SWITZERLAND.

The Prisoners at Lucerne.—A letter from Lucerne, April 13, in the New Zurich Gazette, says: Lucerne, April 19, in the Joseph Mazette, Says:—

"M. Muller, President of the Grand Council of St.

Gall, has addressed a petition to the Grand Council

Gall, has addressed a petition to the Grand Council Gall, has a council for favour of his brother-in-law, Schnyder, who is in tayour or amongst the prisoners. The committee yesterday made a report to the Grand Council to the following effect:—I. The Executive Council shall take care that the foreigners who were concerned in the rembursed the expenses they have caused. Several members remarked that last week the liberation of the young men had been decreed without any condition. Others replied that they ought to be made to pay the expenses they had occasioned. M. Wendelerwen said that it would be well to shoot all these young men without distinction. 3. In what regards the liberation of persons not belonging to the canton (except the chiefs, commanders of companies &c), negociations will be opened with the respective governments, and guarantees will be required from them for the future, and for the repayment of the expenses. The executive council may at once set at liberty a certain number of prisoners, but it will keep sufficient to assure the success of the negociations 4. The citizens of the canton who have taken part in the expedition of the free corps (with the exception of the chiefs, commanders of companies, &c.), and who shall be judged according to the laws relating to the free corps, shall be sent before the ordinary tri-bunals; and the grand council declares at present that it has the intention to pardon a great number, on their application. M. Casimor Plyffer had prothe cantons which had sent troops to Lucerne should

nounced that he had received from the Lucerne deputies a proposition that all the officers of the federal staff who that they might—if on consideration they thought it quarter. In the meanwhile, the Turks cannot recessary—make a counter protest. The Diet ad- witness the mustering of such mighty armaments in journed till the 16th."

Zunich, April 15.—The Minister of Sardinia, Count Crotti de Castiglione, has just transmitted to ilie Directory a note in which the independence of Switzerland is rather rudely treated. A repetition of diplomatic representations is announced on the part of the Grand Cabinets. It is stated that the new President of the Diet is about to submit all these documents to the Federal Assembly, in order that it may point out the line to be followed in the interest of the national dignity. A prolongation of the session of the Extraordinary Diet may be the result. The Goremment of Lucerne appears disposed not to pay attention to the invitations to clemency which the Diet has addressed to it. It has not even suffered the federal representatives to examine the position of the prisoners. Not one of these has been released although the Government of Lucerne had declared at first that it was willing to liberate without delay all persons under twenty years of age. At present cludes this engagement, pretending that it ought first of all to be indemnified at the rate of about 5 frances per day for the keep of each of the prisoners of this class. It is well to make it known that they have been fed exclusively on soup and bread.

We learn from Lucerne, April 15, that Dr. Muller, one of the leaders of the insurgents, and who was taken prisoner, has effected his escape.

LETTERS FROM ZURICH of the 17th inst. state, that all the prisoners under 20 years of age had been liberated by the Government of Lucerne and sent back to their respective cantons. The Presse announces, that on the 15th the Federal Commissioners notified the decree of the Diet relative to the amnesty to the Government of Lucerne. 'The latter contende itself with communicating to them the decision adopted by the Grand Council three days before. The Commissioners intended to prolong their stay at Lucerne in order to preside at the negotiations pending between that canton, Argau, and Basle (country), for the release of the prisoners. The chiefs of the expedition were alone to be tried agreeably to the law and Allen. against free corps, but there was every reason to hope that no capital sentence would be carried into execu tion. The Government of Basle (country) had issued arrest warrants against the individuals who paying all the expenses of the Conference. had addressed a new appeal to the free corps. The armed meeting convoked at Sissach on the 13th did

At the Sitting of the Diet on the 16th the member for Lucerne demanded that the cantons which had afforded assistance to the free corps should be compelled to indemnify the sufferers by the invasion Six states only supported the application, but it gave rise to a long and animated debate, at which all the members of the corps diplomatique were present. M. Neuhaus, who had returned to Zurich since the 12th. had somewhat reanimated the courage of the Liberals It resulted from the discussion that the conduct of the Directory had pleased no party. The resignation of M. Hossli, the second Federal Commissioner had been accepted by the Diet, by a majority of twelve votes to 8. The house afterwards adjourned

ALEXANDRIA, APRIL 9 .- An act of the most barbarous character was perpetrated on a native Coptic Christian some days ago, at Damietta. This person was accused of having spoken slightingly of the Mahomedan religion, and on the fact having been made known to the populace, they collected round him, gave him 500 lashes, paraded him naked through the streets mounted on a buffalo, with two dead dogs and a pig attached to his legs and shoulders, and afterwards beat him until he expired under the effects of the punishment. The European consuls have taken it up strongly, but the punishment inflicted on the principals has been limited to a five years' incarceration in the Castle of

INDIA AND CHINA.

OVERLAND MAIL. when it does come, will be a bloody one, but will, in all probability, end in his destruction. When Gohlab Singh has been disposed of, to what will the Khalsa next turn its hand? This is a question which it is the stand to the struction. When God profits on the capital invested: and if the Hatters which it is thought greatly concerns us. Meantime good profits on the capital invested: and if the Hatters the concerns us. the concentration of our forces in the neighbourhood could do this, so could the Tailors. of the Suile goes quietly but rapidly forward. The lower provinces are being deserted by every soldier that can be spared, and if we have not already, we very soon shall have an army of observation on the threatened fractional fractional fractional fractional fractional fractions. We could not see how opening snops would nate away any portion of the surplus labour. He was decidedly in favour of the land.

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William Hervitt, Publisher 340 Strand, London Douthern Star,

VOL. VIII. NO. 389.

LONDON, SATURDAY, APRIL 26, 1845.

There was a great conflagration at Moulmein on ing into a compact with them, to this effect: that the the factory workers themselves would petition—nay, the 9th of January, which swept away a large section of the town and part of the cantonments. It has led to a quarrel betwixt the authorities and the people there. The former prohibited the natives from reoccupying the ground which the fire had cleared, considering it necessary for the future security of the cantonments that a vacant space should be preserved effect:—1. The Executive Council shall take care effect effect:—1. The Executive Council shall take care effect ef AFFGHANISTAN.—It was reported that Ackbar Khan was in the Khyber, and Dost Mahomed at Jellalabad,

whence he had written to the Governor of Peshawur. intimating his intention to reclaim that place. CHINA.—It is currently reported and believed in China that Fow-chow-foo and Ningpo are to be given up as trading ports, and that Chusan is to be retained in their stead, and made a consular port. The Chinese are building extensively there, both for them-

selves and foreigners. Her Majesty's ship Vestal had received at Whampoa another instalment of the indemnity money, amounting to three millions of dollars. It was paid in Sycee, which is at a premium of five or six per cent. It is thought that half of this will be sent to England, and the other half to India, to be coined into runes, and returned to China.

Mr. Maunder would give his most strenuous support to the second caucation than decorate, and nad consequently much improved. Facts were stubborn things; if the promoters of the present system of factory ladid they see a native Tailor of Jersey seeking work in the bour would take the hint offered by Mr. Gardner, the might say never. The reason to be coined into runes, and returned to China. to be coined into rupees, and returned to China.

posed an amnesty, but his motion was set aside some measure dependent. This is now threatened the Grand Council afterwards decided that each of from several quarters, and various causes of disorganisation are simultaneously at work. Rebellion, The Swiss Diet.—The following is an analysis of the proceedings of the Diet upon the 14th:—"At the pitting of the Swiss Diet on the 14th, the President and district in the neighbourhood of Managinal Camput and the Land of the Swiss Diet on the 14th and the Land of the Swiss Diet on the 14th and the Land of the Land of the Swiss Diet on the 14th and the Land of the which was never completely suppressed, has again port on the reduction of the federal troops, stating from them and sent into Thessaly to assist in forming report on the reduction of the tederal troops, stating item them and sent into Thessaly to assist in forming never be done the labourer until the "collective wisdom" into the committee having that morning been informed that by a decree of the Grand Council of Lucture the disbanding of the troops of the lesser cancer the disbanding of the troops of Pelichari are hovering on the borders, tion of introducing politics, and ought, therefore, to be the distanting of the teops of the lesser can troops of Tenchari are novering on the borders, ions had not only been decided upon, but begun to be evidently prepared to profit by any insurrectionary movement which may be instigated by the incendiaries that have preceded them. Five of those emissaries pen. M. Siegwart, one of the Lucerne deputies, moved | are now in the bagnio of Constantinople, one of them. for the suppression of the last words, as he could oth as I have already informed you, was provided with nine branches of the West-end Tailors in that Conference. foresce any such events, and the clause would leave letters from the Greek Minister, Coletti. If we add Mr. Parker's statement was substantiated by Mr. Hana door open for the exercise of bad passions. He also to these sources of danger and commotion the general nington and other London delegates. moved another amendment, to the effect that the discontent of the people, produced by misgovernment, military charges upon the canton of Argau should be we can scarcely shut our eyes to the critical position lightened as much as possible, inasmuch as it had not of the European provinces of the empire. It is known ightened as much as possible, inasmuch as it had not furnished the insurrectional army with any free corps. These amendments, however, were supported, on proceding to the vote, only by the deputies for Universald, Valais, Fribourg, Schwytz, and Lucerne, and the proposition of the committee was adopted.

M. Siegwart having entered a protest against the formulation of the committee was adopted.

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M. Siegwart having entered a protest against the formulation of the constitution decree for recommending Lucerne to grant an am- formidable levies which have been made for the ensunesty, M. Neuhaus and M. Luvini, deputies for Berne ing campaign in the Caucasus, it would appear that and Tesino, demanded a copy of the protest, in order Russia is meditating some decisive blow in that

Trades' Movements.

alarm and uneasiness.

CONFERENCE OF THE TAILORS. (Continued from our last week's paper.) FRIDAY MORNING'S SITTING.

The Conference assembled at nine o'clock, when Mr otter was called to the chair. The minutes were read harmilano but

Mr. Leach moved, and Mr. Hannington seconded That this Conference is of opinion that a more extensive agitation is required; that an address, descriptive of the state of the trade, be drawn up and issued; and that an address committee of three be appointed to prepare the

The Conference then considered the 49th proposition 'That the establishment of sick, burial, and vacation funds be left to the option and management of each section independent of the society in general." Mr. Antcliffe said that in Leicester they paid fourpence per month to support the Infirmary. If a tramp with a card fell ill, he was allowed eight shillings per week; and if he had worked a week, there was a subscription of threepence or sixpence per man in the shop, over and above the eight shillings. There was a levy of tenpence per month for the trade fund; and when there were any sick in the trade, an extra levy was made to meet the expense. He thought that each section ought to provide for sick tramps when taken ill on the road. This proposition was agreed to. Mr. Russell moved, and Mr. Hannington seconded.

That the report now read be received." Agreed to. Mr. Antcliffe moved, and Mr. Kirby seconded, "That tlie Conference present Mr. Connor, the Leamington delegate, with fifteen shillings and one penny." Carried. Mr. Land moved, and Mr. Antcliffe seconded, "That a committee of three be appointed to audit the Executive accounts." Carried unanimously. The following gentle-men were appointed auditors:—Messrs. Antcliffe, Leach,

Mr. Shaw moved "That the finance committee do nov bring up their report." Agreed to. Mr. Dramgoole read their report, and handed in the balance in hand, after

The Conference then adjourned for dinner. FRIDAY AFTERNOON'S SITTING. The Chairman having resumed his seat, and the roll

being called, Mr. Allen moved, and Mr. Shaw seconded, "That any section joining after the first of June, 1845, shall pay threepence per member, in addition to cards, rules, dispensation, &c.; and each and every member shall receive a card of membership on entrance." Agreed to. The organisation committee brought up their report which was read by Mr. Hannington, the chairman of the

Mr. Dramgoole moved, and Mr. Maunder seconded, That the report now read be received." The Conference then discussed the plan section by sec tion, and proceeded as far as the twelfth rule, and it

being six o'clock, adjourned until the following morning. SATURDAY MORNING'S SITTING. Mr. Hustler was appointed chairman, in consequence of Mr. Eames being unavoidably absent. The secretary

confirmed. Mr. Banney moved, and Mr. Maunder seconded, "Tha the name of the publication of the society be the Tailor's Advocate, and its price be three-halfpence." Carried. Mr. Jones moved, and Mr. Crawley seconded, "That

all correspondence be sent to the society's office." Mr. Maunder moved the following amendment :-

proposition—"That the delegates assembled adopt some plan for the appropriation of the Protection fund, such plan to be submitted to the different sections for discussion during the present year." Mr. Crawley said, the instructions which he had

the khalsa Army versus Gohlab Singh. By the last

ally assembled within a short distance of the Rajah's the Hyam's and Moses's, and by so doing do good, by position, and as their numbers nearly doubled those of his troops, they will probably soon muster courage to attack him. Gohlab's position being a very strong a strike of that body had cost £4000, and the men were

Mr. Shaw could not see how opening shops would take

threatened frontier that will render us comparatively argument. We could not compete with Hyam and Moses, unless we produced an article as cheap, or cheaper, than

United Tailors' Protection Society are prepared to pay demand the repeal of any such enactment before the their moiety towards placing the surplus labour of other end of twelve months. These statements on the one trades on the land, provided that the said trades hand, and the coercion of the House of Commons on

benefit themselves without taking that jump, and at the strength of body acting upon the mind, to imsame time help their fellow men. By the means proposed prove himself more than in any three previous years. a great moral power would be brought to bear on the Hyams, &c.; and not only so, but a new market could be Mr. Cardner, said, that he could testify that it had

be assigned for this was, they loved their homes, because so benefit alike themselves and their hands. TURKEY.

those homes were endeared to them by having plots of CRITICAL STATE OF TURKEY.—Intrigues of Russia.

Constantinople, April 2.—The state of European their bit of land and kept their cow. This it was which (Great cheers.) The working classes had received

Mr. Cotter could not give a silent vote on this questi He was opposed to the amalgamation. In fact, he thought movement alluded to was a political movement. The other trades would never help them. Mr. Dramgoole said, how could they expect the other

aproposition that all the officers of the free corps, should be struck out of the army list. The proposition was put on the order of the day for the next sitting. M. How the order of the committee of the Diet, read a mounting to 4,000 men, which have been draughted He was a Chartist because he believed that justice would be strucked in the reference to politics was intended for him as an individual. (Mr. Cotter, "No, no!") He would take the dispersion of the committee of the Diet, read a mounting to 4,000 men, which have been draughted He was a Chartist because he believed that justice would never be done the labourer until the "collective wisdom"

tion of introducing politics, and ought, therefore, to be attention of the whole mill-owning body to so evident believed. There was one thing which he wished to refer to, and that was, that the West-end Tailors were represented in that Conference, but the Protection Society was 12 hours, why not 14, 16, or 24? We know well from service, unless any unforeseen events should hap have been seized in different parts of Bulgaria, and not. ("No, no!" from Mr. Cotter.) Mr. Parker called that lassitude must come at one hour or the next attention to the names of the delegates which represented and if in 11 hours as much work, and more, can be

The motion on being put from the chair was agreed to unanimously, no one voting against it. The Conference then adjourned for dinner.

them correct to a cypher. The report was received. Mr. Dramgoole moved, and Mr. Connor seconded-That each delegate, on his return to his section, send

their immediate neighbourhood without some secret Executive; and the cash for the same to accompany the order." Agreed to. Mr. Leach moved, and Mr. Dramgoole seconded-"That the price of the rules be twopence each; the stiff cards

one penny; and the fly-sheet one halfpenny each." It was then decided that the fly-sheets should come nto operation on the first day of June, 1845. On the motion of Mr. Hannington, which was seconded

by Mr. Russell, the salary of the general secretary was fixed at S6s, per week for the present year. Mr. Russell moved, and Mr. Leach secondedthe gentlemen composing the Executive of last year be re-

Eames president, and Mr. Hannington treasurer." Car-

ried by acclamation. It having been previously arranged in the plan of organisation, that in addition to the five Executive members residing in London, there should be four in the provinces in accordance with that provision the following gentlemen were elected :-- Mr. Maunder, Island of Jersey ; Mr. Crawley, Leeds; Mr. Russell, Birmingham; and Mr.

Dramgoole, Warrington. The Conference then went into a committee of ways and means for bringing out the Tailors' Advocate, which business being concluded, the Conference resumed its Mr. Dramgoole moved, and Mr. Russell seconded-

That this Conference, being the representatives of the embers of the United Tailors' Protection Society, do ereby give, on the part of those who sent us here, our inqualified thanks to the Executive for the able manner in which they have conducted the business of the society during the past year; and that we have implicit confilence in their honesty and ability to conduct it during the present year." Carried unanimously. It was then agreed, "that in cases of arbitration,

where the masters refused to be bound by such decision after having assented to such arbitration, that the Executive be empowered to lay a levy on each member, and have the power of conducting the arrangement in all ases of asserting principle."

It was also agreed, "That any section neglecting to dhere to the rules, and pay their subscriptions, shall be uspended until they conform." Mr. Maunder moved, "That the best thanks of this

Conference are due, and hereby given, to the proprietor and editor of the Northern Star, for their straightforward and manly defence of the working classes, and more especially in giving, through the columns of that paper, publicity to the proceedings of this Conference; and likewise to Mr. Dixon, for his attention and attendance during the sittings of the same." Carried by acclamation.

Mr. Dixon, on the part of the proprietor and editor, briefly acknowledged the compliment. The thanks of the Conference were then given to Mr.

Eames for his conduct in the chair. The sittings concluded at half-past six o'clock on Satur-

SHORT-TIME FESTIVAL AT PRESTON. read the minutes of the previous day's sitting, which were of working having been only eleven hours, instead of advance of wages, have this week succeeded in obupon the announcement being made, upwards of a near Manchester.] thousand tickets were sold, and, so great was the de-"That all letters be sent to the residence of the general secretary." Mr. Shaw seconded the amendment, which was carried by a majority of fourteen.

The Conference then took into consideration the 7th was carried by a majority of fourteen.

The Conference then took into consideration the 7th rooms for the meeting, and the spacious apartments

were tastefully decorated. At seven o'clock the doors were thrown open, and immediately the rooms were filled by a host of working people, in holiday attire. The Rev. Owen Parr,

which does or leaves undone as it likes, had apparently almost made up its mind to attack the Bear of Jumboo in his den. In separate and independent bodies, some forty thousand men had gradually assembled within a short discharge of the Daigh's and Masse's a a further reduction of time to ten and a half hours, without the slightest fear of suffering by it. I find

pleasure of participating in it. At various periods in ing to the Miners' Association will follow the exthe agitation for a ten hours' bill, our opponents have resorted to every means to arrest its onward progress. Upon one occasion they tried to prove its The solution is a mount for labour. He was in favour of the land.

In Parker, in a powerful speech, moved the following when the fighting time of year arrives to take the limitative and the Punjaub, does not yet appear. Not inking of the design of the head of the Government inking of the design of the head of the Government inking of the design of th

pledge themselves to cease becoming customers to those the other, by a threat of resignation on the part of master Tailors who grind down the wages of the journey- the Ministry, prevented the righteous decision that men Tailors of the United Kingdom. The sections to ten hours per day are sufficient for women and young send their opinions and numbers to the Executive Council persons to work in factories. The chairman then previous to the 30th of June next." He was aware that alluded feelingly to the comfort of having an extra previous to the 30th of June next." He was aware that the Tailors were opposed to amalgamating with the other trades; but he was convinced it was the wisest step they could take. He was decidedly in favour of the land. He was also aware of the difficulty which the Tailors laboured under, which many other trades did not. The jump from the needle to the spade was a serious one; in these lest twelve mentals had been supposed by the spade was a serious one; in these lest twelve mentals had been supposed by the spade was a serious one; in these lest twelve mentals had been supposed by the spade was a serious one; in these lest twelve mentals had been supposed by the spade was a serious one; in these lest twelve mentals had been supposed by the spade was a serious one; in these lest twelve mentals had been supposed by the spade was a serious one; in these lest twelve mentals had been supposed by the spade was a serious one; in these lest twelve mentals had been supposed by the spade was a serious one; in these lest twelve mentals had been supposed by the spade was a serious one; in the spade was a serious o but the resolution pointed out a way in which they could in these last twelve months he had the time, and

provided for the garments which the Tailors could produce, by enabling those who were walking the streets in unwilling idleness to become customers.

INT. Contact, Said, blist he could testly that it had been of great benefit to his own family during the whole of the last twelve months; he had a large family, and they had all been better able to attend Mr. Maunder would give his most strenuous support to to secular education than before, and had conse-

Turkey is such as to excite serious misgivings as to the maintenance of tranquillity—a tranquillity upon which the peace of Europe itself is in already there.

The state of European their bit of land and kept their cow. This it was which the benefit of his giving up the old system. Education that laready there. it would produce a greater improvement in their condition than any measure adopted within the last each trade could best protect itself. He spoke from his twenty years. It was necessary as regarded work, conscientious conviction when he said that the Trades that the strength of the body should be kept up, and twelve hours was too long a time for that to be possible. He then read a case stated by one of the work-men at some length, and concluded—"It was a question district in the neighbourhood of Monastir is said to be at this moment surrounded and besieged by a band of insurgents. It is generally believed that the Turkish troops will, ere long, suffer some signal reverses in true: but the way to give them time was what they were met together to show to others."

A great many other excellent speeches were made by parties connected with Mr. Gardner's works, and strangers from Manchester and Bolton. 'The whole affair went off very well, and must, we think, call the done than in 12 (as is proved by the statements above we may hope that Lord Ashley's measure may in a little time not be received sulkily, but as an actual boon, by the millowners themselves.

ve trust every branch, town, hamlet, and village examined the general secretary's accounts, and found will send their delegates, the business to be laid before this meeting being of the greatest importance to the future interest of the workmen in several points of view. Let not the journeymen of any branch think for one moment that any relief can be obtained the number of cards and rules they will want to the for them from any source, if they themselves are apathetic in using their endeavours to remove those grievances so long and so justly complained of by themselves, and at this time practised upon them in a most cruel form, by putting upon the workmen an amount of extra labour without an equivalent for

such. Yes, fellow workmen, this is done at a time when every person conversant with the Framework Knitting trade admits that we are as bad, if not the worst paid trade in this kingdom. And strange to say, although this is admitted by the Government and by manufacturers themselves, one branch or other are continually being further imposed upon in one shape or other. Up, then, one and all, and orgaelected; and that Mr. Parker be general secretary, Mr. nise yourselves, and be united to a man for the salvation of your families, yourselves, and your fellow-workmen. Let your attention be drawn to the General Trades Movement, at whose head stands as president one of the best and most honest of men, T. S. Duncombe, Esq., M.P., and a committee of men whose intelligence can scarcely be surpassed by the like number in the whole kingdom; who, in the course of a little time, will be prepared with a code general laws for the guidance of the whole of the Trades in this kingdom.—B. HUMPHRIES.

AT A MEETING OF FRAMESMITHS, FRAMEWORK-KNITTERS, AND OTHERS, held at the sign of the Cricket Players, Kimberly, on Monday, April 14th 1845, it was proposed by Thomas Leivers, and seconder by Thomas Granger—"That whereas the Frame-smiths, Framework-Knitters, and Sinker and Needlemakers are alike affected by good or bad trade, and as such good or bad trade is caused by supply or demand, and as the supply being produced to an over abundance by wide frames, we, the meeting, pledge ourselves to use our best endeavours to restrict the use of such wide frames by every legal means in our power." The following was appointed a committee, with power to add to their numbers, to carry the above resolution into effect: - Michael eivers, Framesmith; Thomas Leivers, and Joshua

Bostock, Framework-Knitters. THE TURNOUTS AT BURY .- On Tuesday last a very numerous meeting of the turnouts in the iron trade was held in the large room at the Hare and Hounds Inn, Bolton-street, Bury, when thirty-six letters from thirty-five towns in the counties of Lancashire, Cheshire, and Yorkshire, were read. They all spoke in high terms respecting the turnouts, and assured those on strike they would meet with the utmost support from those who had joined the Free Trade Protective Associations. The subscriptions this week have surpassed anything that could be expected. It was also said, that many persons had lately been brought to Bury under false pretences, such as that there was no turnout there; and those who were now that the Bury turnouts would take a "hut" at Kersall Moor, during the races in Whitsun-week, the sign to be "Flint and Steel," with a large flag—"Rise and Shine." The benefits arising from "the On Tuesday evening the operatives employed in the extensive cotton mills of Mr. R. Gardner, justice of the peace for the county of Lancaster, held their Cheshire, and Yorkshire." The turnout power-loom first anniversary to celebrate the introduction of the Fustian Weavers at Messrs. Walker and Co.'s.

short-time system in that establishment; the hours who have been on the strike eleven weeks for an twelve, during the last year. A private meeting of a taining their prices. There is every appearance of few of the workpeople had been convened shortly before, to talk over the benefits accruing from the dimi- [The above report has been written by me for the nution of the time of labour, when the present public | Star paper, at the request of the committee of the demonstration was determined upon. Immediately turnouts.—Joseph Fielding, reporter, Middleton.

PROCESSION IN HONOUR OF W. P. ROBERTS, ESO. —Monday last was a proud day for the Miners of Darcy Lever district. The brave fellows assembled in great numbers at their various lodges, and, accompanied by a band of music, moved off in procession with a number of beautiful banners to Moses Gate station, where Mr. Roberts had promised to meet them. Before, however, they had reached the station, they were joined by about 800 of the turnout accompanied by his daughter, and several of the mechanics and Weavers of Bury. Mr. Roberts ardespatches hence, nothing had occurred likely to cause much excitement when related at your side of the moch excitement when related at your side of the labour instead of strikes incompanies of the moch excitement when related at your side of the labour instead of strikes incompanies of the labour instead of the labour instead of the labour instead of strikes instead of strikes instead of strikes instead of the labour instead much excitement when related at your side of the labour instead of strikes, inasmuch as they were of o'clock, after which the chair was taken, amidst great made the welkin ring. As soon as he could make labour instead of strikes, had utterly failed. They considered cheering, by Mr. James Brown. I have not yet to tell you of "the big wars" opinion that strikes had utterly failed. They considered the clouds that yet lour in the north-west portend, with the clouds that yet lour in the north-west portend, with the little wars in the west more anon. I have not yet to tell you of "the big wars" opinion that strikes had utterly failed. They considered cheering, by Mr. James Brown.

The Chairman requested attention to some letters the land the most effectual remedy; but at the same time riage which had been provided for the purpose, the hard was not prepared for the adoption of the land. tend,—of the little wars in the west more anon. I have not even to tell you of another great self-slaugh-ier of the suicidal Sikh army, though the next dawk may bring tidings of a great action in the Punjaub, I me iand the most enectual remedy; out at the same time have not even to tell you of another great self-slaugh-iter of the suicidal Sikh army, though the next dawk may bring tidings of a great action in the Punjaub, I me iand the most enectual remedy; out at the same time relative to the meeting, which had just been received. The first was from Mr. W. A. Gardner, lamenting duestion, nor had they the requisite funds to purchase their trade was not prepared for the adoption of the land relative to the meeting, which had just been received. The first was from Mr. W. A. Gardner, lamenting duestion, nor had they the requisite funds to purchase their trade was not prepared for the purpose, the relative to the meeting, which had just been received. The first was from Mr. W. A. Gardner, lamenting duestion, nor had they the requisite funds to purchase their trade was not prepared for the purpose, the relative to the meeting, which had just been received. The first was from Mr. W. A. Gardner, lamenting duestion, nor had they the requisite funds to purchase their trade was not prepared for the purpose, the relative to the meeting, which had just been received. The first was from Mr. W. A. Gardner, lamenting duestion, nor had they the requisite funds to purchase their trade was not prepared for the purpose, the relative to the meeting at their trade was not prepared for the purpose, the relative to the meeting at their trade was not prepared for the adoption of the land relative to the meeting. The first was from Mr. W. A. Gardner, lamenting at their trade was not prepared for the adoption of the land relative to the meeting at the re

> hours per day; at any rate, such has proved itself to charmook Green, near Chorley. Chair to be taken be the case in my mills at Preston. So fully satisfied at eleven o'clock in the forenoon. A public meeting am I on this point, that if it should please God to spare my life to the season of the present year when we light up again, it is my present intention to make gentlemen. The levy for the fortnight, including general contribution, is 2s. 1d. per member.

> THE MINERS OF HALIFAX.—About seventy of the hardy sons of the Miners' Association sat down to a good dinner, at the house of Mr. John Crowder, the hands work with greater energy and spirit; they are more cheerful, and apparently more happy."
>
> The Chairman, after prefacing his remarks, said—
> This is a triumph of humanity. We are here assembled to celebrate the anniversary of an experiment in Messrs. Davis and Brown, lecturers to the Miners' Association at down to a good dinner, at the house of Mr. John Crowder, Lower George Inn, Halifax, on April 14th. After the cloth was removed, addresses were delivered by Messrs. Davis and Brown, lecturers to the Miners' Association. It was agreed that on Whit Threader bled to celebrate the anniversary of an experiment III Association. It was agreed that on Whit-Tuesday, at four o'clock, the Colliers' wives of Halifax should comfort, and perfect satisfaction to all who have the have a tea-party. It is hoped that all lodges belong-

PRICE FIVEPENCE or Five Shillings and Sixpence per Quarter

CHARTIST ANNUAL CONVENTION. (Continued from our sixth page.) FOURTH DAY-THUBSDAY, APRIL 24. Mr. M'Grath resumed the chair at the usual hour.

The Secretary read a letter from Sbeffield, announcing that they were about to take ten or twelve acres of land and that their esteemed friend and treasurer, Mr. Biggs, had announced his intention of advancing £100 for land purposes in connection with a land society, not connected with the Chartist organisation. The letter also expressed the regret of the Chartists of Sheffield at not being able to send a delegate. PLAN OF ORGANISATION.

Mr. T. Clark, in bringing up the report, read the whole mitted clause by clause, and the following is the result :-PLAN OF ORGANISATION OF THE NATIONAL CHARTER ASSOCIATION OF GREAT BRITAIN. OBJECTS AND RULES OF THE ASSOCIATION. Object .- To secure the enactment of the "People's

Charter" by peaceful, legal, and constitutional means. That the rich and the poor, being of the same species, are under the same laws of nature, and being alike capable of benefit or injury from their legislators, necessarily have, in the election of these legislators, the same right; but the rich, in defence of their rights and property, have every advantage which, wealth and the purchased powers of others afford there while the result of the same right. PRINCIPLES.

powers of others afford them; while the poor, destitute of these, have no security but in the purity of legislation, nor any means of self-defence but in the possession of their share of the elective power. The poor, then, have an equal right, but more need, to elect representatives than the rich; it is therefore right and just that every male inhabitant of Great Britain and Ireland (infants, insane persons, and criminals only excepted), shall fully, fairly, and freely enjoy the elective franchise, that is to say, Universal Suffrage; that in order to protect the poor elector against tyranny, the voting shall be by Ballot; that the Parliaments shall be Annual; that the Property Qualification shall be abolished; that the whole empire shall be divided into Equal Electoral Districts; and that the Representatives of the People shall be paid. MEANS.

1. By creating a public opinion in favour of those principles through the medium of public meetings, petitions to Parliament, discussions, lectures, cheap publications, and the newspaper press; as well as the formation of election committees to secure the election and return of members to Parliament, municipal officers, and other local functionaries.

2. By raising the requisite funds by subscriptions and voluntary donations, to defray the expenses of the Asso-

1.-All persons acquiescing in the objects of this Association shall be eligible to become members by taking out cards of membership, for which and a copy of the handbook they shall pay threepence; they also shall contribute one penny per week to the general fund of the Association, one-fourth of which shall be sent to the Executive Committee monthly. Cards of membership to be renewed wark.

2.—The general government of this Association shall be vested in an Executive Cemmittee, consisting of a On Monday evening last a child, about seven years president, treasurer, and secretary, and two others; and of age, was found in the river Greet, at Southwell also a General Council, to be appointed by the Executive in the county of Nottingham, and from some cir

be chosen at public meetings, of which legal notice shall The mother of the child, a widow named Sanson be given, and at which all persons resident in the locality died suddenly at Mansfield a short time ago, and

plan of organisation was adjourned, and the considera- sent by a carrier to the father at Southwell, where tion of the Victim Fund Committee affairs resumed. The he was employed in his business as a mason at the secretary read communications from Manchester, also new church now in the course of crection. It refrom Mr. Jenkin Morgan. An explanation took place mained and slept with him two nights, but being between Messrs. O'Connor and Cleave as to their respective positions, and the latter gentleman expressed his lors, and much increased by his peculiar manner willingness to submit all documents in his possession to when spoken to about it. On the child being committee, for inspection and immediate settlement, Mr. O'Connor thereupon moved-"That a committee of persons residing in London

should be appointed to investigate the matter," and said he would undertake two days after such investigation to submit a balance-sheet of the whole affair. The resolution was agreed to nem. con. Mr. T. M. Wheeler moved-

"That the explanation given by Mr. Cleave is satisfactory to this Convention." The motion was seconded by Mr. Dorman, and carried unanimously. AFTERNOON SITTING.

A vote of thanks to the Manchester Victim Committee was carried unanimously.

On the motion of Messrs. Bairstow and Munday it was that the number be eleven." The following were unanimously elected: — Messrs. O'Connor, Cuffay, Shaw, Tucker, Davis, Law, Stallwood, Wilson, Wheeler, Milnes, and Mills. Mr. O'Connor was appointed treasurer, and Mr. T. M. Wheeler secretary. The discussion on the rules was then resumed. Rule fourth was altered as follows :---

4. The Executive Committee shall be elected by the members of the National Charter Association, by ballot or otherwise, from a list of persons nominated by the several localities. Such nomination to be published at least one month previous to the time of election.

The other rules determined on were as follow :-5. A system of local agitation shall be established, to be carried out in the following manner, namely :-- Local lecturers shall be appointed at district delegate meetings. Plans of appointment for such lectures shall be printed; or such other means resorted to as will ensure the fulfilment of such appointments. All the expenses incurred by the employment of such lecturers shall be paid by the district or locality where such lecturers may be employed and in order to render the above plan effectual, it is essential that the districts discountenance all itinerant lecturers; and that no person be allowed to lecture in any locality unless recognised by the district, or appointed by the Executive Committee.

DUTIES OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE. It shall be the duty of the Executive Committee to watch over the general interests of the association, and to aid the promulgation of its principles by visiting those parts of the country where their labours are most required: by working as knobsticks were mostly persons who have appointing lecturers, issuing tracts and addresses; they not been accustomed to the iron trade. It was agreed shall also issue uniform books for the use of the localities, shall also issue uniform books for the use of the localities. containing the rules of the association, in order to systematise its proceedings; they shall likewise issue prepared sheets for quarterly returns, to be forwarded to the general secretary. It shall also be their duty to take advantage of every circumstance and event which may appear to them calculated to achieve the objects of the Association; and especially to watch over all other movements, whether in or out of Parliament, which may be agitating the public mind, and to express to the country, through the medium of addresses, the opinions which they entertain as to what part the Chartists, individually or collectively, ought to take in such movements. APPOINTMENT OF SECRETARY AND HIS DUTIES.

The Executive Committee shall appoint the secretary, whose duty shall be to keep a correct record of the busi

APPOINTMENT OF TREASURER AND HIS DUTIES. The treasurer shall be chosen by the Executive Committee: he shall be responsible for all monies entrusted to him; he shall keep a correct account of all receipts and disbursements of the Association, and shall publish a balance sheet, duly audited every three months, a copy to be transmitted to each sub-secretary. The Executive Committee shall likewise elect the president of the Association

APPOINTMENT OF AUDITORS AND THEIR DUTIES. Two auditors shall be appointed by the annual Convention, whose duty shall be to audit the books of the Associa tion once per quarter.

GENERAL COUNCIL. Every town or village where members of this Association shall be resident may nominate five or more persons will take place in the room, 21, Fig Tree-lane. Subto act as a portion of of the general council; such nominations to be sent to the Executive committee for appointments once in every three months; the members shall also nominate two persons, as Sub-Treasurer and Sub-Secretary, to assist the General Treasurer and Secretary in them anagement of the affairs of the Association.

DUTIES OF GENERAL COUNCIL. The members of the General Council residing in each locality, shall meet for the transaction of business once every week, and shall have the power of appropriating to the purposes of the association three-fourths of the subscriptions of the members, and all other monies, received in the said locality. They shall also see that the recommendations and instructions of the Executive Council are carried into effect; and they shall have full power to adopt such means for the accomplishment of the general objects, as to them may seem meet, provided such means are in conformity with the fundamental rules of the As-

On the motion of Messrs. Shaw and Dorman, it was resolved, "That the secretary write each month to all localities who may be behind in their payments, request ng them to forward the same."

FREEMAN. — This culprit expiated with her life, at Taunton, on Wedn sday, the diabolical crime of which she was convicted. It will be in the recollection of our readers that she was committed upon four distinct charges of murder—viz., for having adminis-tered arsenic to her husband, her illegitimate son, her mother, and her brother (of whose murder she was convicted at the late Spring Assizes), which caused their death. On Sunday the condemned sermon was preached by the chaplain from the lst and part of the 2d verse of the 14th chapter of Hosea. A most impressive discourse was delivered, and every one present except Sarah Freeman appeared to feel its power. The individual who, to all human knowledge, stood most in need of spiritual consolation, was the only one who evinced indifference. She rather courted than avoided allusion to the crimes with which she was charged, but invariably protested her innocence. Ever since her condemnation she slept soundly and ate heartily. On Monday last she asked permission to dispose of her clothes to the prisoners with whom she had been classed previous to her trial this being granted observed. trial; this being granted, she wrote the names of the articles and the persons to whom she wished them to be given. The last sentence of the law was carried into effect on the top of Wilton gaof, near Taunton. The time appointed for the execution was eleven o'clock, but before that hour thousands of people were congregated in front of the prison. The culprit retired to rest at twelve o'clock on Tuesday night, up to which hour the chaplain was in attendance upon her. She slept of the old organisation; after which the plan was sub- soundly till six in the morning, when she got up and ate a hearty breakfast. She was visited early by the chaplain, the under-sheriff, and the governor, and again strongly protested her innocence, saying that she bought the poison for herself, and that her brother John took it from her bag and gave it to her mother and brother. When entreated by the undersheriff, about ten o'clock, to tell the truth, she very sneriff, about ten o clock, to ten the truth, she very snappishly told him not to press her with any further questions on the subject. Shortly after ten she attended the chapel, and partook of the sacrament. At the conclusion of the service she was conducted to the press-room, where preparations were made for her execution. Shortly before eleven she appeared on the scaffold; she joined in the prayers, and again protested her innocence. In a few minutes the fatal noose was adjusted, and she was launched into eternity. After hanging the usual time the body was cut down and buried in the precincts of the prison.

THE ALLEGED CHILD MURDER AT BERMONDSEY .-On Monday a long inquiry was gone into before Mr. Carter, at the Queen Charlotte, Millpond-bridge, Bermondsey, on the body of a fine male child, the illegitimate offspring of a young woman named Mary Smith, who is now in custody. It appeared by the evidence, that Mary Smith, who is 26 years of age, resided with her parents at 9, Millpond-row. On Thursday morning her brother was surprised at finding the backdoor open as soon as six o'clock, and he called to his mother, who came down. Mrs. Smith, judging from certain appearances, and being told by a child that Mary Smith had been seen in the garden carly in the morning, went up to her, and insisted on knowing if she had not delivered herself of a child, which she at first denied, but at last said she could not help it. She was taken ill in the night, and went to the water-closet, down which she forced the child with a stick. On the subsequent day it was found in the soil. Mr. Martin, the parish surgeon of Neckinger-house, made an examination of the body, and found no mark of violence upon it. Upon opening it he was satisfied respiration had never taken place. The jury returned a verdict that "The child was born dead, and that the mother, Mary Smith, had concealed its birth." The Coroner directed that as soon as she was sufficiently recovered she should be taken before the magistrates at South-

Suspected Murder of a Child by its Father.cumstances connected with the conduct of its puta-3.—A Convention of delegates shall assemble on the tive father, John Mellors, is supposed to have been third Monday of April in each year, such delegates to murdered by him, and then thrown into the river. have a right to speak and vote. Each annual Convention the child was then left in the care of a person named shall determine as to the place in which the succeeding Askern, of that place. Mellors for a time contributed towards its support, but latterly has neglected Mr. John Cleave having arrived, the discussion on the his payments, and last week the little creature was suddenly missed suspicion was excited against Melfound in the river, directions were given to the police, and Mellors was apprehended at the New Inn, Mansfield, on Tuesday morning, at two o'clock, by Inspector Caudwell, of the Nottingham county police, who conveyed him in a gig on Wednesday morning to Southwell, to await the result of a coroner's inquest. On leaving Mansfied the man was hissed and hooted at by large numbers of the populace.

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH.

APRIL 19 .- JAMES v. BROOKE. - Mr. W. H. Watson moved for a rule to show cause why the verdict given for the plaintiff in this case should not be set aside, and a nonsuit entered. This was an action resolved:—"That this Convention proceed to elect a for slander, the words complained of being said to be Victim Fund Committee from the London Chartists, and uttered by the defendant, who was a town-councillor of the borough of Leeds, of and concerning the plaintiff, a superintendent of police in that borough :- "I saw a letter two or three days since respecting an officer of the Leeds police who was superior in rank to Child" (another policeman whose conduct was under discussion in the town), "and who had been guilty of conduct unfit for publication." His objection was, that assuming these words to be those which. had been uttered, they did not amount to legal slander. They did not impute any offence at law, anything for which a man might be criminally punished, and therefore were not sufficient to maintain the act. The court granted the rule.

> TRIUMPH OF CHARTISM AT HOLBECK, LEEDS .- Again have the "good men and true" of this "working men's ward" of the borough of Leeds done their duty. Again have they placed men of their own rank in office, in a position where they can do much to serve the interests of the poor; and this too in spite of the odious Sturges Bourne's Act, which confers plurality of rates on the holders of property. The last contest has been for the "Select Vestry;" and though the Whig and Tory factions tried the chance of a poll, the "workies" carried the whole board of fourteen by a majority of almost three to one! Bravo, Holbeck! It is the stronghold of Chartism. It has set an example to other places which it would be well to follow. In spite of every sort of opposition-fair, foul, and dastardly-the working men of this village returned Mr. Hobson to the Leeds Town Council. Last November they returned, against an influential magistrate. for whom both Whigs, Tories, and even sham Chartists voted, Mr. W. Brook; and now they have placed fourteen working men to dispense "relief" at the workhouseboard to those of their brethren-made "paupers" by the INFERNAL SYSTEM which "sucks the wealth out of the hands of the producers into the lap of the greediest and most inexorable of tyrants." bravo, Holbeck! By-the-bye we see that Mr. Brook has succeeded in his motion before the Queen's Bench for a rule to show cause why the verdict obtained against him at last York assizes should not be set aside, on the ground that the words (falsely) imputed to him are not slanderous: and if we may judge of the result from the significant intimation of Lord Denman, that "there was something in the objection," it is pretty apparent that Superintendent James will have to commence de-novo, if he wishes his character to be purged from the imputations cast upon it. As it is, the REAL QUESTION has not been touched: if Mr. Brook should succeed in his present effort, as in all likelihood he will, the whole matter will be in the exact position it was before Mr. James moved at all! So he will have taken something by his motion.

Forthcoming Meetings.

SHEFFIELD.—On Sunday, April 27th, a discussion at seven o'clock.

THE NEXT SOUTH LANCASHIRE DELEGATE MEETING will be held on Sunday (to-morrow), in the Chartist Association-room, Exchange-street, Bolton, when it is hoped each delegate will bring the Executive quota

HALIFAX.-Mr. Murray will lecture on Sunday next, in the large room, Bullclose-lane, at half-past six o'clock. DEWSBURY. - The next district meeting will be

holden at Dewsbury, on Sunday, the 27th inst., at two o'clock in the afternoon

OLDHAM.—On Sunday (to-morrow) two lectures will be delivered in the Working Man's Hall, Horsedge street, by Mr. George White, of Bradford, at hal-spase two o'clock in the afternoon, and six in



EMIGRATION FOR 1845.

GEORGE RIPPARD and SON and WILLIAM TAP-SCOTT, American and Colonial Passage Offices, 96, Waterloo-road, Liverpool, Agents for the New Line of New York Packets, comprising the following magnificent

To Sail. 1100. 6th Jan. 6th May. 6th Sept. HOTTINGUEB, 1150. 6th Feb. 6th June. 6th Oct. LIVEBPOOL, QUEEN of the West, 1250. 6th Mar. 6th July. 6th Nov. 1000, 6th Apr. 6th Aug. 6th Dec. ROCHESTER, Together with other First-class American Packet Ships sailing weekly throughout the year for New York, and oc- GREAT NOVELTY IN PERIODICAL LITERATURE casionally for Boston, Philadelphia, and New Orleans; also to Quebec, Montreal, and St. John, N.B.

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In order that parties may have every accommodation during the passage, private state rooms are fitted up in are so desirable. each ship, and made suitable for families of any number, at a moderate charge.

Each adult passenger will be provided with one pound of good biscuit, or five pounds of potatoes, and three or library, quarts of pure water, daily, during the voyage, and if detained in Liverpool more than forty-eight hours after the time appointed for sailing, will be paid subsistence money, according to law.

Emigrants and settlers can avail themselves of the excellent arrangements effected through our agents, W. and J. T. Tapscott, of New York, and which have given such general satisfaction during the past season, for their safe, expeditious, and cheap conveyance to any part of the Western States or Canadas, preventing the possibility of fraud and imposition, hitherto so often practised on their landing at New York. Mr. Wm. Tapscott, who has just returned from a tour through the United States, will be happy to furnish any information respecting purchase of land, localities, different routes and facilities for reaching every important point there.

For the safe conveyance of money, drafts for any amount can be given on the Fulton Bank, New York, payable at sight, without discount.

