THE LAND.

TO 1 TO THE WORKING CLASSES. FRIENDS, FRIENDS, - I am but the resuscitator, the reno uand redand redecorator of your political principles um the fan the father, mother, grandfather and grand uncle, uncle, aunt, and godfather and godmother of alall farmall farm plan as applicable to the regulation of and to and to the establishment of the value of la the art the artificial market, by testing its value in tural mtural market. Always keep those two consinus in vius in view, and never lose sight of them. The s has no has not blunted their appetite for the Land

of the of the Land has now become paramount in cance to ance to all others. The better payment of the though though even yet they understand the subject imperfective, nevertheless they are beginning to ss it is it very greedily, and to look anxiously nowledgnowledge upon it. It is a whole question. need need not - indeed cannot - be profitably I up y up with any other question, because the 50 car 50 carries the mind away from the subject. i mean mean that the value of the land, as at preconstituting the franchise, should not be disid: bud; but what I mean is, that no other subject d be id be mixed up with the practical management all faall farms. I mean, that those who consider ssion ssion to be nine points of the law, and who bethe land to be national property, should not 153 thus the question of possession and first principles ther. ther. Every man-and I am one of those who ere thre that the Land is national property-must the boobies say about the Land pass in at one ear and of my own honour as for the success of your cause, sationsation of that principle is to get possession—that hat that 100,000 men, for instance, in possession of or two two acres each, would be a much better first bility to the regulation of wages, than an Irish pig damage without injuring the cause of the working Smith, Charge d'Affaires of Texas, whose mission, carpesciple army than a million or two millions with-any land at all. You will recollect, that, in the of them upon their own mental resources upon ten machinations of the people's enemies. I have now abstraction and an analysis of the machinations of the people's enemies. I have now abstraction and analysis of the machinations of the people's enemies. I have now abstraction and analysis of the machinations of the people's enemies. est cest of our Charter agitation, I contended against acres of land, rent free, and unless, like Nebuchad- done with this subject. I leave it, and for ever, with country. follyfolly of every speaker laying down to his audience Thirthing that the Charter was to do. There were while they were starving they'd swear that I was a pect you to be confiding; while I am honest, I expect is his things propounded which it could not fool, that the land was a rock, and that you were all you to support me; and when the foul breath of mai many that it would not do, and many that dupes. Keep your mind to the land. The land is slander shall have faded before the fresh breeze of woulwould be unjust to do, and the foreshadow- yours, and one day or other you'll have your share of public opinion, and when our day of resurrectionof of those things, impossible, impracticable, it; and the sooner you arrive at a knowledge of its which, believe me, is at hand—shall arrive, you will unit unjust, created disgust, suspicion, and alarm in value, the sooner will you be prepared to assert the find me with increased strength, with renewed vigour, ray ranks; I shall, therefore, confine myself in this great principle, that the land is the people's in- and undiminished resolution, prepared once more to ier tier to the consideration of the value of the land: d I sd I shall endeavour to illustrate its value by the iniorinion of practical men. For the last week I have the item instructing one of the very best men in this ald inld in the management of land. I have stood over VINE. me men for many hours of the day, not as hired usurpation is theirs; and believe me, that when this not be a pensioner upon your resources as long as I Is Its stand over slaves, but as an instructor, cheer question is thoroughly understood, and when the have God's gift—my health, my strength, and my sorted to, which, while they will maintain our rights, will greg communicating the knowledge he possessed to to whom it may be useful. I made it my popular knowledge threatens destruction to oligarto inquire into the condition of all the chical usurpation—when tyrants see that freemen significancers; and, without leading them, I arrived at are in earnest, then all who now repudiate the plan ignical opinions with respect to the small farm plan, will stamp me as the propounder, that I may suffer and and I will give you the verbatim conversation that the penalty that has ever followed those who have which place between me and one of those men, whose attempted to put the working classes in possession of The is Peat. "Peat, would you like to have some the land. The dread of the Charter agitation was "Yes sir, I would." "Have you got any?" but a flea-bite compared to this "nip" at the aristo--I-Tes sir, about as much as we have planted now." cracy; and as I was one of the first to suffer for the If were planting potatoes according to my plan). I advocacy of that measure, I shall be prepared to researed it, and it was about six perches, or the rank amongst the foremost of the small farm victims. majority of 227 to 131. Notwithstanding this deci-The seventh part of an acre. "What do you pay Don't be deceived—when the question becomes nalesive vote, an amendment, moved by M. Bethmont,

and land for £5 4s.?" "Why, I had rather have the and, to be sure. I had rather have the land and we for £5 4s. a-year, than the house without the 2d for £3 a-year. The land helps me to pay the : besides, the family could all help me a bit at the "" "Why do you like the land so much?" Thy, because I can have just as I want of my own venever I want it, and, much or little, it's always me for me, and I have it better than I can buy it." Box do you make manure?" "I keep a pig, and stathe land well." "Do you sell the pig?" monly part of it—the hams help to pay the rent, seat the rest." "Now, Peat, tell me, which would irent, a good rent-indeed a large rent, or get a and a-week to work for a good master?" "Oh, it l'd rather have the land to be sure, because cother master?" "Ay, sir, I think so, and better | mere fabricated charges of any man. han I'd work for any master." "So would I, Peat: wald you ever be behind in your rent?" "No. sir. is I'd lese it then." "Do you ever get anything from Esparish to help you with a wife and eleven chilbe?" "No, sir, not since the union plan turned in I used sometimes to get three and four shil-

iddren; I had thirteen, and there are eight at home

with me," "Now, which would you rather have, the

ionse without the land for £4 a-year, or the house

In that is not the substance, but is the literal, the the verbatim conversation that passed between = 22d see the conclusion to which Peat, after twentyrears' trial, had come. He has the twentyand he is satisfied May 22 4s. a year for that amount, and says that in wild not hold his house for three pounds a year in the land,—that is, he pays at the rate of s. per acre for the bit of land that he holds. If were to begin to reason upon he feelings of this In you would laugh at me, so I leave you the conreation and his twenty-five years' experience to think Rin; and also I throw out for your reflection the that our Land Society proposes to give each agant a good cottage, two acres of land, and some-115 to go on with, for £5 a-year; being four shillings less than l'eat pays for a cottage and the eventh part of one acre. Recollect that ans two shillings a day, that he earns nearly threehas labour after paying him his wages.

The only fault that my friend could find with my wardship was, that if his larder had not been well is also like the state of the latter is a stat Few days in the fields, I am better, stronger, and Her than I have been for a very long time. The Tainal gratification that I derived from the operaas this: you know that in my work upon the Facement of Small Farms, I speak of the difficulty reducing very stiff clay land to friable mould, but not lay it down as an impossibility. The field. we were working, was two years ago as stiff a Second be possibly found, and now, by subsoiling, trenching, and the application of a little chalk, whole field is fine enough for mould for flower-It is as fine mould as ever I saw. There is is, growing in it, wheat sown broadcast, wheat ^{San}indrills, wheat dibbled, and wheat transplanted; lare, rate, and cabbages. The field contains about in arrested a quarter, and I dely any one man living ly his own labour to extract the full amount of profit that it is capable of making; and, although in no means good land for spade husbandry, inviting and or land that if I had a choice I would select to The out my livelihood upon, yet I declare, without a moment's hesitation, that I would rather pay £10 a for it and a small cottage, than work for the lest master in the world for a pound a week, or £52 attar, and I'd live better too, and be more inde (all 16) man my master and no man could call me his Elare I'd work when I was able, and as much as I *45 sick I'd lie in my own hed, in my own house; and if any foreign intruder or domestic tyrant sought abusing me best. to take it from me, I would endeavour to prove my hationality and love of country by summoning my order to the defence of their property.

at the wholesale price. Now, mind that. Even if and Hill, in his comment upon my letter, acknow- Lucerne to intercede in his favour.

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LONDON, SATURDAY, MAY 17, 1845.

Five Shillings and Sixpence per Gaarter

to rent the amount of land he desired from the upon the people under the guise of truth. He says, the wholesale dealer; whereas, when 2000 or more | Mr. O'Connor confirms it." But he does not tell deal wholesale and retail with any other article- impression Ashton's letter was intended to convey, amount of any of those commodities, they will have communicated with Frost, the whole retail profit, by clubbing a sufficient amount to purchase in the wholesale market, when they can mit every act of mine to popular revision, I shall afterwards subdivide or distribute the commodity at not feel myself justified in ever again taking up so Snell, the soul of the ultra-Radical party. the wholesale price. Now, think of those things till much of the space that belongs to you, in travelling next week, when I shall follow up the subject in over this beaten ground. What I have done was inanother letter, and let me beg of you to let all that dispensable—it was as necessary for the preservation HERITANCE, and that KINGS, PRINCES, PEERS, NOBLES, brave the dock, the dungeon, or the scaffold, when PRIESTS, AND COMMONERS, WHO HAVE STOLEN IT FROM those in whose service my life has been spent shall moles begin to grope backwards in the dark-when pride to live upon. there the agitators continue to conspire, and it will to the Poor Laws, the first victim to the Poor Laws, the first victim to the Charter.

Stock of the specific of the spec "Iwentr-five years come Michaelmas." "Have the first victim to the libel law, and, with God's noted your rent?" "Yes, sir, I must do that." blessing and ministerial preference, I shall be the What family have you?" "A wife and eleven first victim to "the land restoration treason."

Your faithful friend and servant.

TO THE WORKING CLASSES. My DEAR FRIENDS,-I have this week concluded my observations upon the attacks recently made upon me in the National Reformer, and when you reflect on the times we live in, the mind we have to appeal ties will take place in Paris next July. The illusto, and the allegations set forth in the letters of my trious personages who are to be the guests of the several opponents, you will not say that I have devoted more space to the subject than its necessity deof Naples, and the King of Holland! The Duke and manded. One of the principal objects of my life has Duchess de Nemours will proceed to the coast to been to compel those who put themselves promimeet her Britannic Majesty, who is to arrive the month forward in any movement, to submit to vici. first; the Prince de Joinville will wait on Queen lant popular control. In the outset of my Chartist Isabella at the Spanish frontier; the Duke d'Aumale career, I promised at all times to submit my conduct Marseilles to Paris; and the Duke de Montpensier mather have, four acres of land and a cottage at a to popular investigation, and one of my chief endea- will repair to Dunkirk to receive the King of Hol vours since, has been to create an enlightened mind land, who is to land in that harbour. The King has for public men to appeal to. I have found great ordered several apartments in the Palace of the benefit from my resolution, and for this reason—be- Henry IV. in the Louvre, which have been richly 22 I'd be my own master." "Do you think you cause the working classes, who have known me long, restored and furnished, to be prepared for the recepand work as well for yourself as you would for and watched me well, will not condemn me upon the tion of his august visitors."

I never have and I never shall flinch from appearing before a popular tribunal, to whom I shall at all times be willing and ready to submit my conduct. In talking over this subject, there is one fact which must inevitably present itself to every mind: it is this-that each and every man who has attacked me, of the treaty of Tangier, by which his Majesty bound has first abandoned the national movement and then sought some frivolous cause of quarrel with me as a justification for desertion, whereas the true and honourable course for all who differed, whether turday a petition signed by 25,000 persons, who slightly or extensively, with me, would have been to prayed that an inquiry be instituted into the condihave remained in the ranks, where they could have tion of the labouring classes of France. better combated against error and exposed want of principle. I was always aware that the "poor gentlemen" would abandon the people's cause when the before his name that of "de Condorcet," which is Chartist party was unable or unwilling to support that of his mother, the only child of the celebrated them. To a man deprived of the means of liveli- Condorcet. hood, no matter how he obtained his living, the loss of bread is not borne quietly. I dare say the thief after the vote of the Chamber of Deputies relative whose intentions are frustrated by the vigilance of a to religious congregations, M. Martin du Nord, the policeman, looks upon the policeman as a great

In 1837, about the last time I saw poor John Knight, of Oldham, as good a man as ever lived, he own responsibility under cover. The Minister recalled after me as I was leaving his house, and said, Favear is little more than threepence a day, and "Eh, Feargus, they'll kill thee, as sure as thou'rt of the Chamber he could no longer wink at the exist-24 pint of ale costs threepence. Recollect that alive." "Who," said I. "Why, them London folk-Lovett, Vincent, and them chaps; they killed Henry right to expect that the clergy would assist him in the first to expect the expect that the clergy would assist him in the first to expect the expect that the clergy would assist him in the first to expect the expect that the clergy would be expected as the first to expect the expect that the clergy would be expected as the first the clergy would be expected as the first to expect the expected as the first to expect the expected as the first to expect the expected as the expected as the first to expect the expected as the expected as John?" "Why! because, mun, thou'rt taking the operation to induce the congregation in the Rue des an hour, and that an hour's labour of each bread out of their mouths;" and I replied, "John, will pay his rent. And also bear in mind, that I'll kill them all." Now, my friends, trace the as a Minister, he was obliged to abide by the decisions who employs him has a profit upon his course of vituperation to which I have been exposed of the Legislature, the pious cenobites of that comfrom that day to the present, and you will find that munity were under obligations to the Holy See, to John was right, and that every attack made upon religion, and to themselves, far more sacred than me, has come from fellows who were too proud to worldly interests, and that they could not acquiesce work, and too poor to live without labour. A very by degrees, M. Martin threatened to have recourse trifling circumstance, indeed, is sufficient to make to the administrative measures recommended by the them quarrel with me. A stray sentence, an inad- Chamber, when Father Ravignan declared to him vertent word, a single hasty expression is easily that 'the Jesuits of the Rue des Postes were detercaught up, and constitutes ample cause of quarrel, mined to wait the result, and yield only to the power while it is remarkable that any difference with Feargus O'Connor is at once the signal for all who have been at daggers drawn to sink all their "minor | the mountains of the Ouarenserris, and that several

English people. It is this; my greatest enemies is also stated that nearly 2000 mounted Arabs aphave been those who owe me large sums of money, and naced an attack, but withdrew on a sortic being especially those who entered upon the news agency made by the garrison, supported by the cannon of business with the intention of "Pusing the North- the camp. On the 30th, a serious engagement took ERN STAR." Those gentlemen imagined that they best served their own interests by advocating the Northern Star as long as they were making profit of it, but the moment they were asked for revenue. best served then served then best served then best served then served then best served the best served then best served the best served th then Feargus O'Connor was a "tyrant," and the Northern Star was a "rascally paper." Now I dare say you will be astonished to hear, that, independently vernment of that canton had despatched M. Aubry, of those who have received gifts of money from me, for Dr. Steiger, who had been condemned by the crithere is now due to me by agents, who experimentalized upon the sale of the Star, no less a sum than bats publishes Dr. Steiger's address to the tribunal £2000 and upwards; some of them who are now by which he was condemned. In this address the loudest in abuse of me, owing me between £40 and doctor describes himself as a man led altogether by £50 each. In this list I do not include a great that he adopted the medical profession from the sole denumber of good honest fellows, who, as agents, sire of relieving human suffering, while it was the daily actually did spend their profits and mine upon arriving accounts of the hardships of his exiled countries, and consequently more happy; and I would actually did spend their profits and mine upon arriving accounts of the hardships of his exiled countries. "pushing" the cause of Chartism, and to whom I trymen that prompted him to join them, and, notwith-standing his position, he calls upon the Government to revoke their invitation to the Jesuits, or else there

kins, and Hill, fathered by O'Brien, I make no this miserable civil war is terminating. doubt that every Chartist in England, Scotland, and Wales, will exult in the answer that I have given to Switzerland of the 7th inst., state that all the pri-Englishmen, that's liberty: When you have that, for fabrications, and will laugh at the manner in leased, and the only captives remaining, 584 in one of them twice. I was on the house top all the soners who are not natives of Lucerne had been retire, and difference on two sorts of wool, but such an advance on two sorts of if it's not enough, look for more, and you're sure to which they have enabled me to "poach" them into number, belonged to the canton. acquire it: and having privileges of your own, you a corner. Ashton's wife is sick, he says, and he is a would be more conservative of the privileges of others.

The great importance that I attach to the province that I attach to t

it was possible for each man in his individual capacity | ledges himself to have attempted to palm a falsehood | wholesale price, and retail it in the required allot-cated Frost's danger to Hill, and that Hill commuments at the wholesale price, precisely as you would nicated it to me in time to save Frost, and that the hats, for instance, or spades, or shovels, or even and Hill's confirmation to strengthen, was, that I bread or butter. If 1000 men require a certain was put in possession of the secret in time to have Now, although I shall at all times be ready to sub-

nezer, they could live upon grass, they'd starve, and this simple observation—that while I am true, I ex-THEM, HOLD IT UPON THE TITLE OF POPULAR IGNOR- will their freedom. I need not tell you that I would ANCE, RATHER THAN UPON ANY RIGHT, HUMAN OR DI- not abandon you for worlds, that I would not sell you The natural right is yours. The human for anything short of your Charter, and that I will

> Your faithful friend and devoted servant, FEARGUS O'CONNOR.

Foreian kntelligence.

THE FORTIFICATIONS .- The project of law relative o the armament of the fortifications of Paris passed the Chamber of Deputies on Friday, by the great except by virtue of a special law, was only rejected by a majority of 27, and that notwithstanding the guarantee embodied in the bill, that the cannon could only be brought to the capital in case of war; a pretty strong proof of the uneasiness with which the opposition look upon the walls they were in such a hurry

WHAT'S IN THE WIND ?- The Revue de Paris states that the report of the contemplated arrival in Paris of several crowned heads was daily gaining credit Well informed persons have assured us," says that "that this congress of constitutional royal-King of the French are the Queen of Great Britain,(!) will accompany his uncle, the King of Naples, from Tuileries, together with those formerly occupied by

THE UNCONQUERABLE ARAB.—The Paris papers of Sunday are without interest. The late movement of Abd-el-Kader have caused so much concern that, ment has despatched General Delarue, armed with plenipotentiary powers, to the Emperor of Morocco, with a view of obliging the latter to fulfil that article himself to undertake the expulsion of Abd-el-Kader

CONDITION OF THE LABOURING CLASSES.—M. Ledru Rollin presented to the Chamber of Deputies on Sa-

The Moniteur announces that Mr. Daniel O'Con-THE JESUITS.—The National states that—"Shortly

Minister of Justice, had sent for the celebrated preacher Father Ravignan, and endeavoured to reason him into acquiescence in the desire of the Assembly, and to prevail upon him to consent to a compro mise, which would satisfy the clergy and place his presented to M. Ravignan, that 'after the decision ence of unauthorised religious communities—that his zeal for the interests of the church gave him a Postes to dissolve itself and join the great body of the

Insurrection in Algeria.—A letter from Algiers of the 6th, states that the insurrection is complete in of the Arab chiefs who had received appointments There is one fact which I must now state to the from the Governor-General have been sacrificed. It

> DR. STEIGER. - The Ami de la Constitution of Berne announces, that on the 6th instant the Gohis feelings and sympathies. He reminds his judges quarrelling with Luccine about the money paid by

way of ransom for the risoners, of which the latter is keeping the lion's share. Such is the way in which Release of the Prisoners.—The accounts from

LATER NEWS .- The Presse of Wednesday publishes accounts from Zurich and Berne of the 10th inst. The owner of that land, he must pay the retail price to "I only said that what Ashton wrote was true, and the wholesale dealer: whereas, when 2000 or more Mr. O'Connor confirms it." But he does not tall elections of St. Gall had been balanced by the following are the principal events which they mentriumph of the Radicals in those of Thurgovia, so tion :- General Rivera was moving southward at the club their pence together, they can buy it at the you that what Ashton said was, that he communi- that the respective positions of the two parties in the Diet continue unchanged. The German troops which lined the Rhenish frontier and the Voralberg still formed, to the north and east | Monte Video. A Brazilian paper gives the following of the Swiss territory, a cordon of about sixty news of his movement, as having been received by leagues in extent, the principal points of which way of Rio Grande:—"General Rivera broke up his were Loerrach, Constance, Lindau, and Bregentz.) This last town maintained a strong Austrian garrison, which was in communication with that of Sebollati." The House of Representatives of Cor-Inspruck. The Government of Berne had super-seded, in his post of Professor of Law, M. Wilhelm gentine Republic, and had named General Paz Com-UNITED STATES.

out through the other; for I assure you they know no more of the land, its capabilities, and its application believe that my character cannot suffer number of passengers, one of whom is the Hon. A.

| York advices to the such uit, and late accounts from or troops, had passed the Parana Canada, Washington, Mexico, &c., and a large marching on the city of Santa Fé. she remain independent, and refuse annexation to this

THE OREGON. - The papers received abound in Globe calls upon the President to adhere to the spirit and even the letter of his inaugural address, and says, called on to take up arms against our former and only acknowledged organ of Mr. Polk, has the following:-England—of which we see no prospect—we would not ours, let us maintain it at all costs. Let, however, no rash proceedings mark the course of our Government Let a wise, prudent, dignified, and enlightened policy be settle the controversy to the satisfaction of both nations if it be possible.

As a specimen of the arguments on the "other side," we quote the following from the New York Courier and Enquirer, in reply to the Globe:— This, so far as it goes, certainly indicated a disposition, on the part of the dominant party, to insist upon our

whole claim to Oregon, even at the hazard of war. We do not believe any such action will be sustained by the people. The question is pre-eminently one for arbitration. If our claim is not just, we ought not to insist upon it. Great Britain has heretofore offered to submit it to such arbitration under the most liberal conditions. This proffer of peace was rejected, with more emphasis than dignity, by our government. Should it be renewed, be plunged, by madness or folly, into war with England nations; they hold frequent secret meetings, and or with the world, we should do all in our power to insure during the night post on the church doors the most its vigorous prosecution and successful issue; but we seditious proclamations. The police is most active, trust the country will not become engaged in such a and in many parts of the Pope's dominions a military contest, without having exhausted all honourable efforts commission holds permanent sittings. Within the

The New York Commercial Advertiser of the 30th ult. publishes a rumour--That the result of the President's deliberations with his cabinet on the Oregon question was a determination to follow the example of the British Government on the Maine boundary affair, and send a special minister to London. Even the minister has been named-Mr. Van

The Commercial does not know whether to believe this or not; but, if anything, leans in its favour, notwithstanding that it had "not been able to trace t to an authentic source." THE BOWERY THEATRE in New York has been again totally destroyed by fire.

city of Mexico and of Vera Cruz continue to be occupied almost exclusively with the subject of annexaion. The official paper, El Diario del Gobierno, of the 3rd inst., announces that it is in possession of certain movements on the part of the Government

of a warlike character, which it is constrained to withhold from the public, as secresy is the soul of military operations; but expresses a hope that the speedy and successful issue of these operations will oon relieve the public curiosity in regard to them. The New York Journal of Commerce publishes the following important extract of a letter from the city of Mexico, dated the 28th of March:-" The Go vernment has issued orders for the defence of the ports, fortresses, &c., and it is acknowledged that it Pexas does not comply with their last request, war will be openly declared.'

And the New Orleans Bulletin again says - " etter from a respectable source in Vera Cruz, under date of the 2nd inst., says, that an act had passed to a second reading in the Mexican Congress, making it high treason for any person to propose a recognition of the independence of Texas, or the peaceable possession of that country by the United States. A najority of the members, it is further stated, are in favour of active hostilities against Texas, in order to will reduce your present small comforts to a miserable

Mr. Shannon, the American Minister, had retired to Tacubaya, and was expected to take his departure

for the United States in a few days. AWFUL EARTHQUAKE.—The Vera Cruzano, of the f April. At the moment we write, says the Sligo of the 8th, the inhabitants of the capital of the republic and defend the rights of their Order. are still under the influence of the horrors excited by the earthquake of yesterday, the disastrous effects of which we are still imperfectly acquainted with. Yesterday, at fifty-two minutes past three, P.M., the oscillations began, slight at first and then stronger. The direction of the motion appeared to be north and south. It lasted about two minutes. The shocks were terrible, nothing like them was ever experienced before, and the condition of the buildings too surely proves the absence of all exaggeration. We were by hance upon the great square at the time, and we witnessed a spectacle not easily forgotten. In an instant the multitude, but a moment previous tranquil and listless, were on their knees, praying to the Almighty, and counting with anxiety the shocks which threatened to convert the most beautiful city in the new world into a vast mass of ruins. The chains surrounding the portico were violently agitated; the flags of the pavement yawned open, the trees bent frightfully, the buildings and lofty edifices oscillated to and fro; the immense arrow which crowns the summit of the cathedral vibrated with astonishing rapidity; at fifty-six minutes past three the movement had ceased. It is impossible yet to ascertain the extent of destruction. Not a house or a door but bears the marks of this terrible calamity. Many of them are cracked and greatly injured, others are tottering, and others entirely fallen; San Lorenzo, La Misericordia, Tompeate, Zapo, and Victoria injured. The magnificent chapel of St. Terasa no onger exists. At the first shock the cupola, a building of astonishing strength and great beauty, fell, and was soon followed by the vault beneath the taber a member of the Grand Council, to solicit a pardon nacle, and the tarernacle itself. Fortunately all those in a church so much frequented succeeded in escaping. At eight o'clock last evening seventeen persons had been taken from the ruins of other buildings and carried to the hospital. At three quarters past six, and a quarter past seven, two more shocks were felt. They were, however, slight, and occasioned nothing but a temporary renewal of terror. The authorities did everything that zeal and humanity could suggest to carry help to the victims, and re-store the aqueducts which furnish water to the city.

MONTE VIDEO AND BUENOS AYRES. THE WAR.—The following is an extract of a letter

head of the main army of the Banda Oriental. It was believed that his first move would be on Maldonado, but that he would advance from there upon camp at the end of last month, and marched towards the centre of the Oriental State, inclining towards mander-in-Chief of the army and director of the war against General Rosas. He had issued an energetic on Tuesday, a little before midnight, bringing New Rios. General Lopez, at the head of another body York advices to the 30th ult., and late accounts from of troops, had passed the Parana at Goya, and was

CONCLUSION OF THE WAR IN RIO GRANDE.-Brazilian papers have been received to the 23rd of March, the contents of which are more than usually Grande do Sul, which had wasted the resources of comments upon the Oregon declarations. The Polk | Canabarao, the leader of the insurgents (who has propapers are all for war; but this insanity is anything bably been bought over by Baron Caxias), had issued but generally shared. The semi-official Washington | a proclamation to that effect, in which he states that a foreign power" (no doubt Buenos Ayres) threatens the integrity of the Brazilian empire, and says that "Rio Grande shall never be made the theatre of its iniquities," and that he and his supporters will sacrifice their party objects for the good | Carpenter, in the chair.—The following sums were of the empire. The event, however produced, is of received:—Per Mr. C. Willis and friends, Rochester. great importance, as it gives the Brazilian Govern- 3s. 6d.; Mr. Bowman, per D. Gover, jun., 2s. od. ment the entire command of its forces in the present recede an inch from our national rights. If Oregon be critical position of affairs in the River Plate. The £3 14s. 10d.; Mr. J. W. Parker, Tailor, 2s. 6d. pacification of Rio Grande was to be celebrated with a solemn Te Deum and great rejoicings at Rio on the through the Northern Star since its location in Lon-23rd of March,

> More Trouble.—The Cologne Gazette of May 9th contains a correspondence from Italy, in which it is stated that it is generally reported that a new expedition against Sicily, Naples, or the Papal States, will be shortly undertaken by the Italian refugees. The authorities are on their guard. The correpondent adds that the reports are not devoid of foundation. [We hope that the Italian patriots will be on their guard too.—ED. N. S.

> THE BLOODY DESPOTISM OF THE POPE. - MORE MURDERS.—We take the following from the Morning Herald of yesterday (Friday):-MARSEILLES, MAY 10. The following is a copy of a letter received this morning from Italy:—"Florence, May 7. The there the agitators continue to conspire, and it will ment to prevent another insurrection. The disaffected—and they are in great numbers—are far from last fortnight the following condemnations have been pronounced, and the unfortunate beings executed: two at Rayenna, one at Facuza, two at Urbino, and two at Macerata. The people complain that the military commissioners observe no legal forms, and offer no security to an innocent accused.

More Fires .- At London, Canada West, Sunday Buren-and we have heard also, in this connection, the | week, about noon, a fire broke out in Robinson Hotel, name of another distinguished leader in the Democratic and raged with great fury, burning down four squares lives were lost. The Milwaukie Sentinel estimates on the same day, and at the same place, which will the loss by the fire at that place at 90,000 dollars, and the insurance at 40,000 dollars.—New York Sun, gentlemen. The levy for the fortnight, including

BURKING IN PHILADELPHIA.—The Philadelphia Post of yesterday contains the following:-"From THE ANNEXATION QUESTION.—The papers of the all appearance a system of burking is now being carried on in our city, which is unparalleled in the listory of this or any other country. A few days ago werecorded the sudden disappearance of Mr. Wildash, from Wayne Co., and now are called upon to state another case of a similar nature. Mr. John T. Kirk. who came to this city, from Wilmington, on business. on Saturday evening, a week since left the house of Wm. A. Ginder, in Southwark, to go to Jenks's foundry, in Kensington, and since then has never been heard of. He was known to have about 700 dollars. with him.—Ibid.

Trades' Movements.

GENERAL TRADES UNION.

PREAMBLE. Fellow Workmen;-Your every energy has hitherto been always required to defend your interests; and at no time more particularly than the present has your position demanded an increase of those exertions. Competition, unless checked by the united voices of the working classes,

At a late meeting of unwards of forty Delegates, from arious trades, it was unanimously agreed to form a SCOTTISH GENERAL TRADES UNION. A Committee was appointed to draw up its constitution. That Committee having laid the following Rules before the Delegates, it was unanimously agreed to print and circulate 12th of April, contains the account of an awful earth-them. It is hoped that every Trade, Shop, and Factory, quake which desolated the city of Mexico on the 7th in and round Glasgow, will send a Delegate, and that every Trade in Scotland will join in one grand moral phalanx,

> FIRST.—The object of this Society shall be to create a better understanding among all the Trades of Scotland been brought into existence for the purpose of defending Labour against the aggression of interested Capitalists, and to place in a safe position the rights of the Working

is far as possible, the Wages; and prevent contemplated Strikes, by doing all we can to bring to a mutual understanding the Employer and Employed; to improve the ondition of the Working Classes morally, mentally, and physically; to erect Halls where all the Trades can ransact their general business in public and committee meetings; and to establish Reading Rooms and Libraries. I .- That this Society shall be governed by an Executive

Delegates in proportion to the number of Members joined; these Delegates to meet monthly. The Delegates to be appointed at a General Meeting called for the purpose, by those who have joined the Union. III .- That a Circular be published monthly, to report

hosen by the whole Society.

the general business of the Union. That the Executive have power to call a meeting of the whole Society in any IV.—That no Strike can take place without a General

by the same. V.—That a Levy be made upon each member to meet any emergency. VI.—That no Levy can be made unless sanctioned by a

general meeting of the Union. VII .- That the weekly instalment be One Penny. VIII .- That the employment of surplus hands forms prominent feature in the objects of this Union.

from Monte Video, dated the 17th of February, 1845, received per packet on Saturday last:—"On the morning of the 11th instant two of Brown's vessels commenced throwing shot into the city. After firing about forty or fifty, doing a great deal of damage, they sheared off. One of the schooners belonging to this place went out and fought them both, and drove of the several had already delivered in their dates as representatives of the delegates present to Messrs. O'Connor and Doyle for the would print the names of those who had not consent be given to Messrs. O'Connor and Doyle for the faithful and efficient manner in which they discharged to their duties as representatives of the West Riding of York in the late Convention; and we hereby testify our approval of their conduct." "That this meeting would increase in numbers. The Woolcombers in the employ of Mr. Rand were to this place went out and fought them both, and drove this place went out and fought them both, and drove come out; several had already delivered in their who once figured in the Chartist ranks, but who now them off. After fighting about an hour she hauled one of them twice. I was on the house top all the time, and the holls for some of them twice. I was on the house top all the time, and the holls for some of them twice. I was on the house top all the time, and the holls for some out; several nad already delivered in their are moving earth and hell, and would not hesitate even to destroy the Chartist movement altogether, would be on strike. Already had Mr. Rand offered if by that means they could accomplish their hear others wounded. By what we hear from Buenos sorts combed by his order. Mr. White exhorted the ing cannot separate without according to that gentle-The great importance that I attach to the possession of they can purchase the land sell it in the retail market, in suitable quantities, at the wholesale price. Now, mind that. Even if and Hill, in his comment upon my letter, acknow-

on such a basis as would defy all the wealth and induence of their oppressors. Each man coul. ... u inform the committee of all the combers in als immediate locality, and thus spare the committee a vast in the fire, it was advisable to postpone the carrying out of the building of a Hall for the present, and confine themselves exclusively to the means of conquering tyrannical employers. A vote of thanks was tendered to the chairman, and the meeting sepa-

Bradford Weavers .- On Tuesday a meeting of

the Power-loom Weavers was held in the Temperance

Rooms, Victoria-buildings, to hear the report of the

committee, appointed on Good Friday, to organise Mr. Harrison was called to the chair, and valled on Mr. Flynn, who read the following report :- " Poweroom Weavers,-Your committee, appointed on Good Friday, at a public meeting of your body, to orgaise a Protective Society for the improvement of your wages, beg to submit a brief summary of their proceedings to the present time. Our labours were commenced under very unfavourable circumstances. You were a disunited body, unaccustomed to business habits, and strongly prejudiced against Unions, therefore, the obstacles that presented themselves at first sight appeared insurmountable. In the late dispute between the Weavers in the employ of Mr. l'rimble and his overlooker, Mr. Fawsett; the resistance offered to the tyrannical attempts of those rientes had constituted itself a Congress of the Ar- gentlemen, although somewhat expensive, has fully established your character for consistency and courage, and has been instrumental in increasing your num bers. We have organised the town, and commenced LIVERPOOL, WEDNESDAY.—The Royal mail steam-ship Caledonia, Captain Lott, arrived in the Mersey last accoounts had entered the province of Entre Horton, Ledget Green, and Bowling Back-lane, are Horton, Ledget Green, and Bowling Back-lane, are now included in our divisional list. The general prospects of the society are encouraging. The number of members are above 800, and the gross receipts from the commencement to the present are £12, expenditure above £6, the balance in the treasurer's hands £5 8s. 21d. In conclusion we thank you for the confidence reposed in us, and beg to impress on interesting. The civil war in the province of Rio you the importance of your position, and call on you Grande do Sul, which had wasted the resources of for increased fevertion, confident that perseve-Brazil for the last nine years, was at an end. David rance will crown your struggle with a fair day's wage for a fair day's work." A code of laws was passed by the meeting, and a secretary elected. The committee was re-elected, and three added to their num-

DUNCOMBE TESTIMONIAL.—CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF Vednesday evening, May the 14th; Mr. J. Grassby, profits of Soirce held at White Conduit House. per Feargus O'Connor, Esq., being sums received don, £24 9s. 4d.; Peterborough, per E. Scholey, the Shoemakers, 13s. 6d., other friends of T. S. Dun-combe, 17s. 6d.; Abergavenny, per Mr. T. C. Ingram, first contribution, £17s. 9d.; Alnwick, Northumberland, per Mr. G. Pike, jun., second contribution, £1 78; Coventry Local Committee, per Mr. J. Butler, £5; Bath, per Mr. S. Furze, the balance, 1s. 3d.; Bolton Carpenters' Society, per Mr. T. Halsall, 9s.; the Chartists of Merthyr Tydvil, second contribution, per Mr. W. Dewis, £1 15s. 7d.; Dorking, Surrey, Local Committee, per Mr. T. Upfold, £2; Hebden Bridge, per Mr. W. Jackson, £1 4s. 2d.; Tiverton Local Committee, per Mr. W. Roweliffe, £10; Block-printers of Merton, Surrey, per Mr. Dale, £5. The committee earnestly request all officers of Local and District Committees, and all other persons holdmorning from Italy:—"Florence, May 7. The greatest tranquillity reigns throughout Tuscany; unfortunately it is not the same in the Papal states; there the agitators continue to conspire, and it will there the agitators continue to conspire, and it will the general treasurer, R. Norman, Esq., without the general treasurer, R. Norman, Esq., without the general treasurer, R. Norman, Esq., without close on the 4th day of June next, when a balance sheet will be issued, and all particulars stated for the information of the subscribers. The Central Committee will continue to meet every Wednesday evening till that period, from half-past eight until halfpast ten, at the Parthenium Club-room, 72, St. Martin's-lane.

GLASGOW SAWYERS.—A dispute has taken place betwixt the operative Sawyers of Glasgow and their employers on a question of wages, in consequence of which about 200 of the workmen are at present idle. –.Glasgow National.

THE SHIELDS STONEMASONS.—The Stonemasons of North and South Shields are on the eve of striking for an advance of wages. Their demand is £1 to £1 4s. per week.—Morning Herald. LANCASHIRE MINERS.—The next general delegate

meeting of Lancashire Miners will be held at the and a part of three others, destroying buildings which sign of the Queen Anne, Dean Church, on Monday covered thirty acres of ground. One half the town | next, May 19th; chair to be taken at eleven o'clock has been destroyed, causing the greatest distress. No | in the forenoon. A public meeting will also be held general contribution, is 1s. 8d. per member.

LONDON.

METROPOLITAN DISTRICT COUNCIL. - Sunday, May 1th; Mr. J. Simpson in the chair .- The report of the address committee was brought up, and the address was unanimously adopted. The following resolution, on the motion of Mr. J. F. Linden and Mr. Arnott, was unanimously adopted :- "That this council having read the letters from Messrs. J. B. O'Brien. W. Hill, and other correspondents of the National Reformer, regard with disgust the attempts so insidiously made to destroy the democratic movement. They are further of opinion that such attempts at disunion are disgraceful to those professing the principles of Chartism." The council then ad-

WHITE HORSE, ST. MARY STREET, WHITECHAPEL -A public meeting was held here on Sunday evening, to hear anjaddress from Mr. Clark, of the Executive; Mr. Shaw was unanimously called to the chair. Mr. Clark delivered a masterly address on the plans recently laid down by the Convention. After the lecture considerable local business was transacted, and Mr. Knowles was nominated as sub-secretary, in the room of Mr. Shepherd resigned. Several members were enrolled.

Somers Town.—On Sunday evening last a public neeting was held at Mr. Duddridge's rooms, No. 18, Tonbridge-street, New-road. Mr. Wm. Johnson was called to the chair. Mr. John Arnott was duly elected to act in conjunction with the Executive on the Registration and Election Committee, and Mr. John Hornby on the Exile Restoration Committee .-Mr. Laurie moved and Mr. Arnott seconded-" That this meeting take into their consideration the propriety of forming a district branch of the Co-operative Land Society." An animated discussion ensued, in which Messrs. Bird, Gardener, Edwards, Page, and Hornby took part; the discussion was ultimately ad-

CHARTIST CO-OPERATIVE LAND SOCIETY. - Persons in the metropolitan localities wishing to join the newly-formed land society, are requested to send im-Strand, who will call a meeting of such persons as may have signified their intention of becoming members, when they can proceed to elect a secretary, treasurer, district committee, &c., for the metropolis. Payments to commence on Monday, May 19. Persons in the localities throughout the kingdom are requested to send in notice to the sub-secretary of the National Charter Association in their district, who shall, in like manner, call a meeting of the same. Localities not having a sufficient number of subscribers at the commencement to form a district comtreasurer in accordance with the rules. Cards of membership and rules can be immediately procured of the general secretary, for which the sum of one shilling and fourpence will be charged by the subsecretary, one shilling of which will be retained by the district treasurer as an instalment of the share: the remaining fourpence must be remitted by Postoffice order or otherwise to the general secretary .-By order of the Board of Directors, Thomas Martin Wheeler, Secretary. P.S. Persons residing in isolated districts can be enrolled by the general secretary, on furnishing him with the instalment of their share, and twopence extra to defray the postage of rules, &c. All monies remitted to the general secretary or treasurer will be acknowledged each week in the Northern Star. HALIFAX.

West Riding Delegate Meeting.—This meeting was held according to notice on Sunday last, in the Working Man's Hall, Halifax; the following places were represented :- Bradford, Hebden Bridge, Halifax, Lower Warley, Little Town, and Dewsbury; Mr. B. Rushton was appointed to preside. The minutes Bradford.—Strike at Mr. Rand's Mill.—On A letter was read from Keighly, enclosing a money Monday, a public meeting of the Woolcombers was or ler for 7s., and another from Mr. Doyle, detailing held near the Temperance Hall, Mr. Raistrick in the the proceedings of the Convention; after which the following sums were handed in for the Executive :-White, Mullen, Roberts, Flynn, and others. A re- Bradford, 6s. 1d.; Little Town, 1s. 6d.: Dewsbury, solution was proposed by Mr. Robert Mullen, to the 1s. 8d.; Lower Warley, 1s. 10d.; Hebien Bridge, effect that the names of all the Woolcombers should 8s. 03d. The following resolutions were unanimously be obtained, and handed to the committee, who agreed to:—"That the thanks of the delegates pre-

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THE EARL OF ALDBOROUGH CURED HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

THE Earl of Aldborough cured of a Liver and Stomach L Complaint. Extract of a Letter from the Earl of Aldborough, date Villa Messina, Leghorn, 21st February, 1845:

To Professor Holloway. Sir.-Various circumstances prevented the possibility of my thanking you before this time for your politeness in sending me your pills as you did. I now take this oppor-"This really useful little volume ought to be in the tunity of sending you an order for the amount, and, at the disorder in my liver and stomach, which all the most eminent of the faculty at home, and all over the continent. had not been able to effect; nay! not even the waters of Carlsbad and Marienbad. I wish to have another box and a pot of the ointment, in case any of my family should ever require either.

Your most obliged and obedient servant. (Signed) A Wonderful Cure of Dropsy of Five Years' standing. Copy of a Letter from Mr. Thomas Taylor, Chemist, Stockton, Durham, 17th April, 1845:-To Professor Holloway.

Sir,-I think it my duty to inform you that Mrs. Clough, wife of Mr. John Clough, a respectable farmer of Acklam, within four miles of this place, had been suffering from dropsy for five years, and had had the best medical advice, without receiving any relief. Hearing of your pills an ointment, she used them with such surprising benefit that, in fact, she has now given them up, being so well, an quite able to attend to her household duties as formerly, which she never expected to do again. I had almost forgot ten to state that she was given up by the faculty as incurable. When she used to get up in the morning it was impossible to discover a feature in her face, being in suc and effect of which would be stronger than any abstract a fearful state. This cure is entirely by the use of your

> I am, sir, yours, &c., &c., (Signed) THOMAS TAYLOR.

A Cure of Indigestion and Constipation of the Bowels. Copy of a Letter from G. R. Wythen Baxter, Esq., Author of the "Book of the Bastiles," &c., &c. The Brynn, near Newtown, Montgomeryshire North Wales, March 3rd, 1845. To Professor Holloway.

Sir,-I consider it my duty to inform you that your pills, a few boxes of which I purchased at Mr. Moore's, Druggist, of Newtown, have cured me of constant indigestion and constipation of the bowels, which application to literary pursuits had long entailed upon me. I shoul strongly recommend authors, and studiously-dispose d persons generally, to use your valuable pills. You have my permission to publish this note, if you wish to do so. I am, sir, your most obedient servant, (Signed) G. R. WYTHEN BAXTER.

