

(By order of the council,) JOSHUA WALMSLEY, President.  
 Saturday, February 22, 1851.



Mr. Jones, Pwllelli, North Wales:— 'Some time ago I

which, in restoring the hair, I am induced to purchase

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persons, Her Majesty's Honourable Commissioners of the Treasury, have directed the name of the Proprietor to be engraved on the Gold Medal, and to be sent to all his Medicines, in white letters on a red ground, without which name is genuine.

N.B.—Persons wishing to consult the Doctor, in any case, may do so by sending £1 by Post-office order, payable at the Holborn Office, or otherwise, with a detailed statement of the symptoms, &c., for which Advice and Medicine will be sent. Patients corresponding with this care.

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*Amazing Success of Dr. Barker's Treatment in Thousands of Cases.*

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Having had a vast amount of practice at the various hospitals in London and on the Continent, is entitled to the utmost certainty of cure, every variety of disease arising from the use of opium, such as indigestion, diarrhoea, and constipation, and all the indurinate excesses, and infections, in all their various forms and stages, whether primary or secondary, which are the result of the use of opium, such as gonorrhoea, rheumatism, erysipelas, carbuncles, abscesses, haemorrhoids, and all the venereal diseases, such as lues, bala, and lains, and finally, an agonising death. All sufferers are earnestly invited to apply at once to Dr. Barker, as he guarantees both a speedy and perfect cure, and a permanent restoration to health, in all cases of primary or secondary, without the use of any dangerous medicine,—thus preventing the possibility of any other symptoms, such as consumption, insanity, and all the other diseases, which are the result of the use of opium, and which are as further guarantee he, undertakes to cure the patient in a moderate case in a few days, without hindrance from business, or any change of diet, &c. Country patients must send the name of the nearest post-office, and the name of a personal visit postage-stamp. Advice with the printer Half-Guinea in postage stamps or by post-office order.

with the utmost safety confine themselves to the use of Dr. Barker's, as the most honorable secrecy and delicacy are observed in every case. At home daily, 10 to 11 o'clock, and 1 to 2 o'clock, and on the evenings: Sundays excepted.

Post-Office orders to be made payable at the General Post Office by Dr. Alfred Barker, 48, Liverpool-street, London, W. A cure effected or the money returned in all cases.

*Dr. Barker's Celebrated Medicines,*  
**THE COMPOUND INDIAN EXTRACT**

For Secret Debility, and Impediments to Marriage, is exclusively directed to the cure of nervous and sexual debility, irregularity, weakness, consumptive habits, and diseases of the lungs, and of the irritability, local or constitutional weakness, generative organs, and is the most powerful and useful medicine in all cases of syphilis, or any of the previous symptoms, which indicate approaching disease, such as, aches in the joints, colds, catarrhs, mela-choly, trembling of the hands or limbs, disordered vision, &c.

and inward wastings. The fine, soothing qualities of the Indian Extract is peculiarly adapted to remove such symptoms, and to soothe the inflamed membrane of the throat—wherever there is a healthy state—wherever therapy seems to have failed, on the constitution, this medicine will warm and purify the blood, soothe the bowels, invigorate the body, and remove every impediment.

The Compound Indian Extract should be taken previous to the meals, and after the meals, in the following persons entering into the matrimonial state, to prevent the usual ailments, and to preserve the health of the offspring. Sold in bottles, 1/6, 4d., and 11s. Sent direct by Dr. Barker, on receipt of the amount in postage stamps or in gold, silver, or any other coin.

THE MEDICAL OPINION OF THE LANCET, illustrated with Cases, the Seventh Edition, in a sealed envelope, sent free of postage. Sent post free to any part of the world, on receipt of eight postage stamps. A medical work on nervous diseases, containing the most valuable and practical hints, strength and loss of mental capacity, with observations on Marriage, by Alfred Barker, M.D., 48, Liverpool-street, London, E.C.4. Sent direct by Dr. Barker, on receipt of the amount in postage stamps, or in gold, silver, or any other coin, enclosed with every bottle of the above medicine.

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**DR. BARKER'S PURIFIC PILLS**

A certain cure for Venereal Diseases, Gonorrhoea, Gleet, Stricture, and all diseases of the Urinary organs, without inconvenience or otherwise, General Buboody and Impurity in the Blood, Rheumatism, Gout, Gravel, Lumbago, Itch in the Knees, Bact and Loin, Skin Diseases, Scrofula, and all Affections of the Blood.

Biocules on the Face and Body, &c., &c. Price 1s. 11d. 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d. per box: to be had of most chemists, and of the Dispensary, 11, Abchurch Lane, London.

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**ON THE PREVENTION, CURE, AND**

General character of **STYLLITE** STURTURES, and Affections of the **PHLOSTRATE GLAND**, VERENAL SCORUMITIC ERUPTIONS of the face and body, Mercuro-  
 "Stylytic", &c., followed by a mild, successful and expeditious

*Third-party credit.*  
Illustrated by Twenty-Six Anatomical Engravings to each new and improved Edition, enlarged to 168 pages, and published, price 7s. 6d., by subscription from the Establishment, 2s. 6d. in postage stamps.  
*"THE SILENT FRIEND,"* A Medical Work on Venereal Disease, its Consequences, and the Means of Preventing it, with a PRESCRIPTION FOR THEIR PREVENTION; physical education, and decay of the frame, from the effect of solitary intercourse and the injurious consequences of the Venereal Mercurial Virus, and the Effects of MARRIAGE, and directions for obviating certain disqualifications. Illustrated by twenty-six colored engravings. By JOHN HENRY CLARKE, Esq., Consulting Surgeon, &c. &c. &c. at St. George's Hospital, London. Published by the Authors, and sold by Strange, 21, Paternoster-row; Haughey, 68, and Singer, 150, Oxford-street; Sturte, 23, The Strand; Widdowes, 19, Pall-mall; and Gordon, 14, Bedford-square; London. Price 7s. 6d. One shilling sent, Dublin. And Holmes and Co., Leith Walk, Edinburgh.  
PREFACE. Treatise of the anatomy and physiology of the reproductive system, in which are contained the following chapters:

Part II. treats of the consequences resulting from excessive indulgence, producing nervous excitement, and general debility, and is particularly devoted to the diseases and inequities which are the result of the venereal contagion, and are prevented in consequence from entering into the marriage state. Illustrated by three explanatory engravings.

