in boots? it's a thing I don't allow." "Why, your honour," responded John, "I could give you twenty reasons."

"in the first place, I have no shoes"-

"Well," rejoined the squire, "let us hear "Why, your honour," observed the butler, "There, there," said his honour, " that will do; that's as good as the twenty.' Now, I might treat the question just as laconically, and reply to all the objections thus: Why, in the first place, we have no power to prevent; and I think all reasonable objectors will respond, "Well, well; there, that will do; that's as good as all the rest." But, as it do; that's as good as all the rest." But, as it is my custom to probe those matters to the bottom, I shall not treat the subject thus not our rule. In our Bank, money hears interest on the ground as in it, up to this period; before the day it is deposited to the day it is da those horns do the advocates of absolutism fully in the advertisements published in the Star choose to hang, or upon which will they sus- It is a Government bank note of not less than £100. pend the wrong-doing directors? Now, I but as large as you can purchase in £1,000 bills. them. If any made the attempt, it would be hased upon an ideal, not upon a real injury, because the injury would be undefined, and not attachable to any individual in the one case, but defined, applicable to, and felt by the individual in the other case. For instance, as the presumed wrong now stands, it is divided be resumed wrong now stands, it is divided wrong now stands, it is divided be tween 20,000 members, not felt by any, and its injury institute real or perceptible—a kind of incipient self-tormentor—a mere conception a disordered brain, to fret a distempered constitution; while the exercise of the power would only be met at the range of the National Charter, the whole Charter, and nothing but the stitution; while the exercise of the power would only be met by political power, and thow pointies about the same value, or within a mere fraction, as a tacheage sheans, carrots, and other than the second of a similar amount, with this exception, and the same value, or within a mere fraction, as a tacheage of a similar amount, with this exception, and the second of a similar amount, with this exception, and the second of a similar amount, with this exception, and the second of a similar amount, with this exception, and the second of a similar amount, with this exception, and the defined, applicable to, and felt by the individual in the one case, but defined, applicable to, and felt by the individual in the other case. For instance, as the presumed wrong now stands, it is divided be recursive to our present Elysium of the tween 20,000 members, not felt by any, and its in than least to meet a run or complete a purchase.

Now, of \$2\$ 11s. 3d. per power for "the Bill, yar, till you give your ground a good incipient self-tormentor—a mere conception of a disordered brain, to fret a distempered constitution; while the exercise of the power would only the power and of had the power, and exercised it. And I will explained in the advertisement; it is only a market and never think you turn and stir it enough; it is a come forward in the pulpit to misrepresent the principles of the Charten suppose a very probable case. Suppose A. B., for wholesale dealers, and we are the wholesale kind of sponge, sucking the oxygen from the atmotic ciples of the Charter.

the son of C. D., to have taken a share in his dealers with the fives, and tens, and nineties that sphere, and the more open you KEEP ITS Mr. Saith, of Bradford, refuted these calumnies, and the more open you make it, and forcibly contrasted the purity of the Charter with father's life, with a prospect of succeeding his father in a business more valuable than the cultivation of his land. In such case, A. B., upon the death of his father, has the choice of evils—the evil of being excluded £8,000 to £10,000 worth of stock, not wishing to ways stirring it, ten times a day, so much the better, Notwithstanding the torrents of rain, thousands from his father's business, or the evil of being run the risk of trusting any banking concern during though once a month, or when the weeds begin to came from great distances to hear their glorious robbed of his interest in his holding, and the the pavic, and not wishing to pay interest out of grow, will do. DON'T ALLOW THE WEEDS principles expounded, and none flinched from the proceeds of his labour; for, let it be borne in locked-up capital. I trust that the Despotic Direcmind, that the nicety of democratic principle tors will be pardoned for this Anti-Democratic step cannot possibly assign the exact time when it of USING the Government that uses them, when it is unjust and injurious, or just and beneficial served their purpose and the public interest. to sell. If a member may sell at one time, he has a perfect right to sell at any time; and one little fact has wholly escaped the nice distinction of many complainants—it is this: that the conveyance which the rules compel the trustees to make once made, precludes the possibility of resisting the estrangement. stronger democratic reason is this-that the right would be imperfect if shackled with the condition of occupancy. In fact, the law of the landlords is much more democratic than those who sign themselves "Real Democrats."

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would be a real, grievous, and permanent and they should pay brokerage, and watch the the earth fine about them. Begin to make a heap Mr Lacr, W.R.S., then read a circular replying

Your faithful friend, FEARGUS O'CONNOR.

Erratum in First Two Editions of Last Week's STAR.

In last week's Star there was an error in Mr O'Connor's letter to the occupants at O'Connorville. The sentence—" If a religious man or a soli- who grew more than a large horse-load from a single part, and it was with the utmost difficulty that he The law would not allow it. But a still citor should come among you,"-should have been -"If a litigious man or a solicitor."

TO THE OCCUPANTS AT O'CONNORVILLE

"True Democrats," "Democrats to the Back-bone." Some, indeed, should have signed depopulating my country, and beginning to sweep While plague, pestilence, and famine are themselves "Democrats to the Pocket." I will the houses of your countrymen, it is no small pride now prove that the law of the landlords is and consolation to me that I have rescued you more democratic. The law of the landlords from the monsters, and placed you in your own says, that when a man has rightful possession castles, on your own domains: Dear as provisions of anything, he shall have full enjoyment, use, now are, and compelled as you necessarily will be to and government of it; and he could not have purchase those provisions until your labour shall full use, enjoyment, and management, if produce them, yet I will venture to assert, that those the law of democracy capriciously tied him to earning a pound a week will not be as well off as one use only, namely, the use of occupation. Some true democrats oppose the transfer, lest while your labour will be sweetened by the reflecit should create a landed aristocracy. Was tion, that it will yield you a fair reward, and all for ever anything more laughable than the yourselves. I hope you have treasured up all that notion of a two-acre aristocrat, a three-acre chaos, and I hope you have read and studied my squire, or a four acre noble lord? Others say that it will fail of producing one of the desired dungeon, the felon's cell, the condemned cell in results, namely, thinning the labour market. which the Whigs immured me for sixteen months; How truly ridiculous! because, firstly, in and I hope you have read my speeches and predicninety-nine cases in 100, the man will work tions upon the question of Free Trade, and especially himself, and then the object is achieved; my speech in the House of Commons, in 1834; and and, should he not work, then he must employ I hope you have read my letters to Daniel O'Con-day evening, the 7th instant, the Odd Fellows' Hall and, should be not work, then he must employ I hope you have read my letters to Daniel O'Congrowth from the surplus, and the object is achieved doubly. As far as transfers have been effected we have seen the very benefit I anticipated, the result of Irish agitation, Irish credulity, and we filled to overflowing by a respectable audience, propriety of petitioning parliament for the enactment on the innantenacy was nead in the following order:—one share anxious to raise their voices against class legislation propriety of petitioning parliament for the enactment on the innantenacy was nead in the following order:—one share anxious to raise their voices against class legislation propriety of petitioning parliament for the enactment on ticket, two shares two tickets, and so on in proportion of the People's Charter. Mr Coviler, a respectable, the result of Irish agitation, Irish credulity, and to preside. On the arrival of Mr Jones, he was tradesman, was unanimously called to the chair, and or the numericans of the innantenacy was nead in the following order:—one share anxious to raise their voices against class legislation propriety of petitioning parliament for the enactment on ticket, two shares two tickets, and so on in proportion of the People's Charter. Mr Coviler, a respectable, the result of Irish agitation, the following order:—one share was filled to overflowing by a respectable audience, large school-room, for the purpose of considering the value of the pur which is this, that a bad man may venture his Irish confidence; then remember that I told you, greeted by prolonged applause. Mr Jones delivered made an excellent speech. A resolution condemnatory £2 12s. on a gambling speculation, and would when the Whigs last came into power, that he a most luminous address, to attempt to give an outbe a bad sample of the newly-created class, if (Daniel O'Connell) had undertaken to break up the line of which would be impossible; suffice it to say,