Parties residing at a distance may have every information tion by letter, post paid, and the best disengaged berths secured by sending deposits of £1 for each passenger to G. RIPPARD AND SON,

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96. Waterloo-road, Liverpool. IMPORTANT.-The "American Emigrant's Guide" can be had gratis, on application by letter, or otherwise. The following is the present List of Ships, with days of

FOR NEW YORK,

The Magnificent Packet Ships Burthen Britton, ... 1000 tons, ... 6th April. ROCHESTER UNITED KINGDOM... Teulon, ... 1500 tons, ... 10th OLIVE AND ELIZA... Parsons, ... 600 tons, ... 13th Hercules..... Madigan,... 600 tons, ... 16th CLAIBORNE Burges, ... 1000 tons, ... 19th RHODE ISLAND Andros, ... 600 tons, ... 23rd American Ship ... --- ... 1000 tons, ... 1st May. HOTTINGUEB Bursley, ... 1100 tons, ... 6th ,, FOR BOSTON,

The New American Ships

MARENGO...... Halberton, . 800 tons, ... 10th April Tiberius Howes,..... 500 tons, ... 20th ,, FOR NEW ORLEANS, The Fast-sailing Ships

GENERAL VEAZIE ... Couilart, ... 800 tons, ... 10th April. FOR ST. JOHN, N.B.

....... Coulthard, . 1000 tons, ... 21st April. FOR QUEBEC. PRINCESS CHARLOTTE Smith ... 700 tons, ... 15th

For further information, apply as above.

EXTRAORDINARY! NEW CASES!! Attesting that there is health for all. HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

An astonishing cure of a confirmed Liver Complaint, MRS. MARY SANDFORD, residing in Leather-lane, Holborn, London, had been labouring under the effects of a diseased Liver, which produced Indigestion, Sick Head Ache, Dimness of Sight, Lowness of Spirits, Irritability of Temper, Drowsiness, Occasional Swellings of the Body and Legs, with General Weakness and Debility. She attended the Hospitals, at different periods, for about three years, but she only got worse instead of better, and her recovery at last appeared quite hopeless; but notwithstanding the very bad state of her health, she was, in about two months, restored to perfect health by the means alone of this all-powerful and efficacious Medicine-Holloway's Pills.

Cure of a Case of great debility of the system, occasione by the baneful influence of Mercury, and the injurious effects of a long residence in Tropical Climates, by Hol-

James Richards, Esq., a Gentleman in the East India Company's Service, and who had resided for the last Seventeen Years in different parts of India, where his constitution had become much impaired from the influence of the climate, and the injurious effects of powerful and frequent doses of that dangerous mineral, Calomel, which, together, made such inroads on his constitution as to oblige him to return home to England, and on his arrival he placed himself for some time under the care of a Medical Practitioner, but received no benefit from that gentleman's treatment. He was then advised by a friend (who had tried this medicine) to go through a proper elsewhere so fully and faithfully set forth. By the Rev course of Holloway's Pills, which he did, and in about Four Months his formerly shattered frame was so completely invigorated as to enable him to prepare himself again for his immediate return to India, whither he will embark early in the coming Spring of next year, 1845. This gentleman is now residing in Regent's-park, where he is well known in consequence of his opulence and

Immense Demand for Holloway's Pills in the East Indies Extract of a letter dated 20th of September, 1842, from Messrs. S. Ferdinands and Son (Agents for the sale of "Holloway's Medicine," in the Island of Ceylon. These gentlemen state-" All classes of people here are desirous to purchase your wonderful Medicines, and we regret that we have now scarcely any left to meet the immense demands that are daily made upon us for them. We enclose you a testimonial from J. Davison, Esq., the superintendant of Lord Elphinston's Sugar Estate, at Caltura, Ceylon; and we can, if necessary, send you abundant other proofs, not only from the middling classes, but also from the opulent and influential here, many of whom have derived immense benefit from the use of your invaluable

Copy of the letter from J. Davison, Esq., which is the same alluded to in the extract of the letter above :-Caltura, 7th August, 1844. My Dear Sir,—Mrs. Davison has received so much bene-

fit from Holloway's Pills, that I aminduced to trouble you for another supply, viz., an eleven shilling box. Yours truly, J. DAVISON. To Messrs. Ferdinands and Son, Holloway's Agent for the Island of Ceylon, Colombo.

Time should not be lost in taking this remedy for any of the following diseases:-

Ague Female Irregulari-Retention of the Asthma Urine ties Bilious Complaints Fevers Rheumatism Blotches on Skin Fits Scrofula **Bowel Complaints Gout** Stone and Gravel Sore Throats Headache Constipation Indigestion Tic Doloreux Consumption Inflammation Tumours Debility Jaundice Ulcers Dropsy Liver Complaints Weakness from

These truly invaluable Pills can be obtained at the esta blishment of Professor Holloway, near Temple Bar, where advice may be had gratis, and of most respectable Venders of Medicine, throughout the civilized world, at the following prices.—1s. 11d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., 22s., and 33s., each box. There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

whatever cause

Worms, all kinds,

Lumbago

JEAN LEFAY'S GRANDE POMMADE.

THIS extraordinary preparation cures, in most cases by one application, those formidable and tormenting maladies, tic-doloreux, gout, rheumatism, lumbago, and all painful affections of the nerves, giving instant relief in the most severe paroxysms. Patients who for years had drawn on a miserable existence by being deprived of sleep from acute pain, and many that had lost the free use of their limbs from weakness caused by paralysis and rheumatism, to the astonishment of their medical attendants and acquaintance, have, by a few rubbings, been restored to health strength, and comfort, after electricity, galvanism, blistering, veratrine, colchicum, and all the usual remedies had been tried and found worse than useless. Its surprising effects have also been experienced in its rapid cure of nervous affections of the heart, palpitation, difficulty of breathing, pains of the loins, sciatica, glandular swellings, and weakness of the ligaments and joints. It may be used at any time by the most delicate person with the greatest safety, requiring no restraint from business or pleasure, nor does it cause any eruption on the rility; remedies. From the French of Jean Dubois, 2s. 6d.

Sold, by the appointment of Jean Lefay, the inventor by his sole agent, J. W. STIRLING, pharmaceutical chemist, No. 86, High-street, Whitechapel, London, in metallic cases, at 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d. each.

N.B.—A post-office order for 5s, will pay for a 4s. 6d. case and its carriage to any part o ithe united kingdon It can be sent to any par of London Carriage free.

JOE MILLER THE YOUNGER, with the aid of splendid illustrations, on the 28th of this month, will crack Jokes with the Community, and hold up the MIRROR of MODERN MIRTH for the reflection of all classes of society, recording the "FROLIC AND THE FUN OF ALL THE WORLD," and appointing himself Commercial Traveller in Laughter for the great firm of Mankindgetting up the steam for those who travel BY steam, and taking care that there shall be plenty of railway for those dearest friend the Public ever had."

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Office, 1, Crane-court, Fleet-street, and may be had of all Booksellers.

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manent and effectual cure of strictures, seminal weakness, pains in the loins, affections of the kidneys, gravel, rheumatism, lumbago, gonorrhea, gleets, local debility, irrita- Christic, Birmingham. tion of the bladder or urethra, and other diseases of the his friends had recommended. He was then labouring urinary passages. The unprecedented success that has attended the administration of these pills, since they were made public, has acquired for them a sale more extensive then, whenever he feels an attack approaching, by taking than any other proprietary medicine extant, and the circumstance of their entirely obviating the necessity of having recourse to those disgusting, nauseous, and in many cases highly injurious medicines (as copaiba, cubebs, &c.), has obtained for them a reputation unequalled in the annals of medicine. Prior to being advertised, these pills were employed in private practice in upwards of 1,800 cases, many of them most inveterate—in many thousand cases since, and in no one instance known to fail, or to produce those unpleasant symptoms so often experienced while taking copaiba, and that class of medicines usually resorted to in these complaints. The proprietor pledges himself that not one particle of copulba, either resin or balsam, cubebs, or any deleterious ingredient, enters their composition. Copaiba and cubebs have long been the most commonly employed medicines in the above complaints; but, from the uncertainty in their effects, together with their utter inefficacy in many cases, are fast declining in reputation; and, from the unpleasant symptoms invariably produced from taking copaiba, especially in the early stage of the complaint, many of the most able modern practitioners condemn it as dangerous, and a medicine not to be depended upon. Many persons, after having suffered more from the effects of the remedy than the virulence of the disease, and, after a patient but painful perseverance, have been compelled to relinquish its use, the whole system having become more or less affected, and the disease as bad, if not worse, than at the commencement. As regards cubebs, it is true that those violent effects are not experienced as while taking copaiba, variably produced from taking copaiba, especially in the violent effects are not experienced as while taking copaiba, but they seldom effect a cure, unless more active medi-

cines are administered. The Balsamic Pills are free from any of the above obections; they act specifically on the urinary passages: and, from their tonic properties, tend to strengthen the system and improve the general health. They require neither confinement nor alteration of diet (except abstinence from stimulants, where considerable inflammation exists), and, as experience has amply proved, they will effect a cure sooner than copaiba (the dangerous results) of which, in the inflammatory stages, are too well known to need comment), or any other medicine in present use, and may be justly considered the only safe and efficacious remedy in all stages of those disorders. In addition to these advantages, the very convenient form in which this invaluable preparation is offered to the public, must also

a desideratum.
Prepared only by M. O. Wray, and sold, wholesale and nedicine venders in town and country,

Patients in the remotest parts of the country can be treated successfully, on describing minutely their case, and inclosing a remittance for medicine, which can be forwarded to any part of the world, securely packed, and carefully protected from observation.

removed their Establishment from 4, Great Charlesstreet, Birmingham, to No. 27, Montague-street, Russell-square, London. BRODJE ON DEBILITY IN MAN. Life is only life when blessed with health; without it all

men are poor, let their estates be what they may. MESSES, BRODIE and Co., Consulting Surgeons, 27, Montague-street, Russell-square, London. Just published, Fifteenth Edition, price 2s. 6d., and sent free, enclosed in a sealed envelope, on receipt of a post-office

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DRODIE'S MEDICAL WORK on DEBILITY IN MAN. Long experience in the treatment of class of diseases hitherto neglected and imperectly understood by the great bulk of the medical profession, has enabled the author to prove that there are concealed causes of indigestion, consumption, insanity, and nervous debility, in existence, where the more routine practitioner would never dream of finding them. Pubished and sold by the Authors, Messrs. Brodie and Co. 27, Montague-street, Russell-square, London; and sold by Sherwood, Gilbert, and Piper, Paternoster-row; Hannay and Co., -63, Oxford-street; Purkiss, Compton-street, Soho: Noble, 114, Chancery-lane; Barth, 4, Brydgesstreet, Covent-garden; and Gordon, 146, Leadenhall-street London; Sutton, Review-office, Nottingham; Cooper, Leicester; Caldicott, Wolverhampton; D'Egville, Worcester; Jeyes, Northampton, Ousley, Shrewsbury; Parker, Hereford; Gibson, Dudley; Turner, Coventry; T. Newton, Church-street, Liverpool; Gardiner, Gloucester; Fryer, Bath; Harper, Cheltenham; Keene, Bath; Wood,

booksellers and druggists in town and country. THE OPINIONS OF THE PRESS. "Brodie on Debility in Man." London: Sherwood, Gilbert, and Piper, Paternoster-row. This is a work of great merit, and should be placed in the hands of every young man who is suffering from past folly and indiscretion. It contains many valuable truths, and its perusal is certain contains many valuable truths, and its perusal is certain to benefit him in many ways. Brodie and Co. have also published "The Secret Companion," a work of a very valuable character, which is enclosed and sent free with all their medicines.—The London Mercantile Journal.

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subjected.—Kentish Mercury, Gravesend Journal, and Green-THE CORDIAL BALM OF ZEYLANICA; or, Nature s Grand Restorative. As nothing can be better adapted to press history, and besides, it was uttered in the help and nourish the constitution, so there is nothing more generally acknowledged to be peculiarly efficacious in all inward wastings, loss of appetite, indigestion, de- in 1838, and also before several members of Parliapression of spirits, trembling or shaking of the hands or limbs, obstinate coughs, shortness of breath, or consumptive habits. It is exclusively directed to the cure of nervous and sexual debility, irregularity, weakness, impotency, barrenness, loss of appetite, indigestion, consumptive habits, and debilities, arising from excesses, &c. Sold in bottles, price 4s. 6d. and 11s. each, or the quantity of four in one family bottle for 33s., by which one 11s. bottle is saved. With each is enclosed "THE SECRET COMPANION." The five pound cases (the purchasing of which will be a saving of one pound twelve shillings) may be had as usual at their residence. Sold by all medicine venders in town and country, of whom may be had Brodie's Medical Work on the causes of debility in Man. Be sure to ask for Brodie's Cordial Balm of Zeylanica; or, Nature's Grand Restorative, and Purifying Vegetable

CONSULT "THE SECRET COMPANION." Embellished with engravings, and enclosed with each box of BRODIE'S PURIFYING VEGETABLE PILLS, price 1s. 11d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. per box. Observe the signature of "R. J. Brodie and Co., London," impressed on a seal in red wax, affixed to each bottle and box, as none else are genuine. These Pills are mild and effectual in their operation, without mercury or mineral, and require no restraint of diet, loss of time, or hinderance from business; possessing the Messrs. PERRY expect, when consulted by letter, the power of eradicating every symptom of the disease in its Popery or Protestantism is to have the ascendancy. worst stage, without the least exposure to the patient. Medicines can be forwarded to any part of the world, pro-Patients are requested to be as minute as possible in the tected from observation. Country patients are requested to be as minute as possible in the detail of their cases. The communication must be accompanied by the usual consultation fee of £1, and in all cases the most inviolable secrecy may be relied on. Country druggists, booksellers, and patent medicine venders, can be supplied with any quantity of Brodie's

Purifying Vegetable Pills, and Cordial Balm of Zeylanica, with the usual allowance to the trade, by the principal wholesale patent medicine houses in London. Messrs. Brodie and Co., Surgeons, are in daily attend

ance for consultation at their residence, 27, Montaguestreet, Russell-square, London, from eleven in the morning till eight in the evening, and on Sundays from eleven. till two. Only one personal visit is required from a country patient to enable Messrs. Brodie and Co. to give such advice as will be the means of effecting a permanent cure, after all other means have proved ineffectual. A Wonderful Cure of an Old Sea Captain's Bad

Leg, by Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Captain scurvy, which the pills, however, soon eradicated from the blood. Soldiers and sailors find these medicated its being first affected. Mr. Bone, of Leigh Grange has lost twelve cattle, old and young, and Mr. Corrie, Whitefalls, Maybole, four; and we have ulcers and wounds, while the pills remove every scorbutic humour and impurity from the blood. No soldier or sailor should ever be without these wonderful matters are even in a more alarming state.—Ar

Bankrupts, &c.

BANKRUPTS.

(From Tuesday's Gazette, April 22.)
Thomas Holyland Williams and William Clachar Stanei, Chelmsford, auctioneers—Joseph Phillips and Thomas Pearson, South-place, Finsbury, silk-dressers—Thomas Homewood, Hillingdon, Middlesex, licensed victualler—Henry Thomas Prebble, Thanet-street, Burton-crescent, wine-merchant—Thomas Morris and William Woodward, Bursley Staffordshire, drapers—Thomas Arnold, Sharen. (From Tuesday's Gazette, April 22.) Burslem, Staffordshire, drapers—Thomas Arnold, Shrews, bury, veterinary surgeon—John and Thomas Lamb, Kid, bury, veterinary surgeon—solate and same, Kid. derminster, Worcestershire, engineers—Sarah Wilcock, Warrington, Lancashire, innkeeper—George Shaw, Old.

ham, Lancashire, cotton-spinner. DECLARATIONS OF DIVIDENDS. J. S. Christopher, Leadenhall-street, City, merchant-first dividend, of 2s 6d in the pound, any Wednesday at the office of Mr. Belcher, King's Arms-yard, Coleman.

street.

Rev. R. F. Croughton, Melton Mowbray, vicar—first dividand, of 6s in the pound, any Tuesday, at the office of

dividand, of 6s in the pound, any Tuesday, at the office of Mr. Whitmore, Birmingham.

T. B. Hall, Coggeshall, Essex, grocer—first dividend, of 2s 8d in the pound, any Wednesday, at the office of Mr. Graham, Coleman-street, City.

J. P. Davies, Davies-street, Berkeley-square, apothecary—first dividend, of 20s in the pound, Saturday, April 26, and three following Saturdays, at the office of Mr. Groom, Abstract lane City.

Abchurch-lane, City.

L. Williams, Oxford, woollen-draper—first dividend, of 55 6d in the pound, Saturday, April 26, and three following Saturdays, at the office of Mr. Groom, Abchurch-lane. WRAY'S BALSANIC PILLS, a certain, safe, and the most speedy remedy ever discovered for the per-City.
S. Peach, Nottingham, grocer—first and final dividend of 1s 9d in the pound, any Thursday, at the office of Mr.

Christic, Birmingham.

T. Daniell, Boulogne, copper smelter—further dividend, of 1s 6d in the pound, any day after April 21, at the office of Mr. Hernaman, Exeter.

J. Watson, Carlisle, grocer—first dividend, of 7s in the pound, any Saturday, at the office of Mr. Wakley, New coeffe upon. Type.

castle-upon-Tyne.
J. H., J. S., J. K., and A. Heron, Manchester, cotton. J. H., J. S., J. K., and A. Heron, Manchester, conton. spinners—final dividend, of \(\frac{1}{2} \) di n the pound, any Wednesday, at the office of Mr. Pott, Manchester.

H. Hardie, Manchester, merchant—final divedend, of the office of Mr. 77d in the pound, any Wednesday, at the office of Me

Pott, Manchester.
M. Atkinson, Temple Sowerby, Westmoreland, banker—third and final dividend, of 7d and 24-100th parts of a penny in the pound, any Saturday after April 26, at the office of Mr. Baker, Newcastle-upon-Tyne. DIVIDENDS.

May 16, W. G. Clover, Holborn, linendraper-May 16, H. May 16, W. G. Clover, Holborn, unendraper—may 10, H. Welnert, Leicester-square, tailor—May 16. E. Green, Clifford-atroct, Bond-street, tailor—May 9, R. and J. Undethill, Plymouth, linendrapers—May 13, R. Footner, Lynning, ton, Hampshire, cabinet-maker—May 14, G. Butler, Witham, Essex, builder—May 23, G. Bartlett, Wellington, street, Goswell-street, manufacturer of plaster ornaments, and T. M. Cocksades New Cores street, Goswell-street, manufacturer of plaster ornaments—May 30, W. Westrup and T. M. Cocksedge, New Crane, Shadwell, millers—May 21, J. Harding, Farnham, Surrey, builder—May 21, L. Robinson, Ballingdon, Essex, wheelwright—May 13, J. Lorden and N. Hadley, Herne Bay, Wright—May 13, J. Lorden and N. Hadley, Herne Bay, May 22, J. Andrews, Threadheadle street. pawabroker.

CERTIFICATES to be granted, unless cause be shown to the contrary on the day of meeting.

May 13, W. Perkins, Portsea, Hampshire, upholsterer—May 14, J. and C. Green, Borough-road, Southwark, corn, dealers—May 27, S. Humm, Brick lane, Bethnal-green, silk hat-manufacturer—May 20, J. and G. Hardy, Wisbeach, St. Peter, Cambridgeshire, grocers—May 20, H. P. Gray, Caroline-street, Eaton-square, horse-dealer—May 15, J. Ralph, Bath, innkeeper—May 15, T. Ferris, Wotton Basset, Wiltshire, grocer—May 16, J. Wells, Winchcombe, Gloucestershire, common carrier—May 14, T. Wilkinson, Hartlepool, Durham, draper—May 15, W. and J. Dees and J. Hogg, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, builders—May 14, Hartlepool, Durham, draper—May 15, W. and J. Dees and J. Hogg, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, builders—May 14, W. Coward, Hartlepool, Durham, bread baker—May 15, H. Green, Liverpool, woollen-draper—May 13, S. Marshall, Kingston-upon-Hull, builder—May 13, W. Hardistr, Wakefield, Yorkshire, whitesmith—May 13, J. and D. Hepworth, Raistrick, Yorkshire, cotton warp dyers—May 13, T. and J. Darby, Birmingham, drysalters—May 13, L. Walker, Jawaysstreet, Aldgate, City, builder—New 13, L. Walker, Jawaystreet, Aldgate, City, builder—New 14, L. Walker, Lawaystreet, Aldgate, City, builder—New 14, L. Walker, Lawaystreet, Prepared only by M. O. Wray, and sold, wholesale and retail, at 118, Holborn-hill; and at the West-end Depot, S41, Strand, London. May also be had of all respectable medicing wonders in town and countries. licensed victualler-May 13, J. E. Vardy, Portsmouth, linendraper.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED. C. II. Deane and H. D'Usayer, Regent-street, professors of languages—L. A. Clifford and G. Shorthouse, Liverpool, commission-merchants—J. Davie and J. Pitcher, Ipswich, surgeons-C. W. Nicolay and J. Brown, Fenchurch street, commission-agents—T. and J. Carpenter, Tasburgh, Nor. folk, farmers—R. Whichello and F. Freshwater, Castlestreet, Leicester-square, grocers—W. Wise and R. Marter, MESSRS. BRODIE AND CO., Consulting Surgeons, have street, Leicester-square, grocers—n. n se and n. marter, North-court, Cowper-street, City-road, umbrella-stick turniers—J. Crowther and T. Walker, Leeds, scribbling millers—J. Stubbs, E. Absolom, and W. A. Stubbs; as far as regards W. A. Stubbs—II, Foster and H. Heritage, Bread, street, Cheapside, warehousemen—G. Cookes and E. S. Darvell, Great Tower-street, colonial-brokers - F. and T. Medhurst, Denmark - street, Soho, weighing machine, makers—C. Noyes and J. S. Whittern, Coventry, ironmon. gers—J. and W. D. Pickworth, Wainfleet, Lincolnshire, ironmongers—R. Shaw and E. N. B. Kimberley, Birming. ham, cut glass-manufacturers-T. Morris and J. Ogde ham, cut glass-manufacturers—T. Morris and J. Ogden, Bolton-le-Moors, printers—R. Connery and W. and H. N. Hughes, Stonebridge, Cheshire, distillers—S. Hubbert and A. Andrews, Old-street, St. Luke's, manufacturers of mattresses—J. W. Davison and R. Garton, Dean-street, Solve, music publishers—J. Poulton and T. Hills, Chelmsford, cabinet-makers—J. and S. Carter, Holmes Chapel, Cheshire, tailors—C. S., and J. Brooke, Quebec, merchants—T. Trainer and T. M'Lean, Wiveliscombe, Somersetshire, drapers—T. Bennett and C. and T. Brain, Forest of Dean drapers—T. Bennett and C. and T. Brain, Forest of Dean, coalmasters—J. Cort and T. D. Paul, Leicester, ironfounders—G. Simmons, jun., F. Passingham, and G. N. Sin. mons, Truro, attorneys; as far as regards G. Simmons,

*********** CIRCUITS OF THE JUDGES .- On Tuesday was printed a copy of the commission for inquiring into the expediency of altering the circuits of the judges in England and Wales. The commission is dated on the 14th February last, appointing as commissioners Baron Parke, Mr. Baron Alderson, Mr. Justice Coleridge; J. S. Wortley, F. Kelly, W. Whateley, John Greenwood, Esqrs.; Sir W. Heathcote; E. Denison, T. Grimston, and B. Estcourt, Esqrs. The object of the commission, which may be pursued High-street, Birmingham; Roberts, Derby; Ferriss and by any five of the commissioners, is " for inquiring Score, Union-street, Bristol; Slatter, Oxford; W. H. and considering whether it would be expedient, with Robinson, 11, Greenside-street, Edinburgh. And by all a view to the more convenient and better administration of jusice, that any and what alterations should be made in the division of England and Wales into circuits for judicial business, and in the periods for holding such circuits; and whether it would be necessary or proper that any change should be made in the law terms for the purpose of such alterations; and also for considering in what manner such alterations

SIR ROBERT PEEL'S OPINION OF POPERY IN 1838.

-At the orderly half-yearly meeting of the Synod of

Glasgow and Ayr, which took place on the 8th of this

month, Dr. Buchanan, in recommending the adoption

may be best effected."

of petitions to both Houses of Parliment against the Maynooth College Bill, said that he held in his hand the memorandum of a remarkable statement which he heard made seven years ago by the head of the present Government, and he did not consider that he violated any principles of propriety by reading it to the Synod. It was of so old a date as to be like expresence of a deputation from the Church of Scotland, who visited London in reference to Church extension ment. He wrote the memorandum of it half an hour after hearing the statement, and while it was fresh upon his memory; and in looking back at the views therein expressed, and contrasting them with the proposal which was now issued from the same eminent person—from Sir Robert Peel—may not one exclaim, "Trust not in princes, nor in the sons of men." He then proceeded to read from his note book; —" Independent," said Sir R. Peel, on Saturday, the 24th of March, 1838, "independent of thus rousing the English members, and England generally, to the importance of the Church extension question, he thought it was of the highest moment that the English and Scotch establishments should unite in these days on the common ground of the Protestant faith in resisting the encroachments of the Church of Rome. It is impossible, I think, (he said with great earnestness of tone and manner) to look at the progress Popery is now making, and the efforts it is putting forth, without anxiety and alarm. The establishment of the order of the Jesuits in most of the countries of Europe, the movements in Prussia and Belgium, the increase of Popish chapels and seminaries in our country, show us too clearly what we have to dread; and I am persuaded (he continued) that we shall ere long, see a struggle arise, in which we shall have again to determine the question whether

Scottish Guardian. THE ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH between Paris and Rouen is completed, and will be brought into use in a few days. DISEASE AMONGST CATTLE. -We heard some whis

pers last week that the disease amongst cattle called plouro-pneumonia, which has created such ravages in Prussia, and was reported to have lately been prevalent in some districts in England and Ircland, had also made its appearance in Scotland; but in our last number we refrained from creating alarm throughout the rural districts by giving currency to rumours which we hoped were at least exaggerated. We deeply regret to state, however, that the apprehensions alluded to have proved but too well ground and we find it our duty now to state facts which cannot fail to cause much uneasiness amongst the owners of herds, and to excite the sympathy of the class for those individuals of their number who have had their stocks thinned by an epidemic, which, ir most instances, proves speedily, and almost certainly fatal. The disease has appeared among dairy James, of the brig Amity, lying at Limehouse, was lately cured of a bad leg of fifteen years' standing, in which there were twenty ulcers. He had previously been laid up at home on crutches for two years. To make the matter worse, he was nearly eaten up with make the matter worse, he was nearly eaten up with make the matter worse, he was nearly eaten up with make the matter worse, he was nearly eaten up with make the matter worse, he was nearly eaten up with make the matter worse, he was nearly eaten up with make the matter worse, he was nearly eaten up with make the matter worse, he was nearly eaten up with make the matter worse, he was nearly eaten up with make the matter worse, he was nearly eaten up with make the matter worse, he was nearly eaten up with the matter worse, he was nearly eaten up with the matter worse, he was nearly eaten up with the matter worse, he was nearly eaten up with the matter worse, he was nearly eaten up with the matter worse, he was nearly eaten up with the matter worse, he was nearly eaten up with the matter worse, he was nearly eaten up with the matter worse, he was nearly eaten up with the matter worse, he was nearly eaten up with the matter worse, he was nearly eaten up with the matter worse, he was nearly eaten up with the matter worse, he was nearly eaten up with the matter worse, he was nearly eaten up with the matter worse, he was nearly eaten up with the matter worse, he was nearly eaten up with the matter worse, he was nearly eaten up with the matter worse, and despite all exerctions of the farmer worse, he was nearly eaten up with the matter worse, and despite all exerctions of the farmer worse, he was nearly eaten up with the matter worse, and despite all exerctions of the farmer worse, and despite all exerctions of the farmer worse, and despite all exerctions of the farmer worse was nearly eaten up with the matter worse, and the matter worse was nearly eaten up with the matter worse was nearly eaten up with the matter worse was nearly eaten up with the matter worse wa and fat stock of all ages, attacking the lungs, acheard of other cases of a less serious nature. In some parts of Galloway, we learn from an eve-witness, that

APRIL 26, 1845.

Dysentery

Erysipelas

The Feast of the Poets.

"A feast of nectar'd sweets, Where no crude surfeit reigns!"

It is a rule with us, that whenever an opportunity offers of making known to our readers any new prooffers of manufacture of genius, we embrace that opportunity to impart that knowledge; and whenever opportunity was a ward praise to an author, we haste to pay our unpurchased homage. It is not often that public journalists lend the sanction of their papers to publications of which they have not received a copy for review; and from what we know of the press, we strongly suspect that too often a book is rather judged by the advertisements which precede or accompany it, than by its own merits. This is certainly not the case with the Northern Star; and though we should decline to give our unqualified approval to 2 book, portions of which only we had seen, still, when the comments of our contemporaries, and the extracts they may favour the public with, warrant us in drawing certain conclusions as to the probable merits of a book, we shall not hesitate to make that book known to our readers, leaving it to them 10 take other means of ascertaining fully the worth of the work, and decide for themselves on its merits. The Hon. Mrs. Norrox, by some deemed (according 10 the Athenaum) the Breon of British poetesses has just given to the world a poem entitled "The Child of the Islands." In relation to this poem we are exactly in the position above supposed. We have not seen it fully and completely. Our knowledge of its contents is confined to the extracts which have appeared in the Literary Gazette and Athenœum. We therefore necessarily feel ourselves "cribb'd, cabin'd, and confined" in forming an opinion as to its merits. But the extracts we have seen have filled us with a warm admiration for the authoress-admiration for her poetical genius and womanly sensibilities. The "Child" of the poem is the Prince of Wales; but we have good reason for believing that no fulsome flattery, no courtly drivelling, such as might be expected from the selection of such a subject, is to be found degrading the poem of Mrs. Norrow. The poctess says of her own work, that "The Child of the Islands was chosen, not as the theme of a birthday ode, or address of congratulation, but as the most complete existing type of a peculiar class—a class born into a world of very various destinies, with all the certainty human prospects can give of enjoying the blessings of this life without incurring any of its privations. I desired to contrast that brightness with the shadow that lies beyond and around." This shadow is filled up with portraits taken from the labouring classes of society; the weaver toiling at his loom, the ill-paid sempstress, the trapper in the mines, the mariner, the laborious rustic, the toilworn soldier, and other peculiar conditions of laborious life. For the reasons already stated, not being in a position ourselves to criticise the poem, we here give the critique of the Times, the tone of which is ioo significant not to suggest to the minds of our

readers most serious reflections. Under cover of addressing the young Prince of Wales, Mrs. Norton has written a very beautiful poem upon the great domestic question of the day—the condition of the people. Now the subject has pressed itself upon general attention. It over-shadows everything, and disturbs men's minds with deep anxiety for the final issue. And well it may, Reaven knows! Strange, that among a people, beyond all doubt the wealthiest and the most powerful on the face of the earth, and considered by themselves the most tivilised, there should be found, not individuals. but whole classes, oppressed by the utmost misery, and steeped in brutish ignorance. We repeat it, for it cannot be repeated too often, this is a marrellous and a terrible fact. Things may be mending, but the progress is slow; and the degrading question is perpetually recurring-how were they ever permitted to arrive at such a state in a country possessing so many boasted advantages? To Mrs. Norton, however, the condition of the poor of England is no new theme. She virtuously and courageously attempted to grapple with the numerous difficulties which surround the subject years ago, and before the tide had turned in its favour. To this we ourselves are able to bear our willing testimony. Her letters, which appeared in this journal in 1841, were only among a series of efforts upon her part in behalf of the wretched and oppressed. The bruised and tender portions of society ever commanded her delicate and able advocacy. It is but justice thus to speak, and to assign to the fair authoress that share of merit which she would be the last to claim for herself.

The present poem is divided into four parts-Spring, Summer, Autumn, and Winter, with an opening and conclusion. No connected story binds them together, but a succession of remarkably pleasing pictures from Nature are presented to the mind. These are frequently made the means of conveying, or are intermixed with, the moral lessons intended to be inculcated-free and openhanded charity towards the poor, the most active sympathy for their privations and distresses, a more intimate union between all classes of society, and the most im. for:partial justice to the low as well as to the high. These 0! exile on a sunless shore! where has thy spirit been subjects are dilated upon in verses of great beauty and smoothness, though perhaps strength is sometimes sacrifixed to nolish-and are freed from all repulsiveness or harshness by the force of a most sweet imagination.

In conclusion, this publication will increase Mrs. Norton's already established reputation, and conveys many In high and useful lessons to the minds of its readers in a very charming manner. This is high praise, but, so far as we have means

of judging, is not more so than justice will approve. We give the following extracts from the Literary

A feeble girl sits working all alone! A ruined farmer's orphan, pale and weak; Herearly home to wealthier strangers gone: No rural beauty lingers on her cheek; Her wee-worn looks a woful heart bespeak: Though in her dull and rarely lifted eye (Whose glances nothing hope, and nothing seek), Those who have time for pity might descry A thousand shattered gleams of merriment gone by ! Her window-sill some sickly plants adorn, (Poor links to memories sweet of nature's green!)

There to the city's smoke-polluted morn The primrose lifts its leaves, with buds between, 'Minished and faint, as though their life had been Nipped by long pining and obscure regret; Torn from the sunny bank where erst were seen Lovely and meek companions, thickly set-The cowslip, rich in scent, and humble violet!

Too fanciful! the plant but pines like her For purer air, for sunbeams warm and kind: Th' enlivening joy of nature's busy stir, The rural freedom, long since left behind! For the fresh woodlands-for the summer wind-The open fields with perfumed clover spread-The hazel-copse, whose branches intertwined Made natural bowers and arches overhead,

With many a narrow path, where only two could tread. Never, 0! never more, shall these afford Her stifled heart their innocent delight! Never, 0! never more, the rich accord Of feathered songsters make her morning bright! Earning scant bread, that finds no appetite, The sapless life she toils for lingers on; And when at length it sinks in dreary night, A shallow, careless grave is dug, where none Come round to bless her rest, whose ceaseless tasks a

This, to our taste, is sweetly touching and unexagge rated; but a more piteous portrait follows:-There the man hides, whose better days are dropped Round his starvation, like a veil of shame; Who, till the fluttering pulse of life hath stopped Suffers in silcuce, and conceals his name:-There the lost victim, on whose tarnished fame A double taint of death and sin must rest. Dreams of her village-home and parents' blame,

And in her sleep, by pain and cold opprest, Draws close her tattered shawl athwart her shiverin Her history is written in her face: The bloom hath left her cheek, but not from age; Youth, without innocence, or love, or grace, Blotted with tears, still lingers on that page! Smooth brow, soft hair, dark eyelash, seem to wage With furrowed lines a contradiction strong; Till the wild witchcraft stories, which engage

Our childish thoughts, of magic change and wrong,

Seem realised in her—so old, and yet so young! And many a wretch forlorn, and huddled group Of Strangers met in brotherhood of woe; Heads that beneath their burden weakly stoop-Youth's tangled curls, and age's locks of snow— Rest on those wooden pillows, till the glow Of morning o'er the brightening earth shall pass, And these depart, none asking where they go;

ost in the world's confused and gathering mass— While a new slide fills up life's magic-lantern glass. A more comprehensive glance draws an admirable and affecting moral from the well-trodden ground of Hyde Park—"My lady" enjoying her luxurious drive in that

fashionable resort:— Yet even with her we well might moralise; (No place too gay, if so the heart incline!) For dark the seal of death and judgment lies Upon thy rippling waters—Serpentine!

Day after day, drawn up in linked line, Your lounging beauties smile on idle men, Where suicides have braved the will divine, Watched the calm flood that lay beneath their ken, Dashed into seeming peace, and never rose again. There, on the pathway where the well-groomed steed Resilessly laws the earth, alarmed and shy;
While his enamoured rider nought can heed
Save the sea.

Save the soft glance of some love-lighted eye; There they dragged out the wretch who came to die! There was he laid—stiff, stark, and motionless, And searched for written signs to notify What pang had driven him to such sore excess, And who should weep his loss, and pity his distress?

Cross from that death-pond to the farther side, Where fewer loiterers wander to and fro, There,—buried under London's modern pride, and ranges of white buildings,—long ago

Stood Tyburn Gate and gallows! Scenes of woe, Bitter, heart-rending, have been acted here; While, as he swung in stiffing horrid throe, Hoarse echoes smote the dying felon's ear, Of yells from fellow-men, triumphant in his fear!

Betwixt the deathly stream and Tyburn Gate Stand withered trees, whose sapless boughs have seen Beauties whose memory now is out of date, And lovers on whose graves the moss is green! While Spring, for ever fresh, with smile serene, Woke up grey Time, and drest his scythe with flowers, And flashed sweet light the tender leaves between, And bid the wild-bird carol in the bowers, ear after year the same, with glad returning hours.

O, those old trees! what see they when the beam Falls on blue waters from the bluer shy? When young Hope whispers low, wit- smiles that seem Too joyous to be answered with a sigh? The scene is then of prosperous gaiety; Thick-swarming crowds on summer pleasure bent, And equipages formed for luxury; While rosy children, young and innocent, Dance in the onward path, and frolic with content. But when the scattered leaves on those wan boughs

Quiver beneath the night wind's rustling breath; When jocund merriment, and whispered vows, And children's shouts, are hushed; and still as death Lies all in heaven abovea earth beneath: When clear and distant shine the stedfast stars O'er lake and river, mountain, brake, and heath,-And smile, unconscious of the woe that mars The beauty of earth's face, deformed by misery's sears. What see the old trees then ? Gaunt, pallid forms

Come, creeping sadly to their hollow hearts. Seeking frail shelter from the winds and storms. In-broken rest, disturbed by fitful starts! There, when the chill rain falls, or lightning darts, Or balmy summer nights are stealing on, Houseless they slumber, close to wealthy marts And gilded homes :- there, where the morning sun That tide of wasteful joy and splendour looked upon!" For further extracts it is impossible for us now to

afford room; but we hope to make further acquaintance with Mrs. Norton's poem. In the meantime we hope that many, very many, of our readers may be enabled to make that acquaintance for themselves.

From several beautiful effusions of the blind poetess, FRANCES Brown, we select the following:-WE ARE GROWING OLD.

We are growing old-how the thought will rise When a glance is backward cast On some long-remembered spot that lies In the silence of the past: It may be the shrine of our early vows. Or the tomb of early tears: But it seems like a far-off isle to us, In the stormy sea of years. O, wide and wild are the waves that part Our steps from its greenness now, And we miss the joy of many a heart, And the light of many a brow; For deep o'er many a stately bark Have the 'whelming billows rolled, That steered with us from that early mark-O! friends, we are growing old. Old in the dimness and the dust Of our daily toils and cares, Old in the wrecks of love and trust Which our burdened memory bears. Each form may wear to the passing gaze The bloom of life's freshness yet, And beams may brighten our latter days, Which the morning never met. But, oh! the changes we have seen, In the far and winding way; The graves in our path that have grown green, And the locks that have grown gray! The winters still on our own may spare The sable or the gold; But we saw their snows upon brighter hair-And, friends, we are growing old. We have gained the world's cold wisdom now, We have learned to pause and fear; But where are the living founts whose flow Was a joy of heart to hear? We have won the wealth of many a clime, And the lore of many a page;

For it ne'er could give us the youth again Of hearts that are growing old. In the Athenœum of February 1st, appeared some complimentary lines to Frances Brown, from which we give the following extracts-all we can find room

And our souls might joy in the spring-time then,

But where is the hope that saw in time

And the woods their youth renew?

But the joy was faint and cold,

Where the bloom was deep and blue;

Will it come again when the violet wakes,

We have stood in the light of sunny brakes,

But its boundless heritage?

To learn the beauties of a world which thou hast never seen ? How paintest thou the georgeous hues that ne'er have bless'd thy sight.

O, daughter of the gifted heart! but daughter of the night? ain for thee Spring's first pale flower breaks from its icy tomb,-

In vain for thee the Summer rose puts forth its riches bloom.-In vain the tints of Autumn fall on blossom, leaf, and

tree,-In vain-in vain these glorious things !- 0, all in vain

for thee; Is it the sun's reviving rays that speak to thee of light? Is it the rose's fragrance that tells thee it is bright? Is it the wood-dove's gentle voice, and its fond mate's

replies. That give thee gleams of bright-winged things, with loving human eyes? O: chained in dark captivity upon a sunless shore, Sweet child of genius, tell me, where hast thou learn'd

thy lore? Here is a gem from the pen of our favourite, the ever-enchanting ELIZA COOK:-

SUMMER IS NIGH. The richest of perfumes and jewels are mine, While the dog-roses blow and the dew-spangles shine; And the softest of music is wakened for me, By the stream o'er the pebble—the wind in the tree. Nature, kind Mother, my heart is content With the beauty and mirth thou hast lavishly sent: Sweet Summer is nigh, and my spirit leaps high,

As the sun travels further along the blue sky. If I murmur, it is that my home is not made 'Mid the flowers and drops in the green coppice shade; If I sigh, 'tis to think that my steps cannot stray With the breeze and the brook on their wandering way. Nature, kind Mother, I long to behold All the glories thy blossom-ringed fingers unfold. None like thee can I meet, for all others will cheat,

With a portion of bitter disguised in the sweet. The earth, the wide earth, will be beautiful soon, With the cherry-bloom wreath and the nightingale's tune And the dreams without sleep with strange magic will

While the wood-pigeons coo, and the heavy bees hum. O, Nature, kind Mother, 'tis only thy breast That can nurse my deep feeling and lull it to rest; For my soul is too proud to be telling aloud What to thee it can utter all weeping and bowed.

I see the rife buds on the wide-spreading bough, Soon, soon they will shadow my thought-laden brow: I see the bright primroses burst where I stand, And I laugh like a child as they droop in my hand, Nature, kind Mother, thou hearest me breathe My devotion at altars where wild flowers wreathe:

None other e'er knows how my warm bosom glows, As I watch the young daisy-fringe open and close. I see the blue violets peep from the bank; I praise their Creator-I bless and I thank-And the gossamer insect at play in the beam, Is an atom that bids me adore the Supreme. Nature, kind Mother, my heart is content With the beauty and mirth thou hast lavishly sent:

Sweet Summer is nigh, and my spirit leaps high,

As the sun travels further along the blue sky. "What has become of the Irish Girl?" we think we hear some of our readers ask. That is a question we cannot answer, though she has our best wishes for her prosperity. That she does not now correspond with the Northern Star we dare say is the fault of others: her we blame not. We shall always remember with satisfaction that our notice of her was not in vain. In the Brighton Herald we have observed several brief but "touching, sweet, and unaffected" poems, aring the signature of F. M. S. We presume the writer to belong to the fair sex, and we have much pleasure in introducing to our readers the following

lines from her pen :-WOMAN'S PRATER. "Let me be loved!" 'tis her first prayer. Her breathings warm and mild. Ere woman's passions claim to share The feelings of the child; The loving smile, the tears which rise Whene'er by fondness moved, Trace her one hope in her bright eyes-"Let me be loved!"

> What seeks true woman? riches, fame, The toys of pride and power? Seeks she to raise her gentle name By bubbles of an hour? O, no! she sees them all pass by Still careless and unmoved. Her one, sole, deep anxiety Is-to be loved!

All strange and chequered is the way Spread out before her feet, And many a trial day by day, She feels that she must meet. But does the young heart ever shrink, Or wish each cloud removed? Nay, she's content life's cup to drink, So she is loved!

0! man, proud man, despise it not. That heart so kind and pure. Once gain it, and whate'er thy lot Her love is ever sure. She, timorous, in life's day of calm, Stands in the storm unmoved, 'Mid every grief, her heart's best balm Is-she is loved!

0 ! the deep, ceaseless, sacred springs Of sweet affection's tide, Which render all life's meaner things Hallowed and sanctified. Enshrined in woman's soul ye lie, From outward gaze removed, And bid her breathe that earnest sigh-Let me be loved!

'Tis her one aim, her hope through life, The dream of every hour, In smiles or tears, in joy or strife, She knows no other power. Nay, she can breathe that prayer to heav'n, By conscience unreproved. Pray-that the boon to her be given To be beloved!

But 'tis time we changed the subject. Pathos and sentiment, however true, however beautifully expressed, will nevertheless tire. Laughter is good for man-and while wit abounds, despite the ills of life, men must and will enjoy the creamy richness of burlesque and fun. There has lately been published by Orr and Co., London, a work entitled "The Book of Ballads," edited by "Bon GAULTIER." The writings of this author our readers are already acquainted with through the medium of Tait's Magazine. We agree with the Great Gun, that he is "one of the best parodists we ever had. He has infinite power of versification, and a vein of the richest humour. Fun, frolic, and satire, career most joy-ously and harmoniously through his easy strains." The "Book of Ballads" it seems—for we have not received a copy—"consists altogether of sportive effusions, most of which are parodies upon certain poems, or upon the peculiar style of the popular poets and verse-spinners of the day-Wordsworth, LOCKHART, BULWER, TENNYSON, MILNES, MACAULEY, SMITHE, MONTGOMERY, and the rest." There are English ballads, American ballads, Spanish ballads, and miscellaneous ballads. The specimen we give below, and for which we are indebted to the Great Gun, is one of the American.