A Cure of Asthma and Shortness of Breath.

Extract of a Letter from the Rev. David Williams, Re-

sident Wesleyan Minister at Beaumaris, Island of Au-

glesea, North Wales, January 14th, 1845 :-To Professor Holloway. Sir,-The pills which I requested you to send me were for a poor man of the name of Hugh Davis, who, before he took them, was almost unable to walk for the want of breath! and had only taken them a few days when he appeare auite another man; his breath is now easy and natural, and he is increasing daily in strength.

(Signed) DAVID WILLIAMS. N.B.—These extraordinary pills will cure any case of bearing of Irish questions, who is not conversant with this Asthma or Shortness of Breath, however long standing or distressing the case may be, even if the patient be unable to lie down in bed through fear of being choked with cour This Wonderful Medicine can be recommended with the greatest

> confidence for any of the following diseases: -Female Irregulari- Sore Throats Scrofula, or King's Evil Secondary Symp toms Tic Doloreux Indigestion Tumours

> > Ulcers

Worms, all kinds,

Weakness, from

Liver Complaints Venereal Affections

Jaundice

Lumbago

Piles

Bowels

Dropsy

Consumption

Rheumatism whatever cause, Dysentery Retention of Urine &c., &c. These truly invaluable Pills can be obtained at the establishment of Professor Holloway, near Temple Bar, London, 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. N.B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each box.

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.

MPORTANT!-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 obstitute

W. J. Cooper, Surgeon, &c. MORE CURES OF COUGHS, &c. Extract of a letter from Henry Huntley, Esq., 12, Albany-terrace, Old Tiverton-road, Exeter:-March 20, 1845.

Gentlemen,-I ruptured a blood vessel of the lungs about three mouths since, which being partially recovered from, a most troublesome cough succeeded. I tried everything that my surgeon, friends, and self could think of, Wafers might be useful. I tried them, and a single Wafer for terms which have a definite and precise meaning, il- taken when the fit of coughing was about to commence, lustrative of the things they represent. The Parts of 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.

(Signed) HENRY HUNTLEY. 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 again. He sleeps well at night, and is quite refreshed in the mornings, &c.

ANOTHER CURE OF A COUGH AND IMPROVE

MENT OF THE VOICE.

(Signed) WILLIAM BARTON.

The declaration of Mr. Hamlyn, Clerk of Unicora Chapel, Tooley-street, London :--7, Albion-place, Walworth, May 15, 1844. My attention was first attracted to D1: Locock's Wafers by their having cured my wife of a bad con th and cold, for which she had been a considerable time unar medical treatment without effect, and perceiving that they were recommended for the voice, and as I often suffered from hoarseness and a tightness of the chest. I took a few, and found the most perfect and immediate benefit from them; and ever since, if I take cold, or have any hoarseness or 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 tlexibility.

orders of the breath and lungs. Price 1s. 11d., 2s. 9d., and 11s. per box. Agents-Da Silva and Co., 1, Bride-lane, Fleet-street, London. CAUTION .- To protect the public from spurious imitations, her Majesty's Honourable Commissioners have e words, "Dr. Locock's Wafers," in white letters on a red ground, without which none are genuine. Sold by all Medicine Venders.

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

cure of asthmas, consumption, coughs, colds, and all dis-

TO SUFFERERS-INSTANT RELIEF FROM M PAIN. JEAN LEFAY'S GRANDE POMMADE.

IIIS extraordinary preparation cures, in most cases es by one application, those formidable and tormenting ag maladies, tic-doloreux, gout, rheumatism, lumbago, and ad all painful affections of the nerves, giving instant relief ia ia the most severe paroxysms. Patients who for years had ad drawn on a miserable existence by being deprived of sleep zep from acute pain, and many that had lost the free use of ; of their limbs from weakness caused by paralysis and rheu- eumatism, to the astonishment of their medical attendants ats and acquaintance, have, by a few rubbings, been restored red to health, strength, and comfort, after electricity, galvan- anism, blistering, veratrine, colchicum, and all the usual jual remedies had been tried, and found worse than useless. ess. Its surprising effects have also been experienced in its 1 its rapid cure of nervous affections of the heart, palpitation, ion, difficulty of breathing, pains of the loins, sciatica, glandu- adular swellings, and weakness of the ligaments and joints, ints. parent; having no previous knowledge of the subject, may, It may be used at any time by the most delicate person rson with the greatest safety, requiring no restraint from busi- business or pleasure, nor does it cause any eruption on the the

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

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

EMIGRATION FOR 1845. GEORGE RIPPARD and SON and WILLIAM TAP-SCOTT, American and Colonial Passage Offices,

G. RIPPARD AND SON, WM. TAPSCOTT, 96, Waterloo-road, Liverpool. IMPORTANT.-The "American Emigrant's Guide" can

Packet Ships Captain

The New American Halberton, . 800 tons, ... 10th April.

TO MR. PROUT, 229, STRAND, LONDON.

aged between forty and fifty, was severely afflicted with rheumatism, and confined to her bed for a period of nearly two months, with scarcely the power to lift her arm; she was signally benefitted after taking two doses of Blaze's GOUT AND RHECMATIC PILLS; and after finishing two boxes was quite recovered."

It is also gratifying to have permission to refer to the Sold by Thomas Prout, 229, Strand, London, price

serve the name and address of "Thomas Prout, 229, Strand, Loudon," impressed upon the Government stamp affixed !v cach box of the genuine medicine.

Great Yarmouth, March 27, 1845. Gentlemen,-Being recently at Norwich, I called upon gentleman at his request. He said, having seen your name in a newspaper as an agent for the sale of PARR'S stomach much out of order, and I constantly felt a painful difficulty in breathing; I employed two medical gentlethem as directed. At the end of a week I was much practitioner would never dream of finding them. Pubbetter, having taken, I think, only eighteen pills; conse- lished and sold by the Authors, Messrs. Brodie and Co., quently, I continued taking them regularly, and when I | 27, Montague-street, Russell-square, London; and sold by and taken two boxes and a half, I became quite well, and Sherwood, Gilbert, and Piper, Paternoster-row; Hannay to this day I have enjoyed life, having now good health and Co., 63, Oxford-street; Purkiss, Compton-street, and good spirits. If, however, I feel any slight indisposi- Soho; Noble, 114, Chancery-lane; Barth, 4, Brydges-

Asthma. MR. HACKETT, THE CELEBRATE > AMERICAN ACTOR, now performing in this country, gave the fol-LIFE PILLS before leaving for America:-

A new and important Edition of the Silent Friend

Noetrp.

A VOICE FROM THE PAUPER UNION. A sad and aching heart, A hot and throbbing head, And a paleied hand, as gaunt, and lank, And yellow as the dead: Toiling like a drudge In the stark and grizzly dawn, In the sultry noon, and the dismal eve. When the dusk creeps on the lawn. Death on the midnight sea: Death in the battle's strife, When fighting in my country's cause, Staking life to life: Death by the lurid blight Of the ghastly lightning's shock : Death on the shore of the hungry sea, 'Neath the crush of the beetling rock.

0! any end would seem A pleasant thing to me, However dark-however dread The pangs of it might be ; To snatch me from this dearth Of sympathy or care-The God-born love that the lion hath

in its grim and bloody lair. The weary, weary pulse That beats upon my brow, Like the nervous blow of an iron hand. Is bounding faster now: For I look upon my breast, And, with burning eye, behold

The leaden badge of want and woe That makes my heart so cold. For it tells me of the time When I had home and wife. And my blood thrilled up in the morning air As I plied my hedging-knife; And it brings me back the days When I earned from the stubborn soil The food that nourished those I loved By sturdy honest toil.

It tempts me in my dreams To stray in bygone years, Till I wake with sobs on my trembling lip, And bathed in bitter tears. For cruel hands have torn away The loved one from my side, And severed those whom God hath said " Let no man e'er divide." A sad and aching heart, A hot and throbbing head, And a palsied hand, as gaunt, and lank,

Toiling like a drudge In the stark and grizzly dawn, In the sultry noon, and the dismal eve, When the dusk creeps on the lawn. Greal Gun.

And yellow as the dead;

THE SHALL DIFFERENCE BETWEEN RICH AND POOR! The poor man's sins are glaring; In the face of ghostly warning, He is caught in the fact, Of an overt act-Buying greens on Sunday morning. The rich man's sins are hidden In the pomp of wealth and station: And escape the sight Of the children of light, Who are wise in their generation. The rich man has a kitchen, And cooks to dress his dinner: The poor who would roast To the baker's must post, And thus becomes a sinuer. The rich man has a cellar. And a ready butler by him; The poor must steer For his pint of beer, Where the saint can't choose but spy him. The rich man's painted windows Hide the concerts of the quality; The poor can but share A crack'd fiddle in the air,

Which offends all sound morality. The rich man is invisible In the crowd of his gay society: But the poor man's delight Is a sore in the sight, And a stench in the nose of piety.

Joe Miller the Younger.

Reviews. THE PEOPLE'S CHARTER: a Bill to Provide for the just Representation of the People of Great Britain and Ireland, in the Commons House of Parliament. London: Cleave, Shoe-lane. This is one of the most beautiful specimens of detorative printing that it has been our good fortune to

see: it reflects credit on all concerned in its production. On a large sheet of paper, of the most beautiful tenture, in letters of red and blue, surrounded and embelished with borders and letters of gold, is given the entire of that document which has embodied within itself the people's mode of making the "third estate of the realm" what its designation shows it ought to be—and which document is surely destined, and at no distant period either, to become the "law of the land." It thus forms a most tasteful "picture of right"-one that would impart grace to the drawing-Nom, and will be a splendid ornament to the cottage. We have seen nothing in typography so well deserving of preservation as this "Decorated People's Char-TER:" and we say this as much in relation to the mode of execution as to the intrinsic nature of the document itself. We advise all who can spare the amount of cost,—only one shilling,—to possess themselves of it. They will find that our description of the dress in which the Charter appears is far from teing overdrawn.

A POPULAR HISTORY OF PRIESTCRAFT

nation, which, though somewhat crushed, still strugand the same devilish spirit actuates the pseudo-Saints of the present time, that impelled the sacerdodeeds at which human nature shudders.

We find fault with no man's creed. We repuof the "craft."

As a sample of the style of the work, and of the compiling a history of the baleful doings of those who drenched the world in blood and tears. Our extract the minister and the people whether we shall endow the priests of the Romish Church with the public money. From it they will learn something of the Pature and pretensions of Romanism:-

Tare the most amazing career of its delusions and atroci-

des, down to the very day of our own existence. imprions of the papal church? Scarcely had the perseand almost the whole world embraced it nominally with weight of the "lap" and the weight of the hank are in Prom a conversion of such a kind, the work of both assumed, we have not any reason to quarrel with regal example and popular interested hopes, what effects him on this point : but we may hint that we think were to were to be expected? The martial tyranny of ancient his twist would be "wheelbands." Rome, which had subdued the world, was coming to an We shall next follow our author to the carding energy that the carding the card is

torrents over the superannuated states of Europe, seat- found of a pound of cotton to a hank." Now, as we ignorance, hypocrisy, venality, and lust,

to be the only true church, though they never could shew that St. Peter ever was at Rome at all. On this ground, however-enough for the simple warriors of the timethey proceeded to rule over nations and kings. On this ground they proclaimed the infallibility of the Pope and his conclave of Cardinals, and thus excluded all dissent. Their first act, having once taken this station, was that tions and rules would make sorry practice indeed. which had been the practice of priests in all countries, to shut up the true knowledge amongst themselves. As the priests of Egypt and Greece enclosed it in mysteries, they wrapt the simple truths of the Gospel in mysteries too : as the Brahmins forbid any except their own order to read the sacred Vedas, they shut up the Bible-the very book given to enlighten the world; the very book which declared of its own contents, that "they were so clear that he who ran might read them;" that they taught a way of life so perspicuous that "the wayfaring man, though a fool, could not err therein." This was the most daring and audacious act the world had then seen; but this act once successful, the whole earth was in their power. The people were ignorant; they taught them what they pleased. They delivered all sorts of ludicrous and percicious dogmas as Scripture; and who could contradict them? So great became the ignorance of even their own order, under this system, so completely became the Bible a strange book, that when, in after ages, men began to enquire and to expose their delusions, a monk warned his audience to beware of these heretics, who had invented a new language, called Greek, and had written it in a book called the New Testament, full of the most damaable doctrines. By every act of insinuation, intimidation, forgery, and fraud, they not only raised themselves to the rank of temporal princes, but lorded it over the greatest kings with insolent impunity. The Ban, which we have seen employed by the priests of Odin in the north, trade with his subjects; all churches were shut; the wrong-headed writer, as to render it unnecessary for its religion; the altars were despoiled of their ornaments; promise of containing a fair share of the errors we the crosses, the relics, the images, the statues of the have before combatted with. For instance, in the were profaned and might pollute them by its contact, in this country, "there is, except in the comparathe priests carefully covered them up, even from their own tively rare instances of dishonest gains, absolutely ceased in all churches, the bells themselves were removed from the steeples and laid on the ground with the other English legislation is the education, health, and wellsacred utensils. Mass was celebrated with shut doors, and none but the priests were admitted to the holy institution. The clergy refused to marry, baptize, or bury; the dead were obliged to be cast into ditches, or lay putrifyperdition, and those dead without burial amid the cere- assertions like the above, so notoriously the reverse monies of the church and in consecrated ground as seized on by the devil, rose in rebellious fury, and obliged the vinced in his own mind of the fidelity of the picture priest of Rome.

The above sample will impart to the reader some notion of the manner in which Mr. Howitt has executed his task. The whole work abounds with uncompromising denunciations of the system by which the priests of mammon and corrupt power "have their living." It is characterised throughout by fearless discussion, and honest independence. Mr. Howitt spares no branch of the system. He takes it up in its origin, traces its history through all English Church, as of the priesthood of the "religions out of fashion." To the edition just issued a vast quantity of new matter has been added. The advertisement prefixed to it states, that "it contains several entirely new chapters, and that, the whole work has been so got up as to present three times the original inexperiences." The Last Day of the Honeymoon" formation at a considerable reduced price." What stronger recommendation of the work can we offer

than the mention of that fact, and the other fact, that this is the seventh edition of a work that truly deserves to be popular." THE PRACTICAL COTTON SPINNER. A. Fullarton and Co., 106, Newgate-street, London. A work to impart to the young Cotton Spinner a practical knowledge of the calculations and other minute but necessary knowledge appertaining to his craft, is indeed much needed. The parties who possess this knowledge are as tenacious of it, and as secret and exclusive with it, as ever the priests of IN ALL NATIONS. By WM. Howirr. Seventh old were with the information they locked up from All NATIONS. By W. Howit. Seventh Edition. London: Chapman, Newgate-street.

A seventh edition of this deservedly popular work has just issued from the press: a work which ought to be in every one's hands, as an antidote to the press; influence of superstition and priestly domiroisonous influence of superstition and priestly domi- quired and such are mostly made to pave the way with gold, before allowed to enter the temple of cotton-spingle for the resumption of its full and unfettered ning-calculation. A plain and practical work on the way. The demon still lives; and, if untethered, art, therefore, would be a boon to parties who aspire to would again prosecute its hellish campaign against situations in which a knowlege of the quantity or the peace and happiness of society. Bigotry and into tokrance are not yet annihilated. Fanaticism still of cotton when spun into "twist," is required. The holds dominion over thousands and tens of thousands: work before us is an attempt to supply this de-and the same devilish spirit actuates the pseudo-ficiency; and so far as the intention of the author Saints of the present time, that impelled the sacerdo-goes, the effort is a laudable one. Unfortunately tal monsters of by-gone days to the commission of for those who stand in need of a teacher, the author does not possess either practical or theoretical knowledge sufficient to make his teachings plain to the mind diate the idea of interposing between a man's con- of a person desirous of becoming one of the "initiated," science and his God-with his mode of belief or who cannot avail himself of the instruction of a tutor. mode of worship, we (meaning society) have nothing to do; but we have to do with the effects of religious, or rather irreligious rivalry, priestly rule, by that means. We will give reasons for 'these clerical rapacity, and surpliced delinquency. The assertions. In his calculation of the "lap," or a certainment of the control of the co volume before us exhibits these effects too palpably to tain length or weight of cotton prepared for feeding induce us to desire our country to be accursed by the the card-machine, he assumes that eighteen feet long perpetuation of such evils; and we trust that the taented author of the "History of Priestcraft" will
ive to see his desire realised in the total destruction

the card-macnine, ne assumes that eight the card-macnine t he want? If a "lap" eighteen feet long weighs lib., and if a hank weighs 1th., then eighteen feet of a lap good service the author has conferred on his race by will make a hank of "twist;" but if he means what proportion does the length of the lap, eighteen feet have turned the earth into a charnal-house, and long, bear to the length of a hank of twist, both weighing 1th. (and his solution of his question leads will be useful just now, when it is a contest between to this inference), why does he not say so? Then, in his solution to the question, he commences by saying: "Eighteen hanks in 1th.," while the question gives only one hank to 1th. Either he knows very little of the subject on which he writes, or the compositors

Christ appeared—the career of Paganism was checked; have put his "copy" through the "deviling machine," the fate of Judaism was sealed. A character and a or "willow," and so bedeviled it, that they have eligion were placed before the eyes of men hitherto in- knocked all the sense out of it. In the answer to his timerivable in the beauty and philanthropy of their na- question he says: "Eighteen feet is the one-hundredthe Unlike all other founders of a religious faith, and-fortieth part of a hank." Then, if eighteen this had not one collicionate and desire of domit foot of a "lan" resiche 1th, and eighteen foot of a had not any selfishness—not any desire of domi- feet of a "lap" weighs 1tb., and eighteen feet of a ance; and his system, unlike all other systems of wor- "lap" is the one-hundred-and-fortieth part of a lank, ship, was bloodless, boundlessly beneficent, inexpressibly then a hank weights 140 b.: while the question stiputhen a hank Inc., and, most marvellous of all, went to break all bonds lates that a hank shall weigh 170., not 140 To. Really to body and soul; and to cast down every temporal and the "Practical Cotton Spinner" is a very impractifrom spiritual tyranur. It was a system calculated for cable affair. There cannot be a doubt but that the the whole wide universe......One would have thought author means that eighteen feet of lap wants spinning that, from this epoch, the arm of priestcraft would have into one hundred-and-forty threads, each eighteen teen broken: that it would never more have dared to feet long; or into one thread 2,520 feet long; and raise its head; but it is a principle of shameless avidity that eighteen feet of twist is the one-hundred-andand audacity, and it is exactly from this time that we forticth part of a hank: or, in other words, that the "lap" eighteen feet long wants drawing in the various processes to one hundred-and-forty times its Tho is not familiar with the horrors and arrogant as own length, before it becomes twist of a certain count, one hank of which shall weigh 1th. Whether that Potions of the pagan emperors ceased, when the Christian twist when spun will be as fine as sewing thread, or as thurch became inundated with corruptions and supersti-tions of every kind. Constantine embraced Christianity; leave that point for the author to explain; for as the

The wealth of which a thousand states had been gine, where he finds that the draught of the card is an etching by "Phiz." If we may be permitted a twenty-eight: i. c., if one foot long of the "lap" be word of advice, it would be that a little more margin, by the stern mistress of bloodshed and tears that retribution from which national rapine and injustice never eventually escape. But, as if the ghost of departed described over the Seven Hills, and sought only a bresh body to a significant from the stern mistress of bloodshed and tears that retribution from which national rapine and injustice never of twenty-eight feet long. Our author's mode of callocations are stated in all the state of the s menced in the form of priestcraft, ten times more terrible and hateful than the old, because it was one which sought to subjugate not merely the persons of men, but to extinguish knowledge: to cruek into any horse state, that in an time in an time well as on the side cover, and the leaves gilt-edged instead of plain, would give a finish to the appearance of the volume. For ourselves, we are very well incorrect, and require a person to be practically actions our author has adopted the proper method of well as on the side cover, and the leaves gilt-edged instead of plain, would give a finish to the appearance of the volume. For ourselves, we are very well incorrect, and require a person to be practically actions and the fill maintaid as it stands. A neatly-like knowledge: to cruek into a proper in the first proper method of the side cover, and the leaves gilt-edged instead of plain, would give a finish to the appearance of the volume. For ourselves, we are very well satisfied with the Illuminated as it stands. A neatly-like the persons of men, but to extinguish knowledge: to cruek into a proper method of the proper method of the side cover, and the leaves gilt-edged instead of plain, would give a finish to the appearance of the volume. For ourselves, we are very well as on the side cover, and the leaves gilt-edged instead of plain, would give a finish to the appearance of the volume. For ourselves, we are very well as on the side cover, and the leaves gilt-edged instead of plain, would give a finish to the appearance of the volume. For ourselves, we are very well as on the side cover, and the leaves gilt-edged instead of plain, would give a finish to the appearance of the volume. For ourselves, we are very well as on the side cover, and the leaves gilt-edged instead of plain, would give a finish to the appearance of the volume. the human mind; and to rule it, in its fatuity, with mysteries and terrors. The times favoured the attempt. With the ciril power of the Roman empire, science and literature were disappearing. A literature were disappearing a literature were disappearing. A literature were disappearing a literature were disappearing a literature were disappearing and literature were disappearing a literature were disappeared as it stands. A neatly-bound volume of nearly two hundred and fifty pages, quainted with cotton spinning before he can find out bound volume of nearly two hundred and fifty pages, quainted with cotton spinning before he can find out bound volume of nearly two hundred and fifty pages, quainted with cotton spinning before he can find out bound volume of nearly two hundred and fifty pages, quainted with cotton spinning before he can find out bound volume of nearly two hundred and fifty pages, quainted with cotton spinning before he can find out bound volume of nearly two hundred and fifty pages, quainted with cotton spinning before he can find out bound volume of nearly two hundred and fifty pages, quainted with cotton spinning before he can find out bound volume of nearly two hundred and fifty pages, quainted with cotton spinning before he can find out bound volume of nearly two hundred and fifty pages, quainted with cotton spi in the ciril power of the Roman empire, science and bliterature were disappearing. A licentious army control the Gothic and Hunnish nations, rushing in immense

tered, for a time, desolation, poverty, and ignorance. At before showed, one pound of cotton is not the one-this crisis, while it had to deal with hordes of rough war-hundred-and-fortieth part of a hank—but one hank, riors, who, strong in body and boisterous in manner, had yet minds not destitute of great energies, and many traditional maxims of moral and judicious excellence, but clothed in all the simple credulity of children, up rose the spirit of priesteraft in Rome, and assumed all its ancient and inflated claims. As if the devil stricken with malice and inflated claims. As if the devil, stricken with malice been—multiply the draught of the carding enat the promulgation of Christianity, which threatened to gine by one one-hundred-and-fortieth, the proannihilate his power, had watched the opportunity to inflict on it the most fatal wound, and had found no instruthe lap, to the length of the same pound of cotton in ment so favourable to his purpose as a priest—such a the hank of twist. Instead of proceeding thus, which glorious and signal triumph never yet was his from the he ought to have done according to his own data, our creation of the world! Had he devised a system for him-author gives us, as the result of the operation, "twoself, he could not have pitched upon one like popery—a tenths of a hank grist of end." What does he mean? system which, pretending to be that of Christ, suppressed He put in one pound of cotton, which he called the the Bible, extinguished knowledge, locked up the human one-hundred-and-fortieth part of a hank; and he mind, amused it with the most ludicrous baubles, and brings out a pound of cotton, which he calls two-granted official licenses to commit all species of crimes tenths of a hank! and yet a hank of twist and impunity. Satan himself became enthroned on the weighs one pound, or takes one pound of cotton to Seven Hills in the habit of a priest, and grinned his make it! What he meant to say was, that the length broadest delight amidst the public and universal reign of of the "lap," eighteen feet, was the one-hundred-andfortieth part of the length of a hank of twist, 2,520 As if the popes had studied the pagan hierarchies, they feet long; and when the "lap" had been drawn in the brought into concentrated exercise all their various en- card to twenty-eight times its original length, it gines of power, deception, and corruption. They could would come out in a "sliver" five hundred and four not, indeed, assert, as the pagan priesthood had done, that they were of a higher origin than the rest of mankind; and therefore entitled to sit as kings, to choose all a statement of the results of the whole, after passing kings, and rule over all kings; for it was necessary to through the various processes; and our author shows preserve some public allegiance to the doctrines of christil that thirteen feet six inches of a "lap" weighing, nett, anity; but they took ground quite as effective. They declared themselves the authorised vicegerents of heaven; 6 inches in length, or 48½ hanks of twist. But if making Christ's words to Peter their charter :- "On this 133 ounces of cotton produces 483 hanks of twist, then rock I will build my church;" hence asserting themselves one pound of cotton will give 642 hanks; and yet, in commencing, our author gives, as data, "one hank of twist weighing one pound." He was either spinning ropes in the commencement of his book, or cobwebs at page 26. We fear his work has got a wrong name. It is anything but a Practical Cotton Spinner: for the spinner who should only rely on its direc-

THE ILLUMINATED MAGAZINE-MAY. Two years have elapsed since the first appearance of this magazine, and with the completion of the will, we hope, succeed, not only for the sake of the proprietors, whose enterprise deserves success, but also for the sake of the public, who will, we think, be gainers by the change. The change in the outward appearance of the *Illuminated* is, we are inclined to believe, indicative of a change for the better within. For some months past there has been an evident falling-off in the ability which at the outset characterised this magazine, and we have had some reason for complaining of its deficiencies in that respect. We are glad, therefore, to bear testimony to considerable literary superiority in the first volume of the new series. Several old contributors make their reappearance in this month's number, the contents of which are mostly unexceptionable, though one or two articles are somewhat too brief to satisfy us. The opening tale is a love-sketch entitled "The Roman Architect," in which the serious and the burlesque saints, were laid on the ground; and, as if the air itself article before us, he asserts two things. First, that drawal; and then there will be no lack of remembrancers Mr. Dobell said, it appeared to him no man could approach and veneration. The use of bells entirely no other source of accumulated wealth than invenof law, the press, and other channels are open to the humblest for the publication of their wrongs, if they ing on the ground, till the superstitious people looking have any, and the obtainment of justice." It is not of true. We believe Luke Roden to be fully conprince to submit and humble himself before the proud he has drawn of England as it is; but never was a public writer more mistaken. The productions of Anous B. Reach we are always pleased with, and his Voice from the Bedroom" is no exception to our usual satisfaction. "The Two May Mornings" is an interesting story. "Tootee, the Dancing Girl," by Louisa Stuart Costello, is a love-tale of the

all subject to the influence of "Love's young dream." Lunatic Asylums" is a well written article on a Possible," a continuation of articles from the former is by Richard Brinsley Knowles, son of the distinguished Sheridan Knowles; it will be found well only fault of this sketch is its brevity. There is an abundant supply of poetry, some of it passable, and some of it poor stuff; we except one piece, "The Wife's Tragedy," by Charles Whitehead, a beautiful poem, from which we select a few stanzas. The following is the poetrait of the first wife."

Where is an immostly against the pretended should not be misconstrued into a want of a just estimation for the misconstrued into a want of a just estimation for the following is the poetrait of the first wife."

Another subject upon which he dwelt with much earfollowing is the portrait of the "Wife":-

She was not beautiful: yet how to trace Worthier perfections which my power defy? That decency of mien transcending grace; That gentleness which was veiled dignity; That sweet serenity of air and face, Which of her inward heaven was the sky; That purity of a plain heart, made wise By nature, beaming from her Sabbath eyes. These picture not, nor praise her; but suggest, Perchance, some being, many a wretch, forlorn Of friends and hope, once imaged in his breast, Has ever after in his bosom worn.

Some dear partaker of a murmuring nest, More safe, more secret, built amid the thorn-Some constant partner of his joys and woes, Living, to bless his eyes-dying to close. Some one to love, and to be loved; to make All sorrow's tender sufferings still endeared, Enriched, almost to rapture, for the sake Of her whose smile the desert household cheered. Such was Louisa, who could only wake Equable peace, in fortune's centre sphered But in adversity's fell round, had shone Peace, upward-pointing Hope, and joy in one. Yes, lovelier far than beauty is the glow Of goodness, radiant on a brow serene; Goodness that timidly itself doth show, Like a church-spire amid the foliage seen, Holv, with God's work round it: that can throw

Its faith before affliction, like a screen; That can to gathering clouds a softness lend, And sees the rainbow ere the storm descend And here is the more glowing picture of the "wife's cousin, who in an evil hour comes to reside with

She came: in truth there was rare beauty here. Behold the dark complexion of the south, The broad black eye, as moonlit water clear, The arch audacity of the rich mouth, Whose lips capricious, playfully severe, Now staid as age, now flexible as youth,

Ave-varied loveliness, had still their cue From one who all their fascination knew. She seemed as one born amid fruits and trees, An out-door child of Nature's dear regard: Flowers for her couch, her lullaby of bees, The morning's heiress, and the fairies' ward; Health had been lent her by the odorous breeze, Her bounding step by the elastic sward, Her grace by motion, by the skies her looks,

Her cheerfulness by the fresh running brooks. And then to see her smile, and hear her laugh, 'Twas as a peal of bells in sunshine heard; Half was the melody of mirth, and half Brightness, that on her cheeks and brow appeared. The beggar would have paused upon his staff To bless her from his heart, his heart new cheered. To the cld man that voice, that joyous eye, Would have recalled the happy times gone by.

A creature full of impulse, frank and blithe, Her heart as fair and open as her hand, Before her rigid Time, grown young and lithe, Danced as she listed, flew at her command, And bound with variegated wreaths his scythe, Or filled his lucid glass with sparkling sand. Even such her power, so all who loved her deemed-Even such she was ?-No, even such she seemed.

There are some illustrations, the best of which is

THE LATE THOMAS HOOD.

Hood's withdrawal :-Thomas Hood was the son of Mr. Hood, the bookseller,

outline of his early life in the "Literary Reminiscences,"

published in Hood's Own. He was, as he there states,

early placed "upon lofty stool, at lofty desk," in a mer-

chant's counting-house; but his commercial career was

soon put an end to by his health, which began to fail; and

by the recommendation of the physicians he was "shipped,

as per advice, in a Scotch smack," to his father's relations

in Dundce. There he made his first literary venture in

Dundee Magazine, the editor of which was kind enough, as

Winifred Jenkins says, "to wrap my bit of nonsense under his Honour's kiver, without charging for its insertion." Literature, however, was then only thought of as an amusement; for, on his return to London, he was, we believe, apprenticed to an uncle as an engraver, and subsequently transferred to one of the Le Keux. But though he always retained his early love for art, and had much facility in drawing, as the numberless quaint illustrations to his works testify, his tendencies were literary, and ling of the fair sex, sat down to a sumptuous repast, when, on the death of Mr. John Scott, the London Magazine passed into the hands of Messrs. Taylor and Hessey, Mr. Hood was installed in a sort of sub-editorship. From that time his career has been open and known to the pub. lic. The following is, we apprehend, something like a catalogue of Mr. Hood's works, dating from the period when his "Odes and Addresses," written in conjunction with his brother-in-law, Mr. J. H. Reynolds, brought him prominently before the public :- "Whims and Oddities ;" "National Tales;" "The Plea of the Midsummer Fairies" (a volume full of rich, imaginative poetry); "The Comic Annuals," subsequently reproduced with the addition of new matter as "Hood's Own;" "Tylney Hall;" "Up the ing; the Carpenters of London, he flattered himself, Rbine;" and "Whimsicalities: a Periodical Gathering." fourth half-yearly volume, the first series has been Nor must we forget one year's editorship of "The Gem," brought to a close. The Illuminated appears this since that included "Eugene Aram's Dream," a ballad month in the new and portable shape of a bound value, and carries with it a look of compactness and later days Mr. Hood was an occasional contributor to gramme he held in his hand fully bore him out in meat, drink, and ciothes before, and there's washing gramme he held in his hand fully bore him out in meat, drink, and ciothes before, and there's washing gramme he held in his hand fully bore him out in meat, drink, and ciothes before, and there's washing durability quite novel to the class of publications to Punch's casket of mirth and benevolence; and, perhaps, which it belongs. The experiment is a bold one, and his last offering, "The Song of the Shirt," was his besta poem of which the imitations have been countless, and the moral effect immeasurable. The secret of this effect, London belonged to the advanced guard of the great, if analysed, would give the characteristics of one of the moral, and social movement, and his wish was that most original and powerful geniuses which ever was dropped by Faery into infant's cradle, and oddly nursed their exalted position. (Loud cheers.) He would up by man into a treasure, quaint, special, cameleoncoloured in the changefulness of its tints, yet complete and self-consistent. Of all the humourists, Hood was the most poetical. When dealing with the most familiar subjects, whether it might be a sweep bewailing the suppression of his cry, or a mother searching through St. Giles's for her lost infant, or a Miss Killmansegg's golden childhoodthere was hardly a verse in which some touches of heart, or some play of fancy, did not beckon the laughing reader away into far other worlds than the jester's. It is true. that he was equally prone to vein and streak his noblest oems, on high and awful themes, with familiar allusions we have seen employed by the priests of Odin in the north, they adopted, and made its terrors felt throughout the whole Christian world. Was a king refractory; did he refuse the pontifical demand of money; had he an opinion of his own; a repugnance to comply with papal influence in his affairs? the thunders of the Vatican were launched against him; his kingdom was laid under the Ban; all people were forbidden, on pain of eternal damnation, to trade with his subjects: all churches were shut; the nation was of a sudden deprived of all exterior exercise of us to do more than remark that his dissertation gives His jokes pierced the deeper, too, inasmuch as they were poet's jokes-clear of grossness or vulgarity. The world the country bear equally on the whole of those that have Il presently feel how much poorer it is for Hood's with- to obey them.

> and memorialists. Saturday:-

THOMAS HOOD died on Saturday morning. A spirit of extinguished; the feelings and pathos of a natural poet have descended into the grave; and left those who knew, admired, and loved these qualities, to feel and deplore the on their children who died without baptism as gone to necessary that we should occupy space in refuting loss of him in whom they were so pre-eminently united. Yet we can hardly say that we lament his death. Poor Hood! his sportive humour, like the rays from a crackling fire in a dilapidated building, had long played among the fractures of a ruined constitution, and flashed upon the world through the flaws and rents of a shattered wreck. Yet, infirm as was the fabric, the equal mind was never disturbed to the last. He contemplated the approach of death with a composed philosophy and a resigned soul. It had no terrors for him. A short while ago we sat for hours by his bed-side in general and cheer-East, prettily told, and will be read with avidity by ful conversation, as when in social and healthful intercourse. Then he spoke of the certain and unavoidable event about to take place with perfect unreserve, unruffled calmness; and the lesson and example how to die was its phases, down even to our own times, speaking as "Lunatic Asylums" is a well written article on a never given in a more impressive and consolatory manner freely, as boldly, and as truly of the priestcraft of the most important subject. "My Uncle, Captain Anthan by Thomas Hood. His bodily sufferings had made thony Bygrave," is one of Mrs. Caroline White's no change in his mental character. He was the same as pleasing sketches. "The Past, the Present, and the in his publications—at times lively and jocular, at times serious and affecting; and upon the one great subject of a death-bed hope, he declared himself, as throughout life, opposed to canters and hypocrites-a class he had always detested and written against; while he set the highest price upon sincere Christianity, whose works of charity and mercy bore witness to the integrity and purity of the worthy perusal. Lastly, of the prose articles, we have faith professed. "Our common friend," he said, "Mrs. a delightful little sketch from the pen of James E-, I love; for she is a truly religious, and not a pious SMITH, one of the best writers in this magazine; the woman." He seemed anxious that his sentiments on the

nestness and gratitude, was the grant of a pension of £100 a year to his wife. "There is, after all," he observed, "much of good to counterbalance the bad in this world. I have now a better opinion of it than I once had, when pressed by wrongs and injuries" [of these he spoke, but they are not for public notice]. Two autograph letters from Sir Robert Peel relating to this pension gave him intense gratification, and were indeed most honourable to the heart of the writer, whose warmth in the expression of personal solicitude for himself and his family, and of admiration for his productions (with which Sir Robert seemed to be well acquainted), we firmly believe imparted more delight to the dying man than even the prospect that those so dear to him would not be left desti-

We have thought that these particulars might possess an interest for our readers, and that, at least at the present period, a list and notice of Hood's works, so well and so generally known, would not be expected. As they have issued from the press we have always found a pleasure in pointing out their various merits and beauties, the idiosyncracy of their humorous features, the touching tenderness of their more natural effusions. The smile and the sigh were ever blended together; the laugh at the grotesque idea and whimsical imagination (rarely seeing objects as other people saw them), and the tear which must flow over such pathetic narratives as Eugene during fame will rest on the exquisitely humane and in his efforts to serve his fellow-creatures-they were spontaneous and passionate; and all the art of picturesque and descriptive power bestowed upon them was but appropriate and congenial ornament, neither covering nor concealing the rich stream of benevolence which flowed in the depths below. His most cynical sparklings emanated from a kind heart; they were fireworks which revolved nor, Esq."

Mr. Welsher had much pleasure in supporting that none. He could help the droll conceit and dazzling sontiment. sally; but the love of kind predominated throughout and

Mr. Hood was the son of the respectable publisher and

This is a wonderful work. The author exhibits a knowledge of female character, and the human heart, to an extent rarely equalled, and certainly never excelled. The taste displayed by the publisher in the getting up of this edition is worthy of all commendation. The demands on our case will not assist that they should the work a devilish deal better looking follows than tion. The demands on our space will not permit us to extract any one of the striking scenes contained in the parts before us; we must, therefore, content ourselves with giving the following reflections on the conduct of husbands to their wives—attention to the conduct of husbands to their wives—attention to the moral of which may contribute to the happiness of thousands. "To persons about to marry," the following will be found invaluable:—

To discuss the conduct of husbands to their labour, quired was, that the people, in return for their labour, quired was, that the people, in return for their labour, should enjoy a fair share of the comforts and bless-thousands. "To persons about to marry," the following will be found invaluable:—

To discuss the conduct of husbands to their wives—attention to the quired was, that the people, in return for their labour, quired was, that the people, in return for their labour, should enjoy a fair share of the comforts and bless—should enjoy a fair share of the comforts and bless—thousands. "To persons about to marry," the following will be found invaluable:— ATTENTION TO "TRIFLES" ESSENTIAL TO CONNUBIAL

and little kindnesses of the day before! Poor idiots! they know not of what enchanting pleasures they deprive themselves for ever, for the sake of escaping some of the

sweet influences of love, for the sake of loving, as they be an improvement: a close-cut page will make any call it, without constraint! they do not understand that marriage becomes a monotonous, coarse, and often intolerable existence, for the want of that perpetuity, of refined attention, graceful coquetry, and enchanting and mysterious delicacy! They do not understand that on those very attentions, so futile in appearance, depend often the happiness and the peace of life! in a word, they do not feel to what heart-rending humiliation they reduce a woman from the day when they force her to ask herself

ing the writer in his estimate of Hood's powers and which befal them; for those nothings prove to them that greeted with much applause. usefulness. With the Athenaum, we say that the world will assuredly soon feel that it is poorer for and that one thing is indifference or neglect. And then, after all, since men in their proud self-sufficiency, treat all good Lasses!" of the firm of Vernor and Hood. He gave to the public an as childish, what to us is so important, is it generous on powerful, to deny us a few poor attentions which would

east, for loving them to idolatry? We perceive that Mr. NEWBY is about to commence new monthly periodical, under the title of "The Traveller's Magazine, and Review of British and Foreign Literature;" through the pages of which "a the local journals; subsequently he sent a paper to the new and direct line of communication between travellers abroad-travellers at home-the 'uttermost parts of the earth'-and our own firesides will be established." Such a magazine should be successful

> ANNIVERSARY OF THE UNITED CARPEN-TERS' SOCIETIES OF LONDON.

This grand annual banquet came off on Monday,

May 12, at the Highbury Barn Tayern, Islington.

About 400 persons, amidst whom was a good sprinkcomprising most of the delicacies of the season. Mr. Jonas Wartnaby, a member of the King's Arms Society, Marylebone-street, was unanimously called to the chair, supported on his right by Feargus O'Connor, Esq., and on his left by - Bourne, Esq., editor and proprietor of the Artizan. The CHAIRMAN read a letter from T. S. Duncombe, M.P., apologising for his non-attendance at the din-ner, but promising to be present in the course of the afternoon if his engagements would possibly permit. The Chairman said their business on the present occasion was not to be confined to eating and drinkwere possessed of some intelligence, and their good sense bid them take advantage of such gatherings for this assertion (hear, hear), and the attendance of so and lodging for you into the bargain, you thief." The many of the loveliest portion of the creation at their festive board showed that the Carpenters of

now introduce Mr. Gotobed to speak to the first sentiment, as follows :-The United Societies of Carpenters of Great Britain and Ireland, and may they have a just remuneration for

they might long enjoy moral courage to maintain

Mr. GOTOBED said, having, as it were, from his cradle been engaged in the trade, he, with hearty good-will, proposed that sentiment. He could like to see their trade societies more extended, although, as Carpenters, they had not much reason to complain, seeing that they had always been able by their union to overcome and vanquish their enemies-(cheers) and sure he was, that it only required a more binding and general union of their several societies to effect a very great improvement in their condition. (Cheers.) He had much pleasure in giving the sentiment. The toast was then drank with all the honours. Mr. Dobell rose to propose the second sentiment

The People—may they speedily obtain their just rights, and may the Government assist them in making the laws of

we add the following from the Literary Gazette of followed that some steps must be taken, or those just rights and equal laws would not be obtained. (Hear, hear.) The late Conference had pointed out some of being of the poor, and their protection against the avarice and cunning of the rich: and that the courts ment; the light of a curious and peculiar wit has been that the committee had drawn up this toast in very mild terms; more especially, when it was considered how dear those just rights were, and how long they had struggled to obtain them. (Loud cheers.)