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Part IV. contains a *REVIEW* of the PASTORAL OF THE HOLY FATHER, and the *CONSTITUTIONS* of the Holy Synod, in which the infection is obtained. Its ACTION is analysed, but its effects with the virus chemically, and destroys its power on the human system. This important part of the work should not be omitted.

Part V. is devoted to the consideration of marriage and its duties. The reason of physical disqualifications, and the consequences of unproductive unions are also considered, and the whole subject critically and philosophically investigated.

The Authors as regularly educated members of the

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**THE CONCENTRATED DETERSIVE ESSENCE**  
 AN ANTI-SPHYLLIC REMEDY,  
 Is recommended in Syphilis and Secondary Symp-  
 toms. It eradicates and purifies the diseased humours from the  
 system, and restores the system to its normal condition.  
 Its uses. Its influence in the restoration to health of  
 persons labouring under the consequences which inevitably  
 attend the disease is undeniably, and it also constitutes  
 a certain cure for the disease in its early stages.  
 Its active principles are transmitted by the medium  
 of the circulating fluid throughout the entire frame, and  
 the system is purified in a few minutes vacates, removing and  
 expelling in its course the impurities which have been  
 the victim stream, so as altogether to eradicate the virus  
 disease, and expel by the intestines purulent matter  
 from the system, and clear the skin and the blood.  
 Price, 1s. 6d. per bottle. Sold by all the principal

is saved, is sold in London, by which will be saved at 10  
to be held in the London Establishment.

**THE BALM OF SYRIUM**

It expressly empowers a strong and healthy system of  
power, when exhausted by the effects of syphilis, and  
indulgence on the system. Its action is purely balneal,  
and is the only one which will be found to be  
and sexual debility, and is the only one which will be  
ravenous, and debilities arising from venereal excesses, has  
been demonstrated by its unvarying success in thousands  
of persons who are pre-eminently afflicted with it.  
It is marketed state by the several Governments, and is  
valuable price. 10s per bottle, or four quarters in a  
cask.

THE 25 OZS OF BALM OF SYRIUM CONTAINS

ESSENCE CAN ONLY BE HAD AT 19, BERNERS-STREET, DORSET  
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**PERRY'S PURIFYING SPECIFIC PILLS**

Effective remedy in all cases of the following Diseases, Stricture, and Discharge of the Urinary Organs: Gleet, 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. per box.

Patients are requested to be as minute and accurate as possible in the detail of their cases, noting especially the duration of the complaint, the mode of its commencing, symptoms and progress, age, habits of living, and position in society. Medicines can be forwarded to any post-office, no difficulty can occur, as they will be secured, packed, and carefully protected from observation.

N.B.—Medicine Vendors can be supplied by most of the Wholesale Patent Medicine Houses in London.







atchwork, if adopted, will not be very harmo-

The present state of things was fully anticipated, and the Chartist party ought, ere this, to have been prepared to turn passing events to their own advantage. Have they not had timely warning? Are they so prepared?

In October last, Mr. O'CONNOR suggested the propriety of holding a Conference on the 1st of January, in Manchester, to organise the movement. On that, and several subsequent occasions, he warned the Chartists to be prepared for the coming struggle. His suggestion was called "dictation." The Execu-

re voted against it, because in the (thun) the people of the country it was not necessary. Those in favour of an early Conference were termed "a faction," and summoned to surround a Conference was proposed to be held in London, in June. The subject was discussed in the "NORTHERN STAR," and it is remembered, that during the discussion Mr. O'CONNOR abstained from using his influence with either party. The new Executive decided that a Conference should meet in London, in March. In the meantime, a Conference sat in Manchester, and after the most strenuous and successful labours, the influence and influence had been used to destroy their power of doing good, the oppositionists very wisely inquired, "What had they done?" Let us imagine what our position might have been, if a different line of policy had been adopted in October. At that time Chartism was, as it is now, either dead or sleeping. It is easy to account for this, but let it pass. Had the Executive and the active members in their different localities aroused the slumbering masses, had they energetically organised the movement, and held a Conference at the earliest possible period, the body might by this time have been in a healthy state. The agitation attending the Conference would have done more than anything else to have aroused Chartism, and three months could have been devoted to that pur-

At the Conference a conciliatory and progressive policy, and a simple but effective plan of operation, should have been adopted, and up to the present time, two months would have elapsed for perfecting the organisation, and carrying out the plans approved of. We might ere this have forced ourselves upon public attention, and been acknowledged the most powerful portion (as to numbers) in the Democratic party. At any rate no one can deny but that if Mr. O'Connor's suggestion had been adopted in October last, we should have been in a far better position than we are now. But the time has been mispent and lost; we are but a heterogeneous mass of incongruities, carping and quarrelling about details and leaders. We are ill disorganised, still divided, still asleep as we were five months ago. This do-nothing policy, factious disputation and reprimand, as kept many honest hard-working Chartists from our ranks, who would have proved powerful auxiliaries—and converts cannot be expected when all is confusion and discord. No blame can be attached to the Chartists. Their leaders should have effected a union among themselves; instead of which, being disunited, they have called on the country to unite.