THE AMERICANS' APOSTROPHE TO "BOZ." [Rapidly as oblivion does its work now-a-days, the burst of amiable indignation with which enlightened America received the issue of Boz's "Notes" can scarcely vet be forgotten. Not content with waging a universal rivalry in the piracy of the work, Columbia showered upon its author the riches of its own choice vocabulary of abuse while some of her more fiery spirits threw out playful hints as to the propriety of gouging the "stranger," and furnishing him with a lasting suit of tar and feathers, in the event of his paying them a second visit. The perusal of these delightful expressions of free opinion suggested the following lines, which those who remember Boz's book, and the festivities with which he was all but hunted to death, will at once understand. We hope we have done justice to the bitterness and "immortal hate" of these thin-skinned sons of freedom,

Sneak across the wide Atlantic, worthless London's puling child, Better that its waves should bear thee than the land thou hast reviled: Better in the stifling cabin, on the sofa should'st thou

Sickening as the fætid niggar bears the greens and bacon by. Better, when the midnight horrors haunt the strained

and creaking ship,

Thou should'st yell in vain for brandy with a fever-sodden lip; When, amid the deepening darkness and the lamp's expiring shade, From the bagman's berth above thee comes the bountiful

Better than upon the Broadway thou should'st be at noonday seen, Smirking like a Tracy Tupman with a Mantalini mien, With a rivulet of satin falling o'er thy puny chest,

Worse than even N. P. Willis for an evening party We received thee warmly-kindly-though we knew thou wert a quiz, Partly for thyself it may be, chiefly for the sake of Phiz! Much we bore and much we suffered, listening to remorse-

less spells Of that Smike's unceasing drivellings, and these everlasting Nells. When you talked of babes and sunshine, fields and all that sort of thing, Each Columbian inly chuckled as he slowly sucked his

sling: And, though all our sleeves were bursting, from the many hundreds near, Not one single scornful titter rose on thy complacent

Then to show thee to the ladies, with our usual want of We engaged the place in Park-street at a ruinous expense; Ev'n our own three-volumed Cooper waived his old prescriptive right.

And deluded Dickens figured first on that eventful night, Clusters of uncoated Yorkers, vainly striving to be cool, Saw thee desperately plunging through the perils of La Poule: And their muttered exclamation drowned the tenor of the

tune.-

Don't he beat all natur hollow ? Don't he foot it like a 200n 211 Did we spare our brandy-cocktails, stint thee of our whiskey grogs ? Half the juleps that we gave thee would have floored a

Newman Noggs; And thou took'st them in so kindly, little was there then to blame. To thy parched and panting palate, sweet as mother's milk they came.

Did the hams of old Virginny find no favour in thine eyes ? Came no soft compunction o'er thee at the thought of pumpkin pies ? Could not all our care and coddling teach thee how to

draw it mild? But, no matter, we deserve it-serves us right! We spoilt the child! You, forsooth, must come crusading, boring us with

Of your own peculiar losses by American reprints. Such an impudent remonstrance never in our face was flung:

Lever stands it, so does Ainsworth; you, I guess, may hold your tongue. Down our throats you'd cram your projects, thick and

hard as pickled salmon; That I s'pose you call free-trading-I pronounce it utter gammon, No, my lad, a cuter vision than your own might soon have

seen That a true Columbian ogle carries little that is green. Quite enough we pay, I reckon, when we stump a cent or two For the voyages and the travels of a fresh man such as you

I have been at Niagara, I have stood beneath the Falls. I have marked the water twisting over its rampagious walls:

But a "holy calm sensation," one, in fact, of "perfect" peace." Was as much my first idea as the thought of Christmas

As for "old familiar faces," looking through the misty air, Surely you were strongly liquored when you saw your Chuckster there. One familiar face, however, you will very likely see, If you'll only treat the natives to a call in Tennessee.

Of a certain individual, true Columbian every inch, In a high judicial station, called by 'mancipators Lynch. Half-an-hour of conversation with his worship in a wood Would, I strongly notion, do you an infernal deal of good Then you'd understand more clearly than you ever did

Why an independent Patriot freely spits upon the floor, Why he gouges when he pleases, why he whittles at the chairs, Why for swift and deadly combat still the bowie-knife he

bears :--Why he sneers at the Old Country with republican dis-

And unheedful of the negro's cry still tighter draws his chain. All these things the judge shall teach thee of the land thou hast reviled:

Get thee o'er the wide Atlantic, worthless London's puling Let us, however, do justice to America. Amongst

her poets, she possesses some whose glorious strains in the vindication of the equal rights of all must command the admiration of the friends of liberty throughout the world. Messrs. CLARKE and Co., of London, have lately published an edition of the 'Ballads and other Poems' of John Greenleaf WHITTIER, one of the anti-slavery poets, and one of the earliest American advocates of "immediate emancipation." In 1844, one John L. Brown, of South Carolina, was sentenced to be hung for ' crime of assisting a female slave to escape from bondage." In the midst of the excitement consequent on this sentence, the clergy of "all denominations" in Cincinnati, Charleston, and other places, came forward unblushingly to vindicate slavery. The poet's indignation at such conduct is expressed in the following poem :-

STANZAS FOR THE TIMES. Ho! thou who seekest late and long A license from the Holy Book For brutal lust and Hell's red wrong, Man of the Pulpit, look !-Lift up those cold and atheist eyes, This ripe fruit of thy teaching see; And tell us how to Heaven will rise The incense of this sacrifice-This blossom of the Gallows Tree!

earch out for SLAVERY's hour of need Some fitting text of Sacred Writ; iveHeaven the credit of a deed Which shames the nether pit,

Kneel, smooth blasphemer, unto Him, Whose truth is on thy lips a lie, Ask that His bright-winged cherubim May bend around that scaffold grim To guard and bless and sanctify !-Ho! champion of the people's cause-Suspend thy loud and vain rebuke Of foreign wrong and Old World laws, Man of the Senate, look! Was this the promise of the free, The great hope of our early time,-That Slavery's poison vine should be Upborne by Freedom's prayer-nursed tree, O'erclustered with such fruits of crime ? Send out the summons East and West, And South and North, let all be there, Where he who pitied the oppressed Swings out in sun and air, Let not a democratic hand The grisly hangman's task refuse, There let each loyal patriot stand, Awaiting Slavery's command To twist the rope and draw the noose!

But vain is irony—unmeet Its cold rebuke for deeds which start In fiery and indignant beat The pulses of the heart. By Liberty's dishonoured name, By man's lost hope and failing trust, By words and deeds which bow with shame Our foreheads to the dust, By the exulting tyrant's sneer Borne to us from the Old World's thrones, And, by whose victims' grief who hear In sunless mines and dungeons drear How Freedom's land her faith disowns!-Speak out in acts: the time for words Has passed, and deeds alone suffice; In the loud clang of meeting swords The softer music dies! Act-act in God's name, while ye may, Smite from the Church her leprous limb,

Throw open to the light of day The bondman's cell, and break away The chains the State has bound on him. Ho !- every true and living soul, To Freedom's perilled altar bear The Freeman's and the Christian's whole Tongue, pen, and vote, and prayer! One last great battle for the Right-One short sharp struggle to be free !--To do is to succeed—our fight

Is waged in Heaven's approving sight-

The smile of God is Victory!

For the reason given below, we cannot, as we had intended, give our promised review of Freeligrami's poetry. We promise our readers, however, that it the following translation from the German of G. Hervegu:--

SONG OF LIBERTY. Hast thou not heard that noble sound Rang out-before the Rhine Had leap'd to life with one wild bound? Say! Is it not divine? Let those who dare uplift the lance Against a people free, At our immortal banner glance-

'Tis Liberty! Remember all the noble vows You've sworn to Fatherland! The tree to ev'ry wind that bows Can never hope to stand-In pleasure brightest swords will rust-Remember! to be free All rally round our homes we must,

For Liberty! Say not "the dawning comes not yet-The night of woe still lowers!" The nightingale each fond regret Deep in the darkness pours-The night of sorrow is the time, Masters of Song! for ye! To raise your heav'n-taught hymns sublime

On Liberty! Brave leaders of the gallant host, Upliff the shield once more !— Young eaglets, rise! our nation's boast! And chase from shore to shore The swarming crew of ravens dun. With wing of ebony-Who seek to hide the glorious sun Of Liberty!

We must not close our "Feast" without giving something from the immortal stores of liberty's glorious bard—Beranger. Here is

THE WANDERING OUTCAST. Dans ce fosse cessons de vivre. &c. Here, in this ditch, let me expire to-day-Tired, old, decrepid, let me end my course. "The man is drunk," the passengers will say; 'Tis well; their pity will not make me worse. Some, as they pass me, turn aside the head; Others fling down an alms as they go by. Run to your happy homes; without your aid, The wandering outcast can lie down, and die. Yes, in this place I perish of old age, Because not killed by hunger long ago. I hoped that, in my last declining stage, The Almshouse would have soothed an old man's

But still, filled up, each Almshouse is beset; So hard the fate the indigent must mourn! My nursing mother was the street, and let The wandering outcast die where he was born. Once, of our artisans I craved a trade. When I was young; my asking was denied, "We scarce have work sufficient for our bread, Go, be a beggar," they have coldly cried.

Rich men, who bid me work, full oft I fed On bones, the relics of your goodly cheer. Oft, on your straw, my limbs have found a bed: The wandering outcast will not curse ve here Outcast and poor, I could have robbed; but no-It still were less disgrace to beg than steal; At most, I've plucked an apple, hanging low From the road-hedge, to be a scanty meal. But yet full oft in dungeons cold and chill, By our king's warrant I have lain alone. They took from me my only good; for still The wandering outcast can enjoy the sun.

Has the poor man a country? What to me "Your corn, and wine, and oil; your mighty wars; Your arts; your industry by land and sea; The voice of your assembled orators? When, in the open cities of our land, The haughty stranger held his armed control,

I wept some foolish tears; yet from his hand The wandering outcast hath received a dole. Men, wherefore not destroy me, as ye kill The noxious reptile, with a crushing heel? Ah! had ye rather taught me to fulfil Some honest part amid the commonweal. Had it been sheltered from the adverse blast, The poisonous worm had been an ant, and so As brothers I had loved ye to the last.

The wandering outcast dies your deadly foe.

poems, several small works received for review. and commission contained in this article. In accord-

THE USE OF POETS. wise Friend

Ask why the flower is beautiful, Ask why the fields are green, Why sunset casts a lovelier glow Upon a common scene-Why the glad birds have pleasant songs To charm the listener's ear-Then say they have no use, no power The sons of earth to cheer.

The flowers might be but scentless things,

Without one radiant hue; The sun might set without the glo That glorifies the view: Then wherefore are they beautiful? O! beauty is a gift, From the dull things of earth, to heaven The gazer's thoughts to lift.

Its influence must find, As the Rolian lyre gives back Each whisper to the wind. If the free wood-bird's song hath power To glad the weary heart, May not the poet's soul-poured strains A loftier joy impart?

And most the poet's throbbing heart

What, though his days be passed in dreams, His nights in vigils lone; He hath a mighty recompense, To worldly minds unknown. He knows that manly soul shall glow, That gentle eyes shall fill, And throbbing hearts his influence feel, Even when his own is still.

Of some dim forest dell; As winds from some still mountain lake, A murmur may compel. So may his song with hope pervade . Some darkly-shadowed mind-So even amidst the dull and cold, An echo may it find!

As sunshine penetrates the depths

And many a noble thought, that else In silence might have died, Shall, on the wings of his wild song, Be wafted far and wide. And many a deed of olden days, That makes the young heart thrill, Shall, in the poet's lays, be shrined

For our example still. If fragrant flowers, unblamed be clothed In such surpassing dyes; If sunshine be a lovely thing, Allowed to common skies. If birds and fountains have a voice, Man's passions to subdue; May not the mind's wide regions have Its flowers and music too?

THE REPEAL ASSOCIATION. The weekly meeting of this body was held on Monday in the Conciliation Hall, which was crowded in

opening of the building.

Mr. Edmund Burke Roche, M.P., was called to the chair. Upon taking which he said he could not commence his observations better than by calling on the meeting to give three cheers for the British Ministers, and the majority who carried the second reading of the Maynooth Bill (the meeting unanimously rose, and cheered loudly for some minutes, Mr. O'Connell taking the lead). The chairman declared his warm approval of that excellent measure, for which the people of Ireland would feel grateful (hear). After some further remarks, he concluded by expressing his approbation of the conciliatory speech made by Sir James Graham, and the spirit Liberator, with his usual generosity, and high appreof frankness which characterised his amende to Ireland (applause).

Mr. O'CONNELL rose, and commenced a review of the

him as a gentleman and a statesman. (Cheers.) He ap- | What the deuce, asked we, in our simplicity, had plauded him for that speech. O, it would place him upon this Mr. Barter done-what crime had he perpea pedestal on the base of which should be "Justice to trated to justify the Liberator in joining in a sub-Ireland." (Continued cheers.) Yes, they would now hold out their hands to him and their hearts should be in a load was taken from our heart-we were " agreethem. In the first place (continued Mr. O'Connell) he ably surprised" to find that the paragraph of our admits the charge against him, that he declared "conciliation had reached its utmost limits." He says he committed a serious offence, and he has not only retracted it, but expressed his sorrow for having used that expression. No Christian or gentleman would hesitate to forgive a man who said so much. (Hear, hear.) He says further that there must be more measures of justice to Irclandthat the Maynooth bill is in fact but the precursor to others of an equally just character. (Cheers.) Now, he knows we have dissolved the Precursor Association, otherwise he might be liable to be asked for his subscription to shall not be lost sight of. In a future number our promise shall be fulfilled. In the meantime we give we ask is his support. What did he tell Frederick Shaw? (Hisses.) That Ireland had been hitherto governed by a Protestant ascendancy, and that there was an end to ascendancy—they were to hear no more of it. (Applause.) The greatest evil of Ireland is religious ascendancy; the evil would be just as great were it a Catholic ascendancy, and I will tell Sir James Graham from this spot, and in your name I declare we will help him to keep down Catholic ascendancy. (Cheers.) All we want is fair play-a clear stage and no favour. I declare I would rather go to the stake and perish than consent to a Catholic ascendancy in Ireland. We will have no ascendancy. Then hurrah for Sir James Graham, who is to assist us in asserting this principle. (Great cheers.) Recorder Shaw is angry with Sir James Graham. I will tell him thishe is the greatest enemy the union ever had. It was to him and Lyndhurst the task of spoiling the Irish Municipal Reform Bill was confided, and well they performed it. They struck out no less than thirty-six clauses of that bill; but Shaw left enough in it to serve himself (groans); he provided for his own salary, which he raised, and settled on the Consolidated Fund-he retained all the patronage of the office of Recorder, and, after a four years' struggle, during which he and his party spoiled the bill, they consented to give the present imperfect measure to the people. I repeat again I am greatly pleased with the speech of Sir James Graham-it was a manly, kind, and truly repentant speech, and I think we will send him absolution from the Conciliation Hall. (Laughter and cheers.) The next speech I like is that of Sir Robert Peel. (Cheers.) Now I feel for him-he is placed in very awkward predicament. There are some slips in his speech, but, under all the circumstances, I excuse him. (Hear, hear.) He talks of our being convicted-he forgets the way the prosecution ended. Why he could convict the angels out of heaven with an orange jury of the city of Dublin; and then, I ask him, was not the convic- popular air of "Jim Crow," viz., in swallowing the tion reversed? Sir Robert was mistaken; but we forgive him, as it was a small mistake (hear, hear); and I forgive absolutely electrifying. A domestic tragedy of in-Sir James Graham for calling me "a convicted conspi-tense interest, called "Endowment" is in rehearsal, rator." For the rest of my life I don't think I will ever and will be shortly produced at the above establishreproach him with it again. Sir Robert Peel talked of the Bequests Bill, and boasted that it divided the clergy

from the laity-that bespoke a foregone conclusion, which I beg to question; and I think I may say he will not separate the people of Ireland from their clergy. (Cheers.) Sir Robert said the agitation was not to be put down by force. He was right. How could force be used when there was no violence, or nothing that force could be brought against? I tell Peel that, so far from using force to carry our objects, he may take away every soldier out of Ireland, and, if he wants a volunteer corps, we will give it to him. (Cheers.) After this declaration, surely the soldiers ought not to be pent up as they are in their barracks. There is no army in the world so brave as the national army of our beloved Queen; but why shut them up behind barrack walls? They would not like it even in the face of an enemy; and when they see the eyelet holes with which the walls are bored, they call them "coward holes." (Hear, hear.) No, we would not take anything by force, if there was not a single soldier in Ireland. Our cause is to be gained by persuasion. Peel says we are not to be put down by force. I don't look for a higher authority, and therefore I beg to make my bow much obliged to him for making the trial; and if he only goes on he will succeed. Now, Peel has been cruelly treated by the bigotry and fanaticism of the English. (Hear.) How often have I said the English people hated us? They hate us because of the crimes they have perspoke in favour of the bill who had not to make the confession that he was acting in opposition to the will of his constituents; and I here give them credit and honour for their conduct; while we should the more vehemently denounce the turpitude of the English people. Before emancipation passed, I should be alarmed at the feeling which is exhibited in England, but now I do not care a twopenny ticket for it. (Hear, hear.) The taunted them with the gross ingratitude of their conduct. her pistols. This being observed, she was seized Mr. Duncombe checked him, and said the Presbyterians and brought before Elizabeth, who examined her objected to the bill on "principle." What a paltry experience the paltry experience the paltry experience to the bill on "principle." What a paltry experience the paltry experience the paltry experience to the bill on "principle." What a paltry experience the paltry experience to the palt cuse was that! Every year since I went to Parliament, £30,000, as regium donum, was granted to them! That sum involves the very same principle; but when did any while even the Irish dissenters are allowed to escape. I tell Mr. Duncombe that instead of applauding the conduct We have been constrained to widely depart from darker light, and I tell them they are guilty of base inour original intention in giving this second part of gratitude to us. They were emancipated in 1828, but not swered: "You are then persuaded that in this action our "Feast of the Poets." Bendes Fremionare's by their own exertions—they were torpid, and it was we you have done your duty, and satisfied the demands who led the van and relieved them. (Cheers.) This is would have been noticed in this article but for the the arm that drew the petition which led to their emanci- required from you; but what, think you, is my duty fact that the writer is confined to his bed under an pation. (Cheers.) I drew up the petition which was to you?" Margaret asked if this question was put as attack of sudden and severe illness. He writes adopted by the Catholic Association—in a short time it a queen or a judge; and on her Majesty saying as a these words propped up between pillows, with the received 28,000 signatures, and in a fortnight after it was heart throbbing with nausea, and his brain fever—presented to the House of Commons the bill for their ought to grant me a pardon." But what assuheart throbbing with nausea, and his brain feverfired; under such circumstances, when to hold the pen emancipation was passed. (Hear, hear.) Oh, their at all is a misery, he is sure the readers will extend conduct is base—they are guilty of the blackest ingratitheir charitable pardon for all sins of omission tude—they have exhibited the grossest bigotry and intolerance. (Hear, hear.) We are told that their head ance with the first announcement, the next "Feast is a kind of Methodist Pope, called Jabez Bunting—
of the Poets" will be holden in the latter part of the (laughter), and that he has at his disposal nearly month of June, when we hope to meet our friends £200,000 a year. I don't envy them all this money, but under happier auspices than we now take leave of I don't think it ought to be expended in opposing the dom. Maynooth bill. It is from them that the great bulk of

them. We will laugh at them still. (Laughter.) I repeat

my charge against the people of England, and Scotland

too. In the discussions between the Kirk and the Free

Church in Scotland. the Catholics in the House of Com-

mons always supported the friends of the Free Church;

the admission of our enemies, we are irresistible. (Continued cheers.) O, indeed, the man who commits a crime gives strength to the enemy. The man is a miscreant who does not obey us now; and from this spot, in the name of the sacred cause of Repeal, I implore, I command the people of Iseland to desist from crime! (Protracted cheers.) Let there be no more agrarian disturbances: the time is not far distant when there will be a good system between landlord and tenant, and disturbances will only have the effect of postponing it. Let you all hunt out ribbon lodges, and expose them to the magistrates and the police, and I call upon the people of Ireland to be peaceable, but vigilant, and they must succeed. (Cheers.) The Maynooth grant was graciously and well done-I accept it, and I am thankful for it; but I do not give more thanks than it deserves. I will be grateful for every such measure, but I will not rest content till the last penny in the pound is paid in our own Parliament in College-green. (Cheers.) I repeat again I am grateful to the Ministry-considering their position -seeing there is a manliness and boldness about them every part, and a degree of enthusiasm prevailed that no other Ministry had-they deserve our warmest which fully equalled any witnessed there since the approbation for the course they are pursuing. (Cheers.) After some further observations, the hon, and learned gentleman resumed his seat amid applause. Mr. Dillon Browne, M.P., and some other gentlemen addressed the chair.

The rent was announced to be £356 9s. 10d., and the necting separated.

Tit Bits.

AN "AGREEABLE SURPRISE."-We were rather startled the other evening by the following announcement, which appeared in the Cork Examiner:-"The ciation of Irish talent, has volunteered to doubl subscription for the Crucifixion of Mr. Barter."-Knowing the reputation of the Liberator as a man recent debate on the Maynooth bill. The speech of Sir of peace, we were "positively shocked" at the revela-James Graham, he declared, was highly honourable to tion of this blood-thirsty trait in his character. scription to have him crucified? We read furthercotemporary was only a puff on some Cork artist who had produced a piece of sculpture and called it "The Crucifixion."-Dublin World.

O! now Shocking!—In the "Vestiges of the Natural History of Creation," Ugliness is described as a consequence of Misery. What frights we shall all be through the operation of the income-tax!—Punch. THE LAND OF LIBERTY.—It has long been an Engishman's boast, that as soon as a refugee sets foot in England, that moment he becomes free. Now, we think this boast hardly goes far enough. It should particularly state that the letters of the foreigner are treated with even greater freedom than himself .-

SAM SLICK'S GEOLOGY .- The clockmaker says, " I never heard of secondary formations without pleasure—that's a fact. The ladies, you know, are the secondary formation, for they were formed arter man."

Tongue Warriors .- "I cannot imagine," said Lord Aberdeen, "why the war party in France are always putting out their tongues at us." "It is very easily explained," replied Lord Brougham; "it is because they want to lick us." OF NO USE TO ANY ONE BUT THE OWNER .- When a certain worthy laird had his head taken off in the

Scotch troubles, his housekeeper feelingly remarked, 'It was na great thing of a head to be sure, but it was a sair loss to him. SUGGESTIONS BY STEAM. When woman is in rags, and poor, And sorrow, cold, and hunger tease her; If man would only listen more

To that small voice that crieth-" Ease her!" Without the guidance of a friend, Though legal sharks and screws attack her; If man would only more attend To that small voice that crieth-" Back her!" So oft it would not be his fate To witness some despairing dropper In Thames's tide, and run too late,
To that small voice that crieth—"Stop her!"

St. Stephen's Theatricals Extraordinary.—Peel's company of Ministerial minstrels having during the week produced such full houses, will shortly, in a new entertainment, repeat their extraordinary performances. The novelty of their introduction in the hustings' stanza without any percepible effort, was

ment."-Satirist. GOING THE WHOLE HOGG AT COURT .- The Court Circular of last week, in its account of the presentations at the drawing-room, had the following:-"Miss Hogg, by her mother, Mrs. Hogg. Mary Hogg, by her mother, Mrs. Hogg." The Misses Hogg must not be mistaken for a portion of the "swinish multitude" once referred to by the late lamented Castlereagh; very few of that multitude are included in the drove who go to Court. "There was a lady loved a swine," but it is not stated to what

tranch of the Hogg family she belonged.—Ibid. A COMPLIMENT TO PEEL.—A clerical correspondent in the Times, who complains of "the clergy for not speaking out as one man touching the Maynooth grant," heaves a groan, and says it is all because Peel carries the bag. This is truly a clincher to Ferrand's compliment that the Premier was "the greatest traitor since Judas Iscariot."—Ibid. GIBBS AND MAYNOOTH .- The papers state that the

Lord Mayor is decidedly against the Maynooth grant. The Irish people need not be surprised at this, for Lord Mayor Gibbs does not seem friendly to making to him. (Laughter and cheers.) But he says we are to a grant of money to anybody. A Catholic college be put down by kindness, generosity, and justice. I am and a Protestant church are weighed in the same balance by his lordship. If Gibbs, as some think, was born with a silver spoon in his mouth, never was anybody more reluctant to "fork out,"-Ibid.

A PROSPECT FOR GRAHAM.—Sir James Graham recently declared that England was "the common sink petrated in Ireland; and it is natural for those to hate for political outcasts." There is every probability, who inflict injustice. Not a single English member who we are happy to state, that he will shortly be in a position to fraternise with the denomination of people he describes.—*Ibid*.

MARGARET LAMBRUN.—The husband of Margaret Lambrun having died of grief occasioned by the death of his mistress, Mary Queen of Scots, Margaret formed the resolution to avenge the deaths of her husband and mistress upon Elizabeth. To accomplish her purpose, she assumed a man's habit, and repaired English Presbyterians and Dissenters have led the van to the English court; but, as she was pushing through against the people of Ireland; and Sheil very properly a crowd, to get near the queen, she dropped one of I appear in this habit, I am a woman; I was several years in the service of Queen Mary, whom you have unjustly put to death. You have also caused that of of the Dissenters come forward to object on principle? my husband, who died of grief to see that innocent They exercise the principle against Irish Catholics alone; queen perish so iniquitously. Now, as I had the greatest affection for both, I resolved to revenge their deaths by killing you. I have made many efforts to of the dissenters, he is only putting their conduct in a divert my resolution from this design, but in vain." The queen heard this avowal with calmness, and anwhich your love for your mistress and your husband rance can you give me," returned the queen, "that you will not repeat the attempt?" " Madam." replied Margaret, "a favour which is granted under restraint is no more a favour; and in so doing your Majesty would act against me as a judge. queen was so struck with her behaviour, that she gave her a pardon and safe conduct out of the king.

GAS SUPERSEDED.—Mr. Weekes's plan for lighting the petitions which are covering the table of the house towns by electricity is about to be carried into effect [From "Poetical Remains of the late Mrs. James Gray."] are coming. I am told the reason they hate the Irish is, in America. The editor of the Cincinnati Mechanic "I don't see the use of poetry."—Observations of a very that they are a demure people, and wish to look sedate, states that an experiment he lately witnessed was while we are prone to be merry. Well, who cares about perfectly successful; that the apparatus is by no means costly; and that for lighting Cincinnati, two towers, it is considered, will be sufficient to illuminate the whole city. Mr. Weekes's plan was first published in this country as far back as 1831.—Builder.
FEARFULLY AND WONDERFULLY MADE.—Wombwell's exhibitor used to remark of the elephant's trunk that it was adapted to unroot oaks or pick up a

yet they now attack us. Shame upon them-shame upon the men who can exhibit such bigotry and injustice; but I have done with them, I want nothing but their abuse. pin. Civil engineering appears to embrace an equal (Hear.) Let it be recollected Lord John Russell took multiplicity of objects. At the last meeting of the the part of the Protestant dissenters—he said they are Institution of Civil Engineers, a new patent machine the friends of civil and religious liberty. Where did he get that fact? I look back to history, and I cannot find exhibited alongside of railroad and locomotive models, any such thing; and their conduct reminds me of the and (deservedly) much admired. It is pretty gene-Established Church; and I am truly grateful to that rally known that the loss of the organs just enu-Church, for they have offered us no opposition. (Cheers.) merated is not unfrequently supplied by artificial imi-Now, I put Lord John Russell to the proof of his state- tations; but the description of the process by which ment. At one time the dissenters rose in rebellion the imitations are formed and inserted goes further and cut off the King's head. Was that a proof of their to place the human body on a footing of equality with regard for civil and religious liberty? They set up Crom machines than the mere abstract knowledge. A cast well, who became a military dictator with their sup-port. And was that another proof of their love of civil tain an exact counterpart of the inequalities of the and religious liberty? About the time to which Lord inside; the space intervening between two vermeil John Russell alludes, what was their conduct in Ireland? lips may be clogged up with plaster of Paris as a pre-John Russell alludes, what was their conduct in Ireland? Drogheda capitulated on treaty; yet that treaty was disregarded by the army of dissenters, who butchered every soldier found in the garrison, and two whole days were spent in slaughtering the inhabitants. At Wexford they murdered 300 helpless women at the foot of the cross, whither they fled, in the hope of that holy emblem having window, informs the research white the relationship of the research window, informs the re some effect on the soldiery: but, no, they were all bayo- window informs the passer-by, that "artificial eyes. netted in cold blood. (Sensation.) Why there are some of them would do the same thing to-day; but they to be had there. The thriving appearance of all these some of them would do the same thing to day; out they won't, for a reason they have. (Cheers.) They never shall massacre Irishwomen again: if they do we will not be the survivors. (Repeated cheering.) I have been in the best possible humour since yesterday. When I awoke the best possible humour since yesterday. When I awoke chanted prince in the Arabian Nights—upwards flesh and downwards manifely work they converge with is entirely chanted prince in the Arabian Nights—upwards flesh and downwards flesh the best possible humoursince yesterus. I still continue and downwards marble. When the police pick up a in the same pleasing state of mind. (Hear.) The labours of my life may now draw to a close. I do not cab, the Repeal cause or its humble advocate ever stood body for repair to the surgeon, the mechanist, or the

upon so high a pinnacle as at the present moment. By civil engineer. - Spectator.

THE CHARTER AND THE LAND.

move the first resolution.

Mr. Clark said, for the last seven years they had been actively engaged in propagating Chartism, and he believed a large portion of the working classes now thoroughly understood those principles. He now thoroughly understood those principles. He had no right to tell the audience that the meeting he had no right to tell the audience that the meeting had been long. move the first resolution.

thought stock-jobbing moneymongers had been long was his, inasmuch as there were no names upon the bil enough represented, and that it was now time that calling the meeting; consequently Mr. Walker had he interests of the working classes should be repre- no more power over the meeting than any other one sented. (Cheers.) Parsons and lawyers had their present. Still Walker was immoveable. Ultimately interests represented, because they helped to make the laws; and labour never would be protected until by his motion. Mr. Walker might retire if he thought the masses also helped to make the laws. Sir it. proper; but he hoped the meeting would act so as to Peel was a clever man, as his mode of picking the guard against injustice being done to any one. Mr. pockets of the people fully showed. Retail pick- Cameron was then unanimously appointed to the pockets were taken up and sent to Newgate, while chair-Walker threatening to prosecute, and Cameron the wholesale pickpocket (Sir R. Peel) was called a telling him that he was quite ready to pay the "great financier," a "clever statesman." (Loud penalty. Walker then spoke for upwards of an hour, cheers.) All classes appeared to be now seeking for going over the matters in dispute between Mr. O'Conprotection; and it was but right that the working nor and Mr. O'Brien, reading Mr. O'Brien's thouclasses should seek protection with the rest. (Hear, sand-and-one complaints against O'Connor, but selhear.) Mr. Clark concluded by moving the first dom, except when forced, condescending to read anything from the Star. As to the currency, he

That in the opinion of this meeting, the appointment ensure the return of Chartist members of Parliament at the next General Election, will tend greatly to ter to Mosely. Mr. Colquioun rose to submit a motion promote the political and social emancipation of the

Mr. WEBB, of Stockport, said, he thought the principle of the resolution of the first importance, as it implied a manner in which they could carry into practice the recommendation of Sir R. Peel, viz., the taking of their own affairs into their own (Hear, hear.) This was the only means of obtaining the Charter, and preventing national robbery. He thought, if London set the example, there would be no doubt of the provinces following. Let the resolution but be carried into practice, and they could not fail to have men in the Commons House of Parliament who really represented the

people. (Cheers.)
Mr. Dorman, of Nottingham, thought it was quite time that the people turned their attention to some practical measure. They had had enough of theory. (Hear, hear.) He was pleased to see so strong a desire exist for real representation. (Hear, hear.) It did not reflect any credit on the country to see Mr. Duncombe battling in "that house," almost alone, for their rights. He was much pleased to think that Nottingham, amidst all her poverty, had not overlooked Mr. Duncombe's great services, but had testified her gratitude by remitting nearly £40 to the Testimonial. (Cheers.) There was but one course open to the people with any chance of success, that of appointing Registration and Election Committees, which he believed, if attended to, would be crowned with the most triumphant success. (Loud cheers.)

The resolution was carried unanimously. Mr. Doyle said there was no question of half so much importance, at the present period, as the question of the Land; and which had been very much neglected until within this last few years. The land, in its natural state, was the property of all mankind (cheers): but they had been deprived of it; and the great question now was, how should they recover it? The man who stole the merest trifle, risked his liberty in doing so-but members of Parliament stole the land—the peoples' means of subsistence—without any risk whatever. (Cheers.) In reply to the question as to how they should regain the land? he would say, let the present possessors have a life interest, and their successors be paid a fair value for their possessions, then to be no more individual, but national property; let out at a rental to all who desired. He had much pleasure in proposing the second reso-Iution as follows:—

That this meeting is of opinion that the land should be national property, rented out for the benefit of the whole people, and not monopolised as at present by an aristocratic few, who are thereby enabled to possess themselves of political power, and who use it for the purpose of enslaving and degrading the toiling millions. And they reply to his "reply." Mr. Colquboun moved a vote calculated to restore it to its original and rightful owners, the people; and thereby enable them to obtain the means to place themselves in happiness and comfort, and ease cepted. the labour market of its present surplus population.

Mr. M'Grath said, he felt very great pleasure in seconding the resolution, containing as it did the assertion of the primordial right of the people to the soil. (Cheers.) The "Young America" party were quite awake to the question; but witness the conduct of our press in relation to the land movement of America, from the daily Times down to Lloyd's Threepenny Trash. (Loud cheers.) When the Duke of Argyle was asked how he became possessed of his estate, he drew his sword and threw it down. (Loud cheers.) Some of our wise "feelosophers" contended that the land could not furnish sustentation for the ling as that we are now committing words to paper. people; but he would fearlessly leave those "feephers' in the hands of Sheriff Alison and Lord Lau-

chise: consequently there were seven at the mercy the cloud of "depression,"—now a little off in the of one. He recommmended that the slaves should band themselves together for the obtainment of their just rights. He appealed to them, by the respect they bore themselves, by their love to their families, has been in a most "prosperous" state. The two good to come and unite for the Land and the Charter. (Loud cheers.) Mr. Munday, Northampton, also ably supported

Mr. Bairstow, Leicester, said the resolution asserted a great right-a right equal to all, without distinction of creed, caste, or colour. Those who most sovereign contempt. Why? because the people at, that amid the midnight gloom that prevailed, burglaries should be committed? (Hear, hear.) Sheil had described Sir R. Peel as the "fascinating finan-Well, it remained to be seen if even he could long keep the wants, wishes, and desires of the people in abeyance. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) presentative of two millions of wealth, wrung from the sweat and blood of the industrious classes; and his recent measures only granted "small concessions for the purpose of preventing the working classes rom claiming their whole rights. Then prepare for the coming crisis, not physically—though they might do as they pleased about that (laughter)-but morally. The working classes must work out their own redemption. The resolution was carried unanimously.

MANCHESTER.

A Public Meeting of the inhabitants of this town was held in the Carpenters' Hall on the afternoon of tibly proves. To point to a period when such "pros-Sunday last, for the purpose of electing a delegate to | perity" existed, independent and in the absence of the Chartist Convention. The meeting was called by placard, and the time announced for the business to commence was two o'clock, at which time Mr. Renshaw was unanimously called on to preside. Mr. Wheeler moved, and Mr. Shawcross seconded - times" of 1824-5, and the all-pervading "BUBBLE" "That Mr. Philip M'Grath is a fit and proper person, and he is hereby appointed to represent Manheld in London." On the motion being put from in 1836-7, when "prosperity" again abounded. along the chair, it was agreed to nem. con. Mr. Edward with moonshine schemes of every sort for Joint-stock Clark moved the following—"That in the opinion of this meeting all monies granted by Government from the public funds for the purposes of any religious sect or party is contrary to sound principle, believing it to be the best and only honest way for all sects to be supported by voluntary contributions by their own votaries; and that our delegate be requested to support these our views in the Convention." Mr. D. Donovan, in an able speech, seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously.

resolved to play their part in the desperate attempt of the disappointed, and now disaffected heroes, of 1839-40, to destroy the character and consequently the influence of that great eye-sore to those who expected to live upon agitation-Mr. O'Connor. I am sorry to find myself prompted by a sense of duty to speak thus of some of those parties; but no private feeling -no sense of any former meritorious acts, could justify silence upon such conduct as the publishing of such an atrocious placard as the following:- "TREACHERY UNMASKED! O'Brien on the Currency: O'Connor's villainy and treachery; his betraval of Frost and others. A lecture will be delivered on the above subject, in the Chartist Church Blackfriars-street, on Tuesday evening, the 22nd inst., at eight o'clock P.M.—W. C. Pattison, Printer." Beyond the printer's name there were no means afforded of tracing out the authors of the above hand lous effusion. It was whispered by some parties, in the confidence of a certain individual, that O'Brien was to be there himself. The result of all this mystery was a tolerably good muster on Tues-day evening: At the hour of meeting there was no appearance of O'Brien, nor of any other stranger. Ulappearance in the person of James Walker, whose lasting tirade of revolting epithets he is in the habit

meeting was his, and he would submit to no chairman. He had called the meeting—he chairman. He had called the meeting—he unlikely undertaking. Then, by a system of undertaking. Then, by a system of undertaking and he would have no control of the ruins allows the Government with the public, except, indeed, with addition and he would have no control of the ruins allows the Government with the public, except, indeed, with addition and he would have no control of the ruins allows the whole of the ruins allows the Government with the public, except, indeed, with addition the shares and warning—any legislative interference.

It is not to procure an allotment of original shares in the greater disapprobation than himself any interference of the ruins allows the whole of the ruins allows the shares and warning—any legislative interference.

SYSTEM,—which breeds them, as stinking horse-mained on the snot pressing so closely on the warning and the public pressing so closely on the warning and the public pressing so closely on the warning and the public pressing so closely on the warning and the public pressing so closely on the warning and the public pressing so closely on the warning and the public pressing so closely on the warning and the public pressing so closely on the warning and the world pressing so closely on the warning and the world pressing so closely on the warning and the world pressing to the warning and the world pressing to the warning and the world pressing the warning and the warning and the world pressing the world pressing the warning and the world pressing the warning and the world pressing the warning and the world pressing the world pressing the world pressing the warning and the world pressing th I public meeting was held at the South London had a lecture to deliver—and he would have no A public meeting was near at the Bouten London Red a lecture to deliver—and he would have no Chartist Hall, Blackfriars-road, on Wednesday even-chairman. As might easily be expected, this declaration greated a scene which few could have braved. Mr. George Ross, amidst deafening and repeated called to the chair, and announced Mr. T. Clark to cheers, stepped up to the platform and pressed upon never touched on its merits. He closed one of the of a Chartist Registration and Election Committee, to most extraordinary harangues we ever had the misforthat had been advanced by Mr. Walker, upon which Mr. Walker descended from the pulpit, and was in the act of making his way to the door, when a regular row took place between him and some parties in the passage. We were sorry to see this; but when deliberately insulted, the offending parties should bear in mind that all men are not philosophers. Order being partly restored, Mr. Sherrington briefly addressed the meeting, commenting in severe terms on the atrocious nature of the placard calling the meeting, as well as on the conduct of Walker, Ashton, and Mr. O'Brien, in publishing what, if true, must militate against Frost and his compatriots; and what, whether true or false, was certain to have that tendency. He (Mr. Sherrington) denied that there was any proof to establish what had been preferred against Mr. O'Connor. Mr. Walker knew full well criminate Mr. O'Connor. Mr. Walker had promised

to give them a lecture on the currency; but in his eagerness to slaughter O'Connor, he had forgotten the following resolution:-Resolved, "That this meeting, having heard Mr. Walker's charges against Mr. O'Connor, deem it their duty thus publicly to declare that they have heard nothing to inhitherto reposed in Mr. O'Connor." The motion was seconded by Mr. Duncan Sherrington. Joseph Kerr moved as an amendment, "That the debate be adjourned," but finding no seconder, it fell to the ground. Mr. Adams said he did not believe Mr. O'Connor to be guilty of what Walker had charged him with, but contended that a desire existed to destroy O'Brien. He was followed by a person who did not seem desirous to give his name, but the chairman insisted on knowing it, when he gave his name as "Fraser." He gave Ashton and Mosely great contended that Mr. Fraser, in his attack upon Messrs. O'Connor and Hobson, had completely overturned his own arguments. He then read an extract from the Star, showing that O'Brien does not now advocate the same views he did in the Poor Man's Guardian. Messrs. Adams, Walker, and Fraser insisted ried unanimously, on which Walker, Adams, and that was base, for having taken advantage of what they had said, and refusing them the opportunity to

NORTHERN STAR. SATURDAY, APRIL 26, 1845.

THE APPROACHING "PANIC."

carefully looked at! It is one of sad and portentous

million of people. So long as they were governed by class made laws, so long would they be kept out of our right to the soil. (Loud cheers.) At the present time only one in eight possessed the elective franchical consequents the country on its guard, and prepare it against surprise when distance.—shall cover the land.

For the last two years commerce, as it is called, harvests; the opening up of the China market; the partial recovery in America from the effects produced and from the temporary depressing effects of the measures taken by General Andrew Jackson, robbed the people of this great right committed one MARTIN VAN BUREN, and JOHN TYLER to annihilate of the most atrocious of crimes. (Cheers.) Yet the the infernal "PAPER MONEY MONSTER;" the aristocracy treated the claim to the land with the "difficulties" in Spain, which permitted our merwere crouching slaves. (Hear, hear.) It was not chants to smuggle immense quantities of their goods surprising the aristocracy treated them thus. They into a country where they are all but prohibited: had slept while the pilferers had been busy with these things, combined with the measures of the their hands in their pockets. Was it to be wondered "Old Lady of Threadneedle-street," have produced a has every wheel and every shuttle been in motion but new mills and new machinery have sprung up on every hand-all things indicating (as far as the em-Remember Peel's station in society. He is the re- ployers were concerned) a state of great activity and

projit. But with this "good trade" there also came the usual and constant attendant on all Bank-forced prosperity"—a spirit of reckless and undiscriminating speculation. We say the "usual and con-STANT attendant on Bank-forced 'prosperity:' for it is inherent in the very natural of paper-money" A vote of thanks was passed by acclamation to the as all history in relation to that tremendous chairman, and the meeting dispersed. the hands of the producers into the lap of "the greediest and most inexorable of tyrants," incontesreckless speculation, either in Europe or America. where the engine has been in operation, is an impossibility. Who does not remember the "glorious projects? True, the crash came; and a tremendous Companies? And so, again, at the present time. With "prosperity" has come the old evil. We are enacting the South Sea Bubbles over again: and the play is very near its close, when all parties, --players, money-takers, and spectators,-will have to weigh up accounts, and "take their change" out of "circum-

The direction given this last time to the "speculative mania" has been in the concoction, fostering, and that he thus spoke:— STRANGE PROCEEDINGS. — The friends of J. B. upholding of every description of railway projects—the the whole of the trading classes. Formerly, these basethe old Stock Exchange, with its constant hordes of visitors, "trafficking" in "shares" of moonshine companies: but there the operations were mainly conducted. Now, however, nearly every town of fifthrate magnitude, can boast of its "Exchange;" and in merely projected Companies, as ever the descen-'three-per-shents."

The evils thus inflicted on society it is impossible to over-rate. At best hand, these speculatings in "shares:" these "watchings of the turn of the martimately the accuser of Mr. O'Connor made his ket." are but a species of gambling-and a bad species tender regard for O'Brien appears to have clouded too. It teaches its votaries to become sharpers ineverything in his composition in the shape of dis- stead of traders. It is not visible realised wealth cretion—whose very friends feel shocked at the ever- that they traffic in—but "shares" in mere projects; and they are eternally on the watch to "make of heaping upon Mr. O'Connor, as often as his name and they are eternally on the waten to make is used in his presence. As soon as he ascended the money at each other's expense. This leads to all sorts

standings-by concerted action-the shares are brought vice, perhaps, and warning-any legislative interference, into the market; sold from one to another, till they are or interference of the executive Government (were that fiesh breeds maggots,—exists: and that PAPER mand on the spot pressing so closely on the work. raised to a "high premium;" and then, when as high as they are likely to be the original holders contains to the community; but it was wholly a diffethey are likely to be, the original holders contrive to rent thing, whether the legislature should give encourageget them off their hands to some simple parties or other, men, to this spirit of speculation by granting Acts conferwho think they are going to "make fortunes all at ring most extraordinary powers, without which none to atoms! once:" but who, at the very next "turn of the He (Lord Brougham) knew in private of instances of the market," find not only all the anticipated addition to their means dissipated, but a good portion also of the sanction of Parliament. A respectable clergyman in that with which they bought the "lucky geese" a northern parish, having saved about £5,000 for his that were to have laid the golden eggs. And this is family, sent it up to a friend in town with peremptory instructions to buy railway shares, as he was determined the course of the "trading" in this new species of to treble or quadruple his fortune; and another person, of which it is impossible to realise! What a desecration of the name! It is not trading. Trading be nice about the terms of the loan, and lay the whole implies that something has been bought and sold out in railway shares. When calls came to be made upon that is tangible—that is real. But here is a species these persons, they would have no means to pay them; or, of traffic in a mere scheme—in a mere project. This cannot be TRADING. It is gambling-neither more nor less: and one evil result of the evil practice is, to make us a nation of gamblers—of sharpers—instead up their minds whether it was expedient to afford the of our longer answering to the description Buon-PARTE gave of us,-"a nation of traders." This is far from being the only evil. It would be

bad enough if it were—but others, and most serious ones, follow in its train. 'The parties subjected to the influence of this system become dissatisfied with people feel themselves to be grossly insulted, coolly and their former position. It loosens the ties that bound them down with the common weal. The ordinary profits of ordinary trade—those which lead to grievous evil—to an alabming panic; and that have enabled them to live in comfort, but not in the sooner the attention of Parliament and of the comsuperfluity-which have enabled them to bring up their families as tradesmen's families ought to be the prevailing fury, the better it might be for the combrought up; the profits that have enabled them to do mercial and the pecuniary interests of this country. this, become contemptible in their eyes. They see a mode by which, if lucky, fortunes can be realised in a few days, as it were. The long life that they have that it was out of the power of the whole gang to spent in comparative drudgery, with its attendant to appear to be too much frightened, or the very cares and anxieties, for a mere living and a trifling effect Lord Brougham and himself wished to guard saving, appears in unfavourable contrast with "the against would be produced. And what a stable systhat part of his subject. Mr. Colquhoun moved new way to wealth;" and thus they are rendered tem that must be whose existence hangs on the uneasy and dissatisfied; predisposed to enter on any insane scheme that may be propounded. Of wind from him would blow down the "house of course, whenever such feelings exist, the modes duce them to withdraw that confidence they have for gratifying the desires they give birth to are soon found, as the present rage in England for "shares" to prepare the country for the "coming storm," in railways in all parts of the habitable globe abundantly testifies.