The National Petition was also proposed and sup-12.2 on a gamming spectration, and work as any less of the newly-created class, if (Daniel O'Connell) had undertaken to break up the forced to occupy; while the man who purchases from choice of occupation, and brings some capital te aid us in our great experiment. Again, every transfer aids us with funds: thus, a member sells to a non-member, and thus enlists one who looked for extensive and the labouring classes, as well that who sells takes out another share, and while the society has two members for one there is one condition which, in my mind, may be enforced in case of sale. It is this that, in all cases of transfer, the purchases' from collegancy and many personal content of the special content of the society has two members for one there is one condition which, in my mind, may be enforced in case of sale. It is this that, in all cases of transfer, the purchases' should not receive any capital from the corrected and undertaken to break up the following agreement:—I, the undersigned, of the electric Mr. R. Stutiffs moved the personal content of the special class of the special content of the special cont and because he would not have to pay interest we called a meeting at the CROWN AND ment, and proposed a vote of thanks to the chairman, and the meeting sepa-all monies to be paid to his nominee or next of kin.

at 5 per cent. on the capital, and the Company ANCHOR, and I proposed a resolution at that when the secretary of the same within 14 days, or he ferment in this part of the country. The second inform the secretary of the same within 14 days, or he ferment in this part of the country. The second inform the secretary of the same within 14 days, or he ferment in this part of the country. The second inform the secretary of the same within 14 days, or he ferment in this part of the country. The second inform the secretary of the same within 14 days, or he ferment in this part of the country. The second inform the secretary of the same within 14 days, or he ferment in this part of the country. The second inform the secretary of the same within 14 days, or he ferment in this part of the country. The second inform the secretary of the same within 14 days, or he ferment in this part of the country. The second inform the secretary of the same within 14 days, or he ferment in this part of the country. The second inform the secretary of the same within 14 days, or he ferment in this part of the country. The second inform the secretary of the same within 14 days, or he ferment in this part of the country. The second inform the secretary of the same within 14 days, or he ferment in this part of the country. would be in possession of so much the more meeting, that a certain portion of Church Property available capital, and shares would not sell should be sold to meet the great calamity; still Jones delivered a brilliant lecture at this place, where Newark.—On Monday last Mr Clark delivered a for a penny less money. The only difference leaving the State Church Parsons in a comparawould be, that the INTERLOPER, as some tively better position than Free Trade will leave any for the occasion. At eight o'clock Mr Titus Brook,

LONDON, SATURDAY, MAY 15, 1847

act of the conference, and in obedience to the law me from the discharge of a solemn duty, I which regulates the right of property. I trust that will now create an agitation in England and which regulates the right of property. I trust that will now create an agitation in England and Mr Alderson, who exposed the character of the I have dealt plainly and satisfactorily with this Ireland for a TOTAL ABOLITION OF TITHES, hireling priesthood, the worldlymindedness of the subject.

And I shall now proceed to the consideration of the casual support, but to the permanent happiness appears to be faithful to another liberal act of the Directors. As a matter of of the people, by the purchase of land, and erection one another, and to persevere in that good cause course, and of necessity, our Banking arrangements of houses. This agitation we will call THE DEATH which with union and energy would be sure to prosmust have been to a considerable extent based upon STRUGGLE, and we will conduct it without vio- per. Mr Alderson sat down amid the applause of the the certainty of interest upon our available but un- lence or tumult, but we will not NOW let it cool meeting. appropriated capital; that is, the capital not applied until we see justice done. I tell you, and I tell the Mr John Sulw, of Leeds, defined the permicious appropriated capital; that is, the capital not applied until we see justice done. I tell you, and I tell the effects of our government, and the fallacious hopes to the purchase of land, but reserved, as a certain amount must be, to meet withdrawals: If we made ascendancy, are the master grievances of the age then adverted to the evil results of intemperance, and that neither the Charter nor the Repeal of the and delivered a powerful exhortation in favour of propriated capital would not produce, we should be Union would be worth a groat, if this evil were to sobriety, union and order, at the same time that he tary to wait on the other members of the committee. guilty of a fraud upon those depositors who can continue; and that, those measures achieved, we exposed the sufferings of his countrymen, and warned now absent, to show them the necessity of their attendwithdraw their monies; and as the best terms that should have to fight those old and sturdy enemies; them to depend on no other source than their own ance, any bank gives is 21 per cent., and that very capri- In this agitation we shall have an incalculable exertions. Mr Shaw's excellent address was halled clously; for instance, in three months you may only amount of support from all shades of politicians— with merited approbation. receive one month's interest—thus, if you lodge on while the state of Ireland and the prospects of the 2nd of the month, you get no interest for that England furnish good and sufficient ground for the state of the manufacturing population and the conmonth; and if you withdraw before the expiration demand. Having said so much upon this important dition of the community at large, and next proceeded of the 3rd month, you receive no interest for that subject, I now call your attention to those measures to examine whether this arose from the deficiency of month—so that in such cases you receive less than by which you will be enabled to maintain your pre- the country, the indolence of the people, or the I per cent. upon your money for the three months - sent position, independently of all adverse circum- special wrath of the Deity-when, having clearly