On the 19th of February, the Executive postponed the Convention until the first Monday

May in June, unless a dissolution of Parliament, or any other incident of great political importance, should render it expedient to summon the Convention to meet at an earlier date. Mr. O'CONNOR has, we think, justly characterised that as a "foolish, ridiculous, and absurd resolution." All the discussion on the subject of a Conference is valueless, and cast aside; and the country is thrown off the question. Besides, it should be remembered that the Ministry were in jeopardy as to the Anti-Papal Bill, and virtually defeated on Mr. DISRAELI's motion, before the Executive had adopted this resolution. But, setting aside the financial crisis, which might be deemed of great political importance, and which was passing known within forty-eight hours after publication of the resolution, the "TIMES" informs us, "that 'the business of the Session was to have been over by the end of April, and the shows of the Exhibition were to succeed.' Little or no business is ever transacted after May; and, under such circumstances, what service would the Conference be in June? Chartist localities might save the expense, and their delegates be the trouble, of a journey to London for some months after that time. But even if the 'important incident' should lead to the holding of a Conference earlier than June, the dele-

ought to be in active operation. Then will be the time to work—not to talk; and, if it is held, what good will the Chartists reap? Powerless to help themselves, their weakness will but excite the derision of their opponents.

The proceedings at a public meeting called by the Executive, and held in the John-street Institute on Tuesday evening, at which six out of the nine forming that body were present, were sufficient to show the animus of the majority—their love of unity—and their singular mode of strengthening the movement. In justice, however, to Mr. HOLYOAKE, it must be recorded, that he acted as a man, and not as a partisan; but five of the Executive forms the majority of nine.

Having glanced at the past and the present, it is necessary to look to the future, and to consider the best policy to be adopted. The Association should consist of men determined not to relax in their efforts until the Charter becomes law; and sufficient work remains to be done before that object is accomplished. Is it not then, sheer folly to talk of "something more," before we obtain that which we are seeking? Let us first get the Charter, and we shall be in a better position to get "something more;" but, at present, we are a long way off getting the Charter.

most fruitful cause of division. Again, there are some who will have the Charter and nothing less. This is equally as absurd. There are many valuable measures which could be carried before the Charter is written in the Statute Book, the consistent advocacy of which would gain the respect of all shades of reformers—would be of immediate benefit—and would serve as stepping stones to political emancipation. There is the window tax—the rock on which the Ministerial barque has foundered: the removal of the tax is on knowledge, a new law of partnership, and various others. Some may exclaim, "this would be selling us to the middle classes." What nonsense! About a fortnight ago, at a meeting held at Drury-lane Theatre for the repeal of the window tax, one of the Executive was glad that there was a question on which all could agree without derogation of principles, and he felt he could, as a Chartist, support the measure for the repeal of the duty on light and health—nay, more, he promised the support of the working classes to obtain the abolition of that obnoxious measure. This is as it should be. There is no abandonment of principle, and preeminence will follow. Why not adopt a similar course for the abolition of the paper, stamp

Our past policy has been obstructive. Every measure of reform, falling short of the Charter, has been strenuously opposed. Whether the course we have pursued is a wise one or not, let our present position answer. If it has answered our expectations, by strengthening the movement and making us powerful, let us continue it, but, if the contrary, then we ought to profit by experience, abandon it, and adopt a better.



5  
A FRENCH EXILE, in a long address, much applauded, supported the toast.  
Dr. FRANK, of Milan, proposed the toast of "Fraternity of Nations."  
Toasts in French, German, Polish, and Italian were then given.  
Mr. T. BROWN proposed a toast to the memory of

The decorated ones, including monumental trophies, surrounded with a Cap of Liberty of twelve pri-  
sons in Europe in which Democrats were confined,  
attracted much attention.

On Monday evening the above event was com-  
memorated by a banquet at the late Constitu-  
tion, John-street, Tottenham-courthouse. The hall  
was crowded to excess, and the supper excellent.  
Sentiments similar to those given at Highbury  
Hall, were responded to by Messrs. Ledru Rolloin,  
the Cassinians, crowds, literacy, and others. The  
expressed enthusiasm, and bright hopes were  
greatly relative to the speedy progress of the  
democratic cause. The meeting broke up at a late  
hour.

**NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF  
UNITED TRADERS.**  
T. S. DEXTER, Esq., M.P., President.  
Established 1845.

"FIAT JUSTITIA!"

"If it were possible for the working classes, by com-  
bining among themselves, to raise, or keep up the general  
striking power, and thereby to force the Government  
to be punished, but not to be welcomed and rejected  
at will."

STUART MILES

In a few days Mr. Edward Pory, of Wolver-  
hampton, will exhibit himself in the last scene of  
the last act of a most awful drama. This persecu-  
tor of labour, true to his promise, made as far back  
as May last, when he heastingly vowed us to a con-  
ditional strike, we are most desirous of avoiding, has  
disappointed his colours, and thrown us to the mast.