Mr. O'CONNOR rose amid great applause, and said, there was no toast on the whole programme that he people, he was one of them. He had done himself the honour to become a carpenter to-day. (Laughter.) He thought his struggles for and on behalf of the rights and liberties of the people, and his untiring efforts to obtain protection for labour, justly entitled him to rank himself among the working classes. (Loud cheers.) One of the previous speakers had said that the Carpenters had comparatively a fair remuneration for their labour. That accounted for their apathy, for, notwithstanding this numerous assemblage, apathetic the great body were. He regretted that none of the members of Parliament were present, especially that Mr. Duncombe's engagements deprived him of the opportunity of being with them. Mr. Duncombe was the only man who really represented the interests of the industrious millions in that house. (Much cheering.) He would sooner dine with the operatives, than in any other society from the Queen down to the officers' mess. Why Because they earned what they eat. (Loud cheers.) But how were the working men to obtain a fair remuneration for their labour? There was a surplus of labour in the market, and that surplus must be removed—(hear, hear). They must banish distrust, envy, hatred, and jealousy from amongst them, effect a cordial union, and their combined intelligence would point out the way-(hear, hear). Governments did not wage war for mere empty glory—no, they waged war to obtain the largest share of the produce of the people's labour. (Loud cheers.) He congratulated the working classes on their increased the country to be present at their festival, and at any time when they called on him he should be most happy to obey the summons, and hoped that at no distant day they would meet, not to mourn over their grievances, but to congratulate themselves on the obtainment of their just rights. Mr. O'Connor re-

sumed his seat amidst great applause. Mr. Row, an operative Carpenter, then sung, in excellent style, "Oak and Ivy," and was rapturously Mr. T. Barratt, secretary to the National Society of Trades for the Protection of Industry, proposed the

third sentiment, as follows :— The late Trades' Conference: may its deliberations be crowned with success; and may the ensuing Conference carry out the plans so well laid down by its predecessor

for the protection of labour. Mr. Barratt said he thought every right-thinking Englishman would agree that it was highly desirable that a thorough union of all the trades should prevail Aram or the Old Elm-Coffin. Without a parallel and for the effectual protection of their labour-(loud as original as Hood was in the ludicrous, his more en- cheers); and that it was only necessary for it to be generally known that T. S. Duncombe, Esq., M.P. simply compassionate. There was no force or affectation was at the head of that popular movement to ensure it the most triumphant success. (Great cheering.) Mr. Goddard, an operative, then sung "The Brave Old Tree."

Mr. BARRATT again rose, and said, as Mr. O'Connor was about to leave, he had much pleasure in proposing "Health and happiness to Feargus O'Con-

The toast was drunk amid the unanimous acclama-

tion of the whole assembly.

Mr. O'Connor rose amid renewed cheering, and bookseller of that name, long a partner in the firm of Vernor and Hood, Poultry, which is seen inscribed on many a title-page, some forty or fifty years ago. He has left a widow and two children, a sen and a daughter, both inheriting much of his talent; and likely, we trust, to be more prosperous in the world than all his garing could be compliment they had as he pleased, hurried over the ceremony, and jumped into his carriage, having had relays of horses on the road, and told his coachman to "drive away like had not intruded his political opinions on them to-had not had not intruded his political opinions on t more prosperous in the world than all his genius could not suppose there was scarce a man amongst them but knew his sentiments. He was a thorough Democrat and a zealous advocate of the People's Charter. THE ORPHAN; or, MEMOIRS OF MATILDA.

By Eugene Sue. Parts VI. and VII. London:
T. C. Newby, 72, Mortimer-street, Cavendish-square.

Great cheering.) They might talk of charters, of incorporation, of Magna Charta, &c., but only mention the People's Charter—O! that was a terrible thing. (Loud laughter.) But he believed that any

rational person who read and considered that docuall ride in carrriages—on the contrary, he thought they were a devilish deal better looking fellows than those who did: exercise was good for their healths-(loud laughter), and he should not care if the Queen lived in the clouds—(loud cheers), but what he rethe legislature were in favour of "cheap bread, high mages, and plenty of work;" but what he wanted for them was less work and more wages; (Great cheer-them was less work and more wages). HAPPINESS.

How many men, the day after marriage, suddenly subtitute a careless and selfish negligence for the day after marriage. Suddenly subtitute a careless and selfish negligence for the day after the wenches." stitute a careless and selfish negligence, for the attentions well. Mr. O'Connor then left the Hall, the whole assembly upstanding and uncovered, cheering him with deafening applause. Mr. BLEWITT rose to propose the next sentiment, as

follows :-The Representatives of Finsbury in Parliament, T. S. Duncombe, and T. Wakley, Esqrs.; and all friends of the working classes: may they continue to support the rights | the sailor. "I will even give you double the original

working classes: may they continue to support the regions of their fellow men, and oppose all tyrannical inroads of any party in power upon the rights of the community.

He said he thought, generally, members of Parliamaker. "Why," said Jack, twitching his trousers, "I gave a French fellow a knock on the head for it; any party in power upon the rights of the community. ment were just what the people made them-in that respect he perfectly agreed with Mr. O'Connor; if respect he knew their rights, and knowing, dared FLOATING THEATRE.—A floating theatre, called the

to be all to her. Alas! I know the world reproaches have been so, as the working classes at any rate were In the last number of the Star we announced the women who feel thus acutely these little lights and shades with him in theory, and his great exertions also meat that "Tom Hood," the prince of jesters, had of life, with attaching an exaggerated and ridiculous imwould be, with him in practice also. (Great cheering.) He cordially proposed the toast.

Mr. Barratt also supported the sentiment, which

was drunk amidst loud applause.

Mr. Row then sung "Tubal Cain," and was Mr. Blewitt again rose, and in a very amusing speech gave "The Ladics," which was drunk with great acclaim, the band playing " Here's a Health to

as childish, what to us is so important, is it generous on their part who are so wise, who are so strong, who are so also given. The Chairman responded, and the Hall was then cleared for dancing, which was continued cost them so little, and which would be to us a pretext, at with great spirit to a late hour.

Tit Bits.

THE LATE EARL OF MORNINGTON. - When the new Mint was erected on Tower Hill, at an enormous expense, the high price of the precious metals and the existing prospects of the country, rendered the office of the moneyers for a considerable time for feetly sinecure. No gold or silver was brought to the coining press; milling was confined to the pugilists and corn-grinders, and paper usurped the post of cash. At this period the Hon. Mr. Wellesley Pole was appointed Master of the Mint. Upon these circumstances, Mr. Curran observed, "I am glad to find an Irishman for once at the head of a moneymaking department; it may afford an additional scene for the 'Beggar's Opera.' For Mat o'the Mint, we shall have Pat o'the Mint; and as the new establishment is likely to coin nothing but rags, there can be no want of bullion during the reign of beggary." COMPORTS COMPLETED. -An English sailor in Dublin, crossing the Coal Quay half tipsy, with a gallon measure of foaming porter to regale his ship-mates on board, passed through a crowd of coalheavers, not much more sober than himself, and in the pride of his heart addressed them with, your whiskey, you Irish lubbers, here's a gallon of good English beer—it is meat, drink, and clothes," slapping the vessel with his hand. One of the fellows, fellow was proceeding to follow up his triumph by kicking the fallen Briton, when another of the gang interfered with "Blur and ounds, Larry, though you did give him washing and lodging, sure he doesn't want mangling into the bargain.

INFALLIBLE.—TRY IT.—What's the best way to stop a woman's crying? To dam(n) her eyes, to be

A FORTUNATE SLIP.—An Irishman, not long since digging for lead in the district of Dubuque, Wisconsin, fell through the bottom of his hole into a large cavern, and, on looking round, found the inside of the cavern covered with very pure lead. It was one of the richest veins ever discovered, and the Irishman's fortune is made.

THE CURE WORSE THAN THE DISEASE. - An eastern caliph, being sorely afflicted with ennui, was advised that an exchange of shirts with a man that was perfeetly happy would cure him. After a long search he discovered such a person, but was informed that the happy fellow had no shirt.

TRUE CIVILISATION.—Prosecutions have already commenced against the press in Algeria. This is the strongest proof we have yet heard of the colony becoming every day more and more French.

A ROYAL Box Mor. - When the Queen visited the Royal Academy, the fountains in Trafalgar-square were forced up to an unnnatural elevation of thirtythree feet. On her Majesty being asked what she thought of them, she merely replied that "she had no idea absurdity could be carried to such a height." NOTHING LIKE LEATHER.—In the House of Lords the other night, the Bishop of London said, "My Lords, I am deeply convinced the country wants New Bishops!" How odd the country didn't think of this before.

ONE GOOD TURN DESERVES ANOTAER.-When the Whigs had possession of Downing street, and got in the mire, Peel always ran to help them out, though he was severely blamed by his party for so doing. would sooner speak to than the one he now submitted | The Whigs are now returning the compliment. Such to them. He had always identified himself with the extreme acts of kindness strongly illustrate the old saying of there being " Honour among thieves."

Time for a Change,-The House of Commons is constantly ordering reports to be brought up and read; but they never order the truth to be brought before them and spoken. If, therefore, they legislate upon mere reports, little good can be expected. Modern Martyrs .- "If the Maynooth Bill passes,"

says Mr. Bickersteth, "new Ridleys and Latimers must burn;" but, as Mrs. Glasse says, in her direction to dress a hare, "first eatch your hare;" so Mr. Bickersteth must first catch a bishop in the mind to be burnt before he can burn him, and this at the present day he will find a somewnat difficult task. The right reverend gentlemen have certainly been "pulled over the coals" and kept in "hot water" very much of late; but it by no means follows that they must leave their stalls and walk like fatted oxen to be roasted in Smithfield. No, no; Mr. Bickersteth may calm his fears: the bench of bishops quite agree with Mr. Ward on that comfortable doctrine pronounced by St. Paul, that "it is better to marry than

COCKNEY JUSTICE.—"What are you beating that boy for?" said a gentleman to a you gentlem of the Rockery, in St. Giles's; "you are too big for him. What has he done?" "Vy, he dropped his knife, I picked it up, and now he wants me to give it him back again; 'cos I von't, he's sarcy."

MR. JUSTICE BEST'S GREAT MIND .- The demise of Lord Wynford recalls to recollection an anecdote intelligence. When he spoke of liberty, he did not of the style in which his name appears in an index to mean licentiousness; he did not mean trafficing with certain law reports. Under the title "Best," is the rights, liberties, and lives of other men; but of "Mr. Justice-his great mind." "(See page 27)." liberty, tempered with reason and justice. (Loud Turning to the reference, we find, "Mr. Justice Best cheers.) He had come a considerable distance from said he had a great mind to commit the prisoner.'

THE IRISHMAN'S DEATH.—A poor Irishman, who was on his death-bed, and who did not seem quite reconciled to the long journey he was going to take, was kindly consoled by a good-natured friend with the common reflection, that we must all die once.

"Why, my dear, now," answered the sick man, that is the very thing that vexes me; if I could die half-a-dozen times I should not mind it." LATEST CASE OF "ABSENCE OF MIND."-A fellow. not long since, in a fit of abstraction, ran his hand into a neighbour's pocket instead of his own. He came to his senses upon drawing a heavy purse therefrom, and

walked off in a hurry for fear of being laughed at. "WHAT PLAGUES THESE CHILDREN ARE!"-At a recent examination of the scholars connected with a Methodist Sunday-school in the vicinity of Appleby, a knowing youth, who was being examined on that portion of scripture where it is related that Jesus cast seven devils out of Mary Magdalene, thus in his turn interrogated the master:-" How many devils are now supposed to exist?" "One," was the ready reply. "Then pray, sir," again asked the boy, "what has become of the other six?" No answer.

Correct Etymology.—A young lady asked a gentleman the meaning of the word Surrogate. "It is, Miss," replied he, "a gate through which parties pass on their way to get married." "Then, I imagine," said the lady, "that was a corruption of sorrow-gate." "You are right, Miss," replied he; "as woman is an abbreviation of wo to man." County Elections may well be called county farces.

The mockery of representation which occurred in Denbighshire the other day, beautifully illustrates this. Sir Watkin W. Wynn, in a very cavalier speech, told the poor devils of Welsh serfs that he should vote

THE WHITEHALL "DIRT-EATER." ham again has had to eat his words So oft he does so, 'tis beyond a question, That certain proof it positive affords, For such a swallow, he's a prime digestion .- Ibid. "ADVERTISING" LORD JOHN.

Of "resolutions"-what a string Have you prepared, my Lord! But we forewarn you of one thing-

The House won't give a(a)cord .- Ibid. A Ticklish Affair. - An Irishman going to be hanged begged that the rope might be tied under his arms, instead of round the throat; "for," said l'at. "I am so remarkably ticklish in the throat, that, if tied there, I'll certainly kill myself with laughter.'

A SLIGHT MISTAKE.—'I he Duchess of B-, meet-HANDSOME PAY, - During the war of 1796, a sailor went into a watchmaker's shop in the city of and handing out a small French watch to the ingenious artist, demanded how much the repairs would come to. The watchmaker, looking at it, said it would cost him more in repair than the original purchase. "O! if that is all, I don't mind that," replied

and, if you'll repair it, I'll give you two."

ASSOCIATION.

RESPRETED PAIRNOS, -Having been for the third time honoured with your confidence in an almost unanimous installation into the honourable and responsible office of Executive Committee of the National Charter Association, we deem it our duty, at the commencement of our annual term of office, to address you upon the present position and ature prospects of the movement. We would also glance hastily at the past. We were appointed to conduct the movement at a period when the exhaustion of the public mind, induced by years of intense agitation and excitement, had produced almost a cessation in the people's endeavours. Under such discouraging circumstauces we commenced our official labours; and from that time to the present we have had to encounter difficulty after difficulty in our endeavour to preserve an organised existence: it is a matter of gratulation, that, with your aid, we have, despite the machinations of open foes and stimulated friends, been thus far successful in preserving from extinguishment the embers of that fire of liberty which blazed with brightness and grandeur in the years 1858 and 1839.

Friends,-We are now entering upon another annual period of office, animated and sustained with the hope that its termination will exhibit the cause in a much more cheering position than it has hitherto occupied. We are determined that if such be not the case, blame shall not attach to us. But the realisation of this ardently desired object will mainly depend upon you. Rein mind, that to enable us to do this effectually, it is in- for eards early next week, when it will be punctually atdispensable that you afford us that aid which the rules of tended to. the Association provide for the support of the Executive. The irregularity of many localities in transmitting their quota of the Executive fund has tended materially to cripple our exertions. Had they all acted in conformity with rule, we would have been enabled to employ several eloquent expounders of democracy in diffusing the light of political truth among the people, and thereby increasing the strength of the organisation. Henceforth, a more business-like system must be observed. We must insist upon the necessity of every locality being punctual in sending its quota at the expiration of every month. The locality, in future, not observing this instruction, will be reminded of its negligence by a letter from the general

Friends, your views in reference to the movement have been expressed by your representatives in the late Convention. These views are, in our opinion, sound, and well calculated to promote the weal of that cause for which you have sedulously struggled. The want of clear and defined systems of action has been long felt and regretted. This want no longer exists-the Convention having planned a practical system of agitation which, if

spiritedly carried out, must eventuate in success. When we talk of the attainment of the Charter, we should form a clear notion of the price at which it is to be purchased; when we speak of our approach towards the goal of liberty, we should try to ascertain the distance intervening between it and us. Freedom cannot be secured by a sluggish, apathetic nation, for "tyranny, like hell, is hard to conquer." The annals of the world present not a single instance of a nation gaining liberty without a struggle proportional in magnitude to the blessing accomplished. For ages was the tree of liberty planted by the heroic Tell in Switzerland, menaced by the ruthless hand of bloody despotism; for ages were its roots nourished by the blood of the brave-Liberty's votaries; yet democracy ultimately triumphed! And long may Switzerland continue a bright exemplar to the world of the invaluable blessings which freedom confers on those nations in which she is made a sojourner. America had to wade through a sauguinary war of eight years' duration, before the ferocity of British despotism was tamed, and American independence established. Scotthe bravery of her sons upon the battle field. England has been twice, within the last two centuries, plunged into revolution in resistance to the despotism of the changed in essence and fact. Strarts - to the result of one of which Queen Victoria owes her claim to the British crown. Liberty must be won to be enjoyed! It is the reward of patriotism, courage, and perseverance; and the nation that will not exert these virtues to attain it, merits, for her torpor and servility, to writhe beneath the scorpion lash of lawless despotism

Let it not be supposed that we advocate physical revolution as the medium for recovering our long lost rights. No! heaven avers that our progress towards Liberty's temple should be stained by a single drop of human blood No idea is more hideous to the mind-no feeling more horrible to the soul of a true democrat than that of shed ding the blood of his fellow creatures. Life was given for other, for nobler purposes than to be made the sport of man's destructive predilections. We want the rights of man to establish the sacredness of human life. We want political power to save myriads of the human race from being sacrificed to the spirit of despotism.

Other media may be put into successful requisition to realise the object of our Association—the subversion of the baleful powers of tyranny and fraud, and the permanent establishment of the reign of liberty and justice. The revolution which we must accomplish shall be a bloodless one. That revolution has commenced. It has gone on triumphing over darkness, and it cannot be arrested in its course. It is progressing in millions of minds, every day making converts to the true political faith. To those who say that "the Chartist agitation has done no good," we reply, with pride, "look at the altered, the improved mind of the nation." The people can no longer be fascinated by the glare of wealth, as they used to be before the Chartist movement taught them wisdom. They have been taught their rights and their wrongs. They have learned to analyse the projects of politiciaus; they have acquired the moral courage to spurn with contempt those pitiful schemes of chicane with which factious empires seek to delude them. Knowledge is every day diffusing. The odiousness of class misrule is momentarily becoming more apparent. The people's hatred and contempt of the oppressive and fraudulent system which torments them are continually increasing. These are the legitimate results of the Chartist agitation, these are good signs of the times-signs which warrant the conclusion that the days of factious despotism are numbered, and that the glorious advent of libe; ty will soon be the reward

of courage and patriotism. Friends, we now call your undivided attention to the practical measures devised by the Convention, and which it is our duty to carry into operation. That body strongly recommended, as a means of giving impulse to the movement, the immediate formation of Registration and Election Committees in every enfranchised town in Great Britain. The business of these committees will be to see to the registration of electors; to ascertain the relative position of parties; and to collect funds which shall. at the next general election, be used in promoting the return to the House of Commons of men pledged to the support of the People's Charter. This work has auspiciously begun. The Convention has formed a central committee in London, of which that untiring friend of man's rights, T. S. Dancombe, Esq., is president.

The value of a little band of obstructives to the malversations, wasteful extravagance, and legislative injustice of our House of Commons, would be incalculable. Fifteen or twenty able men, acting there in unison; tearing away the veil of hypocrisy from the projects of the factions; sounding with fervid eloquence the demands of justice on behalf of an oppressed people; seizing every opportunity of bringing their wrongs prominently before the world through the medium of the press; such a body would at once become the centre, around which would rally the intelligence, integrity, and spirit of the empire We feel assured that the efforts of such a little band of patriots would originate and sustain a "National movement for the Charter," of such celerity and force, that no obstacle at the command of our enemies could impede. You will shortly be addressed by the central committee upon this important project, when its feasibility will be made manifest, and full instructions given on the pro-

cedure to be observed in working it out. The Convention has also matured a plan for obtaining possession of land, to which we invite special attention. It appeared in the Northern Star of last week. In that plan you will find this great fact clearly demonstratedthat a society of two thousand members, each taking a shareat £2 10s., may, at the expiration of four years, be alllocated upon the land, each member possessing an allotment of two acres, a handsome cottage, and funds to commence operations with; secured on a lease in perpetuity at an annual rental of £5. In addition to which advantages, the society would be in possession of an estate worth at least £37,000. And by continuing the operations of the society, a number might be taken from the "surplus labour market," and rendered at once pro-ducers, consumers, and distributors of wealth. The successful prosecution of this project will prove beneficial in more than one point of view. It will promote the not change places, but achieve that social equality upon which proceedings were taken. social welfare of the members while struggling for their rights; it will diminish the "surplus workers" in the artificial labour market, leaving the residue in a position to obtain a better remuneration for their labour: while. by demonstrating the value of the land, it would act as a powerful stimulus to the people to exert themselves for those rights which would enable them, without injury to any class, to destroy the monstrons monopoly of the soil,

and secure the blessings of peace and plenty. The establishment of co-operative stores, is another practical measure recommended for your adoption by the Convention. By acting on this principle in the expenditure of your earnings, benefits must accrue to you. You will save those profits, which, through your present isolated system of action, you throw into the coffers of the middle class profit-monger. Act upon the co-operative principle without delay. It will leave money in your pockets to support the movement, to purchase shares in the Land Society, or to apply in any ther way you may think beneficial. The benefits of co-circulation require no demonstration. They are evident to every man capable of thinking. The securing of them is not dependent on the will of any other class. The consent of authority is not required: the dance of Workers compared with the demand for their only essentials to success being the perseverance and cordislity of the members of the Association. Other recommendations have emanated from the Convention, which will in future addresses be brought before you.

to ea'l upon you for increased exertion in the holy cause of freedom. Your devotion has been tested and found sincere. You have stuck to the ship, when the tornado of persecution was raging: you have not deserted her when the calm of apathy succeeded : you have nobly stood the ordeal of persecution and prosecution. Whigs, Tories, and sham-Radicals have united in their hatred of justice to crush our movement; but abortion has been producing any different result. They see as clearly nooth Endowment as another whole measure—and he result of their factors. he result of their efforts. We can felicitate ourselves as the Chronicle, where "the shoe pinches." They the Academical Bill as a third whole measure—but,

O THE MEMBERS OF THE NATIONAL CHARTER upon the preservation of our organisation, despite the malice of those who would gloat over its extinction: and though that organisation is circumscribed within narrow limits, it is consolatory to reflect that it is sound and healthy; that it is composed of that sterling material, alike impervious to the denunciation of the deserter, the frown of the open foe, and the fears of the timid friend. Be sober; be cuergetic; be faithful. Cultivate feelings of fraternity one with another. Discourage dissension,that withering curse of our movement. Be sedulous in the acquirement and dissemination of knowledge, and fear not. Our cause has within it the elements of durability. It is indestructible. It is as eternal as man. It will not long remain prostrate. It will soon absorb the and other sapient economists. other despicable isms of political empirics. Torpidity cannot much longer fetter and freeze a nation's energies. That gleam of "prosperity" which we now enjoy will be but of short duration. Like the hectic flush upon the debilitated cheek of consumption, it indicates that a state of when the whirlwind of national "PANIC,"-which will infallibly come,—shall again curl the foaming billows of upon their bosom, and her name THE PEOPLE'S CHARTER.

PHILIP M'GRATH, President. THOMAS CLARK, CHRISTOPHER DOYLE, FEARGUS O'CONNOB, THOMAS MARTIN WHEELER, Secretary,

P.S.—The new cards of membership and the handmember that we are but your servants. As the designa- books, containing the rules of the Association, are now tion of our office implies, our duty is to give effect to your ready for transmission to the localities. It is expected will-to carry your decisions into operation. And bear that every locality in the kingdom will send their order

THE NORTHERN STAR. SATURDAY, MAY 17, 1845.

LABOUR'S EFFORT FOR ITS OWN REDEMPTION.

THE Central Committee, appointed at the late NATIONAL TRADES' CONFERENCE, is steadily pursuing the unostentatious and business-like course, which we recently commended in our notice of its first circular to the Trades. We have been favoured with a copy of another document, just issued, which is the requisite information.

In looking back on the history of the Helot class of society, it is impossible to help being struck with the number of ineffectual struggles it has made for emancipation. An instinctive sense of right and wrong has ever impelled its members to efforts for freeing themselves from the shackles which society had loaded them with. Hence, the retrospect presents an incessant war between the master and the slave class; into which-disgnise the fact as we may by names—the population of all countries have always been divided. It is saddening to add, that however great the justice of the claims of the slave class-however obvious the unmerited wrongs to which they were subjected, the battle has always gone against them. land owes what little of liberty her institutions confer, to The form of the slavery may have been altered in the struggle; but the slavery itself has remained un-

> Why is this? What is the reason, that, at this time of day, we should have to repeat so obvious and so trite a truism? It cannot surely be because the labour class is destitute of the means to achieve the emancipation it has so earnestly longed for, so incessantly struggled to attain. The axiom, that "labour is the source of all wealth," has become one of the ommon-places of the age: and the deduction that. therefore, its producers should fairly and justly participate in the products of their labour, is, so far as we know, equally indisputable. But both statements, common as they may be, and generally as they may be assented to, have hitherto been singularly unfruitful in results. The right and the fact are the antipodes of each other. Labour does not participate fully and fairly in its own products: and as "fine words butter no parsnips." it is naturally discontented. It will as naturally continue discon-

tented, and, in its own way, constantly rebel against

a system which is so clearly unjust and oppressive. The very ingenious logic of such newspapers as the Weekly Chronicle fails to satisfy the industrious classes of this country that they are justly dealt with. For many years the writers who have taken in hand the exposition of that peculiar philosophy of national economy, of which George Henry Canning Ward is so eminent an advocate, have, by their volumes, essays, and speeches, in and out of Parliament, tried of your expenditure on strikes, tramps, and management to convince the workers that their complaints were very unreasonable, and that everything was just as it ought to be, or so very nearly so, that amendment could be effected but to a very small extent. Their labours have so far been attended with miserably little effect among the classes they were meant to silence, or render contented. At first the operatives | would such a system operate on your particular occupa did not understand the jargon of the Economists, and tion? could not therefore answer them in their own lingo, or detect the fallacies which lurked in their propositions: but that stage has been travelled over, and is the average rent? or would allotments be serviceable Mr. Ward has personally received, from the workingclass population of the borough he represents in Parliament, such lessons in political economy as should or in a public-house? If the latter, what is the effect of have convinced him, at least, that they were considerable adepts in its theory. It is true, their study of the subject has led them to very different concluthe result? sions to those propounded by the member of Parliament and newspaper editor; but the reason for this is not far to seek. The system works well for Mr. Ward and his class-ill for the operatives; hence the

discrepancy of their views. The Weekly Chronicle, in its commentary on the proceedings of the late Conference, compliments its members for their "aptitude for business," "coolness," "love of order," "willing submission to authority decorum and method in what they had to do;" and adds that "it is quite sure" the Conference "will disappoint those who may be disposed to look with anything like slight upon the Working Classes, or to fancy that they have not the capacity to manage their own affairs with very little more of prejudice or error than we may see daily among those who have been long accustomed to the task." This ter it does; and though the Chronicle immediately frankly-fully. The indirect beneficial consequences afterwards repents of its liberal admissions in respect | which would flow from the aggregation of statistical which it is the inevitable tendency of modern productive inventions to confer on society.

To this view of the matter, however, the Weckly blind. They repeat, like so many parrots, the terms desire to do, or not, depends entirely on the prompti--" Foreign competitors in neutral markets"-"ex- tude and frankness with which the Trades respond norts and imports"-" wages"-" profits"-"labour to this appeal. If they do so in the right spirit, the market"-"restrictive laws," &c., as if these were Committee will, on laying down the powers they the Alpha and Omega of human knowledge, and the have been provisionally appointed to wield, have the extension of the present system of employing labour, satisfaction of thinking they have done the cause of and distribution of its products, the ultimatum of Labour sound, if not showy, service :- and laid a founcivilisation. After stringing together the usual plau- dation for an amelioration in the condition of the sibilities about these matters, the Chronicle proceeds to producer of wealth, which is absolutely necessary to say, speaking of the Conference:-" They recognise place him in harmony with the advance recognisable the true principle, when they say, in the report of in every other direction. their committee, 'that the great cause of the continuous decline of the Wages of Labour is a redun-Labour." "No doubt of it," adds the critic; "the difficulty is to find the remedy for an evil clearly seen; be rendered by the subserviency of his spaniels upon and we know no other than a continued extension of the question of the Catholic Church Endowment. a Priends, in conclusion, we feel that it is unnecessary our trade by sound commercial legislation." Upon change has "come o'er the spirit of his dream." this point the Conference and its promoters join issue We predicted very early in the contest that the Trish with the Chronicle. They say that "extension of leaders would reap a profitable harvest from ministrade" has hitherto been concomitant with diminished terial weakness. Poor Sir Robert vainly honed that

machines that will work for, and not against them,and the direction of their united capital and labour to the production of real wealth and profitable results the problem which has so long puzzled the Chronicle

For our part, we hold with the Conference and the latter view of the subject. It has a dash of common sense about it, which the theorising of the opposite party is very much in want of: and we think that lassitude and feebleness is about to supervene. And SMITH, RICARDO, and M'CULLOCH, having been tried so long, with so few satisfactory results, there can be agitation, one bark alone will be seen to float proudly no harm in giving the other system a trial also. It

> Trades; and the industry, skill, and experience of the working classes-those veins and sinews of the nation-will not have been impaired by their exercise in an attempt to rescue themselves from the thraldom of commercial feudalism.

But—and here we come back to the difficulty that lies at the very threshold of this important movement-how is the work to be set about? What are the pre-requisites—the materials—necessary to success? Shall this attempt, like its predecessors, fail, and be added to the already too long and dreary catalogue of past unsuccessful efforts? or shall it be begun and carried out with that full knowledge of the difficulties to be surmounted, the objects to be attained, and the materials at the command of the projected Association, which are the only guarantees

of its ultimate triumphant accomplishment? We think we perceive evidence that this is the way equally creditable to the Committee, and gives ample in which the subject presents itself to the Central proof of the sense its members entertain as to the Committee in every step it has taken since its apresponsibilities of their position—of their anxiety to pointment. The principal duty confided to the com perform their duties properly-and of the judgment | mittee was the preparation of a plan, to be submitted to exercised by them in the course pursued to acquire another Conference in July next. This duty they are taking the best possible measures for discharging effectually, by first gathering, or at least soliciting. information of a practical nature from those only who can give it, namely, the Trades Unions of Great Britain. The manner in which this is done will be best seen by our inserting, entire, the document which has induced us to offer these remarks:-

> TO THE TRADES UNIONS OF GREAT BRITAIN. Friends.-The Central Committee, appointed at the the objects for which they were appointed, and have also solicited that information which is essential to the per formance of their duties. At subsequent meetings of the Committee the want of such information has been strongly felt; and it has occurred to the Committee that they might assist those trades favourable to the objects of the Conference, by submitting a list of questions embodying the principal points on which the Committee need specific information. The subjoined table is forwarded with this view, and all trades are respectfully requested, after filling it up, to lose no time in returning it as

Hitherto, almost all measures intended for the improvement of the condition of the industrious classes have failed, because in a great degree they were based on partia and insufficient data. The Central Committee are anxious that the National Association should at least avoid this error, and that its plans should be founded upon the largest amount of correct statistical information. The short time assigned to the Committee for the performance of their onerous task, will, it is hoped, incite the Trades to respond immediately to this appeal.

QUESTIONS. 1. Has your trade a code of laws for the regulation of its business ?-- and will you favour the Central Committee with a copy of them?

2. Are your rules strictly adhered to? 3. Are you enrolled under the Friendly Societies' Act? -and if so, has such enrolment been beneficial or otherwise ?

4. What is the nature of the machinery by which your it work well or the contrary ? 5. What are the average wages in your trade?

6. What is the average time of employment in the 7. What is the average number out of employment? 8. What are the subscriptions to the funds of your Union, the times of payment, and mode of collecting

them? 9. How are your funds invested?

10. By what officers are they disbursed, and what secu ity do you require of them ? 11. How far have Savings Banks been beneficial to you and what amounts have you invested in them?

12. Have you any printed or manuscript balance sheets and can you favour the Central Committee with copies? 13. Has your trade struck, or been turned out, during the last ten years? 14. What sum was expended on each strike or turnout

and what was the result? 15. What are the regulations of labour in your trade 16. Are you favourable to the introduction of a uni-

form system of ten hours per day, and in what manner 17. What effect has your occupation on health and

18. Have you any allotments of land, or, if any, what to you?

19. Are your wages paid weekly, or how? 20. Are they paid at the counting-house of the master, such a practice? 21. Is the system of truck practised by employers in

22. Do you work at home, or in workshops provided by your employers ?

23. Have you any suggestion to offer on this subject? 24. To what extent are you favourable to the establish ment of workshops and factories for the employment of the surplus hands in your trade? 25. In what way could you carry out any plans for

location on land? 26. Are you prepared to join a General Union of Trade for the regulation of trade matters and strikes, and to contribute to the general funds of such Union, supposing discretionary power were vested in its Central Committee for the support of strikes?

27. Have you any general suggestions or plans to offer by which the objects of the late Conference can be carried out ?

Signed in behalf of the Central Committee, T. S. DUNCOMBE, President,

T. BABRATT, Secretary.

We trust the Trades will promptly supply the Committee with the important information thus sois a high testimony to the advance of intelligence licited. That is the duty which devolves upon among the productive classes, coming from the quar- them; and it ought to be performed immediatelyto the workers, and indemnifies itself by an attack and practical information of so valuable a descripupon Mr. Dencombe, for what it chooses to call his tion as that indicated above, will be evident at once encouragement of their errors," we record it here to every man of business. It will enable the friends as a proof that the MIND of the hitherto antagonistic of Labour to prepare and direct a more comprehenclasses, in the warfare we have alluded to, is rapidly sive and efficient association for its protection than coming more upon a par, so far as intelligence and has ever yet been organised in this or any other couneffective modes of conducting business are concerned. try: and it will do away with one grand cause of When their equalisation shall be complete they will past failures, namely, the partial and limited data

Our advice, then, to the Trades is, "Up, and be doing!" There is not a moment to lose. Whether the Central Committee shall be enabled to acquit themselves Chronicle, and writers of the same school, seem utterly in the efficient and business-like manner they evidently

> MAYNOOTH. THE TWO STATE CHURCHES.

So then, easy as Sir Robert's progress appeared to wages and comforts to the working classes; and that, the Catholic Charitable Bequests Act would be reherefore, they have no faith in future "extensions" ceived as one whole measure—the permanent May-

have laid down their postulates clearly-argued from | alas! how woefully deceived! The agitators, loth to them fairly; and their investigations have led them lose the advantages to be derived from such a Trinity, to the conclusion that the application of the surplus turn upon the giver, and say, no-we will take what funds of the Trades to the purchase of land for the suits us, and reject what would destroy us. We will employment of "surplus hands,"—the erection of have no education except that which is mixed up with spiritual instruction. We will not have your Academical grindstone without your Theological cheese. We repudiate the notion of Irish youth refor THEMSELVES, are the best modes of solving ceiving secular knowledge, debarred of those blessings which should flow from the spiritual fountain. For ourselves, while we are advocates for the diffusion of knowledge, under all circumstances, we do not altogether regret this rejection of the secular grindstone unaccompanied by the spiritual cheese.

It gives us faint hope that the Irish priesthood. if purchaseable, will demand a price too high for the British Minister to offer; and although Mr. O'CONNELL's opposition, to be transferred to the cannot, at all events, leave us much worse off than we | Episcopal Synod, is based upon the absence of patronare. The Land will have been none the worse for age rather than upon the godless system of education, having been well tilled. The national capital will yet the agitation upon the subject will enforce connot have been reduced by the addition of the sideration upon the three questions as a whole. factories and machinery of the Associated Through the ministerial attempt to subject the government of the Catholic Colleges to ministerial patronage, the Irish Catholic people will smell a rat. For ourselves, we feel convinced that if peg-top, hand-ball, foot-ball, teetotum, cup and ball, prick in the loop, thimble-rig, and five cards, constituted the course of secular education to be taught at the new seminaries, with the patronage vested in the Episcopal Synod, that Mr. O'CONNELL would have lauded the measure as declaratory of ministerial good intention, and as an instalment of "Justice to Ireland," while the amusements taught would have been designated as highly necessary accomplishments.

Meantime, while the battle of the Churches goes bravely on, we find that Mr. O'Connell, with an acuteness peculiarly his own, finds it necessary to amuse the Irish people with solemn and imposing pageants. On the 30th of this month, the anniversary of his illegal incarceration, he is to hold a level at the Rotunda, and, in regal state, to receive deputations as well from the several corporations in the kingdom as from the Associated Trades of Dublin. This is the first step towards the acceptance of the sceptre; and though Cosar thrice refused the crown, yet would he have gladly accepted it. Mr. O'CONNELL has a better national mind to support him than Cæsar had. The Romans were slaves to many who led them sectionally for class purposes. The Irish are but slaves to one man, and for one purposethey are slaves to the man who has promised them Iroland, governed by the Irish; and the moment that the Irish people shall see fit to constitute Mr. O'Connell as their monarch, we should recognise his National Trades Conference, have already communicated title to reign as superior to that of any "crowned head" in Europe. But then he must bear in mind that the Irish people will demand of him the realisation of their every hope—the fulfilment of his every promise. In faith, we live in queer times. Ireland refuses allegiance, or even respect to the House of Commons. The English people have weaned themselves altogether from any thought of the House of Commons, and yet that same House of Commons goes on legislating for both countries with as much composure as if they were the recognised of all, and as though their laws, however carried, were sure to be accepted? Does Sir Robert Peel suppose that From Burnley (levy) Mr. O'CONNELL is going to give up the certainty of Ditto £400 or £500 a week for the uncertainty of what may From Colne spring from Ministerial gratitude? Does he for one From Wheatley-lane moment imagine that the Irish people, trained as they have been to the pursuit of national aggran- From Marsden disement, and in the hope of one day possessing the land of the country and the government of the country, will abandon that pursuit, and hope for the mere possession of a divided interest in the State From James Fraser, Aberdeen .. Church conferred upon their priesthood? The fact is, that the evils of a surplus in the hands

of a Minister, so powerfully described by Mr. Exsociety attempts to carry out its objects, and do you find President TYLER, has been the ruin of Sir Robert Peel. Surplus, brisk trade, good employment, party hobgoblinism, good harvests, railway bubbles, and a Dewsbury large stock of gold, together with a pliant House of Commons, have done much for Sir Robert Prel. Ditto, Mr. Hawkins They have enabled him to build up as a magician Ditto, Mr. Tovel ... with superhuman rapidity, but in proportion to the astounding elevation will be the astounding crash. Former panies have led to violent results, and yet they have been apparently confined to single interests, but Sir Robert has so managed to conglomon hotch-pot of agitation, that each now has become Mr. Rogers, Clockhouse merate and hash up all existing interests in one comdependent upon the other, and none can suffer damage without communicating the contagion to all. This Mr. O'CONNELL sees, and wisely watches the Littletown Minister's weakness, while he bides his time to make profit of his folly for his own individual gain. This we see, and bide our time to make profit for our national principle. The weather is cold, while the wheat-crop requires genial heat to restore it from the effects of a long and chilling winter. The railway bubble has nearly reached its height. The foreign markets are nearly stocked. The landed interest is nearly tired of its subserviency. The manufacturing interest is feasting upon the miniature of Free Trade, presented in its profitable bazaar. The old State Church is clucking after its departing brood your trade !- if any, what are their names, and what is and its threatened revenues. The Catholic Church is in high feather at the terms they have extracted.

The bankers, merchants, shopkeepers, innkeepers, bagmen, and publicans, reap their fair share of the national harvest. The soldier spends, and no one cares to ask from whence his means come. The police have an easy life. Those who are at work are satisfied with their comparative condition, and one in every ten (the parson's share of tithe) is kept quiet in the bastile, his growlings confined to the narrow limits of his dungeon.

This is all but a gleam; the cloud is hanging over us, and when it does burst, the crash will be tremendous. Let us be prepared for it.

To Readers & Correspondents.

WILKINSON, PLYMOUTH .- The work was never pub-W. D., MANCHESTER .- Address, "Mr. Margarit, S, Sutton-place, Soho-square, London."

John Frost.—The following appeared in the Times of Wednesday, copied from the Newcastle Journal :- " A letter received in South Shields last week from Sydney, states that Frost, the Chartist convict, is in comfortable circumstances there, being on a ticket of leave, and the manager of a large mercantile store. The writer states he looks healthy and happy."

oughas Jerrold presided at the annual meeting of the ing, May 8th. Previous to the meeting, the working ion :—"Presented to Douglas Jerrold, panied by an address, expressing admiration of his penal settlements in New South Wales. character and writings. In the hall of the institution his reception was most enthusiastic, and he acknowdelivered by him in public.

rolled one, and is free from many disadvantages to runna, and several of the most remarkable engagewhich the other is subjected. In an unenrolled society ments in the Peninsula; he served in the campaign cording as circumstances may render necessary, or in- 20 years in India, where he was distinguished for creased experience dictate. In an enrolled society, valour and high military attainments. Colonel Shelevery particular movement is known to the Govern- ton lost his right arm at the capture of St. Sebastian. ment; no alteration can be effected in any rule with- Five o'clock: Colonel Shelton is dead.

out the express sanction of the revising barrister, Tidd Pratt, who, in his recent decisions relative to the United Patriots, and other benefit societies, has clearly proved that his decision to-day is liable to be reversed to-morrow - all being left to his whim and caprice. The money being in the hands of a responmembers of the society, elected by the choice of their brother shareholders, is thus rendered perfectly secure. Any rules or alterations in the plan can be amended or made by the general meeting of shareholders, which will be hereafter called for the election of a permanent board of directors, trustees, &c. Any further information can be obtained of the Secretary, 243½, Strand. By order of the Board of Directors, T. M. WHEELER, Secretary.

SEVERAL COMMUNICATIONS (including the address of the Metropolitan Delegate Council) we are compelled to postpone till next week. Other favours await the return of the Editor to London, he being at present absent from town.

ABEADEEN.-We are requested to state that those of our readers in Aberdeen who wish to have their papers on Sunday mornings, can be accommodated by giving their orders to Mr. Robert Zindlay, Hairdresser, 154, Gallowgate.

VOICE FROM IRELAND .- We take the liberty of transferring to our columns the following from a letter received this week from our excellent friend, Mr. PATRICK O'HIGGINS :- "I never read anything more triumphant than Mr. O'Connor's vindication. What a set of scoundrels his assailants are. They are, as far as I can judge, mangy rascals. I must take him to task for having sent Lowery to me in 1829. I expected to have met a man of decent manners. Yours, MRS. ELLIS .- We have this week received the following

letter from the wife of the noble but unfortunate exile ELLIS:-" Mr. Editor,-Having in vain struggled to surmount the difficulties I have had to encounter in London, I now contemplate quitting the metropolis to reside with my revered father in the Potteries, but am at present undecided as to what course I shall adopt, in consequence of my dear child (Robert Emmett) being so seriously afflicted that the medical attendant gives little hopes of his recovery. Sir, I beg to tender my most heartfelt thanks to those kind friends who have so generously assisted me; and sorry I am that the assistance (so well meant) has proved unavailing as regards my establishment in London. I am constrained by my present position to earnestly request the immediate transmission of any monies that have been collected for my use; at the same time I beg to acknowledge with gratitude the receipt of 19s. 8d., from Mrs. Cooper which sho states was subscribed by Leicester working men, for Mr. Cooper, but not accepted by that gentleman. I am also authorised to state that nothing would afford Mr. Cooper greater pleasure than to learn that the sums he has declined receiving were devoted to the relief of the suffering wife and family of his former fellow-prisoner. William Ellis. If you, sir, can afford space for the foregoing you will confer an obligation on yours truly, EMMA ELLIS." We must add to the above, that we have reason for believing that several persons are indebted to Mrs. Ellis triffing sums in the way of business, which debts, though trifling in amount, are of great importance to the bereaved widow. Mrs. ELLIS having been unfortunate in business, having a child dangerously ill and being compelled to contemplate a return to the country, justice demands that the persons alluded to should at once pay to Mrs. E. whatever they may owe. We shall be glad to hear that this hint has been taken and attended to.

MRS. ELLIS .-- A correspondent sends us the following :-Will you have the goodness to inform Mr. W. Hamer, of the Temperance Coffee-house, Oldham, that Mrs. Ellis, the Whig-made widow, having failed in business is at present unfortunately without any settled resi dence, but any communication addressed to her, in care of Mr. T. Jones, No. 52, High-street, Shadwell, London will come safe to hand.