Though fortunes are, in the first instance, "made" by the crafty and the sharp—yet the end is certain lest he should annihilate the whole "heaven-born credit for patriotism, and denounced the attempt of gain, it is only through the ross of others. Indeed, to speak as unconcernedly as possible:-Mr. Hobson to injure the character of Mosely. He how could it be otherwise? Can any one be so silly spoke in support of Walker. Mr. Colquhoun, in reply, as to get it into his head that by "trading" in the "shares" of a mere scheme he is "making money?" Is he adding to the value of anything that is? Is prevailing in the country, there could exist no doubt whatever he performing the functions of a trader, by buying up real wealth where it is in excess, and removing it upon speaking again, but Mr. Colquhoun told them | to places where it is needed, that it may be distrithat if they were allowed to do so, he would claim buted, with the cost of carriage and tradesmen's his right to reply to every word they might advance. trouble on its original price? Is he doing anything would not be less than 7,400 miles of new railroads, and of this sort? No. He is merely adopting a process 'Mr. Fraser' abused Mr. Colquhoun as everything which enables him to transfer from the pockets of somebody or other the money which he thinks he "makes." He is merely purchasing his "fortune" pledge themselves to aid in any legal rational design, of thanks to the chairman, which was carried by ac at the cost of somebody's ruin. It is all very well clamation; after which the meeting quietly dis-persed,—Parson, Adams, Walker, and "Fraser" exfor these speculators, so long as the shares in moonshine are at a "high premium." It is all very well to have "allotted" to you to-day one hundred "shares," at £100 each; and very well, too, for the buyer to sell again at £112, Let the last word of the title to this article be pocketing £200 by his bargain. All very well this, words in the mouth of a Minister. Speculation in as long as the moonshine is in the market: but what money-affairs is far from being desired by the meaning: but the "state of things" for which that becomes of it when the BUBBLE is bursted? Government. They know that when the tide of word is so painfully expressive, is as surely approach- When the scheme fails in Parliament, what are the speculation sets in, the ebb of "PANIC" is sure to The warning-note has been sounded! The impending sell for, then? Nay, are they then marketable at all?! the amount of speculation prevailing in the country derdale, who contended it would support one hundred evil is foreseen; the threatened danger to existing Not a bit of it! The "property" has vanished. is great, we may set it down that he knows to where 'prosperity" is manifest: and "high and noble The then holder loses all he gave for it! and thus it we are tending, and gives a "gentle hint" that we is seen that all the "money made" by this descrip- may know also. Mark well the CAUTION he pockets of some into those of others. And will the possibly save some, not already in the vortex, from teracted by the few who have "plucked the in the hope that some straw or other may offer itself, pigeons"? When the creditors of the first bankrupts at which they can catch.

> That period we are rapidly approaching! The "scheming" has almost had its day. The projects vote the Government out of existence. To acomplish from the present modes of production and traffic! Government is not so foolish as to try it! And if go! with all the reckless expenditure of puffing, and surveying, and Parliamentary agency, and purmarket?" Will not trade and commerce suffer? O, yes, it will! The danger is imminent! The

reckoning day" is at hand. It is seen in the dis-

He was one of those who regard with the same alarm, deemed it his duty in his place in Parliament to warn his fellow-subjects against the course into which they were then heedlessly rushing; and that the word with the same alarm, deemed it his duty in his place in He could not, therefore, let that occasion pass by without expressing the APPREHENSION HE FELT AT THE CON- to roll over the stones, &c., which had fallen, and that the word with threatened final destruction to those unfortunate out by the examination of able and control of the camination of able and control out by the examination out by the examination of able and control out by the examina the shopkeepers, even of retired and unimportant warning concluded with a notice, which no doubt her THE COMMERCIAL INDUSTRY OF THE COUNTRY creatures who were partially buried in the ruins. The who it is understood will be brought forward on the come what might, happen what would, the speculators were to look in the result to their own resources, and not dants of Abraham were in "transhferring" the to any assistance or relief from the Government, which had given them this fair and timely warning: and when the crash happened in 1826, Lord Liverpool reminded less than £17,000,000 from the ordinary circulation and from ordinary commercial employment, into a calculation from one of the most eminent railway brokers in this country, whose name he declined men-

ruinous consequences of these speculations now asking To Readers & Correspondents: "property"—these "shares" in schemes, nine-tenths | who had accumulated about £2,800, sent it to be laid out in these shares, but added, that as it was a small sum, his agent had better borrow £3,000 more for him, and not if not so, they would find no interest coming in. Their expectation was to sell in a few months at a premium; but they would find themselves disappointed, and many would be ruined. The Government should betimes make means of gratifying this gambling mania. It was of no benefit to the country; it was purely gambling in shares, or actions, as the French termed them. The French Government, two years ago, were impressed with the same view of the subject as himself, and were afraid of the currency being interfered with, and they stopped railways generally, and only allowed a very small number; only twelve or fifteen within this year and a half. Without laying down any rule, he must state his decided opinion, that there was a mischievous mania for railway speculation pervading the community, which was very likely to munity was directed to the subject, in order, by discussion and mature deliberation (if possible), to apply a check to

(Hear, hear.) Lord Dalhousie, on the part of the Government. had another card to play. It would not do for him breath of a Minister of the day! A single puff of cards!" Here is danger hanging over us-danger so imminent, that Lord Brougham deems it necessary that all may not be taken by surprise: and here is the President of the Board of Trade, fully as But even this is far from being the worst. The alive to the danger as Lord Brougham can possibly mania is sure to lead to NATIONAL DIFFICULTIES! be, and fully as conscious of the necessity of caution. speaking thus "with faltering lip and bated breath," RUIN to the bulk of the traffickers. Though some few system!" Hear the alarmed Minister endeavouring

"With respect to the very wide, difficult, and delicate question which his noble and learned friend had opened he (Lord Dalhousie) would not presume to offer any obser vations to the house. As to the amount of speculation but as to the amount of capital required for the completion of the schemes in any degree likely to receive the sanction of Parliament, he thought the informant of his noble and learned friend had a little outrun the fact. He believed that if all the railway bills now before Parliathat from £140,000,000 to £150,000,000 of money would be required. Of course, it was impossible to conceive that anything like that number of bills would receive the sanction of the two houses: but, whatever the number might be, it would still be open to the objections, and would be worthy of the

CAUTION which his noble friend had expressed." There, now! The "Minister of Trade" would not "presume" to offer observations on a subject which threatens the greatest danger to trade! How excessively modest! But then, after his disclaimer to "sell" them the next day for £110 each—sacking of presumption, he still "presumed" to "ob-£1,000 by "a transaction" which has not needed the serve" on the "wide, DIFFICULT, and delicate expenditure of a single penny of money. It is all question:" and he tells us that "of the AMOUNT of speculation there can be no doubt." Rather alarming "shares" worth? How much "premium" will they follow! And when we are told by a Minister that tion of share-trading is merely a transferring from the | gives. It is all very well thus to CAUTION: it may empty ones conduce to national benefit, because others | being "drawn in:" but for the mass of speculators it have been filled out of them? Will the effects of the is worthless. They are in! With the stream they insolvency caused by the wreck of the many, be coun- must go. Their only chance is in swimming with it.

by the fraudulent system of fictitious paper capital, are brought into the Gazette themselves, through the But this was not all. It was pretty significant as "failure" of those they credited, will it be any con- far as it went, but it was not all. Lord Ashburton solation to them to know that their property has gone | had his "say" as well as Lord Brougham and Lord into the hands of those who realised fortunes by Dalhousie. Lord Ashburton has the credit of being "watching the turn of the market?" or will this fact | a cool-headed far-seeing man-one not easily led prevent the bankruptcy and insolvency from spread- away by the imagination. He is one of the Barings: ing among other creditors, to a third and fourth degree? one of those who have made their money by "watch-And when NATIONAL DISTRESS is the consequence, ing the turn of the market." He is, therefore, one and loud complaints heard on every hand, will the likely to know something of the effects of a system in knowledge that a few have amassed the means of which he has "lived, moved, and had his being." "roaring trade;" and for the last two years not only luxurious existence, at all palliate the evil? We And what is his opinion? Hear it, for it is pregnant with meaning. He said-

He could not allow this discussion to pass without saying that nothing more important could occupy the attention of Parliament than the present feverish state of the can remain no longer mere projects. The time for legis- gambling events connected with railways. In this case, lation has arrived. For the Parliament to agree to however, as in many others, it was easier to point out the one half of the bills presented before it, would be to difficulty than to suggest the remedy. Still, it was desirable, whilst they were putting down the gambling houses in St. James's-street and Jermyn-street, and in even that proportion of the projects would take from the purious of Westminster, that they should, at least, the ordinary pursuits of commerce just upon one Hun- consider the gambling which was pervading every country DRED MILLIONS OF MONEY! Imagine that sum diverted town, every country club, and every family, from one end of the country to the other. They could not prevent the people from dealing in shares; but, at the same time, it did Why are not we told that a good harvest, which leaves become important to consider the extent to which this engine for transferring the wealth of society out of us some £5,000,000 for expenditure in the manu- gambling was carried on, and, if they could not repress the facturing market more than a bad harvest does, gambling, THEY OUGHT AT LEAST TO CONSIDER ITS OPERA TION ON THE ORDINARY PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNTRY, makes all the difference between a "good" and a on our monetany thansactions, and on the industry of "bad" trade? And would the abstraction of the country. With regard to its influence on the ordinary £100,000,000 produce no disarrangement? The business of trade, he might give one instance of its effect upon the iron manufactures of the country and the denot one-half of the projects receive Parliamentary per cent, advance in the price of iron during the last 18 the Ashton Branch Railway commenced operations, sanction, what is to become of the rest? Down they months, and the consequence was, that all the ordinary and proceeded with the works to the entire satisfacchester in the forthcoming Convention about to be crash it was. But had we not the thing over again chasing of acquiescence on the part of owners of processes, since they found the raw materials in this branch line, connecting the important towns of Ashproperty, on their heads. Out the schemes are country too dear for them. This raised a competition in ton and Stalybridge with Manuals of and Mr. Hudson, the coroner for that side, held an snuffed: and with them goes the "property" in from which they could not afterwards be driven out; so arches crossing the Huddersfield and Manchester and thus saved the time of the witnesses and other "shares!" And does not this portend danger to that when iron in this country came back to its ordinary canal and the river Tame on its way. The arches parties interested. credit? Will there be no "shock" in the "money price, we should find that we had lost the markets that were built of stone, and appeared to be very substanhad hitherto depended upon us. Again, as to its effect on tance. It is alarming : else why the following warn- the railways it must take three or four years before the drawing to completion. This afternoon, however, ING-NOTE on the part of Lord Brougham in the House whole sum would be required, and though the demand about three o'clock, nine of the arches gave way with of Lords the other day? It was not without occasion would come by small instalments, yet if the £140,000,000 a most tremendous crash, carrying with them the more of the workmen are still missing, and supposed noble friend said that £140,000,000 only were proposed, most distressing accident. The first arch that gave to which he had been removed, there being no pul possible and the impossible; the feasible and the imalarm the present frenzy of speculation which had come over and that it was not likely so many railways would be asway was that over the river Tame, on which several institution in Ashton for the reception of such cases. practicable; the probable and the unlikely. And, what is worse than all the mania has infected nearly what is worse than all the mania has infected nearly what is worse than all the mania has infected nearly what is worse than all the mania has infected nearly what is worse than all the mania has infected nearly what is worse than all the mania has infected nearly what is worse than all the mania has infected nearly what is worse than all the mania has infected nearly what is worse than all the mania has infected nearly what is worse than all the mania has infected nearly what is worse than all the mania has infected nearly what is worse than all the mania has infected nearly what is worse than all the mania has infected nearly what is worse than all the mania has infected nearly what is worse than all the mania has infected nearly what is worse than all the mania has infected nearly what is worse than all the mania has infected nearly what is white worse than all the mania has infected nearly what is worse than all the man inspired by the love of GAMBLING in shares. The effects Board of Trade. Unfortunately this subject came before another moment were followed by eight arches, every of this were likely to prove exceedingly alanming them in a great hurry; they had hardly time to look one of which became a mass of ruins, burying beneath followed by the whole of the men who had been follo less speculations were confined to the hands of a com- to the crept, As well as the resources of this about them and see how matters might be best conducted. the fallen materials a large number of navigators and employed on the line at the time of the accident. paratively few. There was the "sink of iniquity," country. Looking back to what happened in the years Pressed as they would be in both houses by the importu- other labourers employed. The scene at this moment 1825 and 1826, the only period within his recollection to be compared with the present, he (Lord Brougham) rebe compared with the present, he (Lord Brougham) recountry. Looking back to what nappened in the years | Pressed as they would be seemed that | Other modules by the important powers employed. In escene at this monner | Speculation is still busy in endeavouring to ascentifice of human life, but also on account of the be settling down upon the fact that the pillar of the second that the pillar of the second to the secon collected that the noble earl then at the head of his the inquiries would not be conducted with that great perilous situation of those who were precipitated into third arch had sunk, and led to the fatal catastropher. Majesty's Government (Lord Liverpool), feeling impressed sobriety which the importance of the subject deserved, the river over which the arch passed. The fallen and that blame cannot therefore properly attack to the river over which the arch passed.

no wonder a pecuniary crisis and mercantile convulsion by hanging himself with a rope to a least of them, we give them sion had taken place, when the effect of those joint- thus prominently. True, then can do nothing to no wonder a pecuniary crisis and mercantile convulsion had taken place, when the effect of those jointstock companies of 1825 had been to withdraw no avert the danger. True, they have had no hand in the stock companies of 1825 had been to withdraw no avert the danger.

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True, they have had no hand in the stock companies of 1825 had been to withdraw no avert the danger. avert the danger. True, they have had no hand in able and distressing beyond description. Women look-bringing it on. True, that in all these matters they are at the mercy of the speculators. True, that the those speculations. Now, he (Lord Brougham) had seen are at the mercy of the speculators. True, that the "PROSPERITY" has "afforded" them a very little 'share." True, that they have not been able under the extreme. tioning (though it would give very great credit to his calculation) only because the statement might be deemed it to realise the wages of 1840. True, that adversity pulpit for the purpose of commencing his "lecture."

Mr. Colquhoun rose and moved that Mr. John Cameron should be appointed to the chair. Was seconded by Mr. Skerrington. Joseph Mr. Skerrington. Joseph Mr. James Adams. Walker said the money at eachother's expense. This expense in the purpose of commencing his "lecture." of scheming to unduly raise the price of the "shares" invidious by the speculators, and might expose him to odium—that if a very few were to pass of the 240 railway but equally true that they ought to know of their dan-tracting from the ruins the bodies of the unfortunate sufferers, under the direction of the engineer of the works and the contractors, who have been unremitation.

This presence. As soon as he ascended the purpose of commencing his "lecture." of scheming to unduly raise the price of the "shares" invidious by the speculators, and might expose him to odium—that if a very few were to pass of the 240 railway but equally true that they ought to know of their dan-tracting from the ruins the bodies of the unfortunate supposed to be certain defalcations in respect of thus withdrawn, but £130,000,000 would, in the course of the sufferers, under the direction of the engineer of the every sort of means, fair and unfair, are resorted to, two, or at most three years, be required for these speculators, like those will bring to them diminished means. True all this:

whole of the night large numbers of men have been will bring to them diminished means. True all this:
whole of the night large numbers of men have been involutions by the speculators invidious by the speculators whole of the night large numbers of men have been involutions by the speculators will bring to them diminished means. True all this:
whole of the night large numbers of men have been involutions of the engineer of the supposed to be certain defalcations in respect of the supposed to be certain defalcations in respect of the supposed to be certain defalcations in respect of the supposed to be certain defalcations in respect of

and fraud blow it up, and rend the whole THING taken from the ruins.

B. Dyson, Honley.-We cannot at present answer his V. STEPHENSON, LOUGHBOROUGH .- The conduct of the Feofee Trustees, in refusing the land they have "in trust for the benefit of the public" to the operative land association, sjust that which might have been expected from a self-: lected body. The time will come when they will have no longer the power to refuse. CONSTANT SUBSCRIBER, MANCHESTER, had better con-

sult his attorney. W. J., London.-A person may belong to as many enrolled benefit societies as he pleases. W. Bridle, Westminster .- His communication is de-

GARNETT, KEIGHLEY.-If the notice he speaks of was legally sufficient, the "double rent" can be recoveredand by distress. The only way for the tenant to have protected himself, was to have evacuated the premises. B., PRESTON.—After the paper had gone to press last week we discovered the mistake. Up to this day (Thursday), we have no tidings of the meeting he spoke of.

THOMAS HACKNEY, MANCHESTER .- The publication of his letter would, we fear, do little good. As for the misrepresentations of the money-mongering apostateit would be folly to notice them. Their maliciousness and strong personal bearing are too apparent to permit them to do the least harm. W. PARKER .- We are sorry we cannot afford room for

the meeting at Liverpool. To MR. JAMES B. O'BRIEN.—Sir,—In the last number of your paper, you fathered a letter from W. Ashton, of Barnsley, to James Mosley, of Leeds: and you ask, after a considerable amount of vapouring, "whether Mr. O'Connor will reply to the charges in Ashton's letter." Mr. O'Connor has already met Mr. Ashton in Barnsley. heard there what he had to say, and there replied to him; but lest that should be considered insufficient to a person posessed of your delicate sensitiveness, I beg to tell you now that I shall answer that letter and your boasting comment in next week's Star. I should have done so this week, had I not been engaged with good working men, in endeavouring to counteract the mischief that you and such like have done to our cause. Till you read my letter, reflect upon your ignominious position as a collector of "Chartist scum." In truth, you have marvellously succeeded in rallying around you a set of the most despicable rascals that ever disgraced society : and you would apply them to a most virtuous purpose—that of injuring the reputation of him who kept you from starving! You have been long looking for "a proper good wallopping," as they say in Yorkshire; and, with God's blessing, you shall have it next week to your heart's content: and, if you suffer in this new conflict, which you have been long fomenting, blame your own rashness. Since you declared to Wm. Martin, in Kirkdale, that "you had no other course to pursue on your release, than opposition to O'Connor, that you might live," you have never lost an opportunity of showing your spleen. The thing shall now cease.-FEARGUS

MR. T. COOPER.—In a short time this gentleman will be released from prison. To prevent any misapprehension as to Mr. Cooper's purpose, we deem it necessary to state that the letter alluded to by us last week, in answering Mr. J. R. Bairstow, was from Mr. Cooper, apprising us of his determination to withdraw from the monies subscribed since the publication of the statement in Mr. O'Connor's speech at Manchester relating to him. His main reasons for these steps are, that when the report just alluded to appeared, the little subscriptions then going on were cancelled; and that when Mr. O'Connor frankly acknowledged his "error," the subscriptions were recommenced. Mr. Cooper also considers that Mr. O'Connor has not sufficiently retracted his statement with respect to Mr. Cooper having received pecuniary aid from him. Mr. Cooper's intentions as to the future are not to join any other association, or have connexion with any political body. He comes up to London, to dispose of two or three works that he has written in prison.

O'CONNOR.

ANTI-PAPER MONEY .-- Yes, we have seen the impudent attempt at "reply," and shall, our correspondent may depend on it, rejoin; when, if we do not make the hired apostate exhibit himself in a most contemptible light, it certainly will not be for want of material. We shall show that the particular scheme of paper-money our "old friend" is paid for advocating, is IDENTICAL IN PRINCIPLE, but more injurious in its consequences, because more depreciated, than the scheme of Attwood's he formerly so bitterly denounced, and which he tells us he still as bitterly opposes! That is, he opposes the very principle he is hired to support!! Is not he a queer fish?

B. A. DRAMGOOLE .- The address from the Tailors' Conference to the Trade is in type; indeed, appeared in our first edition, when it had to be removed for other matter. It shall appear throughout the impression next

MONIES RECEIVED BY MR. O'CORROL	χ,										
FOR THE EXECUTIVE:		s.									
From Norwich, per S. Goat	0	14									
SUBSCRIPTIONS.											
From Hanley and Shelton Potteries	0	12									
DUNCOMBE TESTIMONIAL.											
From the Sadlers' Society, Walsall		10									
From Mr. Clark, collected in the Tower Hamlets	1	2									
•											
RECEIPTS PER GENERAL SECRETARY.											
SUBSCRIPTIONS.											
s. d.		S.									
Lamberhead-green 3 3 Cummersdale		7									
Crayford 1 6 Bristol		ġ									
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Carlisle 2 6 W. Salmon, ditto	**	•									
DONATION.											
Bermondsey	0	2									
LEVI.											
Mr. Mills, Whittington Mr. Illingworth, Whi	ıt-										
and Cat 0 6 tington and Cat		0									
Mr. Randall, ditto 0 6 Mr. Plunkett, ditto	٠.	0									
DUNCOMBE TESTIMONIAL.											
T. Salmon	Û	Ð									
Cummersdale, R. Hall	-	ĭ									
Ditto, W. Bewley		õ									
	v	٧									
cards, &c.											
Bristol	0	0									
CAPTAIN MARGARIT.											
Harmonic meeting at the Feathers	0	10									
THOMAS MARTIN WHEELER,											
Secr	eta	ary.									

Accidents. Offences. & Inquests.

FATAL AND MELANCHOLY RAILWAY ACCIDENT .-Ashton-under-Lyne, Saturday Night. — It is my had been struck about a week. The inquiry was painful duty to record one of the most distressing and fatal accidents that ever occurred in this neighbourrangement it caused to the iron trade. There had been 300 hood. About twelve months ago, the contractors for commerce connected with that trade was disturbed. tion of the company. The line, which is only about They found a competition arising in Belgium and other two miles long, was nearly completed, and was to countries, who were unable to carry on their ordinary have been opened this summer. It was a double other countries against us, and opened channels of trade over a portion of the town of Ashton upon twenty inquiry on the bodies at the same time and place, tial and well constructed, every one of which has more of the bodies have been recovered by the the monetary system of this country. His noble friend been finished for some time, and the workmen were said, that if all the railways applied for were granted, they levelling the line with a view of having the rails laid would take about £140,000,000 from the ordinary monetary down almost immediately. About thirty men were out from near the bed of the river, to which, in one transactions of the country. By the mode of constructing engaged in this work, and their labours were fast part, the workmen have reached, the water being were required to be advanced in one year, the incon- whole of the men employed upon the line and to be under the ruins. One of those who were taken venience to the country would be extremely serious. His several buildings contiguous to the scene of this out alive has since died in the Manchester Intirmary. FROM THE TRANSACTIONS NOW TAKING PLACE. | creatures who were partially outled in vite times. | who it is understood will be drought for the partially outled in vite times. | who it is understood will be drought for the partially outled in vite times. | who it is understood will be drought for the partially outled in vite times. | creatures who were partially outled in vite times. | who it is understood will be drought for the partially outled in vite times. | creatures who were partially outled in vite times. | who it is understood will be drought for the partially outled in vite times. | Is there not alarm there? Is not danger seen?

Ah! it is not for nothing that these warnings are given. It will behave all parties to attend to them;

The first that the second of the accident, as a matter of course, spread in adjourned inquest, nothing satisfactor, and literations, and numerous exaggerated reports were known.

Suicide of the Vestry Clerk of Mirchard to fifty persons had been killed, and that others were seriously wounded. This report soon brought toparish clerk of Mitcham, committed suicide on Friday parish clerk of Mitcham, committed sui and in order that the working portion of the com- gether a large concourse of persons anxiously in-

SUNDAY MORNING, NINE O'CLOCK. - During the

to keep order. Up to this time eight bodies have been

Monday.—The inquest upon nine of the bodies recovered from the ruins of the arches at the Ashton branch of the Sheffield and Manchester railway is appointed to take place this afternoon. Since Saturday appointed to take place whose whose names we give, have been rescued. The extent of the loss of life cannot yet be fully stated; upwards of 100 men, and a large number of horses, have been engaged during the whole of the day in removing the fallen materials and up to nine o'clock last night four more have been found buried in the ruins, making, in all, ten, of whom nine were killed on the spot. The remaining three were taken out alive, but two of them are so severely injured that very little hopes are entertained of their recovery. A number of the bodies being found on the Cheshire side of the river, and the remainder on the Lancashire side, the investigation will, of course, be conducted by the coroners for the two districts, Mr. W. S. Rutter and Mr. C. Hudson. From the best possible information to be obtained, there are from 13 to 20 persons killed, most of whom are single men. The names of those who have been found dead are—George Collier, 45; James Bradbury, 26; John Cox, 35; Henry Rogers, 27; George Smith, 30 Samuel Smith (brother to George), 26; Adam Nowell 20; William Leonard, 30,—single men; Abraham Nowell, 47, father of Adam Nowell, who has left a wife and four children. Taken out alive—Charles Critchley, Richard Critchley, and Thomas Brown Throughout the whole of yesterday many thousands of people have been continually crowding to the scene of the accident, but by the exer-tions of the 56th Regiment of Foot, assisted by the police force, under the direction of Mr. Little, the special high constable of Hyde, the greatest order has been maintained. Mr. Robert Newton, of the Ashton police, was also in attend. ance, with a number of his men, on the Lancashire side of the river. There is still much specu. lation as to the cause of the accident, but in the ab-

sence of an official report from some scientific and

practical man it is impossible to convey an accurate idea of the cause. We have made every possible in quiry, and will give the facts as we have found them, and leave the public to come to their own conclusions until an investigation has been completed. There were nine arches, which formed the viaduct over the river Tame and the valley through which it runs, These arches were supported by piers of twenty-eight feet long, four feet six inches thick at the spring of of the arch, and six feet six inches thick at the base. The span of each arch was thirty feet, and a rise from the spring of seven feet six inches. They were all built of stone got in the neighbourhood, which is said to be of good quality. Some of the piers were founded on rock, and others upon what appeared to be solid clay. These are the facts so far as relate to the workmanship; but it is much to be desired that a very searching inquiry should be instituted. There is one circumstance which is said to have very much affected the arches, viz., the state of the property over which they were erected. For several miles round the whole country is undermined by collieries, many of which are said to come within a short distance of the surface. There are numerous places in the vicinity which have sunk many feet, and by so doing have done much damage to property of every description. In one field adjoining Wharfstreet, about fifty yards from the line of railway, there are evident marks of sinking, some parts of it having fallen in three or four feet. In many other places in the neighbourhood similar sinkings of the earth have taken place, and many of the buildings are per-Chartist ranks; and declining to receive any of the feetly curved from this cause. There appears to be little doubt but that the third arch, from the abatement on the Ashton side, was the first to give way, as by a close inspection it will be found that the piers of this arch fell towards each other, the two arches on the eastern side falling towards the west, and the other six on the western side falling towards the east. Very large quantities of fine clay have been got from beneath this part of the country, the stratum of which is within a very short distance of the surface. One of these drift-ways gave way some time ago, and the walls which were built for the purpose of carrying the line over the Peak-forest canal sunk several feet and of course had to be taken down, and the foundations piled or filled up with clay and soil to the depth of 45 feet. The amount of damage is estimated at £4,000.

Monday Night. - First Day's Inquiry. - The

coroner's inquest on the bodies which have been ex-

tricated from the ruins has just adjourned, and I

hasten to send you the substance of the evidence, as

given by the several witnesses who were called before

the jury. The first witness called was Jacob White-

head, who deposed that he had crossed the arches

several times in the course of the day. At the time

of the accident he was talking with some of the men

about the work, on the Ashton side of the river Tame,

when all of a sudden the first and second arch on the Ashton side gave way, and they fell in with scarcely any noise, and immediately after the other arches fell in, one after another. It was all done in a second. He had seen Abraham Nowell, one of the subcontractors, engaged in "pointing" the brick work under the arch. Mr. Joseph Fowler, one of the contractors, was standing on the arches at the time they fell. He was thrown into the water, but escaped d. without injury. As soon as he had recovered himself, and got on his feet, he gave directions to the other men to commence endeavouring to extricate the men who were under the fallen materials. Two were taken out alive. Edward Smith, another workman, said he was on the railway at the time of the accident He was in conversation with some of the men about the work, when suddenly he saw an opening at the top of one of the arches, and immediately after all the arches fell in, one after another. Some of the d. arches fell towards him, and some from him. He was on the Ashton side and he thought that the middle 6 arch gave way first. At the time they fell, Mr. Fowler stood on the second arch. Henry Morton deposed, that a few minutes before the accident he stood on the Lancashire side (the river) Tame being the boundary between Lancashire and Cheshire. The first thing that attracted his attention was a crack in the third arch from that side of the river. Several of the men saw it some minutes before the accident, but not thinking there was any danger, they took no seen it. The crack was such as he could have put his further notice of it. He was quite sure that the crack could not have been there long, or they should have finger in. The men had laughed at it. Robert Royle was employed on the line, and had seen the crack to which the last witness referred, but he had not apo prehended any danger from it. Thomas Lowe deposed, that he was an overlooker on the line, and had been so from the commencement of the works. They were begun about twelve months ago. Some of the arches had been finished some time. The last was finished about three weeks ago. All the centres had been struck or slackened, but a great deal of the scaffolding remained under the arches. The light waggons had gone over the arches a quarter of an hour before the accident. The centres then adjourned till Wednesday week, in order to give time to have the ruins removed, and the remaining bodies that are missing found. Four are still said to be under the ruins. The bodies found have all been identified. The names are-John Cox, Henry Rogers James Bradbury, George Smith, Samuel Smith, George Collier, Abraham Nowell, Richard Critchley William Leonard, Adam Nowell, and William Ward Four of the bodies were found on the Cheshire side

Tuesday Night .- In the course of the day three unwearied exertions of the men who are employed in removing the fallen materials. The last was taken part, the workmen have reached, the water being banked off by the stones, &c., of the fallen arches. It seems now to be pretty well understood that only two by an immense crowd of spectators. The bodies were

be obtained, and whose cries and wringing of hands rendered the already melancholy scene distressing in make his appearance at breakfast, his wife be did not be averaged. alarmed, and went into an office, where she found the letter in which the deceased said it was impossible.

其本學等。於其實歷史執行所。清明。

EXECUTION BY THE GUILLOTINE. - BRUSSELS, APRIL his head covered with a black ven, was conducted from his prison to the place of execution, accompanied by the chaplain and by the confraternity of the Miséricorde, who recited the prayers for the dead. After he had ascended the fatal instrument, he kissed to last time the crucifix which was presented to After he had assemble to the crucifix which was presented to by way of elucidating the mystery which still hangs for the last time the speak, but his voice failed for the last time and endeavoured to speak, but his voice failed over the murder. him, and change or two the work of human justice him. In a man He appeared to have been very rewas compared the whole of the preceding night

ROBBERT —A painful rumour is affoat, which is ROBBERI. Parmur Jumour is amout, which is by a report that a man had surrendered to the police infortunately too well founded, that a junior clerk declaring himself to be the murderer of the late Mr. to the firm of Messrs. Miles, Harford, and Co., Delarue, at Hampstead, and that the condemned to the min this city, has absconded with a considerthe property of his employers.—Bristol

A FREAK OF FORTUNE.—A poor man from Montargeit, in the department of the Dordogne, who passes by the name of Périgord, and works as porter in a tradesman's warehouse, at Bayonne, meeting a short time ago with a person from the neighbourhood of his birth-place, inquired eagerly for news of his family. "What," cried the friend, have you not heard the news of the prodigious fortune that your family has inherited ?—the whole country rings with it." On hearing this, Périgord, unable to write, got some one to apply to his mother for an explanation. A few days ago an answer was received by the person who had acted as amanuensis, of which the following is the substance :- "A letter from London acquaints us that your grandmother's brother, Francis Claud Bonnet, is dead, King of Madagascar, and has left a property of 75,000,000 francs (or £3,000,000 sterling), which has been lodged at the Admiralty in England. This uncle left his country at a very early age, in the capacity of cabin boy in a trading vessel. We have authorised M. Montposier, whom you know, to act in our behalf, and he is now in London on this bussiness. We were about to write to you to tell you of the news when your letter arrived." Périgord was not present on the receipt of this letter, but came in just as it was on the recent of this back a heavy load. "Well," read, bearing on his back a heavy load. "Well," eaid he "what is the news?" "Only that your said he, "what is the news?" said the, what is the news: Only that your family have inherited a fortune of seventy-five mil-"Seventy-five millions!" said the porter, throwing down his load, "I will make you a present of one." Though the amount is probably much exaggerated, there is no doubt but that a considerable fortune has fallen to the poor man, who bears the best of characters for honesty and industry.

the employ of the Croydon Railway Company was proceeding up the line to his work, and had gone about a mile distant from the Croydon terminus, when, perceiving the up train approaching, he life to death was the work of a moment.

TAWELL'S CONFESSION.—Mr. Gallot, the gentleman who, with Mr. Bevan, the solicitor, of the Old Jewry, conducted Tawell's defence, had several interviews with Mrs. Tawell at Berkhampstead during the past week, for the purpose, it is stated, of making representations to the Home Secretary not to interfere with the possession, by the Rev. Mr. Cox, of Tawell's confession. It seems now pretty clear that the contents of the document will not meet the public eye till the books and manuscripts of Mr. Cox may hereafter be transferred to other hands, Sir James Graham having intimated to the Buckinghamshire magistrates that he does not see sufficient grounds to call for his interference. The exclusion of the representatives of the press from the gaol is stated to have been at the urgent desire of Tawell; but whether so great a criminal in a lower station of life would have had the same consideration shown to him, the public can judge.

which Hocker has as yet made respecting the murder: _On Wednesday, the 9th inst. (two days before trial), after the witnesses had been examined before the grand jury, and a true bill returned against Thomas Henry Hocker, his father applied to Mr. Cope, the governor of Newgate, to have an interview with his unhappy son. That interview was granted, and at it Hocker made his father acquainted with the line of defence he intended to make. After the interview Mr. Hocker, sen., communicated the nature of his son's defence to Mr. Watson (his landlord), and Inspector Grey, of the S division, when it was determined, in order to ascertain if there was any truth in his statement, to discover, if possible, the young lady and her family of whom Hocker had spoken, the only clue to whom was, that the name was believed to 'Stanley." and that they resided in the neighbourhood of Hampstead. On the following (Thursday) morning Mr. Hocker, sen., accompanied by Mr. Watson and Inspector Grey, commenced their inquiries, but it was not until eleven o'clock at night that their search was successful. They then were led to suspect that the lady's name was not Stanley, but that Miss Emily —, the daughter of a widow carrying on a respectable business at Hampstead, was the individual whom they were in search of, and they accordingly immediately proceeded to the house. On knocking at the door it was answered by two young women, of whom Inspector Grey inquired if Miss Emily—lived there. One of them, a very interesting pretty young woman, about 21 years of age, appeared rather alarmed, and inquired what the object of their visit was; to which Inspector Grey replied by asking what made her ask that question, to which she are the did not be asked to the second of the which she said she did not know. At that moment

the young woman who was with Miss Emily -- ran away in doors, called for some one to come to their assistance, and Miss — was following her, when Inspector Grey told her that she must not run away, as, wherever she went, it would be his duty to go with her. A person who manages Mrs. --- 's business then came forward, and the parties all proceeded into the parlour for the purpose of stating the object of their visit. Inspector Grey then asked to see Mrs. —, the mother of Miss Emily —, and being informed that she was staying on a visit at White-chapel, he asked Miss Emily — if she knew a person named Thomas Henry Hocker, and immediately on his doing so she turned very pale, trembled violently, and nearly swooned away, at the same time exclaiming, "Oh, God! how did he come to mention us!" When she had somewhat recovered herself, Inspector Grey questioned her as to what she meant by the exclamation she had uttered; when she explained that she felt so shocked at its being known that she had been acquainted with a person charged with so heinous an offence. Inspector Grey then asked her if she had seen Hocker at all on the night the murder was committed (Friday, February 21), to which she replied that she had not, and that the last time she had seen him was in October last, when she saw him at Hampstead Church, but did not speak to him on that occasion. Inspector Grey then asked her if she knew Mr. Delarue? She replied that she had seen him, but had never been introduced to him; she had only seen him once, and that was just previous to seeing Hocker at church. She was on that occasion walkluit Fields, at Hampstead, when she saw Hocker

ing with the young lady who was then present. in the and Delarue coming towards them across the fields. The young lady said to her, "Here's Hocker coming Emily, if he speaks to you, answer him; but if he does not, take no notice of him." Hocker and Delarue, however, passed on without the former speaking, but when they had passed they both turned round and looked back. Inspector Grey next asked Miss —— if she had ever received any letters from Hocker? She replied, "No;" but it was in so hesitating a manner that Inspector Grey said, "It An Eccentric.—The Presse announces the sudden that you have not, as I know that you have;" to which she replied, "Yes, I believe I have—they are up stairs, but through my mother's absence at Whitechapel I have not got the key of the absence at Whitechapel I have not got the key of the room. Inspector Grey told her she need not mind the ker, as, if she would shew him the room, he would very soon obtain an entrance into it. Ultimately, Missfound the key, and taking a candle from off the table, said to Inspector Grey, "Stop here, and I will any answer. "If such a circumstance should occur," said to Inspector Grey, "Stop here, and I will any answer. "If such a circumstance should occur," said to Inspector Grey, "Stop here, and I will any answer. "If such a circumstance should occur," stationer's firm, and that the produce was shared equally any answer. "In fact, in the tour's books, but could find no entries of any goods received from Messrs. Magnay and Brothers, although there with her, and they outted the room together. In door being forced open, he was found extended on the were several in Ell's name relative to money borrowed. found the key, and taking a candle from off the a few minutes they again returned to the parlour, line dozen) in his hand, which Miss—had received from Hocker. Inspector Grey then asked leeved from Hocker. Inspector Grey the house of the way and leeved the paper was quite damp, and they are several in En's anterior of a watch the visit in the flower from the cyclic in the triple is at present in great danger. From the cyclic in the triple is at present in great danger. From the c What the reason was that induced Thomas Henry Hocker to withdraw himself from keeping her company? to which Miss — replied, that it was in consequence of her mother desiring to have the opinion of Hocker's father as to the match, and

Hocker's declining to suffer his father to know any thing about it, that the intimacy was broken off; house of an uncle at Whitechapel to be out of Hocker's way. She also further stated that she first met Hocker "promiscuously" in the streets, when he forced his attentions most pertinaciously upon her; that her father had been dead for some years, and that and that she had no brother, nor ever had one. In-Spector Grey then told her that it would be necessary that she should be in attendance at the Central Criminal Court on the next day (Friday), on which Hocker's trial would take place, in order that, should he (Hocker) make any statement in which her name might be involved, she might be called to rebut it.

morning, which he could serve on her, but he would be satisfied with her promise to attend. Miss promised to attend, and was in attendance during the trial at a tavern in the neighbourhood, but was

THE PRISONER HOCKER.—The prisoner was on EXECUTION BY THE GUILLOUISE.—DRUSSELS, APAIL

19.—A youth, aged only 17, who had been found wednesday visited by his father, and after handing guilty of particide, was guillotined yesterday at to him the names of those persons whom he wished namer, in presence of an immense crowd. About to see for the last time, expressed himself perfectly resigned at the same time. Namur, in presente of an interest of the part of the place of execution, accompanied takes his forested bis forested with a black veil, was conducted that his mother would visit him on Friday, when he takes his forested bis forested bis forested. takes his farewell of his friends. He still continues writing, although upon being questioned by his friends he most positively declares that he has nothing to add to the statement he had made at the trial.

THE HAMPSTEAD MURDER.—EXTRAORDINARY SELF-CUSED MURDERER OF MR. DELARUE.—Great interest was created throughout the metropolis last evening criminal, Thomas Henry Hocker, was innocent of the crime imputed to him. This statement proved to be erroneous with respect to that portion of the rumour which declared the self-accused party voluntarily to have surrendered himself to the police. It is true that a man was yesterday apprehended by the police, upon evidence which he had himself supplied under the following circumstances. It is a regulation in to destroy life. A few days since a letter arrived at Newgate, addressed to the condemned criminal. T. H. rub his hat about in a very theatrical manner, and answer will be taken down. When did you find it ?-I in reply to questions put to him, he declared that he do not wish to answer that question.—The Lord Mayor knew nothing at all about Hocker, and he could not account for the strange impulse which induced prisoner, who did not seem to be more than fifteen years him to write the letter making such a false accusa- of age, then followed Forrester, to all appearance quite tion against himself. He was ultimately removed by direction of the sheriffs, from the Black Horse- are very respectable, were overwhelmed with affliction. court station to the police station on Garlick-hill, on account of its being more adjacent to the Mansion House. Almar was here visited by Mr. Daniel Whittle Harvey, the City police commissioner, and by Mr. Henry Corduroy, John Dodge, and Thomas Sharpe, were cope, to whom he conducted himself in a similar brought before Alderman Sir Chapman Marshall, on the manner to his conduct before the sheriffs. He, however, persisted in his previous statement that he have been going forward for some time at the warehouse had written the letter upon the impulse of the of Sir William Magnay, the extensive wholesale stationer. moment, but what induced him to do so he could not | in Maiden-lane, Queen-street, City. Sir William, who aptell. The sensation caused by the affair was such that most of the police-stations were literally besieged by persons anxious to learn if there was any founda- some parties in his employ were in the practice of making tion for the report. Although much doubt is thrown away with parcels of paper from time to time, but though THE HAMPSTEAD MURDER.—The following parti- upon the fact of the prisoner being in any way con- every means had been taken to find out the offending culars in relation to the murderer's defence, and the cerned in the murder, still it was deemed necessary voing woman therein spoken of, have been obtained to place him in a cell with two policemen, where he from a source on which every reliance can be placed, will remain till this morning, when he will be city police had for some time been on the look-out, and and which fully prove the untruth of all the statements taken before the Lord Mayor. It is stated that on the previous morning discovered the circumstances shortly after the apprehension of Almar informa- that led to the charge preferred against the prisoners at tion of the circumstance was forwarded to the Secre- the bar. Ell and Corduroy were in the warehouse. tary of State, Sir James Graham, but the reserve of Early on the previous morning the constables saw the police on these occasions renders it impossible to several reams of paper taken out of the warehouse by state whether it has resulted in any order respecting | prisoners last named, and placed in a cart. The cart the condemned criminal Hocker.

SUICIDE AT CAMDEN TOWN .- On Tuesday morning, shortly after six o'clock, as Richard Cartwright, a respectable carpenter, residing at No. 27, Prebendstreet, Camdon Town, was crossing the Hawley Field, situated on the right-hand side of the Hampstead-road, and near the Hawley Lock of the Regent' Canal, he discovered the body of a man lying on his back, with a pistol grasped tightly in his right-hand, and his head shattered in a frightful manner. By his side, when discovered, was found a small partridge cane, and all that his pockets contained were a pair of steel spectacles and case, a black papier maché snuff-box, and a pair of black kid gloves. The following is an accurate description of the unfortunate man's person and dress:—He is apparently about 35 years of age, 5 feet 2 inches high, of dark complexion, with dark brown hair, and without any whiskers. Had on when found two coats, the outer one a dark brown great coat with brown velvet collar, the under coat a species of shooting-jacket of brown velvet, with pockets in the side and breast. It is singlethe second a dog, the next partridges, and so on, the last button being broken off. Blue trousers, black cloth waistcoat, and the patent leather boots. The scarf round his neck is of black figured satin, with a crimson stripe. The linen is very coarse and dirty. The head of the unfortunate man presents a shocking spectacle, the whole of the right side being blown away; and from the mutilated appearance of the lower part of the face, there is but little doubt, in order to effect his object, he placed the muzzle of the pistol in his mouth and then discharged it. The body lies in the dead-house of St. Pancras workhouse for identity. The hat of the deceased was found a short distance from his body. It is a beaver one, somewhat worn, maker's name, "J. Howard, Jamesstreet, Old-street, St. Luke's."

The Inquest.—On Thursday an inquest was held before Mr. Wakley, M.P., at the Elephant and Castle, St. Pancras-road, on the body of William Orton, the individual described in the above paragraph. The brothers of the deceased, who were examined, stated that he lived at No. 3, Stephen-street, Tottenham-court-road. He had formerly been tobacconist in Farringdon-street, where he resided for two years. He then sold the business, and lived for some time on the money he received for it. He had been in very great distress for the last five weeks. He had on one occasion received an injury on the back of his head which had partially affected the brain, for he had been delirious very frequently since that afternoon two warrants were placed in his hands for the time. He was last in the company of his brothers at purpose of searching the houses of the prisoners, Nicholtwelve o'clock on Monday night, when he appeared in time; but his wife gave every facility in her power to the unusually good spirits. He himself remarked that he felt very happy, and yet he could not say why, as he should probably sleep in the streets all night. He in the course of the search discovered some paper on a went to his lodgings at a quarter past twelve, and asked permission of the landlord (who had seized his boxes for non-payment of rent) to take something out of one of them. He obtained permission, and he opened one, from which he took something, and placed it in his pocket. He then said to his landlord, "Good by, I shall not see you any more. He was button's, and found a bundle of wrappers, all of which he were identified by Mr. Magnay. There was also a large never again seen alive. The pistol with which he committed the act had been in his possession ten years. The jury, after some remarks from the coroner returned a vertice "That the deceased" William Orton, destroyed himself; but in what state of mind he was at the time there was no evidence to show?"

