of the wood. Neville inquired what they had been about, and took hold of Beasley, but finding he had no game, he let him go, and then seized Woods who had got a pheasant in his pocket. Immediately on his collaring him, Woods drew a knife from his pocket, and pointed it at him, upon seeing which Penn struck him across the arm with a large and heavy stick. Beasley now seized the gun by the barrel, and aimed a blow with the butt end at Penn, was only twenty-three years of age, yet from her palid appearance, and the hueless and fleshless state of her body, she appeared to be as old as sixty? but Neville ran in at the moment, and putting up a rendered insensible for several minutes, the injuries altogether being rather severe.—The learned counsel for the prisoners cross-examined the witnesses, and it was shown that there was a public land bailiff of the Rev. Massy Dawson, the landlord, was assisted by thirty men on the occasion, and the lord of the manor.—Mr. Baron Platt blows given by the prisoners were only those that would naturally arise in self-defence when a per-

Orange, 36, were charged with having on the 24th he was rightly served in being treated as the plain-December (with other persons) entered upon a certiff had been? And did they not think that Turntain enclosed land for the purpose of taking game, bull had done more than he was called on armed with a gun.—Mr. Matthews stated the case. to do in offering to pay any expenses this The property on which the affray took place was man had been put to when he married Miss Parkin? The exceptions, when violent and inflammatory that of Addison Baker Cresswell, who was lord of she had not sent for the license: it was the plainappeals were uttered, have been comparatively few. the manor of Lilburn. John Smith, his gamekeeper, tiff who had sent the license unbidden to her. The A Scene in Court.—The Judge at Fault.— and two assistants, heard the report of guns, and plaintiff first of all poaches behind the defendant's udge Moore opened the commission at Carrick-on- saw four men, two of whom were the prisoners at back: Mr. Turnbull comes home, and turns the Shannon on Friday. His Lordship, in addressing the bar. Three of the men had guns, and the fourth poacher out of his grounds. Then as to the ring the grand jury, said it was unnecessary for him to had a stick. On the watchers approaching them give any direction upon the duties they had to distinct the men bid them stand back, and among other say in the Scottish song: charge, for seldom, perhaps, in any county in Ire-land did a calendar disclose a less amount of crime, wives widows;" the men, at the same time placing both as to its quantity and quality, than the one now before him. The number of cases was small, and; with one exception, the quality of the offences were followed, upon which Richardson levelled his gun to his loss of her affections, he never heard such excourse, is not to be expected) he will be proclaimed the state of the calendar presented not only an im- that his face was blackened, his eyes bloodshot, and course, is not to be expected) he will be proclaimed to be an outlaw, in the usual course; and steps, it is conjectured, will be taken to cause his apprehension in America and bring him to England. From a state of the carendar presented not only at the taken to cause his apprehension in America and bring him to England. From a state of prosperity.—Lord Clements and three or but not before Orange had discharged his gun in would be quite as comfortable for me one way as the scuffle which ensued .- The prisoners were found another," and signed "Yours, aff., M. Parkin." "Guilty," and sentenced to ten years' transportation.

BREACH OF PROMISE OF MARRIAGE .- NICHOLSON v.

possessed of her late father's property in her own age than the plaintiff:right. The result of the intimacy between them was, that the plaintiff proposed to marry her, and was accepted, and letters had passed between the parties showing that the marriage was on the eve of taking place, when Miss Parkin suddenly broke off the match and married Mr. Turnbull, the present defendant, who is a master mariner at Whitby. In consequence of his engagement to marry Miss Parkin, the plaintiff had incurred considerable expense in taking a large house in Newcastle, and furnishing it for his intended wife, and When the match was broken off by Miss Parkin the plaintiff could scarcely believe it, and went over to Etherby to see her, and there he saw her and Cap-tain Turnbull, and was assured of the fact and told that he would be paid the expenses he had been put to. (Laughter.) Thus he had not only been tricked out of his wife, but was coolly told to send in his bill afterwards. (Laughter.) On his return to Newcastle he instructed his attorney to take proceedings for the breach of promise, to recover compensation for the injury to his feelings, and to the expenses to which he had been put in anticipation of the marriage. To avoid bringing the matter into court, his attorney had proposed a reference to arbitrators, in order to come to an amicable adjustment as to the plaintiff's claims. (Laughter.) plaintiff:—

Etherby, April 21, 1849.

Sm.—In consequence of not having heard from you, I am desired by Miss Parkin to write to you, requesting to know the nature and amount of your claim for expenses which you have incurred on her account, as she is wishful to reimburse you as soon as she knows what are the expenses you have been at on her account.

Yours respectfully,

(Loud laughter.) The plaintiff had been put to considerable expense, and it was for the jury to say what damages they would award him on that account, for the injury done him, and for the loss of an advantageous marriage. He called Mr. HENRY BROTHERTON, of Bishop's Auckland, who stated that he knew Mrs. Turnbull, formerly Miss Parkin, and Mr. James Nicholson, not be withdrawn was adopted. Mr. O'Connell the plaintiff. In the early part of 1848 he saw the

and she wanted witness to get stude for the waist-Turnbull's handwriting. Last Easter he got a license from the plaintiff for the plaintiff and Miss Parkin to be married, which he gave to Miss Parkin -Cross-examined by Mr. Serjeant Wilkins: I am a of scafaring. He was a printer.-Mr. Baron Alder--Witness: Yes.-His Lordship: Oh! you meant

to have been made by him, that our deplorable proved Mrs. Turnbull's marriage. The letter put seven months. in was in Mr. Turnbull's handwriting.—Cross-exafamine, and not to legislation, is not correct. Pro-vidence inflicted a blow upon us under which we years ago. The defendant (Mr. Turnbull) was about twenty-eight years of age.
Several letters having becen put in and read, which caused much merriment in court,

Mr. Serjeant WILKINS then addressed the jury for the defendants: His learned friend said that this was his case. Certainly he could boast of the most found suspended from the stair rail in his quarters, by his own sash. The cause of his committing this in Ireland, was most disingenuous, and calculated had letters put in to convice the most action of t had letters put in to convince them of the amount of affection which Miss Parkin had felt for the plaintiff; but when they compared the affection in them with the studs, with the buttons, and the waistcoats, it bore as much proportion to them as Falstaff's bit of bread with his vast quantity of sack. Ireland, when it was an indisputable fact that the In the first place, what did they think of a man-In many of these districts the proportion receiving was as one to four, taking the census of 1841, even though, in the opinion of the most practical men, of wandering from flows that census has in several cases beared. that census has in several cases been reduced at pensation from the man who betrayed her, and on whom she had placed her affection; but on what tiff was fined 5s. with costs—the fine and costs not be the state of the st ground did the plaintiff seek for damages? Was nounced as a most unjust demand arising out of the his heart broken? He never heard but of one man Labour Rate Act—a measure which tended to de who broke his heart, and he was the blacksmith moralise the people, throw our land out of cultiva- who broke his heart, and he was the blacksmith cernorary into the Court of Queen's Bench, was the Court of Queen's Bench, was the blacksmith cernorary into the Court of Queen's Bench, was tion, render many of our highways up to this hour | whom Sam Slick described. A Yankee and an quashed the conviction, and the present action tion, render many of our highways up to this hour | English blacksmith competed together which could brought in consequence.—The jury gave a render impressable—of the expenditions of the expendition of th

told them it was a serious grievance to the plaintif to be deprived of this young lady's property. Her to be deprived of this young lady's property. Her person he did not care twopence for. She might live with Mr. Turnbull as long as she lived; but it was her property he complained about. Lord, how it would set him up in his organ building! (Loud laughter.). How it would set him up in his shop! and how it would gild his organs. (Continued laughter.) One might imagine the sort of arrangement that had been come to between Mr. Brother and the plaintiff and conceive the latter gentle. ton and the plaintiff, and conceive the latter gentle. man asking the plaintiff, when he saw Miss Parkin at his house. "What do you think of her?" Plaintiff—"She is a nice girl." Mr. Brotherton—"Ah, she is; her father is an industrious tailor. and has saved a bit of money; why don't you stick up to her?" Plaintiff—"Oh! what chance have I?" Mr. Brotherton—Oh! leave that to me." And accordingly they did stick to her; for in one of the letters read the poor girl said, "Mr. and Mrs. Brotherton do teaze me so;" and it appeared that in consequence of some such arrangement, Mr. Brotherton and his wife were constantly teazing and tormenting her. If ever letters showed little affection on a woman's part these did. But when the engage-ment in them, such as it was, was broken off, the plaintiff said the matter was to be referred. In the name of all that was amorous, who was to be the referee? (Laughter.) What powers was he to have? What documents was he to inspect? And after all, was his award to be made a rule of court (Laughter.) His Lordship: Of courting, brother. (Continued

aughter.) Mr. Serjeant Wilkins: How any man nearly forty years of age, as this man must be, for he had got a child nearly seven years old—(shouts of laughter) he was not so far wrong; at any rate he was a middle-aged man—how any such men could bring such an action as this into court he could not conceive. This middle-aged man met with a girl between nineteen and twenty, without father or mother, and with no one to direct her, and he and Mr. Brotherton contrived between them to cheat and jilt poor Turnbull. Did they not think that what had happened to the plaintiff was to quote the Welch verdict—"It sarved him right?" Did they not think that when a man tried to jilt another in Poaching.—George Richardson, 23, and Thomas his absence, and to cause a girl to break her faith,

How my auld shoon fitted her shaucled feet!

pressions of coldness in such a correspondence before. In one of the letters Miss Parkin spoke of making him a waistcoat—a strait one would have (Laughter.) "Don't come. Keep away. I don't want your company. Mr. Brown, you are unpleasant." (Loud laughter.) She was constantly TURNBULL AND WIFE.

This was an action for breach of promise of marriage, brought by Mr. James Nicholson, of Newcastle, against Mrs. Mary Turnbull, of Whitby, her husband being ioned for conformity. The deliberation of the treacle in this Parkin.

Did over any fittle of the treacle in this Parkin. husband being joined for conformity. The defendants pleaded the general issue.—Mr. Granger, Q.C., and Mr. Udall conducted the plaintiff's case, and Mr. Serjeant Wilkins appeared for the decocurred between his maid and the man servant. fendants .- Mr. Udall (in the absence of Mr. Gran- They met and they did not speak one to another. At ger) stated, that the plaintiff was a respectable last one said to the other, "Aye, Nanny, I do love tradesman at Newcastle, carrying on business as an thee; and if I talked all day till dark night, organ builder. In 1848 he became acquainted with could not tell thee any more, though I feel a deal the wife of the present defendant, then a Miss Parmore." (Laughter.) She said she was as anxious kin, who was the daughter of a respectable trades- to be settled as he could be-not to fly to his arms man living at Etherby, near Bishop's Auckland, and to his conjugal embraces; but she complained who had amassed a respectable property. The plaintiff was about thirty years of age, and the lady ton. All this showed an absence of affection for the about twenty-two, there being no great disparity of plaintiff, and she had married the defendant, her and to his conjugal embraces; but she complained

> If you marry young wives they will make you remember They'll bring you to trouble and care, Like poor old Mr. December.

What expenses had the plaintiff been at on her account? He had persuaded her to let him get the license, and he had sent her his former wife's cast-off ring. He hoped they would give the plaintiff a new farthing. True affection was not to be settled by a reference; the attempt to submit it to one covered this case with that contempt which had purchaseed the license for their marriage. legitimately belonged to it. Let them give the plaintiff a farthing, as they could not deny that the promise was made, and let them not encourage actions of this kind, which were disgraceful to our sex.

His Lordship said to the jury that there was no doubt that the plaintiff was entitled to their verdict, and they must give him, under all the circumstanof the case, as much as they thought he was entitled to. The jury found a verdict for the plaintiff-

Damages, one farthing.

DURHAM.