DUNCOMBE TESTIMONIAL. From J. Saunders, Radford RECEIPTS PER GENERAL SECRETARY. Littletown Bradford .. Lower Warley .. Hebden-bridge .. Whittington and Cat, Mr. Harris.. Ditto, a Friend of the Oppressed .. CARDS. 5 9 Trowbridge Marylebone .. 3 0 Southampton .. West-

farmonic meeting at the Feathers, per Mr. Farrer DUNCOMBE TESTIMONIAL. THOMAS MARTIN WHEELER,

DONATIONS.

Three admirers of Mr. O'Connor, Rotherhithe

W. Salmon

Clock-house.

minster

Accidents, Offences, & Knquests.

MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE OF A GENTLEMAN.-The family of a gentleman named Stoddart, of Lambeth-road, Southwark, have been greatly distressed by the mysterious disappearance of Mr. W. Stoddart, 30 years of age. It appears that Mr. Stoddart's brother went on the 7th inst. to the Paddington terminus of the Great Western Railroad, and proceeded by railway to Berkshire. When Mr. William Stoddart took leave of his brother, he stated to him that he should immediately return home; but he has not City police-constable No. 478 was on duty on Southsince been heard of. Information has been sent to wark iron-bridge, his attention was directed to the all the police-stations in the metropolis, giving a flash and report of fire-arms which proceeded from description of his person and dress.

DREADFUL RAILWAY ACCIDENT .- VIENNA, MAY 3 .-As one of the trains on the Vienna and Glognitz bleeding profusely from a wound on the left side, Railway was proceeding yesterday to the former place. the locomotive suddenly got off the rails, and produced a concussion, which caused the instantaneous death of the head conductor, and at a later period of two other persons. About twelve others were injured. but not dangerously. The accident is attributed by the Augsburgh Gazette to the speed at which the train was going, from nine to ten German miles per hour. The above paper adds that had the passengers' carriage been four-wheel instead of eight-wheel ones, a greater loss of life would have ensued.

ATTACKING A HOUSE FOR ARMS.—On Sunday last the dwelling-house of Mr. P. O'Keefe, miller, at Ballyartella, within three miles of this town, was attempted to be entered by a party of six men armed. for the purpose of obtaining arms. The care-taker who was left in charge of the house, had firmly fast ened the door, which precluded their entrance. They then fired in through the windows and retired. Mr. O'Keefe and family were at the time at chapel.—

CONVICTS FOR VAN DIEMEN'S LAND AND NORFOLI ISLAND. - On Friday last the Naiad and Nymph steam-packets, of the Woolwich Company, brough down the river upwards of two hundred convicts from Millbank Penitentiary, to be put on board OUGLAS JERROLD presided at the annual meeting of the Birmingham Polytechnic Institution on Thursday even. off the Royal Arsenal. Burgess, who was sentenced to transportation for his connection with the Bank jewellers of the town presented him with an elegant robbery of about £8000, the greater part of which gold ring, having in the centre a fine onyx-stone, set in was recovered, when taken in America; Dalmas, for an eccentric shaped shield, and on the inner side the the murder of a woman on Battersea-bridge; and Tolzer, for a murder in Ratcliff-highway, an Esq., from the Operative Committee of the Fancy Trades | the unfortunates, and will have to pass the remainder of Birmingham. May 8th, 1845." This was accom- of their lives on Norfolk Island, one of the severes

FATAL ACCIDENT .- DUBLIN, SUNDAY .- I am deeply concerned to have to communicate the particulars of ledged the compliment in a brief speech, the first ever an awful, and it is to be feared fatal, accident to the colonel of the 44th Regiment, which occurred yester-CHARTIST CO-OPERATIVE LAND SOCIETY. - Having re. day evening in the square of Richmond Barracks. ceived numerous inquiries relative to the above sub. The regiment had been ordered for an evening ject, on points which are not fully developed in the parade at four o'clock, at which Colonel Shelton exrules, we deem it necessary to give the following ex- pressed his intention of being present, and at two planation :- "Any person, whether a member, or not o'clock went out to ride on Adjutant Philips's horse, a member of the National Charter Association, is his own not been in good health. On going round eligible to become a shareholder of this society. A one of the squares of the barracks, which are very shareholder may possess any number of shares, but will extensive, the horse shyed, and ran away, and on only be entitled to one vote in the transaction of any passing through an archway struck the cook-house of of the business of the society; shareholders not desirous the 6th Foot, which is also quartered there, when the of immediately occupying the prize falling to their colonel was thrown and the horse fell heavily upon share, may let their allotment, with its contingent ad- him. On being raised up the colonel was found to vantages, to a tenant at the original rent of £5 per be badly wounded in the back of the head and over annum. The improvements made by the tenant to be an the temples. He was quite insensible, and, not withequivalent for the interest of the capital of the proprie- standing the immediate medical assistance of the tor, and six months' notice to be given to the tenant by surgeons of the 44th, and also the 6th, the sufferer the proprietor of his intention to resume his holding. It has never recovered consciousness since. At three is not the intention of the present board of directors to o'clock to-day he was in a very debilitated state, and his endeavour to procure the enrolment of the society; dissolution was hourly apprehended—all hope of refrom circumstances which have recently come to their envery being entirely abandoned. Colonel Shelton knowledge, they are convinced that the attempt would was with the 44th all through the disastrous campaign be futile, and, in their opinion, an unenrolled society, in Affghanistan, and was one of the Cabul captives. under good management, is equally as safe as an en- He was at the battles of Roleia, Vimiera, and Cor-

MURDER IN THE COUNTY MEATH.—The Drogledo Argus contains the following account of a murder committed within a few miles of that town :-A murder was perpetrated on last Saturday in the neighbourhood of Drumconra—the victim was a man named Clark: the cause was that fruitful source of caprice. The money being in the hands of a responsible treasurer, and invested by him in the bank in the crime in this country, the taking of land. The decrement of the country which trustees must be bona fide field, when a labourer in the employment of his brother killed him with a spade in the presence of his brother. The homicide has escaped from justice, The remains of the deceased were interred last Tuesday. ANOTHER BRUTAL ATTEMPT AT MURDER. MAN.

CHESTER, SATURDAY .- Yesterday the neighbourhood

of Henry-street, Great Anconts, in this town, was

thrown into the greatest possible state of alarm by the discovery of a most brutal and premeditated at tempt at murder. The perpetrator of the deed-for in every sense of the word, as far as the intention of the murder was concerned, it was a murder of the deepest dye—is a man about 26 years of age, named William Brooks. This morning he was brought up before the magistrate by Mr. Superintendent Sawley of the A division, charged with cutting the throat of Mary Ann Leeming. It appeared from the evidence produced that the prisoner and his victim had lived together as man and wife for some time, but had recently been separated. The female lived at a house of ill-fame in Henry-street, and on Friday morning Brooks came to the house to see her. Having learner that she was there in bed, he forced his way up stairs to her room, where he found her and a girl of the name of Taylor. The latter left the room, and the prisoner after some time expressed a wish to be reconciled to the young woman. In the course of con. versation she asked him to buy her a string of new necklaces; whereupon he put his arm round her neck to feel, as he said, whether she was without Whilst in this position he drew a razor across her neck, and inflicted a wound several inches long. The poor girl staggered out of the room, and called out murder!" and on one of the inmates of the house coing up stairs, she threw herself into her arms per. feetly saturated with blood. Medical aid was in. stantly procured and the wound sewed up, after which she was conveyed to the Royal Infirmary in a state of insensibility. Brooks never attempted to escape, but, on being charged with the offence, said, "Yes, have done the deed; I have murdered Mary Ann, and can now die in peace." The prisoner, on his examination, manifested perfect indifference, and never attempted to deny the charge. He was remanded till Wednesday, or till the fate of his victim was known.

SUNDAY NIGHT .- On enquiry at the Infirmary. learn that the poor girl is suffering very severely, but still alive, with a slight prospect of recovery. THE LATE EXECUTION AT BRECON.-From the in formation given by Thomas Thomas (lately executed at Brecon for murder and robbery) to the Rev. Mr. Jones. the chaplain of the gaol, that gentleman proneeded last week to search for the pocket-book of the murdered man (David Lewis) in a hedge near the convict's father's house. After a long search, in which the Rev. Mr. Jones was assisted by several persons, the pocket-book was found under an ash tree : there was no cash in it, but there were several memoranda of importance respecting the deceased's business transactions.— Globe.

SPAFIELDS BURIAL GROUND .- Since the recent excitement on the subject of these grounds the number of interments has decreased every Sunday, the average number not exceeding three, whilst previously shey were twenty, and often approached to forty. The grounds, which were previously open on Sunday afternoons for the admission of visitors, are kept carefully closed, except on the entrance of burials. Much interest is attached to the coming trial at the Court of Queen's Bench, which will come on during the present sittings after term.

Malicious Burning.—On Tuesday night last, a

ine house, two stories high, slated, and very well furnished, valued at about £400 or £500, the property of Andrew Johnstone, Esq., situate at Corboy, four miles from Longford, and two from Edgeworthstown, on the Dublin road, was maliciously burned to the ground. It was first noticed by the passengers on the Dublin down-mail, at four o'clock n the morning, at which time it was in flames. It was evidently the work of some incendiary, as the police found under the stairs furze, tow dipped in turpentine, and other inflammable combustibles some of which were also placed in other parts of the house. It has been vacant for some time, Mr. Johnstone residing on a farm of his in the county Dublin, and the key held by a care-taker, but he did not reside or sleep on the premises. It is a portion of the estate of Sir George Fetherstone, Bart. An investigation was held next day before Francis B. Edgeworth, Esq., J. P., and Edward E. Hill, Esq., S.M., which ended in the committal of the herd and another man for further examination .- Longford

Waterman steamer No. 5, was conveying from 300 to 400 passengers from London to Greenwich, she met with a serious accident by a billyboy, from Goole, Yorkshire, running her bowsprit across the bow of the steamer, knocking all the passengers within her sweep flat on the deck. Unfortunately, a gentleman of the name of Williams, fringe-manufacturer, residing in Wilks street, Spitalfields, accompanied by hi son and daughter, was amongst the greatest sufferers. Mr. W. had his collar-bone and one arm broken, and the other arm much injured; his son, aged ten years, was killed on the spot; his daughter, aged fourteen, was much injured about the head and had one finger broken. William Kent, of Seckford-street, Clerkenwell, clerk to Mr. Wallis, of Carey-street, Lincoln'sinn-fields, received severe contusions: and two gentlemen, who refused to give their names, were knocked overboard, but were fortunately saved by the crew of the Waterman No. 5. The captain of the steamer immediately proceeded with the sufferers to the Dreadnought Scamen's Hospital ship, and put the unfortunate persons on board that vessel, where every attention was instantly paid by the captain and medical gentlemen in attendance. The accident took place off Limehouse.

DESPERATE SUICIDE ON SOUTHWARK BRIDGE (BY

Shooting).—On Tuesday afternoon a gentleman

FATAL COLLISION ON THE RIVER.—At a quarter

refore two o'clock on Tuesday afternoon, as the

named John James Gogerley, aged 51 years, expired in Guy's Hospital, from the effects of a wound which he had inflicted upon himself by firing a loaded pistol into his body on the night of Thursday last. It appears that between 12 and 1 o'clock on that night, as the centre of the bridge. On hastening to the spot he found the deceased man lying on the ground, which had evidently been caused by a pistol, the stock of which he grasped tightly in his hand, the barrel having been blown to pieces. A neighbouring surgeon was immediately sent for, and deceased was ultimately conveyed to the hospital. Mr. Marsh, the house surgeon, administered to him the proper restoratives, and deceased was some time afterwards restored to consciousness. He at first refused to give any account of himself, but subsequently stated his name and where his relatives resided. The latter having been apprised of the occurrence visited him in the hospital, and it was ascertained that he had borrowed a pistol from a person named Pearce, a night-watchman in the employ of Messrs. Boyd, warehousemen. He then loaded it with four bullets, stating he wanted it to shoot a mad dog at his sister's. He subsequently proceeded to the bridge, and there committed the act. Two of the balls were afterwards a extracted, but deceased lingered until Tucsday, when he died. He had formerly been in comfortable le circumstances, and filled the office of clerk to his is brother, a solicitor in Mark-lane, but lately having ag become reduced in his circumstances, he has been in in a very desponding way.

DISTRESSING FIRE. - On Tuesday night, shortly thy before eleven o'clock, a fire occurred under circum- m stances of a most distressing character, and nearly rly attended with the most serious consequences to a mother and her child not more than a few hours old. ld It broke out in a bed-room of the house occupied by by Mr. James Reily, bread and biscuit baker, 90, Bun- inhill-row, Moorfields. An elderly female, acting in in the canacity of nurse during th connuement of Airs, ir Reily, was about assisting the babe to its mother's er's breast, when, by accident, the light of a candle alle caught the drapery of the French bed upon which the the female was lying. In an instant the bed-curtains ins and furniture were in a blaze. The nurse tore down own the hangings, which were all on fire all round the the unfortunate mother and her child. In doing this the the nurse burned her hands most severely; but happily pily her efforts had the effect of arresting the progress of is of the fire. The next moment the poor old woman called alleg out "Fire," as loud as she possibly could, which hie brought up Mr. Reily, who at the moment was stand and ing at the door talking to a friend. Meantime the the poor mother, clasping the baby to her bosom, and and regardless of immediate consequences, leaped over over the framework of the bed, and rushed out of the the room into another apartment, where she was in instantly attended to by the inmates. Informationation having been sent to the neighbouring station of the the fire brigade, the Whitecross-street engine, with Mal-Mallett, the principal engineer there, were soon upon upon the spot, and the fire was fortunately extinguished shed. On Wednesday morning both mother and child were were doing well.

Thunder Storm.—Bristol, Sunday Evening.—We—We: were yesterday visited by one of the heaviest thunder under storms we have experienced for many years past, past, Several trees in the villages adjacent to the city were, were struck by the electric fluid, and a vessel called thed thee Joseph, of Kinsale, which was lying on the Quay Quay, near the Swivel Bridge, waiting to discharge a cargo cargo of potatoes, had her mast split in two. Some scame amena the rules can at any time be altered and amended, ac- in Canada in 1814, and was afterwards upwards of who were on deck at the time narrowly escaped deed destruction. We have not heard of any loss of life if life in but there can be little doubt that much damage has ye has been done, of which the intelligence has not as yet as yet 大大块 人名马克特克尔

thousehouse. On this occasion the police revived an old sand land barbarous custom. During the three days precodinceding the execution, the public were admitted to 1 condition that each person should, on entering, put into into a box, fitted for the purpose at the door, a piece of mof money. The amount thus collected is to be dis-tributed among the poor relations of the condemned

gir girl 14 years of age, went to Faun's premises, a gateway leading out of the main road, closely adjoining ol old St. Pancras church; and, although the swing w was full at the time, was persuaded to get in. She ha had to stand up in the centre, and, while going at its ut utnest velocity, she pitched, head-foremost, out; ar and, whilst on the ground, the swing, on its return, of the alarm several families cleared their dwellings hands and face covered with blood. I went to bed struck her so violently on the back of the head as to of every article of furniture and bedding, and the hurl her several yards into the road. She was picked up up in a state of insensibility, and at once conveyed to goods, and the timber in the yards, were hastily reth the University College Hospital, where she expired in twenty minutes after her admission. The working of of the swing in question, Sundays as well as weekd days, has for a long time past been a cause of great building became completely gutted, a considerable complaint amongst the immediate inhabitants, but portion of the outer walls fell, and the remaining complaint amongst the immediate inhabitants, but they have been prevented from interfering on the ti they have been prevented from interfering on the ground that the swing was erected within a pair of public safety, afterwards levelled with the ground. The value of the property destroyed has not yet been BURGLARY AND ATTEMPTED MURDER.—Considerable

sensation has been caused during the last few days, in the neighbourhood of Finsbury-square, by the fact of a burglary having been committed early on Sunday morning last, on the premises in the occupation of Mr. Foot, a greengrocer and pleasure-car proprietor, residing in Windmill-street, Finsbury, which was attended with circumstances of great violence to the ruins. There is no doubt the fire had been progress-Mrs. Foot, the wife of the occupier. From inquiries since the occurrence it appears, that after the shop was closed on Saturday night last, and shortly after Mrs. Foot had counted up the proceeds of the day, and was proceeding with the till across the back yard, she was suddenly struck a blow upon the head, which felled her to the earth, and instantly rendered ker insensible. In her stupor she moaned most piteously. and her cries alarming her husband, who has been for some time apparently near death, he summoned up all his energies, and attempted to gain the landing on the top of the stairs. From excessive weakher head. A neighbouring cheesemonger having heard the cries of the injured woman, instantly hastened to the spot whence the sound proceeded, and having procured the assistance of the police, Mr. T. W. Walls, surgeon, of 9, Windmill-street, Finsbury-square, was called up, and the premises as well as the wounds of the poor creature examined. Close to covered with blood. The wound presented a most vessels were severed. For some time after the ocplorable condition from the consequences of the outfrom her bed for some time to come. When found, the poor woman still grasped the till, the contents of

DEATH OF LADY ANN PLAYTERS .- On Tuesday afternoon a lengthened inquiry took place before Mr. Baker, at the Middleton Arms, Queen's-road, Dalston, on view of the body of Lady Ann Playters, aged 60 years, the widow of the late Sir William John Playters, who died at her residence in Cornwall-terrace, Middleton-road, under the following extraordinary circumstances: - The investigation created some in terest in the neighbourhood in consequence of some family difference which had existed between two gentlemen, named Squire and Watson, the former of show married a widowed daughter of deceased and the latter her granddaughter, the result of which was an appearance, about a twelvemonth since, at the Worship-street Police-court, when mutual reing both wine and brandy, and would oftentimes alge to excess. She was generally accustomed to do so alone, but also at times when her friends and relations visited her. Witness's mother had been married a second time to a Mr. Squire. Her sister was the wife of Mr. Watson. During the last week decrased had been indulging in these excesses. On friday night last she was taken up to bed in an almost insensible state, from a similar cause. On Saturday afternoon witness left the deceased in bed, and went to take a walk with her sister, and on her return, about five o'clock, she found her sitting in a chair apparently dead. Mr. Rayner was promptly in attendance, and pronounced life to be quite ex-tinct. Witness had no doubt her death had been accelerated by her habits of excessive drinking. Sarah witness as to the propensities of the deceased. Mr. Watson, her grandson-in-law, who was a surgeon found her drinking cold water from a glass at the vashband stand. She left the room for a minute, and on her return the deceased was extended on the mor. Witness placed her in a chair, and ran for Mr. Rayner, surgeon, deposed, that about half-past five o'clock on Saturday afternoon he was called to the deceased. He found her quite dead, but he thought if he had seen her about two minutes before he could have saved her. Heattributed death to apoplexy, consequent upon ex-cessive drinking. The jury, without hesitation, returned a verdict of — "Natural death, from

DARING BURGLARY.—APPREHENSION OF THE BUR-61428.—On Sunday night last, or at an early hour or Monday morning, the premises of Mr. Morritt, hosier and silk mercer, Briggate, Leeds, were burglariously entered, by forcing the cellar grate, and after that two doors, one at the top of the cellar steps, and Some of the panels, which enabled the burglars to reach and draw the boit by which it was fastened. les second door, which was very securely fastened, by that is called an iron "strap," was wrenched open by main force with a crow bar. A large quantity of and other goods, of the value of nearly £200, bere then carried away. On information being given of the robbery at the police office, instructions Fore immediately given to the detective force, and hispector Child, with Stubbs and Cordukes, were instantly on the alert. The two latter obtained information of a suspicious character, named John Petler, a gardener, who had been seen lurking about the house at the time. The three officers then left the town, Child and Cordukes by rail, and cubis by coach, to Manchester. On the arrival of the train at the Dewsbury station two men, of the hames of Thomas Mannot and Edward Barry (who rere known to have been previously convicted of feleny were observed waiting for the down train.

Gordukes immediately jumped over the wrong side of the converse of the conve of the carriage, and walking round by the engine, panied upon them, so suddenly that escape was impossible. They had taken tickets for Normanton, and in two minutes more they would have been off. darge quantity of the stolen goods, tied up in bundles, rational in their possession, and they were consequently secured, and brought to Leeds. On Tuesday they were brought before the sitting magistrates at the Court-house, and remanded for further examination.

FIRE AT APOTHECARIES' HALL. — On Wednesday exciton, a little before eight o'clock, considerable exciton. excitement was created in Playhouse-yard, Waterlane, and the neighbourhood of Apothecaries' Hall, in concern that some in consequence of an alarm being given that some portion of the hall was on fire, which was much increased on the hall was on th creased on a quantity of smoke, accompanied by a strong suffocating smell of sulphur, being seen to liste from the chimney and back part of the premises. mises. The brigade engine from Farringdon-street was promptly on the spot. On examination by Birch and Several others of the brigade they ascertained that that it arose from the chimney in a small room at the The following dreadful and truly disgusting letter remarks the soot from the chimney. With a prompt by of water, the parties on the premises, assisted little or no damage being done to the place. From the various compounds and combustible articles on the premises considerable apprellension at first was integrated and truly disgusting letter remarks are as the premises considerable apprellension at first was followed and truly disgusting letter and truly disgusting letter remarks are as the premises considerable apprellension at first was followed and truly disgusting letter and truly disgusting letter and truly disgusting letter remarks and the premises of information which I received I went to 15. Endedlish, and a little on the premises of information which I received I went to 15. Endedlish, and a little on the premise of Friday following the murder. I found the evening of Friday following the murder I found the evening of Friday following the evening of Friday following the evening of Fri hath of the hall, in Playhouse-yard, having caught fire,

Exercision at Munich, but on the 3rd inst. a man serpensive tithe steen sword, having been convicted of cutting the tithe steen sword, having been convicted of cutting the iting of ing of the most valuable part of the property in the iting of ing of ing of the most valuable part of the property in the ing of ing of ing of the most valuable part of the property in the ing of ing moved to a convenient distance. These efforts were fortunately attended with success; but at sever

o'clock the roof fell in, and in less than two hours the

ascertained, but it must amount to several hundred

ounds; unfortunately for Mr. Smith, he was not

SERIOUS RAILWAY ACCIDENT. - On Monday evening, a very shocking accident occurred to Wm. Wilson, of Bank Top, Darlington, a guard in the service of the Great North of England Railway Company. It appears that he was returning northwards with one of Halston, Salop. They are made payable for months of the Great Rotal and the was returning northwards with one of the form months of of the pleasure-trip trains, and on approaching Shipton station he commenced collecting tickets of the passengers. In passing from the door of one compassengers. partment to that of another, his foot unfortunately slipped from under him, when he fell to the ground, his right leg being thrown across the rail, and the sum of £800 upon the two notes, and received an state of so much exhaustion that the circumstance has much retarded his recovery. Meantime the poor woman was writhing with pain; copious streams of blood flowed from an extensive wound in the front of her head. A neighbouring cheesemonger having head the cries of the injured woman instant. Let being nearly severed, sustained severe injuries in other parts of his person, his right arm being broken near to the elbow, his left knee and ancle much cut, and his head bruised. The recovery of the unfortunate man is very doubtful.

In addition to his right arm poince constable. Alien, who pulled the call upon me the next morning, but he did not call knife out. I can't swear that the prisoner is the until the afternoon. He then told me that his friend would give £900 for the two bills. I inquired whether that included his commission. He said no, but he should leave that to me. I therefore afford him or into the passage. I make no pulled the call upon me the next morning, but he did not call knife out. I can't swear that the prisoner is the until the afternoon. He then told me that his friend was landlady of the house, 11, and his head bruised. The recovery of the unfortunate man is very doubtful.

passed him on the road, and saluted him frightful appearance, extending for some length to when passing. M Donald went on a few yards the cranium. The main artery connected with the and hearing footsteps after him, turned round low the nipple. The fellow then fled up the hill, and ber of persons near him to stop the villain; and altheir work at the time, none attempted to secure ceive judgment on the first day of the next session. him. The police, whose barrack is within 300 yards of the place, went off in immediate pursuit, but without success. M'Donald still continues in a precarious way, but there are hopes of his recovery; for though in the pistol, and it was of that description used by the quarrymen. M Donald was fired at before. about

DEATH OF A CENTENARIAN.-Mr. W. Shouldham expired, at his residence at Malsford, on Friday last, under the weight of no less than 102 years! Many companied the verdict of Guilty with a recommendacognizances were entered into to keep peace towards of our readers will recollect that on his completion of each other. Miss Rosa Moore, granddaughter of deceased, deposed that deceased had for some time past was remarkable for many features of interest; one been suffering from gout in her feet, complaining oc-cisionally of her head. She was addicted to drink-circle of friends that added years had but matured his virtues, and made him stand forth as an honourable specimen of "a good old English gentleman."ip swich Express.

THE CATASTROPHE AT YAR! AOUTH.

(From the Times of Wednesday.)

YARMOUTH, MAY 12 .- To-day is quite a dies non in the way of news. Nothing has transpired since my last communication, but every one waits with anxiety for the reply to the memorial to Sir J. Graham, which I have already sent to you.

In the absence of matters of a more stirring nature, have pursued my inquiries relative to the state of the bridge. I find that the width of the bridge be-Hewes, servant to the deceased, corroborated the last tween the chains (which originally constituted its whole width) is fifteen feet, and the length is ninety feet. This gives a superficial area of 1,350 square used to attend her. She was very fond of him, and feet. Allowing one person to each square foot, and he used to send her medicine, but she would seldem taking the weight of each person at seven stone, we take any of it, but generally threw it away. On have something like sixty tons as the weight which Saturday afternoon, during her granddaughter's ab- the bridge might originally have been expected at since, witness went into her bedroom, when she the most to have to bear, and which, beyond a doubt it ought at the least to have been able, and no doubt was able, to bear.

I find that when the bridge was constructed there remained outside the chains a piece of timber about seven inches broad, but upon which of course no person ever attempted to walk. To those pieces platforms, two feet three inches wide, were added by means of iron clamps, as I described yesterday, so that the whole of the width of the outside platforms may be called two feet ten inches. This, multiplied by ninety feet, gives a superfices added upon each side of 255 square feet, or in all, 510 square feet. Allowing, as before, one person to one square foot, and seven stone weight to each person, we have a weight of upwards of twenty-two tons that might possibly be placed extra upon the bridge; and if we add four tons for the weight of the iron and wood constituting the additional platforms, we have a total extra weight of twenty-six tons added beyond what another at the end of a passage leading into the front was originally anticipated; whilst, as I have stated in a former communication, no strength was added to the suspending power.

The bridge, then, with its additional platform, ought to have been able to support at the least a weight of 86 tons. The question, as it appears, to me involving the negligence or otherwise of the pro-prietor of the bridge, is—"Was it capable at the time it broke of supporting such a weight?"

Each platform, I find, would contain, on the preeding calculation, 255 persons. One of these platforms was filled with persons; and allowing each to Mr. Lowe. The prisoner was accordingly disperson to weigh seven stone, and allowing two tons for the weight of the platform, there would have been somewhat more than thirteen tons weight upon the the premises; they instantly went to the house of a platform. On the carriage road of the bridge, it along the whole length of the bridge; I then have $5 \times 90 = 450$ persons standing upon that portion of the bridge (between the platform on the side where the accident happened and the centre of the carriage way). This gives a weight of nearly 20 tons; add 5 tons for the weight of half the carriage-road, and we have 5 tons × 20 tons × 13 tons = 38 tons, as the total weight upon the single chain which gave way.

The bridge, as I have before stated, should have been able to bear a weight distributed over its whole surface of \$6 tons. Here we have, however, upon one-half of the bridge, depending upon one-half of the bridge, a weight of only 38 tons, whole supports of the bridge, a weight of only 38 tons, clusive. Jenkins entered into a long statement distributed over its surface a weight of 76 tons, that then proved that on the 18th of December, 1843, the whole structure would have fallen bodily—that is to say, unless there were, as has been stated, some tonced to a long "treading" at Brixton, and privately and a dark coat on. He was quite a stranger to me, flaw in the welding of the particular link which first whipped. The Common Serjeant said he thought I saw him on the following Friday. gave way which was not common to all the links? that the other prisoner had been in some measure the The iron links are 2½ inches broad by ½ of an inch thick. The bolts are 2½ inches in diameter, and the thick. The bolts are 2½ inches in diameter, and the thick.

side, were 1 inch square. With these particulars I leave for the present my critical examination of the late bridge, adding that an critical examination of the late bridge, adding that an been convicted three or four times and there is no the convicted three for four times and there is no the convicted three for four times and there is no the convicted three for four times and there is no the convicted three for four times and there is no the convicted three for four times and there is no the convicted three for four times and there is no the convicted three for four times and there is no the convicted three for four times and there is no the convicted three for four times and there is no the convicted three for four times and there is no the convicted three for four times and there is no the convicted three for four times and the convicted three for four times are the convicted three for four times are the convicted three for four times are three for four times critical examination of the late bridge, adding that an been convicted three or four times, and there is no the carving knives I stood at my father's side, and doubt that you train cabons for more than the carving knives I stood at my father's side, and answer from Sir J. Granam to the memorial island, expected to-morrow, when the jury will determine expected to-morrow, when the jury will determine judgment of the court is, that you be transported for looking steadfastly, and pointing at the prisoner. upon what course they shall hereafter proceed.

Messrs. Denby and Howard, millwrights, and suraround me; scarcely had I done so (I was not out of rounded by vast piles of wood in two timber-yards, a the water further than my chin), than a man grasped frounded by vast pines of wood in two timber-yards, at one water intended that in the many times, the could not have broken out in a more dangerous me round the neck, his head just above water—I felt or to challenge any of the jury by whom they were to situation. At a quarter past five o'clock in the morning, a man going to milk some cows in a stable near to Mr. Smith's workshops, seeing smoke issuing from the windows in the upper part of the building, gave to strike her, and her blood spirted from her nose all the strike her, and her blood spirted from her nose all the strike her, and her blood spirted from her nose all the strike her, and tributed among the poor relations of the condemned to be applied in payment of masses for the man man, or to be applied in payment of masses for the man man, or to be applied in payment of masses for the man man, or to be applied in payment of masses for the man man, or to be applied in payment of masses for the man man, or to be applied in payment of masses for the man, or to be applied in payment of masses for the man, or to be applied in payment of masses for the man, or to be applied in payment of masses for the man, or to be applied in payment of masses for the man, or to be applied in payment of masses for the man, or to be applied in payment of masses for the man, or to be applied in payment of masses for the man, or to be applied in payment of masses for the man, or to be applied in payment of masses for the windows in the upper part of the building, gave an alarm; a policeman was quickly on the spot, and the meighbours precipitately rose from their beds. The outer door of the building being forced, the flames were found to be raging in the upper workshop, in which were a most valuable stock, with tools of corriliated with the loss of life, took place on Sunday ten femded with the loss of life, took place on Sunday ever evening, in the old St. Pancras-road, occasioned by a swing, the property of a man named William Fann, of of ? Church-terrace, on whose premises the swing of ? Church-terrace, on whose premises, a gate wa water off at seven o'clock in the evening and do not once more used my knife about a man, and jumped furnish the inhabitants with it again till the same hour next morning. There being no hope of saving any of the property inside the building, every effort was directed to prevent the extension of the fire to me, and I was carried to the next public-house—I the adjoining houses and premises; and in the midst drank some brandy, and walked home, with my

CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT.

Tuesday, May 13 .- Conspiracy. - Basil Cochrar Willis and Lionel Piaper Goldsmid surrendered in discharge of their bail, to take their trial upon an indictment for conspiring together by divers false insured. How the fire originated is not known, as on the evening before, when the workmen left the premises, they had been unable to obtain a light from the mises, they had been unable to obtain a light from the other counts, varying the intent and the averments. stove. A little dog was heard barking in the night, but Mr. Clarkson stated the facts of the case to the jury, no notice was taken of it, and the animal perished in the ruins. There is no doubt the fire had been progressing several hours before it was discovered.

Mr. Clarkson stated the lacts of the case to the july, and called the following witness:—Mr. Edmund Lyons Herne, examined by Mr. Ballantine: I am an admitted attorney and solicitor of the Four Courts, Dublin. I am also a Parliamentary agent, carrying on business at No. 9, Pall-mall. I am in partnership Mytton, of Halston, Salop. They are made payable four months after date. One is for the payof Great Marlborough-street. I advanced Coyle the at his chambers. He told me he was waiting for his reply friend who was to bring the money. I said it was caught hold of his coat, which, by the feel, I should very strange his friend had not left a cheque for the money, as he had agreed to the terms. Willis replied temple was divided, and a number of the minor and perceived this man following and present that cheques were not given for such large amounts ing a large pistol at him. He then rushed in on the without due consideration. Since which time I have currence it was feared that a fracture of the skull had taken place, nor is it now quite evident that such is not the case, as the sufferer is in a most debug ball, or a portion of a ball, entered his left breast beginning the trigger, when a ball, or a portion of a ball, entered his left breast beginning the trigger. jury, after a short deliberation, returned a verdict of Guilty against both the defendants. After some furrage, nor is it expected that she will be able to rise was pursued by M'Donald, who called to a num- ther discussion, the defendants were admitted to bail on entering into recognisances, themselves in £300. though there were near two hundred men going to and two sureties in £100 each, to come up and re-

THEFT.-Mary Florray, a decent looking young woman, aged 22, was indicted for stealing, on the 5th April, two watches, value £24, two brooches, the ball has not yet been extracted, none of the vital two rings, and other articles value £6, the property parts have been dangerously injured, as we have been of Mr. Wm. Hall, her master, in his dwelling-house, informed. There was but a scanty supply of powder The prisoner, on being charged, acknowledged her offence, and it appeared that she committed it mainly at the instigation of a man named "Joe," to whom three months ago, within fifteen yards of the same place, which providentially then missed him.—Nenagh jeant inquired about this "Joe." Mr. Ballantine said that he lived at the Bull, in Wood-street, and he understood that his name was Eyesham. He had been in custody a week, but as none of the property was traced to him he was discharged. The jury action to mercy. It then came out that the young woman was formerly the fellow-servant with " at the Bull public-house, where he seduced her, and she left her place. He told her if she would get another situation, and get (i. e. rob) as much as she could in three months, he would then marry her. She is now five months advanced in pregnancy. The learned judge said that, under all the circumstances of the case, the sentence would be a very lenient one-viz., three months' imprisonment without hard

> Wednesday, May 14.—The Greenwich Murder. -Immediately upon the learned judges taking their seats on the bench this morning, Martha Brixey was upon by the clerk of the arraigns, the prisoner pleaded

> THE LATE EXPLOSION AT BLACKWALL -- George Lowe surrendered in discharge of his bail, to take his trial for the manslaughter of Thomas Wright, and others. The indictment alleged that the prisoner, being on the 5th March last in charge of a certain steam-boiler, in the parish of All Saints, Poplar, did wilfully and unlawfully put into the said boiler a greater quantity of steam than it could bear, so that it burst, and caused divers wounds and bruises on the body of Thomas Wright, of which wounds and bruises he then and there died. To this indictment, together with the coroner's inquisition, the prisoner plcaded not guilty. Mr. Bodkin stated the facts of the case. Mr. Braithwaite, John Cockayne, and other witnesses were examined, after which Mr. Clarkson asked his lordship if he thought there was sufficient evidence to go before the jury? Mr. Baron Alderson thought that there was no evidence to criminate the prisoner. The real cause of the catastrophe was the defective construction of the safety valve, and the obstruction which, it appeared, existed in the steam pipe which connected the boiler with the engine. At the same time it was for the jury to decide whether it was worth while to carry the inquiry further. The jury, after a short conference, returned a verdict of Not Guilty. Mr. Baron Alderson observed, that although the catastrophe had been a very awful one, nevertheless he believed it to have been pure accident, and that Mr. Lowe was in no way to blame. The foreman said that it was the opinion of the jury that not the slightest blame could be attached

Coining.—Thomas Blundell, alias Smith, Jemima named Jane Pratt, with whom he cohabits, has been given in evidence, that the persons were all all released him, a portion of the stolen property about four deep. Suppose I take them at five deep moulds and other implements for making counterfeit belows.

coin. Sentence, seven years' transportation. Hocussing and Robbert .- Wm. Jenkins, aged 25, and Henry Joseph Finch, 28, both cab-drivers, were indicted for stealing, at Woolwich, a purse containing twelve sovereigns, six half-sovereigns, and a Bank of England note, value £10, the property of John Mark, a private in the Royal Artillery, from his person. The prosecutor hired a cab at London-bridge to convey him to Woolwich, Jenkins offering to take him for 2s., much below the usual price. On his dering those who place themselves under your care.

TRIAL JOSEPH CONNOR.

THURSDAY, MAY 15.

On Mr. Commissioner Bullock taking his seat on the bench, a number of prisoners were placed in the dock, and having been arraigned, were called upon to plead to the several offences laid to their charge, nation at Bow-street, or when we last saw him in the He was dressed in a black frock coat, black waistcoat, black silk neckerchief, and corduror trousers. He paid great attention to the calling over the names of the jury, and appeared perfectly sensible of the awful position in which he was placed. Neither the body of the Court nor the gallery were inconveniently crowded. No females were

At a few minutes after ten o'clock, Mr. Baron Alderson and Mr. Justice Coltman entered and took their seats.

Immediately afterwards Joseph Connor was again placed in the dock. The indictment, which contained two counts, each varying the offence, charging him with the wilful

murder of Mary Brothers, was then read. Mr. Bodkin, Mr. Montague Chambers, and Mr.

pretences and subtle means to obtain and carry off two valuable securities, to wit, a promissory note for the payment of £600, and another for the payment coat and a cap. I gave the woman a light, and she twice without receiving any answer. Not receiving any answer, I put my back to the door and forced it open. I saw the woman sitting on the bedstead, and the man standing over her. He had his haud on her neck. I thought he was beating her. I said, "For God's sake, don't beatthe woman." He turned round and faced me. There was a glimmering light in the

> his coat. his coat.
>
> Cross-examined by Mr. M. Chambers.—He pushed me away by taking hold of my shawl, on which I afterwards found the marks of a bloody hand. The afterwards found the marks of a bloody hand. The son—kind. industrious, and civil.
>
> Association residing in this coat.
>
> Michael Connor, the prisoner's father, was next examined, and stated that the prisoner was a good at six o'clock in the evening.
>
> Leeds.—A camp meeting she had her hand to her eyes. She never spoke. She staggered and fell. The man had left the house before I got into the passage. The landlady and I went into the room again and found a knife sticking in the woman's neck, She was dead. I gave information to the police constable Allen, who pulled the

room. He then left the room, and I caught hold of

W. Walls, surgeon, of 9, Windmill-street, Finsbury-square, was called up, and the premises as well as the wounds of the poor creature examined. Close to the spot where she fell a large piece of wood was found, with which there is little doubt that the blow was struck. The unfortunate woman's body was

say was velveteen. John James Allen, police-constable E 159 .- I was on duty in George-street on the night of Monday, the 31st March. About 1I o'clock I was standing at the house where the woman was murdered. A little before 11 o'clock I observed a man come from No. 11 a belief that he was the individual-a belief which towards me. He passed me and crossed the way be might be excited by many causes, and by the tween 19 to 20 feet from me. He had on a dark coat, which I think was velveteen, and a cap which | showed a defect of some nature, that the person using I believe had a peak to it. Five or six minutes after | I was fetched to the house.

By Mr. Baron Alderson.—I did not observe any one leave the house, the door of which creaked, from the time the man left until Mrs. Palmer came to me, and then I went into the house and found the deceased lying on her side, with a knife sticking in her neck. The handle was pointing upwards. She moved her was dead when I came back. (The witness produced the knife.) A person, named Brothers, identified the body as that of his wife. I have no doubt, but I will not swear positively, that the prisoner is the man. Mr. Baron Alderson.—If you have no doubt, you ought to swear positively. Witness: I have a strong belief, but I will not swear positively.

Ellen Napier.—I am a woman of the town. I have gone by the name of Scott. About a month before the murder I saw the prisoner, and had some convercould mention the name. He said he could not. About three days after he asked me the same question, and again about a week after. I mentioned the names of all the women that walked in the neighbourhood. I mentioned the name of Mrs. Tape, and he said "That must be her." He said he should never get rid of the disease, and used a disgusting threat. I saw the prisoner on the night of the murder by the chapel in Charlotte-street, Bloomsbury, a placed at the bar upon an indictment charging her little before nine o'clock. He had on a short jacket with the wilful murder of the infant child of her and a hat. The jacket was not velveteen. I was master, Mr. Ffinch, of Greenwich. On being called | walking up and down, and he spoke to me. I said, "If you wish to see Mrs. Tape, whom you asked not guilty. Mr. Bodkin, who is engaged for the about so many times, in a few minutes you'll see her." trial for Friday, upon the ground that Mr. Traill, the came up. The prisoner said, "There you are; that's police magistrate, was an important and material the person I wish to see; you have given me the witness in the case, and in consequence of his official duties he could not conveniently attend before Friday.

Mr. Clarkson, who appeared for the defence, said he and had never seen him in her life." He said, "You was ready to concur in any arrangement that would conduce to public convenience. Mr. Baron Alderson you would know me better." A policeman came up, granted the application. Tape (the name by which the deceased was known to the wretched creatures with whom she associated) walking away together and talking. She soon after left him, and came towards me. He said he would -about half-past ten. I saw a man speaking to Mrs. Tape. Soon after I saw the man and Mrs. Tape go

height was about the prisoner's. Caroline Graham confirmed the evidence of the previous witness. Bridget Ronau (known as Biddy).—I get my living by walking the streets in the neighbourhood of St. Giles's. I saw the prisoner on the Saturday before the murder. He spoke about a disease he was labouring under, and said it had been communicated to him by Mrs. Tape. I saw him on Monday night, about half-past nine o'clock, near the chapel. He was alone. I asked him how he was? He said. "Much the same;" and added, "I have just been blowing the old b-up. She denies all. If I comes up to her in these clothes she'll know me." up to her in these clothes she'll know me." (He had on a fustian jacket and a hat.) He said. "I shall go home and change my clothes, and put on my black coat and cap, and then she won't know me." He then left me. I saw him again about ten minutes after. He had on a black velveteen coat and a cap with a peak. He came close to me, and said "Do you think she'll know me now?" I said "Yes; why shouldn't the woman know you?" He said, before he went to change his clothes, "I have something at home that will pepper her." He had frequently said before that he would serve her out. He then Wilson, alias Smith, and Ann Wilson, were indicted went away. I was gone about three-quarters of an

into No. 11, George-street. I did not see the man's

Elizabeth Hill gave similar evidence. Henry Oldham, a cutler, carrying on business in a person. That is the man. He came into my shop about, I went to the counter, and took three knives | Death of the Rev. Dr. Cook .- We regret to from a drawer, and placed them on the counter be- learn that intelligence reached town last night of the fore him. I said they were a shilling each. He death of the Rev. Dr. George Cook, which took place took them all into his hand and examined each. He at St. Andrew's yesterday morning. Dr. Cook was for whose supports of the bridge, a weight of 76 tons that stone, wrapped it up, and he then left the shop. did not notice his dress particularly. He had a hat

Emily Elizabeth Oldham, daughter of the last witness, an intelligent little girl, was then sworn, and having been placed on the bench, was questioned by connecting rods, which were 18 in number on each Persons in your station must be stopped from plun-Mr. Baron Alderson as to the nature and responsi bility of an oath, of which she was fully cognisant. The sentence on you is, that you be transported for She said, I was standing by my father's side when looking steadfastly, and pointing at the prisoner.