smartly or lightly, but shall add, that if we had from the day it is deposited to the day it is with- the ground will now be like a HOT-BED, analysed in succession all the so-called measures of the power. I, for one, should object to so de- drawn. We naturally and justly then looked for the and you must make the most of the season. reform that had emanated from the government spotic, so unjust, and so anti-democratic a use of best security for our unemployed capital; because, if The value of your present trade is, that, even if since the Reform Bill .- fully exposing the quackery As most objections have been based upon we placed it in a bank, we might be losing over 2 inclined, no MASTER FARMER can withhold his of party, and fallacy of free trade; and said, alluding the violation of democratic principles, let us per cent., which would soon break us. We find that knowledge from his neighbour; you have, for to its results, the parsons told us we must not do now test their "validity" by two democratic Exchequer Bills were the safest, as well as the tunately for you, the experience of seven or eight axioms, namely,—"An injustice done to an individual is an injury to society; and again—by THE DAY, and are always worth their full and they will be glad to teach you. As potatoes the parsons since they not only did no work on the "When one of the community is wronged, all amount—fluctuations in that stock merely affecting are dear for seed, I cannot recommend as much as Sunday, but were idle every day in the week as society is injured." Now, upon which of speculators. I explained the nature of this stock I otherwise would; but, believe me, in three years well. He then alluded to the Education Scheme, from this time the potato will be as extensively observing that government were not able to stifle the grown as ever. Its unfortunate application as desire for education on the part of the people; there choose to hang, or upon which will they suspend the wrong-doing directors? Now, If the sar as you can purchase in £1/000 bills. They were about \$3\forall per cent, when we regulated contend, firstly, that we have no colour of right to prevent the sale; and if we had, that stereries would be an injustice to the indist severeis would be an injustice to the best crop of potatoes for their LEGI. Head Branch were potation was roast interest by the stock in which adwards the value and properties of that root with the best crop of potatoes for their LEGI. They were about \$3\forall per cent, when we regulated our rate of interest by the stock in which added with they had stepped in just in time to go all present. They were about \$3\forall per cent, when we regulated our rate of interest by the stock in which added with they had stepped in just in time to go all per cent, when we regulated our rate of interest by the stock in which add we had, that therefore, we promised what we could pay a little with the concept of potatoes for their LEGI. They were about \$3\forall per cent, when we regulated our rate of interest by the stock in which add we had, that they would be injusted. They were about \$3\forall per cent, when we regulated our rate of interest by the stock in which add we had, that they would be injusted. They were about \$3\forall per cent, when we regulated our rate of interest by the stock in which add we had, that they would be worninged. They would be worned when the per cent, when we regulated our rate of interest by the stock in which add we had, that they would be well and they would be injusted. They were about \$3\forall per cent, when we regulated the standard, namely \$3\forall per cent, when we had they would be well and they would be worninged. They would be wronged. They would be wronged, and, consequently, society would be human food—the exclusive food of the Irish people fore, sooner than let the people give themselves them. If any made the attempt, it would be to know what an Exchequer Bill is—it is precisely I have sown, which is about forty acres, besides no short of the Charter could lead to the desired goal—based upon an ideal, not upon a real injury; of the same value, or within a mere fraction, as a tatoes, cabbages, peas, beans, carrots, and other how it was wedded to the Land Plan—how political

> some dung and keep laying the stalks as they get, if emulated throughout the country, to shake Monostrong and covering them well with soil made fine poly to its foundation. and water now and then, and put them in twelve horse-dung. The price for dung and carting from hymn :the wharf will be about £24, it will be worth £50, and will pay GOOD INTEREST: it will pay for it-

ward with great pleasure to Monday, the 24th, and bered. shall expect some of my children to give me a bed on that night.

I remain your fond and affectionate friend, FEARGUS O'CONNOR

Chartist Intelligence.

CHARTISM IN THE NORTH.—GREAT MEETINGS IN YORKSHIRE.

the large room at the Duke of Leeds had been secured would be, that the INTERLOPER, as some correspondents call kim, would not receive our capital, and would not have to pay so much rent. One of the features which promises the greatest security to the Land Plan is the right of sale, the greatest drawback would be the prevention. If an idle man becomes unforth. Now, the attempt of the inefficacy of the plan and not list limits of the inefficacy of the plan and not list failure; whereas, his power to sell will always who select the profession, and are willing to

Five Shillings and Sixpence per Quarter.

Mr ERNEST JONES then rose, and was greeted with prolonged cheers. He adverted to the wretched

wrong. I will now presume that the directors market, and so with a £200 purchaser. Just as I of your weeds and spare earth, and suds and wash, to the assertions of a Wesleyan preacher, who had

TO GROW IN YOUR HEAPS. I wish each man would procure, for love or money, six of the largest potatoes he can get, and plant them whole with some dung and keep laying the stalks as they get. If a superior of the largest potatoes he can get, and plant them whole with some dung and keep laying the stalks as they get.

BRADFORD.—On Sunday evening a public meeting square yards of ground, and keep a good base of was held in the Temperance Hall, Leeds road, to hear earth, the potatoes planted two yards apart, and you will be surprised to see the basket-full that the six will turn out. On the 24th I will show you how to do it. I knew a clergyman, the Rev. Mr Madras, who grew more than a large horse-load from a single potato; any who can afford it, I would recommend could make his way, aided by the committee, to the them to join and buy two boat-loads of London platform. Mr Alderson gave out the Chartist

Britannia's sons! though slaves you be,

God, your Creator, made you free. self in the first crop and will remain in the ground The whole meeting joined in chorus, which had a Be CAREFUL OF EVERY SPOONFUL OF most impressive effect. Mr Jones was cordially DUNG; DON'T ALLOW A WEED TO GROW; greeted on his appearance, and for above two hours STEADY YOUR PLANTS, IF SHAKEN BY eloquent and powerful address. In aid of the local THE WIND; KEEP OFF THE BIRDS; BE UP expenses, a collection was made, which soon amounted EARLY, AND YOU WILL PICK UP THE to a considerable sum, and the meeting separated, WORM BEFORE HE PICKS UP YOUR SEEDS highly gratified with the evening's proceedings. This OR PICKS OFF YOUR CABBAGES. I look for gentleman's visit to Bradford will long be remem-

MR CLARK'S TOUR.

THE LAND AND THE CHARTER.-HORNCASTLE.-On Monday evening the largest public meeting ever held in this town assembled in the British School-room. for the purpose of hearing an address from Mr Thomas Clark, on the objects and means of the National Land Company. Mr Rose, a venerable Reformer, presided on the occasion. Mr Clark on being introduced to the meeting, entered into an elaborate exposition of the merits of the grand labour-redeeming project, and challenged discussion on every point; be sent to the Star for insertion, as follows:but at the close of his lecture no one attempted to HALIFAX. - The Chartists of Halifax having dispute any of the statements made by him. All determined to hold a public meeting to con-sider the present crisis of affairs, and Mr Ernest intention of joining the company. intention of joining the company.

SECOND MERTING.—On Tuesday evening a public meeting of the inhabitants was held in Lomas's

highly successful lecture on the Land, to a large Wednesday to establish a money club in aid of the and delighted audience:

PRICE FIVEPENCE or

Snonephron.—At the Railway Engine Coffee-house, Brick-lane, on Wednesday evening, Mr Kydd delivered a lecture, which gave great satisfac-

South London. - On Sunday evening Mr G. lectured to a numerous audience, on Sathard "Practical Agriculture as applied to Small Farms."

Towar Hamlers.—Mr W. W. Broome lectured at the Globe and Friends, Morgan-street, on Sunday evening, May 9th, and gave great satisfaction. The

Tower Hamlets. Local Committee met on Tuesday evening, May 11th. The minutes having been read and carried, it was moved by Mr Shaw, and seconded by Mr Docksey :--That we adjourn this meeting till Wednesday evening. May 19th, at 8 o'clock, and in the meantime the secre-

FORTHCOMING MEETINGS.

BOLTON.—A special meeting of this branch of the Land Company will be held on Sunday next, May 16th, at 6 o'clock in the evening.

Bradford.—The members will meet in their room on Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

Bury.—The members of this town are requested to attend a meeting on Sunday next, at two o'clock, in the usual place, Church-street.
CITY LOCALITY.—The members will meet on Sunday

evening, May 16th, in the large room of the Star Coffee-house, 71, Old-street-road, at 7 o'clock. The City branch of the Land Company will meet in the Admission free. CITY OF LONDON.—The members of this branch are

requested to meet at the Star coffee-house, Oldstreet. St Luke's, on Sunday evening, May 16, at 7 HALIFAX. -Mr Clissitt will lecture on Sunday (to-

morrow) evening, at half-past six o'clock. The members are particularly requested to attend. HULL.—The Chartists are requested to attend at

METROPOLITAN COMMITTEE .- A meeting convened

MR CLARK'S TOUR.-LEBDS.-Mr T. Clark will ford, during the next week.