AN ECCENTRIC.—The Presse announces the sudden alone, and amused himself with making experiments in watch-making. On Saturday exorning last the porter of the house, whom he charged to visit him it, and not bring his family into disgrace. Upon which every morning, knocked at his door without receiving | Ell replied, that it was the perquisite allowed by the disturbed whilst making his experiments.

AN ALBUM OF CRIME.—In the possession of a man named Harrison, convicted of a highway robbery near Leeds, and sentenced to transportation, a diary has been found, consisting of a record of all his robberies. The book is small and neat, is gilt-edged, and she (Miss —) was sent by her mother to the and forms, in fact, a sort of robber's album. It would appear, from one of the entries, that a man named White, convicted of highway robbers at the same thers, and he should therefore remand them until Friday, assizes, was in reality (as he himself solemnly pro-tested) innocent of the crime, and that Harrison was bailed, but Sir John would not consent, and the prisoners the robber.

Terrific Gas Explosion.—A tremendous explo sion of gas took place on Wednesday morning, at half-past seven, at the Robin Hood Tavern, Holborn. The gas escaped from the meter near the front window, and caused an explosion, which was heard ding at Arthur-street, West Chelsea. The complainant throughout the entire neighbourhood, and carried had been to see her mother, who lives in Cross Queen-Miss declared size could not come, as, her declared size could not come, as, her mother being from home, there was no person to attend to the business and house; but Inspector Grey told her he was prepared with a subpena for her attendance at half-past nine o'clock on the following were smashed, whilst those of Nos. 63, 64, 65, and constable of the beat came up, and the defendant resource, whilst those of the street, were more or less destroyed, even up to the third floor. No lives were lost, nor did any accident of a serious nature were lost, nor did any accident of a serious nature. The prisoner smashed, whilst those of Nos. 63, 64, 65, and constable of the beat came up, and the defendant resource, on being-asked what she had to say, replied, "All constable of the beat came up, and the defendant resource, on being-asked what she had to say, replied, "All constable of the beat came up, and the defendant resource, on being-asked what she had to say, replied, "All constable of the beat came up, and the defendant resource, on being-asked what she had to say, replied, "All constable of the beat came up, and the defendant resource, on being-asked what she had to say, replied, "All constable of the beat came up, and the defendant resource, on being-asked what she had to say, replied, "All that has happened I could not avoid, sir; I had no wish to conceal anything."—She was then committed for trial, but, on the application of her solicitor, was liberated on giving bail for her appearance at the sessions. occur. A boy and a woman were passing at the time the disgusting conduct of the defendant, ordered him to not called, in consequence of Hocker not venturing and were knocked down. The street was strewed pay £3, or in default, be committed to the House of Cor-

Police Intelligence.

MANSION HOUSE.

WEDNESDAY. - FORGERY BY A BOY. - A mere boy,

named Thomas Wallis, of respectable appearance, was brought before the Lord Mayor, in the custody of John Forrester, the officer charged with having committed for-, gery. Mr. Mullins, of the firm of Bush and Mullins, solicitors to the Committee of Bankers for protection against Forgeries and Frauds, attended for the prosecution. The prisoner exhibited no symptoms of apprehension, but conducted himself with all the coolness imagina ACCUSATION AND APPREHENSION OF THE SELF-AC- Messrs. Prescott and Grote, in Threadneedle-street, stated ble.-Mr. E. G. Chapel, a clerk in the banking-house of that the prisoner presented at the counter, on Tuesday morning, a cheque purporting to be the order of Southey and Son, of Coleman-street, merchants, for £115 5s. 7d. In answer to a question how he would have it, he replied that he would take a £50 and several £5 and £10 notes, which he specified, and the remainder in gold. Witness had a doubt of the genuineness of the signature, and showed it to another of the gentlemen in the office, after which the prisoner was taken into custody.-Mr. Smith Lammin, also a clerk in the house of Present and Grote, stated that the prisoner on Monday last brought a cheque which he stated to be drawn by Mr. Southey, at Newgate, after a prisoner is condemned, that all letters addressed to him should be opened by the governor, in order to prevent the possibility of anything being conveyed to him, by which he might be enabled to Mr. Southey on the following morning. The prisoner mentioned that he was to take the amount to Mr. Southey on the following morning.—Mr. Thomas Southey, of Coleman-street, wool-broker, stated that he was in partnership with his father. They kept cash at the house of Messrs. Prescott and Grote. The cheque Hocker, and, in accordance with the above regulation, the house of Messrs, Prescott and Grote. The cheque it was opened by Mr. Cope, the governor. To the astonishment of Mr. Cope, he found that the letter of his father. It was a slight imitation of the contained a declaration to the culprit that he should writing of the latter. Nobody had been authorised by not suffer the penalty of the law on Monday next, for either of them to sign it. Witness knew Mr. Daniel that he (the writer) was really the murderer of Mr. | Cooper, of Copthall-chambers, who transacted business Delarue, and that the blood of his victim was both for the house, and to whom they were in the habit of paynight and day before his eyes, rendering his mind in ing considerable sums of money in cheques, and had seen such a state that he could no longer conceal his guilt. Such a state that he could no longer conceal his guilt.

The letter, at great length, proceeded to detail the horrible struggles of the murdered man in the Haverstock field, and concluded by assuring Hocker that it was his intention to give himself up in time to the bankers for a cheque-book.—Mr. Edmund Scholeenough to save him. No sooner had the governor field, a clerk at Messrs. Prescott and Co.'s stated that on read this letter, than he communicated with the Monday last application was made to him for a chequesheriffs, and a clue having been obtained by the City book for Messrs. Southey und Co., by a lad whose age police to the writer, they have for some days been in appeared to be about that of the prisoner, but witness search of him, and yesterday afternoon his apprehen- did not think the prisoner was the person. Witness sion was effected, and he was at once conveyed to the delivered a cheque-book to him marked 1556, and the station-house in Black Horse-court, Fleet-street. cheque produced was one which had been contained in it. Station-house in Black Horse-court, Fleet-street.
On the prisoner's arrival at the station-house,
Sheriffs Hunter and Sidney were sent for, and proceeded to examine him upon the subject. He gave

Witness thought the writing in the cheque was not the Witness thought the writing in the cheque was not the of characters for honesty and industry.

Fatal Accident on the Croydon Railway.—On Fiday afternoon, about one o'clock, a carpenter in further informed want on to recepitalete the Messrs. Southey's cheques to be cashed at their bankers, further informed want on to recepitalete the Messrs. further informed went on to recapitulate the The prisoner, upon being asked by the Lord Mayor whemany pleasant hours he (Almar) had spent with ther he was desirous to give any account of the affair, Hocker at the Kings and Key public-house in Fleet- stated without hesitation that he had found the eheque in street, and added that if he did not save him at least | Bartholowew-lane, near the kerb.—The Lord Mayor: when, perceiving the up train approaching, he stepped over on to the down line; in an instant a Dover train was upon him, and his transition from Stepped over on to the down line; in an instant a Dover train was upon him, and his transition from Stated to be of a way formish extension continued to stated to be of a very foppish exterior, continued to need not answer it if you have any objection, for the

> nuconcerned, out of the bar. : His mother and sister. who SATURDAY .- EXTENSIVE PAPER ROBBERY .- John Ell, charge of being concerned in a series of robberies that peared this morning in person to press the charge, said, that he had been aware for more than three years that parties, no clear case had been discovered on which to moved away, and was followed by one of the constables, He followed it to the New-cut, Lambeth, and afterwards to Princess-street, in the same locality, where it stopped at the receiving office of the London Parcels Delivery Company, where the paper was left. The constable then Dodge's residence, which he searched, and found a quantity of paper, along with forty account books. Mr. George Magnay, son to the prosecutor, said he had not the least doubt that the books and paper were taken from the warehouse. Dodge, on being interrogated by the constable, said he had bought the paper at a sale; but on being asked for the invoice of the purchase, he could not produce it. All the parties who had been concerned in this transaction were then immediately takeu into

custody. The case was remanded for a week. MONDAY .- Assault .- Thomas Smith, a porter, of Garden-court, Leather-lane, was brought up before Sir John Pirie, charged with committing a violent assault on a man named Thomas Lester, in Holborn, whom he struck in the eye, and severely injured. Police-constable 234 said that breasted, and trimmed with sporting buttons of he had been to the hospital, and the surgeon stated that various descriptions, the top one having on it a horse, the man was in a very dangerous situation. His avesight the man was in a very dangerous situation. His evesight was destroyed, and he would be blind for the rest of his life.—Sir J. Pirie said that it might turn out a most serious affair for the prisoner; and he should therefore remand him until Saturday next.

ROBBERY .- Thomas Greaves was charged with stealing great quantity of property belonging to his employer, Mr. Pearce, of Ludgate-hill, lamp-manufacturer and chinadealer.—Alfred Pearce stated that the prisoner was in the employ of his father as warehouseman. In consequence of his having some suspicions that the prisoner was in the habit of robbing them, he went, accompanied by a policeman, to his lodgings, on Saturday night, about ten o'clock, and there discovered a quantity of oil cans, lamps, plates, cups and saucers, &c., all of which he believed to be his father's property. He could swear to some of the articles. There were in all, one crate, one basket, and two boxes full .- The prisoner declined saying anything more than that if time were given him he could procure evidence which would prove that the property was his own.---He was remanded.

TUESDAY .- ROBBERT AT MAGNAY AND BROTHERS. John Nicholson, stationer, No. 9, Great St. Thomas Apostle, and Alfred Dutton, also stationer, of No. 2, Union-Apostie, and Aireu Dutton, and Stationer, of No. 2, omor-oourt, Old Broad-street, City, were charged with having a quantity of demy paper in their possession, the property of Messrs. Magnay and Brothers, wholesale stationers, in Maiden-lane, Queen-street, Cheapside, and John Hall, a carman, in the employ of the latter house, with having assisted four other persons now in custody to steal the said goods. Inspector Todhunter stated that yesterday that he had bought the paper from Mr. Ell, a foreman in the something was wrong, in consequence of the paper being sold at such a low price, he remarked to Ell whether it was ness to be lenient with him. The witnesses were crossexamined by Mr. Pelham at some length on behalf of Mr. Nicholson, but nothing very material was elicited. Sir John Piric said that the whole affair looked very much vere locked up.

SATURDAY .- INDECENT ASSAULT, - John Squib, a dirty-looking fellow, was brought up, on the charge of indecently assaulting Mrs. Alfred, a married woman, resi-

QUEEN-SQUARE.

MARLBOROUGH-STREET. SATURDAY. -- JUSTICE FOR OULD IRELAND .-- HURRAH

FOR "PEEL AND MAYNOOTH!"-A respectably dressed The police-constable found him in a helpless state of intoxication in the Quadrant, Regent-street, and the nymphs nybrook fashion, damaging the policeman's hat, and shouting at the top of his voice, "Ould Ireland has got iustice at last-hurrah for Peel and Maynooth!" A custody.-The prisoner in his defence said, he had been elligence that the second reading of the Maynooth grant was carried by a majority of 147. He (the defendant) was so delighted at the news, that he had a glass or two more, and on going out to the air he became so intoxicated he did not know what he was doing. He was fined ten shillings, which was immediately paid, and he left the court. TUESDAY. - THE BILL DISCOUNTING SYSTEM. - Mr. that the sase did not amount to larceny, and that therefore he was bound to discharge the accused from custody. It he was bound to discharge the accused from custody. It appears that the plaintiff, after the decision, adopted other proceedings against Mr. Willis, and also againgt Mr. L. Goldsmid, who had assisted in getting the bills out of the hands of Mr. Hearne. An indictment was preferred against Mr. Willis and Mr. Goldsmid at the Central Criminal Court for conspiracy, and a bill having been found, the definition of the control of the definition of the definition of the control of the definition of the the defendants gave the respective notice with respect to and meeting with the prisoner, immediately gave him of the member for Sheffield, though he admitted that the defendants gave the respective notice with respect to putting in bail. On Monday, as the defendants were on their way to this court, just as they approached the door, they were taken into custody by a police-constable, on a judge's warrant. The defendants had evidently been watched, and when they made their appearance the judge's warrant was produced and placed in the hands of Giblett, capacions of the police-constables attached to the court, with directions to execute it footbuilth—My. Lane, solicitor. directions to execute it forthwith.—Mr. Lane, solicitor, who came with the defendants to put in bail, complained of the way in which the arrest had been effected. judge, but he had no power to entertain the charge.—The defendants were then removed to the Queen's Bench

WORSHIP STREET. Monday,-Assault on the Police,-Two men

charged with having taken part in an attack upon several constables of the K division, from which two of them had in the possession of the prisoner when he was taken into see soon removed; nothing less ought to satisfy the sustained very serious injuries. It appeared from the evidence that hat ween twelve and one o'clock on Saturday custody.—The prisoner, who still asserted he had found like the possession of the prisoner when he was taken into see soon removed; nothing less ought to satisfy the custody.—The prisoner, who still asserted he had found like the possession of the prisoner when he was taken into see soon removed; nothing less ought to satisfy the custody.—The prisoner, who still asserted he had found like the possession of the prisoner when he was taken into see soon removed; nothing less ought to satisfy the custody.—The prisoner who still asserted he had found like the prisoner when he was taken into see soon removed; nothing less ought to satisfy the custody.—The prisoner who still asserted he had found like the prisoner when he was taken into see soon removed; nothing less ought to satisfy the satisfy dence, that between twelve and one o'clock on Saturday night, as police constable 345 K was on duty near Mile-end turnpike, he was requested by a gentleman to interfere for the protection of a woman, whom the prisoner Cooke was scandalously ill-treating. On attempting to take the risoner into custody, the latter struck him a violent blow, which knocked him down, and at the same time com-menced an attack upon the gentleman. On recovering his feet, the officer made a second attempt to secure the prisoner, who again threw him to the ground, and, exclaiming with an oath that he would "show him the Lancashire cut," seized him with savage violence, and caused him such excruciating pain as to render him for some time incapable of further resistance. A mob of at least 200 persons now gathered round them, among whom was the On Saturday evening she ran away during the temporary other prisoner, Randall, who, with the assistance of sevelabsence of Mrs. Edmunds, who, on her return, missed ral others, used his utmost exertions to rescue Cooke from the money. Information of the robbery was sent to the custody; and in the course of the struggle that ensued the constable received several very serious kicks in different police stations, and Sergeant Brennen, of the G division, a very active officer, discovered that on Saturday parts of his body. Other officers shortly afterwards came to his assistance, one of whom, 71 K, endeavoured to night the prisoner had been at the Haymarket Theatre in rescue him, but Randall struck him down and kicked him company with another woman, and further ascertained several times in the loins and groin; and it was only after a desperate conflict, which lasted nearly half an hour, that the two prisoners were at length overpowered and conveyed to the station, followed by a large crowd, who sided with the prisoners, and made two or three other attempts to rescue them. Mr. Broughton said, that he did not consider he should be doing his duty if he inflicted any pecuniary penalty upon Randall, whom he should com-mit for a month's hard labour in the House of Correction; but with regard to the other prisoner, Cooke, the injuries the officers had sustained were of too grave a description went into the office and looked at the address, and found that of Dodge, who resides at Islington. The constable then took possession of the parcel, and went to be brought up again next week, by which time he would be in a better position to determine how to deal with him. TUESDAY. - UTTERING COUNTERFEIT SILVER, AND

ESCAPE OF THE PRISONER. - Thomas Barshaw, alias

Jones, aged 19, the son of a respectable tradesman in St. Luke's, was placed at the bar, before Mr. Bingham, charged with having uttered several counterfeit crown pieces to tradesmen in the neighbourhood of the Mile-end-road.— It appeared from the evidence of Mr. Thomas Esberger, landlord of the Halifax Arms, Mile-end, New-town, that on the afternoon of Sunday, the 9th instant, the prisoner called at his house and ordered some spirits, with which he was served by witness's wife, and to whom he tendered a crown-piece in payment. She gave him his proper change, and he left the house; but, directly he had done so, the coin was discovered to be base metal, and witness hastened in pursuit of the prisoner, whom he overtook in an adjoining street, and insisted upon his returning the change he had received, which the prisoner readily complied with. While in conversation with him, however, butcher living in the neighbourhood happened to pass by, and he immediately identified the prisoner as the person who had a few days before uttered another spurious crown-piece to a poor woman, who kept a chandler's shop next door to him; and, on hearing this, he felt himself called upon to give the prisoner into custody.—Louisa Smith, the poor woman just referred to, was then called smith, the poor woman just referred to, was men cancu, and clearly established the second charge against the prisoner, who had purchased a trifling article at her shop on Wednesday, the 5th instant, and paid for it with a base five-shilling coin, receiving his full change in good silver.

—Police-constable Jenkinson, 53 G, identified the prisoner as having heap convisted at the General Criminal Court as having been convicted at the Central Criminal Court which he was sentenced to three months' imprisonment and in the succeeding January he was again summarily convicted at Clerkenwell police-court of entering a house by means of skeleton keys, and for which offence he was also committed for three months. The prisoner had likewise been in custody on several former occasions for passing counterfeit money; and though every exertion had been used by his friends to effect a reformation in him, it was all entirely uscless, and they had, therefore, now re solved to leave him to his own course.—The prisoner, who offered no defence, was then removed to the clerks' office, that the depositions of the witnesses might be taken, and when they had been completed the constable who had him a charge was directed to take him into the court to hear the evidence read over, preparatory to his final committal to Newgate. The policeman accordingly removed the prisoner into the yard, where he had occasion to turn round for a moment to collect his witnesses, and in the interim the prisoner silently darted like a deer through a private passage leading into the street, and was instantly out of sight. An active pursuit was made after him, but up to the close of the court no trace of him had been obtained and the witnesses were therefore oblized to be discharged

on the condition of their future attendance, should the prisoner be again captured. STEALING A WATCH .- John Parker Harris, a middleaged and well-dressed man, was charged with having stelen a silver lever watch, at the shop of Messrs. Brown and Walker, watchmakers and jewellers, in High-street, Whitechapel, Mr. Charles Brown stated, that at ten o'clock on the preceding night the prisoner entered the shop, and desired to be shown some lever watches, two of which were placed on the counter for his inspection. The prisoner declined purchasing these, as being too large, and asked to see some horizontal watches. Witness accordingly fetched several of that description from a tray in the ingly reteneu several of that description from a tray in the window, but on turning round towards the prisoner, discovered that one of the lever watches was missing. He made no observation to the prisoner about it, but gave private directions to one of the shopmen to fetch a policeman, and in the meantime closed the door. The prisoner patient this action, and suspenting his intention, after a policy and suspenting his intention. noticed this action, and suspecting his intention, after a little hesitation, drew the watch and his gloves from the oocket of his coat, and exclaiming, with an air of surprise, pocket of his coat, and exclaiming, with an air of surprise, "Bless me; why, here is one of your watches in my pocket—I suppose I must have taken it up by mistake with my gloves," laid the watch upon the counter. The policeman shortly after arriving, the prisoner was given into custody and taken to the police-station, where he was searched, and no money whatever was found upon him.—The prisoner declined saying anything in defence, and Mr. Bingham fully committed him to Newgate for trial.

MONDAY .- FURIOUS DRIVING AND SERIOUS ACCIDENT. Mr. Henry Myers, a tailor carrying on business at No. 72, Oxford-street, was charged before Mr. Henry with furions driving, and running over George Jones, a child of four years of age, by which the latter was so seriously injured covering the accident the prisoner increased his speed, an invoice, when he received the same answer that was lashed two or three persons with his whip who attempted given to the policeman. Dutton also said that on demur-ring about purchasing the paper, Ell observed that if he did not like to put a pound in his pocket, he knew plenty who would be glad to do it. The prisoner also asked wit-who would be glad to do it. The prisoner also asked witfell asleep and set fire to the bed-clothes and other things in the room, so that, in addition to his trouble about the injury to his child, he had also sustained a very serious reached Westminster bridge that he was enabled to pull him in.—The prisoner was remanded for a week, but at the same time was admitted to bail for his appearance on Monday next. MARYLEBONE.

MONDAY. - CONCEALING THE BIRTH OF A CHILD. -

Elizabeth Roberts, a well-dressed woman, thirty-three years of age, housekeeper to a gentleman named Lewis, residing at No. 12, Upper Montagu-street, Montagu-square, was brought up from the Marylebone Infirmary, and placed at the bar before Mr. Rawlinson, on the charge of having concealed the birth of her female infant.—The pri-SOUTHWARK.

not called, in consequence of Hocker not venturing to make the parties he alluded to in his defence.—

Southward.

In the meighourmout, out the would vote for the motion of the street was strewed to make the parties he alluded to in his defence.—

Wonday.—A Scoundred.—Thomas Marrs, the late seventh to the House of Corletance of Hocker not venturing to make the parties he alluded to in his defence.—

Wonday.—A Scoundred.—Thomas Marrs, the late seventh to the House of Corletance of the motion for a month. The fine not being forthcoming, he breaking open the box containing a portion of the society's breaking open the box containing a portion of the society's late.

Was locked up.

funds, with which he absconded. One of the stewards of lord contended that it could never be satisfactory to elderly gentleman, who gave his name as Charles Lewis, was charged with being found drunk and disorderiy early the morning should a first the morning should a first the business concluded, the prisoner and one of the stewards in the morning, shortly after the House of Commons had divided on the second reading of the Maynooth Bill.— members had retired. On that occasion the box, containing a portion of the society's funds, was in the room with the prisoner and Ogilvie, and on their quitting the house they gave it into the care of the landlord, who deposited it who frequent that part of the town making merry at his expense. He was standing against one of the pillars with his head hanging down, as if asleep. On being aroused, and told that he would be taken to the station-house, he waved a formidable shilelah over his head, in the Donnybrook fashion, damaging the policeman's hat, and another steward. On the above discovery, immediate in-quiries were instituted for the suspected persons, when it justice at last—hurrah for Peel and Maynooth!" A was found that they had absconded, and that one of them crowd having collected around him, he was taken into (Marrs) had fled to Ireland. Within the last few days the prisoner made his appearance in London, and being seen dining out with some friends, and had taken more to drink than he should have done. A gentleman who had been at the House of Commons all night came into the place where he was visiting in the morning, with the intelligence that the second reading of the Maynooth grant same on the day he expected, he went away, not wishing to meet the members of the society until he was in a situation to repay the money. The prisoner was remanded. WEDNESDAY .- ROBBING A BENEFIT SOCIETY .- John Marrs, secretary of the New Reform State Society, was brought before Mr. Cottingham for examination, charged the members, and absconding with the same. It appeared | ing why the Tory side of the house, when in office in that on the 13th of May, 1844, a meeting of the above society took place at the White Bear, in George-street, Bermondsey, at which period the prisoner was secretary, Mytton, nad been swinded by a bin-discounting firm in Great Marlborough-street, carrying on their practices under the names of Smith and Co.; and after counsel had been heard on both sides, Mr. Maltby was of opinion, as Mr. Willis had adopted the scheme to get possession of the bills, with the connivance and sanction of Mr. Mytton, with the connivance and sanction of Mr. Mytton, and that therefore stewards, named Orchin, remained behind for some time. On the next night of meeting the prisoner and the steward

capacity of secretary of the society, he was committed for "THE YOUNG IDEATER ."-William Roberts, a young fellow belonging to a very daring gang of juvenile thieves, The parties were on their way to court, and they were entitled to protection. — Mr. Maltby inquired if the judge's warrant had been regularly executed?—Giblett, the police-constable, said he had arrested the defendants before they entered the court.—Mr. Maltby said his jurisdiction was at an end, it having been superseded by the warrant of a judge in a superior court. With respect to the mode in which the capture had been effected—that might be a matter which could be brought before the judge, but he had no power to entertain the charge.—The judge, but he had no power to entertain the charge.—The was charged with stealing a quantity of plate from the the ecclesiastical funds of that country equally behouse of Mr. Scarborough, Sussex-place, Kent-road.—The tween the two churches. At the present time, though prisoner was met between two and three o'clock in the from the circumstances of Ireland he thought it house in the Kent-road.—Mr. Scarborough stated that his sidered they had been much misrepresented. He house was entered when the family had retired to rest, that | should vote against the motion of the hon. member the thieves obtained access by the back parlour window. When the servant went down the following morning the parlour-door was found locked inside, and they were comnamed Thomas Cooke and James Randall, the former a powerful labourer in the Docks, and the latter an apprentice to a tobacco manufacturer in Whitechapel, were articles of plate were taken by the thieves, and amongst giving his support to the amendment of Mr. Ward. the plate, was committed.

Within the last few days, however, one of the members of the society, happening to be walking along the Borough,

into custody.—The prisoner, said that he was innocent

taken on the last night the prisoner was present in his

CLERKENWELL. TUESDAY .- ROBBERY BY A SERVANT .- Mary Wilson, about 14 years of age, was placed in the felons' dock, charged with stealing £55 in bank notes and sovereigns, a valuable brooch, gold ring, and other articles, the property of her mistress, Mrs. Sarah Caroline Edmund, of Walcott-place, Lambeth. It appeared from the evidence, that the prisoner, whose connexions are highly respectable, has been living as attendant upon Mrs. Edmunds for the last two years, and the greatest trust was reposed in her. that she subsequently went towards St. Luke's with her companion. The sergeant ascertained the prisoner was stopping at a coffee-house in Old-street: he went thither. and at a quarter past one o'clock yesterday morning, whilst sitting there, the prisoner came in alone. The sergeant seized her and charged her with the robbery, coins, which the prosecutrix identified as her property. She acknowledged having changed a £5 note at a pawnbroker's, with which she bought some articles of dress, and spent a pound at the theatre on Saturday. The guineas, which she left for repair at a jeweller's. Mr. Combe decided on committing her for trial. THAMES POLICE.

MONDAY. - SAVAGE ASSAULT. - John Staunton, an American sailor, just arrived from New Orleans in the brig Everard, was charged with assaulting the police in the following savage manner:—Wylie, 102 K, stated that about half-past five o'clock on Saturday evening, being informed that a man was lying drunk on the pavement in Rateliffe-highway, he proceeded to the place, and foun the prisoner lying along, apparently in a state of insensi-bility. He lifted him up for the purpose of resting him against the wall, on which the prisoner recovered. He first caught Wylie's thumb between his teeth, retain ing his hold until another constable arrived and com-pelled him to relinquish it. He then snapped at Wylie's leg, but fortunately only bit away a mouthful of his trousers. Other constables coming up, the prisone threw himself on his back and kept them at bay by kick ing out with the utmost fury. At length, after enduring several severe kicks, and assisted by six other constables, Wylie succeeded in taking him into custody, when he still exhibited the utmost fury, and tore one of the policemen's coats almost to pieces. It required no less than seven constables to fix him on the stretcher, which, though fastened down on it, he contrived to break on the way to the station. The prisoner alleged no other excuse for his outrageous conduct than that he was drunk at the time. He was sentenced to fourteen days' hard labour. WEDNESDAY .- DARING BURGLARY .- Thomas Thomp

son, a man about 31 years of age, who has been twice tried for felonies at the Central Criminal Court and acquitted, and who was summarily convicted about six months ago, and sentenced to three mnoths' imprisonment and hard labour, was brought before Mr. Broderip, charged with committing a daring burglary in the dwell ing-house of Mr. Findlay, a revenue officer, of No. 11, Catherine-street, Poplar. About two o'clock on Tuesday afternoon a girl, named Harriet Pittman, whose parents reside in the same street, saw the prisoner enter the prosecutor's house by the street door. She watched, and in about ten minutes afterwards he came out with a large black bag on his shoulders. The girl immediately communicated her suspicions to Mr. Ockendon, a carpenter of No. 107, High-street, Poplar, who was passing, and he pursued the prisoner, and upon his turning the corner of Grundy-street, called out " Stop thief." The prisoner immediately dropped his load, and Mr. Ockendon gave information to Collett, a police-constable, No. 283, K, who, after a hard run along the banks of the Lea, overtook him on Bow-common and secured him. He was brought back to the spot where he had dropped the bag, and was immediately identified by the girl who saw him leave the prosecutor's house, and by Mr. Ockendon, who observed him relieve himself of his load. The bar contained three silk dresses, three coats, four pairs of trousers, four sheets, a silk cloak, five waistcoats, seven shawls, two silk handkercheifs, a cardinal cloak, two pair of stays, five shirts, and a piece of calico. The property was produced by Randall, No. 168, K, and identified by Mr. Findlay .-Mr. Broderip asked who was the last person in the house before the robbery was discovered ?--Mr. Findley said, his wife left home about one o'clock, and everything was then safe. She was the last person in the house.—Mr. Broderip said, it would be necessary for Mrs. Findlay to attend,-The prisoner, on being called upon for his defence, said he had nothing at all to say .- Mr. Broderip remanded the prisoner until Monday next, for the attendance of the other witnesses, and he will then be committed for trial.

Imperial Parliament.

(Continued from our eighth page.)

Sir R. Prel protested against the gross misconstruction which had been placed upon what had fallen from him upon a former evening. He had certainly deprecated the failure of the bill he had brought forward, and for the success of which he again. He sleeps well at night, and is quite refreshed in knew he must rely upon the gentlemen occupying the mornings, &c. in bringing the Maynooth Bill before the house. On the contrary he might, indeed, be well charged with being actuated by fear if, believing the measure to My attention was first attracted to Dr. Locock's Wafers be good, he shrunk from proposing it lest he should by their having cured my wife of a bad cough and cold, bridge.—The father of the child deposed, that while his lay himself open to a charge of inconsistency. The for which she had been a considerable time under medical wife had been sitting up with the boy she unfortunately right hon. baronet very happily replied to the treatment without effect, and perceiving that they were attacks made upon him by Mr. Macaulay, whose conduct upon the question he thought unworthy of the possession of the right hon. gentleman in found the most perfect and immediate benefit from them; loss by the accident.—The prisoner, in reply to the charge, of the possession of the right non. gentueman in jound the moss perfect and analysis and ever since, if I take cold, or have any hoarseness or said he should have pulled up the moment the accident that house. The present measure was the resaid he should have puned up the moment the accident happened, but the fact was that his horse became so alarmed at the noise made by the persons present, that he for—no one asked for—no one expected it; there for—no one asked for—no one asked for—no one asked for—no one expected it; there was no concession to agitation—it was the voluntary offering to the Irish people of that which was believed to be just, and that was precisely the reason why it had been so favourably received in Iteland. He sincerely hoped the house would not suffer it to be encumbered with the proposition of the hon, member for Sheffield. He also hoped the amendment to be proposed by Mr. Law would fail, although it was so framed as to enable those to vote for it who were favourable to taking the necessary funds from the Irish Establishment. He hoped if the measure were to be defeated, that it would be defeated upon principle, and not by a combination of parties acting upon views entirely adverse to each other, and only united in the defeat of the bill. Lord J. Russell felt it necessary, before the house separated, to state that he would vote for the motion

the society, which was composed of hard-working men, and held its meetings at the White Bear, Long-walk, Berthe Protestant minority, and no establishment whatthe Protestant minority, and no establishment whatever for the Catholic majority.
Mr. Colounous then moved the adjournment of

the debate, which was agreed to. THURSDAY, APRIL 24. RESUMED DEBATE ON MR. WARD'S MOTION. Mr. Colquioun resumed the debate, and expressed himself much pleased with the way in which Sir R. Peel had brought forward the question of the grant, but informed the house that he could neither support

the proposition of the right hon. baronet nor that of Mr. Ward. Mr. BATESON followed in defence of the Irish Church, and denounced the motion of Mr. Ward as a

proposition of confiscation and spoliation. Mr. Baring could not see, from the reception which the bill had met with in Ireland, that the Roman Catholics were unwilling to be satisfied with any thing short of the destruction of the Protestant Church. He thought that the endowment of the Roman Catholic clergy would be a great blessing to Ireland: still, for his part, any resolution to bind the house to a definite course of policy with regard to the future, as it regarded Ireland, should command his most strenuous opposition. Mr. BERNAL supported the motion of Mr. Ward

and entered at some length into the arguments for with breaking open a box containing money belonging to and against the measure, and was desirous of know-1839 and 1840, had not taken up the policy which now they were so anxious to earry out in Ireland. With regard to the grant of £26,000 proposed to be taken from the consolidated fund, he would suggest that it be raised by a tax on the landlords of Ireland, to the extent of 25 per cent., being the amount taken from the church property by the appropriation clause of the Tithe Commutation Act of 1838. Captain GLADSTONE opposed the amendment and

were both absent, and on examination of the box it was supported the Government proposition, believing discovered that it had been plundered of its contents. On that the state of the college of Maynooth was any inquiry it was ascertained that the prisoner had absconded Within the last few days, however, one of the members Lord Howick considered the present was not the

proper time to bring forward such a motion as that the establishment in Ireland, instead of assisting the of the alleged charge.—Evidence, however, having been adduced that the box had been forced, and the money gree. It was his opinion that all the evils and sufferings of that misruled country had resulted from that established Church; and he hoped the day was not far distant when the Roman Catholics would be placed on an equal footing with the Protestants of Ireland, and the Government be induced to divide would be more politic to take the grant from the consolidated fund, still on principle he should vote for the proposition of the hon, member for Sheffield. Mr. Hamilton defended the clergy of the Irish Established Church at some length. He confor Sheffield.

Mr. Roche was sorry that the question had been brought forward during the progress of the Maynooth Bill; but, notwithstanding that, he could not avoid

Lord Palmerston supported the amendment on the ground that it was much better to take the grant out of the ecclesiastical funds of Ireland, than by a tax upon the people. Mr. Sydner Herbert opposed the motion, main-

taining that Parliament would be guilty of an act of gross injustice to the Irish Established Church, if it took the grant out of the Irish eccllesiastical Funds. Mr. Hindley and Mr. W. Barron briefly addressed the house amidst considerable manifestations of impatience, when a division took place. The numbers were—

For Mr. Ward's amendment ... Against it 322
Majority against it ---174 The house then went into committee pro forma, and the voting of the grant was postponed till the

following evening. The house then adjourned at one o'clock. SUICIDE OF THE ROMAN CATHOLIC BISHOP OF DERRY.—By private letters received in town, we learn that Dr. M'Loughlin, the Roman Catholic

upon which she produced £45 in gold and silver. She had also on her person the trinkets, as well as some old on the previous Wednesday. The distressing fact was kept quite secret in Derry for two or three days by his relatives, who were led to think by the medical man in attendance upon him that the wound prisoner further admitted having bought a watch for two would not prove mortal. It was said Dr. M'Loughlin was in a low state of mind for some time; but his friends never apprehended that he would resort to

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WEST RIDING OF YORKSHIRE. WAKEFIELD ADJOURNED SESSIONS.

NOTICE is hereby Given, that the Spring General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, for the West Riding of the County of York, will be held by adjournment in the Committee-Room, at the House of Correction, at WAKE-FIELD, On THURSDAY, the 8th day of May next, at Eleven o'Clock in the Forenoon, for the purpose of inspecting the Riding Prison (the said House of Correction), and for examining the Accounts of the Keeper of the said House of Correction, making Enquiry into the conduct of the Officers and Servants belonging the same; and also into the behaviour of the Prisoners, and their Earnings. C. II. ELSLEY. Clerk of the Peace,

Clerk of the Peace's Office, Wakefield, 24th April, 1845.

INSTANT RELIEF AND A RAPID CURE OF ASTHMA AND CONSUMPTION, COUGHS, And all disorders of the Breath and Lungs, is insured by DR. LOCOCK'S PULMONIC WAFERS.

IMPORTANT!-READ THE FOLLOWING TESTI-MONIAL from Mr. Cooper, surgeon, Medical Hall, Dated January 1st, 1845. Gentlemen,-Having heard your Wafers very highly spoken of by several persons who had taken them with decided effect, I recommended them in several cases of confirmed asthma, and their good effects have been truly astonishing. I now recommend them in all obstinate

W. J. Cooper, Surgeon, &c. MORE CURES OF COUGHS, &c. Extract of a letter from Henry Huntley, Esq., 12, Albany-terrace, Old Tivertou-road, Exeter :-

March 20, 1845. Gentlemen,-I ruptured a blood vessel of the lungs about three months since, which being partially recovered from, a most troublesome cough succeeded. I tried everything that my surgeon, friends, and self could think of, without alleviation. It was at length suggested that your Wafers might be useful. I tried them, and a single Wafer taken when the fit of coughing was about to commence, never once failed of giving it a complete and instantaneous

A lady also, a friend of mine, and who, by the by, is in her sixty-sixth year, is, or rather was, troubled with a hard, distressing cough; she used them, and wonderful was the relief she experienced, &c.

HENRY HUNTLEY. (Signed) ANOTHER CURE OF ASTHMA. Extract of a letter from Mr. William Barton, Apothecaries' Hall, Campbelton, Argyleshire :--Dated March 1, 1845,

Gentlemen,-I may here mention that your Wafers give great satisfaction. One case in particular: an old gentleman, who for years has been much afflicted with asthma, and seldom had a quiet night's rest. He had used very many proprietary medicines, as well as medical prescriptions, but all of which were of no use. Since he began to use Locock's Wafers, he feels himself almost well

Chapel, Tooley-street, London :---

7. Albion-place, Walworth, May 15, 1844. recommended for the voice, and as I often suffered from hoarseness and a tightness of the chest, I took a few, and huskiness of the voice, on taking two or three Wafers it is immediately removed. I also find that they certainly improve the voice, increasing its power and flexibility. The particulars of many hundred cures may be had from every agent throughout the kingdom and on the con-

tinent. Dr. Locock's Wafers give instant relief, and a rapid

cure of asthmas, consumption, coughs, colds, and all disorders of the breath and lungs. To Singers and Public Speakers they are invaluable, as in a few hours they remove all hoarseness, and increase tho

power and flexibility of the voice. They have a most pleasant taste. Price Is. 11d., 2s. 9d., and 11s. per box. Agents CAUTION .- To protect the public from spurious imita-

Da Silva and Co., 1, Bride-lane, Fleet-street, London. tions, her Majesty's Honourable Commissioners have caused to be printed on the stamp, outside each box, the words, "Dr. Locock's Wafers," in white letters on a red ground, without which none are genuine. Sold by all Medicine Venders.

CHARTIST ANNUAL CONVENTION.

The ier gates assembled at the Parthenium, St. Mar tin's lane, on Monday morning, April 21st.

Mr. P. M'Grath, President of the Executive, was called to the chair.

The following delegates handed in their credentials :-Mr. P. M'Grath, Manchester.

Mr. T. M. Wheeler, London and Camberwell.

Mr. W. Guffay, Westminster. Mr. J. Goodwin, Marylebone.

Mr. W. Law, Southwark and Lambeth.

Mr. T. Webb, Stockport. Mr. Munday, Northampton. Mr. J. Skews, Cornwall. Mr. J. Hornby, Somers Town.

Mr. W. Davis, Tower Hamlets.

Mr. C. Doyle, West Riding of York. Mr. F. O'Connor, ditto. Mr. H. Dorman, Nottinghamshire.

The following places were represented by letter:-Alexandria (Scotland). This letter expressed views favourable to the Land, a better National Organisation, and a suggestion for raising £25,000, to carry on the Chartist agitation. On the motion of Messrs. O'Connor and Skews, the letter was ordered to be inserted in the minutes. Dundee, South Lancashire, and Norwich were also repre-

A long discussion took place on the amount to be paid by each delegate attending the Convention. On the motion of Messrs. Cuffay and Webb, it was ulti-

mately resolved :-"That the sum as originally agreed upon by the Exe-

cutive, be paid by each delegate.' Messrs. Hornby and Skews moved that a door-keeper be appointed.—Carried.

Mr. Rowland was elected to that office.

STANDING ORDERS. On the motion of Mr. Doyle, the following was agreed

"The members of Convention to assemble at half-past nine o'clock in the morning, adjourn at one o'clock for dinner, re-assemble at two o'clock, and adjourn at halfpast five o'clock for the day. "The proposer of a resolution to be allowed ten

to speak to the same, and the mover, five minutes to Mr. J. Shaw took his seat for the Tower Hamlets.

Mr. M'Grath resumed the chair. Mr. Hornby asked whether any communications had been received from the Victim Fund Committee.

from their secretary, requesting to know whether their books would be required, so that the whole of their proceedings might undergo review by the present Convention. DELEGATES' REPORTS.

Mr. Law, Southwark and Lambeth, said the district he represented was in a state very similar to that of the other metropolitan districts.

tions relative to the Land question, which he should withhold for the present.

and purposes, Mr. Cobden's borough. They were in favour upon the industry of those employed for the mainteof the Land scheme registration. Mr. Munday, Northampton, said Chartism was on the by privileged capitalists.

increase. They had gained public confidence, and could now command the use of the town hall. They were in ject of the Land will be found in Cleave's Chartist favour of the Land plan, separate and distinct from the Circular of 1841. In those essays I stated what, give them £10 per cent. To this objection I answer Charter organisation. They were also in favour of short- upon mature reflection, I see no reason to retractening the duration of hours of labour.

of persecution, Truro was not in so good a position as raised, as if by magic, more than fifty percent. This Chartist district in the kingdom. Mr. Skews then read | ing man who does not join in its accomplishment, is several letters from the towns in that district, confirma- a willing slave.

Mr. Hornby, Somers-Town, said his district could not boast a host of members, but they were all firm. He had instructions relative to the Land, Victim Fund, &c. the working classes generally would agree upon some Mr. F. O'Connor said, although there might not be so much of the outward and visible sign, there decidedly was more of Chartism than ever; and although there was from each as to insure a healthy settlement of dea sort of "lull," yet Chartism was the only principle on which the people would ever raily. (Hear, hear.) After extravagantly fall upon a slight decrease in the fall the rising of this Convention he would, in accordance with a universal request, once more take a tour through the country to summon Chartism to the renewed conflict.

Mr. Doyle, West Riding of Yorkshire, said that there was a great number of Chartist localities established in free labour, in order thereby that the working classes, the district he represented; and although the number of members had not materially increased, they certainly had not diminished. Many of the members were anxious to see a National Association of Trades established. Good meetings could be obtained, but Chartism was not to test its value without the possibility of being infused a practical position as he could wish. The workfluenced by capitalists; and, secondly, as the only ing men of the West Riding were decidedly opposed to Free Trade. In Bradford, the members of the National Charter Association were on the increase. He fully agreed with his colleague, Mr. O'Connor, that the prin ciples of Chartism were wider spread than ever. But he

Mr. J. Shaw, Tower Hamlets, said most of his consti tuents were opposed to meeting in public-houses. He was instructed to support the Land question, as a means

of gaining the Charter. Mr. T. M. Wheeler, London and Camberwell, said the men he represented were old adherents to the cause, and were ready and willing to do anything in support of that

Mr. M'Grath, Manchester, said he agreed with several of those who preceded him, and thought a new and better system of agitation and organisation than at present existed should be adopted.

Mr. T. Clark, Executive, said that he had been through Scotland, and was gratified to find the people there were much in favour of a union of the Chartists of both countries. In Glasgow there existed an excellent body of democrats, who were now with the National Charter Association. He had travelled from the far west to the far north, and could bear witness to the truth that the principles of Democracy were wider spread than ever.

EXECUTIVE ELECTION. The declaration was made—"That the election had fallen on Messrs. F. O'Connor, P. M'Grath, C. Doyle, T.

M. Wheeler, and T. Clark." On the motion of Messrs. Cuffay and O'Connor, a Committee of five was appointed to examine the balloting papers for the election of the Executive, consisting of Messrs. Cuffay, Webb, and Skews.

REGISTRATION. Mr. O'Connor moved-" That a Committee of three be appointed to consider the election movement. Mr. Davis seconded the motion. Carried. The following were unanimously appointed:-Messrs.

Clark, Davis, Webb, Doyle, and Munday. SECOND DAY-TUESDAY, APRIL 22.

Mr. M'Grath resumed the chair. A letter was read from Derby, recommending the allocation of the people on the land; the enrollment of the rules of the Land Society under the Friendly Societies' Act; and the advocacy of the principles of Chartism by means of tracts.

On the motion of Messrs. O'Connor and Shaw, it was resolved that Mr. O'Connor's communication, respecting the land, be now read. Mr. Hewitt, on behalf of Mr.