CUTTING AND WOUNDING .- Francis Smith, Michael Cheetham, Daniel Gill, Richard Hall, James Manderell, and William Hobart, were charged with cut-That, however, had been refused, and Captain ting and wounding John Zachariah Connell, with Turnbull had written the following letter to the intent to do him grievous bodily harm .- Mr. Matthews and Mr. Bigge prosecuted, Mr. Otter defended the prisoners. It appeared that the prisoners were in the employ of the Derwent Iron Company, and the prosecutor was superintendent of a body of police employed by that company, under the provisions contained in the 1st and 2nd William IV. chap, 41. In the autumn of last year a spirit of disaffection prevailing in the mining districts, "strikes" took place in the various mines, and amongst others at the pits of the Derwent Company, and the bound miners ceased to work; the company, therefore, took out a warrant for the apprehension of the prisoner Francis Smith, who was one of their bound workmen, for refusing to work, he being a delegate and ringleader. The warrant was placed in the hands of the prosecutor Connell who, having procured the assistance of Sergeant Baxter, of the Durham constabulary force, progave notice of motion to prepare a petition praying plaintiff at Miss Parkin's father's. She was an only the Durham constabulary force, protection praying plaintiff at Miss Parkin's father's. She was an only ceeded to Redwells Hills, where they learnt that the Lord-Lieutenancy of Ireland should not be child, and her father was a man of property. The plaintiff was an organ builder. An intimacy sprang up between the plaintiff and Miss Parkin frequently say she was going to to the nearest magistrate. At the same time a total to the nearest magistrate. At the same time a total pation, in which the popular strength lay. The rent be married to Mr. Nicholson. In I849 he heard her meeting of workmen was being held at Leadgate, say she would make a waistcoat for Mr. Nicholson, who, being informed of the arrest of Smith, ran (in number about 200) and intercepted the gig. Some one cried out, "Is that thou, Frank?" and Smith answered, "Yes, they have taken me with a warrant;" upon which the mob said, "Thou shalt not go!" The horse and gig were then immediately seized, and the officer Baxter knocked out of it. grocer. Do you deal in other sweets besides gro- Connell was then struck with a large stone; and the hearts of those parties; my recent exposures of ceries? - Yes, music. (Laughter.) He taught Smith, who had got out of the gig, came back and Lord Clarendon and the Whigs in Cork, have filled music. Did not recommend his friend to his aimed a blow at his forehead, which knocked his their cup of bitterness to the brim, and they are pupils. The plaintiff was about thirty years of cap off Cheetham then study Connell on the pupils. The plaintiff was about thirty years of cap off. Cheetham then struck Connell on the now spilling some of their venom upon me, taking age. The defendant (Miss Parkin) was then about head, which cut him to the bone, and caused him engine fireman, James Bolt, is dangerously cut advantage of an accident trivial in itself, and which twenty. The plaintiff was a widower. He had to bleed very copiously. The other prisoners took might have happened to the best and wisest man on three children when the acquaintance was first an active part in the violence which was offered to the best and wisest man on three children when the acquaintance was first an active part in the violence which was offered to the best and wisest man on three children when the acquaintance was first an active part in the violence which was offered to the best and wisest man on three children when the acquaintance was first an active part in the violence which was offered to the best and wisest man on three children when the acquaintance was first an active part in the violence which was offered to the best and wisest man on three children when the acquaintance was first an active part in the violence which was offered to the best and wisest man on three children when the acquaintance was first an active part in the violence which was offered to the best and wisest man on three children when the acquaintance was first an active part in the violence which was offered to the best and wisest man on three children when the acquaintance was first an active part in the violence which was offered to the best and wisest man on the contract of the contract when the commenced. Mr. Turnbull was a little in the way | Cheetham and Gill cried out several times, "Why are you not getting him down! Kill the bson: I thought you said he was a seafaring man? | Connell was rendered insensible for a short time, but soon came to himself again, and on doing so, by a majority of the grand jury of the county of the letter C.—(Laughter.)—Witness: He went to heard some of the men who were going off exclaim sea sometimes with his uncle, who was master of a "The b— is not dead yet."—Mr. Otter addressed ship: but he was a printer.—His Lordship: I sup- the jury for the prisoners, contending that, though "The b- is not dead yet."-Mr. Otter addressed pose he was at sea when the plaintiff's courtship it was true an assault had been committed by the sembled at the Spring Assizes, 1850, feel compelled to enter our solemn protest against the expressions of approbation and gratitude conveyed by some of there was a nice sugar-sop at his house for him. In the intent laid in the indictment, could be sustained.—His Lordship having summed up. the Irish members to the Premier on the occasion (Laughter.) The plaintiff first saw Miss Parkin as the jury returned a verdict of Guilty.—His Lord she was taking a lesson in music from him (wit- ship then sentenced Smith to be imprisoned six months; Cheetham, four months; Gill and Hall, Miss Jane Jackson, the cousin of Mrs. Turnbull, six months; Madderell, four months; and Hobart

> Robbing College-Rooms.—Lewis Treherne was acquitted of the charge of stealing a watch and key belonging to Mr. Hamilton, of Merton College, but was convicted of stealing a watch, seal, and key from the rooms of Mr. Craven, of Lincoln College, and ordered to be imprisoned and kept to hard abour for six calendar months. OBSERVANCE OF THE LORD'S DAY.—The only caso

of any interest tried this day was a special jury case, Barton v. Bricknell. This was an action for tree pass brought by Robert Barton, shop-keeper, st Eusham, Oxfordshire, against the Rev. W. Bricknell, vicar of that parish. The facts of the case were these :—In Novemaer 1848, the defendant issued a summons on the information of lieng Jordan, constable, against plaintiff for having sol fendant himself, at an inn in Ensham, and the plain being paid, a distress warrant was executed of plaintiff's goods. Plaintiff took the ease by write certierari into the Court of Queen's Bench, Which impassable—of the expenditure of which no account has been rendered, being blended with debts which we admit to be fairly and justly due, in order to the enforcing of the payment of the larger unjust demand, by coupling it with the smaller, which we admit,"

English blacksmith competed together which could brought in consequence.—The jury gave a verally gave a ver End, while they state that-now, mind now-after

acre allotment, and four two-acre allotments, which

would leave thirty four-acres, twelve three-acres, and thirty-two two-acres, making in all two hun-

Mr. Grey gave him credit for £1,538 Aid Money for

the Minster Lovel occupants, while he (Mr. O'Con-nor) held Mr. Doyle's balance-sheet in his hand-

one of the directors who zealously and honestly ma-

naged the affairs on that estate, and paid all the

given £500 to pay to some of the allottees at Snig's

End-returned £105, for which the Company got

credit; and let it be strictly borne in mind, that this government audit was made before Mr. Clark's account of the Aid Money he paid could be rendered. Now he (Mr. O'Connor) thought that these

items would show a balance in his (Mr. O'Connor's)

favour, while he was now ready again to submit the

whole accounts to the strictest and most searching

audit. (Hear, hear.) What did he care for money

If he had a hundred thousand pounds, or a million,

he would spend every fraction of it in rescuing the

were actually plundering the poor unlocated members, would surrender their miserable hovels

and barren soil. Suppose such a fact as this could

be urged against him (Mr. O'Connor?) Suppose he

had induced poor men to invest their hard-saved

and the construction of an avenue from the high

road to his house? And suppose he told his juggled

dupes that their moneys had been invested in the

purchase of property—that the deeds were buried

under the foundation stone of that bridge, and

to a great fact-" It is now ascertained, by prac-

wife, and family, upon two acres of land costing

£28, including conveyance. Richard Cobden, M. P.,

(Cheers and laughter.) Now, in answer

pant, who was not entitled to any money £14

other sums, which he could state to the house.

had cost him at £8,000 he would be under the mark,

and this was his thanks. But however he might be

gauntlet, and defied any man in that house, in this

country, or in the world to charge him with a mean,

time he had advocated and upheld both against the

reviling of the Press and the antagonism of faction.

expense of any man. And now he told the noble

lord opposite, that if he was anxious for the protec-

was not to be wondered at that those who were

desirous of keeping down and oppressing the working classes should look upon him with hatred, and

Central Criminal Court.

the present SCSSIONES. - William Bradley surin question, in consequence of some suspicion that was prayer? Serior, in consequence of some superson and seriors in which the prisoner consequence of the manner in which the prisoner cons entertained of the manner in which the prisoner concas amers of the prosecutor was a French milliner and dressmaker, named Madame Routens, who carand an her business in Charles-street, Soho-square, and this lady. it appeared had a credit account with the firm, and on the morning of the 24th December a little girl was sent by her to the shop for some trifling articles, which were furnished to her by the prisoner, and duly entered. Later in the day a boy, also in the service of Madame Routens, went to the prosecutor's shop to fetch two pairs of gloves and some musling lining, and the prisoner served him, and when he had tied up these articles he was observed to place the velvet and the silk into the parcel, and the boy left the shop. It appeared to be the custom of the presecutor's business, that the shopman or the prosecutor of the supplied any article upon credit, the cushaving supplied any article upon credit, the cushaving tomer should immediately cause an entry to be made by a clerk employed for that purpose, and it appeared by a ciera employee had caused the gloves and the lining to be entered, but made no mention at the time of the other articles. Immediately upon the peared that after this Mr. Humphreys, the solicitor for prisoner, wrote to the prosecutors, and applied on his behalf for some wages that were due to him, and at the same time required that they should make a written acknowledgment that there was no foundation for the charge they had preferred against him, and stating that unless they did so the only alternative the prisoner would have to clear his character directions had been given to his solicitor to proceed with the case by preferring a bill before the grand jury, notwithstanding the charge having been dismissed by the magistrate. The counsel for the prisoner cross-examined the several witnesses for the prosecution at considerable length, and endeavoured to show that the prisoner had given the prosecutors warning shortly before the transaction, and that he was about to set up in business on his own account in the neighbourhood of the prosecutor's shop; but the evidence did not show either of the allegations to be founded on fact .- Mr. Clarkson, in addressing the jury for the defence, complained of the manner in which the prosecution had been got up, and urged the unfairness of Aladame Routens not being called as a witness, when:it was well known that the prisoner had all along asserted his innocence, and that this lady had actually engaged him to supply her with the articles in question. The learned counsel then commented at considerable length upon the facts of the case, and said that it appeared perfectly clear that the prosecution was only instituted by the prosecutors in order to saield themselves from the consequences of the legal proceedings with which they were threatened on behalf of the prisoner. Madame Routens, the lady referred to, was then called as a witness for the prisoner. She stated that she had been a customer of Messrs. Stagg and Mantle for nearly five years, and as the prisoner spoke French he generally served her with the articles she required. and Mr. Mantle had himself requested him to pay particular attention to her; and during the last year and a half the prisoner had been in the habit of visiting her and her hasband, and they were on friendly

to be immediately discharged.