NATIONAL CO-OPERATIVE BENEFIT SOCIETY.—The

street, Soho, on Tuesday evening, May 18th, at 8 allotments." o'clock precisely. Rochdale.—Mr G. J. Clark, of Manchester, will

requested to meet at 6 o'clock, on business of import-

SHOREDITCH.—On Wednesday evening next, Mr C.
Doyle will lecture at Mr Taylor's, Railway Engine
Coffee-house, 122, Brick-lane, near Church-street.
Chair to be taken at 8 e'clock.

THE NEXT CONFERENCE.—Resolutions in favour of holding the next Conference at Lowbands, in July next, have been adopted by the branches at the following places:—Marylebone, Buttersley, Westminster, Wigton, Rochdale, and Torquay.

Aational Land Company.

first location of members taking place. After the reading of the very able address of Mr O'Connor, Mr Fussell moved and Mr Fearn seconded, "That the best thanks of this meeting are due and are hereby given to Mr O'Connor for his praiseworthy and untiring exertions in the cause of universal freedom." It was then unanimously resolved that Mr O'Connor's address be printed for circulation, and a sub-committee of five were appointed to carry out the same. pose of electing a Rules for the money club to be established among the and a committee. members of this locality, for the purpose of assisting the Land and Labour Bank, were then brought forward and aproved of, and a copy of them ordered to 1. That the club consist of none but members of this branch of the Land Company, to be conducted by a evening, May 17, at 8 o'clock. The committee meet secretary and treasurer, to be chosen the first night of meeting in each club by the members there present.

2. That one share be 3d, per week, and that the shares be unlimited, and when there is 20s. in hand a the successful candidate to be placed to his credit, in which department of the Land Company Bank he may think proper; and that the bank check of the same be de-

inform the secretary of the same within 14 days, or be fined threepence. REA-STREET SECTION.—The members decided on

Land and Labour Bank, &c., and will commence

have come in for their full share of abuse in many anonymous letters—one especially from HUDDERSFIELD; but no one praises the directors for the alterations they make in this fact, because I think the hour has arrived for the intervals and accompanies the property in a conduction and attached to convinced by the Government; nay, indeed, the convinced by the explanations he received.

This came-Meeting ar Peer-Green.

This great demonstration took place on Sunday the conduct of the Committee of the South Is announced that Mr O'Conner contemplates pursue of the conduct of the Committee of the South Is announced that Mr O'Conner contemplates pursue of the conduct of the Committee of the South Is announced that Mr O'Conner contemplates pursue of the conduct of the Committee of the South Is announced that Mr O'Conner contemplates pursue of the conduct of the Committee of the South Is announced that Mr O'Conner contemplates pursue of the conduct of the Committee of the South Is announced that Mr O'Conner contemplates pursue of the conduct of the Committee of the South Is announced that Mr O'Conner contemplates pursue of the conduct of the Committee of the South Is announced that Mr O'Conner contemplates pursue of the conduct of the Committee of the South Is announced that Mr O'Conner contemplates pursue of the conduct of the Committee of the South Is announced that Mr O'Conner contemplates pursue of the conduct of the Committee of the South Is announced that Mr O'Conner contemplates pursue of the conduct of the Committee of the South Is announced that Mr O'Conner contemplates pursue of the conduct of the Committee of the South Is announced that Mr O'Conner contemplates pursue of the conduct of the Committee of the South Is announced that Mr O'Conner contemplates pursue of the conduct of the Committee of the South Is announced that Mr O'Conner contemplates pursue of the conduct of the Committee of the South Is announced that Mr O'Conner contemplates pursue of the conduct of the Committee of the South Is announced that

brethren throughout the Land Society to follow our

LEIGHTER.—The Land Company is progressing gloriously in this town. Seventy-one additional shares were taken out on Monday lasts. The share-holders of No. 1 Branch will meet on Sunday evening next to revise the local rules.

Mossier.—The shareholders havepassed a vote of thanks to the Paddington Society of Carpenters, for their investment in the National Land and Labour

Norwich.—At a general meeting of shareholders of the National Land Company held on Sunday last for the purpose of considering the question of members disposing of their allotments. W. Laws in the chair, S. Goat moved the following resolu-

That this meeting is of opinion that the laws as at present constituted are just and discreet, prohibiting any member holding more than four acres; that each member has an unquestionable right to dispose of his prize when he pleases, by sale or otherwise, and to trammel this right would be unjust, tyranuical, and impracti-

B. Barber seconded it, and said he hoped he should be able to prove by Mr Clark's case, by giving the members full power to sell their prize, that it would be a benefit instead of injuring the company. Mr Clark, a member of the Norwich branch, got his prize and sold it to Mr Pettet of Somers' Town, and put the money in the Land and Labour Bank, which would assist the Directors to purchase more land to locatelmore members. Mr Pettet would have an early location, which would enable him to clear his purchase money, and in supporting the Land and Labour Bank, would benefit the Company. Resolution carried.

Moved, seconded, and carried :-That a meeting be held on Sunday evening, May 16th, at half-past six o'clock, to take into consideration the most effectual means of supporting the Land and La-

NORTHWICH. - A branch of the National Land Company has been formed here, and the following officers elected; — Thomas Dean, sub-secretary; Charles Gaunt, sub-treasurer; and Philip Wilding, scru-

RETFORD.—The shareholders sat down to an excellent tea on the 3rd of May to celebrate the location on the Poople's First Estate. After tea an excellent address was delivered by R. Nash. The party separated at a late hour, highly delighted with the evening's entertainment.

ROCHDALE.—At a meeting of the shareholders, on Sunday afternoon, a resolution was passed, censuring Perry, and expressing perfect confidence in Mr O'Connor. In the evening Mr Thomas Livesey delivered a full report of his visit to O'Connorville and Red Marley. Mr Edward Mitchell, in a few introductory remarks, introduced Mr Livesey to a full audience. The extensive room not being large enough to accommodate all, a great many could not obtain admission. Mr L: said it was impossible to describe what he saw and felt en first entering same place, at half past 7. Mr Skelton will lecture at Sprecisely. Subject: "Progressive Civilization." neatness of the buildings, the taste in dividing the land, and the splendour of the school-house, must be witnessed to be duly appreciated. It was far more than he had anticipated, and far more than described. street. St Luke's, on Sunday evening, May 16, at 7 by O'Connor in the Star. On going to Red Marley, o'clock precisely, to elect a secretary, and audit he said he was astonished to see the forwardness of the buildings and the preparations making on the land. It took Mr Livesey an hour and a half to explain what he had witnessed, and the conversations

he had had with the "natives." At the close, several

lution expressing their confidence in and thanks to

held a meeting on the evening of the lat of May, address two meetings to-morrow (Sunday). One in in commemoration of the members taking possession Vicars' Croft, at half-past two in the afternoon; and of their happy homes at O'Connorville. Mr John the other in the Bazaar, at half-past six in the evening. Mr Ciark will visit Derby, Belper and Radagreeably with songs, toasts, and reading the Star. The healths of Mr O'Connor and the Board of Directors, W. P. Roberts, Esq., and several other toasts, Secretary is in attendance, to enrol names, &c., every Wednesday evening, at 83, Dean-street, from eight to ten o'clock. REGISTRATION AND ELECTION COMMITTEE. This viding they deposit a certain portion of the proceeds body will meet at the Assembly-rooms, 83 Dean- in the Bank of Redemption to assist purchasing their

Superisto.—Since the last ballot we have enlecture in the Chartist-room, Yorkshire, on Sunday next, the 16th, at 6 o'clock in the evening.