O'Connor, read the document as follows:-THE LAND:

How to make it available as a means of ample support, without relying upon foreign aid; and also how, by application of that Labour rendered Surplus by Machinery, a standard of wages may be established for all description of labourers, no matter of what craft

food and the price at which it can be exchanged for labour that those measures will produce, it is not a violent assumption upon my part to claim a preference quantity may be achieved, whereon a sufficiently for my own plan over all others, if I can prove that large experiment may be achieved, whereon a sumclentry for my own plan over all others, if I can prove that large experiment may be tried to test the principle. I will take the admission of Mr. Chambers as my practice. There is no substitute for the land; for, unlike all other productions of the all-wise Creator of the land; the production of the all-wise Creator of the land; the production of the land of the principle. the universe, its resources are inexhaustible. Mines of that trade to use that amount of surplus labour as and minerals may be exhausted, and other productions | the means of regulating the wages of the 950 at work. may be substituted for them. To take the two of The remedy sought in such case is some plan whereby apparently the greatest value—coals and gold—the the 950 employed may be relieved from the dangerproduce of the land alone can furnish a substitute for those materials: for gold, by the production of everything that can be purchased with that metal; and for coal, by an inexhaustible supply of firewood. I should not have thought of entering thus minutely into the subject, did I not flatter myself that I had a prepared the public mind for the recention of datailed benefit; and that they have among them teachers competent to instruct them in all matters connected with their trade concerns—that they have been brought to that state of mind, that they can see and describe mind for the recention of the surplus fifty. I will suppose the ous competition of the surplus fifty. prepared the public mind for the reception of detailed clearly understand that what is the interest of one is knowledge upon this subject; and I write as I do to the interest of all; that, as individuals, they cannot

admission that the land at home is capable of supply-ing all the wants of a population very much larger the land. The cost of three acres, and £60 expended than our present one. For my own part, I believe and given for stock would amount to £120, and would that a population double the present amount of these | be very cheap at £10 a year; the rent, therefore, to countries would produce a larger surplus after the be derived by the Society would be £600 per annum,

Thus, every one added to the population proper. Each year the Society could purchase a portionately adds to the surplus which remains after similar amount of land; and thus in four years they consumption—that is, if his labour is productively could locate two hundred, or one-fifth of their whole employed. As early as the reign of Henry the body, upon the soil. They could do more by purfourth the monopoly of the land led to a scarcity; chasing double the quantity of land with the same and although the same principle of monopoly exists, amount of money in this way; whilst £6000 will only and has been increased in viciousness by the plunder purchase 300 acres out and out, it would purchase of the common lands, nevertheless the larger popula- 600 acres, by allowing one half of the rent to remain tion of the present time, notwithstanding that mono- as a charge upon the land, paying the other half of

the raw undressed flax is to the finest cambric that paid capital. can be produced from it by the application of labour. There is no earthly reason why every cultivateable acre in England may not be brought to the same state of perfection as a market garden. My calculation of prefection as a market garden. My calculation of present unemployed surplus. You see, that I leave the value of labour applied to land is as follows:—An the crude notions of the "first principle" gentlemen industrious person, of very moderate strength, will (who say, that it is anti-democratic for the people to minutes to open the discussion, each speaker five minutes enables the labourer to live upon his own resources, and jenjoy the entire sweets of his own industry; it makes him more jealous of any inroads upon the condition, the privileges, or the rights of his class. I now proceed, under my second head, to show how, by application of labour rendered surplus by machinery, a standard of wages may be established

Mr. Goodwin, Marylebone, said Chartism was not in to contend against has been an impression very acsuch a fiourishing condition as it had been. They were tively circulated, that I desired to convert the whole in favour of a number of good lecturers, and the Land working population into small farmers; whereas, necessity or superabundant population);—and as soon plan, separate and distinct from the Chartist Asso-although I would most gladly devote my whole life to as the £60 had been expended in building and stock-although I would most gladly devote my whole life to as the £60 had been expended in building and stock-although I would most gladly devote my whole life to as the £60 had been expended in building and stock-although I would most gladly devote my whole life to as the £60 had been expended in building and stock-although I would most gladly devote my whole life to as the £60 had been expended in building and stock-although I would most gladly devote my whole life to as the £60 had been expended in building and stock-although I would most gladly devote my whole life to as the £60 had been expended in building and stock-although I would most gladly devote my whole life to as the £60 had been expended in building and stock-although I would most gladly devote my whole life to as the £60 had been expended in building and stock-although I would most gladly devote my whole life to as the £60 had been expended in building and stock-although I would most gladly devote my whole life to as the £60 had been expended in building and stock-although I would most gladly devote my whole life to as the £60 had been expended in building and stock-although I would most gladly devote my whole life to as the £60 had been expended in building and stock-although I would most gladly devote my whole life to as the £60 had been expended in building and stock-although I would most gladly devote my whole life to as the £60 had been expended in building and stock-although I would most gladly devote my whole life to as the £60 had been expended in building and stock-although I would most gladly devote my whole life to as the £60 had been expended in building and stock-although I would most gladly devote my whole life to a stock although I w Mr. Caffay, Westminster, said the body he represented so heavenly an object, yet I have never carried it derably enhanced, as well by the value of the buildwas going on well, and would stand by the Charter to the farther than as a means for employing that labour which is now made surplus, and, consequently, competitive. Indeed, when we consider that monopolists consent to raise £7,000,000 yearly, for the mere purpose of keeping idlers alive rather than furnish them or Harry—parson, landlord, or cotton lord—I would Mr. Davis, Tower Hamlets, said the principle was wider with the means of livelihood, by opening a field for sell the 5000 acres thus tenanted in the market, and spread in his district than ever. They now rented a their industry, we must come to the conclusion that purchase 5000 more; subdivide them in the same way; public hall, which was well attended. He had instructive system has choked up all the channels through lease them as before; sell them, purchase, subdivide, which class profit could be made of any larger amount of labour than that now employed; and that the Mr. Webb, Stockport, said Stockport was, to all intents large sum of £7,000,000 per annum is a fund raised

The best essays that I have written upon the sub-

If, then, the employment of a pauper-reserve would have the effect of increasing wages by destroying competition, how much greater would be the effect if plan by which they could so adjust the number working at each trade to the amount of produce required of produce upon the one hand, and that the labourer should have his full share of increased trade and improved prices upon the other hand? It will then be kept in mind that I propose my land project, firstly, for the purpose of establishing the value of the labour in the value of the labour in the purpose of the p when offering their labour for sale, may have some scale by which to judge of its value; and because, under the present system, the land is the only raw material to which individual labour can be applied remedy for those evils created by a competitive la-

bour surplus. I contend that there is no other neutral ground save the land, upon which the surplus of all trades was not satisfied with this. He wished to see some practite notion that in any arrangement to carry it out partiality or injustice has been manifested. Individuals brought up to one trade, cannot, when that trade becomes slack, apply their unrequired labour protfiably to any other calling: while it is notorious that masters can profitably engage it by converting experienced hands, rendered surplus in their own calling, into apprentices at low wages; and who, by short process of instruction, can be used as a means of reducing the wages of journeymen. If the cotton trade is overstocked, young operatives are easily converted into shocmaking, tailoring, or ship carpentering apprentices; or, in short, to many other crafts, where a very slight knowledge of the work to be done has the effect of reducing the value of the most accomplished journeyman's wages. I show, then, the impossibility of a surplus existing in any one trade without the certainty of that surplus affecting the labour in other trades; while I assert, without the fear of contradiction, that the surplus of all, without

jealousy or contending interest, may meet for mutual protection upon the land. Suppose, for instance, that there are one hundred trades; and that one hundred unemployed in each trade constitute such a competitive-reserve as enables the masters to regulate the rate of wages of those employed: the one hundred Carpenters, Tailors, Shoemakers, Stonemasons, and operatives, and all others, would lose the competitive quality when located upon the land. There can exist no competition, save that which arises from honourable emulation, and from which the competitors, as well as society at large, derive benefit—the competition to excel each other in comfort, industry, production, wealth, and character. If I was to answer the flimsy sophistries of those who bawl out for the produce of the land, while they oppose the application of domestic industry to the soil, my task would never cease. They are interested fools: and therefore I shall merely notice what appears to be the humanity portion of their objection. They say, would you compel the enervated operative to abandon the heated atmosphere of a cotton mill to endure the chilling blast of winter? Would you drive the hothouse tailor plant from his stewhole, or the Smith from his fire-side? My answer is, that all are crying out for sanatory enactments, and none so good as the free air of heaven-with work that may be apportioned to each individual's strength, sweetened by the consolation that its produce is for the labourer's benefit; that those who are enabled to procure health for their families, abandon the heated atmosphere of towns during the summer months; and that during the winter months labour applied to land, except of a very limited kind,

tivation for the produce of grain, we are led to the be- acres of good land, and would leave a surplus of £175 lief that we require an additional supply to that now for the payment of an efficient treasurer and secreproduced in our own country; while we know that we tary to perform all the work of the association. have a large number of surplus hands, not only not Thus I shew that in one year the 950 at work could applied to the production of anything, but still further, maintained in idleness by a crushing tax raised fifty, and thus rid themselves of that competition upon the industry of those who are yet allowed to But as I have a stated number and a fancied abour. Every writer upon agriculture admits the difficulty to contend with, I shall take another facility with which the agricultural produce of these view of the subject. The £6000 would purchase 150 countries might be increased two-fold; and as we acres of land, allowing three acres to each of the unnever have, in the worst of times, fallen short by employed fifty, and would leave a surplus of £9000 663rds per cent. of our required supply, we have the for building and stocking purposes—that is, three

supply of all national requirements than half that better secured than £3 per cent. in any bank in population now does: and for this reason, because the kingdom, and which might be used to meet continhen the increased demand for food would increase geneies, such as the maintenance of another surplus the demand for the land that produces it; and be- created before another year's settlement could be purcause no man can consume the one-third, nor chased, or for the purposes of a strike, if justifiable, yet the one tenth of what he can produce. or for any other purposes that the Society might think poly has increased, produces much more than would the purchase money in cash: the amount of interest have supplied all the wants of the population at the former period. And yet England is nothing larger.

The land, in its present state, as compared to what it is capable of being brought to, is just what what it is capable of being brought to, is just what it is capable of being brought to, is just what what it is capable of being brought to, is just what what it is capable of being brought to, is just what we will be a bound of six per cent. The concern thus we will be a being the purchasers in the shape of rent being four per cent. The concern thus we will be a being the purchasers in the shape of rent being four per cent. The concern thus we will be a being the purchasers in the shape of rent being four per cent. The concern thus we will be a being the purchasers in the shape of rent being four per cent. The concern thus we will be a being the purchasers in the shape of rent being four per cent. The concern thus we will be a being the purchasers in the shape of rent being four per cent. The concern thus we will be a being the purchasers in the shape of rent being four per cent. The concern thus we will be a being the purchaser in the shape of rent being four per cent. The concern thus we will be a being the purchaser in the shape of rent being four per cent. The concern thus we will be a being the purchaser in the shape of rent being four per cent. The concern thus we will be a be a being the purchaser in the shape of rent being four per cent. The concern I will now suppose the association to become

be enabled to support himself, a wife, and three chil- purchase what of right belongs to them, but which dren, upon an average of six hours' labour of each day | unfortunately they cannot get) wholly out of the throughout the year upon four acres of land, and will question. These gentlemen always remind me of called to the chair, and Mr. Munday appointed secretary have a surplus in each year of £100, after the best of "moles" who are born to grub under ground, and protem. iving and the payment of all expenses. The great cannot appreciate the surface of the soil. Suppose, value that I attach to the system of small agricul- then, the association to be national, and the object tural divisions is this-it creates a certainty. It to try an experiment. If the nation could furnish £100,000 per annum, that amount would purchase 5000 acres of land-by paying £50,000, one half the purchase money, down, and allowing the other half to remain as a charge upon the land, while the remaining £50,000 might be applied at the rate of £60 for each holder for building and stocking. Five thousand acres could give three acres to each of 1666. As soon for all descriptions of labourers, no matter of what craft or calling. The great difficulty that I have had ever—(to be subsequently dealt with, when the contingencies that now haunt the imagination of the "first principle" gentlemen shall arrive, such as state necessity or superabundant population);—and as soon any drudgery that was not humiliating to accomplish | ing the marketable value would at once become consiing, as by the certainty of rent arising out of the increased amount of labour. As it matters not then lease and sell again; and so on, until in a very few years the pence of the people clubbed for their own benefit would destroy the law of primogeniture, and render the law of settlement and entail, new most nance of a reserve that cannot be profitably employed | grievous, completely harmless.

Doubtless the question will be asked, why parties wishing to invest money, and are satisfied to receive £4 per cent. for it, do not adopt my plan, which would that manufacturers would not be satisfied with £10 namely, that the application of free labour to the per cent. upon the surplus capital abstracted from Mr. Skews, Cornwall, said that Messrs. Clark, Doyle, and land was the only possible means by which a standard trade and applied to the purchase of land, because M'Grath had done a great deal for Chartism in that dis- of wages could be established in the artificial labour with them profit from trade is the primary consideratrict; and if Mr. F. O'Connor would pay them a visit, market. If the seven millions a year nominally tion, and investment in land is a mere secondary their triumph would be complete. In Penzance they had raised for the support of the poor was appropriated to object. And they know full well that the application effected great good in municipal and parochial matters the employment of labour upon the land—that is, if of land to the use of the working classes would in electing their own local officers. Camborne had like- each parish applied its own rates to that purpose, the destroy those immense profits which they now make wise been agitated, as had also Truro. In consequence standard of wages in the artificial market would be by their uncontrolled power over the labour market. The landlords will not adopt it—firstly, because it is new. might be wished. In St. Ives, four lectures had been is what a Government could effect wholesale, but Secondly, because they are as ignorant as the beasts delivered, and such had been the good effects that he believed, if the agitation was continued, a Chartist member of the labouring classes; and, therefore, ber would soon be returned for that borough. In fact, if the county were properly agitated it would be the people the county were properly agitated it would be the people that the collection of the improvements which the people the law of settlement and entail prevents them from the law of settlement and entail prevents them from the law of settlement and entail prevents them from the law of settlement and entail prevents them from the law of settlement and entail prevents them from the law of settlement and entail prevents them from the law of settlement and entail prevents the delivered, if the agitation was continued, a Chartist members the dependence of the labouring classes; and, therefore, farm's spirit, because they imagine that the collection of the law of settlement and entail prevents the dependence of the labouring classes; and, therefore, farm's spirit, because they are imbued with the "large farm's spirit, because they are imbued with the collection of the improvements which the people they are imbued with the "large farm's spirit, because they are imbued with the collection of the improvements which the people they are imbued with the "large farm's spirit, because they are imbued with the collection of the improvements which the people they are imbued with the collection of the improvements which the people they are imbued with the collection of the improvements which the people they are imbued with the collection of the improvement which they are imbued with the collection of the improvement which they are imbued with the collection of the improvement which they are imbued with the collection of the improvement which they are imbued with giving more than a mere occupation lease. Fifthly, the amount into which I seek to subdivide the land would not confer the franchise upon the holder, and they attach much more importance to the political influence derived from the system of wholesale letting, than they do to the social advantages that would be conferred upon the nation at large by the small farm system. Sixthly, although they are owners of the land, they are ignorant of its value. Seventhly, they fear that its appropriation to man's purposes would make their game scarce. Eighthly, large tenants, stewards, solicitors, and Jews, who are for the most part creditors to a large amount, would not allow their land-lords or debtors to open any field for industry, which must have the effect of increasing the value of that

labour which they can now purchase at the slave price

upon the one hand, or to disturb that settled state upon the faith of which the solicitors and Jews lent

their money upon the other hand.

The question of the land has furnished such a fruitful and profitable handle to those who do not Convention by him yesterday at length. understand the subject, and to those who fear its success, that I only marvel at the progress it has the Organisation Committee, and that they report theremade, through the advocacy, in its new phase, of a man having more bitter and powerful enemies than any other man ever had in the world. I am aware of the difficulties against which individuals have to contend who propose any doctrines, but especially new thing practical might be deduced. He could not agree ones, for the advantage of the unprotected class of society. I am also aware of the obstacles that stand the movement. He did not think that was performing in the way of originating a national co-operation for a scheme, the theory of which presumes inequality, partiality, and preference. I know that individuals constituting a national body or a sectional body, will they could obtain their just rights. (Hear, hear.) Strikes, expect to derive co-equal and cotemporaneous advan-tages from any plan to which they equally and co-futile. (Cheers.) He was desirous of carrying out the impossible: therefore the whole scheme must, to a certain extent, partake of the chances of lottery: and my greatest anxiety has been to diminish the prospects of loss, and the character of gambling as much as possible. I cannot hope, and do not ganisation formed to carry out this plan: but I do hope to see sectional branches, whose experiments universal action in the proper direction. The obstacles thrown in the way of those who seek the advantages of the working classes are numerous and disheartening. The law withholds its assistance and protection, while frequent acts of violation of faith working classes. In order, therefore, to give the ex- produce a high standard of wages in the artificial market. periment as fair a trial as I can, without the law's protection, and without the danger of distrust, believing to the people?" and "will you buy what already belongs that the working classes, for whose benefit I have continuously and incessantly struggled, have entire confidence in me, it is my intention to establish an working classes have confidence; the rules and objects of which, together with the advantages to be derived by After mature reflection and very deep thought, I have working classes a very feasible pretext for opposing both; while, upon the other hand, I rely upon the Chartist portion of the working classes, in their several localities, for giving effect to the land scheme, with conviction that every advance made in that direction will have the effect of increasing the demand practical experiment, upon my own responsibility, I o'Connor) had chosen, he could have "gone out" to either shall, nevertheless, cheerfully co-operate with the place, and enjoyed wealth abundantly: but he preferred

between them and their employers. The reading of the above elicited much cheering. Mr. O'Connor gave notice that he would move a resolution relative to the subject to-morrow morning. Mr. Dorman announced that he had to attend business at the House of Commons, from which he might not be

THE REGISTRATION. Mr. Clark, on behalf of the Election Committee, brought up the report, as follows:-

able to return during the day. He was, therefore, under

the necessity of retiring.

Mr. President and Gentlemen-Being fully impressed with the importance of the task assigned to us, your committee have given the subjects of Election and Registra-

Chartist Registration and Election Committee. &c. 3rd. That this Convention hereby appoint the members of the Executive Committee of the National Charter Association to form a registration and election committee; and they also call upon the people of London to elect fifteen other persons to form a portion of the same; and also request T. S. Duncombe, M.P., to act as presi-

4TH.—DUTIES OF THE CENTRAL AND LOCAL PARLIAMENTARY REGISTRATION AND ELECTION COMMITTEES. To collect monies to defray the expenses consequent other assistance, the return of Chartist members to the

5TH .- MODE OF ACTION.

the power of appointing the boroughs to be contested, the local committees lending all the assistance in their power. The local committees to have the control of their own funds-the Convention being desirous of making the committees serve the twofold purpose of a local and 6TH .- MODE OF SELECTING CANDIDATES.

In the event of an election, the local committee of the borough where the vacancy occurs to communicate at apon a candidate. The local committee, on the receipt of the satisfactory decision of the central committee, to convene a public meeting of the inhabitants of the borough where the vacancy occurs, and at such meeting to propose such candidate as may have been agreed upon; and if such candidate shall receive the sanction of such meeting, the central and local committees to co-operate zealously to effect the return of such accepted candidate. Your committee feel this to be the most important subject ever entertained by the Convention; and now submit this their report to your hands, leaving it in all confidence to your wisdom, judgment, and discretion.

The address was discussed clause by clause, adopted, and referred to the committee for arrangement.

AFTERNOON SITTING.

At thirteen minutes past two, in consequence of the absence of the president and secretary, Mr. Shaw was

MANCHESTER VICTIM FUND COMMITTEE. The balance-sheet was read by Mr. T. M. Wheeler, seretary, and was received by the Convention. Mr. O'Connor moved a vote of thanks to the committee or the faithful discharge of their duties,

Mr. J. Shaw seconded the motion. Mr. Hornby complained of neglect as regards Jenkin lorgan by the Victim Committee.

Mr. O'Connor defended the Victim Committee from the charge of neglect; and thought their balance-sheetland their monetary affairs in general were most praiseworthy. Messrs. Doyle and Clark bore testimony to the good conduct and faithfulness of the Manchester Vietim Com-

Several others having addressed the Convention on the subject, it was ultimately agreed that the motion stand adjourned until Thursday morning next, in order that the Victim Committee and Jenkin Morgan be written to in the meantime; and that Mr. Cleave be requested to attend the Convention at eleven o'clock on Thursday morning next, to explain the state of the Victim and Defence Fund, to which he was the treasurer.

FINANCES OF THE NATIONAL CHARTER ASSOCIATION. Mr. O'Connor laid the statement of the body before the Convention, and suggested, as a mode of securing the wages of the Executive for the future, that one-half the sums subscribed by the members be devoted to that purpose, instead of one-third, as heretofore. Mr. J. Hobson presented his credentials, and took his

seat as representative for Holbeck, Mr. T. M. Wheeler, secretary, then submitted a balance sheet, which will appear in the Northern Star in its proper THE RULES OF THE ASSOCIATION.

Mr. Wheeler moved, "That a committee of three be appointed to revise the rules of the Association." Mr. shaw seconded the motion. Messrs. Dorman, Clark, and Shaw, were appointed.

THIRD DAY-WEDNESDAY, APRIL 23.

Mr. M'Grath resumed the chair at the usual tim The secretary read a letter from Staleybridge, which ontained the following recommendations:— 1st. "That the Executive be elected as follows:-Three

by the members in Eagland, one by the members in Scotland, and one by those in Wales." 2nd. "That a Convention meet on the third Monday in April in each year." 3rd. "That the Convention push forward the Land

question." The letter also contained an order for 10s., for the urposes of the Convention.

Mr. Dorman, Nottingham, then rose to give in his report, and said, that the members in his district were as zealous as ever, and determined to push forward. They would co-operate in support of any practical land scheme, and would be glad to see a plan of co-operation established.

Mr. J. H. R. Bairstow presented his credentials and took his seat for Leicester. He said that in consequence of divisions, Chartism was not so flourishing in Leicester as he could wish—but they were not retrograding. His instructions were to do all and everything in favour of establishing the Charter. He believed if a good practical plan was submitted Leicester would co-operate as enthusinstically as any district in existence. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. O'Connor then rose to submit his promised motion on the Land. He read the document presented to the

Mr. Bairstow moved "That the address be submitted to

on." Mr. Skews seconded the motion. Mr. O'Connor said his desire was, that a committee that the Executive, with power to add to their number, should be appointed to examine the document he had submitted, and any other that might be offered, so that somewith those who produced excitement only, and then left their labours. their business well. Excitement was necessary; but something practicable should follow it. He looked upon the right use of the Land as one great means by which temporaneously subscribe—a thing which in itself is Land plan on the "individual system," in preference to the proposal of "the community of possession and labour," believing it to be better adapted to the present time, leaving the people to co-operate ultimately, if they thought fit. (Cheers.) He would ask, was it likely that the employer class would give up their present mode of amassing money expect (at least for some time) to see a national or- without a struggle? No. Well, then, the Land was the only legitimate means by which labour could successfully leading to the steam-boat pier, and it being low hope to see sectional branches, whose experiments compete with capital. (Cheers.) The Poor-Law of Eliwater, waded into the river up to his middle, when will inspire the nation with emulation, and induce zabeth, when in full vogue, aided the people somewhat, he laid down. The alarm that a person was attemptand gave them a distinctive individual character, which ing to drown himself having been given, a Herculean machinery had, in some measure, destroyed. The labourer, with his few shillings' worth of material, could not, unless aided by other means, contend against the millions of the capitalist; but if possessed of a portion of conveyed him to Black Horse-court station-house by associations, which have undertaken to co-operate the land, in the event of a strike, or when any accident for mutual benefit without the law's interference, has befel him, he would be enabled to produce an independent cles, consisting of gold watches, chains, rings, and very naturally created a distrust in the minds of the existence at any rate, and would also, without doubt, (Cheers.) But it was asked, "does not the land belong to them?" He admitted that the land did belong to the people. So did a leg of mutton; but if they attempted to take it, they would be sent to Botany Bay. (Hear, hear.) Association, with the aid of a few others in whom the Neither capitalists nor landlords could be expected to cooperate with the people-no, it was to the working classes themselves he looked to accomplish the object in view. the members, I shall shortly publish to the world. To the Trades—to that numerous and important trade, the Shoemakers, be looked for the first example, and become to the conclusion that the questions of the lieved they would not fail to set it. (Hear, hear.) He People's Charter and the land cannot be mixed up had no doubt of the measure being taken up sectionally, if not nationally. (Cheers.) To emigration he had always been opposed. He did not know anything of the mediate amputation necessary. The poor fellow was been and the commissioners appointed a commetent together, without affording the covert enemies of the if not nationally. (Cheers.) To emigration he had al-Venezuelian plan of emigration; but if he was disposed to carried to the infirmary, where the limb was taken and efficient engineer to superintend over Mr. Sims recommend emigration at all, or to any place, it would be to the Republic of South America. He had a brother remarkable fortitude. We are happy to say he is likely works, and which, they think, after the warning the siding in that Republic, in the possession of great wealth, and who had offered to furnish land, and protection for political rights. While I thus announce my in- during the time of its first cultivation. He had also a tention of carrying out the small farm system as a rich brother residing in Van Dieman's Land. If he (Mr. time. But for the timely aid of the company's faction in Derby, but it is considered by very many practical experiment, upon my own responsibility, I O'Connor) had chosen he could have "gone out" to either police-officer, who was on the spot at the moment, of the inhabitants that it is expressed in terms delegates composing this Convention for any na- remaining struggling for rights at home. (Hear, hear.) tional plan that shall meet the concurrence of the majority. In conclusion, I beg to observe that every was of far more value than land for nothing abroad. class in the kingdom, with the exception of the working classes and shopkcepers, have a direct interest in competing labour against labour; or, in other words, by opposing any scheme that will put the people in pos- having a surplus of labour in the market; therefore, it Under the above heads, I shall first consider the value of the land, as the raw material from which, by the necessaries of life, may be supplied. When we find economists, caterers, and financiers, one and all, testing the value of the value of the plan been adopted in testing the value of the plan been adopted in the mode of making it subservient to national purpose find economists, caterers, and financiers, one and all, testing the value of the plan been adopted and food the price at which it can be exchanged for labour from the value of the land, and testing the value of the plan been adopted and the mode of making it subservient to national purpose of the value of the plan been adopted and the plan been adopted and the mode of making it subservient to national purpose of the value of the land, and testing the value of the plan been adopted and the plan been adopted in the surplus hallow proceed to the consideration of the land, and there is no such heatthy of success may be we shall have to encounter all the organised opposition of all classes of monopolists in our struggle. Had the plan been adopted and the plan been adopted and the plan been adopted and the mode of making it subservient to national purpose. I shall now proceed to the consideration of the land, and the property of Moses Samuel, watch, therefore, however sustants the result of all on which be one by having a surplus of labour in the neartet; therefore, it was throw from the slope; having a surplus of labour in the people in possion of the land. And, therefore, however beneficial the result of success may be, we shall have to encounter all the organised opposition of all classes of monopolists in our struggle. Had the plan been adopted in the surplus head the property of Moses Samuel, watch, therefore, the workman's interest to make labou

to enable themselves to secure a fair day's wage for a fair day's work, by being enabled to live upou their own resources during any contest that occurred

> of Mr. Cuffay was carried unanimously. plan to be enrolled. Mr. Wheeler said his opinion was, that it should form

meetings convened by requisition to the Mayor, or such other local authorities as may have the power of granting under such circumstances, what would be the result under house and detained there until her parents were sent of which the such circumstances, what would be the result under house and detained there until her parents were sent of which the such circumstances, what would be the result under house and detained there until her parents were sent of which the such circumstances, what would be the result under house and detained there until her parents were sent of which the such circumstances as may have the power of granting under such circumstances, what would be the result under house and detained there until her parents were sent of which the such circumstances as may have the power of granting under such circumstances, what would be the result under house and detained there until her parents were sent of which the such circumstances as may have the power of granting under such circumstances.

2nd. The object of all such meetings to be set forth in lated to keep up the Chartist agitation, and he did not such requisition as for the purpose of appointing a believe one country delegate would have been present had possessors of the soil.

Mr. Skews would willingly support a Land scheme, but

be compelled to belong to the Land scheme. Mr. J. Shaw thought the Land plan was an excellent means of obtaining the franchise. His constituents, To collect monies to defray the expenses consequent means of obtaining the framework, would not be able to subupon registering voters, and aiding, with pecuniary and from their extreme poverty, would not be able to subthe deceased, Sims, the contractor, not to remove the formatter would look them in the manner he had done. The

Mr. Bairstow could not agree to the incorporation of jury again met in the Town-hall. The following them taken: Mr. I. II. of following them taken: Mr. I. II. of following them taken: Mr. I. II. of following them taken: Mr. Bairstow could not agree to the incorporation of January the Land with the Charter organisation. He did not evidence was then taken:—Mr. J. H. Stevens, Toucher analyticat said. I was sent for all the Land with the Charter organisation. The central registration and election committee to have the Land with the Charter organisation. He did not be the Land with the Charter organisation. He did not be the first the firs think that at all practicable; neither could be agree accident to a meeting of the Mill-fleam Committee that it should be confined exclusively to Chartists. He accident to a meeting of the Mill-fleam Committee that it should be confined exclusively to Charlists. He which I attended. The subject of altering the see thought any attempt at enrolment in connection with which I attended. The subject of altering the see thought any attempt at enrolment in connection that the control of the arch was discussed. Mr. Cooper and could do was to recommend the country to consider the instead of the single one. After that most address of Mr. O'Connor.

take up the Land question. Nay, he fearlessly asserted, once with the central committee, and agree between them that the Trades were before the Chartists on this matter; two arches instead of one. I merely gave an opining that the Trades were perore and office and although he appeared as the representative of the and although he appeared as the representative of the part where the groins are, and which had fallen in part where the groins are, and which had fallen in Since that time I have not had any communication. practical plan on the Land subject. (Hear, hear.) Mr. Goodwin could not agree to mix up the Land and Mr. Goodwin could not agree to mix up the Land and Charter plans. He wished them to be adopted separately. The accident might arise from two causes—the Mr. Davis said his district was nearly divided on the matter; in fact, they had decided by a majority of one only, in favour of uniting the Charter and Land plans. He could be charter separate shattered by the weight thrown upon it. I observed that the pier was shattered by the weight thrown upon it. I observed Mr. Davis said his district was nearly divided on the extreme weight upon the crown of the two arches, and distinct from any other matter whatsoever; and in his opinion, the appointment of lecturers to advocate the able deflection; and I think that if the centre of that principles of the Charter would do more good than any- were struck, it would fall. I consider the committee thing else. However, as his constituents had instructed responsible, or those whom they employ. Sims has him to vote for a Land plan, he should, like a good ser-

vant, conform to their wishes. Land and Charter schemes; he was desirous of having a

a plan separate and distinct. Mr. Law said his constituents were desirous that the Land plan should be separate and distinct from the Char- measure against Mr. Harpur, to ascertain the money tist organisation. He believed the Land plan would to be paid. When that arch fell, I was requested to greatly facilitate the cause of Chartism. He hoped the attend the committee meeting, at which Mr. Stevens

be in accordance with the means of the people. cordially in support of a plan formed on a separate basis. established, would be sufficient to cause such a feeling in favour of the scheme as would soon make it general. He ference next arose on the subject of an objection then proceeded to review the opinions expressed by the raised by Messrs. Evans, to having a wall all the way previous speakers, and concluded by saying that he could down the centre of the street. This question was not agree with the policy of making the Land plan excluively a Chartist one.

Before the delegates adjourned for dinner, Mr. O'Connor announced that Mr. Duncombe had me an order to make work plans to remedy the agreed to become president of the Registration and Elec- matter. I made drawings of the iron work, and subtion Committee. (Cheers.)

AFTERNOON SITTING, The discussion on the Land was resumed. to draw up a plan to promote allocation on the land, The motion was seconded by Mr. Shaw, and carried ananimously.

The following persons were then appointed: -- Messrs. Skews, O'Connor, Doyle, Shaw, and Dorman. Mr. O'Connor moved, "That it be an instruction to the committee, to be embodied in the laws, that so soon as about it. He said it had not. I repeated that it the number of members in the Land Association amount had, for there was a crack in it; and I differed in

Mr. Bairstow seconded the motion, which was carried.

Mr. Cuffay said, he should move that the rules of the against it. He said I ought to have had more sense Land Association be not enrolled. He belonged to the than to make such remarks, for I must know that Society of the Druids, and some of the lodges of that brickwork would not settle in the way. I then told order had enrolled their rules, and found the enrolment him to be sure and let the centres be slack under the

the Chartist agitation. Mr. Goodwin thought a per centage should be given from the Land fund to the Charter fund. Mr. Bairstow thought no person should be compelled

to belong to both societies, but that it should be volun-tary.

Mr. Munday thought each locality should have the

management of their own finds. management of their own funds. It was then moved, seconded, and carried unanimously,

on Friday morning." FROST, WILLIAMS, AND JONES,

Mr. O'Connor moved that this Convention take into its consideration the case of Frost, Williams, Jones, and the other political exiles. Mr. Davis seconded the motion, which was carried nem. con.

Mr. Davis then moved "That this Convention do no appoint an Exile's Restoration Committee, for the purpose of bringing the case of Frost, Williams, Jones, and other political exiles, before the country, by means of deputations to members of Parliament and petitions to the Legislature; and that a sub-committee be appointed to draw up a petition to be submitted to public meetings." Mr. T. M. Wheeler seconded the motion.

Mr. O'Connor thought it would be advisable to make an application to Mr. Duncombe, and request him to originate a motion in the House of Commons on the subject. He had no doubt but that he would do so.

Mr. Goodwin supported the motion, as did also Messrs Hornby and Doyle. It was put to the vote, and carried unanimously. Messrs. Bairstow, M'Grath, and O'Connor were appointed the sub-committee; and it was ordered should be the committee for deputation, &c.

On the motion of Mr. O'Connor, the Convention ther adjourned to give the several committees time to perform

Accidents, Offences, & Inquests.

EXTENSIVE ROBBERY AND ATTEMPTED SUICIDE AT BLACKFRIARS BRIDGE.—On Tuesday evening, at halfpast six o'clock, a fashionably dressed young man, apparently about twenty-two years of age, was observed to run at a quick pace down Earl-street, towards Blackfriars-bridge, closely pursued by Constable Benbow, of the City police; in his flight he dropped a bundle, and during the time the constable was securing it he ran with all speed down the steps working-man rushed in after him, and succeeded in bringing him on shore, when he was instantly taken into custody by Benbow and another constable, who On being searched a large quantity of valuable artiother jewellery was found upon him, and the bundle consisted of coats, gowns, and other wearing apparel. A portion of the property has been identified. The name of the offender has not transpired.

THE GRAND JUNCTION RAILWAY. - On Saturday night, or rather on Sunday morning early, an accident occurred at the Stafford station of the line. The named Peach not to have anything to do with the pointsman, George Scott, was handing over to the engineer of a train just starting a statement of the thinking so was the length of the groin and the number of carriages, as is usual on the departure of weakness of the foundation it stood on. The coroevery train, when unfortunately he slipped off the parapet and fell under the wheels of the engine then in motion. His left arm was literally severed from to survive, the symptoms being as favourable as can first accident had conveyed, they should have done, be expected. Scott is a young man of good character, the accident which has since occurred would not and had been in the employ of the company for some have happened.—This verdict has given great satisthe accident would doubtless have been fatal, as he scarcely strong enough. promptly snatched the unfortunate man from under

Robbery of a Watch.—On Monday, a lad named Thos. M'Donald was brought before Mr. Rushton, at Liverpool, on a charge of having stolen a lever watch,

allocate the surplus labourers." Mr. T. M. Wheeler in saving three lives. A man, who was bathing, seconded the motion. Mr. Bairstow, with the consent of lafter the boats had been withdrawn, was seized with the Convention, withdrew his motion, and the proposition | cramp (in the Serpentine River); the alarm being | given by some boys who saw the accident, one of the Mr. T. Clark thought such instructions should be given society's boatmen, named Deval, pulled to the spot, to the committee to be appointed as would permit the and luckily rescued him as he rose for the third time. In the second case, soon after six o'clock, a respectable young female was seen to walk into the Serpena portion of the National Charter Association, and then tine, but her courage failed her before she was out of near Preston's distillery, saw some clothes floating it near Preston's distillery, saw some clothes floating it near Preston's distillery. it would be their right arm, otherwise he feared Chartism her depth, and one of the society's men brought her the water. A pole was then procured and the body knowledge upon this subject; and I write as I do to show the working classes that the land is everything; sand that all the things produced by the land and and that they are willing to make the value of which they have no control; while by the application of their hey make that labour themselves gives the standard of value to all kinds of exchangeable money.

The standard of value to all kinds of exchangeable money.

When it is contended that the repeal of the Corn amount of the land of other countries into cul
The standard of other countries into cul
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The standard of value to all kinds of exchangeable money.

The standard of the land of other countries into cul
The standard of the land of other countries into cul
The standard of the land of other countries into cul
The standard of the interest of all; that, as individuals, they cannot be the interest of all; that, as individuals employers, and they now subtion the fill of their most serious consideration, and they now subtion the following propositions:—

The successfully contend against individual employers, and that they are outled be made secondary, or otherwise swallowed up; and that they can only be powerful when incorporated in a perfect union. I now presume them to be in the other nows and dress to the people wanted something tanging to the to contribute the following propositions:—

The standard of value to all kinds of exchangeable money.

The standard of value to all kinds of exchangeable money.

The standard of value to all kinds of exchangeable money.

The standard of value to all kinds of exchangeable money.

The standard of value to all kinds of exchangeable money.

The standard of value to all would be made secondary, or otherwise swallowed up; and to the receiving house, where every attention was of a woman, about 33 years of age, was taken out and the satablishment accompanied of a woman, about 33 years of age, was taken out and the satablishment accompanied. Mr. Dorman said the people wanted something tangible. He could give them some idea of the enthusiasm exhibited by the people in favour of the principle in his lad been to a ball, and returning late, had been re-

THE LATE DREADFUL CATASTROPHE AT DERBY, believe one country delegate would have been present had it not been for the desire to become in some measure day upon the bodies of Mr. James Sims, build Tue day upon the bodies of Mr. James Sims, builder, a Edward Harlow, his apprentice, who came by the he did not think it should be mixed up with the Charter deaths on Tuesday last, in consequence of the falling of a more average of the falling of the fal organisation.

Mr. Webb would also support a Land plan. He could see no objection to every member belonging to the see no objection: but they should by no means by two or three witnesses. Mr. Harpur, the accident by two or three witnesses. Mr. Harpur, the accident by two or three witnesses. in of a newly-erected bridge over the Mill fleam teet and surveyor to the corporation, made a state ment to the effect that the centres of the arch had been improperly removed, and that he had caution scribe much; but he thought the Committee would look them in the manner he had done. The inquiry rate to this matter, and arrange the amount of subscription actions a discounted for the purpose of obtaining all it is a love of the purpose of obtaining all its analysis. tional evidence. — At nine o'clock on Monday instead of the single one. After that meeting I was Mr. Munday said he could not agree with a previous speaker, that the Chartists were the only party that would speaker, the chartists were the only party that were the chartists wer section which they proposed to adopt, which was for with the committee at all. I have seen the place since the accident happened, and am of opinion that trious man, and I believe perfectly competent to per-Mr. Doyle thought it was not practicable to unite the form the work if he had proper instructions. Charles Moody, of Chapel-street, builder, assistant to Mr. Harpur, said: The week before the first accident occurred, the committee gave me an order to committee would take care that the subscription should and Mr. Cooper were present. Mr. Stevens sent in the section, which was examined by the committee Mr. Hornby said Mr. Doyle had given expression fully and generally approved. They determined to carry to the wishes of his constituents. They would co-operate it out, substituting barrow lime for cement. The

question of the centres then arose; one of the com-Mr. O'Connor thought that one happy community once mittee proposed two lengths of centres; I proposed debated several times in the committee, and I called two or three times upon Messrs. Evans, but they persisted in their objection. The committee then gave mitted them to the committee; they were approved, and were executed by Messrs. Haywood. I saw the beams proved and tested at their factory. I went down a time or two to the works to see how they were Mr. Cuffay moved that a committee of five be appointed putting them in. The next time I went was to measure the work; after I had done I asked Mr. Harpur how they were putting the groins in. Ile told me it was a plan proposed by Sims himself, and adopted by the committee. He said that one groin had settled a little bit. I went under as far as I could get to look at it, and I saw that it had. I told Sims to 1000, they shall have the power to elect their Executive opinion from him as to his method of bonding. Ile said there was no settling, and that the crack was arch, and to watch the settlement, for if it was a cart Mr. Wheeler would oppose enrolment, but would like which had occasioned the crack, it would not go any ome support to be derived from the Land scheme towards further: but if it was a de

the arch, it would come down upon the centres. We

then parted. I never was there again until the whole

of the centres were turned. I met Sins, but nothing passed between us, except his saying that he had

accident, and I stayed there until I had seen all the sufferers got out. I went into the hole as soon as I That the Land Committee should bring up their report | could. I asked some labourers what they were doing when the catastrophe occurred. They said they were taking out the centres. Carter, a bricklayer, who has been examined, told me that they had got out all the centres except a small part. I told him I thought it very imprudent. He replied, that he did not think it very dangerous, as Mr. Sims, on the Friday and Saturday before, had taken out the centres of the sewer, which they thought considerably the worst part. I then went and examined the centres of the arch remaining, and saw them dead up to the arch all over. I then asked him how he found the covering of the ribs, and he said they were quite fast. I asked him if he did not think it very wrong to take out the centres, without the whole having been first slackened? We then parted. I sent for him the next morning, when he told me he thought they had slackened them sufficiently. They had taken out some temporary props from under the nose of the drains, he being on one side and Harlow on the other when the accident happened. I repeated, that they had done very wrong, and he replied that he did not think they had. I have been down to the works three times since, and I find that the wedges could not have been

drawn above half an inch. I made up my mind that

the groins had not had a fair chance of standing;

in consequence of there being no counteracting force,

the dead weight was left on the weak side of the arch

and if the groin settled, as it most certainly would, it

would partially come down, the strong side would be supported, and the weak part would fall in. I have no doubt that the wedges ought to have been slackened to see whether the arch would change form. Mr. Stevens is mistaken when he says that the pier of the arch is shattered; it is not so in the slightest degree; it is the intersection that is broken. think the pier is sufficiently strong to bear the weight put upon it. Mr. S. Harpur, corporation surveyor, recalled: He was employed by the corporation to superintend the works over Sims. He did not however, interfere with Sims, as he considered that he had more practical information than himself, and he had a better opinion of his knowledge of building than he had of his own. Under this impression he did not think it necessary to report Mr. Moody's remarks about the crack. Quite admits the principle adopted by Sims, whose materials are very good. John Harlow, brother of the deceased, and one of the poor fellows who was hurt, was then called. He walked with great difficulty, and his face was dreadfully bruised. He said—I was underneath the arch when the accident occurred, and was buried under the materials. Was present on the Saturday previous, when I assisted Mr. Sims to slacken the wedges. All the wedges were loosened. Witness then described the accident, and said that all the "laggings" were clear of the arch by three quarters of an inch. Edward Harlow, bricklayer, and uncle of the deceased Edward Harlow, deposed that he had manual a man Edward Harlow, deposed that he had warned a man culvert, as he thought it unsafe. His reason for

tion and the commissioners appointed a competent

FATAL ACCIDENT.—On Thursday, as the mail train now engaged in discussing the subject in seme shape or other. (Hear, hear.) He looked on emigration as a cold, heartless scheme. He never knew one single instance of successful emigration. (Hear, hear.) He should be fully satisfied to co-operate with the Convention in any scheme it might adopt for the allocation of the people on the Land. (Cheers.)

Mr. Cuffay moved—"That this Convention do now the engine was forced off the rails, unless watch manufuctory of Mrs. Hannah Robinson, in Richmond-street, led to his arrest and subsequent identification by Mr. Samuels. He was committed for trial.

ROYAL HUMANE SOCIETY.—The men belonging to person was injured, and the train arrived in Glasgost about half an hour after the usual time.—Caledonian

> DEATH BY DROWNING. — Shortly before twelve o'clock on Saturday night, Thomas Burnie, a police officer, while on duty in Vauxhall-road. Liverpool received information that a female was supposed to have been drowned in the canal. He immediately hastened to the spot, and on looking over the bridge person, on which her name and address were written as follows :- "Rebecca Hopley, St. Martin's-place, Finch-street." An inquest was held upon the body

Foreign Mobements.