Robbery by A Clerk.—Лоhn Macarthy, aged 40, clerk, was convicted of stealing the sum of £10, the property of his master, Henry Dolan and others.-The facts of the case were that the prisoner had been for twelve months in the employment of the prosecutors, who are the army agents, of St. Martin's-lane, and was sent, on the 4th of February, with a cheene for the amount in question to the Commercial Bank, where he got it cashed, and absconded. Nothing more was heard of him till the 15th ult, when he came to the police-station in an had lost the money.—The prisoner made the same defence this day.—The court sentenced him to eighteen months' imprisonment and hard labour,
BURGEARY.—T. Cocker, 21, was indicted for a burglary in the dwelling-house of Mr. James Eades, and steeling £7 10s. his money.—The robbery imputed to the prisoner was committed under aggraold labouring man, residing at Uxbridge, had saved up the amount in question out of his hard earnings, and it was placed in a box in his bed room, and it appeared that the prisoner having watched him out of his cottage on the 12th of February, took the opportunity to break into the house and stole the whole of the old man's hoard. He was taken into custody soon afterwards, when £1 12s. was found in his possession, and amongst the coins so found was a shilling with a hole in it, which the prosecutor positively identified as having been stolen from him. with the other money .- The jury found the prisoner "Guilty," and he wassentenced to be transported for ten years. R. RBERY.—Marie Seils, 45, a Frenchwoman, was indicted for stealing twenty-seven sovereigns, a gold watch, and other articles, the property of James Hurst, her master.—The prisoner, it appeared, had introduced herself to the prosecutor, who is a landing-waiter in the Custom House, and representing that she was the widow of a person who had for-Folkstone by the railway, but the prosecutor having fortunately discovered his loss he employed the electric telegraph, and the result was that the prioner was taken into custody at Folkstone with the prisoner to be kept to hard labour for six months.

applied the articles in question.—This testimony was confirmed by two other witnesses. -Mr. Ballantine

having replied upon this evidence, the Recorder sum-

med up, and the jury almost immediately returned a

verdict of "Not Guilty."-The prisoner was ordered

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lsily.—That the vital principle is in the blood.
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Emperial Parliament.

reded to take ms that appears of the country, and then attending tingham, to whom he proposed to ask a question on the grands of velvet, and seventeen and a half yards tingham, to whom he proposed to ask a question on auctions to bid for those estates. No interest the subject, but beyond that he should refrain from charged upon the £3,400 in the last balance-sheet;

of sill, the property of George Stagg and another.—Earl Granville moved the first and it was his pride and his beautic say that he redding of the Granville moved the first reddent to the country, and then attending will rebound from them on the service which they may continue to define on the service which they may continue to define on the service which they may continue to define on the subject, but beyond that he should refrain from charged upon the £3,400 in the last balance-sheet;

of sill, the property of George Stagg and another.—Earl Granville moved the first and it was his pride and his beautic say that he redding of the Granville moved the first reddent to the service which they may continue to define on the service which they may continue to define on the service which they may continue to define on the service which they may continue to define on the service which they may continue to define on the service which they may continue to define on the service which they may continue to define on the service which they may continue to define on the service which they may continue to define on the service which they may continue to define on the service which they may continue to define on the service which they may continue to define on the service which they may continue to define on the service which they may continue to define on the service which they may continue to define on the service which they may continue to define on the service which they may continue to define on the service which they may continue to define on the service which they may continue to define on the service which the service which they may continue to define on the the property of decision of the property of decision of the peti- and it was his pride, and his boast to say, that he reading of the Government Railway Audit Bill, by The prosecutors of the Carry on an extensive business tioners, or to enter at all into the merits of the never gave a bill on behalf of that Company—that which it was proposed to secure, with the smallest

End. It stated

"That the petitioners were members of the Land Company of which Mr. F. O'Connor was the chief promoter, and that they were allottees of the estate at Snig's End; that they had been induced to join. the Company by the alluring statements contained in certain letters written by Mr. O'Connor, and published by him in his newspaper, the Northern Star—the benefits granted to the members of the Company were, to the holders of two shares, for which Company were, to the holders of two shares, for which £212s was charged two acres of good land, a comfortable house, and £15; of three shares three acres of land, a house, and £2210s.; and of four shares four acres of land, a house, and £30; the house and land to be allotted to them on such conditions as should enable them to become freeholders, and to live in comparative comfort and independence on the produce of their own property—that they had confidence in Mr. O'Connor, knowing him to be a barrister and a man of considerable experience, and in an evil hour allowed themselves to be deluded by his is an evil hour allowed themselves to be deluded by his representations, and to leave their employment to settle on these allotments; that no one of the many promises made to them by Mr. O'Connor had been fulfilled; that the petitioners were informed before they took possession of their allotments that they would be well tilled and manured, and prepared for cropping, but that the amount of labour bestowed on the land was wholly insufficient, and that the petitioners were charged most exorbitantly for all time of the other articles. Immediately upon the boy leaving the shop, he was followed and brought back, and the silk and velvet were found in his possisten, and it appeared that almost, at the same session, and it appeared that almost, at the same moment the prisoner went a second time to the entermined that he return had been wholly insufficient to enable them to obtain even the common necessaries of life; that, although, as they could prove, no industry had been wanting on their that the petitioners were charged most exorbitantly for all that the petitioners were charged most exorbitantly for all that had been done; that, in consequence, their means had been exhausted; that they had been going wrong ever since; that all their capital was expended on the land, and that the return had been wholly insufficient to enable them to obtain even the common necessaries of life; that, although, as they could prove, no industry had been wanting on their capital was expended on the land, and that the return had been wholly insufficient to enable them to obtain even the common necessaries of life; that, although, as they could prove, no industry had been wanting on their that all their capital was expended on the land, and that the return had been wholly insufficient to enable them to obtain even the common necessaries of life; that, although, as they could prove, no industry had been wanting on their that the petitioners were charged most exorbitantly for all that the petitioners were charged most exorbitantly for all that they had been going wrong ever since; that all their capital was expended on the land, and that the return had been wholly insufficient to enable them to ing clerk, and required him to make an entry of the silk and velvet being sent to Madame Routen's on approval, and it was alleged on the part of the prosecution that the prisoner did not do this until he saw that the boy had been brought back with the property. Upon the prisoner being questioned, he asserted that he had caused the entry of the goods to be properly made, and also said that Madame Routen's had given him the order for the velvet and the satin on the previous day at her own house; but the prosecutors not being satisfied with the explanation given to them, gave the prisoner in charge, and he was examined at Marlborough-street Police Court, when the magistrate, upon hearing the defence set up by the prisoner, directed that Madame Routen's should be sent for, and upon her evidence he dismissed the charge against the prisoner. It appeared that after this Mr. Humphreys, the solicitor had made from house to house they could not ascortain that more than £835 had been advanced on that account. The petition concluded by praying the house to take their case into consideration, and to devise means for relieving them from the consequences of belonging, through no fault

of their own, to an illegal society, and by a commission of inquiry or otherwise to obtain information as to the true state of the estate and the occupiers, with the view of winding up the endertaking.
Sir B. Hall would now put the question of which only notice taken of this letter by the prosecutors was to refer Mr. Humphreys to their solicitor, and it appeared that should afternoon of which he had also given the hon, member for Nottingham notice. The question he wished to put was whether it appeared that should afternoon of this letter by the prosecutors and leaves of the hon and leaves of the it appeared that shortly afterwards the present indictment was preferred before the granding; but in dictment was preferred before the grandfury; but in reference to this part of the case Mr. Stagg stated that before Mr. Humphreys' letter was received, was the amount, he calculated would be returned was the amount, he calculated, would be returned to each of the 7,000 shareholders. (Hear.) Mr. F. O'Coxxon would first answer the hon.

baronet's question, and then proceed to reply to the statements contained in the petition. Mr. Hume rose to order—he wished to know whether that house was prepared to enter into any that the depositors could only receive interest upon or every petition which might be presented retheir capital? Now, did the hon. bart., who prespecting all the speculations of past years? (Hear.) ters in the case of disputed accounts arising out of probation of the case of disputed accounts arising out of probation accounts are account accounts are accounts are account accounts are accounts are accounts and accounts are accounts are accounts are accounts are account accounts and accounts are accounts are accounts are accounts are accounts and accounts are accounts and accounts are accounts and accounts are accounts are accounts and accounts are accounts are accounts are accounts and accounts are accounts are accounts are accounts and accounts are accounts are accounts and account account accounts are accounts and accounts are accounts and accounts are accounts are accounts and accounts are accounts are accounts and accounts are accounts are accounts are accounts and accounts are accounts are accounts are accounts are accounts accounts and accounts are accounts are accounts accounts are account such speculations, where was to be the limit? (Cheers.) And if questions as to the private affairs of hon mambers were allowed the private affairs of hon, members were allowed to be put and answered in that house, what controversies and difficulties, and what delay in the progress of public tical experience, that a man can support himself, business might not result? (Cheers.) He appealed to the chair, therefore, whether the question which had been put was a proper one. (Hear, hear.) Wig. Scholefield, M. P., patrons." That was ad-There was an act of parliament to facilitate the vertised in several newspapers; and he (Mr. There was an act of parliament to facilitate the winding up-of joint-stock schemes, which might be made applicable to the present case; but, whether or not, it was not for the House of Commons to become the arbiters between the parties. (Hear, hear.) but the option of bringing their land into the retail but the option of bringing their land into the retail of the presence when a peti-The Server said it was the practice when a petiion was presented reflecting on the character of
that picture and on this—"It is now ascertained,
that picture and on this—"It is now ascertained, tion was presented reflecting on the character of tion was presented reflecting on the character of any hon, member, to indulge that member so far as to allow him to give any explanation or to make any defence he might think necessary. (Hear, hear.)

Therefore, a petition having been presented reflecting on the character of the hon, and learned flecting on the character of the hon, and learned and out-buildings built of the best materials, and out-buildings built of the best materials, member for Nottingham, if that hon, and learned the allotment partially cropped, and no rent paid member desired to enter into any defence or give for two years and a half. Feargus O'Connor, any explanation in reference to the matters alleged patron." ing her and her hasband, and they were on friendly terms. The witness then said that on the Friday before the 24th of December the prisoner was at her house, and she requested him to send her the velvet and silk, the former being required for the purpose of much doubt whether they were switchly in order making some bonnets that were ordered; but the silk (hear)—inasmuch as they related not to any measure also said that the prisoner came again to her house the house, and, strictly speaking, all questions put in that house should refer to some meating the hon. member for Rochdale, the hon. member for the County of Limerick, and the hon. member for Kilkenny, to visit and examine two of those of the county of Limerick and examine two of those that the prisoner came again to her house also said that the prisoner came again to her house they had the county of Limerick, and the hon. member for Kilkenny, to visit and examine two of those they had

sure before it. (Hear.) Sir B. Hard would then confine himself to this, which he submitted would be strictly in order. It tonishment and delight at what they saw. But, to would be recollected that there was a bill introwould be recollected that there was a bill intro-duced in 1848 in reference to this Land Company, land, some received £120, some £100, and many which bill was referred to a select committee, but was not afterwards proceeded with. He wished to know if it was the intention of the hon, member to renew any measure of that kind in the present sestion of the kind in the present sestion. sion, or to take any steps to wind up this scheme? him inform the house that he gave to one occu-

Mr. O'CONNOR said that he would first reply to out of his own pocket; to two £10 each; to the queries of thethon. baronet, and then he would three £5 cach; to one £3 to; another £7: for call the attention of the house to the malicious fa- agricultural premiums at O'Connorville, £15; and brications contained in the petition presented by amounting to £339, all of which he might have him. Firstly, then, with regard to the winding up charged to the Company. (Hear, hear.) If he was intoricated state, and gave himself up, alleging that he of the Company, the hon. baronet was aware that to estimate the amount that this Land Company he (Mr. O'Connor) was anxious to assign the whole property, now vested in him, to trustees, for the reviled-by the Press-by the house-or by the most benefit of the members. The noble lord, the mem-ber for Bath (Lord Ashley,) was one of those he proposed, and the hon, member for Rochdale (Mr. vated circumstances. The prosecutor, who is a poor | S. Crawford,) was the other; and to prove the a dishonest, or ungentlemanlike act. His princigreat interest that the bon. gentleman feels for his ples and his plan must be dear to him when for that dupes, he would tell the house that the hon, baronet told him (Mr. O'Connor) exultingly, that Lord while it was his pride and his boast to say, that he Ashley would have nothing to do with it. (Laugh- had never eaten a meal or travelled a mile at the ter.) Then as to the question of winding up, he (Mr. O'Connor) had paid moneys cut of his own pocket to insure the complete registration of the Company—it was set down for hearing upon the last day of the last term in the Queen's Bench, but up the affairs of the Company, and would allow the last day of the last term in the Queen's Bench, but up the affairs of the Company, and would allow the by some satality or other it was postponed, notwith- noble lord to nominate his own trustees. (Laughstanding the deep interest that was expressed on held the subscribers. (Hear, hear.) But to come the benefit of governmental patronage—(70,000 of pertinently to the question, he told the house that them)—to protect them against his juggling. It it was his intention to have the affairs of the Company wound up, and he would take the advantage of the very earliest day that the government would grant him. (Hear, hear.) The petition, however, that, as far as they could make it, the Land Comwas the subject to which he wished to call the at- pany should be the reviled of all revilers. Gross merley been engaged as an interpreter at Dover, tention of the house—that petition was confided to charges were made against him in the committee,

and that she was in great distress, he humanely in- the guardianship of the hon. baronet, who had been and every gentleman who went into the committee terested himself in her behalf and engaged her to act counsel for the government upon the committee. went there with the strongest prejudices against as his servant until something permanent could be ("Order, order.") Ay, and there, opposite him, him; but, thank God, they left the committee with she took advantage of the prosecutor's absence while committee, and who stated that he had spent six he could assure the house that it was nevertheless engaged in his duty to steal the money and the other mortal days in preparing his report, but which re- a fact, that not a fraction of the £130,000 ever came articles mentioned in the indictment, and started for Port was unanimously rejected by the committee. into his hands, it all passed through the directors Folkstone by the railway, but the prosecutor having He was the tool of the government. (Order, into the bankers' possession, and every voucher and order.") Did the right hon gentleman as critically scrutinize all the juggling of the Commissioners of Woods and Forests, for he sat upon that committee too? They had had committees to inquire into the conduct of Ecclesiastical Commissioners. Into the bankers possession, and every volunter and eve consideration of the court, on the ground that she consideration of that he had himself shown some consideration and that he had himself shown some consideration of the court, on the ground that she conduct of Ecclesiastical Commissioners—

I writer still continued to make the conduct of the conduct of Ecclesiastical Commissioners—

I writer still continued to make the conduct of Ecclesiastical Commissioners—

I writer still continued to make the conduct of Ecclesiastical Commissioners—

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I writer still continued to make the conduct of Ecclesiastical Commissioners—

I writer still continued to make the conduct of Ecclesiastical Commissioners—

I writer still continued to make the cond mprudence by allowing her to see where he deposited the money.—The Recorder sentenced the company?