William Pocock, 81 F.—In consequence of information which I received I went to 15, Endell-street, on

THE MURDER IN ST. GILES'S. side of the right-hand pocket. I also produce a cap and a hat. I also found six hospital tickets. (The coat was here shown to the Learned Judges, and was minutely examined by them.)

Nicholas Pearce, Superintendent of Police, stated the particulars of the prisoner's arrest. Adolphus Lonsdale, 110 F.—I was in the cell with the prisoner late on the night he was taken into custody. About four o'clock in the morning he said, and give evidence against me. They saw me on Whittington and Cat, Church Row, Bethnal Green, Monday between eight and nine o'clock. I know on Sunday afternoon, at five o'clock. them to be both prostitutes." Charles Waugh,-I worked at Messrs. Gerrard's in

He told me about six weeks before the mur- again-lane, in order to make arrangements for holding der that he had got an infectious disease from a chapel of Newgate, on the Sunday preceding the execution of Hocker. He was very pale, and much of that moroseness which distinguished him on the occasions to which we have alluded had departed.

We want and that he would serve her out. I said, "You had better not interfere with the woman at all."

If you strike her she will very likely take out a warrant against you." He said he should have got warrant against you." "You had better not interfere with the woman at all. attend.—T. M. Wheeler. married to his cousin at Easter but for this illness. He said her family knew what was the matter with him. I recollect the morning after the murder. He came a little after six to work as usual, and breakfasted with me. He went away at half-past eleven o'clock. He never came to work again. He used to come to work in a hat and velveteen shootingjacket, and changed the coat for a jacket.

John Cochrane, a young man, said he was a tailor. I have known Connor for some years. I recollect the night of Monday, the 31st of March. I saw Connor about seven o'clock in the Crown, in the Seven-dials. He said he was suffering under a certain disease. He went away at eleven o'clock the same night. I was outside the door of the Crown. Mr. Bodkin, Mr. Montague Chambers, and Mr. Huddlestone appeared for the prosecution. Mr. Ballantine and Mr. Doane for the prisoner.

Mr. Bodkin then stated the prisoner.

Mr. Bodkin then stated the leading facts of the case, and proceeded to call the following witnesses:—

Mary Palmer, charwoman at the house No. 11, Little George-street, said a man and woman came there at a quarter before eleven o'clock on the night of Moreh. I never search in five minutes. He looked flurried, as if he had been quarrelling. I went towards him, and said, "Halloo, what's the matter with you?" He said, "I have given her something." I did not know of whom he spoke, and asked him who he meant. He said, "The b—old went towards him, and said, "I have given her something." I said, jokingly, "I we that gave me the ——." I said, jokingly, "I we have not killed her?" He said, "I have heen home and taken of the don't know but I have heen home and taken of the don't know hut I have heen home and taken of the don't know hut I have heen home and taken of the don't know hut I have heen home and taken of the don't know hut I have heen home and taken of the don't know hut I have heen home and taken of the don't know hut I have heen home and taken of the don't know hut I have heen home and taken of the don't know hut I have heen home and taken of the don't know hut I have heen home and taken of the don't know hut I have heen home and taken of the don't know hut I have heen home and taken of the don't know hut I have heen home and taken have her her had been quarrelling. I have her had been quar prisonment, three years ago, for robbing his master,

> Mr. Richard Partridge, one of the surgeons at King's College Hospital.—These tickets were given to the prisoner, and he was treated for a certain disease. He was not then convalescent.

> and having been fined seven shillings for an assault

James Brothers, the husband of the murdered woman, said he had seen her body; that she was his

Mr. Fitzgerald, surgeon, said I was called to the house on the night of the murder, about eleven o'clock. The woman was dead. I made a post mortem examination by order of the coroner. There were sixteen wounds altogether, and one mortal, passing

through the chest, entering the first and second ribs. and penetrating the pulmonary artery.

Mr. Ballantine then proceeded to address the jury on behalf of the prisoner. He said, when he was first called upon to defend the prisoner he had felt that he should have been able to offer a fair defence in his behalf, but he was wholly unprepared for the fresh evidence that had been adduced, and he | tions to be addressed to Charles Shaw, Great Georgealmost felt the weight of the responsibility thus street, Rochdale. thrown upon him too great for his abilities. that the motives y

for the commission of the crime by the prisoner were not of a character to entitle them to come to an | adverse decision respecting him. It was unlikely that the prisoner, who was about to be married, and whose betrothed had in no way disappointed his affeccorner of Clarke's-court. I was 52 feet from the tions, would commit so horrible a crime as this. Then, as to the identity of the prisoner. There was similarity of the prisoner to some other person. Belief the term was uncertain of matters in his testimony. The Learned Counsel contended that the probability was that the witnesses were mistaken in their beliefthat the prisoner was the murderer. The object of the prisoner in pointing out Mrs. Tape in the street as the person who had communicated a certain disease to him, was for the purpose of holding her up to shame amongst her companions, and not as a prelude to a eyes a little and smiled. She did not speak. I dreadful and revolting murder. Secresy was no pulled the knife out and ran for the surgeon. She part of his conduct. He made no secret of his aversion to the woman, and of the injury he supposed he had received from her. The coat which the policeman stated was stained with blood ought to have been sent to some scientific person to ascertain if the marks on it were blood or not, for surely in the advanced state of science there was some means of arriving at such a result. The Learned Counsel combatted other points of the evidence. He conceived that Cochrane had committed perjury. His evidence, and the assertions contained sation with him about Mrs. Tape. He asked me if in it, were inconsistent with truth, and could be little I had seen a stout woman, about forty. He said she more than invention, in which he had been assisted had given him a loathsome disease. I asked if he by the police, who, he believed, had basely tampered with him. The assertion that if the women came forward he would be sure to be tucked up, merely denoted a morbid state of mind, and that he was labouring under great apprehension as to the threats he had used towards the unfortunate woman. After referring to other matters in relation to the case, he concluded by a powerful appeal on behalf the prisoner. The Learned Counsel then called witnesses

who gave the prisoner the character of a quiet, inoffensive young man. Mr. Baron Alderson summed up with great care and clearness. The Jury then retired to consider their verdict, and at twenty minutes to ten again entered the court,

prosecution, applied to their lordships to appoint the Mrs. Tape and a woman named Caroline Graham after an absence of three hours and twenty minutes. Their names having been called over, the clerk of the arraigns inquired if they were agreed upon in their verdict?

The Foreman replied-Yes; we find the prisoner GUILTY. Mr. Baron Alderson said-Joseph Connor, after a very patient investigation of your case, the jury have found you guilty; and it is now my duty to pass the fatal sentence of the law upon you for the most barbarous murder that ever was perpetrated; but it shows that one who is guilty of committing one venial crime against the Gospel of Almighty God is guilty not hurt Mrs. Tape. I went away, leaving him of all; for who can tell what may arise from breaking talking to "Biddy." In ten minutes I returned one commandment, and what may be the result; and who can say what sorrow and repentance may do? I therefore do beseech you to turn your thoughts to that Being who sees our every action, and knows face. He had on a velveteen coat and a cap. His our inmost thoughts. He may yet pardon your fearful crimes. It is my duty now to pass sentence upon you; and it is to me one of the most fearful and painful duties that we are called upon to perform; but it is the sentence of the law, not mine. The awful sentence was passed by the learned Judge, who keenly evinced the solemnity of his task. The unfortunate prisoner bowed respectfully to the Court, and was led from the dock.

The court adjourned at ten o'clock.

FATAL OMNIBUS ACCIDENT .- On Thursday, about twelve o'clock, a fatal accident occurred to a boy named Humphreys, about twelve years of age, who resided at 14, Charterhouse-lane, Charterhouse-square. He, with some other boys, was at play in Aldersgate-street, and just as one of the Hoxton and Chelsea omnibuses (which was not going at a rate exceeding between four and five miles an hour) was being driven past, he ran from his companions into the middle of the street, and slipped down under one of the wheels, which passed over his chest. He was instantly taken to the General Dispensary, opposite which the unfortunate occurrence took place, and every effort rendered to ease his sufferings, but the injuries were found to be of so serious a nature that it was impossible to save his life. No time was lost in conveying him home, where, shortly after his ar-

FIRE AT BARKING, NEAR NEEDHAM MARKET .- On ligh-street, St. Giles's, said—On the night of the Saturday evening last a fire broke out upon the farmlist March, I was in my shop. I sold this knife to ing premises belonging to Mr. Brown, of Barking, in the occupation of Mr. Joseph Elliott. It raged at ten minutes to ten. He said, "What's the cheapest small carving-knife you have?" I said, "I will show you some directly. I believe I have some second-hand ones." After I had done what I was surance in the Suffolk Fire-office.

Forthcoming Meetings.

LONDON. - CHARTIST HALL, 1, TURNAGAIN-LANE. The public discussion will be resumed on Sunday morning next, May 18th, at half-past ten precisely, subject—" Is it wise and politic to increase the grant to Maynooth?" In the afternoon, at three, the Metropolitan District Council will meet for the dispatch of business. At five o'clock precisely the Victim Committee will meet; and in the evening, at seven, a public lecture will be delivered.

CAMBERWELL AND WALWORTH .-- A meeting will be held at the Montpelier Tavern, Walworth, on Monday evening next, May the 19th, at eight o'clock. LAMBETH.—The members of the Lambeth locality are requested to meet in the South London Chartist

Hall, at six o'clock in the evening. Tower HAMLETS .- A general meeting of the members of the National Charter Association, re-"I am sure to be tucked up if these two women come siding in the Tower Hamlets, will be held at the

THE MEMBERS OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE WILL meet the Delegates of the Metropolitan Delegate Coun-March last. The prisoner worked there with me. cil on Sunday afternoon, at three o'clock, at Turnmeetings to elect the registration committee. Delegates from the various localities are requested to MARYLEBONE LOCALITY .- A members' meeting will

take place on Monday evening, May 19th, at the Coach Painters' Arms, Circus-street, New-road, at half-past seven o'clock. SOMERS Town. — On Sunday evening next, the adjourned discussion on the Land Society will be resumed at Mr. Duddridge's Rooms, 18, Tonbridge-street, New-road. Mr. Wheeler will attend and ad-

dress the meeting. Mrs. Ellis. - The Committee appointed by the Metropolitan localities to assist Mrs. Ellis, will meet on Wednesday evening next, at Mr. Wheeler's, 243½, Temple Bar, to wind up their accounts, at eight

CITY OF LONDON.—The members of this locality Connor came up. I think he came up Queen-street, on Sunday evening next, at half-past six o'clock, which leads close to George-street. A person might Have run from George-street of the Crown. | Have run from George of the Crown. | Have run from George of the Crown from Hammersmith.—A meeting will be held on Tuesday evening next, May 20th, at the Dun Cow, Brookgreen-lane, at eight o'clock precisely.

MARYLEBONE. -- Mr. Bolwell, of Bath, will lecture on "The Events of the Present Times," at the Coach Painters' Arms, Circus-street, on Sunday evening, May 18th, at eight o'clock. CHARTIST WATER TRIP.—The Marylebone locality

don't know, but I have been home and taken off my and the Emmett Brigade intend taking a trip by things, so that they should not know me." There water to Greenford Green, on Sunday, June 1st, in them before. The man was dressed in a velveteen coat and a cap. I gave the woman a light, and she went into the back parlour. I sat down on the stairs. A few minutes after, a little better than five minutes. I heard the woman cry "Murder!" three times. I rose and knocked at the door of the room. I knocked at the door of the room. I knocked

OLDHAM.—On Sunday (to-morrow) a lecture will be delivered in the Working Man's Hall, Horsedgestreet, at six o'clock in the evening.

THE SOUTH LANCASHIRE DELEGATE MEETING will be held st Mr. John Murray's, under the Carpenters' Hall, Garrett-road, Manchester, on Sunday, May 25, at ten o'clock in the morning.

Heywood.—The members of the National Charter Association residing in this locality are requested to meet in their room, Hartley-street, on Sunday next,

LEEDS .- A camp meeting will be held to-morrow (Sunday) afternoon, at two o'clock, on Holbeck Moor, when Messrs. Wm. Bell of Heywood, Shaw of Leeds, and Stansfield of Wortley, will deliver addresses. Mr. Bell will deliver a lecture in the evening, at half-past six, in the Bazaar, Briggate.

Sheffield .- Mr. T. N. Stocks will preach a sermon on the Corn Exchange grounds, on Sunday afternoon, May 18, at half-past two o'clock.

ROCHDALE .- A shareholders' meeting will be held in the Chartist Association Room, on Sunday, the 18th, at ten o'clock in the forenoon. All communica-STRATFORD-ON-AVON, WARWICKSHIRE. -- An important

Martist meeting will be held on Monday evening. Mr. Harbourne's, Stratford Arms, Henley-street, (where Shakspeare's Brooch may be seen), for the purpose of forming a Co-operative Land Society. in accordance with the rules propounded by the late Chartist Convention. Chair to be taken at seven o'clock. A meeting will be held at the above house every Monday evening, when Democratic principles will be regularly discussed. Mr. Doyle will lecture on Sunday evening, at the

White Horse, St. Mary's-street, Whitechapel. LIVERPOOL.—A meeting will be held in the Temperance Hall, Rose-place, on Tuesday evening, May 20th, to take into consideration the forming a branch of the National Charter Co-operative Land DEWSBURY.—The next Dewsbury district meeting

will be held on Sunday, the 18th inst., in the Chartist room, Dewsbury, at two o'clock in the afternoon. HALIFAX.-Mr. B. Rushton will deliver a lecture in the large room, Bull Close-lane.—[When, the writer of the notice has not stated.—Ed. N. S.]

THE LAND.—The members of the Association held a public meeting on Wednesday last, to take into consideration the National Land scheme. Severa enrolled their names, and will meet every Wednes-day evening, at eight o'clock. BIRMINGHAM.—Mr. Thomas Clark will lecture in

the Democratic Chapel, Thorp-street, on Sunday evening next, at half-past six o'clock.

Delegate Meeting .- A district delegate meeting will be held at the Lamp Tavern, Walsall, at two o'clock on Sunday afternoon, May 25th. Delegates are expected from Dudley, Bilston, Netherton, Wolverhampton, Redditch, Bromsgrove, Birmingham, and Lye Waste. Mr. Clark will be present, and lay the proceedings of the late Convention before the delegates, with a view to the re-organisation of the district.—Francis Mottram, District Secretary.

STOCKPORT.-Mr. J. Leach, of Manchester, will lecture in the Chartist room, Bomber's-brow, on Sunday evening next, at half-past six o'clock.

BANKING AND PAPER MONEY.—Mr. Cobbett says:—
When I dined at Richard Potter's, Tom Potter took me aside and asked my opinion relative to a Joint Stock Banking Company, at Manchester, which he and others had an intention of setting up. I very frankly told him that my opinion was, that no really honest man would have anything to do with such a matter; that the 'accommodation' to persons in business, which he professed to look upon as its good, was, in fact, a very great evil; that it supplied the parties with false means of trading, and gave the parties borrowing from them the means of plundering them; that it was a combination of rich men to prey upon those distresses which their false issues first served to create; that, in fact, they would lend nothing, and, by the means of pretended loans of money, would get men's goods away at half price; that it was a calling at war with every principle of morality and religion; that at best it was usury, and that, in fact, it was usury and robbery combined; that it must tend to make the rich more richer, the poor more poor, and to add to the dangers of the country and the miseries of the people; that, in the end, the monstrous system must blow up, and that justice would have taken its departure from the earth if the parties who had grown rich by such villany were not compelled to disgorge."-Register, 22nd September, 1892.

CHARTIST LAND SOCIETY.

DERSONS desirous of joining the Land Co-operative Society propounded by the late Chartist Convention, are informed that a Public Meeting of the Subscribers. and of persons willing to become subscribers, will be held on Wednesday evening, at the South London Chartist Hall, Webber-street, Blackfriars-road, to form a Metropolitan Branch; pay a first instalment on their shares: elect a Sub-Treasurer, Sub-Secretary, and other officers, Chair to be taken at Eight o'Clock precisely. Shares £2 10s. each, which may be paid in instalments

of 3d., 6d., Is., or upwards per week. Any person, whether a Member or not a Member of the National Charter Association, is eligible to become a Shareholder in the above Society. The Directors will attend and give any information By order of the Board of Directors.

THOMAS MARTIN WHEELER,

DR. COFFIN'S BOTANIC GUIDE TO HEALTH.

THIS Important Work for family use is now ready for delivery. Letters addressed to the Author. 16. Trafalgar-street, Leeds; or, J. Watson, 5, Paul's-alley, Paternoster-row, London, will meet with attention. Price six shillings.

WEST RIDING OF YORKSHIRE.

ADJOURNMENT OF THE SPRING SESSIONS FOR THE TRIAL OF FELONS, &c.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Spring General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, for the West Riding of the County of York, will be holden by adjournment, at BRADFORD, on Monday, the 2d day of June next, at Ten o'clock in the Forenoon, and by further adjournment from thence will be holden at Sheffield, on WEDNESDAY, the 4th day of the same month of June next, at half-past Ten o'clock in the Forenoon, FOR THE TRIAL OF FELONS AND PERSONS INDICTED FOR MISDEMEANOURS, when all Jurors, Suitors, Persons who stand upon Recognisance, and others having business at the said Sessions, are required to attend the

Court. Prosecutors and Witnesses in cases of Felony and Misdemeanour from the Wanontakes of Staincliffe and Eweross, Claro, Ainsty, Agbrigg and Morley, Skyrack and Barkstonash, must attend the Sessions at BRADFORD; and those from the Wapontakes of Strafforth and Tickhill, Osgoldeross and Staincross, being the remainder of the West Riding, must attend the sessions at Sheffield.

C. H. ELSLEY, Glerk of the Peace,

Clerk of the Peace's Office, Wakefield, 12th May, 1845,

TO THE IRISH REPEALERS RESIDING IN GREAT BRITAIN.

FELLOW COUNTEYMEN, -It is after many, many an entreaty and solicitation I have at length been induced thus publicly to address you. The object of the present address is two-fold-

1. By a plain, simple statement of facts and circum stances to remove from your minds any prejudices which may have been heretofore entertained against myself.

2. To submit to your consideration the absolute neces sity of your forming a cordial union with the working people of England amongst whom you reside, to the end that your interests, which are mutual and identical. should be promoted; that differences heretofore existing between Repealers and Chartists should cease; that you may bear with one another like Christians, or rather as Christians should do. I shall make no apology for thus, apparently, obtruding my advice and opinions upon you my object being to do all the good in my power by endeavouring to effect a reconciliation between parties whose interest it is to be, not only reconciled, but firmly united, You know that if a man thinks he can do good he is morally bound to make the effort.

1 am aware that I shall stand in need of no ordinary share of that indulgence, for which you, my countrymen, are so justly celebrated. I know and feel that I have to encounter a great deal of prejudice, fostered by long and continuous misrepresentations and calumnies. It, therefore, is a duty I owe to you as well as to myself, to state distinctly, unequivocally, and without any quibble or subterfuge, "the head and front of that offending" which has excited prejudice against me in the minds of many whom I never saw, and perhaps never shall see.

I have been solicited repeatedly, both by letter and personally, to make the statement, which I shall now lay before you as briefly as possible. All I require at you hands is simple, unadulterated justice.

In September, 1832, a society was founded by Mr. O'Connell, which was called "The Political Union of Ireland," of which I was a member. The ostensible objects of this society were-1. The dismissal of the Marquis of Anglesey, Secretary

Stanley, and Attorney-General Blackburne.

2. The total abolition of Tithe.

3. The immediate Repeal of the Union.

4. To petition the House of Commons to exhibit articles of impeachment against the Marquis of Anglesey, Attorney-General Blackburne, and Mr. Secretary Stanley. 5. To appoint in each parish in Ireland a committee of nine to procure signatures to petitions for these pur-

6. To collect subscriptions and receive donations for the purpose of carrying these objects into effect, 7. Such collections to be called the "National Rent."

8. That Daniel O'Connell, Esq., M.P., John Power, Esq., and Daniel Lynch, Esq., be appointed treasurers to "The National Rent."

9. That each person paying one pound shall be enrolled a member of the "National Political Union."

One of the first acts of this association was to pass a was as follows :-- "That no candidates shall be supported at the ensuing general election but those who will pledge themselves to oppose any administration that will not make the Repeal of the Union a Cabinet measure."

In the month of December following, the general election under the Reform Bill came on. A great many candidates took the pledge, and were returned. Several of whom took place afterwards from the pledged enemies of of land, and better your condition by lower wages; the

Some time prior to that general election a dispute arose between O'Corman Mahon and Mr. O'Connell, of the merits of which the public knew nothing. However, an open rupture took place at the Clare election, O'Gorman Mahon having upon that occasion accused Mr. O'Connell of breach of faith in having given that support to Major Macnamara which he had promised to O'Gorman Mahon: the result was that O'Gorman Mahon lost the election and Major Macnamara was returned. Some short time after this the "National Political

Union" was changed in one hour, and without any previous notice, into the "Society of Irish Volunteers." The chairman who presided at the meeting of the own. "National Political Union" dissolved that body on the in five minutes afterwards the same gentleman was, on the motion of Mr. O'Council, called upon to preside as chairman of the "Society of the Volunteers of Ireland." Several members were admitted, myself amongst the rest. The rules were read, and adopted. One of which was to the effect,-" That if any member knew of anything derogatory to the character of another member. or of any one to be proposed, he was bound, on pain of expulsion, to make his objections known to the commitso suddenly and unprecedentedly, was with the view to destroy O'Gorman Mahon, whose popularity was becoming troublesome. None but the initiated were aware of the object. I did not understand it. During the admission of members, O'Gorman Mahon entered the meeting and was loudly cheered. But when he essayed to speak, Mr. O'Connell rose to order, and said that none but members had a right to speak; whereupon O'Gorman Mahon produced his card as a member of the "National Political Union." The chairman told him that there was no such society; that the present was a meeting of the "Irish Volunteers." O'Gorman Mahon then threw a purse of gold on the table, and called upon the secretary to take his subscription out of it, which request was refused. He then asked to see the rules, which was also refused. He said he was a member of the society that met there at three o'clock that day,-the 3rd of January, 1833,-and it was not then five o'clock; and, standing up like a giant, he dared any man or set of men to put him down. To get rid of him the chairman was moved from the chair, and Mr. O'Connell jumped upon the table and commenced extinguishing the lights, declaring, at the top of his voice, that the lights were his; the rooms were his; that he paid for both. The scene of confusion baffles description. The best account of this scene is in the Freeman's Journal of the 4th of January, 1833, and is well worth publishing

haps never will again. My opinion was that O'Gorman Mahon was badly treated-ill used-and I said so. This gave deep offence

even now. Such a scene never was witnessed, nor per-

In the county of Dublin, a short time before this oc curred, Lord Brabazon was branded as "a liar" by Mr. O'Counell. I did not know that Mr. O'Connell's object was to turn Lord Brabazon out of the county, and turn his son-in-law, Fitzsimon, into it. I thought that Mr. O'Connell was imposed upon by a man whom I knew to be a most unscrupulous liar, and that he assailed Lord Brabazon in ignorance of the real state of the case: and 25 I had been one of a deputation from the Trades' Union Election Committee to Lord Brabazon, upon the subject of the Repeal pledge, I felt it my duty to defend the character of Lord Brabazon from the charge of being branded as a liar. The charge was false. I stated the real facts of the case at a meeting of the Trades' Union, and at the Committee of the Irish Volunteers. This gave further cause of offence-mind that.

At that time there were several tithe martyrs in gaol in Ireland, amongst whom were two "patriots"-Costello and Reynolds-one of whom got a place in Gibraltar from the Whigs, and the other a place under the new corporation in Dublin. There was at this time a very general feeling to get up a TRIBUTE for Costello and Reynolds spe-Costello and Reynolds was intended by the subscribers to be quite distinct. Mr. O'Connell expressed a strong desire to amalgamate both funds with those of the Irish Volunteers, and seemed anxious to become the patron of all tithe sufferers. I opposed this, and for a time succeeded in causing the several funds to be kept separately and accurately. This could scarcely be borne. Bear

It so happened that I was the seventh person on the Committee of Irish Volunteers, a part of whose duty it was to pronounce judgment on any unfortunate wight who should be objected to by any member of the society. first purify ourselves." "Have you any objection to any not the elective franchise are the slaves of those who member of the committee?" said two or three together. "Yes, I have," said I. "Do you object to me?" said one. "To me?" said another. "Name! name! name!" roared out several. This I declined. However, a resolution was subsequently adopted, and a copy of it sent to

that effect served upon me. matter. I did not fear the result, as my objections were potent. chiefly founded upon documentary evidence, bearing the Dublin and Manchester. Several members of the committee, seeing that some of the charges were of a serious nature, and must be either true, or that I had forged the names to the documents which I produced, withdrew, never imagining for a moment that, in the teeth of such the narties present to admit their signatures to the documents. And under this miserable subterfuge twentythree members of the committee signed a paper pronouncing the charges to be false and malicious. Had I been a cunning slave. I should not have had such an atro- sal suffrage, or any other proposition in which the non- as testimony bearing out the conclusive evidence we have cious sentence pronounced upon me. It is clear that a electors are directly interested. certain party were anxious to get rid of me. I was too honest and straightforward for their purpose. To hunt me down was a glorious achievement. Not content with this sentence, which they got lithographed, and had co-Pies sent to all their relations and friends, they proceeded to expulsion, which was effected by the foulest means. However, it was some consolation to me that they could Groves, and a Catholic friar, who was under the censure

To their credit, be it remembered, every Catholic priest

now was alike due to my friends the Chartists (with whom I am proud to say I cannot be more popular than I am), and to you who had prejudices against me without really

knowing why or wherefore. nowmerely to add that there never was a charge of any nature or kind brought against me in any society of which of; that I never sought to screen, cover, palliate, cloak, or conceal any act or deed of mine; that I never called upon any human being to do so for me; and that I am and with that political engine, which is our inherent right, ready and willing to make atonement to any man who I want to know how Repeal could be withheld from us? will show that I ever wronged him in any respect.

shall now proceed with the second part. It has ever been the policy of tyrants, in all countries the Union can be repealed? and in all ages, to keep the people divided either upon political or religious subjects, to the end that they might

n ascendancy over them. On the other hand, whenever any man had the courage.

sowing dissension in their ranks.

inderstood by those to whom their harangues are ad- the Church Establishment: give Ireland to the Irish, dressed. They always take care to avoid detail, lest you and Polk the Oregon and Texas!" should discover their hollowness and heartlessness. Their just remind you of a few of them, and implore you to bear or foolish, you will do me the justice of believing that they them in mind, and test them by reason and common are entertained honestly and sincerely. sense. There was the Anti-Slavery Society, whom you resolution, to which all Ireland, I may say, responded. It helped to tax yourselves and your children to the amount of £850,000 per annum; the Anti-War Society; the Emigration Society; the Colonisation Society; the Anti-Corn Law League, who wanted cheap bread, high wages, corn should come; the Banking Companies-plenty of notes to keep up the prices of all sorts of provisions, rent Reform Clubs, who would only legislate by "instalments," as the people were not "sufficiently educated" to be admitted within the precincts of the constitution through of six years I dismissed him from my service for treadrawn vast numbers of the people after them, without

There is a simple rule by which you can always test of inconsistency, at which even a child might not the sincerity of all those schemers collectively or indivi- { dually, and that is by asking them, "What will this scheme of yours give me which I can call my own, and negatively or positively, upon anything coming from which I can take with me wheresoever I go? Will not you, I think I might justly lay claim to a good one those things which you say are so much for my good? good general character—a character which you would And will not the acquisition of the franchise bring me now foolishly assail by falsehood. I have so effectually attacks from without, directly within the pale of the constitution, elevate me in ripped you open and exposed you upon former oc-the scale of society by placing me on a political equality casions, in treating of general matters, that I shall the scale of society by placing me on a political equality with my more wealthy brethren?" Tell those schemers, tee." Now bear this rule in mind; and also bear in mind one and all, that he who will not join you and aid you to to a comment upon your version of the proceedings of that the sole object of this rule, and of changing the society obtain the elective franchise is your enemy, and the the Manchester Conference in 1842, published in the enemy of your order. The franchise is your inheritance. It has been filched from you. Trust no man who will

discovered that such association was founded on the prin-

not help you to get possession of it. The English working classes formed an association for the purpose of obtaining, by legal and constitutional means, a restoration of their just rights, which rights were embodied in a document called the People's CHARTER. The working people of England, and you, my address to be rejected by Conference; and, after a one man for the achievement of those great and just rights, which are the common inheritance of all, without reference

to creed or class. classes, and thus have become too powerful for either the printed opinion with reference to this very same Whig or Tory faction, or both combined, had not the transaction! Whigs, who were then in power, succeeded in sowing religious and national hatred and animosity between the Scholcfield's chapel, on the Wednesday night, when people of Ireland and the Chartists: and to some extent the Executive document was submitted to the consieven amongst the Chartists themselves. The term "Char- deration of the Conference. You say that you pitied

is applied to the Roman Catholics. Chartists. The old Orange party put forth their strength for a similar purpose. The Whigs sent their spies to burn Birmingham, and to raise a rebellion amongst the Wednesday night in Mr. Scholefield's chapel. As I isolated miners in Wales. Religious fanatics were not am a living man, and as you are a dead parson, you idle either. They charged all Chartists with infidelity. never once opened your lips, while I, the coward, genuity could invent were employed to deter the Irish, M'Douall, or any other man. You say that a combut particularly the Catholics, from joining the CHARTIST | mittee was nominated, and that you were named as BANES, just as if there was infidelity in UNIVERSAL SUP- one of the committee: but, parson like, you tell us feage, Vote by Ballot, Annual Parliaments, Equal that you were "afraid" to act upon the committee. REPRESENTATION, NO PROPERTY QUALIFICATION, AND Now, there was no committee at all appointed. I PAYMENT OF MEMBERS. Let me ask you, my countrymen, was not afraid to act, and I retired with M'Douall they sectarian? Have the advocates of them ever, di. document: and you went about your business. rectly or indirectly, raised, sanctioned, or in any way encouragedreligious bigotry? On the contrary, have not the advocates of those ennobling principles always, and upon all occasions, solemnly declared that every British subject, without reference to sect or party, should participate in all the slept in Mr. Scholefield's house, and that I went

advantages which were sure to result from their adoption? Why, then, have you stood aloof? Why not exercise that shrewd common sense which God has given you? Why not try, by the sure test of reason and judgment, the several propositions contained in the People's Charter? Because you were led into error, and your man who was at that Conference will bear testimony judgment warped by those in whom you confided, and cially. There was a tithe martyr fund; but this one for who had an interest in leading you after them upon questions which you did not understand, and which they took right good care you should not understand. "Keep the Tories out!" was the rallying cry of the deceitful Whigs. Conserve the Constitution!-out with the Destructives!" was the counter cry of the RAMPANT TORIES. The poor besotted Orangemen are the dupes of one faction of either party? No : nor shall we ever. They only want to use us up for their own aggrandisement. Then why belong to, or support either faction? Rest assured that you will always be, as you ever have been, treated with I looked upon this as a very arbitrary assumption of contempt and scorn by Whigs and Torics so soon as your of its being rejected. Griffin swore, and the Attorneypower, and said one day, that "we had no right to sit in co-operation has served their turn. Are not the great General made a strong point of his evidence, that 'adgment upon the character of others, until we should majority of you political outcasts? All those who have when the news of Turner's arrest was mentioned in for eighteen months. When he heard that, he did not wrote to me upon the subject in Ireland, and you say

have it. elective franchise: I am an elector, a freeholder in the city of Dublin. My wish, and the wish of every other Chartist who has the franchise, is to place you on a polime, stating, "that unless I named the person to whom I tical footing with himself. I maintain, in common with objected, and proceeded against him, I should be ex- all my brother Chartists, that every male inhabitant of pelled." I had no alternative but to proceed, which I did this empire (infants, insane persons, and criminals only not like to do if I could have avoided it. The Hon. excepted) is of common right, and by the laws of God, Pierce S. Butler and Mr. William Francis Finn, both entitled to political freedom; that without the elective M.P.'s for the county Kilkenny, kindly interposed, and on franchise there can be no political freedom; that those my behalf offered to proceed no further, and, for the sake who are not electors are outcasts; and that those who do of unanimity, to let the matter drop. This proposition not seek for the frauchise, in season and out of season reference to your present assertion, that it was the was peremptorily refused, and a copy of a resolution to until they get it, are wilful slaves. Let the people once get deceitful leaders, and not the League, that concocted honour of the working men, he was not one of them, the franchise, they can carry it with them anywhere, the outbreak; but, above all, mark the heading of the There was but one who so far disgraced Chartism, as It was agreed upon that the whole committee, fifty- and be respected everywhere. Without the franchise article! It is headed one in number, should form a tribunal to investigate the you are nothing; with it your influence will be omni-

The Repeal of the Union, though of vital importance tunate article for me to stumble upon in answer to signatures of some of the most eminent merchants in to the prosperity of Ireland, but of Dublin in particular, your charge of "ARRANT COWARDICE!" Here is the of "cowards." We may perhaps hereafter gratify him will be of no use to you unless based upon universal suf- articlefrage, vote by ballot, and annual Parliaments; because the Repeal of the Union does not embrace or include the extension of the elective franchise. In my opinion we to connect the League with the concection and origin of have commenced the Repeal movement at the wrong end. the "risings" and the "riots," it is happily supplied by evidence, sentence would be pronounced against myself We must retrace our steps. The Union cannot be con- one of themselves. It happens that there is no such defiby that portion of the committee which remained. The stitutionally repealed without a majority in favour of it ciency. The chain of evidence is whole and perfect. pretence for the sentence against me was, that I had not in the House of Commons. It will never be repealed by Therefore, whatever is now let out of the bag can only agitation, unless that agitation produces something bor- come as corroboration of that which is already estadering on revolution. Bear in mind that all Chartists are blished. In this light do we view the public testimony Repealers: that the Charter includes domestic legislation: borne to the fact of the League-origin of the "riots" by but that the Repeal of the Union does not include univer- one of their own hired advocates. We give it here only

If the Act of Union were repealed to-morrow we should The League plotted the "riots." The League plotted have a general election in Ireland. There would be no the "STRIKE." The League determined on the closing of upon them; let them get out of it if they can. We, from change in the constituency. In the first instance, we the Mills. The League determined to reduce wages, and the beginning, warned the Chartists to have nothing to do ceeding events have served to verify it. The people have should return 105 members to College-green, and no more. to force the men out. The League hired men, Duffer with the Strike. We told them at the first that if they now the key to the whole mystery.—It has been dragged There would be 100 Lords, and no more. The Irish for instance, to prepare the way. He could speak of the suffered themselves to be mixed up with it they would Parliament would be opened by the Lord Lieutenant—a "mill-closing business" before John Brooks, the magis—find much reason for repentance. In our first article upon shrouded than exposed him; but since nothing less would Tory. This Parliament would proceed at once to pass trate; and be applauded for his clever speech! The League it, published three weeks ago, speaking of the tools emnot get a layman in Ireland to move or second my expul- an Irish Act for the enfranchisement of several large "did it all!" and when it was done; when the people tion; they were obliged to have recourse to a degraded towns; for the division of counties into equal electoral were our; when they were "rising;" when they were Alergyman of the Church of England, of the name of districts, on the plan published some time ago by Mr. "rioting;" when they were doing the work the League O'Connell. How many members of those called Liberal wanted doing; when the people were doing these things, O'Connell. How many members of those catted invested while come properties and that we can be be and the come properties and that we can be be and the come properties and that the come properties and that the come properties and the come properties are compared to the come properties and the come properties are come properties and the come properties and the come properties are compared to the come properties and the come properties are come properties and the come properties are come properties. would be returned to College-green : It would be next again, delegate should come prepared to the next meeting sixty. Now, that would give but a John Brooks, who had applauded Duffey, and who had up with it; and thus afford a pretext to the Leaguers and with the names of suitable persons to carry out the in Dublin sympathised with me, and never for a moment majority of fifteen in the Commons. Well, in the Lords, proposed that "THE WHEELS OF GOVERNMENT the Government TO PUT CHARTISM DOWN, when the forbut none of them commons and the commons of the common but none of them were members, and could therefore ren- which would give a majority of eighty against any den, who had proposed "A SUSPENSION OF LABOUR" to

It is not Gregory and Grogan that would be returned for Having disposed (I hope for ever) of that portion the City, nor Hamilton and Taylor for the county of of the subject which appertains to myself personally, I Dublin; but four staunch Repealers. Why not, then, look at once for the possession of the means by which The Union could be repealed in another way, by

species of commercial revolution, without the loss of one the more easily keep them in a state of slavery, plunder drop of blood; a revolution which would do you, and all them of their just rights, and maintain, by force and fraud, men who earn their bread honestly, a great deal of good. The President of the United States made the best repeal speech I have read for a long time. He is sure to do all the honesty, and the patriotism to seave his own rank in he said. He will annex both Texas and the Oregon. society for the purpose of promoting the happiness and Should England go to war about these territories, the securing the rights of the working classes, those who may President will most assuredly stop the export of American be called, according to the fashion of the times, the cotton to Great Britain. The Yankees will hold their cotton nobility and gentry, were sure to merge all their own dis- fast; not a pound will be sent to England. This would putes and combine together for the purpose of preventing break up most of your cotton-factories in three months. the people from even seeing their own interests. In What would funded property be worth then? Now, then, order to effect their object they have ever been and ever suppose that in such an event Mr. O'Connell, instead of will be unscrupulous as to the means. One mode of threatening to tear down the American flag, should advise attaining their object was to excite suspicion in the minds his countrymen (and you are aware that his advice is a of the people against those who, from a pure love of re- | command here) not to allow one single drop of the blood dressing their wrongs and restoring their rights, throw of Irish cattle, sheep, or pigs, to be shed in England, but the neck into it; and that if he "looks before he leaps" he themselves, body and soul, into the movement. Another that we should eat the pork, beef, and mutton at is a "coward!" mode was to send spies amongst the people to lead them home, which we could do if every one who seldom into acts of sedition and treason, in order to entrap those tastes meat now could get but half a pound a day who, from fortuitous circumstances, had time, education, for two hundred and forty days in the year. Would not and knowledge sufficient to lead the people. Failing in this advice produce a revolution in the North of England? those modes of dividing the people, they had recourse to I have proved upon a former occasion that we could not other, more insidious and more effectual, means of export a pound of beef, pork, or mutton, if every adult in Ireland, who rarely tastes animal food, got but half a The mode usually employed for the purpose of effecting | pound each day for two hundred and forty days in the the object in this way was, and in fact still is, by sending year. In addition to these means, Mr. O'Connell could out amongst the people some red-hot sprigs of the aris- recommend "a run for gold." He has all these peace tocracy, by way of decoy ducks, whose zeal for the inte- able, legal, legitimate means of repeal in his power; and rests and well-being of the people far exceed all their | should he have the courage to put them in force, I am depredecessors. They discover some short, easy method of cidedly of opinion that Peel and Wellington would soon redressing the wrongs of the people; they talk eloquently; | cry out, "Daniel, my darling, let us have beef and gold! deal largely in loose generalities; confound the unweary | Tell Mr. Polk to send us the bales of cotton, and we will with specious sophistry, which they are sure will not be let you have your Parliament in College-green : take away

Having now laid my opinions plainly and candidly bechemes for redressing your wrongs are endless. I shall fore you, I trust that, whether you consider them wise

PATRICK O'HIGGINS. Dublin, May 5, 1845.

TO WILLIAM HILL.

William Hill in the management of a popular paper wily, artful, cunning, watchful, ungrateful ruffian: was open, unsuspicious, and confiding. At the end destroy every association of the people, whenever it was correspondence to. And, strange to say, notwithstand-

ing his malevolence, disappointment, and vindictive-

Now, if I would condescend to establish a character, confine this, my very last notice of you, in any way, "STARVED VIPER'S" paper, and occupying more than five columns. I shall merely deal with the three greatest falsehoods in that letter, and shall answer one and all from the pen of William Hill himself. Firstly,—You would now contend that it was not the League that originated the strike. Secondly,-That it was you, and not I, who caused the Executive countrymen, resident in England, were all uniting like good deal of bounce, you say, in speaking of me upon that occasion, "To me, I repeat, he showed in the light of an arrant coward, shrinking from 'the pinch'—a mastiff cowed and scared by the barking of There is no doubt now upon the mind of any rational man but the Chartists would have succeeded in forming a cordial union between the Irish and English working put your name to a lie in the very teeth of your

You print a speech that you say you made in Mr. tist" was applied in derision to the advocates of the me for my cowardice, for my pliancy, and for the People's Charter, in the same manner as l'apist was and castigation that I received at the hands of Dr. M'Douall and his supporters; and then you conclude The Corn Naw League tried their hand at dividing the with an expression of your opinion that I was an "arrant coward." Now, sir, just listen to the true "Infidels," "Socialists," "miscreants," and "Chartists," writhing, as you say, under the castigation of Dr. were used as synonymes. In Ireland, the Chartists were M'Douall, rejected the address myself. And not one lenounced as Orangemen. Every means that human in | single angry word passed between me aud Dr s there anything demoralising in these principles? Are and Campbell to strike out what I objected to in the

You say that I shook hands with you after your speech, and told you that you had risen cent. per cent. in my estimation. How could you, when you hadn't spoken a word? You appear to forget that I the alterations as speedily as possible, so that the document might be corrected before it was struck off, and I never once opened my lips to you. But I have better proof than this, I have sworn evidence. Every to the fact that it was I who rejected that document. Every man who was present will recollect my concluding words, which were these :- "I CARE NOT pose. WHAT AMOUNT OF ODIUM THE REJECTION OF THIS ADDRESS MAY ENTAIL UPON ME, BUT I AM RESOLVED on that occasion.

Bairstow told him, that, but for me, the address would have been carried, but that I was the cause skulking, miserable wretch, you are even below He did not do this: nor did any one else, amongst the contempt. But, not satisfied with the evidence that | hundreds of Chartists who were prosecuted in 1899, ex. I have so far adduced, I now begleave most respectfully to present you with a verbatim copy of your opinion, published in the Northern Star of the 3rd September, just one fortnight after the Conference sat; and read it, I pray you, with your last letter in the National Reformer in your hand, and then ask yourself if ever there was a bigger fool! Read it especially with FELLOW-PRISONER!!!

"WHO IS THE COWARD?" What a significant heading, and what an unfor-

"WHO IS THE COWARD 9" Were there any link deficient in the chain of evidence

before adduced.