George Duffell, Thomas Woodworth, and John  
Gault, stand charged with entering into a conspiracy  
to prevent Mr. E. Pory from carrying on his  
trade of a tin-plate worker, and of seducing and en-  
slandering his workmen from his service, and to compel  
him to alter the rate of wages paid to his workmen,  
&c., &c. We suspect Mr. Pory is somewhat dis-  
appointed, that he has not got a more numerous  
array of victims. We have reasons for believing  
that it was against the Committee of this Association  
that this venemous shaft was originally directed;  
but in this as in his former proceedings,  
he has been miserably disappointed. The executive  
two members of this Association, Henry Howland,  
the trade secretary, and Alfred Pitt, to be arrested  
upon this charge of conspiracy, but completely  
unsuccessful in bringing a tittle of evidence to support his  
case. They were acquitted, and we shall be very  
much surprised if this most trumpety case ever gets  
further than the Grand Jury Room. We were cau-  
tiously abstained, and have constantly advised our  
members to abstain from any act which even legal-  
ly could torture into an infringement of the  
Constitution, and we rejoice to know that during the pro-  
tracted struggle our only opponent has been con-  
stantly outgeneralled. It is not to be supposed that  
there was a conspiracy, and one too of a most cruel and  
disgraceful character. There has been and still  
exists a conspiracy of avaricious, pseudo-pro-  
ficiency, to impoverish the working man,  
by cheating him of his wages, and he has learned wisdom  
there has been the most foul and wicked means  
employed to induce them to enter into un-  
conscionable, illegal, agreements; and if justice was fairly  
administered, it is not Duffell, Woodworth, and  
Gault, who appear at the Bar upon this charge of conspiracy.

In looking through the evidence given before the magistrates we confess we are totally unable to discover upon what grounds those men have been committed; as far as we can see, there is not one fact to prove against any of them; and we think, had we been present, we should have been well wadded with evidence, as the magistrates, they would have pulled pouch Mr. Perry and his case out of court. However, it behoves us now to use our best exertions to enable the presumed conspirators to meet with them before a Jury. We are quite aware that through them we shall be able to do much for the National Association, and at the working of the cause generally; and we hope, therefore, that no time will be lost in furnishing them with the means for their defence. It is a cause in which every man is interested. It is a direct and deadly stab at the liberties of the people, and it appears, to us to be perfectly novel in its character. We are not pretended that any violence, threats, or intimidation against any individual, but simply persuasion and inducement, which we have always understood to be a perfectly constitutional means whereby to effect any of the issues of the law. We have no fears for the issue of the law, provided the means are furnished to enable the men to make their defence. We feel assured we shall not incur in vain to our members, and to the readers of the *Northern Star*, to come forward promptly and generously in behalf of these victims of oppression. We trust the efforts of Mr. H. Perry is sufficiently known to our readers to cause them to sympathize with and neglected by him to ensure a conviction, and we would be mortifying indeed, to allow that amiable gentleman to triumph by the indifference or apathy of those whose rights and liberties he claims the privilege of trampling upon. All contributions for this cause should be sent to Mr. H. Rowlands, Secretary to the Tin Plate Workers, Brickhill-street, Wolverhampton.

We have much satisfaction in finding a constantly increasing desire on the part of the Trades to inquire into the origin and merits of the National Association, and to have much more confidence to a not very distant future, on the influence and inducement of this movement will be felt and appreciated throughout the country. We have this week the satisfaction of announcing the adhesion of another branch of the Coarse Lashed Platers of the West of England, and applications for rules from the Welsh Blacksmiths, the Montagu Gunsmiths; and also from several bodies of Gun Drivers and Firemen in the north of England. We feel satisfied that, as regards this last important interest, nothing but a general union is necessary to ensure them from any further encroachment upon their wages or privileges. With the disastrous consequences of the late London Gunmakers Directors, we feel assured that upon other lines great caution will in future be used in their dealings with their workpeople.

We think railway proprietors will not permit their dividends to be made ducks and drakes of by the Government's locomotive superintendents. They will, we think, be more economical, and which cheapens the working expenses by the sacrifice of the dividend, as turns out to be the case on the Eastern Railway for the current half year. We heartily rejoice at the utter discomfiture, so manifest, though so clumsily attempted to be concealed, of the Government's report for the past half year. The increased rate of interest, and the deficiencies in the rolling stock, and the total disbursement of all profit, tell a tale which no language

can cancel. We hope and believe that this will prove a wholesome lesson to other boards, and will also teach the railway operatives how necessary it is for them to keep themselves constant in preparation, by a general union, to counteract and resist any attempt to infringe upon their rights, in whatever quarter those attempts may manifest themselves. To do so by sudden, ill-prepared strikes, which can be so easily crushed, is to court a well-organised confederation for mutual protection. Whenever the labour of England becomes nationally confederated, the rights of the working man will be acknowledged and appreciated. Strikes will be impossible; for who would be so insane as to enter into a contest with the gigantic power of an embodiment of British labour? We rejoice, then, to perceive the growing disposition to give this important question a more attentive and unprejudiced consideration. It will be found to recommend itself to the support of the same economic principle which supports the practical operations of a National Union without the least nominal, and little else in the shape of funds would be required. Capital to almost any conceivable amount could be called into existence at any time, without any appreciable sacrifice to any individual or to any class of the community. Such a fund would certainly diminish—if not entirely, remove—a necessity for its application. The collateral advantages which would grow out of such a confederation it is impossible to over-estimate. The value of our operations since discovered in the application of this principle to the railway, is more wonderful at their past folly in neglecting so self-evident and so beneficial a principle.

W. PEEL, secretary.

259, Tottenham-court-road.

ROBERT OWEN, AND THE EXHIBITION  
OF 1851.

The weekly meeting of the Central Committee of Social Progress was held on Wednesday evening, at the office, 59, College-place, Camden-town. The communications were read from Bradford Duguid. An address explanatory of the objects of the Society was read, and a subscription list to be sent to various friends and local committees throughout the country.