And would any man, connected with and hand over the whole of the property to governany of them, he able to give such an and hand over the whole of the property to governany of them, be able to give such an account of their ment, if the house would give him a bill for the affiars as he (Mr. O'Connor) could give of the Land Company? He would now proceed to read the report unanimously accepted by the committee. ("Order, order.") Well, if it was contrary to order to defend his character in that house, he would briefly state the substance of the report, which was to the effect, that although the accounts were irregularly kept, that irregularity told against. Wheeller as he could prove two hon. gentlemen, nued the debate, after which the committee divided, In Bronze, 10s. 6d; in Silver, 2l.; in Gold, 18l.

The immertal Harvey proclaimed the circulation of the blood and the committee divided, and the committee government auditor who examined those accounts was fully occupied for two or three weeks, and for the last four days, as he stated in his evidence before the court of law, for fifteen hours a day. He

(Mr. O'Connor) did not profess to keep his accounts

The subject then dropped, and the two petitions were ordered to lie on the table. MONDAY, MARCH 4. HOUSE OF LORDS.-INQUEST ON A SOLDIER'S WIFE AND CHILD IN GUERNSEY .- LORD BROUGHAM had to move for the production of papers of which jority of cases, receipted by the parties who received he had given the particulars relative to two inquests the moneys. The account was submitted to ano- which had been holden in Alderney and Guernsey,

SATURDAY MARCH 2.

SATURDAY MARC the present sessions.

The conduct of Mr. O'Connor in report of the present sessions.

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The pr

The prosecute of the particle, who carry on an extensive business and silk mercers, in Leicester-square; case, nor did he propose even to state the substance of the petitions, as he was anxious to avoid saying and the alleged felony was said to have been of the prisoner had been in their service as committed, the prisoner had been in their service as in question, according to the evidence for the proposed to secure, with the smallest he never accepted a present from tradesmen to whom the head paid thousands of pounds, although valuable ones had been offered him. (Hear.) And it was his pride to be able to stand in that house, or in a court of justice, to be tested as he was, and defy mortal man to charge him with a mean, a dishonest, or an in question, according to the evidence for the proposed to secure, with the smallest he never accepted a present from tradesmen to whom the head paid thousands of pounds, although valuable ones had been offered him. (Hear.) And it was his pride to be able to stand in that house, or in a court of justice, to be tested as he was, and defy mortal man to charge him with a mean, a dishonest, or an expectation of justice, to be tested as he was, and defy mortal man to charge him with a mean, a dishonest, or an experiment of the proposed to secure, with the smallest and continuous audit of railway accounts by means of a permount of interference, an independent and continuous audit of railway accounts by means of a permount of interference, an independent and continuous audit of railway accounts by means of a permount of interference, an independent and continuous audit of railway accounts by means of a permount of interference, an independent and continuous audit of railway accounts by means of a permount of interference, an independent and continuous audit of railway accounts by means of a permount of interference, an independent and continuous audit of railway accounts by means of a permount of interference, an independent and continuous audit of railway accounts by means of a perm

Lord STANLEY, on presenting the petition from a going from house to house, and after more than 20 parish in Monmouthshire, from persons, principally have left—that those remaining had not received laity, connected with the Church of England, in more than £835. Now figures were stubborn things, terested in the erection of national schools, said he and he would bring the house to the report of Mr. did not intend to discuss the question, but the peti-Grey, the auditor. Upon that estate he reports tioners principally complained of the insertion of that there are thirty-four four-acre allotments, clauses which prevented their submitting any differthirteen three-acre, and thirty-six two-acre. He re- ences which might arise to the arbitration alone of ports that four four-acre allotments had been trans- the bishop of the diocese, in consequence of which ferred to parties who were not ballotted, one three- they could not participate in the grant made by the

Committee of Privy Council. The Marquis of LANSDOWNE did not intend to go into any argument on the subject; but he would dred and twenty acres, which, at £5 to the acre, would amount to £1,100; and, no doubt, the partitioners was an exceptional clause, and whether the ties now presenting their petition made no inquiries should be so or not was matter of argument. The as to those who left. (Hear, hear.) But if his acnoble lord had thought it not convenient to enter count was to be taken in its entirety, like all other into a full discussion of the merits of the general accounts, and admitting that his accounts had been question, neither did he wish to do so if no other question, neither did he wish to do so if no other imperfectly, though honestly kept, he would call person entered into it; but he must state to the their attention to an important fact—namely, that noble lord and the house that a notice having been given by a right rev. prelate, which it was under-stood would lead to a discussion on this subject, he deemed it highly inconvenient to allow any statements to be made on presenting petitions—he should think it, in fact, delusive to the public to allow any money—and in that balance-sheet, the honourable baronet would find these items: "For allottees, £1,400; for allottees, £347 16s. Sid." These items, including some tradesmen's bills which such statements to be made-without entering into a full discussion of all the erroneous opinions and facts, as they were called, which had been stated to the public, and which he was prepared to discuss were not otherwise charged; thus showing £210 in with a view to prove their entire falsehood. (Hear,

his (Mr. O'Connor's) favour; while Mr. Clark—hear.)
another director, to whom he (Mr. O'Connor) had
The The Bishop of London wishing to avoid what he considered the "great calamity" of a discussion of the controversy that had occurred with the Committee of the Privy Council, recommended the appointment of a select committee to inquire into the whole operation of the Education Bill.

The Archbishop of CANTERBURY supported the motion, believing that information was wanted, as there had been errors and false suspicions on both Lord Brougham regretted that the constant desire | lord.

of all parties to promote education, and the efforts made by the legislature for that purpose, should be slavish labourer from the gripe of the capitalist. ("Oh, oh.") Ay, and he would tell them more, that he had offered to surrender the whole of the amount due to him, if the ungrateful vipers, who in so great a measure frustrated through the anxiety of churchmen and dissenters, respectfully, to obtain the ascendancy. The Bishop of CHICHESTER hoped to see the com-

mittee appointed. The Bishop of St. David's would be glad to have any satisfactory result could be expected from the and the owners fined £500.

inquiries conducted by a committee. earnings in a fund of which he (Mr. OConnor) was the trustee? and suppose he had applied those every statement there made could be contradicted on unquestionable authority. The Church of Eng- of the Working Classes .- Mr. Slaner rose, pur- that could not be realized, was brought forward. he been neglected, had in fact received the full proportion of the amount at the disposal of the government. His lordship then stated the amount of benefit that had already resulted from the educational grants. No less than 800 schools had been that, in the years 1817, 1819, 1824, and 1830, the social grievances which and the mount of the deception towards them if it gave that proposal its deception towards them if it gave that proposal its deception towards them if it gave that proposal its deception towards them if it gave that proposal its deception. (Hear.) The hone gentleman had not of the working and poorer classes." He observed down any feasible scheme for remedying those great that the nouse would be guitty of uninterctional features. sented the petition, ever hear of such a case as cil. With respect to the motion for a committee, he saw no sufficient reason for its appointment. The investigation would be one of appalling magnitude, and would hardly aid the Privy Council in the exeand would hardly aid the Privy Council in the exeto show that some improvement was requisite in the gentleman spoke as if it was their duty to pass an gised for the same act, let him call their attention cution of the difficult task assigned to them. At all events, he trusted that the present system would not be suspended pending the inquiry.

The petition was then laid on the table with some others of a similar nature. PARTY PROCESSIONS (IRELAND) BILL.—On the mo-

tion for the committal of this Bill,
The Duke of Wellington said that the measure did not go far enough. At funerals and other occasions of ceremonial or festivity, when crowds were gathered together, causes of disturbance would inevitably arise, and the only way of securing quiet was to prohibit the possession, or, at all events, the agricultural classes should remain? He would now (Mr. Slaney,) and from the communications he had earrying of arms by any person who could not produce a game certificate. The Marquis of LANSDOWNE objected to turn the

Processions Bill into an Arms Bill. After some observations from Lord Monteagle and Lord STANLEY, the bill went through committee. The Ecclesiastical Commission Bill was read a

Their lordships then adjourned. HOUSE OF COMMONS. - The SPEAKER announced that the petition presented against the return of one of the members for the City of London Baron Rotschild) had been withdrawn.

THE EASTER RECESS .- Lord JOHN RUSSELL said Monday, the 8th of April.

AFFAIRS OF GREECE.-Mr. Hume asked in what being adjusted there.

this country and Greece had never been suspended. Mr. Wyse had continued in diplomatic communicaanniversary of the Queen of Greece had arrived, our fleet saluted with all the honours. (" Hear, hear,"

and laughter.) PARLIAMENTARY VOTERS IRELAND BILL.—The house then went into committe on this bill. Sir R. Fencuson moved the omission of the 2nd or "joint occupancy" clause. Lord J. Russell said the government had no ob-

consent. A number of Irish representatives spoke in answer to this appeal, but their judgments differed

Several liberal representatives objected to the clause on the ground that it would tend to enhance the already excessive power of the landlords; and many opposition members arrived at a similar conclusion. under the belief that it would encourage the manu-

facture of fictitious voting.
Sir R. Peel, who closed the debate on this amendment, characterised the system of fictitious voting as "abominable," and attributed many of the social

principle as would secure its being bona fide. On a division, the clause was carried by a majo-

no rates, nor even possessed any beneficial interest in the property, of which they were the nominal owners. He proposed an amendment to the clause. so drawn as to render more stringent the property qualification required under the clause. Lord J. Russell persisted in believing that the

to 30; majority 76,

alterations.

Silvor-Fishing has re-commenced on the Tweed, filer a close time of four months. The river is i seellent condition, and a good season is expected.

| And a good season is expected. | Company owed him (Mr. O'Connor) | Control of the country of this neglect of the country of the country

as they would be if the £8 rating were established. the poor-rate, hospitals, loss of time, and other

their intention of adkering to it.

Sir T. O'BRIEN and Col. RAWDON.

Mr. ROEBUCK said that the small borough constitute improvement of the condition of the working tuencies in England were the great hot beds of cor- classes. Their condition had never yet been looked ruption, and that the £8 qualification would create into by any government, but there were three a vast number of similarly contracted and corruptible electoral bodies in Ireland. To reduce the £8 first, to give the working classes instruction for the £5 would so widen the basis as to effect a cure of their children; secondly, protection for their children; secondly, protection for their children;

the £8 qualification a mockery of justice to Ireland.

The poor man's health was his only property; but the house had only just, at the eleventh hour, passed Scully. A division was then called for, and the gallery partially cleared, when
Lord Castlereagh expressed his hope that some

reduced qualification. Lord J. Russell briefly explained the reason by the bill; and supported the £8 rating qualification, on the ground that it was sufficiently moderate, and that a lower tariff would have involved a troublesome precedent for England.

vided, when the proposition was negatived by 142 Mr. GROGAN then moved to add " grand jury cess and police rate" to the poor-rates, which the occupier is required to have paid for the year to entitle him to a vote.

After considerable discussion the committee di-

was negatived. Bill was read a second time.

The Registrar of Metropolitan Public Carriages The other orders having been disposed of, the house adjourned at a quarter-past 1 o'clock.