"And I will war, at least in words, (And should my chance so happen—deeds), With all who war with Thought!" "I think I hear a little bird, who sings "I mink I man by will be the stronger."—By Roy

MONTE VIDEO AND BUENOS AYRES.—THE WAR IN THE RIO DE LA PLATA. The accounts which have so often disfigured our columns of the massacres perpetrated on the banks of the Rio de la l'lata—the fact that many of our

the Riv of our countrymen have been the victims in those massacres and the recent change in our diplomatic relations with Buenes Ayres, together with the now certain intervention of the British Government—renders a few explanatory remarks on the past and present state of things in that part of the world not unnecessary. For the following description of the seat of war, and the origin of that war, we are principally indebted to an able article in that excellent publication, Simmonds's The Rio de la Plata, or the River Plate, originally

so called from the supposition that the country produced silver, is rather an inland sea than a river, being at the entrance, from Cape St. Mary to Cape St. Antonio, 170 miles broad. A vast number of rivers, traversing the whole extent of the South American continent, empty their waters into this mighty stream, rendering its shores the fitting seat of a gigantic commercial empire. These natural capabilities have not as yet been very extensively developed, owing to the thinness of the population, the slothful system of the old Spanish rule, and the still more fatal results of the sanguinary struggles which have of late years scourged those unfortunate regions. Still, considerable trading interests have risen up, both at Monte Video and at Buenos Ayres, and large population of English, French, and Italian quences of the savage warfare we have to describe in

The Rio de Plata, at the part where Monte Video is situated, is only fifty miles broad, and an inlet from the river forms the harbour; which, though very capacious, and, as far as extent of surface is concerned, might hold a very large fleet, is so shallow, that even merchant ships are confined to one side, and there is no anchorage for men-of-war, except for those of a small draught of water, so that larger vessels—such as frigates—generally anchor about five miles from the landing-place. It is formed by two promontories; on the side to the west is the mount on the other to the east is the town; and within the harbour there is a small rocky island, called "Rab Island," which is now fortified with thirteen guns, and derives additional protection from the rocky nature of the ground, as well as the shallowness o the water round it. The town, situated on the east side of the harbour, presents a fine appearance from the sea; it is of Spanish origin, and was captured by a British force in the year 1807. Since it threw off the yoke of Old Spain it has been the subject of contention between Brazils and Bueuos Ayres, being at times subject to each, till at last it became indepen dent of both, and the whole province of the Banda Oriental, of which Monte Video is the capital, forms a good boundary to the extensive territory of the Emperor of Brazil. Monte Video is well built; its streets are perfectly straight, and intersect each other at right angles. There are several handsome churches, the largest of which, dedicated to St. Phi lip and St. James, is a noble structure, built in the Norman style. The houses, having all flat roofs, would form so many fortresses against an enemy taking the town by assault, as a few resolute men on the roof of one of these houses might do much damage to a party in the street, without incurring any risk for themselves. This has been often very sensibly felt, and the importance of it is well appreciated by the natives, and by none perhaps more so than by ORIBE, who has never made the least show of attack ing the town by assault, even before the present walls were erected. These walls were erected by French engineer, and are about half a mile beyond the citadel, and planted with cannon taken from the wreck of the Agamemnon, which was lost in the river The inhabitants of Monte Video are of a mixed nature composed of various nations, among which Spanish Indian, Sardinian, and French blood is very abundant There are, besides, many English and other foreigners residing in the town for the purpose of commerce. The women are described as being mostly very handsome, particularly those of Spanish descent. If the state ments of travellers are to be relied on, coupled with the well-known atrocities of the existing war, cruelty and an utter recklessness of blood-shedding would appear to be a too-distinguishing characteristic of the inhabitants of the river Plate, and we fear that the Monte Videans form no exception to the general rule. The Catholic religion, of course, preponde-

The causes of the war between Monte Video and Buenos Ayres appear to be twofold: the one arising from the fact that the French, who had been assisted by Monte Video as an ally in the war they waged against the Argentine Republic, of which Buenos Arres is the capital, omitted to include their friend in the peace which they made with the Republic in 1836, and thus left them to prosecute the war, which has continued ever since, single-handed and in the best manner they could. The other cause arises from a civil fend between two parties in the Republic respectively claiming RIVERA and ORIBE as the legal president. Rosas, who holds the whole of the power, with all the resources of Buenos Ayres, in his own hands, has long wished to add the Banda Oriental withits capital Monte Video, to his present extensive territory, and for this purpose has made use of th specious word "confederation," having raised a party even within the walls of Monte Video, advocating federal principles, in opposition to the majority, who are desirous of keeping the town free from the tyranny as well as the restrictions on trade which the Argentines experience at the hands of Rosas. From the circumstance of wishing to act alone, they are denoducing the Banda Oriental to a province of Buenos Ayres. It appears that when the Brazilians evacuated Monte Video. Rivera was unanimously elected to the office of "Camp General" over all the Monte Videan forces, without civil power in the towns; and an attempt having been made by Oribe to deprive him of this office, he raised an army of Orientals, and advanced to the walls of Monte Vide, for the pur pose of displacing Oribe from the president's chair in which he had been placed by the Chamber of Repre sentatives, when Oribe, seeing no prospect of opposing his adversary in the field, considered himself obliged to give in his resignation as president.

Orice, when his resignation had been accepted and Rivers elected as his successor, left the town and, without endeavouring to make use of any honour able means to regain the post which he had resigned. allowed himself to become the tool of Rosas, who, under the pretence of restoring him to his office, was glad of the cloak thus afforded him of hiding his real signs upon Monte Video, and therefore welcomed him to Buenos Ayres, to which place Oribe repaired. Thus the matter remained till the autumn of 1842, when Rosas collected and equipped a force of 8,000 men, principally cavalry, and placed them under the ommand of Oribe, who marched towards the Banda Oriental, and met and defeated the forces of Monte Video, at a small stream called Arroyo Grande.

Onice arrived in sight of Monte Video on the 16th February, 1843, and was supported at sea by a few small vessels of war, belonging to Buenos Ayres, under the command of an Englishman named Brows, colding, though in naval command, the rank of General, as Buenos Ayres has no naval rank separate from the military. In the meantime they were not dle within the walls, for RIVERA having left the town to scour the country, and cut off Orme's supplies, left behind him a ministry to conduct the defence of the own. This ministry left with very few troops at fumber of 3,000 men, were induced to enrol themselves as volunteer soldiers, and the Italians, also settlers, were induced to follow their example, to the

From that time to the present the blockade of Monte Video has continued by sea and land. Ordin in the almost daily skirmishes between the outposts,

The Monte Videans have now been for more than fertilising effects of bones dissolved in acid than any twelve months destitute of provisions, except rice, farina, beans, and oil; they have no money, and nearly all their horses have been killed and eaten; they have an army before their town superior in numbers, discipline, and resources to themselves; a squadron of the enemies ships blockade them by water; and lastly, their own general, RIVERA, is somewhere in the country, nobody knows where, but wherever he is Urquiza is watching him with a superior force; yet the Monte Videans, despite all these adverse circumstances, have not yielded; they still hold out, fighting, suffering, and perishing, in an almost hope.

The British residents at Monte Video have declaimed bitterly against the apathy of the British Govern-ment in allowing this barbarous war to continue, occasioning, as it has done, immense destruction of life, and ruin to most important commercial interests. The conduct of Mr. MANDEVILLE, the British envoy at Buenos Ayres, has been fiercely animadverted on, and while he has drawn down upon himself the hatred of the English residents, who denounce him as the "tool of Rosas," he appears to have at the same time failed in satisfying his own Government of this his recall, and the appointment of Mr. Gore Overley to fill his place, is sufficient proof. We must defer till next week the reasons justificatory of the interference of the British Government, and also the account of the atrocities of the miscreant Rosas, which atrocities alone would justify such interference.

Agriculture and Horticulture.

FIELD-GARDEN OPERATIONS. For the Week commencing Monday, May 6th, 1844. [Extracted from a Diary of Actual Operations on five small farms on the estates of Mrs. Davies Gilbert, near Eastbourne, in Sussex; and on several model farms on the estates of the Earl of Dartmouth at traders are residing in the former city, where their slaithwaite, in Yorkshire, published by Mr. Nowell, persons and properties have for a long time past been exposed to suffering, loss, and destruction, the consecution of Farnley Tyas, near Huddersfield, in order to guide other possessors of field gardens, by showing them what labours ought to be undertaken on their own lands. The farms selected as models are—First. Two school farms at Willingdon and Eastdean, of five acres each, conducted by G. Cruttenden and John Harris. Second. Two private farms, of five or six acres: one worked by Jesse Piper, the other by John Dumbrell—the former at Eastdean, the latter at

Jevington-all of them within a few miles of Eastbourne. Third. An industrial school farm at Slaithwaite. Fourth. Several private model farms near the same place. The consecutive operations in these reports will enable the curious reader to compare the climate and agricultural value of the south with the north of England. The DIARY is aided by "Notes and Observations" from the pen of Mr. Nowell, calculated for the time and season, which we subjoin. "The culture of the ground is thy happiest state, O man! Envy not the possession of gold, silver, or fine

prone to vanity and imaginings of evil." Note.—The school farms are cultivated by boys, who in return for three hours' teaching in the morning, give three hours of their labour in the afternoon for the master's benefit, which renders the schools SELF-SUFFORTING. We believe that at Farnly Tyas six-sevenths of the produce of the school farm will be assigned to the boys, and one-soventh to the master, who bacon, by attending to pig-keeping, which at Christ-mas may be divided, after paying rent and levy, amongst them in proportion to their services, and be made thus indirectly to their parents in a way the most grateful to their feelings.]

SUSSEX. nuring for potatoes after rye. Ten boys digging, and planting potatoes, hoeing the forward ones, and weeding. Piper. Planting potatoes. Dumbrell. Dibbling mangel wurzel seed, digging.

Tuesday - Willingdon School. Boys digging and manuring. Eastdean School. Planting potatoes, sowing carrot seed, hoeing tares, picking up the weeds for pigs and cows. Piper. Drawing manure to the ground where rye has just come off. Dumbrell. Dibbling mangel wurzel seed, and digging.

Vedxesday—Willingdon School. Boys digging and manuring. Eastdean School. Boys emptying tanks, and pouring liquid along the drills, chopping sods, and preparing for turnips. Piper. Digging rye stubble, mowing tares for soiling, above three feet long. Dumbrell. Dibbling mangel wurzel seed, and digging.

THURSDAY - Willingdon School. Boys digging and manuring for potatoes after rye. Eastdean School. Boys digging rye ground, planting potatoes upon it, gathering stubble, and laving it in the trench. Piper. Planting potatoes. Dumbrell. Digging rye stubble, placing mangel wurzel seed. FRIDAY-Willingdon School. Boys digging ryestubble,

and manuring for potatoes. Eastdean School. Boys planting potatoes, thrashing oats, cleaning piggery, and mixing the dung with mould. *Piper*. Planting potatoes; always watching my five pigs, which I teed on boiled potatoes and pollard. Dumbrell. Drilling tares, cutting potatoes, and digging. ATURDAY—Willingdon School. Hand weeding wheat. Eastdean School. Boys thrashing and cleaning oats, digging, cleaning out portable pails, school room, and tank. Piper. Digging rye stubble. Dumbrell. Planting potatoes.

YORKSHIRE. Slaithwaite School. Boys finished draining, preparing ground for turnips, rolling oats. COW-FEEDING.

Willingdon School. Cows fed on green tares once a day, and green clover the other. Dumbrell's. One cow grazed in the pasture.

TURNIPS .- [Seed sown, 11 lbs. per acre, either in drills or broadcast.]-As a general rule, turnips may with advantage be sown at an earlier period in the north "Unitarians," and it was as far back as than would be suitable for the same species, with 1838 that an event occurred which enabled Rosas to other circumstances equal, in the south of England. attempt the execution of his darling object of re- In the East Riding of Yorkshire it is common to commence sowing swedes the second week in May, and to finish white turnips by the 21st of June. In Suffolk it is usual to commence swedes near the end of May, and white turnips a month later. The effect, however, of difference in latitude is partially counteracted by a greater or less degree of elevation, as well

will be small and spare,——If you deprive them of fresh air.] - They require plenty of air and space. They may be sown on ridges 27 inches apart, if the land be stiff and tenacious; if, on the contrary, it be loose and friable, they may be drilled on the level. Keep away from the sides near the edge-rows, reserving side lands and shady places for your whites, or yellow bullocks. Swedes require deeper soil, richer land, and more manure than white turnips.

DISTANCE OF WHITE TURNIPS. - Many farmers prefer having the rows, some less, others about 22 inches, because they are better to clean; and because if placed at 27 inches the shepherd may have to remove his net too often when the sheep are eating

Size of Turnips .- [Their roots extend both far and wide, --- Conveying food from every side.]-The more distant your turnips are in the drill, and the further these drills are from each other, the larger will be your turnips, as Mr. Tull has beautifully demonstrated. It is a point, however, that has been much contested. Learn from experience to pitch yours at not be very far from the true one. "A large weight," says Mr. Almack, "cannot be produced but from equal in bulk to eight turnips four inches across; while a turnip twelve inches across is equal in bulk to twenty-seven turnips which are four inches their command, set about their arduous task with across." But the twenty-seven small ones, it is and activity, and the French settlers, to the probable may be far superior to the large one in nutritive matter, a point that you ought carefully to

ascertain from experiment. DRILLING TURNIPS ON THE LEVEL .- [Soils light upon number of S00. The blacks too, being principally the level sow,—Soils heavy ridg'd up in the row.]—In emancipated slaves, enrolled themselves to the number of 2,000; these, with a few German riflemen, and some natives, formed all the force which, though large in numerical force, were perfectly inexperienced in war.

In addition to this the present walls were lastily and some lastily and some natives of the street sow,—soils nearly find upon the level sow, poposition the light lands, with a chalk sub-soil, of the York-light light lands, with a chalk sub-soil, of the York-light light lands, with a chalk sub-soil of the York-light light lands, with a chalk sub-soil of the York-light light lands, with a chalk sub-soil of the York-light light lands, with a chalk sub-soil of In addition to this the present walls were hastily Almack says, that for white as well as swede turnips crected and fortified, and several gun-boats were also on thin and dry soils generally, the balance of continued and fortified, and several gun-boats were also on thin and dry soils generally, the balance of continued and several gun-boats were also on thin and dry soils generally, the balance of continued and several gun-boats were also on thin and dry soils generally, the balance of continued and several gun-boats were also on thin and dry soils generally. equipped and placed under the command of an Italian probable advantage appeared to be in favour of the named Gaubaldo.

| Second of the R. A. Society of England.

BONE MANURE.—At a recent meeting of the Royal has established a strong cordon of posts across the promontory on which the town is situated, thus pre-tion of bones as a manure for the turnip-crop, renting and on the special accounts. Agricultural Society, Mr. Pusey informed the council, Tenting any communication with the country beyond; tion of bones as a manure for the turnip-crop, while any communication with the country beyond; while at the same time Buccaneer Brown, with his contained, in his opinion, not only a detailed account squadron, has been equally active at sea. The horrible proclamations of Orine, breathing vengeance
and death to the Monte Videans, whom he terms
"infamous rebels and savage Unitarians," have been
followed by barbarities and murders so horrible, as
to be beyond the proclamation of Orine, breathing vengeance
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to be be be below to be be be below to be be be below to be to be beyond the powers of description. It has all their information and guidance. Mr. Pusey having along been the custom of this miscreant and his crew adverted to the great discovery of the economical and of description. of desperadoes, to put to death all the prisoners taken efficient employment of bones as a manure, when dissolved by maceration in sulphuric acid, proceeded to place them within the reach of the outposts of the Monte Videans. As might be expected, this produced retaliation on the part of the opposite side, and for a long time reach to the opposite side, and for a long time reach to the opposite side, and for a long time reach to the opposite side, and for a long time reach to the opposite side, and for a long time reach to the long time reach time reach time reach to the long time reach time reach to the long time reach time rea

sort of bones not so prepared, were clearly shown in the following results, in which the crops from the dissolved bones took the lead from the commence-

Bush. of Bones per acre.	Cost of Bones		State of Boues.	Amount of Produce per acre.				
								£
	16	2	. 0	0	Crushed	10	3	4
2				Dissolved	9	12	0.	Ö
2	1			Dissolved	11	15	0 .	Ō
4				Dissolved	12	11	6	4
4	0	19	6	Dissolved	14	6	4	Õ
4	1	0	6	Dissolved	14	11	7	0
8	1	9	9	Dissolved	13	15	7	Ō
8	1	13	0	Dissolved	15	2	5	ō
8	_			Dissolved	16	ī	ã	6

From which it appeared, that two bushels of dissolved

bones per acre would actually produce as good results

as sixteen bushels of bones in their ordinary state in some cases; that eight bushels of dissolved bones would greatly surpass sixteen bushels of bones used in any other manner: and that four bushels per acre would be a fair quantity to apply in the state of solution; the results being greatly superior to those from four-fold the same quantity of bones applied in the usual manner, and the cost of the application less in proportion to the amount of effect produced, evidenced by the weight of the crop, than that of any other quantity.—II. Proportions.—1. Bones and Acid.—The proportion of acid had generally been one-half of the weight of bones employed; but one-third or over one fourth of the weight of bones. third, or even one-fourth of the weight of bones might be used with success if occasion required. That was an important point in the economy of the manure, as it affected the cost materially.—2. Water. -The proportion of water had generally been 100 times the weight of acid; but fifty or twenty-five times the weight of acid would serve the purpose required very efficiently. That fact was one likely to be of great use, one of the main practical difficulties to contend with in the application of dissolved bones being the large quantity of water which had been considered necessary. Mr. Hannam's result showed that four bushels of bones (12st.), 6st. of acid and 300 st. of water (fifty times that of acid), gave 420 gallons of dissolved bones to be applied per acre; while 150 st. of water (twenty-five times that of acid) would suffice. It was, however, worthy of notice, in reference to the preparation of the mixture, that the particles would disintegrate by degrees and come into operation towards the end of the season.—III. Dissolved-bone Compost.—Mr. Pusey thought that however great a point was gained by reducing the bulk of the water employed for diluting the solution of the raiment-their joys may not be so great as thine: for bones, a still greater step was attained by substituting altogether the compost for the liquid form of the application. In the society's last journal, p. 596, Mr. Tennant, of Shields, near Ayr, gave the following account of his practice on this head:—"I put twentythese things lead unto sloth, and a life of slothfulness is five bushels into three old boilers (of which every farm here has a supply), and next pour in two bottles of acid, of about 170lb. each, and thirty-six Scotch pints (eighteen imperial gallons) of boiling water into each boiler. It boils away at a great rate for some will receive the usual school fees, help the boys to cultime, and in a day or two we empty the boilers into twate their land, and teach them, in addition to reading, writing, &c., to convert their produce into At this stage, the bones are only partially dissolved, but they heat and decompose in the heap, after being turned over three or four times; and in the course of seven or eight weeks the compost becomes dry, and breaks down with a shovel in a fit state for spreading by hand in the drill." Mr. Thompson stated, that equal to twenty loads of farm-yard manure, there being no perceptible difference in the crop throughout the field.—IV. Cost of Acid.—The Earl of Ducie called the attention of the council to the price of the acid employed for the solution of the bones. He understood that sulphuric and muriatic acid might be obtained for three farthings per pound. It was desirable, not only that the price of the acid should be ascertained, but that its purity and strength should also be uniform. Mr. Hyett has communicated the following interesting particulars in a letter to Mr. Pusey:-"Messrs. Leonard and Jordan, of the alkali works, Bristol, offer to supply me with acids for dissolving bones as follows :—

Oil of vitrol (sulph. acid) sp. gr. 1850 per lb. 1d. (ditto) Brown acid ditto 1100 Muriatic acid These prices are charged for 10 carboys or upwards; for any less quantity \(\frac{1}{4} \). is usually added. A carboy

is a large glass bottle, containing from 1 to 11 cwt. This is a reduction of 25, 50, and 100 per cent. respectively, on some of our printed prices; but those who buy largely should be able to test the strength, without knowing which, the price, of course, is of no great value. This is done very easily with a small bhial called a thousand-grain bottle, which costs about 6d. Balance one of these in the scales, fill it with the acid up to the mark on the neck: the weight gained is the specific gravity and measure of strength. Thus, the oil of vitriol of commerce in the thousand-grain bottle should weigh 1850 grains. and the brown acid named above 1700 grains. The manufacturers inform me that there is no difference between these two, excepting that the latter is less concentrated than the former. This, I think, must mean less purified as well. It probably contains some very small quantity of organic matter, which has found its way into the sulphur during its voyage or manufacture; and which being charred, gives the colour, and renders it less saleable for many purposes of manufacture. For our purposes, this is no objec tion. The reduction in strength as compared with the oil of vitriol is more than covered by the reduction in price. I calculate that the quantity of the brown acid, which would cost only £5 6s. 3d., would, taking its relative strength into account, dissolve as many bones as a quantity of the oil of vitriol which would cost £6 7s. This, of course, presumes that there are no impurities in either injurious to their effect on bones, and is mere calculation, which should believe there is a little lead, derived from the leaden vessels in which it is manufactured; and sometimes when made from pyrites, a little arsenic, but not enough, I suppose, to have any decided effect on the specific gravity or strength, nor on the vegetable or that feeds upon the crop." animal suggested, that as it was often difficult for a small farmer to find a vessel of sufficient capacity to contain the mixture of the dissolved bones and water, it might be found a simple substitute to form a sort of pond, puddled with three or four loads of clay, in which the mixture could be made. When the solution was complete, the clay might be mixed with the

HEWING OUT A FARM. - Day after day it was no slight army of trees against which we had to do battle: we had to fight hard with them to gain possession of the oil, for the trees in those days were giants. I then felt thankful, knowing well how to appreciate my advantages, that having been born and brought up on an English farm, all kinds of tools, agricultural and others, were at home in my hands. There was a world of work, digging to lay bare the roots, felling, and then cutting the boles and boughs up with the saw and axe. Such of the boles as were good for anyand mortising them for that purpose. Rails also we had to get when there were any boughs straight enough. Some of the trees were of unconscionable girth, six or eight yards in circumference. Immense was the space of ground that had to be dug away to lay bare the roots. And then, what roots! they were too large to be cut through with the axe; we were compelled to saw them in two with the cross-cut saw. One of these monsters of the wild was fifteen days burning-burning night and day, and was a regular ox-roasting fire all the time. We entirely routed the quiet of that old primæval forest solitude, rousing the echo of ages on the other side of the river, that groan and crash of falling gum trees. Night never public. came too soon, and we slept without rocking. Then ing, probably, that we were rough reformers, desperate radicals, and had no respect for immemorial and vested rights. It was unnatural work, and cruel; especially when, pile after pile, we added to our other ravages, the torment and innovation of vast fires. The horrid gaps and blank openings in the grand old woods seemed. I felt at times, to reproach us. It was reckless waste, in a coalless country, to commit so much fuel to the flames. Timber, too, hard in its grain as iron almost, yet ruddy, and more beautiful than mahogany. No matter, we could not eat wood; we must do violence to our sense of the beautiful,

and we, with immense labour, cleared seventeen acres.- Howitt's Australia. CAN IT BE TRUE ?- Whether the following be true or not, I will leave your readers to judge. Going portment. He spoke in several languages to the foreigners of the party—in French to one, German to another, Spanish to a third, and English fluently

and to nature's sanctities; we must have corn land,

Chartist Kntelligence.

LONDON. Metropolitan District Council, 1, Turnagain-lane, April 20th—Mr. Rowland in the chair. Reports respecting the Convention were received. The secre-tary was instructed to summon the whole of the delegates for Sunday next, to hear and carry out the measures agreed to by the Convention.

CITY HALL, 1, Turnagain-lane, Sunday morning, April 20th.—A numerous meeting was held to discuss the following question :- "Whether the mass of the people are sufficiently enlightened to be entrusted with the franchise?" Mr. Overton was called to the chair, and an animated discussion ensued-Messrs. T. Clark, Dorman, and Cowan taking the affirmaside. The discussion was adjourned until Sunday morning next.

RE-OPENING OF THE SOUTH LONDON CHARTIST HALL.—The above hall was re-opened on Monday evening, April 22nd, with a festival. Feargus O'Connor, Esq., was called on to preside, and took the chair amid loud applause. In proposing the first toast, "the People-the Land-and the Charter," he said they had assembled that evening for the double purpose of receiving instruction and amuse ment, but more especially to celebrate their re-union. Cheers.) He loved the people, and believed when they were fully aware of their own power, they would obtain their rights. He looked on the Land as the means of obtaining the Charter. There were a few friends now assembled in Convention to keep the claim to those things alive. The people had a perfect right to them from their birth; and he knew of no bar the lapse of time had placed in their way. A National Trades Conference, consisting of ninety-seven members, had recently met. They had agreed to the Land question, and were for the pro-tection of industry; which were the things the Chartists looked for: and although the Trades did not take our name, they were taking our principles. (Cheers.) There had been a Conference also of a single Trade, yet a very important one, the Shoemakers, consisting of thirty-seven members. Well, they followed in the same course. It might be weakness that they did not acknowledge the Chartist principles, but they were progressing in the right direction. would suffice. It was, however, worthy of notice, in reference to the preparation of the mixture, that the bones should be pulverised as much as possible before they are mixed with the acid, in order to render the solution more complete; but should that not be the case, and a few of the larger portions of bone be left undissolved, that circumstance would occasion no injurious effect, as there would be bone enough disnipurious effect, as the effect was the preve It was his (Mr. O'Connor's) full conviction that there mittee of the National Charter Association." He said that body had stood the test of public opinion, and had not been found wanting, but had given general satisfaction. They were working men of the right sort. The glorious example set by their exright sort. The glorious example set by their excellent chairman was worthy of all praise. (Cheers.) they deserve, and not lend yourselves to assist him in those from our own districts, we regree to observe they deserve, and not lend yourselves to assist him in those from our own districts, we regree to observe they deserve, and not lend yourselves to assist him in those from our own districts, we regree to observe they deserve, and not lend yourselves to assist him in that large numbers of them were thus affected. Although the supply of beasts from our own counties (Cheers.) Mr. T. M. Wheeler Willington Ropery, James Armstrono, Chairman. a very large majority. (Cheers.) Mr. T. M. Wheeler rose to give the third sentiment—"More Chartist Halls and fewer Churches," which was received with a burst of loud applause. He said he cordially concurred in the sentiment. He believed if halls were more numerous, their principles would meet with many supporters. (Cheers.) With the latter portion he equally agreed. Churches, as at present conducted, were complete nuisances. The parsons office in the household, was again absent from Friday's did not educate the people, and consequently those division:edifices were worse than useless, and the sooner they

> behalf of the working people—(cheers)—almost undivided and alone. Look at him in his only week's holiday, devoting his time in the daily presidency Labour's Parliament." (Loud cheers.) The next sentiment was, "Frost, Williams, and Jones, and the other Exiles," which was received with loud cheers. The Chairman then gave "The Ladies, which was heartily responded to; and thus concluded the speaking portion of the evening's business. Dancing then commenced, which appeared to afford

DEMOCRATIC FESTIVAL. - A densely crowded

musical meeting was held on Tuesday evening, April

festival was held for the benefit of the juvenile por-

tion of the family of a well-known democrat, William

22nd, at the Crown and Sceptre, Brompton.

were converted into Chartist halls for the teaching of morals and science the better. (Loud cheers.) Mr.

O'Connor then gave the next toast, "T. S. Duncombe

M.P., the Representative of the People." (Loud

Whitehorn. Mr. Doyle presided and Mr. Dorman occupied the vice chair. BRIGHTON. AT A GENERAL MEETING of the Chartists of this town, held at the Cap of Liberty, Portland-street, Mr. William Flower in the chair, it was proposed by Mr. Tullett, and seconded by Mr. Williams - "That consumings moke. The evidence shewed that upwards it is the opinion of this meeting that the conduct of of sixty or seventy inventions for this purpose have T. S. Duncombe, Esq., on all occasions in the Commons House of Parliament, but more especially his have been patented; and although a vast majority detection and manly exposure of the Post-office es- of these inventions have been proved to be inapplipionage system, as practised by Sir James Fouche cable or defective, there are still several which will Graham, is deserving the gratitude of all classes of accomplish the object, or will at least greatly reduce reformers; and we furthermore trust that they will the evil. Many experiments have been made at her unite with the working classes to assist the hon. member for Finsbury in abolishing a system pregnant

THE MINERS' STRIKE AT DUKINFIELD, TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

unanimously.

SIR,—I have again to trouble you with a short expose of another act of "Coal-king" tyranny which, if you will insert in your invaluable journal, you will much oblige the Coal-miners of the Ducken-

with danger to the lives and liberties of the demo-

crats of all Europe." The resolution was carried

On whose behalf I am, dear sir, yours faithfully, Manchester, April 22nd, 1845. TO THE PUBLIC.

It will be remembered by the readers of the Star that the Coal-miners in the employment of Messrs. Swire and Lee, at Ducinfield, were recently compelled to strike, through the tyrannical conduct of an agent employed by that firm. This gentleman considered himself justified in taking 7s. out of 17s. 6d. earned by the men; in addition to which he took so much of the men's work from them under the plea that there was dirt in the coals. Nor was this all they had to complain of. His regulations required that they should shovel dirt for days together, and receive nothing for it.

The men, therefore, laid their case before the emoloyers, but they refusing to give them any redress, they had no alternative but to strike. They are now in the ninth week of their struggle, and are as determined to-day as they were at first, not to return to work until they have justice done them.

The masters have, through the press and by their country, stated that they had offered to give them all work. It is true that they offered terms to the men, propounded by Mr. Matthias Dunn, similar to the northern coal despots-namely, that they might come back to their work at the same price they had when they struck, providing they would sign a bond, some to serve for a month, others for two months, and others for three, six, and twelve months, and the musters to be at liberty to discharge a man at any time by giving him fourteen days, notice. The Miners, with stipend. all their ignorance, saw the drift of this. knew it was introduced for the purpose of getting rid of the "barking dog," and binding the rest fast to the master's will. They, therefore, rejected it.

The masters have taken every advantage of the men, in order to intimidate them, and make them 20 to their work; they have sent the bailiffs into the men's houses for rent, and that at the time they owed the men more money than would pay the rent! The men frustrated this generous move, by paying shouted back to us the stroke of the axe, and the the rents out of the funds provided by a generous

The next act of tyranny was to turn the men out of ing squirrels, opossums, bats, snakes, guanas, and streets. I know one man who had lived twenty seven with valuable trees and plants, for which these just gentlemen would not give him a farthing, but tumbled him into the street because he would not become a willing slave. But notwithstanding all these petty acts of oppression, the men stand firm, and will continue to do so as long as the public support them.

There is a committee of sixteen in Ashton, com-

posed of eight Spinners and eight Miners. These pose of visiting the Trades on this important question.

ing-room a lumber-room in the engine-house. Their living is bacon and bread. When they come out of the pit they have to run to the coal-pit cabin and fry no change to report. their bacon, and go to their sleeping-room and eat it. This is the "splendour" that was promised them before they left their homes. I hope, therefore, that this will be a warning to you not to be trepanned by tive, and Messrs. Dalrymple and Connor the negative empty promises which can never be fulfilled, for if you are, when you have answered their purpose they will send you adrift, and you may get home as best you can. Only this last week they brought four poor fellows out of your county on the representation that it was not a strike, but a new establishment; and if it was a strike when they got them there they would give them money to take them home again. But did they do so? No. When the brave fellows refused to work because it was a strike, instead of giving them money to go home, according to promise, they wanted them to pay for the "bread and cheese and ale they had had on the road." "No, no," said the men, "we have done that little bit of work for you because you engaged us to do it, but we will not be knobsticks." They came to the men on strike, and they treated them kindly for their honesty, and sent them home, although the honourable gentleman who kidnapped them from their families left them to

beg their way back, or starve.

Trusting that the above will be sufficient to prevent others from coming to Duckenfield while the strike is pending, which cannot be long, provided the Miners of other counties keep away, I am, dear friends, on behalf of the Miners, Manchester, April 22nd. WM. DIXON.

To the Ropemakers of Scotland .- Fellow workmen,—Mr. Robert Hood Haggie, of Willington Ropery, and No. 61, Close, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, having sent printed bills into Scotland, offering good wages and constant employment to Ropemakers, we beg leave to acquaint you, in order to prevent your

WHIPPING IN, AND THE "CUT" DIRECT. (From the Globe.) Our readers must not be too curious to learn how we have obtained possession of the following correspondence, which explains why Captain Meynell, though holding an

MR. YOUNG, M.P., TO CAPTAIN METNELL, M.P. Dear Meynell,-Pray come up. Peel wants every Tory vote. If we haven't a majority of our own on the second reading, it will be as much as my place is worth. D-n from the western and midland districts, 350 Herehe had himself last year found four bushels of discheers.) If it was necessary to say anything to add bones applied in the form of compost fully to Mr. Duncombe's well-earned popularity, he would Mackenzie, who has been vapouring at the Cariton that land, 300 of various breeds; and from Scotland, 180 just been with me to say that he had been thinking a great deal on the subject, and should vote with us. He pretended he didnt know that Pringle had resigned. O. yes! Kelly is going to rat too. I hope he won't be sold. Yours ever, For God's sake come up and vote. Treasury, Wednesday.

> CAPTAIN MEYNELL, M.P., TO MR. YOUNG, M.P. Dear Young,-Peel and all of you may be d-d before I come up to vote for Maynooth, Because Fitzroy and Mackenzie and Kelly are rogues, that is no reason why I should be. Yours ever. Windsor, Thursday.

SMOKE NUISANCE.—The Select Committee of the

House of Commons appointed to bring in a bill for abating the nuisance of smoke, have again resumed their sittings. In the voluminous report published by the committee last year the evidence of numerous scientific and practical men was given, on the advantages to the public, as well as the economy to the owners of steam-engines, of the adoption of efficient modes of been proposed, and the principal part of this number Majesty's dockyards on some of the most promising of these inventions with various degrees of success; and it appears by the reports made from Woolwich and Portsmouth dockyards, that after a lengthened trial of two years, it has been determined to adopt Godson's patent smoke-consuming apparatus in the Government yards, in consequence of its satisfactory performance. This invention combines the two principles of coking the coal and introducing heated air into the furnace, by either of which methods scientific men are agreed that a very large proportion of the smoke of furnaces may be consumed; and by the joint operation of the two it is to be expected that the most perfect combustion of the smoke will be obtained. Owing to the immense increase in steam engine chimneys within the last few years, the evil of smoke has reached a most intolerable height, and it is to be hoped that the committee this year will not expend their labour so uselessly as they did last year, but will devise some efficient plan for compelling the abatement of the nuisance, since no doubt now exists as to its practicability and the advantages to be decived from it.

Utility of the Electric Telegraph. - On the 19th inst. a gentleman, a passenger by the twelve terminus of the Great Western Railway, discovered, shortly before the train arrived at Slough, that he had lost his purse, containing Bank of England notes to the amount of £900, besides £2 10s. in gold and 8s. 6d. in silver. Immediately on the arrival of the train at the Slough station he proceeded direct to the office of the electric telegraph in a state of great excitement, not knowing whether he had been robbed agents, which they have sent up and down the instantaneously transmitted to the superintendent of they wanted, but they would not return to their immediately proceeded to the booking-office where the gentleman paid for his ticket, where the purse some influence in lowering the pretensions of the imand its contents were found untouched. Within five porters, who are disappointed in the limited extent terms given to the Miners of the north by the minutes from the time of the loss being made known at Slough, the gentleman had the satisfaction of knowing that by means of this extraordinary invention his property was safe, and shortly afterwards received it by the following train.

> THE REV. DR. HOOK, vicar of Leeds, has been appointed chaplain to the Leeds workhouse, without

On Tuesday evening last, April 22, at seven o'clock, Mrs. Sarah Monk, of Pond-terrace, College-street, Chelsea. Deceased was an opulent laundress, employing a great number of hands, and she was also a thorough and most benevolent democrat, relieving freely the Chartist victims; and to such of our poor and oppressed brethren who fell in her way, her heavy loss will be long and widely lamented.

Baptized, by the Rev. Mr. Irvin, of the Free Church, Falkirk, on Sabbath, March 20th, and duly what curious and novel creatures—bandicoots, flytheir houses, and throw their furniture into the
ing conjumply oppositions bats spakes grapps and
throat I know one man who had lived twenty, soven
William Wilkie.

baptized David Ross Murray.

Market Intelligence.

arrivals of English wheat and flour were good during Every praise is due to the operatives of Ashton, Staleybridge, and Dukinfield, for the manner in which they have responded to the Miners' call for From Scotland, a fair quantity of barley and oats help. Nor is this the only pleasing feature in this came to hand, and of the latter article the supply struggle: it has been the means of bringing the from Ireland was liberal. In addition to the arrival Miners and the other trades into communion with of British grown grain, a cargo of wheat was received each other, which bids fair to accomplish in this district the amalgamation of the whole of the Trades and barley from the north of Europe. At this in the great national compact:

morning's market there was a small show of wheat by land-carriage samples from the home counties, and the display of beans and peas was also trifling, but men go out, a Spinner and a Miner together, three barley and oats were plentiful. Up to the close of nights in the week, for the double purpose of impress- the week the weather was cold and ungenial; since ing on the Trades the necessity of all uniting in one then the temperature has risen, and to-day it is very great body for the purpose of assisting each other, warm. The demand for wheat was by no means with as much torture as they possibly could; and read extracts from Mr. Hannam's prize essay, of frequently after death to mutilate the bodies, and which the following is the substance:—I. Superiority place them will be supposed from the purpose of assisting each other, over Bedlam the other day with a party, a supposed from the purpose of assisting each other, over Bedlam the other day with a party, a supposed from the purpose of assisting each other, over Bedlam the other day with a party, a supposed from the purpose of assisting each other, over Bedlam the other day with a party, a supposed from the purpose of assisting each other, over Bedlam the other day with a party, a supposed from the purpose of assisting each other, over Bedlam the other day with a party, a supposed from the purpose of assisting each other, over Bedlam the other day with a party, a supposed from the purpose of assisting each other, over Bedlam the other day with a party, a supposed from the purpose of assisting each other, over Bedlam the other day with a party, a supposed from the purpose of assisting each other, over Bedlam the other day with a party, a supposed from the purpose of assisting each other, over Bedlam the other day with a party, a supposed from the purpose of assisting each other, over Bedlam the other day with a party and the supposed from the purpose of assisting each other, over Bedlam the other day with a party and the supposed from the purpose of assisting each other. The demand for wheat was by no means and the supposed from the purpose of assisting each other. The purpose of assisting each other, over Bedlam the other day with a party after the bedlam the other day with a party after the bedlam the other day with a party after the bedlam the other day with a party after the bedlam the other day with a party after the bedlam the other day with a party after the bedlam the other day with a party after the bedlam the other day with a party after the bedlam the other day with a party after the bedlam the other day w hope other towns will form committees for the pur- were enabled to effect a tolerable clearance at about the rates of this day se'nnight. In foreign free wheat retaliation on the part of the opposite side, and for a long time past it has been the rale with both parties to ask nor give quarter; death is the certain dom of those who fall.

Rosas sent a further force to the assistance of Our consisting of 1000 men and 6000 horses, under the command of Usquiza. This force, though elecked for a time by Colonel Florage, at length joined Ourse, and was soon afterwards sent out again, greatly in the first month, and the gain of a morth the turnips from the dissolved bones being from the usual channels, has not and was soon afterwards sent out again, greatly in transformed. The greater and more readily and bean all so libid to this day so in the case of bones employed in their ordinary to this day se might. In foreign free was not much doing, but good qualities were of the Lead then ease of bones employed in their ordinary to take the poposite side, and for a then doing, but good qualities were of the Lead then ease of bones employed in their ordinary to take the poposite side, and for a long than in the case of bones employed in their ordinary to this day se might. In foreign free one day, quotations from the Lead then ease of bone semployed in their ordinary to the Lead then ease of bone semployed in their ordinary to the Lead then ease of bone semployed in their ordinary to all. On asking him how he came there, he said there was not much doing, but good qualities were of firstily, quotations of the Miners of Derbyshire. You have had, and now have the conclude I wish to say a word to the Lead then ease of bones employed in their ordinary to all. On asking him how he came there, he said there was not much those and save sent out save the propose of taking the rade on the

which they would have to pay 3s. for a waggoner, liberal manner in which the market was supplied which would leave 10s. per day clear. Believe him with oats, no anxiety was manifested by factors to not, if you don't want to be deceived. I have seen force business, and a steady consumptive demand hundreds of men's pay tickets, and it would take four enabled them to realise very nearly the currency of days' wages to make 11s.; 2s. 6d. per day is something nearer the mark. A number of Lead Miners have come and commenced working, two or three of whom have been nearly killed with the buzzard falling on them, and the others must take themselves away again. They are kept close prisoners, having for their sleeping-house. Their sleeping-house almost nominal. Canary seed was ingroom a lumber room in the engine-house. saleable to-day at prices which could scarcely have been realised on Monday. In other articles there is

CURRENT PRICES OF GRAIN, PER IMPERIAL

Wheat, Dantsic, Konigsburg, &c 53 58

——Marks, Mecklenburg 48 52

——Danish, Holstein, and Friesland red 44 46 Flour, per barrel 24 26 19 26

LONDON SMITHFIELD CATTLE MARKET, APRIL 21.-

In the past week, three steamers have arrived in the port of London, direct from Rotterdam, with live stock for our market, the Batavier bringing fortyseven, the Giraffe ten, and the Columbine eight oxen and cows, or a total of sixty-five head. Respecting the quality of the above importations, we may observe that it has proved extremely good, indeed week. In order to subjugate us, he has sent the bills to Scotland. We, therefore, trust that you will not suffer yourselves to be misled by this great Free Trader and zealous distributor of "gospel" tracts: that you will treat his bills with the contempt that you will treat his bills with the contempt that you will treat his bills with the contempt that you will treat his bills with the contempt that you will treat his bills with the contempt that you will treat his bills with the contempt that you will treat his bills with the contempt that you will treat his bills with the contempt that you will treat his bills with the contempt that you will treat his bills with the contempt. and of middling quality compared with that brought forward on some previous market days, the beef trade this morning (owing to the dead markets being rather heavily supplied) was by no means so active as many persons were led to expect. Still, however, the primest Scots were in good request, at fully last week's enhanced currencies—they moving off at from 4s. to 4s. 2d. per 8 lb.; but all other breeds hung heavily on hand, and some difficulty was experienced in effecting a clearance at late rates. The arrivals from Norfolk, Suffolk, Essex, and Cambridgeshire embraced 1900 Scots and homebreds, while from the northern counties we received 300 short-horns, &c.: horned and polled Scots. Nearly 400 store beasts have come to hand from Scotland in the week just concluded, but the number here to-day was small, though, in consequence of the shortness of grass, more than adequate to meet the wants of the few dealers in attendance. Prices ruled very low. The number of sheep was rather limited, yet the mutton trade was in a sluggish state, at prices barely equal to those paid on Monday last; yet the best old downs in the wool were taken at from 4s. 4d. to 4s. 8d. per 8 lb. From the Isle of Wight, 170 lambs were received by the Southampton railway; while from other parts, the receipts were moderately extensive. Prime Down lambs sold steadily at from 5s. 10d. to 6s., but other kinds were a dull sale, at barely stationary prices. The supply of calves was rather limited, yet the veal trade was dull at Friday's depression of 2d.

> demand for which, as well as English breeds, was heavy at barely late rates. By the quantities of 8lb., sinking the offal. Inferior coarse beasts Prime large oxen Prime Scots, &c. Coarse inferior sheep Second quality Prime coarse woolled Prime Southdown (out of the wool) Ditto (in the wool) Large coarse calves Prime small Suckling calves, each Large hogs . Neat small porkers Quarter-old store pigs, each . HEAD OF CATTLE ON SALE.

> per 8lb. From Ireland we received 120 pigs, the

(From the Books of the Clerk of the Market.) RICHMOND CORN MARKET, APRIL 19. - We had a

plentiful supply of grain in our market to-day, the rices much the same as last week; wheat sold from 5s. 6d. to 6s. 6d.; oats, 2s. 4d. to 3s. 2d.; barley, 3s. 6d. to 4s.; beans, 4s. to 4s. 6d., per bushel. LIVERPOOL CORN MARKET, MONDAY, APRIL 21.—The

arrivals of grain into this port during the past week have been moderate, but the quantity of British produce left unsold last Tuesday has abundantly supplied our market. There has yet been no extension of demand on us for wheat, which has still been confined to the wants of the immediate neighbourhood. At the same time, the sale of sack flour has been particularly dull, and in the few transactions that have occurred in either of these articles it has been difficult to maintain previous quotations. Oats and oatmeal have each fully sustained their value, but the extent of business in either has been only moderate: on Friday good mealing oats were sold at 2s 101d to 2s 11d per 45 lbs., and oatmeal at 23s 6d to 24s per 240 lbs. Egyptian beans were held firmly for 33s per 480 lbs., but not many sold; and a cargo of low quality of Egyptian barley was disposed of at 3s 6d per 60 lbs. For English beans or malting barley there has been scarcely any demand. In bonded articles the transactions have been comprised in the sale of a cargo cargo of Polish Odessa wheat at 4s 3d per 70 lbs. The value of guano has declined fully 10s per ton during the week. The continued dry whether may have had of demand as compared with that of last year, at this season. African has been sold at £7 down to £62s 6d per ton, according to quantity and quality, and Peruvian at £10 to £11 per ton. A little speculation has been excited at the lower figures. The quantity of African guano now here is estimated at about 70,000 tons. There has been no change in the value

LIVERPOOL CATTLE MARKET, MONDAY, APRIL 21 .-The supply of cattle at market to-day has been rather smaller than last week. There was a numerous attendance of customers from all parts. Prices a shade higher. Beef 5½d. to 6½d. and Mutton 6¼d. to 6åd. per lb.

MANCHESTER CORN MARKET, SATURDAY, APRIL 19.-The weather throughout the week has been exceed. which must have a tendency to keep vegetation in a backward state. Probably from this cause rather more confidence has been exhibited in the trade since our last report; still, the transactions in any article have been only to a very moderate extent, and in On Wednesday, April 9, at the parish Church, these no material variation from the previous currency was perceptible. At our market this morning there was only a limited inquiry for wheat, but holders generally required previous rates. The demand for flour was likewise but moderate, at about late prices. Both oats and oatmeal met a fair sale for present consumption without alteration in value. In beans no change can be noted. LONDON CORN EXCHANGE, MONDAY, APRIL 21.—The

LEEDS CORN MARKET, TUESDAY, APRIL 22. - Our supplies of all grain this week are extremely small. and in the absence of a better show of wheat, the trade to-day is quite of a retail character : fresh qualities however firmly maintained last week's rates. on the little business done. As the malting season draws to a close, the inquiry for barley necessarily becomes more limited; in the value of good qualities there is no variation, but low descriptions are as difficult as ever to quit. Oats and beans are scarce and rather dearer.

LEEDS CLOTH TRADE.—There has been considerable briskness in the cloth market during the past week in most descriptions of goods suitablefor summer wear. The summer trade, however, being now about over, manufacturers are beginning to turn their attention to fabrics suitable for the autumn and winter trade.

MALTON CORN MARKET, APRIL 19.-We have & moderate supply of all kinds of grain offering to this day's market. In wheat and barley no alteration.

Imperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF LORDS, Monday, April 21. A vast number of petitions were presented, the ma-jority of which related to the grant to the College of May-

The Earl of Roden, in presenting a large number o would move, before the second reading, that a committee

the State. Lord Lettelton's bill for the purpose of empowering the families of persons killed through the negligence of others to recover compensation in damages at the hands of useful knowledge. Like many other kon. members mittee to consider of some alterations which the Lord Chancellor believed to be requisite before it could pass the

Some other business was disposed of, and their lordships adjourned. TUESDAY, APRIL 22.