H. A. IVON, Secretary.

Mrs. FANNY KRAMER is giving her readings from Shakespeare, at Ilertz's rooms, in Paris. She is much applauded, but has a scanty audience.



testants in the town were broken on 11

[illegible]

Those tenants were even previously in more favourable circumstances than others of their class. The valuation on the valuation amounted from £100 to £1,000. The examples of the following are the following:—Mr. Martin, £800, reduced to £49 4s.; Daniel, £500, reduced to £55 10s.; Patrick Murphy, £80, to £35; James Hickey, £90, to £4 1s.; Shanahan, £65 to £35. A similar proportion prevailed in the case of the others.

**TENANT RIGHT.**—The Right Rev. Dr. Keble, the late Bishop of Ross, and a noble and noble personification of the principles of justice in his adhesion to the principles of Tenant League." Writing to the promoter of the movement, "his Lordship" says: "The rights of the landlord are sacred, and must be respected; his rent must be paid, or his land must be sold; the property of the tenant must be protected by the law; the law is equally inviolable for the value which, in industry, skill, and capital, would never be added to the land."

**MR. ANSTAY AND HIS CONSTITUENTS.**—It is difficult to determine whether the Mr. Anstay, who writes to the *Morning Advertiser* he has resigned his seat for the county of Cork, or the Mr. T. C. Anstay, who writes to him that he means to accept the Chiltern northward, is the real Simon Pure.

**REPRESENTATION OF CORK.**—The constituents of the county Cork are holding meetings for the purpose of calling on Dr. Power to resign, and of electing a new member with Minister Disraeli's motion.

**CULTIVATION OF FLAX.**—The Cork paper at length reports the proceedings of the County Flax Association Committee, which came off at the close of the week. The Duke of Devonshire, the Earl of Shannon, and Sir James Haughey, have assented to the request made for the purpose of the flax industry.

and the movement has also the sanction of the Duke of Cork and the Marquis of Thomond. It was satisfactory and encouraging; but the drawback, and a serious one. The Earl of Mont, writing from Scotland, where he is residing, in his letter to the secretary, states that there, where farming is so general, the prejudice against flax, as an employment, was too much so as to cause prohibition of its culture in any of the counties.

**RESIGNATION OF MINISTERS.**—The ministerial resignation was received with joyings in several parts of the country. A letter from Limerick says:—"I have in the streets, and since the flight of Vexford in '28, I have not witnessed an general exultation. Bonfires are blazing, big people in thousands marching in the streets, and shouting cheer on cheer, at the tidings," Russell writes to George's street, a novel cavalcade, of some two thousand men, women, and children of wisdom, on a platform, borne, blazed an enormous tar-barrel. Singing, laughing, such downright joy, has its merry face since the 'monster meeting' at the WATERGATE.—A meeting of the people of the County of Wick in support of the cause of the Tenant Leagues, was held in place in the open air, and attendance being have been extremely numerous. The occupied by Mr. Robert Wallace. Lear from Mr. Fox, M.P., Mr. Lucas, the Ball, and several other gentlemen, express their regret at being unable to attend.

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Speakers at the meeting were Dean Major Blackall, M.P., A. R. Strich, Esq., Mr. O'Flanagan, M.P., the Rev. Mr. and the Rev. Mr. McGavin, T.P., &c., &c.

THE AXNT PAPI BILL.—On Tuesday the Catholic prelates assembled at the Marlborough-street, under the presidentate Cullen, for the purpose of considering to be taken in relation to the enactment." Twenty-one out of twenty bishops were present. The Evening Free Press, following resume of the bishops' deliberations, says:—

"Most perfect unanimity of sentiment after sitting in deliberation for hours, ships agreed to the draft of certain

**SHOCKING TRAGEDY.**—A few days ago a farmer, living at near Blois, and demanded the payable sum of money which had long been his. The farmer sent away his wife, his creditor into an inner chamber to wait. As he entered, the farmer discharged a bullet and wounded him severely, after which he then placed the body in a tub and buried it about a mile and a half from the murdered man's field. His wife became the murderess.

Don't BELIEVE IT UNLESS YOU'VE READ IT. The story has been so widely re-told and re-told that it has become a legend. The story is that a Catholic priest, who was a member of the Society of Jesus, was killed by a mob of Catholics in 1847. The priest was killed by a mob of Catholics in 1847. The priest was killed by a mob of Catholics in 1847.

carrying the government measures, as  
parliamentary train.—*Punch*.



## Imperial Parliament.

minutes to five, and was received with cheers from both sides of the house.

The speaker, Mr. Speaker, who had previously filled the house was now hushed, and a strain of silence, the Speaker called on the Clerk to read the Orders of the Day, which was accordingly done.

**THE MINISTERIAL CRISIS.**—On the order of the day, "Two of Ways and Means,"

Lord J. Russell, in a speech, which was marked by the profoundest attention. He said,—Mr. Speaker, I promised the house that I would, on this day, state the reasons that induced me to propose the adjournment of the Committee of Ways and Means, and I am now glad to rise to acquit myself of that engagement. The house will remember that, immediately after the commencement of the session, a motion was made by Mr. Gladstone, the member for Durham, to appoint a Committee of Ways and Means, and I, as Minister (Mr. Disraeli), at once assented to the request, and took immediate measures to relieve the care of the owners and occupiers of land.

Every member of this house, and every person here present, will remember that, on the 10th of January, there was a motion to take out of the hands of the government, the conduct of the measures w.



near the expenses of the prosecution, upon which Mr. A. Bookett said if the Railway Company did not do so, he should apply to the Home Office on the subject, so that the law should not be violated in a case which concerned the public at large.