TUESDAY, MARCH 5. HOUSE OF LORDS .- This house sat about

The Earl of MOUNTCASHELL, alluding to the recent

Grey emigrant vessel. Earl GREY consented to the production of the

papers, but explained that many of the alleged cases of misconduct charged against the officers of emigrant ships had been disproved. In one instance information on the subject, but did not believe that he confessed, the complaints had been substantiated

turn to the large class of persons engaged in towns with him, in testifying to the liberality of his inten-in mines—and in great cities—and what was their tions towards the working classes. He had given

for Ireland, to whose verdict Lord J. Russell had appealed.

They were reported to be, as a body, in a state of discussion was prolonged for some considerable time, and excited much diversity of opinion.

dispersed through different parts of the country. That the hon, gentleman would not press his motion. Use gave him full credit for sincerity, but, if he put distress, and the only hope of improving their condition was, that they should betake themselves to compelled to oppose it. (Hear.) other avocations, wherever practicable, and use as much economy and forethought as possible, when Mr. Slaney would be better accomplished by a for whose comfort and means of living no provision government, though he felt bound to say that his was made, and who were compelled to live in close hon. friend deserved credit for the perseverance and unwholesome dwellings. What had been the with which he had continued to bring before the effect of this neglect on the part of the Legislature? house the social condition of the working classes, That there had been an immense increase of crime, (Hear, hear.) provided for her. It appeared that while so engaged sat the Judge Advocate, who was chairman of that those prejudices removed. Strange as it might seem, evils that afflicted the country to the great stimulus pauperism, disease, and discontent, throughout the to the vote manufacture afforded by the 40s, freehold qualification introduced by the Irish Reform Bill. He coincided in wishing to give an extended franchise to Ireland, but only upon such a principle as would so would so would be an introduced by the Irish Reform Bill. He coincided in wishing to give an extended franchise to Ireland, but only upon such a upper and middle classes was thirty-seven and found in the one established by Sir John Barnard, and the control of the control twenty-seven years respectively. The illness from a full explanation of the principles of which was to preventible causes was doubled; and it was proved be had, along with the rules, in the library. that, for every person who died among the working lasses, three were ill, and their illness extended would lead government to consider how far it might Sir F. Thesiger argued upon the impropriety of allowing parties to enjoy the franchise who had paid no rates, nor even possessed any beneficial interest in 1849—so that it appeared on 1850 in 1821, to 30,300 classes, and to assist those who mile the consider now had be possible for them to give encouragement to the improvement of the social condition of the working that it appeared on the consider now had been described in a rapid ratio. The committals in England and walls had increased from 16,500 in 1821, to 30,300 classes, and to assist those who mile the consider now had been described in a rapid ratio. in 1849-so that it appeared crime had increased of removing the enormous social evils that pressed six times as fast as the population of this country. upon the country. He did not think the working The summary convictions in England and Wales classes of this country were likely to get into the had increased from 14,800, in 1837, to 35,700 in 1845. habit of looking to government for aid in their un-The number of prisoners brought before the justices dertakings; but there were several matters in which in the second scaport of the kingdom, was, in 1840, the Executive might with propriety interfere, such £5 annual value of property, held in fee for life, as 17,400; in 1848, 22,000. The committals in the as in the improvement of large cities, with a view district of the metropolitan police had increased from 4,000 in 1840, to 5,900 in 1847. The number of persons accused of crime in France was, in 1825, Mr. II. HERBERT said he had a petition, which of persons accused of crime in France was, in 1825,

of 170 to 83.

Mr. Reynolds moved an amendment, reducing gone on increasing ever since 1834. The cost of the rating qualification from £8 to £5. He called hospitals, and the loss from illness arising from pre-Sir W. Somerville felt compelled to oppose the causes which would be diminished by the improveamendment. He recapitulated some of the reasons ment of the condition of the working classes, cost and calculations that had led the government to fix the country £27,500,000 per annum for England and the qualification as it stood in the bill, and declared Wales alone. The sum total, including Ireland and Scotland also, was, that there was an expenditure Mr. French supported the amendment, as did and loss of £40,000,000, which was to be diminished gradually and effectively by taking measures for the evil to a very considerable degree. and, thirdly, fair play and reasonable facilities to Mr. M. J. O'CONNELL pronounced the bill under aid their forethought and stimulate their industry. Mr. SADLEIR, Mr. MAURICE O'CONNELL, and Mr. an Act of Public Health. He trusted that this measure would be found to be of great benefit to the working classes; but, had we had a council, a department of state, a deliberative body, or a standmember of the government would condescend to ing committee or commission, composed of memgive some reply to the arguments that had been ad- bers taken from both sides of the house, to consider luced by so many Irish members in favour of the these subjects, there would have been a remedy found for these great evils long before. He asked the house to agree to the appointment of such a which had prompted the various changes proposed standing council or department of state to inquire what practical measure might be brought forward for the improvement of the condition of the working classes. It had been proved that the wages of the three classes of workmen engaged in the cotton, woollen, and hardware manufactures were amply sufficient for their comfort and support, if these men had the means of spreading them over a given period of seven years. A bill had passed that house for the extension of the Benefit Societies Act, but the words of the act were liable to technical objection, and the working classes had no power to unite Lord J. Russell objected, and the amendment in order to provide against that constant calamityillness. The benefit societies confined their assis-The sixth clause being agreed to, the Chairman tance to cases of the illness of the members, and reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again could give none in the case of the illness of his could give none in the case of the illness of his family. There were also no means of securing by these societies small annuities for persons when they were too old to work. It was proved that in those places where the populations of large towns were devoid of the comforts and decencies of life, and were living in a state of ignorance, there the number of improvident marriages and illegitimate children was the greatest. Was it the fault of the humbler persons in those districts that such things Commons Inclosure Bill .- On the motion of Earl should be, or was it not rather the fault of the great GRANVILLE this bill was read a second time. and opulent? (Hear, hear.) He asked that, instead. During a brief conversation upon this measure, of erecting penitentiaries and workhouses, they Lord Portman suggested the propriety of obtaining correct statistical returns on all agricultural stead of being called upon to reform those sunk in subjects. Earl Granville confessed the importance of the with the young and docile, and saving them from suggestion, and declared that the attention of the contamination. (Hear, hear.) He asked the house government would be directed towards procuring to give the working classes safe investment for their information upon the topics alluded to by the noble humble earnings. There were in the rural districts places were savings banks were hardly known; and, besides, a working man who received a legacy of cases of ill-treatment and mismanagement of emi- £50 or £60 could not place that sum in the savingsgrant ships, moved for papers relating to the Earl bank, and had often extreme difficulty as to the mode of investing it. It was for that and such other objects as he had before mentioned that he now

brought the present motion before the house. (Hear, hear.) Mr. TRELAWNY opposed the motion, chiefly on the ground that it would tend to injure the working classes rather than to improve their condition. He REMOVAL OF OBSTRUCTIONS IN THE CORN TRADE | must say that the more he knew the working The Marquis of Lansdowne, referring to the late (Scotland) Bills — Lord Brougham moved the classes the more he was disposed to trust them, and second reading of this bill, which was agreed to. HOUSE OF COMMONS:—Social IMPROVEMENT to possess; but when a proposal like the present land, which was at that meeting pronounced to have suant to notice, to move for the appointment of a felt that the house would be guilty of unintentional founded with the assistance of these grants, and attention of the house had been called to the social (Mr Trelawny) wished to see the working classes, by remained in close connexion with the Privy Coun- condition of the working classes, and all men who their own savings and forethought, provide for investigated the subject united in the opinion that their own improvement, instead of making it the investigation of matters relative to the position of act of Parliament to give the working classes forethe working classes. He would ask hon members thought. [Mr. Slaner had made no such proposal.] opposite, whether a peasant of unblemished charac- Certainly not in so many words, but the hon. genter and industrious habits were not an exception to tleman proposed that the house should do for the the general rule if he had any prospect before him | working classes what they ought to do for themselves. at seventy years of age, except that of becoming an By repealing the corn laws they had no doubt done almoner on the parish bounty? If his wife lived a great deal to improve the condition of the people, with him, and brought up a family in industry and and he knew no other way in which so much could be a property of the deal to improve the condition of the people, with him, and brought up a family in industry and le knew no other way in which so much could respectability, had she any chance, on the death of her husband, or on his inability to work, except becoming a recipient of parish relief? (Hear.) schemes for their own advancement. (Hear, hear.) Well, was this the condition in which the industrious Sir G. Grey was justified from all he kenw of

condition, as it had appeared from reports laid ample proof of his sincerity in promoting the object before the house, and resting upon the evidence of he had in view, and on every occasion he believed commissioners and of committees appointed by that he was prepared to give his time, his talents, and house, who were fair and impartial witnesses to the his attention for the purpose of promoting their facts they related. During the last fifty years the welfare. (Hear, hear.) Having said that, howincrease of working men in towns had doubled the ever, he must observe that the measure which he number of residents in rural districts. In 1838 a had proposed to the house was not of such a practi-Poor Law report drew attention to their condition, cal character as was likely to be of any advantage which was followed in 1839 by a further account of in effecting the social improvement of the working the sufferings of the poorer classes. In 1840 a com- classes. He was unable to ascertain what was the mission was granted for the purpose of investigat- precise nature of the duties he would impose on the ing the condition of the inhabitants of great towns. | commission or standing committee he wished to be it was his intention to propose the adjournment of the result of their inquiries showed that evils of the appointed. He understood the hon, gentleman to the house from Tuesday in Passion week until most afflicting nature prevailed, regarding the propose that a committee of that house or a comhealth and comfort of the poor in large cities. In mission should be appointed to receive during the 1842 the report of Mr. Chadwick fortified that of recess, or at other times, such suggestions and prostate were our political relations with Greece? He the commission, and in 1843 a commission was apposals as might be made to them in regard to the honed we might receive speedy accounts of matters pointed by Sir R. Peel to inquire into these matters. improvement of the working classes, and to con-In 1844 the first report of that commission was sider the practicability of any plans that might them Lord Palmerson said it had been thought necessary to make a peremptory demand there, and that the application had been made without success. That demand having been refused, reprisals were commenced, which consisted in getting in pledge certain property and to hold it as security for the certain property and to hold it as security for the from causes capable of removal. In 1840, the Children of the practicability of any plans that might then issued, and in 1845 a second report appeared, both be submitted to them. (Hear, hear.) This was, not doubt, an object important in itself, but one which the working classes. In 1845 further proofs were object of the working classes. In 1845 further proofs were object of the working classes. In 1845 further proofs were object in property and to hold it as security for the form causes capable of removal. In 1840, the Children of the vast injury to the public health arising them. demands. Meanwhile, the good offices of the French | dren's Employment Commission reported that, in | overwhelm Parliament with information upon many government had been accepted, but the negotiator had not arrived. The diplomatic relations between were defective in ventilation, in cleanliness, and that it would, after all, leave Parliament as helpness that nothing had been done to provide innocent as it was now with regard to the removal of many amusement and healthful recreation to the children of the evils to which the hon gentleman had refertion with the country; and, as a proof that no employed in factories, the consequence being, that red. (Hear, hear,) When any proposition calculations had been omitted on our side, when the their moral and physical health were alike injured; lated to promote the improvement of the they were stunted in growth, pale, and sickly. Working classes was clearly and distinctly This state of things remained to the present day. The hon. member more than once took occasion commission to carry it out. Another objection to complain of the inattention of the house.] He to the motion was, that indefinite expections of was glad to find that one hon. member was listening to him, but he saw that hon, gentlemen would in the minds of the working classes. And as to turn to almost any subject rather than the one he measures for promoting the public health, there was bringing before them with so little success. already existed a public health establishment, which jection to omit the clause if the Irish members would The summary of the Report of the Children's was exercising powers committed to it by parlia-Employment Commission was, that in a large portion of the kingdom, the moral condition of the children was lamentably low, and that no means The hon, gentleman proposed to exclude from the considerably as to the advisability of omitting the appeared to exist of effecting any improvement in consideration of the commission or committee all clause; and Lord J. Russell observed that under the the physical or moral condition of the young chil-questions connected with political changes, but circumstances the government would persist in dren employed in factories. That report was made where the line was to be drawn he did not know, in January, 1843, and since that period nothing unless he meant to say that they were only to be Lord J. Manners made some sarcastic remarks effectual had been done. Another numerous body excluded from considering matters connected with upon the want of unanimity shown by the members consisted of nearly 600,000 hand-loom weavers, reform in parliament. He hoped, in conclusion,

vages were good. There were also 600,000 railway combination of gentlemen united together for beabourers at work, in different parts of the country, nevolent purposes than by any commission of the

Mr. Hume did not think the object of Mr. Slaney

7,000; in 1835, 6,900; and in 1845, about the same he should shortly present, from Rochdale, signed number as in 1835—so that while our criminals by about 3,000 persons, who had sustained an enorwere increasing at this rapid rate, crime in a neigh- mous loss by an institution which they believed to bourning country was almost stationary. If hon, have the security of government. (Hear, hear.) Some further amendments were afterwards proposed to the third clause, leading to a very miscellaneous debate, the contest being principally to our great cities, the return showed, that from 1806 to 1841, in six agricultural counties, with an increase in population of afty-five per cent, the increase of crime was equal to that of six matrices and six of the earnest attention of the government to the necessity of considering the condition of parameters. (Hear, hear.)