This explanation has been often called for, and I think How, then, could the franchise be extended? How could had declared that "the only plan left was to stop the facelectoral districts be established? Would there be no tories!" Where was Master Weekly Chronicle with his incorrupt influence exercised by the Irish Executive? citements to "SWING?" Where was the cowardly das-Would not TITLES and BRIBES bring up the fifteen votes tard of the Sun, with his "LADIES' HEADS on Poles ?" in the Commons? Myfriends, we have no power to do Where was the Chronicle with his BARRICADES? Where Upon this subject, which is already too long, I have any good. We have no power to control the House of were one and all of these? At "the head of the move-ownerely to add that there never was a charge of any Commons. In fact, it is no House of Commons until its ment?" Taking part with "the mob?" Leading them members are elected by the common people. Our first on? Acting as Generals? No! They were engaged in I was a member, or in any other society, that I ever heard duty was to have joined the Chartists for universal letting loose the military to shoot and sabre those that had suffrage. Had we joined them honestly, cheerfully, and | "risen!" They were engaged in hounding on the butchers heartily, we should have had universal suffrage long ago, and the brutal bludgeon men! They were engaged in "committing to take their trials" those brought before them, as magistrates, charged with having "rioted." They were engaged in getting up and in circulating charges of cowardice! - against whom, in God's name? Against Feargus O'Connor!!!! Because Mr. O'Connor did not prove himself a silly ass, and fall into the trap they had so nicely laid for him, they charged him with cowardice! The men who had concocted the plot, and who ought to have conducted their own work in its execution, charged O'Connor with cowardice because he would not do it for them! while they waited with THE LAW in their hands to lay him by the heels if he should have done so!! The whole Whig press has rung with the charge. They have harped upon it again and again. Old Bloody, too, has joined in it. The ball has been kept going amongst them for the whole of the last fortnight. Every one who ought to have been "at the head of the movement" seems to have thought it sufficient to sereen himself from a charge of cowardice, if he preferred one against O'Connor True, none of them shewed why O'Connor "ought to have taken the lead." True, none of them even attempted to

do this. But they, one and all, seem to have taken it for

granted that wherever there is a mess, no matter by

This, from the Whig and Tory press, was to be expected. It was no more than we had a right to look for. It is ever the practice of faction to take advantage of popular excitement to throw suspicion upon the people's leaders, if the people's leaders evince common prudence, and will not throw themselves, neck and crop, into the arms of their enemies. It has ever been so. When Hunt attended the Peterloo Massacre-meeting, and when his life was compassed, and the plot only defeated by his own presence of mind and great physical energy, he was accused of cowardice because he had not advised the people to come armed, and meet force by force! He was accused of comardice, because he would not counsel and commit an overt act of treason, so that his accusers might have had the high gratification of seeing his head roll from the scaffold, and the pure purple life-stream spurt from his headless trunk! He was accused of cowardice because he defeated the hellish machinations of the compassers of his own life, and saved himself to rally his party, and direct their energies in the cause of right and justice for a long period, and to a successful issue, in the legislative acknowledgment of the necessity of Reform in the passing of the BEFORM BILL! So with O'Conner. When Frost was betrayed by spies into the Newport business, and when he was committed as a traitor, O'Connor was denounced as a "coward" because he did not turn-out, If I stood in need of a character, and would and "head the people" in a mad crusade against life and and plenty of work for you, in order to enable them to condescend to make you in any way instrumental in property, to ensure the Hanging and beheading of Frost, sell their manufactures in the countries from whence the procuring it, I would use you thus:—I was for six as well as the ensuring of himself being "cut up in four years of very troublesome time associated with one quarters" to be disposed of as the Queen should, most graciously, please to direct! Nay, even when the trial of this William Hill was a knobstick parson, was a Frost was proceeding; when the city of Monmouth was in possession of a strong military force; when almost every second man in it was a soldier; even when this was the case, O'Connor was denounced as a "coward," because he the medium of the franchise; the religious fanatics, chery and hypocrisy. It is nearly two years since I was not fool enough to go upon the Welsh Hills, organise whose total want of religion led them to oppose the grant- discharged him, and during that period he has pubthe hardy mountaineers, and "head them" in an attack was not fool enough to go upon the Welsh Hills, organise ing of civil rights to all who differed from themselves on lished several printed letters, and has been the proupon the Judges and the city! and because he applied all
points of doctrine. All these, and many others, have prictor of a weekly thing that he called "The Life his powers in aid of Frost's defence to the charge against Boat." He appears to have treasured up every word I him, and succeeded in enabling him to escape from the knowing why or wherefore. Whigs and Tories, high and spoke, and every line I wrote to him, for such future fangs of the bloody cut-throat Executioner!! And thus low Churchmen, have one and all combined to scatter and use as he might think proper to apply my words and my it has ever been. Faction has always seized the opporit has ever been. Faction has always seized the opportunity to spread distrust and sow the seeds of disunion between the people and their friends. It is its vocation ciple of getting anything which the people could call their ness, he has not been able in any single one of his to do so. It would be a traitor to itself did it miss the printed publications to charge me with any act, even opportunity. While, however, such a course must be expected and

we have no right to expect that that course shall be the elective franchise give me the means of acquiring all from your silence. Upon that score, then, I claim a called upon to defend ourselves from attacks from within; while we have a right to expect, and to be prepared for,

In the foolish and senseless cry that has been raised by the Manchester Guardian, and joined in by the Morning Chronicle, the Globe, the Sun, Old Bloody, the Weekly Chronicle, and by every Whig and Whigling paper in the kingdom, against O'Connor, because he did not take Cobden's place in the "suspension of labour" business; or John Brooks' place in the "ARRESTING OF THE WHEELS OF GOVERNMENT" business; or Ald. Chappel's place in the closing of the mills" business; or Dr. Black's place, in erecting "BARRICADES"; or Murdo Young's place in putting "LADIES' HEADS on Poles;" or George Henry Ward's place in the instigating the people to "SWING: in the senseless and foolish, but desperately wicked, cry of "cowardice," raised and kept up by the enemy against O'Connor, because he did not do these things, has a professed Chartist Journal, and a professed Chartist Editor, taken part! In this matter he has ranged himself with the enemy! In this matter, he ranks with the deadliest foes of the people! In this matter, he but echoes the slander and calumnies that faction has long since

uttered! What strange phantasies personal malevolence will make us play before high heaven! What strange bedfellows personal malignity and ungovernable vindictiveness will make us acquainted with! Who could have expected "THE Statesman" would put up horses with John Edward Taylor, with Old Bloody, with Dr. Black, with Murdo Young, and with the man at the Greenacre shop: who could have expected that "THE Statesman" would have been found in such precious company, flinging their dirt at second hand ! joining in their war-whoop and savage yells against one who has made the Chartist party what it is, -the only party whose power is courted or dreaded! Who could have expected this? YET so

The letter that appeared in the Statesman of last Saturday, signed "An Old Chartist," will be found in another portion of this sheet. That letter the Editor has made his own, by his approving commentary. Were we disposed to find out the author of it, we are convinced little difficulty would present itself. He may be ferreted out of the "Old Chartist" Warren in Manchester, in which he has taken refuge. But this is not of moment to us. With the Editor we have to deal; not with his nameless, brain-

O'Connor is "a coward." So says "THE Statesman. The fact of his "cowardice" we have given above. He neglected to take the place which ought to have been occupied by some member of the League; and, therefore, he is a "coward!" He minded his own business, and left direct from the chapel into his sitting room to make others to mind their's; and, therefore, he is a "coward!" He is invited to visit Manchester, to take part in certain public proceedings. He consents to go. He is elected a member of the Chartist Conference. He consents to go. Before he does go, he is apprised, through Sir Charles Shaw and the Rev. Mr. Scholefield, that if he ventures to show his face in Manchester, he will be instantly apprehended on a warrant granted for the pur-"The coward" does not avail himself of the opportunity thus given him to decline his visit. He goes at his own cost! He publicly enters the town. He goes to the THAT YOU SHALL NOT BE TRANSPORTED LIKE THE house of the man who had been informed by Sir C. Shaw DORCHESTER LABOURERS." It was I, then, and not of the intention of the "authorities" to place him under you, who rejected the address! But you have so arrest. He attends the meetings of the Conference. He -and you were the dupes of the other. Have you or I often claimed credit for my acts, that I am not as stays till the last; and when his business in Manchester is ever gained any political advantage from the ascendancy tonished at your attempt to change places with me fully ended; when he has done all that had been arranged cost £1000, that it would have been furnished to for him to do; he openly departs for London, where you out of my means, without asking my consent Now for the sworn evidence: Cartledge swore that he had other business to do. In this consists his and that when I saw it charged against me, I should "cowardice!!"

O'Connor is a "coward." So asseverates "THE States man." O'Connor once stood before the Judges to receive sentence. He heard himself adjudged to be imprisoned cepting one. Who that one is "THE Statesman" knows!!! O'Connor is a "coward." So says "THE Statesman." But O'Connor NEVER DREW A KNIFE!! O'Connor has knocked many a man down; and been knocked down. But it has been with honest fisting! HE NEVER DREW A KNIFE, upon any man, much less UPON A

We have heard of a Chartist prisoner who did. To the assassin, with a knife in his hand. Perhaps "THE Statesman," in his next number, will tell us who it was. "THE Statesman" seems fond of dealing in the history with a few anecdotes. We know some very interesting ones; such as could not fail to please him, they are so much in his own way.

It is characteristic of the starved viper to sting every hand that warms it; and hence Mr. James O'Brien and his double, the "Old Chartist," are not more angry with O'Connor than with "the miserable subterfuges of his editor, Mr. Hill, in attempting to run away from the Movement, and throw all the onus or blame upon the Corn Law League. Such articles at such a crisis were treason to the people's cause!"

If we had ever reason to congratulate ourselves upon any part by us taken in a public movement, it is upon that we have taken in this movement. We did from the beginning throw the onus upon the League; we do throw it ployed by the concoctors of this Strike, these were our words :-

and the "riotings"! Give your enemies no hold of you ; and suffer them not to use you, and then coerce you!" Had we been more heeded, and the "up-to-the-mark" men more prudent, we should not now have had to lament so many of our best men in the wolf's den! Many a Chartist family that now wants bread would have had it! and many an amiable wife would have missed the occasion she now has of soddening her lone pillow with her tears! O! yes, the "up-to-the-mark-men," the "brave fellows." who talk about "going to the House of Commons, with a petition in one hand, and a pistol in the other," and who dare not belong to the National Charter Association for fear some of its members should do an illegal act :" these " brave gentlemen" are terribly incensed that the Star did not goad on the people to a position which should have more fully gorged their middle-class free-trading friends with blood. O! they are "brave men," these "up-to-themark" gentlemen! and honest as they are "brave"!! Hence they think that, "above all, the non-insertion of

the Executive address was treachery of the basest de-

scription; and this from the principle oracle of Chartism is

Well! this may be a terrible piece of treason; if it be we plead "guilty" to it. We did not publish the address We never intended to publish it. We regret much that it ever was published. And we fancy that we are not the only parties who now regret it. Mr. O'Connor has thought proper to take upon his own shoulders the onus of this omission. We cannot allow him to do so. It was our business to publish or reject it. We chose to reject it and we are quite ready to "take the responsibility." It is quite true that Mr. O'Connor did, after hearing of the seizure of poor Turner's traps, write a note to the editor requesting that it might not be published. We had heard of the seizure before receiving Mr. O'Connor's note; and whomsoever cooked, O'Connor ought to jump slap up to had, before receiving that note, determined not to publish it. Perhaps our readers will think the reason which actuated Mr. O'Connor a sufficient one. We should have thought so, if we had no other reason. But we had other reasons. If Turner's types, &c., had never been seized at all: if Turner had never been prosecuted at all; and if we had no note from Mr. O'Connor, or if Mr. O'Connor had even written desiring us to print that address, we should not have published it. We had reasons of our own for our determination; reasons arising out of the document itself, and out of the circumstances under which it was put forth. At a proper time we may give those reasons. We will not give them now. It is not the abuse of Mr. James O'Brien, or any of his nameless cowards that shall force us into statements which might be construed to the prejudice of those who have at nresent enough to battle with! We regret exceedingly that that address was ever published at all. We never did publish it. We never approved it. But if we had chosen of the National Charter Association to dispose of to publish it, we would at least have shown less of the coward in our daring than "THE Statesman" did!!! We would not have characterised it as "THIS MOST EX- then ready, but which can now be obtained by appli-TRAORDINARY DOCUMENT." We would not have cation to Mr. T. M. Wheeler, provisional secretary) flown to the "miserable subterfuge" of quoting it from the London papers! We would not have asserted the couardly lie, that we "did not know whether it came from the Executive or not" to fence ourselves against the consequences of our daring! No, no; we never yet printed called to the chair. The secretary reported progress anything in that way! Had we approved the address, we since the last meeting, and read a letter from Mr. would have printed it. We would have sailed boldly in O'Connor, apologising for non-attendance on account the same boat with its authors, and not have skulked of his absence from London, inspecting some land behind a dastard screen, which, after all, is no screen at and promising to be present at the next meeting of all! O! he is a "brave" man, this James O'Brien! and the words "coward" and "traitor" do sound so pretty coming from him, and applied to O'Connor and the Star! He is a grateful man! and makes good use of the people's

> so lustily, that the "schoolmaster" and "THE Statesman" might have another paper to destroy! The most curious part of the charge against O'Connor by "THE Statesman" is, that he did not stay in Manchester, father the acts of M'Douall and Campbell, and allow them to keep out of the way of the police, while he kept in it !! Can the Chartists understand this? Do they see through it? O! yes! O'Connor is to father all: to stand to all; to bear all the odium, and all the weight of Government persecution. "THE Statesman" knows

dose of that sort is enough! Comment upon the above would be useless. It is all, every word of it, your own writing, and with it I finish my comment upon that subject, by congratulating you that you have at length found a fitting concocted system of treachery, lies, and perfidy than time to put the world in possession of your Con-ference revelations. But although I have done with that subject I have not yet done with Frost. I copy the following from the second P.S. to your letter in

last week's National Reformer :-2nd P.S .- May 6th. Since writing the above, I have seen the Northern Star of Saturday, containing Feargus ruin and destruction through their means. to him Ashton's statements the very first time I saw him after they had been made to me. That was all I could do: Judas-like affair. We, therefore, call upon the Charand he knows it. I could not write to him in Ireland, Frost, for the same reason; and, if I had had Frost's ad- condemnation of such demoniac practices.' Thirdly dress, I was not so great a fool as to send such a commuon a Quixotic expedition after Frost, not knowing where to seen him surrounded by hosts of enemies, spending would have said to it, if I had gone upon any such errand. I had not the same command of money to roam about

Now, you horrid villain! is it not clear that your confirmation of Ashton's letter was a wilful lie—the worst description of lie? A prevarication—but, merciful Providence! what could have induced you, just at the moment that you were laying claim to popular support, to have penned such a conviction; or how came your brother editor to allow you thus to brand yourself, and for ever, as the destroyer of Frost. What !- then, with a knowledge of the fact "that Frost's lifestood in danger;" with a knowledge of the fact "that he was sure to be sold by his associates." you would deem it a "QUIXOTIC EXPEDITION"

YOU SAW HIM!" Miserable childish priest! Not be able to find Frost in Wales, when his life was in danger, and not to know him if you saw him! Did you look for him? Didn't Ashton know where to find him? Could you get no one to find him? O, yes, "but you had not the command of money to roam about as I had," Ah! you know full well, and every child in England knows full well, that if the "Quixotic expedition" not have objected to it. However, you did not go, although your going would have saved Frost—and, therefore, you are his destroyer; while, at the same time, you are now obliged to confess that you never the Conference on Thursday, Isaid, "Now then, who snivel, and cry, and blubber, and roar, like a great boy! I had no clue to his address." Why, you parson WAS THE WISEST MAN? WAS I NOT He did not "BEG OF THE JUDGE TO BANISH HIM dog! there is a paper addressed from the office to my RIGHT IN SETTING MY FACE AGAINST FOR LIFE!" He did not whimper, and weep, and "IM- house in Ireland every Saturday throughout the year, THAT ADDRESS?"-Who do you pity now? You PLORE TO BE ALLOWED TO BANISH HIMSELF!!" and my letters were forwarded to my address from Leeds all the time that I was in Ireland.

I shall now say but little more to you, and that little shall be upon the subject of your new alliance with the "Starved Viper." If ever there was a bitter hatred cherished towards one man by another it was your hatred for O'Brien, and if ever mortal laboured to remove hatred from the breast of man I laboured to remove it from yours, but all failed, and now I have lived to see you associated together—I have lived to hear him declare that there exists no so much land as would by cultivation yield him the honour of the working men, he was not one of them.
There was but one who so far disgraced Chartism, as to present himself in the attitude of a "coward" possible least actually limit to the last three exists no life. This he contended was the only you and him; and yet, knowing you both, and the purtous for which you have sunk all minor differences, I out the address, which gave general satisfaction. am not in the least astonished, while, at the same time, I am resolved to refresh your memory as to the opinion you once held of your associate. In the Star of the 10th of September, 1842, there is an article headed "How to Convict Leach," and in that be held on Monday evening, May 20th, at Mr. article you labour hard to throw all the onus of the Jeremiah Yates's, Miles Bank, Shelton, for the pur-Chartists' sufferings upon the shoulders of Mr.

In the Star of the 17th of September there appears the following comment upon my letter :--"THE LAST OF THE STARVED VIPER."

Mr. O'Connor's letter will be found in our sixth page. We have just one word to add to it. Mr. O'Connor might cause of democracy, by calling in the aid of all who have stated an important fact which he has omitted, for beforetime have struggled for the Charter. They, what reason we know not: we shall supply it, as it affords therefore, request a full attendance of friends at the a key to the whole conduct of the "viper" for some months back. While in Lancaster Castle he told Martin to devise measures best calculated to revive the conthat he saw no other way of getting through the world but test for political freedom. by opposing O'Connor and the Star. Martin made this statement immediately after his liberation; and all sucfrom us very reluctantly, we had much rather have serve him, there it is. The people now know "Jemmy O'Brien;" and we have great pleasure in shaking hands with so disagreeable a subject. He may now befoul his pied the attention of the delegates, and it was ulti-"Their instructions are two-fold. They are first to get own cess-pool at his leisure. He may rave as he pleases; mately agreed that the subject should be laid before the workpeople out; and then they are to give the strike lie as he likes; we have nothing more to say than "fare-

"Chartists, beware! Be not mixed up with these promay both now befoul your own cess-pool at your House, Burnley, on Sunday, June 8th, when a full condition distinct the continuous contraction of the cont which would give a majority of eighty against any luci, who had proposed a supplies? Where was Alderman Chappel, who ceedings. Keep Chartism distinct from the "risings" leisure. Rave as you please; lie as you like; I have attendance of delegates is particularly requested

nothing more to say than farewell Jemmy O'Brien and William Hill. Your names shall never again, if I can help it, be mentioned, even incidentally, in the columns of the Northern Star." FEARGUS O'CONNOR.

P.S.—In taking my leave, I cannot help observing that one paper-slayer was as much as any property could stand, while no amount of fortune could long sustain stand, while no amount of following sustain the assaults of two wholesale destroyers. I wish you joy of the alliance, and O! may you defend your country's cause with half that spirit that you tried to country's cause with man that spirit that you tried to mar its progress. Farewell to the two "Starved Vipers." Go, club your spleen, and spit your venom upon the man who fed you when you were hungry, and when you are both starving, if the world shall frown upon you, turn again to me, and in your sufferings, I will forget your treachery, and forgive your F. O'C.

Chartist Intelligence.

LONDON. Mr. Doyle delivered a very instructive lecture on Sunday evening last, in the South London Chartist Hall. At the conclusion of the lecture a vote of thanks was awarded to Mr. Doyle. MARYLEBONE.—A numerous meeting was holden on

Sunday evening, May 11th, at the Rock Tavern, Lisson-Grove, it having been announced that Mr. Benbow would deliver a lecture on the "present state of parties." The meeting having waited until their patience was exhausted, Mr. Trebileock was unanimously called to the chair, and, on the motion of Messrs, Snellus and Munday, after considerable discussion, the following resolution was unanimous adopted:—" That some individual or individual having attracted public attention by writing anony mous letters in Lloyd's newspaper, terming himself or themselves 'Independent Chartist,' and adver tisements having appeared in Lloyd's newspaper, the National Reformer, calling a meeting at this house for this evening (May 11th), and no individual having appeared to explain their principles, or de liver the promised lecture, it is the opinion of this meeting that the writer of the letters in Lloyd's paper is actuated by malice, vainly attempting to re. tard the progress of democracy, by causing disunion in the ranks of the working classes, and that no such society, calling themselves Independent Chartists, really exists." The secretary of the Emmett Brigade having announced that he had cards and hand-books a number were sold, and many applications were made for cards of the Land Society (which were not A vote of thanks was given to the chairman, and the meeting dissolved.

VICTIM COMMITTEE.-No. 1, Turnagain-lane, Sunday, May the 11th.—Mr. Milne was unanimously the committee. The secretary having been authorised to renew his application to the secretary of the late Victim Committee, and to Mr. O'Connor, the committee adjourned until Sunday next, at five

pence, for which, week after week, the Star drummed up THE MANCHESTER CHARTISTS .- MR. O'CONNOR AND HIS ENEMIES.—We know of no circumstance which has produced so great an amount of indignant feeling amongst the working men of Manchester as the vile attack of that precious "trinity in unity," O'Brien, Ashton, and the parson, on the reputation of Mr. O'Connor. Whatever company is met together, no matter what their political opinions may be, they with one accord denounce the base conduct of the that O'Connor has had to stand to other people's doings above three assassins. There is but one opinion as to before now! "THE Statesman" knows that O'Connor what is the cause of this base and villanous conduct: has had to endure sixteen months of solitary confinement, and that is, that Mr. O'Connor's straightforward and in a condemned cell, for -----what? For his own act? virtuous example is a continual reproof to his enemies joined in by those who wish to be considered as "devoted for his own words? for his own writings? for any com- for their infamous perfidy to the cause of the toiling to the service of the people," We have no right to be ment of the Star's? for any thing of this sort? No! millions. No sooner did the vituperations of the But for a speech made by James Bronterre O'Brien!!! precious trio appear in the " Deformer," than a com-O! yes! "THE Statesman" knows about Mr. O'Connor having had to father other people's acts: having had to answer for them with loss of personal liberty for sixteen members of the National Charter Association resimonths together, under restraints such as no other indi- dent in Manchester, the following report of the comvidual in England ever before had to endure! Yes! mittee was read and adopted by a full meeting, Mr. "THE Statesman" knows of this. He knows of "other John Sutton in the chair—"We, the committee appeople keeping out of the way of the police," and of pointed at the monthly meeting of members to exa-O'Connor keeping in it, to answer for those "other peo-ple's" acts; "THE Statesman" knows of this; and it ton, Hill, and O'Brien, and also the reply of Mr. cuts him to the heart that he cannot again play the same O'Connor to the charges; and having carefully, dilicard! But "no more Blue-stone, good doctor!" one gently, and dispassionately perused the statements on both sides, have unanimously come to the following conclusion, and resolved, firstly -"That in the whole course of our experience

> the charges hatched for the express purpose of destroying a man whose only fault has been, that he would not allow himself to be made the dupe of the infernal machinations of the above-named base and perfidious wretches and their coadjutors, or suffer the working classes of this country to be brought to O'Connor's long letter, entitled "The Destroyers of Frost | condly, "That we, the members of the Manchester Discovered." I shall not waste time and paper in ban- locality of the National Charter Association, do dying foul words with Feargus. He admits that my letter hereby, in the most solemn manner, express our abcontains nothing but the truth; that I did communicate horrence and indignation of the wilful, malignant. tists, and every well-meaning man in the British because I had no clue to his address; I could not write to empire, to join us in giving expression to our just 'That having carefully and minutely scrutinised and nication through the post. As to my leaving the Star at | compared the public conduct of Feargus O'Connor. such a time as that (and he absent, too, in Ireland), to go Esq., with men of the past and present day-having find him, and if I did find him, not knowing the man his fortune, and undermining his health, imprisoned when I saw him, and with nothing definite to say to him persecuted, and unjustly punished, and maligned and when I did see him, I can very well imagine what Feargus personated by pretended friends. After seeing and knowing all this, we do unhesitatingly and unani-Besides all which, he is pleased to overlook the fact that mously give and express to that gentleman our unqualified confidence: and, furthermore, we are determined upon all, and every occasion, when he may be unjustly attacked, to give him our cordial and undivided support, so long as he continues as he hitherto has done, the unpurchaseable advocate and steadfast friend of the toiling millions."

> LECTURE.—On Sunday evening last a lecture was delivered in the Carpenters' Hall to a numerous and respectable audience, by Mr. John Leach, of Hyde, Mr. John Smith in the chair, when the above resolutions were put to the meeting, and carried by acclamation, not so much as one solitary voice or hand being raised against them. The Chartists of Manchester are convinced that the time has come when TO GO AFTER HIM, "NOT KNOWING HIM WHEN TO FIND HIM," NOT KNOWING HIM WHEN TO FIND HIM," AND IF YOU DID faces against this system of abuse to which Mr. O'Connor has so long been unjustly exposed: and trust that they will give expression to their opinions on that they will give expression to their opinions on this subject, and by so doing for ever silence the growlers with the thunders of their indignation. The following resolution was likewise agreed to :- "That the foregoing resolutions be forwarded to the editor of the Northern Star with a request to give them insertion." John Sutton, chairman of the members' meeting: John Smith, chairman of the public meet-

> > OLDHAM. LECTURE.—On Sunday last Mr. J. West, of Mac-clesfield, delivered a lecture on "the remedy for

national poverty," in the Working Man's Hall, Horsedge-street. Mr. J. Lawless was called to the chair, and opened the meeting by reading the leading article from the Northern Star of Saturday last; after which he introduced Mr. West. The lecturer commenced by congratulating the working men of Oldham on their exertions in raising such a noble structure as this hall to meet in, and wished that such a building was erected in every town; it would tend to raise them more in public estimation than anything else. The lecturer said, before shewing a remedy, it would be necessary to point out some of the grievances which led to such an amount of poverty as at present existed. One evil was the monopoly of the land. Everything we enjoyed both of food and clothing was the produce of the soil, and, this being the case, he contended the great mass of the people would never be better off until they enjoyed the privilege of having STAFFORDSHIRE POTTERIES.

SHELTON. — At a meeting of the newly elected council, held on the 12th inst., it was resolved-"That an adjourned meeting of the above council pose of arranging measures to infuse new vigour into the Chartist cause in this locality." A number of tried friends having witnessed the apathy that has existed for some time past, arising out of the temporary improvement in the trade of that district, have resolved on using their efforts to resuscitate the noble above place, for the purpose of assisting the council

NORTH LANCASHIRE. DELEGATE MEETING .- The North Lancashire dis trict meeting, was held at Bradshaw's Temperance Hotel, Curzon-street, Burnley, on Sunday, May 11th. The following places were represented: -Burnley. Bacup, Colne, Haggate, Clitheroe, Wheatley-lane, Haslingden, and Marsden. The subject of carrying out a plan of local lecturers to agitate the district occur plan. The next district meeting for North Lanca-I shall now conclude in your own language. "You shire will be held at Bradshaw's Temperance Coffee

foreign Mobements.

a 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 The people by and by will be the stronger."-Brao

YOUNG AMERICA!

WHIT WHITENIS OF THE AMERICAN ARTISANS.—PROGRESS release the wealth-producers of the republic of "Second National Reform Victory.—In a late number of this paper was an account of the First

rentained in the extracts given below.

the State prisons, is unjust to the honest mechanic,

Molition.
"That Government is instituted for the commo idence; that our present expensive law system does promote the ends of good government, and bould be so altered and revised as to afford cheap, mppt, and efficient protection to all. "That in our State Legislature, as well as in Con-

and in all departments of the Government, ibour should be represented as well as capital; and

Entre our immediate and energetic co-operation.

mich present so foul a blot on the fairest portion of Convention to our brother working men throughand the land to establish an annual Congress, which accomplishment of the grand industrial revolu- have men already in our ranks (I do not mean in which is alike demanded by the nature of man, New York) who are as well qualified for that office. which is anke demanded by the same of eternal truth with perhaps two or three exceptions, as any who ever filled it. But this will be time enough after we

perica reports additional have a much relations adopted by the Convention; among later copy

That an abridgment of the hours of labour is dispensable to secure the moral, social, and physical edbeing of the producing classes; and all who op-

reality, and religion. That this Convention recommend to the several periations at once to commence raising a fund, rainst the time when one or more associations, on gons as would be prevented by pecuniary embar-

That on the morals and intelligence of the whole edepend the perpetuity of our republican instiize to secure to all children in the community an are determined not to be vassals." exation that will fully develope their physical, and intellectual powers, and render every time of the commonwealth worthy and capable to gions the sacred duties of a freeman.

"That this Convention recommend to the several resistions to form such arrangements as shall seem tion most efficient in carrying these measures at the ballot box." ly Ryckman, of Brook Farm, introduced the fol resolution, which he sustained in an able sech, illustrating the necessity of a prompt, immeine, and thorough revolution in Industry, and the

smation of an Industrial Congress, analogous to in which fostered the liberties of the American landic. His remarks were most enthusiastically "Resolved,-That this Convention recommend to 12 New England Association to organise, as reply as possible, a permanent Industrial Revo-

Government, upon the model of the Conidention of the States in 1776, which shall be issed to direct the legal political action of the reting men so as to destroy the hostile relations in a present prevail between capital and labour, is necessary to all the citizens without exception a many and complete development of their faculties by 1 wough education, physical, mental, and moral the practical enjoyment of the only inherent and mable right of man-the RIGHT TO LABOUR." he right to Land.

He and the following article commenting on this Exertion in Young America:—
"The Convention.—The Working Men's Convenan has been held. The friends from different secins of New England, embracing delegates from a limber of Associations, have met, deliberated, and equated with a determination, we hope, to no a shall make known the wants and necessities, last, but not least ") the RIGHTS of that class id not only for their own support, but who, mer the present system of labour, are compelled to are who are constantly striving to oppress and Take them. Among so many persons, from so different localities, differences of opinion, and tent views in regard to the means to be used, aid naturally be supposed to exist. We believe, erer, there was nothing, worth mentioning, to disthe harmony of the Convention. There seemed secral and deep-seated belief in the minds er present, that we had talked, and preached, !titioned enough,-that we now want actionuniclding, determined action ;-that we want must have, a closer union among ourselves—in that we must raise ourselves, or sink deeper and The the mire of political and social degradation. elequent champions of the cause were present alread, and contributed much to the interest of onvention. Mr. Brisbane, one of the leading Pions of Fourierists, on Tuesday evening, gave

i cloquent address on subjects connected with like Walsh, who has been for some month

Many short but interesting and acceptable adwere made. Messrs. Wright of Boston, Fire of Fall River, Ripley, Allen and Ryckman of Fara, Cox and Robertson of Boston, and tre among the speakers.

Our the among the special the progress of the Nationsi References, or Agrarian party; we take the following ariscle from Young America of March 20th.

THE MOVEMENT PARTY. The movement of the this evilised world is toward Republicanism. No the series is knowing the fetters from the serf, and of the close of the trial of the Anti-Renters: the movement must have its apostles. These have Judge Parker discharged the jury. class, now from another; patriotic, ardent, and selfviction, and eight for acquittal.

more ultimate than they. In the next paper a more detailed statement of these societies throughout Europe, their rise and objects, will be given, with extracts from their constitutions, and other writings." At the recent city election for Mayor, Aldermen, &c., of New York, the National Reformers had several candidates in the field, one for the Mayor-

ship. Of course they were defeated-we say of course," because as yet the principles of the party are but little known, and less understood; but the course adopted of contesting every election, is the We this week present our readers with the latest which have reached us of the the progress state of Ohio. In Young America of April 19th, we will be the wealth-producers of the republic of the following:—

Political Victory of the National Reformers, at Birgraphing Man's Advocate, from which we have so often mingham, Pa. I have now the very agreeable task near Eastbourne, in Sussex; and on several model commenced a new series on the 29th of March of recording a second victory in Ohio, in favour of the farms on the estates of the Earl of Dartmouth at the seeds with those special substances only which it commenced a new series of the Earl of Dartmouth at the seeds with those special substances only which it tarms on the estates of the Earl of Dartmouth at the seeds with those special substances only which it popular movement. Thus, in two cases out of five, Slaithwaite, in Yorkshire, published by Mr. Nowell, is not likely to find in the soil, or of which it has been brought to the test of the ballot box, it has prevailed, in order to guide the working men of New England—the factory in which it as been brought to the test of the ballot box, it has prevailed, in order to guide other possessors of field gardens, by showing them the working men of New England—the factory in which it as been of Farnley Tyas, near Huddersfield, in order to guide other possessors of field gardens, by showing them the soil of the soil of which it has been of Farnley Tyas, near Huddersfield, in order to guide other possessors of field gardens, by showing them the soil of the soil of which it has been of Farnley Tyas, near Huddersfield, in order to guide other possessors of field gardens, by showing them the soil of the soil of which it has been of Farnley Tyas, near Huddersfield, in order to guide other possessors of field gardens, by showing them the soil of which it has been of Farnley Tyas, near Huddersfield, in order to guide of the control of the soil of which it has been of Farnley Tyas, near Huddersfield, in order to guide of the control of the soil of with the United States—have been holding a tend future efforts where the Reform shall be put lands. The farms selected as models are—First. Working Men's Convention" at Lowell, for the forward in the right way by the right men. The Two school farms at Willingdon and Eastdean, of stances, in such a way as to be within the reach at the reach and adoption of measures for the proonly places where National Reform Tickets have as five acres each, conducted by G. Cruttenden and John of the seeds only. 4°. The rust and other diseases of only places where rational reform 1 lekets have as the acres each, conducted by G. Cruttenden and John of the seeds only. 4°. The rust and other diseases of th ceeded. The Ohio State Tribune, in announcing the bourne. Third. An industrial school farm at Slaith-

contest in New York, the Editor says:-"Our country vations" from the pen of Mr. Nowell, calculated for position: or clotted blood may be dried either alone, friends must not expect too much of us in the cities. Our task is much harder than theirs. Here official patronage is concentrated, and here every working man has his nose to a landlord or capitalist's grindstone from ten to sixteen hours out of the twenty-four, and in the interest of the people of the States—those is the working men not excepted—are entitled to full relegional representation.

That the question of the freedom of the public lands misery that is so fast coming upon them. I can see which deeply interests the mechanics of New England a vast deterioration in this respect between the prein the desired and the present anomalogy of the national prosperity to do here, and what our friends abroad may depend natural right; and that the freedom of these lands upon, is this: we will get the balance of power: and tractual settlers is a matter which demands and shall then the very reason that now prevents politicians from looking at our measure (the insatiate scramble for office) will urge them to consider it; and then, the interpretation of capital in the hands of a few by the spirit of hold for themselves and each of their children, and a emmercial monopoly, and the influence of machinery superior state of society, such as they had never is favour of wealth and in hostility to labour, pre- dreamed of, is better than a petty office which they at a terrible example of the tendencies of modern may be kicked out of at the end of the year. We o safety to sink the masses into poverty and igno- the Wens will do all that we can, but it is the mist, and loudly call upon every friend of humanity farmers that must do the most to carry the free land much-favoured land to aid in the discovery movement; it is the farmers that will do it, adoption of measures which shall rescue the when they understand that it will secure to increase labourer from the impending fate to which each of their sons a farm on which no specuexposed, and which timely precaution and vilator or schemer can get his grip, and when are action in defence of the inborn rights of man they reflect that under the present system the land is fast falling into the hands of capitalists. Wherever That in view of the approaching evils which there is a single National Reformer in a township, he thereto to involve the producing classes of this should set up the Free Soil Standard, and make a fewly in the serf-like dependence and misery beginning, if only of a single vote at the next election. All the other reforms of all the reformers in old world, it is hereby earnestly recommended by the Union combined would not effect such mighty beneficial results as this one of restoring man's inalienable right to the soil; therefore, no one who have for its object to propose and adopt such recognises the principle should ever again throw away Exists and interests of honest industry, and to hasten we must begin to think of a President, too. We

far distant." Our next extracts relate to the Anti-Rent war, The trial of Dr. Broughton, at Hudson, on a charge of robbing Sheriff Miller of rent-distress papers, commenced on Thursday, the 20th of March. The perthis salutary measure exhibit a gross and persons disregard of the essential principles of justice, an Indian chief, and the prosecutor endeavoured to show that Dr. Broughton was "Big Thunder," Young America, of April 5th, states that the jury had dis agreed, eight being for acquittal, and four for conviction. We have heard from another source that rare deliberation, shall attempt the adoption of Dr. Broughton has been absolutely acquitted—the Ten Hour System, for the purpose of aiding such | truth of this report we have no doubt of, though we

larger field to s

have no positive proof of it.

Young America, of April 5th, has the following:—
"ANTI-RENT WAR.—The Anti-Rent war has broken out afresh. Delaware and Ulster counties are it is, therefore, the duty and interest of the filled with 'Indians' up in arms. Men. it seems The same paper of April 19th, contains the follow

ing list of "ANTI-RENT TRIUMPHS .- In the town of Duanesburgh, Schenectady county, the entire Anti-Rent ticket is elected, without regard to old party dis tinctions.

"In Berne, the old parties have miraculously disappeared, and the clean Anti-Rent ticket went in without opposition. " In Knox township ditto. "In Sandlake the opposition did not get 80 votes

out of 700. "In Bethlehem, the Anti-Rent ticket was elected with the exception of four names, by majorities of 44 should be used in aid of, rather than as substitutes "In New Scotland, the entire Anti-Rent ticket

was 'put through' without trouble. "In Guilderland all the elect profess to be Anti-Renters. "In Westerloo the whole Anti-Rent ticket was

elected by a majority of 400 over the Whig and Demo-cratic Hunkers combined. "The Anti-Renters expect to elect representatives from several counties in the Fall." THE SOIL-WHO OWNS IT ?- The Anti-Rent war

in western New York is still going on. The fact is, people are beginning to enquire whether God or man

ENGLAND AND AMERICA-THE WAR QUESTION .-We find the following in Young America of April 19th, a capital way of "settling" the Oregon question:— "Some of the English papers are loud in condemnation of that portion of the President's Message relating to Oregon. The London Times says that England will never give up Oregon without a war If she sends troops to Oregon, the plan would be to give the soldiers 160 acres of land apiece, and send the officers back again for more.

"They are talking in the British Parliament about relieving the agricultural labourers: that is something. When they begin to talk about righting them, by restoring their land, that will be something more. thing. But if we once set the example, they must do some

thing more than talk about it, and that soon.' Here we must close our extracts. Success to the American Reformers! May their exertions to restore the land to those to whom it alone belongs, the entire —the sovereign people, be imitated throughout Europe: and may the only war between England and America be the war of generous rivalry in promoting contact, about six bushels I the principles of Equality and Justice: or, if there is placed within the drills. ever again shall be war, may it be a war, not of the industrious millions against each other, but a war of the millions against the land-robbers and labourplunderers of both countries!—the only enemies of mixture upon the manure when placed in the drills. Britain and America.

THE TRIAL OF THE ANTI-RENTERS .- Since the above article was in type, we have received numbers, one, two, and three of the Anti-Renters' newly esta-Size Walsh, who has been for some months one, two, and three of the Anti-Kenters newly established in a loathsome prison in the enlightened blished organ, the Albany Frecholder. For American papers, the Freeholder is a noble-looking sheet, worthy to be compared with the most aristocratic of worthy to be compared with the most aristocratic of the rich and aristocrane opplessors of the large poor, was also present, and was received in the New York journals. Of course we speak of its appearance; in its contents, it is infinitely superior to the entire of the American press, with a few—too few exceptions. The editor is Mr. Dever, formerly of Newcastle-on-Tyne. His motto sufficiently explains his principles :—

"The man of wealth and pride Takes up a space that many poor supplied. Space for his lake, his park extended bounds ; Space for his horses, equipage and hounds. The robe that wrans his limbs in silken sloth Has robbed the neighb'ring fields of half their growth." GOLDSMITH.

Next week we shall try to find room for a few Part of Christendom is so dark that it does not obey extracts from the Freeholder; at present we must conservative that it does not yield to it. Western Europe is, by slow and toilsome progress, and toilsome progress, half-past ten on Saturday night. On Sunday morn-togetary enfranchising her "Commons." Probably half-past ten on Saturday night. On Sunday morn-togetary enfranchising her "Commons." Little of the privileged and educated classes of ing, at eleven o'clock, having been out upwards of Europe, all who are not hopelessly wedded to the twelve hours, they amounced to the court that they less detailed and that they have been a regular and that they was no hest do in some sense admit this movement to be in had not agreed on a verdict, and that there was no thrive still better. The absolute effect, indeed, of manures, crops tenfold greater than usual. The obside the some sense admit this movement to be in an irresistible law; and therefore, likelihood that they ever would agree.—The court all such applications, to the seed-corn or to potatoes, various salts were prepared by me from their carbillar and therefore, likelihood that they ever would agree.—The court all such applications, to the seed-corn or to potatoes, various salts were prepared by me from their carbillar and therefore, likelihood that they ever would agree.—The court all such applications, to the seed-corn or to potatoes, bonates. will more or less quiescence, suffer themselves to be thereon desired to know what course the respective will in every case be modified by the kind of soil in ben's onward with the general tide. But this law counsel had to suggest. They referred the matter mnot liave its expounders more or less authoritative; entirely to the discretion of the Court, and thereon

from time to time appeared, coming now from one "We understand that four of the jury were for consarrifeing; preaching the doctrines of progress unto
men. Societies have been formed, congresses have

Secondary from another; patriotic, ardent, and sentences for the control of the con assembled, of these lovers of their race. Of late Monday in September next. We hear that applications there lovers of their race. rears they have begun to take the name, according to their nation, of "Young Poland," "Young Germany," and "Young England." These societies, in the prisoners have, hitherto, been to make the growth of our crops more sure, and the return of our harvests more abundant. From this unsuccessful. But certainly, the "authorities" will not be Vandals enough to keep these unfortunate men limited conclusion, which is justified by experience, some persons have hastily leaped to the general asser-Europe, are on, and constitute the extreme right of, in prison during the long, tedious months of summer. the great army of Progress. They represent nothing We are not yet prepared to believe that swindlers, sectional Stitional or exclusive; (how could they?) but printing thieves, and criminals, of almost every kind, will be circumstances, to grow more luxuriantly; and still ciples with the could they?) but printing thieves, and criminals, of almost every kind, will be further that they may be so treated as to made. ciples which to the world are young, now fast emerging ing into the light of day. In different countries they whilst men who have been guilty of no crime (a fact to be sown. It is in Germany that this latter broad notions of their specific measures, according to the notions of their Governments and the condition of immured for long months before they are again brought assertion has been most confidently made and most the long to their Governments and the condition of immured for long months before they are again brought in pertinaciously repeated. It has most with some the leople, but tending always to human advance—to a trial that everybody now knows will result in this country we already possess most or formers of the old means of progress for which the retimediate trial, or their liberty on bail. This is their formers of the old means of progress for which the retimediate trial, or their liberty on bail. This is their who, like the German fathers of the statement, who, like the German fathers of the statement, who a little more than the generality of practical formers of progress for which the reimmediate trial, or their liberty on ball. This is then
the old world are now chiefly contendright—if American freedom be not a mere mockery
men, but who do not know enough to enable them to ing: Poung America, then, must embody something and delusion."

right to the land—wherever the land is, wherever or plant; and, besides, before the plant comes to the people are!