**LAMBEETH.—AN OLD OFFENDER.**—Edward Williams, a well-known character, the companion in several desperate robberies of the late James Smith, effected so extraordinary an escape from the Model Prison, Clerkenwell, was placed in the dock before Mr. Elliott on a charge of stealing an extra copy of the value of £2, from the shop door of a jeweller, in the Strand, on the 21st inst., and of being in the Kent-road, as a furniture broker and salesman, on the 21st inst., and on the 21st inst. of Sept. 1849. From the evidence it appeared that the robbery in this instance was effected in the same manner as many others by the same gang, namely, by two men driving up in a light cart, a third man, armed with a property, and all driving off at a rapid pace, and the cart being driven off at a rapid pace that instantaneously the month of September following the prisoner made an attempt to get a portmanteau from the top of a cart, in Bookett street, but having been closely watched by a constable, he could not effect the robbery, but a constable drove into the cart with his constable's staff, and drove away.

in contact with a lamp-post, and the chair came down with such stunning by the fall, wrenched the prisoner, who associates, George and John Luckett, succeeded in getting off. For this offence, Luckett was brought to Malborough-street Police-court, and sentenced to three months' imprisonment. At that time, the prisoner was fully identified as being one of the persons who had stolen the chair from Mr. Kedg's, and it was the intention of the officer to have taken him when released from prison, but he miscalculated the time, and by this means the prisoner again became at large. On Friday morning, was taken in Mint-street, in the Borough, on a charge of being concerned with a young fellow, named Goodwin, in the commission of two acts of sacrilege in breaking into the Old Protestant Chapel, and the Dissenting Chapel at Craydon. On these charges, the prisoner was committed to prison, but not sufficiently strong, and he was discharged, but his companion was kept in prison for three months. The testimony as to the prisoner purchasing stolen the chair, the property of Mr. Kedg, was quite conclusive. The prisoner was committed for trial.

**GREENWICH.—THE GREAT RAILWAY ROBBERY.**  
Enoch Pearson Barret, late switchman on the London Brighton and South Coast Railway, was brought up on a charge of being concerned with George Barret, his brother, Mr. Evans Barret, his wife, Elizabeth Evans, John Evans Barret, Robert Abbott, of Willen, near Newport Pagnell, Robert Barret, and John Barret, in the commission of a charge of being accessories to the stealing of an immense quantity of property entrusted to the railway company, alleged to be worth upwards of £2,000. All the prisoners had been previously examined at the Lambeth Court, with the exception of Abbott, who was subsequently apprehended at his dwelling-place, and subsequently

port, Sergeant Carpenter, 38 II, said he had apprehended Abbot at the village of Villiers, Buckinghamshire, and on searching his premises, found various articles that he had no doubt would prove to be articles of the stolen property, of which only one prisoner was identified, and that was a silver watch. The prisoner explained that he had stolen it from the Dover Railway, produced an invoice for the watch which exactly agreed with the description given. Sergeant Carpenter said that he could proceed to-day in the case, the arrangement and collection of evidence being so difficult on account of the large number of the numerous robberies, and prayed a remand till the prisoners for another week. Mr. Traill remarked that it would take up much time, and remanded the whole of the prisoners for a week.

**CO-OPERATIVE LABOUR IN NEWCASTLE.**—Some time ago, it was intimated in our columns that the journeyman tailors of this town had formed an association on the principle of the co-operative institution in the metropolis, for the double purpose of maintaining the tailors in the trade, and of furnishing work to the unemployed. This experiment has now been in operation about three months. It began with a capital contributed by the men in £11 shares, and managed by a committee who also superintend the general affairs of the association. Work to the value of £150 has been done since the commencement, giving employment to eight, and occasionally to twelve men, who average 21s. weekly wages for the usual daily labour. Such are the beginnings of a system, and it is in much favour with the industrial classes, and is rapidly extending to various trades. From inquiries we have made, we find the Newcastle tailors extremely gratified with the success of their efforts. President.

tion has realised a fair profit on its outlay. To the moral and social condition of the men so employed is also, we learn, considerably benefited. Neither drinking nor smoking is allowed in their workshop, and those addicted to such practices are admitted to their employment on no favourable circumstances. The patrons of the association, who are chiefly, but not wholly, working men, have uniformly expressed their unqualified satisfaction with the quality and cost of the articles supplied. —*Newcastle Guardian*.

**MARK-LANE, Monday, Feb. 24.—**The quantity of wheat offered from Essex and Kent this morning was small. The best dry samples sold at last Monday's price, but inferior damper qualities were fully 1s to 2s cheaper. In foreign wheat there was little doing, and prices, unless for the best and earliest, were 1s to 1s 6d lower. Very few, though offered, upon lower terms. Fine spring barley, scarce and saleable at full prices, and for grinding and stock, for the best and earliest, were 1s to 1s 6d lower. The arrivals of oats were small, and the market was met with a readier sale at previous rates, but other descriptions of grain were dull.

**MIDGTON, MONSIEURS, Feb. 22.—**We only had a thin supply of wheat this morning, and all was cleared off. Wheat sold from 4s 3d to 4s 5s to 4s, 10s 1d to 3s 4d; barley, 3s 6d to 3s 8d; and oats, 2s 6d per bushel.