If non, have the security of government, the increase of crime was confined principally to our great cities, the return showed, that from 1806 to 1841, in six agricultural counties, with an increase in population of afty-five per cent, the increase of crime was equal to that of six matrices are the security of government. (Hear, hear.)

If non, have the security of government, in the industrious people were thus to have their savings swept away in a day, no greater blow could be given to habits of frugality and industry. He with an increase of crime was equal to that of six matrices are the security of government, in the security of government, and the security of government, and the increase of crime was confined. If industrious people were thus to have their savings swept away in a day, no greater blow could be given to habits of frugality and industry. He with an increase in population of afty-five per cent, the increase of crime was equal to that of six matrices. The clause was ultimately adopted with some alterations.

Clauses 4 and 5 were agreed to without a debate.

In the clause was ultimately adopted with some nufacturing towns, where the increase of population had been equal to ninety-two per cent. He provision for a better regulation of savings banks now wished to call the attention of the house to the in future. For a series of years the government of the provision of the house of the contracting the condition of parameters and the contracting the condition of parameters are not account to the provision for a better regulation of savings banks are now wished to call the attention of the house to the latter than the condition of the parameters are not account to the provision for a better regulation of savings banks are not account to the provision for a better regulation of savings banks. On clause 6 a long and confused discussion arose, in cost to the country of this neglect of the welfare had just interfered so far with these establishments

night. The lower classes were continually robbed by what were called loan societies; these, and many other questions, might fitly be brought under the inquiry of a committee or commission. If the government was sincerely desirous to benefit the working classes, they would find it a great advantage to have the advice and assistance of such a body as the one proposed. He believed that any independent member might as well attempt to jump over St. Paul's as to pass a bill through that house, (Laughter.) He hoped the motion would be pressed

Lord RI. GROSVENOR thanked the hon, member for Shrewsbury for the way in which he had intronot anticipate all the benefits which his hon. friend men, who, whenever their services were required, hoped from this inquiry. Still he believed that good or when the ministry was in danger, rushed in to

nion which he had elicited from the government, he would not press his motion to a division. (Hear, mind of the country within that period and the pre-

The motion was then by leave withdrawn. THE FRANCHISE. — In reply to an appeal from Lord J. RUSSELL, urging that the subject had already been very amply and recently discussed Sir DE LACY EVANS consented to withdraw his

motion for conferring the franchise on every payer of rates and taxes. He, however, declared his intention of bringing the subject before the house on the first opportunity after Easter. POSTAL ROUTE BETWEEN ENGLAND AND FRANCE.-

Mr. Mackinson moved for a select committee to ascertain the best postal route for communication between London and Paris. Contrasting the time required for letters sent by the general post to reach Paris via Calais with the rapid transit fregion of the hon. member for Montrose should be successful or otherwise. But though he (Mr. O'Coppos) quently accomplished by the newspaper expresses ful or otherwise. But though he (Mr. O'Connor) Bouverie, Hon. E. P. which travelled by way of Boulogne, the hon. was the reviled of all revilers, and though persons Bright, J. member strongly advocated the adoption of the lastnamed route. The Hon. W. Cowper offered no objection to the

appointment of the committee, but observed that the chief object to be secured was, not so much the greatest possible rapidity upon certain occasions as the attainment of a regular and certain means of communication. After a short conversation the motion was

agreed to. FINES AND STAMP DUTIES ON FREEMEN. - Mr. Alderman Sidney moved for leave to bring in a bill sisted an appeal to violence—at the end of which to abolish the fines and stamp duties paid on the ad- time he was unanimously acquitted; and the mission of freemen into corporations in England and Wales.

C. T. gentlemen who sat on his jury, magistrates, after his acquittal invited him to dine, and declared that Duncan. G.

DUTIES ON FOREIGN TIMBER. - Mr. MITCHELL

meyed for a committee to inquire, with a view to Bill as nothing; it was merely a "mockery, a delutheir total repeal, into the duties levied upon timber used in shipbuilding. The loss to the revenue from the remission of those duties he calculated at free will and choice of the labouring and toiling £35,000 per annum, at the utmost; while the relief people. (Hear.) However content hon. gentlemen to the British shipbuilder and timber merchant may be to see the house constituted as at present, would be considerable and just. Mr. LABOURCHERE would not enter into any con-

troversy upon the principle involved in this motion. It would, he said, be a derelication from his duty if he allowed his speech to convey to any member of the postponement of the discussion until after the financial statement had been laid before parliament. After some remarks from Mr. CARDWELL and Mr. H UME, in favour of the motion.

RAILWAY AUDIT .- Mr. STANFORD, in announcing his intention to withdraw his bill for establishing a railway audit, took occasion to lay down the principles on which an effectual audit ought to be based. and promised a conditional support to the bill intro- party in that house, he would ever continue to against it, and with one exception all of them are duced on Monday night in the upper house. The vote for his motion, stand by the Charter, the still in the house. We are therefore entitled (inhon, member was proceeding when the house was whole Charter, and No Surrender. (Laughter and cluding the tellers) to estimate the minority in the counted out at ten o'clock. WEDNESDAY, MARCH 6.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—The LORD ADVOCATE obtained leave to bring in three bills—one for prejudice Mr. Hume's motion by confounding it facilitating procedures in the Court of Session in Scotland; another to make more effectual provision for regulating the police of towns in Scotland, and for paving, cleansing, and lighting the same; the third was for providing sanitary improvements and regulations throughout Scotland. MARRIAGE BILL.—The adjourned debate on Mr. Stuart Wortley's Marriage Bill was then resumed.

house divided-

For the second reading 182

a short discussion. The house then adjourned. FORM.—Mr. HUME moved for leave to bring in a bill to amend the national representation, by exconsistent with the amount of population and property. He began by urging the importance of the subject as regarded the peace of the country, the duty of the house to do justice to the people, and

Air: Stayson said he had long taken an interest in improving the condition of the working classes, and he felt that it was impossible for any individual to urge on this house measures of improvement with such an effect as might be done by a commission duly appointed for the purpose of drawing up such measures. On two subjects, public ashibituate and the substitute. The electoral bold between the substitute of the working classes, and he felt that it was impossible for any individual to the proposal to the proposal to the working classes, and he such that ear the principle of representations where treated in the present substitute. The electoral bold louding product and the strict in the condition of the working classes, and he strict in the present session to re-consider the franchise, other matters that it was contained the working classes, and the support of the session to re-consider the franchise, other matters and doubts explicitly the present of the proposal fine the condition of the working classes, and the support of the session to re-consider the franchise, other matters and doubts explicitly the present of the proposal fine the present and the strict of the proposal fine the present and the present an bility of their removal. The ministry had proposed large measures of reform for Ireland, and a variety of remedial bills for England, all of which would be stopped if the country were now to be disturbed by an agitation for a new Reform Bill.

Mr. F. O'CONNOR said that the right honourable gentleman, like all members of government, admitted the justice of the motion, but said that the time was not yet come for granting the demands which it put forth. He (Mr. O'Connor) defied that house to continue as it was then constituted. Here on the bench which he then occupied sat the right hon, baronet the member for Tamworth, surwhich had actuated the hon, member in submitting this motion, he thought it would not be advisable to press it to a division.

Mr. Slaxer said that after the expression of opisent than there had in the previous century. (Hear, hear.) He asserted that there prevailed more knowledge amongst the working classes of England than among the operatives of any other country, When the hon, member for Montrose insinuated that he (Mr. O'Connor) in his advocacy of the People's Charter had urged it too far, and excited Adair, H. E. the people to violence, he defied him to point to a dair, R. A. S. word said or a line written by him (Mr. O'Connor). Aglionby, H. A. that encouraged the people to violence or insubor. Alcock, T. dination. On the contrary, the greatest difficulty Anderson, A. generally formed their opinions of his character Brotherton, J. from the writings in the public press, he would Brown-Westhead, J. P. nevertheless defend that character, and stand by Caulfield, J. M. the principles of democracy to the last. The year Clay, J. 1842 had also been referred to; but it should be clay, Sir W. recollected that though he (Mr. O'Connor) had Clifford, H. M. been made the scape-goat, it was the manufacturers Cobden, R. that turned out their hands in that year, to carry Collins, W. by coercion the measure of free trade. He could not easily forget it, because he had been put on trial before a special jury for eight days, for having reDevereux. The Attorney-General opposed the motion; though they went into the jury box prejudiced Duncomly which after "talk," was negatived without a divithem previously had been dissipated. ("Hear, Evans, Sir De L. hear," and laughter.) He considered the Reform yet, they might believe him the day would come when the people would appeal with something more formidable than a petition. If they looked at the manufacturing districts, they would find the people possessing more knowledge, and a keener people possessing more knowledge, and a keener Hastie, Alex.

sensitiveness of the inequality they were made to Hastie, Arch. vernment with regard to these duties. He urged feel, than in any of the continental towns, where unfortunately the people were never as well prepared for the reception of the changes which they sought, as were the people of England. (Hear, hear.) Much as had been laid to the charge of him (Mr. O'Connor,) It could not be said of Mr. HENLEY said that the evils of competition him as could of the noble lord at the head of were now beginning to be discovered. He won- her Majcsty's government, and also of his party-hear.) It was not his intention to have spoken a single word, but to have voted on the question. He thanked the hon, member for Montrose for having introduced the measure; and, however that hon. member might revile him, or abuse him and his

> 'Hear, hear.") Mr. PAGE WOOD complimented Sir George Grey upon the adroitness with which he had sought to with the demands of the Chartists, whereas it was diametrically opposed to them. He pointed out with regret the conduct of governments in offering a premium to agitation, but never yielding reforms except to violent pressure from without; and he asked whether the house thought that three milexcept to violent pressure from without; and he asked whether the house thought that three millions of grown-up non-electors were unfit to be trusted with the franchise, or, if they were fit, that they would not soon manage to obtain it? De-trusted with the franchise of the more fit in the finite time that they would not soon manage to obtain it? De-trusted with the first they would not soon manage to obtain it? De-trusted with the first time that they would not soon manage to obtain it? De-trusted with the first time that they would not do it, but leaving the contrary to be inferred, and the contrary to be inferred, not do it, but leaving the contrary to be inferred.

duty of the house to do justice to the people, and our financial situation, the excess of the expenditure having grown up for want of due Parliamentary these and control. The representation, it was admitted, required amendment; the only question was to the extent and mode. Universal Suffrage was demanded by a large part of the community; he that representation ought that representation ought that representation ought to be co-extensive with taxation. Instead of universal suffrage, his scheme, which mast darm no cine, based the franchise up n ratability to the medical standards of the standards of the factory acts were intended to give.