Agriculture and Horticulture.

FIELD-GARDEN OPERATIONS.

For the Week commencing Monday, May 20th, 1844. [Extracted from a Diary of Actual Operations on the State prisons, is unjust to the holdest mechanic, particular of the state, degrading to labour, and host priority of the state, a In commenting on this victory, and alluding to the | England. The Diary is aided by "Notes and Obser- a cool place, without congealing or undergoing decom-

the prejudices of their elders."-Anon.

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-supporting. We believe that at Farnly Tyas sixsevenths of the produce of the school farm will be assigned to the boys, and one-seventh to the master, who will receive the usual school fees, help the boys to cultivate their land, and teach them, in addition to reading, writing, &c., to convert their produce into

SUSSEX potatoe rows. Dumbrell. Digging.

TUESDAY — Willingdon School. Boys digging, and manuring for swede turnips. Eastdean School. Boys digging, and sowing turnips, hoeing forward potatoes and tares, gathering weeds, and weeding parsnips. Piper. Hoeing between potatoe rows. Dumbrell. Digging.
Wednesday — Willingdon School. Boys pulling thistles from the wheat. Eastdean School. Boys clean-

ing the piggery, and pouring tank liquid from it along the drills of mangel wurzel and carrots. Piper. Hoeing onions, but not very deep; they love a clayey but rich soil. Dumbrell. Digging, wheeling out manure and spreading.

Thursday—Willingdon School. Boys hoeing wheat.

ging, drilling tares. ATURDAY-Willingdon School. Boys emptying tanks,

and cleaning up for Whitsuntide. Eastdean School. Boys emptying tanks and portable pails, rolling tares, hoeing potatoes, cleaning school. Piper. Hoeing potatoes. Dumbrell. Gathering and burning rubbish, the ashes to manure his turnips with. YORKSHIRE.

Slaithwaite Tenants. James Bamford, sowing swede COW-FEEDING Willingdon School. Cows stall-fed on tares.

Piper's. Cows are stall-fed with tares and lucerne, and doing well. Dumbrell's. Two cows grazed in the pasture, and stall-fed morn and even with Italian rye grass. Heifer stall-fed with potatoes and rye.

NOTES AND OBSERVATIONS. AUXILIARIES TO FARM YARD MANURE. - [" Before e choose manure for plants, we ought to inquire what substances are required by them."-Liebig.]-Experience would seem to suggest that natural or domestic guano, as well as the other hand tillages in general. for manure. The turnip may not be like the Italian rye grass plant, so greedy as to eat up nearly all and every kind of plant food it can find, to the starvation of neighbouring plants, fetching out of the ground as it does so many of the inorganic matters that are extent with the bone gruel solution and chamber-lye. recommend this to be your first medicine for turnips, been completely saturated with tank liquid.

IN AID OF FARM YARD MANURE. APPLICATION No. 1.—Domestic Guano.—The dose before described containing one bushel of bones, will suffice for half an acre; but wood-ash charcoal, instead of coal ashes, would be better in fabricating the domestic guano for this purpose.

No. 2 .- Native Guano .- Mix 2 cwt. of finely pounded guano with eighteen bushels of wood-ash charcoal, or if you have none, with half a ton of coal ashes, or mould. Place the manure in the drills, scatter the mixture upon it by hand, close in the drills, and sow in the usual manner. No. 3 .- Bone Dust .- Drill under the seed 4 cwt. to

the acre, after the manure is placed in the drills. No 4.—Rape Dust.—Drill near the seed, not in contact, about six bushels per acre, after the manure No. 5 .- Artificial Mixture .- For one acre, take gypsum 1 cwt., sulphate of ammonia 30lbs., nitrate

of soda 20lbs, mix well together, and scatter the In applying the above substances, estimate their cost, and reduce the usual quantity of farm yard manure in proportion. Consider, before applying them, which may be requisite, and choose one or other, according to previous manurings; for instance, if boning may have been ample in preceding years, rape dust may be preferable, and vice versa, &c.

TURNIP SEED .- That which is new comes soonest, therefore it may be well to imitate Mr. Tull, by mixing new seed with old, so that the plants coming at different times may chance to escape the fly.

ON THE MANURING AND STEEPING OF SEEDS. solutions, and sprinkling them while wet with quickwhich the seed is sown. If the soil abound in common salt, the salting of the seed will be less efficacious, while, which if it be rich in lime or in gypsum, the dusting of the potatoes with these substances will produce a less striking effect. Yet the above observations of practical men show that it is possible in certain circumstances, and by the use of certain substances, so to doctor or manure the seed we intend to sow, as tion, that all seeds may be so doctored as, in all men, but who do not know enough to enable them to Manchester.

Send over your Albany Freeholder, Mr. DEVIR, in see the difficulties that beset their own views, nor the exchange for the Northern Star, and we will take limits within which their statements are true." One care that the workies of England and Scotland shall of the German writers on this subject whom Professor know the real truth of who the Anti-Renters are, Johnston quotes—a Mr. Vietor, an apothecary—thus dend of 81d in the pound and what they want. It shall be no fault of ours if lays down the principle on which he prefers manuring Mr. Morgan, Liverpool. the wealth-producers of both countries do not know the seed, to manuring the soil:—"The manure can each other better than they have hitherto done. never be so equally distributed through the soil that Hurrah, for a free soil! Hurrah, for the people's the due proportion of food shall be given to each seed require it, much of the organic matter of the manure has become decomposed and lost; and even the inorganic matter is liable to assume forms of combination in which it can with difficulty be made available to the nourishment of the growing plant." These disadvantages, he says, may be avoided by manuring the seeds themselves; while, at the same time, the following advantages will attend the adoption of this method:-"1". The same crop may be repeated on the same soil, though already exhausted, or even in any unusually unfruitful soil. 2°. We can manure rendered unnecessary by adding again these sub-

substances Victor employs in manuring his seeds the time and season, which we subjoin.

"Let us ever remember that, in all our attempts to improve society, we ought to direct our efforts to the young and unsophisticated. By giving them sound mental and physical training, we may correct the errors and subdue to powder. 3°. The dung of all animals is dried and the previder. 4° Betrand sile of all highly and the provider. 4° Betrand sile of all highly and the provider. reduced to powder. 4°. Fats and oils of all kinds are mixed with so much earth, clay, or rye-meal as will enable the whole to be reduced to powder. Oil-cakes are also powdered for use."-In using these, he makes up a semi-fluid mixture, with which he mixes the seed, and then he dries up the whole by the addition of powdered manures which he has ready prepared. His semi-fluid mixture is thus prepared:—For a bushel of wheat or other grain, take 20 to 30 lbs. of clay in fine powder. 11 lb. of pounded sal-ammoniac, or 3 lbs. of common salt. 3 to 5 quarts of whale, rape, 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 of lineed meal or pounded oil cake. These are or other cheap oil. 15 to 20 quarts of fresh blood, or be made thus indirectly to reach their parents in a way the most grateful to their feelings.]

Sussex. to be poured in and stirred about till every seed is Monday—Willingdon School. Boys digging, and manuring for swede turnips. Eastdean School. Boys dry mixture, composed of powdered clay, horn digging, and sowing turnips, chopping clods, gather- shavings, and bone dust, or clay and powdered dung, ing weeds and stones. Piper. Hoeing between | &c., is then spread on the floor, over it the seed, and then another layer of dry powder. The whole is then stirred together, and left to dry.—Much caution is to be used in completing the operation so quickly that the grain may not be permitted to sprout. Professor Johnston remarks, in reference to Vietor's views,— There is a show of reason in what he states: for though we may fairly doubt, or perhaps entirely disbelieve, that the quantity of manure with which he envelopes his seeds can be sufficient to supply the wants of the crop that is to spring from them, yet there can scarcely be a more economical way of

employing the same quantity of manure—one in which there will be less waste of it, or in which it will be more useful to the growing plant. In his hoe at work continually. Dumbrell. Gathering escapes from the neighbourhood of the roots, kind of crop-could easily be suggested. The fact that saline manures are beneficial, in many cases, to

in favour of steeping the seeds in saline solutions. turnips, planting potatoes, preparing ground for tares. John Bamford, earthing cabbages, &c. the plant by its roots; but, nevertheless, their action is simply to yield saline matter to the plant in a larger from the soil. This additional supply might at once be given to it, to a certain extent, by steeping the seed At the Highland Society's late show at Dundee, the most extraordinary exhibition, amongst the seeds,

paration, and without the aid of any manure whatever. Since the show, Mr. Campbell has placed the particulars of his process in the hands of the Society, for the benefit of agriculturists generally, and, to further his good intentions, the Society has published his own explanation, which we now lay before our readers:—" Much has of late been said and written on the subject of extraneous and other marequired for the support of animals. It has, however, a rather large and delicate appetite; is fond of variety, and sends forth its long attenuate roots a have been formed, whose tendency is to yield abundance. great distance, to pick and cull the best of every- dant crops on certain soils; but it must still be confessed, that no manure or other application of much thing. We must pamper it a little, then, by giving fessed, that no manure or other application of much it every variety of food; and amongst the rest, not permanency of effect, or approaching to anything like omit to supply it with bone ask, or earthy part of universal aptitude to soil, has yet been produced: and, bones: for if not provided with it, how can the plant in all circumstances, the expense of manures is still has decreed that the earth shall be the property of the furnish any, to be afterwards worked up into the very great. The discovery, therefore, of a process by bones of animals for whose food it is intended. The which the cereal and other gramineous seeds might their foot. The supremacy of capital over labour is beginning to be felt seriously in this country.—Lowell var Populi.

| The supremacy of capital over labour is natural guano, containing a limited quantity of phosphase of lime or bone ash, must yield, I think, in this use of manures, is certainly a great desideratum. Now, this desideratum, however strange it may appropriate the palm to the domestic guano; for during the obtained in extraordinary abundance, without the plant to the domestic guano; for during the obtained in extraordinary abundance, without the plant to the domestic guano; for during the obtained in extraordinary abundance, without the plant to the domestic guano; for during the obtained in extraordinary abundance, without the plant to the domestic guano; for during the obtained in extraordinary abundance, without the plant to the domestic guano; for during the obtained in extraordinary abundance, without the plant to the domestic guano; for during the obtained in extraordinary abundance, without the plant to the domestic guano; for during the obtained in extraordinary abundance, without the plant to the domestic guano; for during the obtained in extraordinary abundance, without the plant to the domestic guano; for during the obtained in extraordinary abundance, without the plant to the obtained in extraordinary abundance, without the plant to the obtained in extraordinary abundance, without the plant to the obtained in extraordinary abundance, without the plant to the obtained in extraordinary abundance, without the plant to the obtained in extraordinary abundance, without the plant to the obtained in extraordinary abundance, without the obtained in extraord the manufacture the latter may be fed to almost any pear, I have good ground for concluding I have Speaking then from some experience, I may safely to imagine, that if the ultimate principles of which

attained. It is now a considerable time since I began the proximate constituents of most of the gramineous and to be applied in conjunction with dung that has seeds are composed, could, by any possibility, be made so to enter the substance of the seed, and at the same time not to injure its vitality, as thoroughly to imbue its texture with an excess of these principles the end would be accomplished; and it is by doing this to a certain extent, that I am convinced I have succeeded. I steeped the seeds of the various specimens exhibited at the Highland Society's show in sulphate, nitrate, and muriate of ammonia in nitrate of soda and potass, and in combinations of these, and in all cases the results were highly favourable, For example, seeds of wheat steeped in sulphate of ammonia on the 5th July, had, by the 10th of August, the last day of the show, tillered into nine, ten, and eleven stems of nearly equal vigour, while seeds of the same sample, unprepared, and sown at the same time, in the same soil, had not tillered into more than two. three, and four stems. I prepared the various mix tures from the above specified salts exactly neutralised. and then added from eight to twelve measures of water. The time of steeping varied from 50 to 94 hours, at a temperature of about 60° Fahrenheit. found, however, that barley does not succeed so well if steeped beyond 60 hours. Rye-grass, and other gramineous seeds, do with steeping from 16 to 20 hours, and clovers from 8 to 10, but not more; for, being bi-lobate, they are apt to swell too much and burst. The very superior specimen of tall oatsaveraging 160 grains on each stem, and eight avail. able stems from each seed, were prepared from sulphate of ammonia. The specimens of barley and bear were prepared from nitrate of ammonia; the former had an average of ten available stems, and each stem an average of 34 grains in the car; and the latter an average also of ten available stems, with 72 grains in bination of sulphates of ammonia and soda, or potass, prevented. It has been observed also in regard to which I have already (September, 1843,) tried, I am tions underwent little or no variation. potatocs, that in some soils a dusting of lime makes quite satisfied that even without the application of the cuttings more productive than they would other- common manures, double crops, at least, may thus be wise be, and that, when powdered with gypsum, they raised; and under the application of the ordinary

Bankrupts, &c.

BANKRUPTS.

(From Tuesday's Gazette, May 13.) John Furnival, Kettering, Northamptonshire, corn-dealer—Thomas Seager, Hammersmith, leather-cutter— John Walker Ellis, Lawrence-lane, Cheapside, warehouseman —John Brain, Winchester-place, Pentonville, copper-plate dealer—Mark Sturley, Southam, Warwickshire, organ-builder—William Henry Webb, Stratfordshire, organ-unnarr—n man menty weod, Strandard upon Avon, wharfinger—John Brookes, Bucklee, Kidderminster, Worcestershire, mercer—Joseph Young Betts, Cardiff, grocer—Henry Malpas, Bath, victualler—John Simpson, Talentire, Comberland, ship-owner—William Davies, Liverpool, milkseller,

DECLARATIONS OF DIVIDENDS. G. and S. Potter and J. Krauss, Manchester, calico-printers, first dividend of 2s 6d in the pound, Wednesday, May 21, and any subsequent Wednesday, at the office of Mr. Pott, Manchester.

T. Cartwright, Heaton Norris, banker, first dividend of 62d in the pound, any Wednesday, at the office of Mr. Pott,

G. Sharp, Liverpool, grocer, dividend of 2s 6d in the pound, any Wednesday, at the office of Mr. Morgan, Liver-H. Williams, Newborough, Anglesea, shop-keeper, dividend of 81d in the pound, any Wednesday, at the office of B. B. and B. G. Owen, Pall-mall, tailors, first dividend

J. Ayling, Leeds, cabinet-maker, first dividend of 8s in the pound, Wednesday, May 14, and two following Wednesdays, at the office of Mr. Turquand, Old Jewry, City. DIVIDENDS.

June 6, T. G. James, River-street, Myddleton-square, builder—June 6, J. Hopkins and J. Drewett, Arundel, bankers—June 6, S. Cox, Brunswick street, Stamford-street, horse-dealer—June 3, R. Slade, sen., Poole, merchant—June 3, W. Attwater, Devonshire-street, Queensquare, dyer - June 6, E. Dollman, Church-court, Clement's-lane, merchant—June 4, J. G. Todman, Gray's-inn-lane, licensed victualler—June 6, F. E. Blythe, Colchester, porter merchant—June 6, W. Chandler, Minories, chemist porter merchant—June 6, W. Chandler, Minories, chemist—June 6, R. M. Herbert, Reading, tea-dealer—June 6, R. Blunden, Alton, Hampshire, plumber—June 5, M. Oxborrow, Stockport, pawnbroker—June 5, J. Peters, Godstone, Surrey, innkeeper—June 6, G. Woolcott, Brownlow-mews, Gray's-inn-lane, builder—June 4, J. H. Hardyman, Lovelane, Eastcheap, merchant—June 4, D. W. Acraman, Bristol, merchant—June 9, G. D. Thomas, Wem, Shropshire, grocer—June 6, J. Storey and J. Gibb, Liverpool, ship chandlers—June 3, G., and A., and J. Potts, Monkwearmouth Shore, Durham, ship-builders—June 4, W. Hall, Durham, grocer—June 4, R. Spencer, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, scrivener—June 4, A. and F. Atkinson, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, colour-manufacturers.

GERTIFICATES to be granted, unless cause be shown to the CERTIFICATES to be granted, unless cause be shown to the

contrary on the day of meeting.

June 5, R. Cann, Woolwich, bootmaker-June 5, C. S. Sweeny, Chester-place, Hyde Park square, apothecary—June 5, S. Hurd, Rochester, dealer in china—June 5, H. dand W. Kimber, Water-lane, City, wine-merchants—June 5, T. Clegg, Deptford, coal-merchant—June 5, E. Bumpstead, Halesworth, Suffolk, grocer—June 4, J. G. Todman, Gray's-inn-lane, licensed-victualier—June 4, G. Barron, Device that the street Boltzham and Market Boltzham and Mark Gray's-inn-lane, acensed-victualier—June 4, G. Barron, Davies-street, Berkeley-square, builder—June 6, J. Chrisp, Great Tower-street, City, wine-broker—June 6, L. J. B. and L. O. B. Vandeau, Wood-street, Cheapside, dealers in artificial flowers—June 5, D. Morton, Lower Thames-street, fishmonger—June 5, A. Radeliffe, sen., and A. Radeliffe, jun., Hermitage-place, St. John-street-road, patent glaziers' diamond manufacturers—June 3, G. Flintoff, Plymouth, bookseller—June 4, G. Dickinson, South Portmanmews. Portman-square. mews, Portman-square, farrier — June 6, A. Green, Brighton, anothecary—June 6, A. V. Fulljames, Bath, auctioneer—June 3, W. Hall, Claypath, Durham, grocer— June 3, A. and F. Atkinson, Newcastle-upon Tyne, colourmanufacturers—June 3, C. Watson, jun., Darlington, Durham, tea-dealer—June 4, T. Davison, Stockton-upon-Tees, grocer—June 13, W. H. Lagoe, Atherstone, Warwickshire, victualler—June 6, J. Harley, Wolverhampton, Staffordshire, plumber—June 3, J. Wilson, Jermyn-street, St. James's, bootmaker—June 3, T. Smith, sen., Minto-street, Bermondsey, wool-manufacturer—June 3, P. J. Papillon, Leads, wine merchant—June 3, W. Raybow, Livargol Leeds, wine-merchant—June 3, W. Benbow, Liverpool, merchant—June 3, L. Davis, Ewhurst, Sussex, wine-agent—June 3, M. Atkinson, Temple Sowerby, Westmoreland, banker—June 3, T. Metcher, Southampton, plumber—June 3, W. Knight, Manchester, oil-cloth-manufacturer—June 3, J. North, Map's-row, Stepney-green, licensedictualler. PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

T. Chapman and J. Dean, Liverpool, hoop-benders—C. Whitworth and J. Lightbrown, Blackburn, Lancashire, cheesemongers—C. Webb and R. Hancock, Bath, brushmakers—G. S. Worthington and G. Vince, Lancaster, wine-merchants—G. and G. N. Strawbridge, Bristol, masons—W. Binns and G. Pilkington, Salford, Lancashire, linendrapers—M. and E. Hallum, Stockport, Cheshire, latten apudle wick munifacturers—J. R. Meens T. and cotton-candle-wick-manufacturers—J. B. Moens, T., and W. W. Ritchie, City, commission merchants; as far as regards J. B. Moens—J. C. Taylor, H. Humphrys, and J. Hurst, Manchester, linen-merchants.

2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each box; or, post free, 3s., 5s., and 12s. COPAIBA AND CUBEBS ENTIRELY SUPERSEDED.

WRAY'S BALSAMIC PILLS, a certain, safe, and the most speedy remedy ever discovered for the per-Eastdean School. Boys digging, and sowing lucerne, has hitherto been adopted, a large portion never pains in the loins, affections of the kidneys, gravel, rheuwatering it, turning dung and mould, hoeing potational potation of the plants. Even when drilled matism, lumbago, genorrhea, gleets, local debility, irritation of the bladder or unother, and other diseases of the every way of applying manure to the soil which manent and effectual cure of strictures, seminal weakness, toes, preserving the weeds. Piper. Keeping his in along with or near the seeds, a notable quantity tion of the bladder or urethra, and other diseases of the urinary passages. The unprecedented success that has and burning rubbish for the ashes, sowing turnips. and is more or less completely lost to the crop it is attended the administration of these pills, since they were RIDAY—Willingdon School. Boys and self hoeing intended to feed. Such must obviously be the case made public, has acquired for them a sale more extensive wheat. Eastdean School. Boys digging, chopping clods, sowing turnips, rolling and watering. Piper. Setting potatoes, and damping the rows, put in a little tank liquid, and covered up. Dumbrell. Dig
intended to feed. Such must obviously be the case to a very much smaller extent where it is in contact with the seed it is to nourish, and actually envelopes it. Still it is doubtful whether the gain or saving little tank liquid, and covered up. Dumbrell. Dig
intended to feed. Such must obviously be the case than a same more extensive than any other proprietary medicine extant, and the circumstance of their entirely obviating the necessity of having recourse to those disgusting, nauseous, and in the little tank liquid, and covered up. Dumbrell. Dig
intended to feed. Such must obviously be the case than a same more extensive than any other proprietary medicine extant, and the circumstance of their entirely obviating the necessity of having recourse to those disgusting, nauseous, and in the period of the proprietary medicine extant, and the circumstance of their entirely obviating the necessity of having recourse to those disgusting, nauseous, and in the period of the proprietary medicine extant, and the circumstance of their entirely obviating the necessity of having recourse to those disgusting, nauseous, and in the period of the proprietary medicine extant, and the circumstance of their entirely obviating the necessity of having recourse to those disgusting, nauseous, and in the period of the period of the proprietary medicine extant, and the circumstance of their entirely obviating the necessity of having recourse to those disgusting, nauseous, and in the period of time and labour which it involves. Should such a &c.), has obtained for them a reputation unequalled in mode of manuring be found easily practicable, more the annals of medicine. Prior to being advertised, these skilful mixtures than those of Vietor—such as would pills were employed in private practice in upwards of 1,800 be more certain to succeed, and such as would cases, many of them most inveterate—in many thousand be fitted specially to aid the growth of this or that 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 the growing crop, when merely applied to the soil, is resorted to in these complaints. The proprietor pledges himself that not one particle of copaiba, 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 comquantity than it could otherwise readily obtain it plaints; 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 condemu it as dangerous, and a meroots, plants, &c., was that of Mr. James Camp-bell, of the Dundee Public Seminaries. It consisted having suffered more from the effects of the remedy than of magnificent plants of oats and barley, grown from the virulence of the disease, and, after a patient but painseed which had undergone a certain chemical pre- ful 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 riolent 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

Prepared only by M. O. Wray, and sold, wholesale and 344, Strand, London. May also be had of all respectable medicine 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

Market Intelligence.

carefully protected from observation.

LONDON CORN EXCHANGE, MAY 12.—The arrivals receipts from Scotland and Ireland were good. Of derate, but of flour and malt more than a usual per imperial quarter, cost, freight, and insurance, to weekly quantity came forward. From abroad a few arrive, and 26s. 6d. per quarter in store here. cargoes of wheat, a large supply of barley, and several thousand quarters of oats were received. At to-day's market the show of wheat by land-carriage samples from the near counties was moderate, and there was less barley offering than might have been expected, considering the extent of the arrivals; of oats there was a good display, but of beans and peas few were exhibited. The weather continues cold for the scason of the year, and vegetation is generally backward. The demand for wheat was slow to-day, except for choice qualities, and even the best sorts were not dearer than on Monday last, whilst all other descrip-tions moved off tardily at the rates then current The transactions in free foreign wheat were on a restricted scale, still lower terms were not accepted. tured descriptions having continued to meet a mode-The recently received Rostock cargoes were mostly held at 52s, to 53s, per qr., duty paid,—prices which the millers did not seem much disposed to pay. Flour average also of ten available stems, with 72 grains in the millers did not seem much disposed to pay. Flour house could only be moved off by accepting comthe ear. The other specimens of oats which were next hung heavily on hand, without being actually cheaper. paratively low offers. A steady inquiry was expethe most prolific, were from muriate of ammonia, and Barley, whether of home or foreign growth, was ex- rienced for both oats and oatmeal, at fully former Professor Johnston says, in an article with this the promiscuous specimens of oats were from nitrates tremely difficult of disposal; in some cases low rates rates. At our market this morning but lew transheading, in a number of the Highland Society's of soda and potass—strong, numerous in stems (some Journal of Agriculture—"Public attention has lately been drawn to the possibility of so manuring or preparations from the sulphate or muriate of amountains. The promote of this morning but lew transfer this morning but lew transfer the were taken for foreign—say 25s. duty paid for Danish, actions occurred in any description of wheat, and we weighing 52lb. per bushel. Quotations of English preparations from the sulphate or muriate of amountain. But lew transfer this morning but lew transfer the were taken for foreign—say 25s. duty paid for Danish, actions occurred in any description of wheat, and we weighing 52lb. per bushel. Quotations of English preparations from the sulphate of amountain transfer this morning but lew transfer the promote acceptance of the promote and potass—strong, numerous in stems (some were taken for foreign—say 25s. duty paid for Danish, actions occurred in any description of wheat, and we weighing 52lb. per bushel. Quotations of English preparations from the sulphate of amountain the promote and potass—strong numerous in stems (some were taken for foreign—say 25s. duty paid for Danish, actions occurred in any description of wheat, and we were taken for foreign—say 25s. duty paid for Danish, actions occurred in any description of wheat, and we weighing 52lb. per bushel. Quotations of English preparations from the sulphate of amountain the promote acceptance of the pr otherwise doctoring the seeds of our usual grain crops It was objected by some that the tallest oats were too nearly unsalcable, though offered at rather reduced before they are put into the ground, as to do away rank, and would break down before coming to seed; rates. Oats, notwithstanding the somewhat liberal with the necessity of manuring the soil itself. It has but I have no fear of that, as they were strong in pro- arrival, were held very firmly, and the business done with the necessity of manuring the soil itself. It has been long known to practical farmers that, by steep-been long known to practical farmers that ground for the objection, I am confident that a com-were held 1s. per qr. higher, which checked the conquiry. l'eas were saleable at fully previous prices. lime, their growth is in many cases promoted, and would rectify the excess of height, and render the Canarysced maintained its former value, and though the rust, smut, and similar diseases, in a great degree grain equally productive. From the experiments the enquiry for other sorts of seeds was slow, quota-CURRENT PRICES OF GRAIN, PER IMPERIAL

> Norfolk and Lincoln. . . . do 43 47 Ditto 48 50 Northum, and Scotch white 42 47 Fine 48 52 Irish red old 0 0 Red 42 44 White 46 48

LONDON SMITHFIELD CATTLE MARKET. MONDAY May 12.—The late almost unprecedented advance considering the comparatively short period during which we have had to trace the improved demand for the description of stock here alluded to, which has taken place in the value of sheep in this market, has, of 8s in the pound, Wednesday, May 14, and two following as might be imagined, produced numerous inquiries Wednesdays, at the office of Mr. Turquand, Old Jewry, as to the probability of the present quotations being supported for any length of time. As this is a mat-ter of such vital importance to graziers and others, especially at a moment like this, when the transactions in store animals are becoming extensive, we shall here lay before our readers a few facts connected with the cattle trade as it now is, and which may preve interesting, and serve as a guide to present and uture operations in this and other markets. Assertions have, we find, gained currency to the effect that the quantity of stock in England, sheep in particular, is smaller than has been known for a series of years past. We are quite ready to admit that in some districts (arising from many of the flockmasters being compelled to dispose of their supplies at a much earlier part of the season than usual, in consequence of the want of fodder-the result of last year's protracted drought) such is positively the case; yet we see no reason to justif; the statements lately published, that the arrivers of sheep hither during the next three or four months will be exceedingly limited. So far as we have been enabled to learn, the greatest leficiency appears to be in the northern districts, to which large numbers of sheep have been lately sent from Norfolk, Suffolk, &c. Should, however, the numbers of that stock shown here prove even seasonably large during the present year, we conceive it is placed beyond a doubt they will be light weighers from the fact before stated. However we are of month-prices will prove nore remunerative than was the case last year. Still much remains in the hands of the graziers themselves, for it must be evident that by sending us large numbers of any kind of live stock, a fall in value will be a necessary consequence. As an illustration of these remarks we may refer to last Friday's trade. On that day the numbers of sheep and lambs were nearly 12,000—far above average ones-while, to effect a clearance, the salemen were compelled to submit to a reduction of quite 2d per 8lb in the quotations. As respects the slaughtered condition of the sheep, we may observe that it certainly exceeds our previously-formed expectations, yet we think the future supply of rough fat will be smaller than usual. There is one circumstance connected with this market demanding some attentionwe mean the transmission of stock per railway for it. It has frequently happened that the trains on some of the lines arrive in the metropolis too late for the day's trade; hence very great losses are thus incurred by the graziers. When we observe that nearly a moiety of the beasts and sheep now sold here are received per railway, all will agree with us that it has become indispensably necessary that they should come to hand as advertised by the various companies. In the past week, three steamers, viz., the Giraffe, Columbine, and Batavier, have arrived in the port of London, from Rotterdam, with live stock for this market. The number of beasts thus received has amounted to 125 head, in, generally speaking, good condition. At the outports, about 90 oxen and cows have been received from Holland. The above imports, added to

> Oxen and Cows. London Liverpool 184 Southampton 3 903 Totals 1680

those previously advised, form the following totals for

the present year-

The number of foreign beasts here to-day was 40, from £18 to £19 each. From our own districts the bulleck droves fresh up this morning were but moderate, and, for the most part, only of middling quality. The attendance of buyers being tolerably numerous, ing from the epidemic, though instances of losses on the roads have not been so numerous as we have before had occasion to notice. From Norfolk, Suffolk. Essex, and Cambridgeshire, we received 1600 Scots. homebreds, and shorthorns; while from the northern districts we received 150 shorthorns; from the western and midland counties 390 Herefords, runts, Devons, &c.; from other parts of England 300 of various breeds, and from Scotland 400 horned and polled Scots. With sheep we were scantily supplied for the time of year, hence the mutton trade was steady at fully last Friday's currencies, and a clearance was effected without difficulty. From the Isle of Wight, 200 lambs came to hand per railway; from other parts receipts were scanty; yet the lamb trade was exceedingly dull, at a decline on last week's quotations of from 4d to 6d per 8lb. Calves, the supply of which was moderate, sold heavily on somewhat casier terms. The pork trade was rather inactive, yet the prices ruled about stationary.

By the quantities of 8lb., sinking the offal

- 5 Junitaria		-~., -					
				s.	đ.	8.	d.
Inferior coarse beast	s .			2	8	3	0
Second quality .				3	2	3	6
Prime large oxen .				3	8	3	10
Prime Scots, &c				4	Ó	4	2
Coarse inferior sheep		:	Ĭ	2	4	3	10
Second quality .	:	·	•	4	ō	4	2
Prime coarse woolled		•	•	4	2	4	6
Prime Southdown	•	•	•	4	8	4	18
Lambs	•	•	•	4	10	5	10
Large coarse calves .		•	•	3	6	ă	3
Prime small	•	•	•	ĭ	Ă	ì	ã
Suckling calves, each	:	•	•	18	ā	30	ň
large hogs	•	•	•	3	ň	3	ě
Veat small porkers	•	•	•	g	ğ	Ä	Ä
Quarter old store nice	agah	•	•	10	7	ον Σ	v

HEAD OF CATTLE ON SALE, (From the Books of the Clerk of the Market.) Beasts, 2,705—Sheep and Lambs, 20,620—Calves, 72—

LIVERPOOL CORN MARKET, MONDAY, MAY 12. From our own coast or from Ireland, we have had only a moderate supply of grain, meal, or flour this week; but from the Baltic we have the first arrivals. in several cargoes of wheat, from Rostock, Stettin, retail, at 118, Holborn-hill; and at the West-end Depot, and Wismar. The only alteration in the duties is an advance of 1s. per quarter on barley. The general demand for wheat since Tuesday has still been limited; but we have been able to move several parcels of the lower qualities of Irish to Manchester at 6s. to 6s. 1d. per 70 lbs., which is a new feature in that direction. The value of other descriptions has been pretty well maintained, without, however, any activity of business. The sale of sack flour has been steady at the reduced quotations. We have continued to experience a steady country demand for oats at fully late rates; 3s. per 45 lbs. has been easily obtained for choice samples of Irish mealing, and 2s. 11d. to f wheat coastwise were very liberal during the past 2s. 114d. for second quality. Oatmeal has also been week, but those of barley and oats from our own in fair request, 24s. 6d. to 24s. 9d. being realised for coast were small; of the latter grain, however, the good Irish manufacture. No change as regards barley, beans, or peas. In the bonded market, the prin-English beans and peas the arrivals were very mo- cipal business has been in Egyptian beans, at 26s,

LIVERPOOL CATTLE MARKET, MONDAY, MAY 12 .-There is no alteration to quote in the supply or quality of stock at market to-day from that of last week. Beef, 5½d. to 6½d.; mutton, 7d. to 7½d. per lb. Cattle imported into Liverpool, from the 5th to the 12th of April.—Cows, 1839; calves, 16; sheep, 3026; lambs, 366; pigs, \$491; horses, \$9.

MANCHESTER CORN MARKET, SATURDAY, MAY 10. -The weather during the week has been showery and cold for the season of the year, easterly winds having for the most part prevailed. The flour trade for the same period has varied little, if any, from the tone of our previous advices, prime fresh manufacrate consumptive demand without material alteration in value; whilst parcels that have been long in ware-Both oats and oatmeal were in steady request, and fully supported the currency of this day se'nnight. Beans met a moderate sale, at previous rates.

RICHMOND CORN MARKET, MAY 10 .- We only had a thin supply of grain in our market to-day. Wheat sold from 5s. 6d. to 6s. 6d.; oats, 2s. 4d. to 3s.; barley, 3s. 6d. to 4s.; beans, 4s. 3d. to 4s. 9d. per bushel. YORK CORN MARKET, MAY 10 .- We have a thin attendance of farmers to-day. Fresh threshed wheat s s is in better demand, at last week's prices. Barley QUARTER.—British. S B S Is In Detter demand, at most meth.
Wheat, Essex, & Kent, new & old red 42 48 White 49 54 dull sale; oats and beans as before. MALTON CORN MARKET, MAY 10 .- We have a fair

supply of wheat and barley, but moderate of oats,

Scotch Angus 22 2+ POTATO 20 28 LEEDS CORN MARKET, TUESDAY, MAY 13.—Our Irish White 20 23 Black 20 21 supplies of wheat, barley, and beans, this week are Per 280lb. net. s s Per 280 lb. net. s s moderate; of oats we have more offering than for Town-made Flour ... 42 44 Norfolk & Stockton 32 33 some weeks nast. In the value of wheat to dev Town-made riour . . . 42 44 Nortolk & Stockton S

MANSION HOUSE. MONEAY, - FELONE .- A young man, named Robson Botterell, was brought before the Lord Mayor, for final examination, upon the charge of having robbed his employers, Messrs. Boyd and Co., of Friday-street, warehousemen. The brother of the principal witness for the prosecution, it appeared, was the discoverer of a system of plunder carried on by another servant of the prosecutors against the house of Cooke and Co., of St. Paul's Churchyard, as well as against the prosecutors themselves, and the individual so charged had been committed for trial for the present session by the Lord Mayor. Mr. Walker, of the firm of Boyd and Co., stated that when the prisoner was taken he made a confession, upon being tify his client's committal; but should the magistrate be of a told that he should be confronted with the pawnbroker to whom he had parted with the goods. At the same time no promise whatever had been made to him. The prisoner said he had taken altogether seventeen pieces of lawn and two dozen of handkerchiefs, to Newman, the pawnbroker, in Drury-lane, and that he had also taken to the same place twenty or thirty yards of vesting satin, and a quantity of satin scarfs, but he had had the vesting satin and satin searfs from a friend in Lancashire, who had sent them to him in payment of a debt of honour.

The prisoner was fully committed for trial. A COWARDLY RASCAL .-- A young woman of engaging appearance was put to the bar. A policeman stated that a captain who had followed the prisoner from Norwich, and charged her in the City with being in possession of a trunk containing his property, had thought proper not to appear to support the charge. It appeared from the reluctant statement made by the young woman, that Captain P- had been paying marked attention to her in Norwich, and had promised to marry her, but that, finding his intentions were not honourable, she had suddenly left the town and come to London to avoid importunities which were insulting and degrading to her; that the captain followed her to town, and perceiving that she was determined to shun him, charged her with having robbed him of his trunk just as she was getting into an omnibus. The captain sent a certificate to the Mansion House, stating that he had no intention to appear against the young woman, and the Lord Mayor discharged her.

GUILDHALL. THURSDAY .- BRUTAL ASSAULT. - Joseph Coombes, of No. 8, and William Coumbes, of No. 9, Three Tun-court, were brought up before Alderman Wood, charged with committing a violent assault on William Parrot, of Halfmoon-alley, and Frederick Jennings, of 78, Milton-street, City. It appeared from the evidence of the complainants. that as they were proceeding down Half-moon-alley, Moor-lane, they observed the prisoners and some other parties obstructing the pathway. A woman wished to pass them, when she received a severe blow from the of the nearest gaslights it was impossible the defendant elder Coombes. A man passing said to them, that it was a cowardly thing for them to strike her, upon avoid the calamity, which they all concurred in describing which they began to abuse him. Jennings went up as purely accidental, and were of opinion the defendant and told the man he had better come away and leave was not in the slightest to blame. Serjeant Coward them, but he had no sooner done so than he was having informed the magistrate that an inquest had been knocked down. He received a severe blow on the head, held upon the body of the deceased, and that the verdict and one in the face, besides being kicked in the abdomen returned was one of "accidental death," Mr. Broughton and other parts of the body, so much so, that he was said, as the evidence now adduced went to completely obliged to go to a surgeon, who examined his body, and. having dressed his wounds, said they were very severe. and that he must rest quiet for some days to come. The therefore, order the defendant to be discharged. woman who received the blow happened to be in the family way, and in consequence of the injury sustained, she was at that present moment in the pains of labour. Alderman Wood said that he should bind them both over in £40, and two sureties in £20 each, to answer the charge at the session, and should instruct the City solicitor to

BOW STREET. SATURDAY .- A MONOMANIAC. - A respectably-attired young man, named Harrison, was charged by his brotherin law, Mr. Roberts, a solicitor, residing in Montague-place, Russell-square, with an assault. The prisoner him over to keep the peace in heavy sureties.

Monday.—Stabbing.—A pauper, named Mary Eaton, o'clock ou Saturday morning, as she was walking about the yard with another female, she observed a portion of Mr. Hardwick said it was his opinion that the prisoner the oakum the prisoner had been picking adhering to her was the person, and it was his duty to the public to inflict nose, and on telling her that she looked like a fool with such a punishment as would be a warning to others. He such a mark on her face, she flew at her in the most should fine him £5, or, in default, one month. The defoul expressions, and happening at the moment to have a we believe, was paid. knife in her hand, she stabbed witness with it in both her hands and arms.—The prisoner was fully committed for

MARYLEBONE.

MONDAY .- THE LATE EXTENSIVE ROBBERY OF PLATE, &c., AT CAPTAIN CARNAC'S .- George Bracey, James Fisher, and William Tomlin were placed at the bar before Mr. Rawliuson, for final examination. The first two charged with having plundered the house of Captain Carnac, R.N., 46, Devonshire-street, Portland-place, and the third with receiving a portion of the property, knowing the same to have been stolen. It will be remembered that Bracy, who was footman to Captain Carnac, absconded on the morning of the 17th ult. Soon after he was gone it was discovered that a large quantity of plate, wearing apparel, cash, jewellery, chimney ornaments, &c., had been carried off, and that information of the robbery was communicated to the police, when hand-bills were speedily issued, offering a reward for his (Bracey's) apprehension. Through the exertions of the police of the D and N divisions, the whole of the prisoners, three of whom were clearly proved to have been concerned in the nefarious transaction, were captured, and the property, most of which was found at Bracey's lodgings, in Short-street, Hoxton, was produced, and identified by the captain as his; the value of all that was taken away was about £100, nearly all of which, with the exception of £26 in notes and eash, had fortunately been recovered. It will also be recollected that a woman, who gave her name Eliza Jones, and who for some time past had been living with Fisher, Sunday re-admitted. A few minutes after two on that was upon the first examination charged with being a day, as prosecutor was leaving the chapel, he saw the priparticipator in the robbery; and it was imagined, from soner outside, and told him he was a great deal before his what transpired, that she would be admitted as evidence against the other prisoners. This course, however, it committed to Newgate for trial.

Green, in the employ of Mr. Davies, a carman in Blackfriars-road, was placed at the bar, before Mr. Rawlinson, to the wall by a staple, and which he had just discovered charged with having caused the death of Lucy Bradley, to have been forced away and broken open. The box had aged 15, servant to Mr. Rice, dairyman, Paddington. been placed there to receive subscriptions towards the street. John Dunn, potman at the Shepherd and Flock, erection of St. Michael's Church, Chester-square, and pro-High-street, near this court, deposed that on the previous secutor, who kept the key, was in the habit of opening it evening, about eight o'clock, he observed the deceased periodically and paying the money it contained into crossing the road from Paradise-street towards his Coutts's to the account of the building fund, which genemaster's house, when, just as she was in the centre, she | rally amounted to £4 or £5, and as it had been unopened turned round to look for her sister, who was following rather a longer time than usual, the presumption was that her, and at the same instant she fell violently to the about that sum or more had been purloined. Prosecutor ground, in consequence of one of her feet becoming suspected the prisoner from the circumstances above somehow or other entangled in her dress. The prisoner stated, and went to his parents, who having on the return was coming along with his horse and cart towards Thayer. of the boy shortly afterwards taxed him with the robbery, street at the time, at by no means a quick pace, and he admitted it. On prosecutor's observing "that he must before he could possibly have an opportunity of pulling [be a very wicked boy to do such a thing," he repeated the up, one of the wheels of the vehicle passed over the head of deceased. Witness picked her up, and assisted in and had spent half a guinea that evening in riding about conveying her to the residence of Mr. Watkins, a in steam-boats and buying oranges and biscuits; he sub. surgeon, adjacent to the spot. In his (witness's) opinion | sequently gave another version of the matter, declaring no blame could properly be attached to the prisoner. The that he had gone by a steam boat to London Bridge, and prisoner, on being asked what he had to say expressed from thence had a cab to Wandsworth, where he again his extreme regret at what had happened, and attributed took the steamer; and it would appear, by the statement the melancholy affair entirely to accident. Mr. Davies he had made, that he must have found more money in the entered into security in the sum of £50, for the attendance box than he allowed. He also made the following conof the prisoner next Saturday.