**CATTLE.**

**SMITHFIELD, Monday, Feb. 24.—**Test up to our market, to-day, the receipts of home-fed beef were unusually large for the time of year, and of most excellent quality; indeed, at least three-fourths of them were extremely fine. The prevailing business in Newgate and Leadenhall, the result of increased supplies,—and a most refreshing effect upon the beef trade here this morning. All breeds of heifers were well in demand, and sold at 10s 6d to

clearance was not effected. The highest quotations for the best Soos was only 3s 6d per cwt. Although the price of Soos was not so low, the demand for the hard description of sooks was small, and the quotations were only 2d per Soos. The highest figure for DOWNS, 3s 6d per cwt. was 4s 4d; out of the wool 3s 6d per cwt. The demand for supply of which was very moderate, was not so good, and the quotations were 3s 6d. The price of nothing was steady, but we have no change to make in their value.

**WOLLS AND LARDENAL.** Monday, Feb. 24.—Inferior, 2s 6d to 2s 12d; middling, 3s 4d to 3s 6d; prime large, 3s 8d to 3s 10d; prime small, 3s 2d to 3s 4d; large pike, 2s 6d to 3s 4d; inferior mutton, 2s 3d to 3s 1d; mutton, 2s 3d to 3s 1d; small pike, 3s 10d to 4s 4d; mutton, 2s 2d to 3s 1d; small pike, 3s 10d to 4s 4d; per cwt. by the carcass.

**PROVISIONS.**

**LONDON.** Monday.—The transactions in Irish Butter this week were on a limited scale; no change worth notice in the price. The market was slightly depressed, and being very light, holders appear to have been unwilling to sell. The Friesland sold slowly. Other kinds of foreign were fairly dear in. For Irish and Hambro' singed Bacon, landed at 10s 6d per cwt. advance. There was a heavy demand at 1s. to 1s 6d per cwt. for the best of the country. The market was steady after, and the turn driers. Hams were rather more saleable at steady rates. In Lard a good business was done at 10s 6d per cwt.

**DORSETT BUTTER MARKET, Feb. 24.**—Fine Dorset Butter sold readily at last week's prices, but fresh is easier to purchase this day. Dorset, fine weekly, 10s to 11s 2d per cwt. 6d, middling and stale, 9s to 10s 4d; Fresh, 2s 6d to 13s per doz. lbs.

**POTATOES.**

**SOUTHWICK, Feb. 24.** Our market continues well supplied from Yorkshire and Scotland. The weather being bright, the demand has been the best for trade we have had for the season and the following week's highest quotations for the season are realised. The worst week 10s to 10s 6d; Yorks—Yorkshire Regents, 7s to 9s 6d per ton; Scotch—Scottish, 6s to 8s; Scotch Regts, 6s to 7s; Fries, 5s to 5s; Cambrige and Lancashire, 6s to 7s; Kent, 6s to 7s; Hampshire Whites, 5s to 5s; French Whites, 6s to 7s.

**WOOL.**

**CRU, Monday, February 24.**—The imports of wool into London last week included 79 bales from Germany, 126 from Turkey, 536 from the Cape of Good Hope, 156 from Russia, 111 from Spain, 97 from Vancouver's Island, 40 from South Australia, and 10 from the Argentine. The sales of wool at the Hall of Commerce have been going of very briskly, but the attendance of buyers gets thinner and thinner.

**LIVERPOOL, February 22.**—Scotch. There still continue to be a moderate demand for Laid Highland wool, at 10s. 6d. per lb. for the best. There is more inquired for, Crossed and Cheviot still continue much in demand.

**FOREIGN.**—The series of public sales are progressing in London very satisfactorily, but as the trade are attending to the public sales by private sale, the public sales are not so good as to be public sales here the 27th ult., of about 9000 bales of fresh imports of Buenos Ayres, also a few from India, Egyptian, and Donkoi.

Imports for the week, 5,377 bales; previously this year, 8,726 bales.