Upon Lord Dalhousie's moving the third reading of the Land Clauses Consolidation Bill, Lord Brougham renewed, at much length, the objections he has often urged to the constitution of the Railway Department of the Board of Trade, which, as he contended, had frustrated any advantage which, might have been expected from the establishment of such a tribunal, and increased and exaggerated all the evils it was intended to prevent. He complained, too, of the undue favour shown by Parliament to railway speculations; and would have preferred that it should, as in France, have taken the whole subject into its hands, and greatly restricted the number of railroads to be undertaken, instead of affording, by measures like that at present before the House, every possible facility to railway legislation, and removing every difficulty by which the exercise of the extreme powers of companies against individuals had been hitherto obstructed. He gave some instances of the hardships to which small proprietors were exposed, and announced his intention of proposing a clause by which some of the "systematized "injustice"

lately introduced would be obviated. Lord DALHOUSIE declined to enter again upon a discussion of the constitution of the Railway Board, or the amount, or the evils of railway speculation; and contented himself with giving a positive contradiction to most of the allegations with which Lord Brougham's speech had abounded. The reports of the railway committees would prove whether those of the Board were useless or not. He contended that it was absolutely necessary for the formation of railways, that such powers as the present bill bestowed, of taking compulsory possession of land for the sake of materials, and of deviating from the intended line where it was found expedient, should be granted; and denie that there was not ample security against oppression, and sufficient means of recovering the fullest compensation. The power of making deviations was especially necessary, as companies were not allowed previously to survey the line.

Lord ASHBURTON consoled Lord Dalhousie for the re flections which had been made on the Board over which he so ably presided, and regretted that the provisions of this bill did not apply to existing as well as to future railroads. He complained of the monopoly of the carrying trade on the South-Western line, and suggested that prisoners and lunatics should not be conveyed in the same

carriages with other passengers. The Duke of BEAUFORT thought that the interests of the public had not been sufficiently protected by the Railway Board, and that several of their decisions had prematurely leaked out.

Lord Winchilsea defended the Board; and Lord Campbell also approved the bill. He complained of the practice on some railroads of charging high passenger fares, but carrying goods at merely nominal rates, that they might ruin the canal companies; and remarked upon the notice generally given, that the company would not be responsible for the damage done to carriages intrusted to their care, as liable to the grossest abuse.

Two clauses, which his Lordship afterwards proposed to add, met with no better fate than his opposition to the bill; and their Lordships then adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, FRIDAY, APRIL 18. After the presentation of a great number of petitions against the Maynooth Bill, the adjourned debate was re-

Mr. S. CRAWFORD said he advocated the voluntary principle, and objected to all grants from the national funds to any church whatever. This grant must be viewed as a permanent endowment of a college of the Catholic Church, to a certain extent, and it had been acknowledged by several members that it could not be expected that the endowment of the Catholic Church would stop at that endowment of the college. It was not reasonable to expect that it should do so, and it was very reasonable to expect that all other sects would claim a similar endowment. He was of opinion that the voluntary principle must prevail at no distant day. He was aware that the Catholic clergy had on different occasions denied that they would accept State grants, but he could not but think that while the Catholic clergy accepted this grant for Maynooth, they would, on some future occasion, accept aid for themselves. The language that had been used by the hon member for Cork in the Repeal Association, and by some hou, members in the house, was grounded on the principle of restitution. Tithes were originally in the hands of the Catholic Church, and if this grant was to be given on the principle of restitution, it might be carried so far as to restore the Church. No one was more hostile than he was to the Irish Established Church. He thought it a grievance of a monstrous character that the whole revenues, originally applied for ecclesiastical purposes, should be monopolised in the hands of a small faction; but at the same time he was not one that would take the revenues of that Church to establish. another Church. If the revenues were to be taken from the Church, he would demand that they should be appro priated to national purposes, but he never would agree that they should be appropriated to another Church. It was wholly contrary to the former declarations of the Roman Catholics, that they should accept of money which was extorted from the pockets of the people of England, as a means of supporting their religion in any way whatever; and most undoubtedly there never had been such perfect unanimity shown in opposition to any measure as had been excited against that which was under discussion: and he contended that an extension of the civil rights of the people of Ireland would have done much more good than any increase to the grant of Maynooth, In his opinion, it would be most degrading to the people of that country, in the manner in which it appeared it would be accepted by their leaders. He most decidedly must oppose any grant of morey to any college which was of an exclusive character, and surely, if the Roman Catholic Church required that their priests should be educated in a college by themselves, it was not too much to expect that they should maintain it themselves. As a friend to Ireland, and as a warm friend to civil and religious liberty, he would give his vote against the second

Lord C. Hamilton supported the bill, reminding the house that the 600,000 dissenters in Ireland received no less than £35,000 of the public money, while the Roman Catholics, numbering seven millions, received only £9000. On every ground of policy and justice he thought the bill

Mr. MUNTZ opposed the bill, because he was averse to church endowments of every description. If they wanted to the house were to be treated as so much waste education, let them ask for a grant as extensive as they paper? (Hear, hear.) Were they or were they not liked, and he would give it his ardent support. Don't let a representative assembly: and, he would ask them, them, however, tell him that this was a grant for educa- could they point out an instance in which so many, tional purposes. Education, forsooth! Education of so numerously signed, and so honestly and respectably hear.) And who would these priests educate? Could any gentleman in Ireland, or elsewhere, inform him that it would be an answer to these petitions for gentlemen it was the principle and the practice of the Romish priests to get up there and merely say they blamed the mito communicate the education which they received to those | nisters for their duplicity and inconsistency, and then who were their flocks. Did they educate them in the to vote for this bill? (Hear, hear.) He was sur-Holy Scriptures, except upon their own plan and principle, prised at the gratitude that some of the Irish memor invite them to think for themselves? (Hear, hear.) He bers had displayed for this miserable, this paltry and was deeply anxious that all men should receive an education: but one broad principle was, that he would never consent to pay for another man's religion. (Cheers.) The proposition now before the house would create no state—(cheers), but it appeared that they were now satisfaction. It would disappoint the whole country, and ready to prostrate themselves before the golden give satisfaction to nobody. Therefore, he should op- image which the right hon. baronet had set up. (Repose the paltry, pitiful measure. One extraordinary newed cheers, and cries of "No, no.") His hon. reason which had been advanced in its support was that alleged by the noble lord the member for Nottinghamshire, who said that inasmuch as the Government had and their leaders were so grateful for this boon—if the representatives of the people—to be told by any minister that they had not the right to judge of the minister that the plant is not the right to judge of the minister that the plant is not the right to judge of the minister that the plant is not the right to judge of the minister that the plant is not the right to judge of the minister that the minister that they had not the right to judge of the measures of that minister? No; sooner than do that, it would be far better that they should at once return to their comfortable firesides, for the House of Commons would no longer be of any use—their occupation was gone. The minister might govern as a despot, and the sooner the country knew it the better. (Cheers.) If the people of Ireland wanted their priests to be well of the people of Ireland wanted their priests to be well of the control of the day for the country. The most of that ministers were giving a triumple measures of the then do that, it was a making to their comfortable firesides, for the House of Commons were of the country knew it the periode of the commons of England, that this was sooner the country knew it the better. (Cheers.) If the people of Ireland would be for ever grateful, and that repeal would be given up. (Hear, hear). There was one other of England or Findand 125 for Wednesday.

The minister that they had do that, which event they might proceed with the discussion of the under the Whigs, and who now appeared to be playing (Maynooth grant then. He would suggest taking Wednext Church had extremely well into the hands of the Tories. (Great in the country the were important principle involved in his amendancy, for the House of the important principal section of the then then. He would suggest taking Wednext Church had extremely well into the hands of the Tories. (Great in the country the were giving a triumple machine them. He would suggest taking Wednext Church had extremely well into the hands of the for the machine. He would suggest taking Wednext Church had extremely well into the hear, on the them tongue; but then then. He would suggest taking Wednext Church had existent them. He woul educated, why did they not do it themselves? That ques- would begiven up. (Hear, hear). There was one other tion had not yet been answered. It had been stated that question as regarded these petitioners. Did they upwards of six millions a year was spent out of Ireland think that it would be an answer to them, to say that by absentees. If that was the case, were the people of they could not refuse their consent to this bill, because England to be blamed for refusing to contribute their the rejection of it would carry with it the loss of the money for the education of the priests? Now, the people present ministers? Did they think that that would of this country had a great feeling on this question, and be a complete answer to the people of England? he considered that they were quite right; for there was a Now, however much the right hon. gentlemen oppostrong disposition existing to go over to the Catholic site might flatter themselves upon their own peculiar faith. The places of worship in connection with that merits, he could assure them they were grossly faith were much increasing, and its professors endeadeceived in regard to this impression. (Hear, hear, voured to make proselytes wherever they could. But, and laughter.) He could tell them that the people though he was an advocate for religious liberty, he would of England would not break their hearts if not consent to pay for their support. He thought the loss of this measure carried also with it the loss

character and efficiency of the College of Maynooth.

Sir F. TRENCH advocated the course pursued by Sir R. Peel in reference to this measure, which he warmly

The Earl of Modes, in presenting a lange when the petitions against the grant, gave notice that when the petitions against the grant, gave notice that when the Maynooth Bill should come before their lordships he tirely for the purposes of education. The whole question Roman Catholic religion. The grant appeared to be enhearts if they retired from office. (Loud laughter.) tirely for the purposes of education. The whole question Depend upon it that if they did not take care some resolved itself into one of £17,000 in addition to the ordiwould move, perore the second regards, that a transfer in the last resolved used in the one of £11,000 in addition to the order should be appointed to inquire into the nature of the nary grant of £9000, and he firmly believed that the excitadoctrines taught at that college, with a view to ascertain ment raised against it had no parallel in the history of if they were such as should receive encouragement from pettifogging persecution. He would not only support the present bill, but he would also vote for a grant for academical institutions, provided they were to be founded on sound principles, and were to be colleges for the diffusion of a jury, was read a second time, and referred to a comcommunications informing him that he was about to give a bad vote. It would, however, be a conscientious one in favour of a people and a country for whose sufferings he had always felt the deepest sympathy.

Mr. FERRAND rose to support the principles professed by Ministers for many years when they were undermining the power of their predecessors in office, to judge the Conservative party out of their own mouths, and to ask the people of Great Britain and of Ireland to call upon their Sovereign to dissolve the present Parliament, and to give them an opportunity of having their sentiments honestly and sincerely represented in that house. He read the declarations made by several of the present Ministers at the late general election, in which they boasted that they had saved the Church of England from its open enemies, and its still more dangerous and insidious foes; and contended that there was now one universal cry throughout the land, that those Ministers were the insidious foes of that church to which they pledged themselves to be zealous and faithful the Tamwerth manifesto, to show that Sir R. Peel had pledged himself to principles diametrically opposite to those of the party which he had deprived of power. By those pledges he had entered upon office with a majority of ninety-one—had filched power from Lord John Russell—and had filled the country with hope that he would, to use his own words, "walk in the light of the British constitu-He asked whether this bill was concocted in | to the numerous petitions upon the table. the light, or in the darkness of the British constitution? He next referred to the speech made by Sir R. Peel, in 1829, upon introducing the Catholic Relief Bill, for the purpose of showing that he had then promised that he would give no sanction and show no favour to any religion but that which was incorporated with the State. Had Sir R. Peel adhered to that pledge? He also read an extract to prove that Sir Robert Peel had at the same been continually deceived and betrayed by them. He applied to them the character which Lord Stanley had applied to their predecessors in office:—

"They had conceded one day measures which they deemed mischievous the day before, and had thus alien-ated their party, until they found themselves compelled, from sheer weakness, to throw themselves into the arms of men from whom they essentially differed, and whose course of action they believed to be most prejudicial." He asked Ministers, where was their former majority now, and replied that they would find when they went supporters would be arrayed against them. He over at once to Lord J. Russell, and not to drag his party Lord Brougham replied, and the bill was then read a any longer through the kennel of apostasy. He ham had introduced the name of her Majesty into this discussion, and read to him the lecture which Lord F. Egerton gave some years ago to Sir J. C. Hobhouse for a similar unconstitutional proceeding. He concluded by declaring his belief, as a sincere Protestant, that if her Majesty should be induced College of Maynooth, she would sign away her right and title to the British throne.

attributed. They were always foremost in the ungive an extraordinary impulse to repeal agitation; afford proof to demonstration of the fact that Ireland could not hope to be justly legislated for by England. It would, in that case, appear that the Catholics of Ireland were to be governed, not by the members of the Established Church, but by the fanaticism of the Baptists, the Independents, and the Wesleyan Methodists; and they might rely upon it there would be found people in Ireland who would tell that country that even life itself could no longer be tolerable under circumstances so degrading. He appealed to the house whether, not only this measure, but even ulterior ones of a similar character, were not preferable to a civil war; not that he anticipated such a result from the rejection of this measure alone. but it was scarcely wise to risk even the remotest possibility of a calamity so full of horrors.

Mr. Law spoke for some time against the measure. Mr. T. DUNCOMBE opposed the measure, and was at a loss to know what answer could be given to the petitioners against it, numerous as they were almost beyond precedent. He wished to put one or two questions to the house and the Government; not any nquisitive or impertinent ones, such as had been put by the hon, member for Northamptonshire. (Hear, hear, from Mr. O'Brien, and great laughter.) He was not going to ask whether if the noble lord the member for London had brought in the present bill they would have opposed it. He believed that they would have burned the noble lord and the Pope in effigy in every part of the country. (Hear, hear.) He would not ask them whether if they had brough that bill in their hands to the hustings they would have been here to-day to tell the tale. (Cheers.) He would not ask these questions, and for the best of all reasons, as the right hon, gentleman the recorder would tell them that no man was bound to criminate himself (laughter); but he should like to ask whether these innumerable petitions that had been presented Why, of a few Roman Catholic priests. (Hear, signed a mass of petitions had been presented against taking into consideration the grant to the College of Mayany measure? He asked them, did they suppose that beggarly grant. (Hear, hear.) He had understood before the proposition was made that the Roman Catholics disdained to be the liveried lacqueys of the

paper? (Hear, hear.) He strongly recommended

people. (Hear, hear.) He believed that there never was any Parliament or House of Commons so hated and detested. (Laughter.) And he thought that if supported.

Mr. Cobden had carefully examined the bill, and could find nothing in it to justify Mr. Muntz in designating it as a trap into which the liberal members supporting the bill had fallen; nor could he see anything to warrant the assertion that there was any intention of endowing the assertion that there was any intention of endowing the board of the liberal members are at a basin state of the liberal membe day or another, those rotten walls would be made to rattle about their ears. Notwithstanding all those charges of intolerance and bigotry—notwithstanding their alleged desire to perpetrate injustice-which charges were levelled against those who opposed this bill—in the face of all there allegations, which he knew to be as unfair as they were unfounded, he woud resist this bill as long as it remained upon the table of the house. (Cheers.) Lord J. Russell said, after the numerous letters

he had received from his constituents, he could not consent to give his vote in opposition to the sentiments of a great many of them, and in favour of the measure of the Government, without stating the reasons which guided him to his decision. The noble lord resorted to many of the arguments already adduced in the course of the debate by other honourable members, and alluded to the smallness of the grant to Maynooth, which, in the aggregate, did not exceed the revenue of three of the Irish prelates of the richly endowed Established Church. Unless they were prepared to carry out the spirit in which the grant to Maynooth was first established, they must in common justice, go back to the Repeal of the Union, and restore to Ireland her parliament. Under these feelings the petitions on the table, however numerous, could not induce him to vote against the bill, while the object he held in view was truth, freedom, and justice. He had little to gain by the course he was pursuing. He would lose the favour sentinels. He also quoted several extracts from of the dissenters, while the gratitude of the Catholics would, according to the ordinary course of nature, be given to those who had the power to serve them, rather than to those who had the will without the power. He complained not of this, but he was prepared to legislate for the benefit of the community, without reference to the feelings which might be created personally towards himself, and, therefore, it was that he was now prepared to vote in opposition

Sir R. Ingus opposed the measure on the ground, that he believed it would ultimately lead to the endowment of the Roman Catholic Church. Sir R. PEEL said, many of the opponents of the mea sure, on his side of the house, had felt themselves called upon to adopt that course, utterly regardless of consequences, in the exercise of a conscientious duty. He honoured them for this, however he might regret the loss of their support. On the other side of the house, also. time provided that the title of Archbishop and Bishop should not be assumed by the prelates of the Roman Catholic Church; and showed that he had violated his own provision by the 17th and 18th clause of the Bequests Act, which he contended was the believe the house must believe that nothing but a sense of the beauty and a contract of a violation of the Act of Settlement, and a contra- duty could induce the Government to risk everything by vention of the oath of supremacy. He insisted that the great Tory party had received no benefit from the accession of its leaders to power, but that it had upon which Government had proceeded in bringing the bill before the house. So soon as they had quelled the agitation in Ireland, in 1843, and vindicated the law, they felt that then was the time, when it could not be said they were actuated by fear, to take the whole condition of Ireland into consideration with a view to its improvement. The effect of their very first measure, the Charitable Bequests Act, was to break up the formidable combination which existed between the clergy, laity, and physical strength of Ireland. Such a result gave ample encouragement to persevere in the same course, and hence the proposition for endeavouring, in the spirit of to a division that the larger portion of their former kindness, to place Maynooth upon a footing more consonant to the requirements of the Irish people. The misercalled on Sir Robert Peel as a man of honour to go able stipend of £9000 a year was insufficient to allow of it would justify a revolution in the land to-morrow. any other than theological education, and that theology He then commented with great indignation on the was obliged to be confined to polemics. Was it right that language used by many of the petitioners—on the this state of things should be continued? or what princispeech of Mr. M'Neile at Liverpool—on that of the ple was violated by rendering the students and professors Rev. Mr. Robinson, the rector of St. Andrew's, Holmore comfortable? He believed it to be for the interests | born-and on those of several ministers of Dissenting of peace, good order, and even for the benefit of the Protestant religion, to make such arrangements as would resentiments in the mouths of Christian ministers were sult in committing the religious education of the people the abomination of abominations, and filled him with tolmen grateful to the Government for its liberality, in- unutterable loathing and disgust. He was sorry to by the present Government to put her signature to stead of to men smarting under the miserable grant say that many men of mind had lent themselves to this bill for the endowment of the Roman Catholic hitherto allowed to Maynooth. This measure was alone, and stood entirely on its own merits. It was no part of ten years ago, made a speech at Exeter-hall very any ulterior plan for endowing the Catholic clergy, nor Mr. Shell adverted to the fact that the Catholics was it intended to facilitate endowments hereafter. He had delivered a few nights ago in that house. He for Ireland had always aided the dissenters to get rid would even say he saw great difficulty in the way of entended to facilitate endowments hereafter. He had delivered a few nights ago in that house. He of Ireland had always aided the dissenters to get rid would even say he saw great difficulty in the way of enof their disqualifications, yet to the dissenters, the dowment. The Catholic clergy and laity declined endow-Wesleyan dissenters, it was, that the agitation against \mid ment, and the demonstrations against it on the part of the this measure of concession to the Catholics was to be people of England were such as to render it extremely difficult if he had it in contemplation, which he had not. Christian, because uncharitable, endeavour to keep But at the same time he would not place any future alive fanatical resentment against their Catholic Government in the difficult position of being told that he and as the only obstacle to the fulfilment of that profellow-countrymen. He was not much surprised at | (Sir R. Peel) had said those difficulties were utterly insutheir pursuing such a course, but he confessed he was perable. It was sufficient to say he did not contemplate 1810 the King's health had been the sole bar to Rosurprised by seeing the same course adopted by the endowment, but the hon. baronet had no right to call upon Free Church of Scotland. He would not enter into him to say that the existing difficulty would remain always the benefits of the present measure, but would call insuperable. He would not refer to the taunts of Mr. the attention of the house to the evils likely to Macaulay; he would prefer to follow the example of Lord follow its rejection. The dissenters of England John Russell, and refrain from everything that could and Scotland would rejoice; but he warned them create any but kindly feelings. He warned the house that in another Parliament they would find that they must break up formidable combination in the union with Ireland, called by courtesy the Ireland against the British Government. He did United Kingdom, could never be maintained not think they could break up that combination by No one could doubt that its rejection would force, but it might be broken up by doing justice to the people. When he found it necessary to refer some time not because the Irish people would care about the back to a cloud which seemed lowering in the west, and rejection of the measure per se, but because it would to declare that England had rights and was prepared to maintain them, it gave him great consolation to reflect that on the previous day he had sent a message of peace

to Ireland. The right hon, baronet resumed his seat amidst gene ral cheers. The house then divided-

For the second reading ... Against it ... Majority for Ministers ... The house then adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, Monday, April 21. Mr. T. Duncombe brought forward a motion to rescind the 11th section of Standing Order No. 87, which requires committees on railway bills to make a special report of the reasons which induce the committee to adopt or reject the recommendations of the Board of Trade. His object in propounding this motion was, that the house might come to a distinct understanding of the relation in which it stood with respect to the Board of Trade, whose decisions had given great and general dissatisfaction. Sir G. CLERK defended the reports of the railway department of the Board of Trade, which reports, he believed, gave very general satisfaction. He opposed the

motion as being altogether unnecessary. After speeches from Mr. Labouchere, Mr. Gladstone Mr. Gisborne, and Colonel Sibthorpe, Mr. Bernal said he did not think that Mr. Duncombe's resolution would effect the alterations which he deemed requisite, and he, therefore, moved as an amendment an address to the Crown, praying that all papers of the Board

of Trade relating to railways should be laid before the

house, and that parties interested might be furnished with

copies at their own expense. Lord Howick seconded the amendment. After some further discussion Mr. Duncombe replied, and withdrew his motion, in order to make way for the amendment of Mr. Bernal, which he was willing to

The amendment was then put by the Speaker, and THE MAYNOOTH BILL.

On the motion for reading the order of the day for

Sir R. Inglis opposed commencing a discussion of such importance at such a late hour as a quarter past ten o'clock. It would be unworthy of the magnitude of the subject to press it forward at such an hour, and he must therefore persist to a division if his request of postponement were refused.

Sir R. PEEL said, he would not place it in the power of any one to say that he had hurried the measure through the house. After the manner in which it had been received by the house and by the public, he felt that it assumed a feature of vital importance. He would, however, agree to the postponement, but would at the same

for Wednesday.

time and passed. The remaining business on the paper was then disposed of, and the house adjourned.

Tuesday, April 22. The house sat only for a short time, and no business of importance was transacted.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 23. The house met at four o'clock.

On the motion of Mr. T. Egerton, a new writ was

the Chiltern Hundreds.

Petitions against any further grant to Maynooth were presented from a great number of places and congregations by Mr. Plumptre, Mr. Mackinnon, Colonel Wood, Captain Pechell, Sir T. Heathcote, Mr. Kemble, Mr. Grogan, Mr. Gisborne, Mr. Ent
Mr. Kemble, Mr. Grogan, Mr. Gisborne, Mr. Ent
Government, and would shake the confidence of the contended to object to the testant Church in Ireland nad not answered the end principle itself, because it involved the question of of giving religious instruction and consolation to the inhabitants of Ireland, or of making proselytes, or of procuring the peace of society, what had it done?

If the Chiltern Hundreds.

Petitions against any further grant to Maynooth principle itself, because it involved the question of of giving religious instruction and consolation to the one of procuring the peace of society, what had it done?

If the Chiltern Hundreds.

Petitions against any further grant to Maynooth principle itself, because it involved the question of of giving religious instruction and consolation to the opposite of procuring the peace of society, what had it done?

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The procuring the peace of society, what had it done?

If the Chiltern Hundreds and Pethods a character and efficiency of the College of Maynooth.

Mr. Bellew, in supporting the bill, denied that the Catholic priesthood were at all desirous of endowment.

Catholic priesthood were at all desirous of endowment.

Captain Taxlox, in opposing the bill, said that the beaten down and dispirited condition of the Protestants of Ireland, was to be attributed to their having been best they thought proper in respect to this bill. (Hear, branches, by their exertions

Mr. Bellew, in supporting the bill, denied that the book about it. (Cheers.) He did not the support of Ireland to the house to look about it. (Cheers.) He did not the congregations by Mr. Plumptre, Mr. Mackinnon, Colonel Wood, Captain Pechell, Sir T. Heathcote, Mr. Gisborne, Mr. Entwice the people, as to permit them to act as firmation of irreland to inhabitants of Ireland to congregations by Mr. Plumptre, Mr. Mackinnon, Colonel Wood, Captain Pechell, Sir T. Heathcote, Mr. Kemble, Mr. Grogan, Mr. Gisborne, Mr. Entwice the people, as to permit them to act as firmation of Government, and would shake the confidence of the wishes of the bill, denied that the bouse to look about it. (Cheers.) He did not think that they could play tricks with the people. Were presented from a great number of places and the Church property of Ireland to inhabitants of Ireland, or of making proselytes, or Colonel Wood, Captain Pechell, Sir T. Heathcote, Mr. Kemble, Mr. Kemble, Mr. Kemble, Mr. So O'Brien, Mr. Protheroe, Mr. Denison of Government, and would shake the confidence of property. He denied that Sir R. Peel had ever were deeply rooted in the affections of the people.

West Surrey), Mr. Bateson, Mr. Hawes, and Sir R. H. Inglis.

Pattison, Mr. Hawes, and Sir R. H. Inglis.

Maynooth grant.

CONDITION OF THE LABOURING CLASSES. Lord J. Russell said he would, on Monday next, put the house in possession of the precise nature of the resolution he intended to move on the 1st of May. ACADEMICAL EDUCATION IN IRELAND.

Lord Ashley said, in reference to the communication made by my right hon, friend at the head of her Majesty's Government to this house last year, and also to his opening statement in introducing the proposal of this grant to Maynooth, I wish to ask him whether it is his intention to propose any further plan of academical education in Ireland, and if so, whether he will be good enough, either before we go into committee or immediately after, to state simply the outline of such scheme?

Sir R. PEEL.—I am obliged to the noble lord for having given me notice of this question, and I beg to state it is the intention of her Majesty's Government to propose other measures with regard to academical education in Ireland, irrespective of the measure before the house. It certainly was my earnest wish to proceed with this bill before any other business, but I will undertake, before the third reading, to give-or that some member of the Government shall give—a general outline of those other measures.

The order of the day was read for going into committee upon the appropriation to be made from the Consolidated Fund for the College of Maynooth. On the question that the Speaker do leave the

Mr. Wand rose to move his resolution, "That it is the opinion of this house that any provision to be made for the purposes of the present bill ought to be taken from the funds already applicable to ecclesiastical purposes in Ireland." He wanted, he said, to amend this bill by grafting on it the proposition which he had just read, instead of throwing it out altogether. After getting rid of a charge of bad faith—which he said had been preferred against him faith—which he said had been preserved against minfor having betrayed a cause in which he had never embarked—he proceeded to state that the concessions which he now asked the house to make to the Roman Catholics of Ireland were not of grace and favour, but of right; for he was of opinion that they were as much entitled to a Roman Catholic establishment in Ireland as the people of England were to a Protestant Church establishment here, or as the people of Scotland were to a Presbyterian establishment there. On the same ground on which English Protestants would object to the establishment of Presbyterianism in England, and on which Scotch Presbyterianism would object to the establishment of English Episcocacy in Scotland, had the Irish Roman Catholic reason to object to—aye, and to get rid of the Protestant Church establishment in Ireland, which was a symbol Church establishment in Ireland, which was a symbol of our triumph, and a badge of their defeat and disgrace. We ought to discard all our former foul prejudices, and as we were embarking in a new course, ought to take care that we did not embark in a wrong one. As we were also acting on a progressive principle, we ought, if we took this step at all, to be prepared for all its consequences, and to consider how we could settle, once for all, the just claims of Ca-tholicism in 1reland, and so reconcile the opinions of the people of England and Scotland to it. He then viewed the opposition to this measure in three lights -first, as resting on the voluntary principle; secondly, as resting on religious scruples ; and then as resting on the notion that the money necessary to carry it into effect ought not to be taken out of the general funds of the nation. After showing that there was no force in any of these three classes of objection, he proceeded to contend that the house ought to accede to his amendment as containing the only safe method of reconstructing the Church establishment of Ireland. The only obstacle to that reconstruction was the state of feeling out of doors. To that feeling no one dared to give utterance in that house; for if any man did,

congregations recently delivered in London. Such this agitation; among others, Mr. Colquhoun, who, different from the mild and gentle speech which he faith as to the compact made at the time of the Union, it was not on the part of the Roman Catholics, but of the British Government, as Lord Cornwallis had at that time distinctly promised to the Roman Catholics of Ireland the payment of their clergy, mise had been the insanity of George III. Up to man Catholic emancipation; but then the cry of "No Popery" became a party and a political cry, and thus it was that one after another all the benefits of the Union were lost. Now, when we were slowly coming back to the state of things forty-five years ago, and when all the statesmen in the house deserving of the name were approximating to each other, the country was to be kept from doing justice by the revival of this party cry. He contended that the resistance to this measure did not rest on its religious grounds. thought that the resistance would have been less had the measure itself been larger, for at present it avowed a principle which it did not carry out, and fixed a taxation on the country which, he said, ought to come out of other funds. The sum wanted fell short of £56,000, and fell short of that which was provided by Lord Morpeth's bill for suppressing the revenue of those parishes in Ireland where there were less than fifty Protestants. He then showed that the whole income of the Scotch Church, which had 3,000,000 of souls to provide for, was £200,000, and that the income of the Church of Ireland, which had only 800,000 Protestants to be provided for, was £650,000. He argued that by a re-distribution of this property an arrangement might be made for the erection and endowment of this College of Maynooth, without injury to any interest whatsoever. He then showed that there were 860 benefices with less than 50 Protestants in each, that their income amounted to £58,000, which sum was available for this endowment, without having recourse to any taxation on the people of England and Scotland. The Bishop's lands too were another fund. They had been formerly frittered away under the manage ment of trustees; but now that the income derivable from them had been raised from £16,000 to £300,000 a-year, the house would be responsible for the mismanagement of them, if some portion were not applied to educational purposes. He denied that there was any obstacle to such an appropriation in the 5th article of the Union with Ireland. He thought that Sir R. Peel's speech on Friday must have made a bad impression in Ireland, as it led to the conclusion that England's weakness was Ireland's strength, and that we would yield to force that which we would not grant to justice. He said that in bringing this

amendment forward it was not so much on account of the money as of the principle affirmed in it. If Sir R. Peel would give him the principle, he would give him in return unlimited credit on the Consolidated Fund, until the re-construction of the Church property was completed. In conclusion, he called on the house to concur with him in his amendment, as it would remove many of the objections to this measure, and would be indicative of the future course of the British Government. Captaim M. Berkeley, in seconding the amendment, warned those who might be inclined to raise the cry of Church-spoliation and robbery, that they

Ireland—namely, that of Church restoration and

Church restitution. opportune period for its introduction at present. If the house should assent to his amendment, it would

Mr. Hindler presented 111 petitions against the rejected the argument against the appropriation But was that the case with respect to the Protestant clause, founded on the fifth clause of the articles of Church in Ireland? Certainly not. Then the ques-Union, and was prepared to refer to the speech to tion which the house had to consider was this which Mr. Ward had alluded, if he persisted in that what was the best mode of producing union between declaration. He also showed that the 24th clause of two countries different from each other in religion? the Catholic Relief Bill, which provided for the in- Phe History of England afforded an useful lesson the Catholic Relief Bill, which provided for the inviolability of the Established Church of England and Ireland, was equally opposed both to the appropriation clause and to this amendment, which was but a corollary from it. He denied that the Irish Church corollary from it. He denied that the Irish Church are some constant. was the monster grievance of Ireland, as some con- and also in Ireland. In Scotland the rebellion was tended; and read several petitions from the Roman successful in consequence of the leaders of it acting Catholic prelates and clergy of Ireland, to show that in concert with those of the English Parliament of that neither was the feeling nor ought to be the feeling of the Roman Catholic population. For these with it the Anglican system was restored; and then and many other reasons he felt it to be his duty, followed twenty-eight years of such misgovernment on the part of the Government of which he was a member, to meet this amendment with a decided the world had scarcely ever seen exceeded. The men

Sir W. James followed on the same side, but said that it was his firm opinion that the subject of the Irish Church must, before many years elapsed, come seriously under the consideration of the house. He seriously under the consideration of the house. He entity between Scotland and England had ceased. lamented that there should be a necessity for taking such a subject into consideration; but he was convinced that the house could not escape from it if it retained any regard for a sense of justice. He had the case if Scotland had been governed in the same received many representations from his constituents manner in which Ireland had been governed? or to vote against this bill; but he was compelled by feelings of duty to withhold his assent from their

requisitions. Mr. MILYER GIBSON was glad to find that Sir Walter James saw further into futurity than Sir T. Fremantle, and that he was convinced that it would be necessary before long for Parliament to take into its consideration the state of the revenues of the Protestant Church in Ireland. The principle for which Sir T. Fremantle had contended went the whole length of asserting, that the Church property of Ireland was so sacred that it must not be touched, even if there were not a single Protestant in Ireland but if that were true, how had it come to pass that Act? He agreed with Mr. Cobden that this question of endowing Maynooth was not a religious, but an educational one; and he therefore felt justified in giving his support to a grant for its endowment. Even on the principles of the petitioners against this bill, he felt justified in supporting it. To make religion a ground for not granting assistance to education at Maynooth, was to make the religion of Ireland the ground for excluding its inhabitants from civil advantages. He thought the proposition of Mr. Ward to supply funds for the education of the Roman Catholic priests from the funds of the Protestant Church in Ireland a just one; and as its funds were more than sufficient to supply the spiritual wants of its congregation, he could not see why the house should refuse the remainder to general purposes. There was not a parallel in the world to the Protestant Church in Ireland. It was the greatest ecclesiastical enormity in Europe; it was an insult to the people of Ireland, and a permanent badge of their subjugation and oppression. So long as it remained in its present condition, he could not consider the Irish question settled, even by the two concilia-tory speeches which had been made upon it by Sir R.

Peel and Sir J. Graham. Sir John Walsh was not certain that he understood the logic of the last speaker; but if he did, he nferred from it that Mr. Milner Gibson was opposed testant Church in Ireland.

Mr. Macaulay was anxious to explain his views on the subject of the Established Church in Ireland, as he had never before had an opportunity of doing so, owing to his absence from England. The amendment of Mr. Ward opened the whole of the question whether the Protestant Church there was an institution which ought or ought not to be maintained. When the Legislature was called upon to decide whether an institution ought to maintained, the first thing to be inquired into if she were in open rebellion and thirty sail of the was, whether it was a good or a bad one. His deliberate opinion was, that the Protestant Church in Ireland was a bad, and a very bad institution— ago. It would be granted when it was too late, world that of Ireland was the most absurd and unjustifiable. He denounced all the arguments which it would be considered by the world, not as an act of had been used that evening in defence of the Church national greatness, but of national weakness and of Ireland as mere shifts to evade the objections which had been urged against it. They had not heard one gentleman say, "The Church of Ircland is a good institution—it exists for such and such purposes, and I will show that it answers those purposes." He had never read any defence of the Church Establishment either in England or in Scotland, which was not in itself a bitter satire on that in He defended the inviolability of the Protestant Ireland. The travellers of every country in the Church in Ireland on the compact made at the Union, world who visited Ireland declared it to be an abuse and showed by quotation from a speech of Lord John of such magnitude that nothing like it was to be Russell in 1838 that he considered it to be an integral found. Nowhere else, either in Europe or in part of the Church of England, and held that it America, did the Church of the minority enjoy ought to be maintained, although he was in favour such exclusive privileges. In governing a Church of a re-distribution of its revenues. He could not you should not think more of five rich than of one conceive any circumstances which would justify the poor man, but rather more of five poor than of one rich man; and yet this was exactly what we had long been doing in Ireland. He contended meet his proposition with a decided negative. This that a poor man could not have religious instruc- was the first time that a proposition had ever been tion and consolation on the voluntary principle, made to transfer the property of the Protestant because he had not funds to pay for it; that he Church to the maintenance of the Roman Catholic ought not to have it on charity, because charity | Church. It had often been suspected that such was was precarious, but that he ought to have it the object of the appropriation clause; but it had from the State as a matter of right, and not as a always been denied that there was any justice in such matter of grace and favour, because it was important a suspicion. He had foreseen long since the conseto the State that he should be well and religiously quences which would follow the proposition of educated. All the arguments which he should use the appropriation clause; and now the house in defending the Church of England, and all the had them distinctly arrayed before it in a proposal charges which he should make in assailing it, to destroy the Protestant Church. He implored the would apply with double force as an attack house not to commit spoliation on the Church of Ireon the Protestant Church of Ireland; for it re- land in order to indulge its benevolence towards the

also objected that it was a proselytising Church; for

but it was wonderful to him how gentlemen of great had been extorted from Government by fear; and ability could use it after this Church had existed in repeated his former assertion that it had been planned Ireland from 1560 to 1845. He asked whether the and announced by Government long before there was Church had not been guarded during all that time any apprehension of a misunderstanding with Ameby protective laws and by penal statutes, and whether rica. Neither was it brought forward nor announced it had been victorious over the old faith, or was confined to the difficult task of defending the old English pale? Where it was 200 years ago, there which no longer left any reasonable ground for alarm. that Church was still; it had not been victorious, it | He believed he spoke the sentiments of his colleagues might raise by it another more mischievous cry in had not even defended its own. If he were a Roman | —he certainly spoke his own—when he declared that Catholic, he should say that the policy of Heaven had he could not agree with the right hon. gentleman been victorious over its worldly assailants; but what | that the Irish Church was a bad institution and a Sir T. Fremantle complimented Mr. Ward on his was he, as a Protestant, to say? What was he to nuisance. He could not admit for one moment that consistency in persisting in bringing forward this distribution through good report and evil report, but could not congratulate him on his having chosen and superstition struggling under poverty and opconfirmed in the opinion that it was the duty of this confirmed pression? Moreover, the Roman Catholics of Ire- country to maintain the Protestant Established land were not mere Roman Catholics in name: Church in Ireland. He was decidedly opposed to the time say that he was resolved to persevere, and would have to begin again all that it had hitherto done, bring forward no other Government business until this and of that fact Mr. Ward himself scemed to be and they were more devoted to it than any other Mr. Roebuck contended that Sir J. G. bill were carried through the house. He felt, however, that he was pledged to state the outline of the measure but affirm his principle, he would then give them, as a succession of effect to causes; for the Prolittle progress in the house and in the country. quoted a well-known sentence of Swift to explain to the people of England or of Ireland. It only for for Wednesday.

The Customs (Import) Duties Bill was read a third When he first brought it forward there was a mathematical property in its favour; it was then introduced into They might know how the revenues of one Irish them a little more, and a fair adjustment would then the more are the country. the Tithe Compensation Bill, and was carried bishoprick had been squandered in their own days on be made of ecclesiastical property for beneficial pur for two or three years afterwards as part of that bill the shores of the Mediterranean from the pages of poses, without the slightest injury to any person for two or three years afterwards as part of that bill the shores of the Mediterranean from the pages of through the House of Commons, though it was re-jected as regularly in the House of Lords; but in the year 1838 it was left out, and Lord Morpeth and the dying in the hovels of the peasantry in Ireland, Lord J. Russell both made excellent speeches—from exposed to hunger, and poverty, and disease, and of the Roman Catholic College at Maynooth, and to be turned from its attachment to Catholicism by he called upon the house to pass it without an ap- the machinery which the Protestant Church had propriation clause for the very same reasons which provided for that purpose; and then proceeded to not consent to pay for their support. He thought the free exercise of their religion was enough, without the people of England being called on to pay for its support out of the consolidated fund. (Cheers.)

The people of England being called on to pay for its support wanted to know what was to be done with this bill? borough of Woodstock, in the room of the Marquis of Blandford, who has accepted the stewardship of the consolidated fund. (Cheers.)

The poople of England being called on to pay for its support the election of a burgess to serve for the election of a burgess to serve for the borough of Woodstock, in the room of the Marquis successful in procuring peace and harmony among some time on the inapplicability of Mr. Ward's printiple itself because it involved the consolidated fund.

The poople of England being called on to pay for its support wanted to know what was to be done with this bill? borough of Woodstock, in the room of the Marquis some time on the inapplicability of Mr. Ward's printiple itself because it involved the consolidated fund.

The poople of England being called on to pay for its support wanted to know what was to be done with this bill? borough of Woodstock, in the room of the Marquis some time on the inapplicability of Mr. Ward's printiple to this bill, he then proceeded to object to the consolidated fund.

The poople of England being called on to pay for its support wanted to know what was to be done with this bill? borough of Woodstock, in the room of the Marquis some time on the inapplicability of Mr. Ward's printiple to this bill, he then proceeded to object to the consolidated fund.

The poople of England being called on to pay for its support wanted to know what was to be done with this bill? borough of Woodstock, in the room of the Marquis some time on the inapplicability of Mr. Ward's printiple to the different classes of society. If, then, the room of the Marquis some time on the inapplicability of Mr. Ward's printiple to this bill, he can be a support to the source of the co

began to find out that institutions were made for men, and not men for institutions. Then came a and the oldest man now living did not recollect the would England, if engaged in perpetual struggles

with Scotland, have ever risen to its present grandeur?

Entertaining these opinions, he should give his support to Mr. Ward's proposition. That proposition

might be defeated now, but it would be granted before

long by a Liberal Ministry from principle, and by a Conservative Ministry from fear. Sir R. Peel had

taught on Friday night an important lesson to the

people of Ireland—a lesson which Ministers ought to be slow to teach, because the people were generally too prone to learn it. He had told the people of Ireland

that the only way to obtain concession from him was

by agitation. Too long had that been the policy of England towards Ireland. He instanced this by rethe house had given 25 per cent, to the landlords of Ireland out of the property of the Church of Ireland by the Tithe Compensation Act and the Vestry Cess quently when Catholic emancipation was granted to prevent the possibility of a civil war. A short time then intervened, and a Ministry was in power prepared to do justice to Ireland. Again the cry of "No Popery" was raised, and a party was raised to power which had regularly maligned all the mild policy of the Whigs towards Ireland. The country was looking for severe measures towards that country, when out came a series of conciliatory measures; and when an explanation of the change in the Tory policy was called for, all the explanation given was that the monster meetings in Ireland were very formidable, and that there was an apprehension of war with the United States. This concession was therefore made because Mr. O'Connell and Mr. Polk between them had made the Government of England feel very uneasy. He asked what was to be the end of a policy which yielded nothing to principle and everything to fear? The Whigs had been taunted with servility to Mr. O'Connell, but he defied any man to say that the late Government had ever produced any measure which it could not justify on principle. They thought that the revenues of the Church of Ireland might be appropriated to the general purposes of the State; and that appropriation they had proposed and defended on principle. They thought that the repeal of the Union would be dangerous to the safety and integrity of the empire, and had said upon principle that to Church establishments altogether. Now, he was to that repeal they would never consent. His advice friend to Church establishments, and he resisted to the Ministry was this-" What you are prepared this amendment, because he considered that it struck a fatal blow, not only against the Church Establishment in Ireland, but in this country also. He then to wrest it from you; but there is a way of concedproceeded to take a view of the state of society in ing which only excites contempt and invites exac-Ireland, and of the policy by which Ireland had been tion; and he was afraid from the experience of the governed for many years past. He showed that it had present, that many years would not elapse before long been divided into two great parties, and that it that machinery would be put in force against the would be impossible to restore peace between them | Ministry, which would compel them to grant much while you left in either of them a feeling that equal jus- more than this paltry grant to Maynooth. His opinion that if there should be ment was to act as mediator between them, and not to Ireland, or a war with the United States, the pretake advantages from one party to give to the other. Sent Government would deal with the property of He therefore deeply regretted that Mr. Ward should the Protestant Church in Ireland, and that Sir R. have tacked his amendment on the present bill, Peel would be the Minister to bring down to the which had been wisely introduced by Sir R. Peel as house a bill framed on this motion of Mr. Ward, a healing measure for Ireland. What would be the | Some honest man might quit office rather than supeffect of his success? It would convert the olive- port such a measure; but there would be no difbranch into a firebrand. He trusted that in passing | ficulty in finding a successor who would change his this bill, followed up, as he knew that it would be, by opinions on the subject at twelve hours' notice. Sir others of a soothing effect on the Roman Catholic R. Peel would then tell us that he will not be population, Sir R. Peel would still consider himself moved by any taunts coming from the Opposition irrevocably pledged to the inviolability of the Pro-side of the house, and then the Chancellor of the Exchequer will exclaim, that as he (Mr. Macaulay) had foreseen the extent of the inconsistency of which

Ministers would be guilty, it did not fall within his

province to reprove them for it. He, therefore,

entered at this moment his protest against the prac-

tice of granting in time of danger concessions which

you would withhold in times of peace. If the next

mail from America should bring tidings that the Oregon question was amicably settled, he would give

neither more nor less to Ireland than he would give

line were riding in St. George's Channel in open defiance to us. He should vote for this concession of

disgrace. Sir J. Graham was surprised at the speech which Mr. Macaulay had just delivered, as he had given his warmest support to this measure on a former occasion. So far from thinking that the Irish Church was an evil in itself, and ought to be destroyed, he thought that it ought to be maintained. versed the text of Scripture—it filled the rich with Church of Rome. The sentiments expressed that good things, and sent the hungry empty away. He evening by Mr. Macaulay were pregnant with evil in the present state of affairs. He concurred with he well recollected that some years ago, when we were abolishing a certain number of its bishops, Sir Repeal of the Union, and believed that it was the R. Inglis observed that we ought not to abolish resolution of the house, expressing the sentiments of them, for there was an expansive force in Protes- all the inhabitants of Great Britain, and a majority tantism, which would soon increase the number of of those of Ireland, to resist such a measure to the its adherents, and render the whole number of bishops utmost, even though the empire should be shaken to necessary. That might have been a good argument its foundation in the course of the struggle. He in the mouth of Cecil soon after the Reformation; denied Mr. Macaulay's assertion that this measure

Mr. Roebuck contended that Sir J. Graham had

(Continued in our fifth page.)

29th of April, at eight o'clock P.M., at 154, Gallon

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Saturday, April 26, 1845.