Sheffield.—On Sunday, May 16th, Mr Seward will deliver an address in the Democratic Temperance Room, 33, Queen-street. Subject: "The Ten Hours' Bill, its utility and importance to the Labourer, so much so that many had the mortification of being disappointed, in consequence of their rolled upwards of a score of new members. Now tion of being disappointed, in consequence of their ing Classes." In the course of the evening he will likewise review Mr Ward's Parliamentary conduct in interest in the success of the Bank. Several in this connection with the above subject. Chair to be taken town have drawn their savings from the National at 8 o'clock. The members of the Council are Debt Bank and placed them in the National Land and Labour Bank.

FORTHCOMING MEETINGS.

BIRMINGHAM, Ship Inn.—At our usual weekly meeting on Sunday last, Mr Goodwin in the chair, the room was crowded to excess to hear the very interesting report of the meeting, held in the school-room at the People's First Estate, on the occasion of the Aberdeen branch of the National Land Company will be held in the Union Hall, Blackfriars-street, on Friday evening, 21st of May, at 8 o'clock.

Bannury.—The shareholders and friends are restricted to the control of the National Land Company will be held in the Union Hall, Blackfriars-street, on Friday evening, 21st of May, at 8 o'clock.

Bannury.—The shareholders and friends are restricted to the control of the National Land Company will be held in the Union Hall, Blackfriars-street, on Friday evening, 21st of May, at 8 o'clock. BANBURY.—The shareholders and friends are requested to meet on Monday night, at 8 o'clock, the

17th inst., at the Butchers'-arms, Butchers'-row.

Bradrond.—The shareholders of the Land Company will meet in the large room, Butterworth buildings, on Sunday, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. Briston.—The shareholders are requested to meet at Nicholla's Coffee-house, Resemary-street, on Monday evening next, at eight o'clock, for the pur-

pose of electing a secretary, treasurer, scrutineer, Bury. - The shareholders are requested to attend at their usual meeting-room, Clarke-street, on Sunday evening, May 16, at 5 o'clock.

Burnley.—The shareholders of No. 2 branch are to meet at Bradshaw's Temperance Hotel, on Monday every Monday at 8 o'clock to receive subscriptions

and enrol new members. GLASGOW. — The shareholders are informed that. the meetings will be held in the New Chapel, Nelsonstreet, for the next three months, commencing on Tuesday, the 18th of May, and every succeeding l'uesday for the above period.

LOUGHBOROUGH. - The shareholders are requested to meet at the house of Mr M. Stevenson, New-street, Ward's-end, on Thursday evening, May 20, at eight

allottees selling their prizes to non-members. Chair to be taken at eight o'clock. The committee of the farm. Active operations are going on for the carrying out of the same. Due notice will be given next week, by public announcement, both through the Star and placard.

ABERNETHY'S PILE OINTMENT.

What a painful and noxious disease is the Piles! and comparative, how few of the afflicted have been permanently cured by ordinary appeals to medical skill! This, we doubt, arises from the use of powerful poerlamperlants too frequently administered by the profession; indeed) strong internal medicine should always be avoided poerlamperlants too frequently administered by the profession; indeed) strong internal medicine should always be avoided and Stomach.

It all the all cases of this complaint. The proprietor of the above 0 intensent, after years of acute suffering, placed himself and strong the proprietor of the above 0 intensent, after years of acute suffering, placed himself and stomach and strong the proprietor of the stomach that the same strength of the stem that means of healing a vast number of desperate cases, both in and out of the proprietor's circles of friends, most of which cases had deen under moder of desperate cases, both in and out of the proprietor's circles of friends, most of which cases had deen under moder of desperate cases, both in and out of the proprietor's circles of friends, most of which cases had deen under moder of desperate cases, both in and out of the proprietor's circles of friends, most of which cases had deen under moder of desperate cases, both in and out of the proprietor's circles of friends, most of which cases had deen under moderate of the stomach and Liver, under which I had long suffered, and while the special properation, and since its introduction the fame of this Outnement was introduced to the public by the desire of many who had been permanently and while the summer of the stomach and Liver, under which I had long suffered, and while the special properation, and save since the summer of the stomach and Liver, under which I had long suffered, and while the summer of the summer of the proprietor is circles of friends, most of which the summer of the complaint did no

CORNS AND BUNIONS.

PAUL'S EVERY MAN'S FRIEND.

Patronised by the Royal Family, Nobility, Clergy, &c.

IIt a It a sure and speedy Cure for those severe annoyances, without causing the least pain or inconvenience. Unlike all cother remedies for Corne, its operation is such as to render the cutting of Corns altogether unnecessary: indeed, we amay may say, the practice of cutting Corns is at all times highly dangerous, and has been frequently attended with lamentable table consequences, besides its liability to increase their growth; it adheres with the most gentle pressure, produces and instant and delightful relief from torture, and with perseverance in its application, entirely eradicates the most investimentals Corns and Bunions.

T Testimonials have been received from upwards of one hundred Physicians and Surgeons of the greatest eminence,

Testimonials have been received it in upwards of one number of raysicians and surgeons of the greatest eminence, tas is as well as from many Officers of both Army and Navy, and nearly one thousand private letters from the gentry in town and country, speaking in high terms of this valuable remedy.

F. Prepared by John Fox, in boxes at 1s 1.4, or three small boxes in one for 2s 9d, and to be had, with full directions ifor for use, of C. King, Napier-street, Hoxton, New Town, London, and all wholesale and retail medicine vendors in town tank and country. The genuine has the name of John Fox on the stamp. 2s 9d Box cures the most obdurate Corns.

Ack for "Panily Every Man's Friend."

Ask for "Paul's Every Man's Friend."

Ab rnethy's Pile Continent, Paul's Corn Plaster, and Abernethy's Pile Powders, are sold by the following respectable

Ch-Chemists and Dealers in Patent Medicines:

Barclay and Sona, Farringdon-street; Edwards, 67, St. Paul's Church-yard; Butler, 4, Cheapside; Newbery, St. Barclay and Sons, Farringdon-street; Edwards, ot, St. Faul's Undren-yard; Butler, 4, Uneapside; Newbery, St. Pa Paul's; Sutten, Bow Church-yard; Johnson, 16, Greek-street, Soho, and 63, Cornhill; Sanger, 150, Oxford-street; W. Willoughby and Co., 61, Bishopsgate street Without; Owen, 52, Marchmond-street, Burton-crescent; Eade, 39, Goswell-street; Prout, 229, Strand; Hannay and Co., 63, Oxford-street; Hunter and James, Webber-row; and retail by all re respectable chemists and medicine venders in London.