"Circumstances have recently transpired in consistency of the comfort of their homes and their moral and opinion they should have resigned long on as 60h, to 64h., 14d to 14d, 2pc opinion they should have resigned long of the comfort of their homes and their moral and their moral and opinion they should have resigned long of the comfort of their homes and their moral and the comfort of their homes and their moral and the comfort of their homes and their moral and the comfort of their homes and their moral and the comfort of their homes and their moral and the comfort of their homes and their moral and the comfort of their homes and their moral and the comfort of their homes and their moral and the comfort of their homes and their moral and the comfort of their homes and their moral and the comfort of their homes and their moral and the comfort of their homes and their moral and the comfort of their homes and their moral and the comfort of their homes and their moral and the comfort of their homes and their some time past title with two two tests as slaves and serfs, and then leaving the comfort of their homes and their moral and to such the comfort of their homes and their moral and the comfort of their homes and their moral and the comfort of their homes and their moral and the comfort of their homes and their som, the comfort of the comfort of the comfort of the community; as

Mr. BERNAL OSBORNE said, that as Lord John the ministers upon the table of the house. His lordship's speech of to-night would, however, proshow that this boasted Parliament had been brought together by desperate bribery. He maintained that the power of the aristocracy had increased, was increasing, and ought to be diminished. Alludduced the subject. He believed the working classes to be suffering from the most painful social evils; but, looking at the results of late commissions connected with the condition of the working classes, including those labouring in mines and others, he did to the rear was occupied by Irish gentle
lon. Daronet the memoer for Tamworth, surrounded by the members of his party, who based to be suffering from the most painful social evils; but, looking at the results of late commissions connected with the condition of the working classes, including those labouring in mines and others, he did to the rear was occupied by Irish gentlelocation of the working classes, including those labouring in mines and others, he did to the rear was occupied by Irish gentlelocation of the working classes, including those labouring in mines and others, he did to the rear was occupied by Irish gentlelocation of the working classes, including those labouring in mines and others, he did to the rear was occupied by Irish gentlelocation of the working classes, including those labouring in mines and others, he did to the rear was occupied by Irish gentlelocation of the working classes, including those labouring in mines and others, he did to the rear was occupied by Irish gentlelocation of the working classes, including those labouring in mines and others, he did to the rear was occupied by Irish gentlelocation of the working classes, including those labouring in mines and others, he did to the rear was occupied by Irish gentlelocation of the working classes, including the round of the treatment of the free reasons of the house) that the emble of the Treasury was not a "whip" but a "fishing rod," with which the condition of the working classes, including the particular of the properties of the house) that the emble of the Treasury was not a "whip" but a "fishing rod," with which the condition of the working classes, including the particular of the properties of the house) that the emble of the Treasury was not a "whip" b and hooked country gentlemen; and he described Lord Melbourne as having once, upon a critical occasion, made a "miraculous draught" of baronets. He concluded a long and humourous speech, would result from the more frequent discussion of the rescue, heedless of the consequences to their these subjects. Highly approving of the motives country provided they secured to themselves or which had actuated the hon member in submitting friends places or patronage. (A laugh.) That was

> For Mr. Hume's motion 242Against it nst it Majority against ••• • • • • MR. HUME'S MOTION. MINORITY. -- AYES. Kershaw, J.
> King, Hon. P. J. L.
> Lushington, C.
> M'Cullagh, W. T. M'Gregor, J. Meagher, T. Marshall, J. G. Milner, W. M. E. Moffatt, G. Molesworth, Sir W. Mowatt, F. Nugent, Lord O'Brien, Sir T. O'Connell, M. O'Connell, M. J. O'Connor, F. O'Flaherty, A. Osberne, R. Pechell, Sir G. B. Collins, W. Peto, S. M. Pilkington, J. Cowan, C. Power, Dr. Devereux, J. T. Reynolds, J. D'Eyncourt, Rt. Hon. Ricardo, J. L. Roebuck, J. A. C. T. Sadleir, J. Salwey, Colonel Duncombe, T. Scholefield, W. Scully, F. Smith, J. B. Strickland, Sir G. Evans. J. Ewart, W. Stuart, Lord D. Fagan, W. Sullivan, M. Talbot, J. H. Tancred, H. W. Gibson, Rt. Hon. T. M. Tenison, E. K. Grattan, H.

Hume, J. Jackson, W. Walmsley, Sir J. Keating, R. ANALYSIS OF THE MINORITY. than they were last, its opponents fewer, and the of the division list shows that 29 members have House of Commons, friendly to Mr. Hume's plan of reform, at 115.

Tennent, R. J.

Thompson, G.

Villiers, Hon. C.

Wilcox, B. M'G.

TELLERS.

Thornely, T.

Wakley, T.

Wawn, J. T.

Williams, J.

Wood, W. P.

Wilson, M.

Thompson, Colonel

Greene, J.

Grenfeli, C. P.

Headlam, T. E.

Humphery, Alderman

Ifenry, A.

Heyworth, L.

Horsman, E.

THE TEN HOURS FACTORY BILL.

AND IMPORTANT RESOLUTIONS AGREED TO.

chiefly on the ground that it would afford a precedent under which the legislature would hereafter be forced to legalise a variety of marriages, under degrees of affinity now prohibited.

Mr. S. Herbert consented to support the bill, not because he was convinced by the arguments that had been adduced in its favour, but for the sake of the members of those religious communities who did not believe that such marriages were forbidden.

Mr. Sponer, Mr. M. Milnes, Mr. Coerburn, Mr. Roeder, Mr. Coerburn, Mr. Roeder, Mr. Ro

a ked for political power the house was frightened as follows:-

THE NORTHERN STAR.

MARCH 9, 1860

**THE Contrail this register and illustration of the Chartel Short-Time Developed the interest of the Chartel sproposal. And the Contrail Committees was a treatment of the Chartel sproposal. And the Chartel Short-Time Developed the interest of the Chartel sproposal. And the Chartel Short-Time Developed the interest of the Chartel sproposal. And the Chartel Short-Time Developed the interest was a pre-assigned to the Chartel sproposal. And the Short District of the Chartel sproposal special sproposal special sproposal special sproposal special sproposal spropo

compromise. Others, on the contrary, so much that election in time to enable the members then dreaded the loss of a leader whose name had been chosen to meet in Manchester on Good Friday Russell would not put to sea either in a storm or a so long identified with our cause, that they thought next." calm, he supposed his lordship was waiting for a it best to pass the matter over, upon the noble lord breeze—that of a general election, when, no doubt, a bill for extending the franchise would be laid by Act for the future. On this subject the Central Committee appeared to have no doubt or difficulty in deciding. They were co-compromisers, of course, duce more of a gale than he could desire. He read but the fact that Lord Ashley had proposed a comextracts from evidence taken before committees, to promise seemed rather to increase than to abate their confidence in him; whilst towards those who doubted the wisdom of their opinions, towards even the most valued of your friends, they behaved, with such utter disregard of temper and common civility, as at once convinced us that they must be actuated by motives they did not choose to avow. Shortly after this the committee put out an address, which we all thought calculated to cause a general turn out. It was impossible for any man. conversant with the then state of the manufacturing districts, to believe that that paper could have any other intended effect, or that any greater misfortune could befall our cause than that such effect should be produced. Mr. O seler saw the danger with great alarm, and published a powerful address to prevent the mischief. The Cental Committee published an answer to Mr. Oastler, and had they contented themselves with any attempts at justification the matter might have been suffered to rest there, though I think it ought not. Just at that time Mr. Oastler had been in this neighbourhood, stricken in years; broken in health; suffering bodity and mentally under the effects of a long life of excessive toil, and not a little persecution, en-countered and manfully endured by him in strug-gling for the liberty and welfare of the working people of the manufacturing districts-he, to whom the ease and care of a home and family had become a daily necessity, was again amongst us, at the risk of his life, going from place to place, and meeting to meeting, to cheer up and encourage by his preto meeting, to cheer up and encourage by his preto meeting, to cheer up and encourage by his preto meeting, sence and the sound of his voice, those for whom he had already sacrificed so much, and for whom he of any moment. I foresee that this is only the best of the views of that very large of the views of that very large of the views of the views of that very large of the views of the views of that very large of the views of that very large of the views of the views of that very large of the views of that very large of the views of the views of that very large of the views of the vi was ready to sacrifice all. Surely this was a spec- ginning. Soon an agitation of a much more serious was ready to sacrifice all. Surely this was a spectoring ginning. Soon an agitation of a much more serious tacle to command the respect of all men! It did character will take place: then, if spared, I hope command the respect of all men, except that of to be in the front rank. The cunning foes, are, I moderate, but having further arrivals of English and the Contral Short Time Committee. It was at this moment that a body of men, professing to be the chosen representatives of the working peeple, and because Mr. Oastler had most properly reproved them for a folly (at the least) calculated to injure, if not ruin, the cause in which all were engaged; them to conquer; nor will we. Our present displayed to five a stronger and attended to the stronger and attended to the stronger attended to the stronger attended to the stronger at the stronger it was at this moment that this body thought proper to publish an official letter, seeking to wound Mr. Oastler by attacks on his personal character, and replete with pitless and vulgar insult.

"The course of things after this was such as the property constituted Delegates" meeting personal character, and replete with pitless and vulgar insult.

"The course of things after this was such as the power to ride rough-shod over a the same rate as last week.

following to be substantially correct:-

1.—" That Lord Ashley, Lord John Manners, and Mr. George Bankes should be requested, jointly, to take charge of the Bill in the House of Com-

2.-" That the Central Committee should be reconstructed on a more equitable and satisfactory basis, so as fairly to represent the opinions and views of the factory workers.

"This result was hailed by us all as most satisvoted for the motion in 1850 who did not vote on the question in 1849. It also appears that 18 members who voted for reform in 1849 did not vote for it on Thursday night. But not one of the 18 voted against it, and with one exception and of them are Committee had no reason to complain (and 1 am against it, and with one exception are stilled (in the state of the state structing that body would have given them the opportunity of clearing their characters, and, no doubt. would have brought forth some public testimony to

their worth, if they merited any.
"The delegates did not proceed to carry out the second resolution, but left the Central Committee in RE-ASSEMBLING OF FACTORY DELEGATES power to carry out the whole of their resolutions, and, amongst others, the reconstruction of their own body in due time. Instead of doing this, and without any intimation at the time that they would chiefly on the ground that it would afford a precedent under which the legislature would hereafter gonistic classes and "orders" he supported the

of the motion were attempting to confound, into one the meeting: he regretted the grave necessity the cause suffers. I have called you together in great chaos, the system of degree and order which which required their attendance, but had no doubt order to lay the facts before you, and to urge upon

Majority for the second reading —52
The house then adjourned.

(From our Second Edition of last week.)

THURSDAY, FFBRUARY, 28,
HOUSE OF LORDS.—The Party Processions
IRLAND) BILL was then read a second time, after short discussion. The house then adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Parliamentary

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HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Parliamentary

RELAND BILL was then read a second time, after short discussion. The house then adjourned in the delegates would deal with it in a manner befitting its importance, and at once worthy of the cause the meeting being its importance, and at once worthy of the cause the meeting being its importance, and at once worthy of the cause the meeting being its importance, and at once worthy of the cause the meeting tending the elective franchise to resident occupiers of houses, or lodgers, for a year, rated to the poor; and by enacting that votes shall be taken by ballot; the duration of Parliaments limited to three years; accord them. It was the fashion in that house in and the proportion of representatives made more and the proportion of representatives made more appropriately appropria once to take their affairs into their own hands. "To the Factory Operatives in Delegate meeting and, in defiance of petty intrigue, carry on their ssembled:

"That copies of these resolutions be immedi-

"That this meeting cannot separate without seeing the scandalous manner in which Mr. O'Con-expressing its reverence for the memory of the late nor has been treated by enemies, public and pri-John Fielden, the man who, as a factory master, vate, feel indignant at such conduct, and at the set an example to masters, and who successfully used, in Parliament, the influences of his upright character and his station, to procure for the labouring women and children in factories the Ten Hours' Act.'

Stephens, the men who lought our pattle against the powerful in their most powerful days."

"That this meeting acknowledges with gratitude the services rendered to the cause by Mr. Samuel Fielden; that it thanks him especially for having fortnight, March 15th, at two o'clock in the afterman to the factory workers from come forward to rescue the factory workers from noon, when we hope members will come better pretheir jeopardy on this occasion; that the delegates pared than they ever have done. effectually to perform the duty he has called upod them to discharge; and they beg he will permit them always to look to him in their hour of difficulty and agreed "That a subscription be entered into to dedanger as their friend, adviser, and leader."

read to the delegates, has been handed to us for would be held on Monday night next, at the above publication, as expressive of the views of that ve- named place.