WEDNESDAY .- STABBING .- Mary Sullivan, a masculinelooking woman, was placed at the bar charged with the man, and having placed a basket before him at a retired serious offence of stabbing a man named William Sheehan. living at No. 40, Horace-street, John-street, Edgeware road. The prosecutor, whose shirt, jacket, and tronsers were covered with blood, and who had on his forehead : quantity of adhesive plaster, deposed, that on the previous night his brother and the prisoner's husband were fighting ; he (prosecutor) interfered, when Sullivan directly knocked him down, and the prisoner then rushed at him presumed, by the window, which was found open. Pro effects produced by the operation of that charter upon also desired that the people should be free in mind, with a knife, the point of which entered into the appear part of his face; the wound was dressed, and he soon afterwards gave the prisoner into the custody of Compton, afterwards gave the prisoner into the custody of Compton, which was found open. From the interests and professional rank of the great body of the interests and professional rank of the great body of the interests and professional rank of the great body of the interests and professional rank of the great body of the members of the college." And should that resolution afterwards gave the prisoner into the custody of Compton, which was found open. From the interests and professional rank of the great body of the professional rank of the interests and professional 87 D. The constable, in reply to Mr. Rawlinson, said, that the knife with which the wound was inflicted had not been found: it was no doubt picked up by one of the mob of persons who had assembled. It further appeared, from the evidence of the prosecutor, that as soon as the prisoner had stabbed him, she ran off and threw the knife away. Numerous other witnesses pro and con were examined, and the prisoner, who denied her guilt, was com- before Mr. Coombe, charged with obstructing the public mitted for trial.

WORSHIP STREET. - MONDAY,-CURIOUS CASE OF BIGAMY.-Mary Anne

brought up for final examination before Mr. Bingham, pavement, and asked a woman, who came up, to buy, charged with having feloniously intermarried with George Allender, the first husband, Robert Wire, being then and still her; witness took her into custody. The poor child living. The prisoner was given into custody at the in- cried bitterly; she had nothing, she said, but her little stigation of the first husband, to whom she was married basket of radishes, and did not offend any one. She on the 13th of June, 1819, but who had lived separate positively denied having used any bad language, and from her for many years past, and who declared most hoped the magistrate would forgive her for placing her positively that he was entirely ignorant of the second marriage until about a twelvemonth ago, since when he it down .- Mr. Coombe said he would fine her 55. Not had been using every effort to substantiate the fact, and having the money she was locked up, but the magistrate bring the prisoner to justice. The second husband, George Allender, a master carpenter, stated that about twelve years ago he went to lodge in a house occupied by the prisoner, in Albany-street, Commercial-road East, looking men, named John, Patrick, and Michael Carney, shortly after which he paid her his addresses and made were placed at the bar before Mr. Cottingham, charged her an offer of marriage. The prisoner rejected his with committing a most violent assault on John Hayes, offer, and stated that she was already married to a man a middle-aged man, whose head was covered with adhenamed Robert Wire, who was at that very time lodging in sive plaster, and his left arm in a sling, from the brutal the same house in an adjoining room to the witness's, treatment he had received. It appeared that the prisoner and cohabited with another woman, who passed under John Carney, was married to the complainant's sister,

on his threatening to quit the house altogether, unless she consented to accept him, the prisoner at length acceded to his proposal, and they were accordingly but he had no recollection at what church the ceremony took place, or in what parish it was situated, The first husband continued to reside in the same house for a long time after the witness's marriage with the prisoner, and was well acquainted with the fact, although he now professed himself to have been wholly ignorant of it. The said they had lived together in uninterrupted harmony and happiness ever since their marriage. Mr. Heritage, on behalf of the prisoner, whose family was stated to be of great respectability, submitted that the legal evidence of the second marriage was altogether too inconclusive to juscontrary opinion, he should be in a condition to prove at the trial that the first husband was not only aware of the fact at the time, but that the woman with whom he cohabited was actually in the habit of waiting upon the newly-married couple with his entire knowledge and sanction. Mr. Bingham said that he felt bound to send the case before a jury; but under the peculiar circumstances attending the second marriage he should accept bail for the prisoner's appearance at the Central Criminal Court. The bail was immediately produced, and the prisoner left the court with her friends.

WEDNESDAY, - DEATH FROM AN OMNIBUS, - James Higgs, the driver of Willan's Stoke Newington omnibus. No. 1,257, was brought before Mr. Broughton for final examination, charged with having caused the death of Thomas Roberts, a retired publican, then residing at Kingsland. It appeared from the evidence that, about nine o'clock on the night of the 4th inst., the deceased, a very infirm and elderly person, was crossing the Kingsland road, supporting himself upon crutches, when an omnibus, which was driven by the defendant, came so suddenly upon him, that, before he had time to get out of the way, he was knocked down by the horses, and the off fore wheel of the vehicle passed over his body. The omnibus was then stopped, and the deceased having been extricated from between the wheels, was carrie, into the to be of such a serious nature that he directed his instant removal to St. Bartholomew's Hospital. The circumstance was considered to be accidental at the time of its journey; but it being subsequently found that the deceased was in an extremely dangerous state, Serjeant Coward gave orders for the defendant's apprehension. The deceased meanwhile gradually sank, and ultimately died in the hospital of the injuries he had sustained. Several witnesses, passengers of the defendant at the time in question, proved that the omnibus was proceeding at an extremely moderate pace, and that from the position could have observed the deceased in sufficient time to exonerate the defendant, he saw no grounds for differing from the verdict the jury had come to, and he should,

MARLBOROUGH STREET. SATURDAY .- EXTRAORDINABY CHARGE OF ASSAULT .a brutal and unprovoked assault on Mr. John Corry, an upholsterer, carrying on business at No. 31, Portlandstreet. His right eye was discoloured, and he appeared to be suffering from the effects of ill usage he had received. He stated that he was on his return home, and, whilst close to his own door, at about one o'clock that morning, went to the complainant's house on Friday evening, and the defendant came up, and put some question to him, having forced his way into the hall, he threw down the but before he understood it, or could have time to complainant and his servant. The prisoner was freamswer it, he raised his arm, and struck him with so much quently in the habit of committing these assaults, and the violence over the left eye, that his hat was knocked name on the pension list when a vacancy occurs. This whole of both hips and haunch bones, which presented complainant was forced to press the charge for his own off. He fell, with considerable violence, on the ground. relief has been granted on the application of a body of themselves quite bare, and there was a large sloughing protection.—The prisoner conducted himself in an ex- He was positive defendant was the man. Police-constacited manner, and repeatedly produced a small pocket ble C, 175, said, the defendant was given into his custody bible, from which he read aloud. He said people accused at a quarter to two o'clock that morning, in Duck-lane. him of being a madman, because, whenever he wanted an The prosecutor was drunk. First of all he said he was authority to prove any proposition, he appealed to his not sure that the prisoner was the man, but afterwards bible.—Mr. Twyford said there could hardly be a doubt said he was; he certainly did not know what he was but that the prisoner was deranged, and to prevent his doing.—The prisoner said he was not the person that doing any mischief, he thought it would be better to bind committed the assault. The complainant passed him twice before he said he was the man, and before he gave him into custody. The only inference he could draw was brought before Mr. Hall, charged with cutting and from his having been given into custody on the charge by his votes on the Maynooth Bill, and must not exwounding Charlotte Refaute, another inmate of St. Giles's was, that the complainant was desirous of punishing some workhouse. The prosecutrix stated, that about eleven person for the treatment he had received, and, with that a new member will no doubt be a severe one. object in view, gave the first man he met into custody.violent manner, tearing off her bonnet and using very fendant appeared astonished at the decision. The fine,

MONDAY .- THE LAW'S JUSTICE !- James Magnay, the with the butt-end of a riding-whip by an officer who gave by the magistrate on the perpetrator of the outrage.—The work owing to the injury he had sustained from the blow on his head, and as the man had a large family wholly He would, however, assist him as far as was in his power, and he would therefore order him to be paid half a sovereign from the poor-box.—The money was handed to the

poor man, who received it most thankfully.

QUEEN SQUARE. TUESDAY .- DARING ROBBERY .- Edward Kitchen, a boy only nine years of age, was charged with the following daring robbery :- The Rev. James Gibson, of No. 4, Westbourne-place, Pimlico, minister at the Episcopal Chapel, Halkin-street West, Belgrave square, stated that the prisoner used to attend a Sunday school he had there, but in consequence of impropriety of behaviour was virtually dismissed about three months ago. He was, however, on time. On his return at three in the afternoon he found the prisoner amongst the boys, but missed him at prayers, was not considered necessary to adopt, and she was and inquired for him; but he was nowhere to be found, discharged. Bracey, Fisher, and Tomlin were fully and the service having concluded, prosecutor locked up the chapel, and went home. After the evening service the pew-opener called his attention to a box which had for some time been placed in the lobby of the chapel, fastened admission, and said he had taken £1 8s. from the box, fession of the means by which he had effected the robbery :- He had been let into the chapel by the vestry-wopart of the building threw the pulpit cloth over him, and re mained concealed during the prayers, and until the school was over and all were left, and he then opened the box with a poker and a knife. Prosecutor observed that it be appointed, to inquire into the management of the to the great principle—"The people, the source of chapel door open with a poker, or some such instrument, that the people is fully a poker, or some such instrument, but failing in doing so he must have left the chapel he distant that the people is fully a poker. The people is appointed, to inquire into the management of the to the great principle—"The people, the source of power." He understood and declared that the people is fully process. In the patients gave their adherence was evident that principle—"The people, the source of the chapel he distant that principle is to the great principle—"The people, the source of the chapel he distant that principle is to the great principle in the patients gave their adherence to the principle in the principle is to the great principle in the people is the chapel he desired that the people is the principle in the principle in the principle is to the great principle in the principle in the principle in the people is the principle in the principle in the people is the principle in the principle in the principle is to the great principle in the principle in the people is the people in the principle in the people in the principle in the people is the people in the people but failing in doing so he must have left the chapel, he ditional Charter to the Council in 1843, and into the should possess their undoubted rights, but he callous, and boasted of his exploit to the police. Pro- any charter which the Crown may be advised to grant for exercise of even the most democratic powers; the secutor strongly suspected that prisoner was connected the incorporation of the general practitioners, those gen- state of Switzerland, the United States, and other

CLERKENWELL.

Criminal Court.

SATURDAY .- INFAMOUS PERSECUTION OF THE POOR .-A poor, ragged, famished-looking little girl, was brought footway in Exmouth-street. Police-constable Taylor swore that, on that day, he saw the prisoner selling ra dishes on the footway, and he warned her to go away, but Wire, avery respectable looking middle-aged woman, was she refused. At length she placed her basket on the and she refusing, the prisoner used bad language towards basket on the pavement, as she was tired when she laid ordered her dischaage soon after.

SOUTHWARK. WEDNESDAY .- SAVAGE ASSAULT. - Three powerfulhis name. Her statement appeared so improbable that and had neglected to support her. They all resided in pearance corroborated by the condition of the body when le considered it a more subtenfined by the introduction of the deceased to support her. 16 considered it a mere subterfuge to get rid of him, and Bull's-head-court, Tooley-street, and on Sunday night the viewed by the jury, at the residence of the deceased's

wife of John met her husband in the court, and asked mother, No. 32, Munster-square. It was covered with him for some money; the other prisoners were with him, sores, through which the bones protruded, and its emaci- should not forget others, particularly the defenders and Michael knocked her down and began to ill-use her. ated condition was such that not only the Coroner, but of free thought in past and more dangerous times. married in the month of June, about twelve years ago; The complainant being near the spot at the time, inter- every other medical man who saw it, declared they had He need not enumerate their names—Thomas Paines fered, and endeavoured to protect his sister, when Michael never witnessed such a horrible sight before. The pro- stood forth the type of all. Paine was the first Eng-Carney came up and knocked him down. The other pri- ceedings excited intense interest, and some of the clergy lishman who caused his countrymen to think upon soners kicked him and beat him until he became in- and local authorities of Newington, as also from the subjects bound up with their vital interests. He sensible. His left shoulder-bone was broken, and he had lunatic asylum, were present during the inquiry. lost the sight of his left eye from repeated kicks from one of the prisoners. Mr. Cottingham said it was a most witness spoke in the highest terms of the prisoner, and brutal assault, and it was fortunate for them that murder had not been committed. The punishment which the had been ill for some months before his death, which took often ruin and death, and always calumny and perlaw empowered him to inflict would not be sufficient for place on the 18th of April, at seven o'clock in the even- secution, were the rewards of those who sought such a brutal and cowardly assault; he should, therefore, ing, at my house, and in my presence. He had been an to elevate their fellow creatures. He (the chairwould inflict the punishment they deserved.

THAMES POLICE. WEDNESDAY. - UNMANLY AND BRUTAL ASSAULT. -James Baker, an engineer in the employ of Messrs. Seamost savage assault on his wife. The complainant, Mary Ann Baker, appeared in a most deplorable condition. Her face was a mass of bruises, and her eyes were swollen and discoloured. She stated that she lived at No. 6, Oaklane, Limehouse, and that she went upon an excursion to at the Limhouse-hole pier, she went into a gin-palace of the house he kicked her and knocked her down. When she reached home, he beat her in the most savage manner, forced her into a yard, and held her head down while he struck her with his clinched fists, and reduced her to a state of insensibility. John Green and his wife, who said they lived in the adjoining house, stated that they shop of an adjoining surgeon, who ascertained his injuries heard cries of murder and the screams of the woman, and upon looking out of the window they saw the prisoner inflicting great brutality on his wife. He beat her with his clinched fists, and the blood flowed profusely occurrence, and the defendant allowed to proceed on his from her eyes, nose, and mouth. Charles Bushnell, a policeman, No. 263 K, stated that the poor woman suffered much from her husband's ill-treatment, and when he was called to the house her face was a mass of bruises. The prisoner, on being called on for his defence, made a long harangue in a very impassioned manner, and said his wife neglected her home and her family, and that she was in the habit of pawning his children's clothes. He concluded by saying that he struck his wife, and was sorry for it. Mr. Broderip said, that the prisoner's sorrow came a little too late; and that he had committed a most savage and unmanly assault. It was fortunate for the prisoner his violence had not been attended with fatal onsequences. He would not dispose of this case summarily, and he would state his reasons;—in the course of long experience as a magistrate he had found that the infliction of money fines was of very little utility, and he heartily wished the system were altered. If the police magistrates were to retain their summary jurisdiction, it would be much better that they should not be enabled to fine any persons at all, and then the poor man and the rich man would fare alike. The rich man would no longer have it in his power to throw down £5 and say, "I have George Barnett, a respectably dressed young man, in the gratified my brutality for a sum of money—it's nothing mployment of a jeweller in Gerrard-street, Soho, and to me." The penalty he was enabled to inflict would not residing with his parents at No. 43, Royal-streot, Lambeth, be adequate to such an outrage as this, and he should was placed at the bar before Mr. Hardwick, charged with call upon the prisoner to find bail, himself in £30 and two sureties of £15 each, to appear at the sessions and take his trial. The prisoner was not provided with bail, and was committed to Clerkenwell gaol.

> BANIM'S WIDOW.—We have great pleasure in being Irish members of Parliament, at the head of whom]: was Mr. R. B. Roche, the member for Cork.—Kil-

kennu Journal. REPRESENTATION OF SOUTH LANCASHIRE.—A letter has appeared in the papers from Lord F. Egerton. one of the members for South Lancashire, in which he intimates his intention of resigning his seat, partly on account of ill health, but principally on the ground that a great number of his constituents have intimated to him that he has forfeited their confidence pect their votes at another election. The contest for

Imperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, FRIDAY, MAY 9. ACADEMICAL EDUCATION IN IRELAND. Sir J. GRAHAM stated the plan contemplated by the Government for the promotion of academical education in poor labouring man who was knocked down by a blow Ireland. Various attempts had, he said, been made to extend the blessings of education to the people of Ireland. the name of Walter Murray, for placing his hand on the and he had no hesitation in saying that these attempts Mr. Stuart after death, and concur in the opinion he has gentleman's horse to prevent himself and child from being had failed whenever they were based upon the principle ridden over, came to-day, with his foreman, to this of interfering with the religious belief of the people. In court to beg for a small portion of the £5 penalty inflicted [1826, and in 1628, a committee of the House of Commons recommended separate religious education for Protestants | sufficient disease in the head to account for death. foreman said the poor man had been unable to go to his and Catholics, the literary education being combined. dependent on him for their bread, he hoped his worship of the committee of 1828 were adopted, and in would assign him a part of the fine, by way of compensation of the course of the following year the present system of the following year the present system of the asylum. The object of sending him to the asylum power to award any part of the penalty to the poor man. In the year 1839, after its adoption, there were 1581 na- was that he might have closer attendance than he could tional schools in Ireland, and 205,000 scholars; and at the have in the workhouse. close of 1844, the number of schools was swelled to 3151, three provincial colleges in Ireland—one of them in Cork, ment, another in Limerick or Galway, and the third either at founding each of these colleges at about £30,000, or in round numbers at £100,000 for the three. The annual endowment of each college would be about £6000, which would include for the president a salary of £1000, and for each of the ten or twelve professors a salary of £300 per annum. As he attached great importance to the establishment of medical schools, the professors would include lectures on anatomy, surgery, and medicine. He proposed that the professors should be nominated by the wounds were no worse when deceased left than they the Crown, and that they should be removable for cause. This latter power was deemed requisite in order to prevent any undue interference by the lecturers with theological opinions. He proposed that the president should reside in the college, and that the instruction should be by lectures and daily examinations. He did not propose that there should be any professors of theology or lectures on divinity in any of the colleges, but the Crown would not object to the private endowment of such professors, subject to the inquisitorial visitation and conthere should be one central college for granting degrees was, at the request of the jurors themselves, adjourned, in arts, science, and medicine, or whether the Crown for the purpose of obtaining further evidence. should endow all three colleges with that power. On that question, however, it was unnecessary to come to any favour of one central college. The question was, however, full of difficulties; one of which related to Trinity College, with which they were resolved not to interfere. It was a strictly Protestant foundation, established by Queen Elizabeth for avowedly Protestant purposes. Mr. O'Connell, himself, in his evidence before the House of Lords, had given it as his opinion that the scholarships should not be given to Roman Catholics. The bill, however, did not propose to establish a university, and it would be open to the wisdom of Parliament hereafter either to endow the three colleges, or establish a central university in Dublin. He then concluded by moving for leave to bring in a bill to enable her Majesty to endow

> Ireland. After considerable discussion leave was given to bring in the bill, and the house adjourned.

> colleges for the purpose of academical education in

The Speaker took the Chair for the first time after the with others. He was committed for trial at the Central tlemen are fully entitled to enjoy an equality of profes- countries proved this. If a people were priestsional station with the newly-created Fellows; that a ridden there could be no real freedom; ne matter deep and lasting injury would be inflicted on many thou- how theoretically just their institutions, the minosands of scientific men if a College of General Practiti- rity, not the majority—the priests, not the people, oners were to be founded as an institution inferior to the College of Surgeons." The honourable member spoke quaintance with Mr. Holyoake commenced in Shefat great length in support of his resolution. Graham rose to address the house, when an hon, member observed that there were not forty members present, and ficed his interests with the party to whom he the house adjourned at a quarter to seven o'clock.

Was allied. If the most friendly feeling did not

PAUPER LUNATIC ASYLUMS.

IMPORTANT INVESTIGATION, Mr. T. Wakley, M.P., and a jury of seventeen house- and confuted without descending to ribaldry and holders of St. Pancras, at the Earl Cathcart, Munsterstreet, Regent's Park, with respect to the circumstances error could not be laid to the account of Mr. Holyinvolving the death of William Holden, aged sixteen and oake. That gentleman never hesitated to use strong charged with the death of the deceased through neglect or ill-treatment, and those statements being to all ap-

commit them for trial at the next sessions, when the judge inmate of Mr. Armstrong's Peckham House Lunatic Asylum, from which I had fetched him about three weeks the freethinkers of this country would have to before. He was in the lunatic asylum about five weeks, do more than of late years they had done to arrest but a week before had been in the workhouse of St. Mary, the march of priestly fraud, and prevent the triumph Newington, to which I took him. A few days before I of priestly domination. On the Maynooth question took him to the workhouse he became insane, and so violent I could do nothing with him. I saw him once or twice during the time he was in the workhouse, and I have nothing to complain of with respect to his treatment that I have nothing to complain of with respect to his treatment that I have been the I have been the lateral that the lateral the lateral that I have been the lateral the lateral the lateral that the lateral brought before Mr. Broderip, charged with committing a violent I could do nothing with him. I saw him once or there, except that I thought they had tied him down to the bed too tightly. The last day I saw deceased at the litical liberty, nor social equality was attainable but workhouse was on a Friday, and I was told he was going to be moved that day to Armstrong's asylum. There the Pearl steamer, with the workmen in the employ of Messrs. Seaward, and their wives and families. During the excursion a quarrel took place between her and her bushond in consequence of the state of husband, in consequence of her having corrected one of the children, and her sister-in-law (the prisoner's sister) advised him to mark her when he reached home, and he to the asylum on the Friday, I think I went there to see too faithfully attended to the suggestion. After landing him on the following Monday. He was then in what they him on the following Monday. He was then in what they called the "first building;" and when he saw me he knew struck her twice with his fists, and after dragging her out what I was told was a water bed. I was not allowed to see him alone, and I had not been there more than five minutes when the keeper said, "There, that's enough, bid your mother good-bye;" and I then left. There were some other patients in bed in the ward at the time. I went on another occasion to see deceased, on a Thursday, but that not being the regular day, I was not allowed to do so. I did not see him again in the asylum, but my sister did, and I stayed down stairs. I caused him to be removed from the asylum, as I thought he was ill-treated. It was on a Wednesday when he came away. He seemed in great agony, for they had pulled his trousers on over his sores on his hips and back, and when he got home they were completely saturated with the discharge from the wounds, and I was forced to cut his trousers from his body to get them off. His legs were quite contracted, so that he could not stand or sit, and he was too insensible to make any statement as to his treatment. Dr. Stuart attended him after he came from the asylum, but he was first seen by two other medical gentlemen, by one on the day he came home. They both said he had been neglected.

By the Coroner.-The deceased when at home used to sleep in a bed. He usually laid on his side. I think Mr. Stuart saw deceased three days after he came home from the asvlum.

Mr. Alexander Patrick Stuart, examined,-I am a graduate in medicine, and reside at 130, Hill-street, Berkeleysquare. I first attended deceased as a patient of the St. Pancras General Dispensary, with which institution I am connected. Mr. Hardwicke, the surgeon of the dispensary, had attended him before me. I found him labouring under mental excitement, but not to a great extent. In two or three days after his excitement increased considerbly, and I ordered cupping between the shoulders, which afforded great relief. This was a few days before he went to Newington Workhouse. When he left my care to go there, deceased was not much emaciated. His body was perfectly sound, and there were no sores whatever upon it. I again saw deceased on the 1st of April, after his return from the asylum, and understood he had returned three days before. His condition then was such that I never saw in all my medical experience able to state that Sir R. Peel has granted to the anything approaching to it. He was in a state of the widow of the late John Banim £50 from the Royal most extreme emaciation, had no sense, was pulseless, Bounty Fund, and has further engaged to place her and his skin quite cold. There were wounds covering the sore at the bottom of the spine. The sores were in the most unhealthy condition. I ordered them to be washed with chloride of soda, which greatly improved them. The bones of the lower part of the back were also entirely barc. The parts were in a state of mortification. The Coroner.-What do you believe to have been the

cause of those wounds you have described? Witness.—I am not aware that they would be likely to be caused by anything else than the pressure arising from the continual lying on those parts. They are what is termed bed sores, which I have had considerable opportunities of seeing in all their stages, having been for seven years in the Fever Infirmary at Glasgow. I may say, I have seen thousands of cases; but in all my life, never one in the least approaching this.

In reply to inquiries from the Coroner, Mr. Stuart declared his belief that the deceased had died from the bed sores; and had his death occurred a fortnight sooner, he would have had no hesitation in stating that it had been caused by want of proper treatment in the lunatic asylum. Mr. Robert Liston examined .- I am surgeon to Uni-

versity College Hospital, and reside in Clifford-street, Bond-street. I examined the body of the deceased with given. The extensive sores on the body were quite sufficient to account for death. I never, in all my experience before, saw such extensive bed sores. There was also It was subsequently shown by the evidence of Mr. The matter was again referred to a committee of the Lowndes, surgeon to the Newington union workhouse, house in 1830, and by that committee the suggestions Edward Coppin, and Mrs. Rhodes, one of the nurses, and a pauper who had slept in the next bed to him, that there

Robert Birkbeck, a keeper in the asylum, admitted and of scholars to 395,000. Her Majesty's Government that he was placed for the first four days on a straw were now prepared to recommend the establishment of bed, but he acted on the arrangements of the establish-

The Coroner remarked that it might be a very nice Belfast or Derry. He estimated the cost of building and | place, but that he, for one, should like to keep out of it as long as he could. Mr. W. J. Hill, surgeon to the asylum, deposed, that

the deceased had sores on his body when admitted, and that every attention had been paid to him. Coroner.—Criminals are better off than lunatics, but a new bill is about to be introduced that will remedy the Mr. Hill stated that no violence had been used, and that

The Coroner here said that this admission was a severe reflection on his own evidence, and was totally at variance

with that of the other witnesses, Mrs. Hill, aunt of the deceased, corroborated the statements of the other witnesses, that he was free from sores when taken to the hospital. She had remonstrated with

the people of the asylum on his treatment. Several of the witnesses were recalled, but nothing furtrol of the Crown. A question would arise as to whether ther of importance was elicited; after which the inquest

lefinite arrngement, but his opinion was decidedly in SOIREE IN HONOUR OF MR. HOLYOAKE, On Sunday evening, May 11th, a numerous party of friends belonging to all sections of the movement party assembled at the Hall of Science, City-road, for the purpose of demonstrating their esteem for Mr. G. J. HOLYOAKE, and taking leave of that gentleman previous to his departure from the metropolis for Glasgow. Among the company were many wellknown and long-tried friends of freedom. At the conclusion of the tea, Mr. Julian Harney was called to the chair.

The CHAIRMAN said that the meeting he addressed

represented the democratic and anti-theological

parties of the metropolis. Such re-unions as the

present were very desirable, they brought together persons, who, differing on many points, nevertheless

could agree to meet upon a common ground in defence of truth, freedom, and right. Such meetings, more frequently held, would not only advance right principles, but also cause a better understanding between all true reformers. All could agree upon Mr. WALLEY rose to move, "That a Select Committee some points. All true patriots gave their adherence field, and he could bear testimony to the important At the conclusion of Mr. Wakley's speech, Sir James services that gentleman rendered to the cause of democracy there - services by which he sacrion his trial for blasphemy, and his conduct during his unjust imprisonment.—He next spoke On Wednesday forenoon at ten o'clock an important of Mr. Holyoake's writings, the tone and temper investigation, adjourned from Wednesday the 30th ult., of which were most exemplary. He (the chairman) and which occupied several hours, was resumed before thought that creeds and systems might be exposed abuse; this had not always been attended to, but this

> Holyoake to be, in the language of Shelly, "A virtuous man, Great in his humility, As kings are little in their grandeur.

But whilst doing honour to Mr. Holyoake, they Sarah Holden, the mother of the deceased, was the first the "Rights of Man"—and heralded the "Age of witness called. She said—I am a widow, and reside at No. 32, Munster-square. The deceased was my son. He gibbets were the safeguards of despotism; and when man) believed that the time was at hand when between the two thieves of priestcraft. Neither pothrough the enlightenment of the masses, therefore he rejoiced at this meeting; the freedom of the mind

> "The falchion's blade may shiver, Stone walls with time may sever, 'Tis mind alone, Worth steel and stone, That makes men free for ever !"

After a few more observations the chairman concluded his address, of which the above is but an outline, in the course of which he had been repeatedly and warmly applauded.

The Chairman then introduced Mr. Skelton to speak to the sentiment—"The people, the chief source of power, and may they soon chiefly wield it, without partiality in politics or bigotry in religion"who, in the course of his remarks, took occasion to in limine, in the general character of the exhibition characterise in rather desponding terms the slow progress of popular principles.

Mr. Marshall next spoke. He eulogised the great

endurance of Carlile, and thought that Robert Owen would have been less bold if Carlile had not paved

Mr. Hetherington next proposed "The Anti-Per-secution Union, and its indefatigable and energetic Secretary, G. Jacob Holyoake: may the prosperity of both be commensurate with their services to the cause of general freedom." Mr. Hetherington said, this sentiment, in awarding prosperity to the Union and Mr. Holyoake, in the proportion of their services, really implied superlative praise, as the services of both had been great. Of Mr. Holyoake he could say, from intimate acquaintance, that, like the poet Nichol, he was always prepared to subsist on small means, when necessary to preserve his independence. It was rarely that persons could be found possessing the perspicacity of intellect and varied ability of Mr. Holyoake, to devote themselves to such humble, but important objects as those of the Anti-Persecution Union. Mr. Hetherington next spoke of the the health of Mr. Holyoake, that when he returned to the metropolis again he would be as strong in body as he was in mind, and be still more capable than ever of battling for freedom, mental and

political. (Applause.)
Mr. Watson said he dissented from the gloomy view of progression taken by a previous speaker. The possession of that very hall in which they were met was a proof of advancement. Why, men were there who could remember when Daniel Isaac Eaton was pilloried in that city for publishing l'aine's Age of Reason, which he (Mr. Watson) daily sold in the very centre of godliness, and under the walls of St. Paul's cathedral, and no man made him afraid. Only last Friday night Sir R. Peel had moved a bill respecting colleges in Ireland from which religion was to be exded. Was that no sign of progress? Of Mr. had been said of him by other speakers. Mr. Watson's address was much cheered.

Mr. Holyoake, who was warmly received, in responding to the sentiment, said, that three years ago he entered London alone and unknown, and when he contrasted the anticipations of that time with the kind intentions which had brought his friends together that night, and the pleasing anticipations of that hour, he need not further express to them the pleasure he felt. To Mr. Powell and his coadjutors. to his enthusiastic friend Mr. Harney, to his kind friend Mr. Hetherington, to his valued friend Mr. Watson, and numerous others, he owed particular acknowledgments; but as they had so kindly spoken of him, he would forbear further allusions to them, lest his compliments might not have that air of sincerity which compliments ever should wear. But he still desired to distinguish his colleague during his Mr. H.'s) days of journalism, Mr. Ryall, to whom the consistency of tone which pervaded the Movement was so much owing. Mr. H. commented on that marked feature of the Union—the never encouraging the provocation of persecution—only the manly reore with them the seeds of civilisation and fraternity. It would soon be seen that society, alike in its cities and wilds, would become one vast and brilliant brotherhood. There was every hope of the humblest effort. Their own endeavours were at that hour gratefully appreciated where they little expected it. He could not better take leave of them, for his new field of exertion, than by wishing that the future of all his friends might be as pleasant as they had made that hour to him. Mr. Holyoake resumed his seat amidst universal marks of kindly approbation.

Mr. RYALL next, in an interesting speech, proposed The intrepid band, who, emancipated from the thraldom of religion, labour, in the face of persecution, for the enlightenment of mankind: may their sacrifices meet with reward in their own day, and find appreciation through all times." Mr. Ruffey Ridley followed with a few remarks, expressing his approbation of the sentiment. Mr. Powers then moved a vote of thanks to the chairman, which was seconded by Mr. Holyoake, and is the Mountain firs. Beyond the lake, to the left, awarded unanimously. Mr. Harney responded to the compliment, and the meeting separated at eleven of clock.

Suspension Tunnel.—Probably one of the boldest Intended, we believe, for a separate or extra railway projects of the day is that suggested by Mr. exhibition is the "Stalactite Cavern" at the village Robert Stephenson, the engineer, of crossing the of Adelsburgh, in the duchy of Carniola. This Menai Straits by means of a tunnel in the air. Mr. cavern is described at length by John Russell, Esq., Stephenson proposes to throw an iron tube over the in his German tour. It is said to be six miles in ex-structed in the same way as an iron ship, composed of the occasional plashing of the dew-drop from a halflarge plates put together in form of a great iron formed pillar. No living thing, no trace of vegetatunnel. He also proposes to have two tubes, one for tion, enlivens the cold walls, or the pole-freezing each line of rails, and expresses himself satisfied upon stalactites. Yet." he adds, "these abodes are not the strength and safety of the tube, having tried experiments on an iron vessel 220 feet in length, suspended by the stem and stern, with a weight of 1200 burgh and the neighbourhood assemble in this cavern tons in her centre, without the slightest straining to a ball. Here, many hundred feet beneath the effect. The plan would be calculated effectually to surface of the earth, and a mile from the light of day, prevent interference with the navigation, the great | the rude music of the Carniolan resounds through difficulty to be encountered in carrying the Chester more magnificent halls than were ever built for and Holyhead over the Menai Straits.

taken out a patent for a washing, wringing, and

been made;" but still he has left the question of seemingly interminable distances, illuminated by the RECESSITY VERSUS FREEWILL undecided. And although miners' fires and rude chandeliers, the lights from Blair's Gout and Rheumatic Pills are manifestly one which are reflected from the dropping crystals, glitterof the greatest discoveries with which the world has ing and trembling as they fall; the mingled, rich, and been blessed, it certainly has not brought us nearer ever-varying hues of what appear to be myriads of the to the decision of the important question.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION .- Dr. Ryan is at present going through a course of most interesting and in-structive lectures on Domestic Chemistry. Having dwelt upon the importance of ventilation, and taught the doctrines of heat and light as applicable to the common con-cerns of life, the talented lecturer has, in his more recent lectures, considered the chemistry of the table. On a recent occasion he gave the chemistry of the breakfast-table, was allied. If the most friendly feeling did not exist long ago between the political and social reformers of this country, it was not the fault of of modern epicurism, that the world had to be encompleted in the country of the country of modern epicurism, that the world had to be encompleted in the country of the country of modern epicurism, that the world had to be encompleted in the country of the country TREATMENT OF INSANE PATIENTS IN PRIVATE Mr. Holyoake. The chairman then alluded, in very passed before a washer-woman could set down to breakcomplimentary terms, to Mr. Holyoake's defence fast." Nor is this exaggerated; for as the learned lecturer proved, the furniture of this, our most simple and economical meal, requires no ordinary preparation. To use his own words:—" Upon a table formed of the rare woods of Honduras is spread the snow-white damask of our own land. Before us are placed the beautiful wares of China or of Staffordshire, and the lustrous silver, dug from the bowels of some distant land. To gratify our palates we have the fragrant tea-leaf from the Celestial Empire, and the aromatic coffee-berry from Mocha, Ceylon, Berbice, and St. Domingo: nor is to be forgotten the luscious produce of a half years, lately an inmate of Peckham House Lunatic Asylum, where he had been placed by the authorities of the parish of St. Mary, Newington, to which parish he belonged. The inquiry was adjourned in order to obtain belonged. The inquiry was adjourned in order to obtain the labour of man must be exercised, and perils by land and sea must be encountered. On each of these topics the labour of man must be exercised, and perils by land and sea must be encountered. On each of these topics the labour of man must be exercised, and perils by land and sea must be encountered. On each of these topics the labour of man must be exercised, and perils by land and sea must be encountered. On each of these topics the labour of which much effect—from the bleaching of the authorities of the action. In short, he (the chairman) had found Mr. damask table-cloth to the laws of heat developed during the maceration of a cup of tea. The audience, who, at the the maceration of a cup of rea. The audience, who, at the commencement, seemed to expect merely the commonplace topics of the breakfast-table, were delighted to find that so simple a meal was made the vehicle of scientific astruction in its most delightful and entertaining form.

THE COLOSSEUM. I stood within the Colosseum's wall, 'Midst the chief relies of almighty Rome; The trees which grew along the broken arches Waved dark in the blue midnight, and the stars Shone through the rents of ruin.

BYRON'S Manfred. On Tuesday we were favoured with a private view of the new arrangements, improvements, and creations which have been effected at the Colosseum, in the Regent's Park, now opened to the public under a new and spirited management. We shall endeavour to impart to our readers some idea of the wonders and the beauties that abound in the exhibition, in the hope of inciting in them a desire to "go, and see" for themselves.

The structure itself—a vast polygon of sixteen sides, with a cupola and a massive Doric portico—

is too well known to require a line of description.

Originally the leading feature of its interior was a grand panoramic view of London, covering no less than 46,000 square feet of canvas. It is now about three-and-twenty years ago that T. Horner, Esq., the projector of the Colosseum, first mounted to the summit of the cross of St. Paul's Cathedral, where, in an observatory erected upon scaffolding several feet above the top of the cross, he took up his residence for many months (sometimes remaining all dence for many months (sometimes remaining all night) for the purpose of making accurate sketches of every visible object. In this pursuit he covered many hundred sheets of paper, the drawings upon which constituted the material for the great picture. The painting was produced partly by Mr. Horner, but chiefly by E. T. Parris, Esq. By the latter gentleman it has just been almost entirely repainted; and, embracing all the modern improvements of the metropolis, it will now possess a higher interest than ever. Through a variety of unforescen circumstances, the original speculation proved less success ful than might have been expected. Amongst other failures, there was evidently a deficiency of judgment, and of the entertainments introduced. Mr. Braham the vocalist, who purchased the establishment some vearssince, and gave concerts, theatrical performances &c.. was not more happy in his ideas as to the great desideratum. Something of a far higher order, at once more splendid, more imposing, more intellectual-some, thing that should be felt to keep pace with the progress of the human mind in our day—was wanting, The want is now supplied. The Colosseum has passed into the hands of a new proprietary—a pro-prietary likely to be honoured with the highest patronage of the realm; and, if artistic judgment. taste, and skill, sustained by an unlimited pecuniary outlay, may command success, will not fail to realise for its possessors both fame and fortune. To Mr. W. Bradwell, formerly of Covent-garden Theatre-a gentleman whose genius in decorative art, and in the production of wonderful scenic effects, is well known —was confided the task of modelling and renovating the whole of the establishment. With the aid of competent artists under his control, he has literally wrought wonders-wonders which, in ancient times, would have been, with an air of feasibility, ascribed Union generally, and concluded by hoping that the breezes of Scotland would so invigorate and restore the park, there is a new one, of a most imposing character, from Albany-street. It is a vast corridor with spacious flights of stairs, casy of descent, and with several landings. On each side are numerous busts, groups of statuary, and colossal candelabra: and at the entrance end is a stained-glass doorway, imparting warmth and mellowness to every object around. Ascending a few steps, we find ourselves in the rotunda, or museum of sculpture; the interior of which—a lofty dome of several thousand feet of richly-cut glass-has been entirely reconstructed from designs by Mr. Bradwell. The tricze of the dome is enriched with the entire Parthenaic procession from the Elgin marbles; over which, in panels, are twenty allegorical subjects painted in fresco. The mountings, cornices, &c., are in gold, modelled by Mr. Henning, jun., and painted by Mr. Absolon. In the centre of the rotunda, concealed by tasteful draperics Holyoake it was not necessary to say more than that his knowledge of him enabled him to bear out all that room," for the conveyance of visitors by many statements of the rotuna, concealed by tastement draperies room," for the conveyance of visitors, by means of machinery, to the point for viewing the panoramic picture of London. For those by whom it may be preferred there is a spiral staircase for the same purpose. At night a painting, illuminated in a peculiar manner, and with astonishing effect, takes place of Parris's picture. This is, in fact, a panoramic view of London by moonlight; in which are beheld the flitting of the clouds, the glittering of the stars, with other atmospheric changes—the lighting of the streets, squares, bridges, &c. The effect is heightened by snatches of street music, the striking and chiming of church clocks, and other sounds of night. For day visitors there is a station above the panoramic pictures, with a camera obscura, commanding the beautiful scenery of the Regent's-park. But we must return to the rotunda. This is one of the most classical and most exquisitely-beautiful apartments in the whole establishment. Justice could not be done to it in a whole page of description. Around the entire circuit are recesses occupied by equestrian and other groups of sculpture, colosal figures, historical and allegorical subjects, busts, &c., sistance of it, whenever, or by whomever instituted.
Mr. H. thought that the Maynooth agitation would further the Union's object, whether it was insisted that no party should be, or remain endowed, or that the placed on the same footing. To increase all should be placed on the same footing. To increase endowed sects was to extend the means of persecupark vestibule, passing the fountain to the south of park vestibule, passing the fountain to the south of park vestibule. endowed sects was to extend one means of personal tion. The new-made state priest could operate with more decency than before, and hence it was thought that he was less industrious. Fatal mistake! He that he was less industrious and with more exotics; with birds of song in cages, gold and silver exotics; with birds of song in cages, gold and silver exotics. was the same enemy of reason, only with more power. Mr. H. then descanted on the advance of mankind, both at home and abroad. Intelligence and richest style of arabesque—the whole vividly recellindependence of mind had undoubtedly of late years ing to our imagination the enchanted gardens of made rapid strides in this country, while emigration Armida, or those not less fascinating of the Alhambra. Another of the wonders of the scene, setting at defiance all powers of description, is the "Aviary, with its magical mirrors, its birds, its fish, and a thousand other charms. Hence we proceed to notice the ruins, the awful grandeur of which constitutes a scene of romantic sublimity such as Byron alone could adequately describe. Amongst the ruins may be particularly mentioned those of the Temple of Venus, the Parthenon, a Roman Fountain, the Arch of Titus, the Temple of Vesta, the Temple of Theseus, some portions of the Parthenon, and the Temple of the Sibyls at Terni. There is an air of antiquity, a semblance of truth, about these ruins which cannot be imagined without ocular demonstration. The remains of the fresco paintings on the walls, in their delicate though faded colours, are wonderful. We have yet to mention our old acquaintance, the Swiss Cottage, all the appointments

monarchs. The flame of chandeliers is reflected from EXTRAORDINARY MACHINE.—BAD NEWS FOR WASHER- the statactite walls in a blaze of ever-changing light, and amid its dancing refulgence the village swains and amid its dancing refulgence the village swains are village beauties wheel round in the walts are if the stalactite walls in a blaze of ever-changing light, and village beauties wheel round in the waltz, as if the dreams of the Rosicrusians had at length found their fulfilment, and gnomes and kobolds really lived NECESSITY OR FREEWILL has in former times agi- and revelled in the bowels of our globe." This is tated the public mind more than in the present day. Boerhave says, "It has been either by chance or necessity that all the great discoveries in medicine have duced by Mr. Bradwell in this place of gems: the most precious stones paling the lustre of all that we e have read or heard of in eastern lore.

of which are surprisingly improved. And here are the lake, the distant mill, the cottage, the bridge,

below, all admirably painted by Danson. Down

the rock rushes a cataract discharging water at

the rate of eight hundred gallons in a minute.

A CERTAIN REMEDY FOR ILL-HEALTH, BY HOLLO- 3way's Pills .- Mrs. Long, residing in Merrow-street, t, Walworth, had been for three years in a very de-clining state of health, owing to her having arrived ed at that period termed "the turn of life." Her con- nstitution appeared to be almost broken up, and was as considered by many as fast approaching to a consumptive state. She is now restored to a very high gh state of health by these invaluable Pills. All females, es, who by their age may be near to that critical period, dd, would find these Pills the only effectual remedy that int such a dangerous time requires. This medicine is ; is likewise invaluable to all young persons approaching ing the term of womanhood.

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