Country Agents:—Baines and Newsome; Mr. Buckton, Times Office; Heaton Smeeton, Hall, Reinhardt and Sons J. C. Browne, 49, Briggate, Thornton, 35, Boar Lane, Denton, Garland, Mann, Bean, Harvey Haigh, late Tarbottom Bolland and Kemplay, Land Moxon, C. Hay, 106, Briggate, Rhodes, Bell and Brooke Lord, R. C. Hay, Medical Hall Leeds: Cooper, Rey and Fisher, Bradford; Hartley, Berry, Suter, Leyland Halifax; Smith, Eland, Hurst, Cardwell Gell, Smith, Wakefield; Pybus Barnsley; Knowles, Thorne, Brooke and Spivey, Huddersfield, Hudson, Keighley Loffthouse, Beinhardt (late Carlton), Kirton, Alcock, Baynes Burrell, Bell, Burton, Healey, Melson, Freeman, Picker Leg, Garton, Williamson, Chapman, Hammond, Wallis, Walker, Broomhead, Noble, Forster, Hardman, Stephenson Weir, Hyder and Raker, Hull; Pipes, Keningham, Johnson, Earle, Cornwall, Robinson, Brigham, Berreley; Brookes Doncaster; Matthews, Creaser, Driffiield; Cass, Goole; Milner, Pickering; Stevenson, Whitby; Bolton, Blanshard and Co., Hargrove, Fisher, Otley, Linney, York; Harston, Brigg; Hurst, Robson, Armitage, Ingolby, Loogbottom Louth; Wainwright, Howden; Rayner, Smith Burlington; Hornsby, Wrangham, Jefferson, Malton, Rhodes, Snatius (Champley, Bromhead, Ireland, Buckall, Scarborough; Smith, Fu by, Briddington; Adams, Colton, Pullen, Selby Omblet, Market, Weighton; Fleck, Marsh, Rotherham, Hattersley, Ball, Officer, Barton, Browne, Gainsberough (Signed) Robert Calvern.

Gledhill, Old Delph, Priestley, Fox, Pontefact; Dalby, Wetherby, Slater, Bedale, Dixon, Northallerton, Ward, Rich mod; Ward, Stokesley, Foggit and Thompson, Thirsk, Monkhouse Barnard Castle; Pease, Darlington; Jennett Stockton; and by allrespectable chemists and medicine venders in every market town in England.

Wholesale Agents—Messra. Belton, Blanshard, and Co., druggists, Micklegate, York. COUNTRY AGENTS :- Baines and Newsome ; Mr. Buckton, Times Office ; Heaton Smeeton, Hall, Reinhardt and Sons

IMPORTANT TO FAMILIES.

THE POPULAR REMEDY.

A mild, safe, and most effectual cure of Indigestion

lent; they are compounded entirely of vegetable products freed from all irritating and deleterious matters, which render their operation mild and agreeable; they do not

require the least confinement or alteration of diet; and may be taken by the invalid with perfect safety; as an oc-casional dose in all nervous and debilitated cases, reco-

veries from protracted diseases, &c, they will be found

highly valuable, imparting vigour and tone to the system

when emaciated by disease.

Their value as a general tonic and restorative of the impaired stomach and biliary system, is daily manifested to the proprietors by their increasing rapid sale, and the numerous testimonials forwarded by those who have

Nottingham.

Sirs,-The many thousand boxes I sell in the course of

a year fully testify the superiority of Parr's Life Pills over every other patent medicine. Old and young, rich and

poor, all acknowledge the great benefit they derive from

taking them. Many ladies and gentlemen of high stand-

ing in society, and numerous respectable families have

adopted Parr's Life Piils as a family medicine; and thousands have given me full proof, verbally, of the cares

I remain, gentlemen, yours, obediently,

Communicated by Mr GANIS, Yeovil.

I am, truly yours,

P. G.—Another person, aged 76, affirmed, that, after trying almost every medicine for Indigestion and Bilious

Complaint, Parr's Life Pills stand unequalled, and emphatically said it was the best aperient medicine extant.

W. E.—A young man, who had for a long time been

rendered incapable from following his usual employment,

being painfully afflicted with a most obstinate complaint

in his stomach, is now able to follow his usual employ-

ment, by persevering in the use of Parr's Pills.

E. H.— Who declares he has spent pounds in endeavour

ing to cure a complaint which he terms the Blind Piles,

has, by taking three 2s. 9d. boxes, received a perfect cure.

B. M.—Who has been sadly afflicted with Rheumatism

for two years, has found these pills a perfect antidote, by

having recourse to them especially in the spring and fall

These are but few amongst the many testimonials that

I have received of the good effects of Parr's Life Pills for

P.S.—You will forward me, as usual, one gross of Parr's

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

FRAMPTON'S PILL OF HEALTH.

Price 1s 13d per box.

which Parr's Life Pills have effected.

November 27th, 1846.

GEORGE BATTERS.

Yeovil, July 13th, 1846.

when emaciated by disease.

proved their efficacy.

I have ever tried."

of the year.

for all Rheumatic Complaints.

accompanying each box.

kingdom.

tem to its natural state of repose.

and for children of all ages they are unequalled.

cessful effect, and require no restraint of diet, or confine

Sold by Thomas Prout, 229, Strand, London: and by his

appointment by i Heaton, Hay, Allen, Land, Haigh, Smith, Bell, Town-

PALPITATION OF THE HEART, Shortness of Breath, and General Debility, cured by Holloway's Pills.—A gentleman of the name of Spencer, residing for the present in Sackville-street, Dublin, and who was for many years in the East India Company's service, fell into ill health, and was even at death's door, the action of his heart being frequently so violent as to cause, when lying down, the very bed to shake, and again, from the shortness of breath and debility, he could scarcely walk twenty yarde. This gentleman may now be seen out hunting, in the

€. ON THE CONCRALED GAUSE OF CONSTITUTIONAL OR ACQUIRED EBILITIES OF THE GENERATIVE SYSTEM. Just Published.

A new and important Edition of the Silent Friend on

rice 2s. 6d., and sent free to any part of the United Kingdom on the receipt of a Post Office Order for 3s. 6d. MEDICAL WORK on the INFIRMITIES of the GE.

NERATIVE SYSTEM, in both sexes; being an enl

A mind, saic, and most enectial cure of indigestion, Billious, Liver, and Stomach Complaints, Sick Head-ache, Costiveness, &c., &c. Their composition is truly excel-

quiry into the concealed onuse that destroys physica. energy, and the ability of manhood, ere vigour has estail blished her empire:—with Observations on the baneful effects of SOLITARY INDULGENCE and INFECTION local and constitutional WEAKNESS, NERVOUS IRRII TATION, CONSUMPTION, and on the partial or tota EXTINCTION of the REPRODUCTIVE POWERS; with means of restoration: the destructive effects of Gonorrhea, Gleet, Stricture, and Secondary Symptoms are explained in a familiar manner; the Work is Embellished with Ten in a familiar manner; the work is incomment what you fine admired Engravings, representing the deleterious influence of Mercury on the skin, by sruptions on the head face, and body; with approved mode of cure for both sexes; fellowed by observations on the obligations of MAR. BIAGE, and healthy perpetuity; with directions for the removal of certain Disquelifications: the whole pointed out to suffering humanity as a "SILENT FRIEND" to received:—
Communicated by Mr G. BATTERS, Chapel-bar,