"The course of things after this was such as properly constituted Delegates' meeting, persist in might have been expected. The Central Com- the course they have (if I am correctly informed) mittee called a delegate meeting, which assembled begun, then, I am sure, every real friend will rally shortly before the trial in the Court of Exchequer. | round the standard which has never been tarnished, The delegates, distrusting the Central Committee, and resolve on no surrender, either to false friends resolved that if it should become necessary to in- or open foes. I cannot write on the present positroduce a Bill into Parliament, the question as to tion of affairs; because I cannot believe what I the management of that matter should be determined only by another delegate meeting, to be
called for that purpose, and to which the old and
tried friends of the cause should be invited. It became necessary to introduce a Bill; the Central lutions void!! constituting themselves into a DELR-Committee called the delegate meeting, but did GATE meeting—and passing what they call counter-not invite the old friends. The delegates, however, resolutions! I repeat, that although I am told that assembled, and some of the old friends attended. such is the case, yet, really, I cannot give credit to The meeting lasted the whole day, and, after full such reports. My course is plain—I promised to discussion and consideration, the two following re- abide by the resolutions of the delegates' meeting, solutions, the first being proposed by Mr. Grant himself (though in what capacity I do not know). I
have not the resolutions at hand, but I believe the every true friend of the Ten Hours Bill,

" I remain, dear Sir, "Yours most truly- The Old King," "RICHARD OASTLER. Broadstairs, Kent, March 2nd, 1850.

Mational Land Company.

Carlisle.—An adjourned meeting was held on the 24th ult. The secretary read the statements of William Smith, (one of the allottees on the Minster not to merit publication. The following resolution, which was passed, will show the estimation in which they were held:—"This meeting is of opinion that the allottees on the several estates who have refused to pay rent for the places on which they have been located by the subscriptions of the rest of the Company is a base attempt on their part to defraud the other members of their chance of being located. And we would recompand the Directors of the subscriptions of the places on the rest of the company is a base attempt on their part to defraud the other members of their chance of being located. And we would recompand the Directors of the subscriptions of the subscriptions of the rest of subscriptions of the rest of subscriptions. Arrivals this week: — Wheat—Hall the trade here is extremely heavy, with a tendency to further decline in prices.

Arrivals this week: — Wheat—English, 1,070 quarters, foreign, 2,430 quarters. Barley—English, 2,710 quarters, foreign, — quarters. Irish, 1,300 quarters; foreign, — quarters. Flour—3,820 sacks.

RICEMOND (YORKSHIRE,) March 2.—We had a fair supply of the company of the subscriptions of the rest of s than they were last, its opponents fewer, and the have placed implicit confidence, and who were which they were held:—"This meeting is of opinion known to be free from all taint of a leaning to compromise. Our opponents in the House could not refused to pay rent for the places on which they located. And we would recommend the Directors to take advantage of every means in their power to thwart them in their dishonest attempts to injure, and, if possible, break up the Company; and to eject every one who will not fulfil the conditions upon which he took possession; to place others on who will fulfil them; and by all means make the property reproductive as promptly as possible." trial for libel on the character of Mr. O'Connor was brought before the meeting, and the feelings of all were manifest by their expressions of indignation at the injustice done to him. It is another proof amongst the many which we have had before that the man who steadily advocates the rights of the working classes will be annoyed and persecuted by all classes of men. A subscription was opened to defray the expense of the trial, and it is hoped that every Land member and Chartist will do his duty, and that within a month a sufficient sum will have been subscribed to meet all the demands of the case. BRADFORD, YORKSHIRE,—At a meeting of members held on Sunday, March 3rd, great surprise was expressed at the decision of the jury on the late trial for libel. The members have commenced paying one shilling each, and they call upon their brother members to do the same. Herewith we send £1 2s. 4d. as the first instalment to the "Honesty Fund. TOWER HAMLETS.—At a general meeting of the Whittington and Cat branch of the National Land

Company a discussion arose upon the propriety of dispensing with the Directors, seeing that the expenditure exceeded the income, and also blaming the Directors for not issuing a balance sheet since

passed unanimously by a "few" paid-up members of the Land Company meeting at Mr. Startin's, on Sunday evening, March 3rd:—"We call upon Messrs. Clark, Doyle, M'Grath, and Dixon, to during the last three three months, the price is 381, at resign their situations as Directors of the Land which there are very few buyers. Town tallow—the supply Company, and we hope they will be as prompt in this as they were in giving up their Chartist Directors. Rough fat 2s. 04d per Sibs. The latest counts from this as they were in giving up their Chartist Directors. this as they were in giving up their Chartist Directorships, to which no pay was attached, and it was for supment.

decline to do so, we call upon Mr. O'Connor, as hand money.

LEADENHALL.—Market hides 36th. to 64th., 11d to 11d per LEADENHALL.—Market hides 36th. to 64th., 12d to 12th. to 80th., 31th 88th to torships, to which no pay was attached, and if they

mitted, required amendment; the only question was to the extent and mode. Universal Suffrage was to the extent and mode. Universal Suffrage was to the extent and mode. Universal Suffrage was the case of the excluded even still more gall-demanded by a large part of the community; he demanded by a l determined and special call for their removal from | Printed by WILLIAM RIDER, of No. 5, Macclesfield street,

"That a subscription be entered into towards the Honesty Fund."—2nd. "That Mr. James Evenson be the collector of subscriptions. - That the present amount, 3s. 6d., be sent to Mr. W. Rider. James ately forwarded to Lord Ashley, Lord John Manners, and George Bankes, Esq."

and George Bankes, Esq."

and George Bankes, Esq."

and George Bankes, Esq."

and George Bankes, Esq." same time sympathise with him, knowing well, proper social and political sphere. We duly appre-"That this meeting returns thanks to Lord ciate his motives, and consequently place unbounded Ashley for his valuable services to the cause, and confidence in him."—4th. "That the shareholders to Richard Oastler, Esq., and the Rev. J. R. in this and every other locality should forward their Stephens, the men who fought our battle against first subscription immediately, be it ever so little,

MACCLESFIELD .- A meeting was held on Monday night, at Mr. Thos. Jones's, Silk-street, Mr. Sami agreed "That a subscription be entered into to dedanger as their friend, adviser, and leader."

The Provisional Committee, as soon as the meeting, which lasted several hours had broken up, immediately proceeded to the transaction of business.

The following extract of a letter from Mr. Oastler in reply to an invitation to attend a public meeting at Ashton, which arrived too late to be read to the delegates, has been handed to us for would be held on Monday night next, at the above would be held on Monday night next, at the above.

Markets, &c.

CORN.

the same rate as last week.

BRITISH.—Wheat.—Essex, Suffolk, and Kent, red, new 862 to 405, ditto white 405 to 465, Lincoln, Norfolk, and Yorkshire, red 325 to 375, Northumberland and Scotch, white 325 to 375, ditto red 325 to 365, Devonshire and Somersetshire, red, —s to —s, ditto white — to —s, rye, 215 to 235, barley, 215 to 235, Scotch 205 to 225, Angus —s to —s, Male valued as to 225, Angus —s to —s, and 475 to 560 persons as to —s, and 475 to 560 persons are to persons are to persons are to persons are to persons ar Malt ordinary, —s to —s, pale 47s to 50s, peas, grey, new 21s to 23s, maple 23s to 25s, white 22s to 23s, boilers new feed, 17s to 18s, Irish feed and black, 14s to 17s, ditto potato, 17s to 19s, linseed (sowing) 50s to 52s, rapeseed, Essex, new £28 to £32 per last, carraway seed, Essex, new £26s to 30s per cwt, rape cake, £4 to £4 10s per ton, linseed, £9 10s to £10 10s. per 1,000, flour, per sack of 2801bs, ship, 26s to 28s, town, 36s to 38s.

Foreign.—Wheat. — Dantzig, 42s to 48s, Anhalt and Marks, 36 to 42s, ditte white, 40s to 42s, Pomeranian red, 40s to 42s, Rostock 44s to 48s, Danish, Holstein, and Ericaland, 30s to 34s, 24s Patersburgh, Archangel, and Rica.

2 40s to 42s, Rostock 44s to 40s, Danish, Holstein, and Friesland, 30s to 34s, Petersburgh, Archangel, and Riga, 32s to 34s, Polish Odessa, 32s to 34s, Marianopoli, and Berdianski, 32s to 33s, Taganrog, 32s to 34s, Brabant and French, 34s to 36s, ditto white, 33s to 42s, Salonica, 30s to 33s, Egyptian, 23s to 26s, ryc, 20s to 22s, barley, Wismar and Rostock, 17s to 20s, Danish, 18s to 21s, Saal, 18s to 22s, East Friesland, 14s to 16s, Egyptian, 14s to 16s, Danube, 14s to 16s, peas, white, 22s to 23s, new boilers, 24s to 25s, beans, horse, 21s to 23s, pigeon, 24s to 25s, Egyptian, 21s to 22s, oats, Groningen, Danish, Bremen, and Friesland, feed and black, 11s to 15s, ditto, thick and brew, 16s to 20s, Riga, Petersburgh, Archangel, and Swedish, 13s to 16s, flour, United States, per 1961bs., 21s to 22s, Hamburgh 19s to 21s, Dantzig and Stettin 20s to 21s, French per 280lbs., 30s to 31s.

280lbs., 30s to 31s.
Wednesday, March 6—We are but moderately supplied with grain and flour this week, nevertheless, such are the dull accounts from the provincial and country markets rereceived this morning, that the trade here is extremely

BREAD. The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 6d. to 7d.; of household ditto, 41d. to 51d. per 41bs. loaf.

beans, 3s 3d to 3s 6d per bushel

CATTLE. SMITHFIELD, Monday, March 4.—From our own grazing districts the arrivals of beasts fresh up this morning were somewhat less than those exhibited on Monday last; nevertheless they exceeded the wants of the buyers, whose attendance was tolerably numerous. For the few prime Scots on offer the demand slightly improved. In prices, however, no advance took place, the highest figure for beef being 38 8d per 8lbs. The middling and interior beasts moved off heavily, at barely stated prices. The general condition of the stock was good. The numbers of sheep were seasonably large. All breeds were generally slow of sale, at Friday's decline in prices of 2d per 8lbs. The very primest old downs in the wool, sold at 4s 2d to 4s 4d; those without the wool, 3s 6d/to 3s 8d per 8lbs. There were about 1,400 shearlings on offer. For the few lambs in the market the demand was in a very sluggish state, at from 5s to 6s per 8lbs, Calves were in short supply, and slow inquiry, at last week's currencies. The pork trade was heavy, SMITHFIELD, Monday, March 4 .- From our own grazing quiry, at last week's currencies. The pork trade was heavy, in prices, however, we have no change to report,

HEAD OF CATTLE AT SMITHFIELD.—Friday.—Beasts, 725; sheep, 2,650; calves, 130; pigs, 240. Monday. — Beasts, 125; sheep, 19,300; calves, 105; pigs, 192.

Price per stone of sibs. (sinking the offal.)—Beef, 2s 8d to 3s 8d; mutton, 3s 0d to 4s 4d; veal, 3s 0d to 3s 10d; pork, 3s 2d to 4s 0d. pork, 3s 2d to 4s 0d.

NewGATE AND LEADENHALL, Monday, March 4.—Inferior beef, 2s 2d to 2s 4d; middling ditto, 2s 4d to 2s 6d; prime large, 2s 8d to 2s 10d; prime small, 3s 0d to 3s 2d; large pork, 2s 10d to 3s 4d; inferior mutton, 2s 6d to 2s 8d; middling ditto, 2s 10d to 3s 0d; prime ditte, 3s 2d to 3s 6d;

veal, 3s Od to 3s 10d; small pork, 3s 6d to 4s 10d; per 6lbs, by the carcase. PROVISIONS.

London, Monday. - We had not so large a business trans-

St. Petersburg state that only a limited business was doing

MONDAY, March 4. We have to note a very heavy market. Further arrivals expected.—Stewarts 17s 6d; Hettons 17s 6d; Kelloe 17s; Tees 17s 6d; Wylams 15s 3d. Fresh arrivals 66; left from last day 255. Total 321.

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