**RIDES.**

**LEADENHALL.**—Market hides, 66th, to 64th, 2d. to 2d. per lb. 100, 64th to 62th, 2d. to 2d. 100, 62th to 60th, 2d. to 2d. 100, 60th to 58th, 2d. to 2d. 100, 58th to 56th, 2d. to 2d. 100, 56th to 54th, 2d. to 2d. 100, 54th to 52th, 2d. to 2d. 100, 52th to 50th, 2d. to 2d. 100, 50th to 48th, 2d. to 2d. 100, 48th to 46th, 2d. to 2d. 100, 46th to 44th, 2d. to 2d. 100, 44th to 42th, 2d. to 2d. 100, 42th to 40th, 2d. to 2d. 100, 40th to 38th, 2d. to 2d. 100, 38th to 36th, 2d. to 2d. 100, 36th to 34th, 2d. to 2d. 100, 34th to 32th, 2d. to 2d. 100, 32th to 30th, 2d. to 2d. 100, 30th to 28th, 2d. to 2d. 100, 28th to 26th, 2d. to 2d. 100, 26th to 24th, 2d. to 2d. 100, 24th to 22th, 2d. to 2d. 100, 22th to 20th, 2d. to 2d. 100, 20th to 18th, 2d. to 2d. 100, 18th to 16th, 2d. to 2d. 100, 16th to 14th, 2d. to 2d. 100, 14th to 12th, 2d. to 2d. 100, 12th to 10th, 2d. to 2d. 100, 10th to 8th, 2d. to 2d. 100, 8th to 6th, 2d. to 2d. 100, 6th to 4th, 2d. to 2d. 100, 4th to 2nd, 2d. to 2d. 100, 2nd to 1st, 2d. to 2d. 100, 1st to 0th, 2d. to 2d. 100, 0th to 10th, 2d. to 2d. 100, 10th to 20th, 2d. to 2d. 100, 20th to 30th, 2d. to 2d. 100, 30th to 40th, 2d. to 2d. 100, 40th to 50th, 2d. to 2d. 100, 50th to 60th, 2d. to 2d. 100, 60th to 70th, 2d. to 2d. 100, 70th to 80th, 2d. to 2d. 100, 80th to 90th, 2d. to 2d. 100, 90th to 100th, 2d. to 2d. 100, 100th to 110th, 2d. to 2d. 100, 110th to 120th, 2d. to 2d. 100, 120th to 130th, 2d. to 2d. 100, 130th to 140th, 2d. to 2d. 100, 140th to 150th, 2d. to 2d. 100, 150th to 160th, 2d. to 2d. 100, 160th to 170th, 2d. to 2d. 100, 170th to 180th, 2d. to 2d. 100, 180th to 190th, 2d. to 2d. 100, 190th to 200th, 2d. to 2d. 100, 200th to 210th, 2d. to 2d. 100, 210th to 220th, 2d. to 2d. 100, 220th to 230th, 2d. to 2d. 100, 230th to 240th, 2d. to 2d. 100, 240th to 250th, 2d. to 2d. 100, 250th to 260th, 2d. to 2d. 100, 260th to 270th, 2d. to 2d. 100, 270th to 280th, 2d. to 2d. 100, 280th to 290th, 2d. to 2d. 100, 290th to 300th, 2d. to 2d. 100, 300th to 310th, 2d. to 2d. 100, 310th to 320th, 2d. to 2d. 100, 320th to 330th, 2d. to 2d. 100, 330th to 340th, 2d. to 2d. 100, 340th to 350th, 2d. to 2d. 100, 350th to 360th, 2d. to 2d. 100, 360th to 370th, 2d. to 2d. 100, 370th to 380th, 2d. to 2d. 100, 380th to 390th, 2d. to 2d. 100, 390th to 400th, 2d. to 2d. 100, 400th to 410th, 2d. to 2d. 100, 410th to 420th, 2d. to 2d. 100, 420th to 430th, 2d. to 2d. 100, 430th to 440th, 2d. to 2d. 100, 440th to 450th, 2d. to 2d. 100, 450th to 460th, 2d. to 2d. 100, 460th to 470th, 2d. to 2d. 100, 470th to 480th, 2d. to 2d. 100, 480th to 490th, 2d. to 2d. 100, 490th to 500th, 2d. to 2d. 100, 500th to 510th, 2d. to 2d. 100, 510th to 520th, 2d. to 2d. 100, 520th to 530th, 2d. to 2d. 100, 530th to 540th, 2d. to 2d. 100, 540th to 550th, 2d. to 2d. 100, 550th to 560th, 2d. to 2d. 100, 560th to 570th, 2d. to 2d. 100, 570th to 580th, 2d. to 2d. 100, 580th to 590th, 2d. to 2d. 100, 590th to 600th, 2d. to 2d. 100, 600th to 610th, 2d. to 2d. 100, 610th to 620th, 2d. to 2d. 100, 620th to 630th, 2d. to 2d. 100, 630th to 640th, 2d. to 2d. 100, 640th to 650th, 2d. to 2d. 100, 650th to 660th, 2d. to 2d. 100, 660th to 670th, 2d. to 2d. 100, 670th to 680th, 2d. to 2d. 100, 680th to 690th, 2d. to 2d. 100, 690th to 700th, 2d. to 2d. 100, 700th to 710th, 2d. to 2d. 100, 710th to 720th, 2d. to 2d. 100, 720th to 730th, 2d. to 2d. 100, 730th to 740th, 2d. to 2d. 100, 740th to 750th, 2d. to 2d. 100, 750th to 760th, 2d. to 2d. 100, 760th to 770th, 2d. to 2d. 100, 770th to 780th, 2d. to 2d. 100, 780th to 790th, 2d. to 2d. 100, 790th to 800th, 2d. to 2d. 100, 800th to 810th, 2d. to 2d. 100, 810th to 820th, 2d. to 2d. 100, 820th to 830th, 2d. to 2d. 100, 830th to 840th, 2d. to 2d. 100, 840th to 850th, 2d. to 2d. 100, 850th to 860th, 2d. to 2d. 100, 860th to 870th, 2d. to 2d. 100, 870th to 880th, 2d. to 2d. 100, 880th to 890th, 2d. to 2d. 100, 890th to 900th, 2d. to 2d. 100, 900th to 910th, 2d. to 2d. 100, 910th to 920th, 2d. to 2d. 100, 920th to 930th, 2d. to 2d. 100, 930th to 940th, 2d. to 2d. 100, 940th to 950th, 2d. to 2d. 100, 950th to 960th, 2d. to 2d. 100, 960th to 970th, 2d. to 2d. 100, 970th to 980th, 2d. to 2d. 100, 980th to 990th, 2d. to 2d. 100, 990th to 1000th, 2d. to 2d. 100, 1000th to 1010th, 2d. to 2d. 100, 1010th to 1020th, 2d. to 2d. 100, 1020th to 1030th, 2d. to 2d. 100, 1030th to 1040th, 2d. to 2d. 100, 1040th to 1050th, 2d. to 2d. 100, 1050th to 1060th, 2d. to 2d. 100, 1060th to 1070th, 2d. to 2d. 100, 1070th to 1080th, 2d. to 2d. 100, 1080th to 1090th, 2d. to 2d. 100, 1090th to 1100th, 2d. to 2d. 100, 1100th to 1110th, 2d. to 2d. 100, 1110th to 1120th, 2d. to 2d. 100, 1120th to 1130th, 2d. to 2d. 100,

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