R. and L. PERRY and Co., Consulting Surgrous Published by the Authors, and may be had at their Residence, 19, Berners-street, Oxford-street, London; sold by Strange, 21, Paternoster-row; Hannay and Co., 63, Oxford street; Gordon, 146, Leadenhall-street; Powell, 10. Westmorland-street, Dublin ; Lindsay, 11, Elm-row, Edinburgh : D. Campbell, 136, Argyle-street, Glasgow; Ingham, Market-street, Manchester; Newton, Churchstreet, Liverpool; Guest, Bull-street, Birmingham.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS. "We regard the work before us, the "Silent Friend," ss a work embracing most clear and practical views of a paes of complaints hitherto little understood, and wered over by the majority of the medical profession, for esst reason we are at a loss to know. We must; how ha, confess that a perusal of this work has left such a faverable impression on our minds, that we not only recommend, but cordially wish every one who is the victim f 7 st folly, or suffering from indiscretion, to profit by

advice contained in its pages."—Age and Argus Part I. of this work is particularly addressed to those who are prevented from forming a Matrimonial Alliance. and will be found an available introduction to the means of perfect and secret restoration to manhood, Part II. treats perspicuously upon those forms et

diseases, either in their primary or secondary state. arising from infection, showing how numbers, through neglect to obtain competent medical aid, entail upon hemselves years of misery and suffering.

THE CORDIAL BALM OF SYRIACUM

Is intended to relieve those persons, who, by an immoderate indulgence of their passions, have ruined their constitutions, or in their way to the consummation of that deplorable state, are affected with any of those previous ymptoms that betray its approach, as the various affec-Lons of the nervous system, obstinate gleets, excesses, irregularity, obstructions of certain evacuations, weakness,

total impotency, barrenness, &c. This medicine is particularly recommended to be taken shore persons enter into the matrimonial state, lest, in theovent of procreation occurring, the innocent offspring and also a case of Spencer's Pulmonic Elixir. This medi chould bear enstamped upon it he physical characters

derivable from parental debility. Price 11s., or the quantity of four at 11s. in one bottle or 33s., by which 11s. is saved; the £5 cases may be had

s usual, which is a saving of £1 12s. THE CONCENTRATED DETERSIVE ESSENCE.

in anti-syphilitic remedy for searching out and purifying the diseased humours of the blood; conveying its active principles throughout the body, even penetrating the lis. each, by all respectable medicine vendors throughout minutest vessels, removing all corruptions, contaminations, and impurities from the vital stream; eradioating the morbid virus, and radically expelling it through the Price 11s., or four bottles in one for 99s., by which 11s

is saved, also in £5 cases, which saves £1 12s. Venereal contamination, if not at first eradicated, will then remain secretly lurking in the system for years, and stithough for a while undiscovered, at length break out ache, G ddiness, Sense of Fulness after meals, Dizziness appointed undiscovered at length break out ache, G ddiness, Sense of Fulness after meals, Dizziness of the Eyes, Drowsiness and Pains in the Stomach and or else, unseen, - ernally endanger the very vital organs in existence. To those suffering from the consequences which this disease may have left behind in the form of which this disease may have left behind in the form of this most excellent preparation, by a little perseverance, secondary symptoms, cruntions of the skin, blotches on the be effectually removed. Two or three doses will convince head and face, alceration and enlargement of the throat sitons, and threatened destruction of the nose, palate, &c., nodes on the shin bones, or any of those painful affections arising from the dangerous effects of the indiscriminate use of mercury, or the evils of an imperfect ucre, the Concentrated Detersive Essence will be found to be attended with the most astonishing effects, in checking the ravages of the disorder, removing all scorbutic com plaints, and effectually re-establishing the health anid constitution. To persons entering upon the responsib ties of matrimony, and who ever had the misfortune during their more youthful days to be affeoteanyd with orm of these diseases, a previous course of this medicine is highly essential, and of the greatest importance, as moer serious affections are visited uponan innocent wife

remembered, where the fountain is polluted, the stream that flow from it cannot be pure. PERRY'S PURIFYING SPECIFIC PILLS

and offspring, from a want of these simple remedies

than perhaps half the world is aware of; for, it must be

Price 2s.9d., 4s.6d., and 11s, per box, With explicit directions, rendered perfectly intelligible to every capacity, are well known throughout Europe to be the most certain and effectual remedy ever discovered for gonorrhea, both in its mild and aggravated forms, by immediately allaying inflammation and arresting further

ment during their use. By regulating the dose, according to the age and strength of the patient, they become suitable for every case, in either sex, that can be required; Gleets, strictures, irritation of the bladder, pains of the and for ELDERLY PEOPLE they will be found to be the loins and kidneys, gravel, and other disorders of the urinary passages, in either sex, are permanently cured in a

2s 9d per box; and sold by hor space of time, without confinement or the least exand by the Venders of Medicines generally throughout the

The above medicines are ced only by Messrs. R. and L. PERRY and Co., Surgeons, 19, Berners-street,

Oxford-street, London. Messrs. PERRY expect, when consulted by letter, the usual fee of One Pound, without which no notice-whatever can

be taken of the communication. Patients are requested to be as minute as possible in

he detail of their cases, as to the duration of the comlaint, the symptoms, age, habits of living, and general ecupation. Medicines can be forwarded to any part of he world; no difficulty can occur, as they will be securely packed, and carefully protected from observation. N.B.—Country Druggists, Booksellers, Patent Medicine

Venders, and every other shopkeeper, can be supplied with any quantity of the Cordial Balm of Syriacum, the Concentrated Detersive Essence, and Perry's Purifying Spe-lific Pills, with the usual allowance to the Trade, by Barnsley;
Ask for FRAMPTON'S PILL ON HEALTH, and observe the name and address of "Thomas Prout, 229, Strand London," on the government stamp. ost of the principal Wholesale Patent Medicine Houses London, of whom may be had he "Silent Friend."

IMPORTANT FAMILY MEDICINE.—Frampton's Pill of Health effectually relieves the stomach and bowels by gen Health effectually relieves the stomach and bowels by gentle relaxation, without griping or prostration of strength. They remove head aches, sickness, diziness, pains in the chest, &c.; are highly grateful to the stomach, promote digestion, create appetite, relieve languor and depression of spirits; while, to those of a full habit and free livers, who are continually suffering from drowsiness, heaviers and evidence or dears they offer heaviness, and singing in the head and ears, they offer advantages that will not fail to be appreciated. Sold by all venders of medicines. Price 1s. 14d. per box. See the name of "Thomas Prout, 229, Strand, London," on the government stamp.

THE GREATEST SALE OF ANY MEDICINES IN THE GLOBE.

menced the use of your pills I was in a most wretched condition, and to my great delight, in a few days afterwards, there was a considerable change for the better and by continuing to use them for some weeks, I have been perfectly restored to health, to the surprise of all who have witnessed the state to which I had been reduced by the disordered state of the Liver and Stomach; would to God that every poor sufferer would avail him-

self of the same astonishing remedy.

(Signed) CHARLES WILSON.

** The above gentleman has been a schoolmaster, but is now in a highly respectable House, as Commercial

A Patient in a dying state, Cured of a Disorder in the Chest.

Extraot of a Letter from Mr Robert Calvert, Chemist, Stokesly, dated January 29th, 1817.

To Professor Holloway.
Sib,—Mr Thompson, National Schoolmaster of this Town, desires me to send you the particulars respecting a son of his, who had been seriously ill for three years and a half, and who has derived the greatest benefits from the use of your medicines, after trying all ordinary resources without effect. The boy is eight years of age, of strumous or scrofulous constitution. He seems to have had a pleurisy, which ended in a large collection of matter in the chest, which eventually formed a passage through

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 opportunity of sending you an order for the amount, and, at the same time, to add that your pills have effected a cure of a disorder in my liver and stomach, which all the most eminent of the faculty at home, and all over the continent, had not been able to effect; next not execute. continent, had not been able to effect; any! not even the waters of Carlsbad and Marienbad. I wish to have another box and a pet of the ointment, in case any of my family should ever require either.

Your most obliged and obedient servant, Signed) Aldro ALDBOROUGH. This Wonderful Medicine can be resommended with the greatest confidence for any of the following diseases:— Ague Female Irregu. Sore Throat Trregularities Scrofula, or King's Bilious Complaints Fits Blotches on Skin Gout Secondary Symp-Bowel Complaints Headache Indigestion Inflammation Tic Doloreux Colics Constipation of Tumours Ulcers

Liver Complaints Consumption Lubago tions Dropsy The following, with many others, has been recently besiden Rhematism Retention of Urina œc., ec. Sold at the establishment of Professor Holloway, 244, Strand, near Temple Bar, London, and by all respectable

Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the civi-lized world, at the following prices:—Is. I.d., 2s. 2d., 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.

IMPORTANT TO MANY. REES' COMPOUND ESSENCE OF CUBEBS.—The most speedy and effectual remedy ever discovered for the cure of discharges, gleets, strictures, weakness, whites, pains in the loins and kidneys, heat irritation, and gravel, frequently removing every symptom of disease Sirs,—Having, during the last two years, witnessed the remarkable effects of Parr's Life Pills, I feel much pleasure in stating the following cases for the encouragement in four days, sometimes sooner. It contains in a concenbined with the salt of sarsaparilla and other choice alteratives, which make it invaluable for eradicating all impu-rities from the blood, preventing secondary symptoms Medicine Warehouse, Yeovil.

J. Gamis.

alling off of the hair, blotches, &c., and giving strength find energy to the whole system. It does not contain mer-Parr's Pilis, and with pleasing astonishment said, "These cury in any form, and may be taken by the most delicate are the best pills I have ever had, and I intend always to or weakly of either sex with perfect safety, as well as keep them by me; they are the best remedy for the Piles benefit to their general health. In all cases of debility it

as been found of the greatest utility. Sold by JOHN WILLIAM STIRLING, at 86, Highstreet, Whitechapel, London, in bottles at 4s. fd., 10s. and 20s. each; and can be had of all the principal Medicine Dealers in the Kingdom. Ask for Rees' Essence, and be sure the name of J. W. Stirling, Whitechapel, London, is engraved on the Government Stamp outside the bottle.— J. W. Stirling will send it with directions, securely packed, to any part of the kingdom, upon receiving

STIRLING'S STOMACH PILLS, An effectual remedy for Bilious, Liver and Stomach In boxes at 131d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d. each; and can be had of all respectable medicine venders in the kingdom. The genuine has the name on the stamp.

all disorders in the Head and Stomach, and particularly WESTMINSTER DEBATING SOCIETY .- On Saturday evening last, at half-past eight o'clock, the members cine the more it is tried, the more it is approved of, for Affections of the Lungs, Coughs, Tightness of Breathing, of this society assembled in the Temperance Hall, dation. Broadway, to debate on the "Influence of the Political Works of Thomas Paine." Mr Cathie in the ment, so as not to exceed in any case three years. chair, Mr Bowler vice-president. The chairman introduced Mr Walford to open the discussion. Mr tricts. None are genuine unless the words "Parr's Life Pills," W. spoke as to the many good effects the political are in White Letters on a Red Ground, on the Government Stamp pasted round each box; also the fae simile of the signature of the proprietors, "T. Roberts and Co., Grane court, Fleet street, London," on the Directions. writings of that immortal patriot, Thomas Paine, had effected in America. Did he not, by writing his "Rights of Man," spur the Americans on in Sold in boxes at 1s 11d. 2s. 9d., and family packets at their struggle for independence—in their fight for fixed, unalterable, and never-to-be-relaxed determi-American Crisis," inflame the hearts of those who were lethargic? and did he not create a desire for liberty, for independence, and for Republicanism—a THIS excellent Family PILL is a Medicine of long-tried desire that was almost extinct? He told them that efficacy for correcting all disorders of the Stomach and Bowels, the common symptoms of which are Costi-"that was the time to try men's souls;" and every man rallied, fought, bled, and conquered. Such had been the influence of Paine's works in America and he considered that much credit was due to him at the time of the French Revolution; much was Bowels: Indigestion, producing a Torpid state of the Liver, and a consequent Inactivity of the Bowels, causing also due to him for his endeavours generally to circulate a correct notion among the people as to what really were their natural rights. He told the people the land was theirs, and they ought to possess the afflicted of its salutary effect. The stomach will it. And one great reason why the people did not speedily regain its strength; a healthy action of the liver. bowels, and kidneys will rapidly take place; and instead possess the land was, he thought, because the works of listlessness, heat, pain, and jaundiced appearance, of that great man, Thomas Paine, had been prohistrength, activity, and renewed health, will be the quick bited-had been excluded from the sight of the poor result of taking this medicine, according to the directions man, lest he might see the miserable position he was really in, and lest he would find the remedy so These Pills are particularly efficacious for Stomach easy of attainment that the Government would be Coughs, Colds, Agues, Shortness of Breath, and all Obstructions of the Urinary Passages; and, if taken after too free an indulgence at table, they quickly restore the systhat he might rise from his degraded state to a posiache, Giddiness, Drowsiness, and Singing in the Ears, arising from too great a flow of Blood to the Head, should never be without them, as many dangerous symptoms will For FEMALES, these Pills are most truly excellent, for popularity. Mr Trumble defended the immor-removing all obstructions, the distressing Head-ache, so tal philanthropist from the uncharitable attack of very prevalent with the sex; Depression of spirits; Dulness the last speaker. Mr Broome severely castigated of Sight, Nervous Affections, Blotches, Pimples, and Salowness of the Skin, and give a healthy and juvenile bloom To MOTHERS they are confidently recommended a the best medicine that can be taken during pregnancy As a pleasant, safe, and easy Aperient, they unite the recommendation of a mild operation with the most suc-

much against the political dogmas of Thomas Paine, dertake to discuss with Mr Broome, himself main- questionable." taining the position "that Monarchical Govern ments are far superior to Republican Governments."

Heaton, Hay, Allen, Land, Haigh, Smith, Bell, Townand, Baines and Newsome. Smeeton, Reinhardt, Tarbottom, and Horner, Leeds; Brooke, Devsbury; Dannis and Son, Burdekin, Moxon, Little, Hardman, Linney, and Hargrove, York; Brooke and Co., Walker and Co., Staff ford, Faulkner, Doncaster; Judson, Harrison, Linney, Easingwold; England, Fell, Spivey, Huddersfield; Ward, Richmond; Sweeting, Knaresborough; Pease, Oliver Darlington, Dixon, Metcalfo, Langdale, Northallerton Rhodes, Snaith; Goldthorpe, Tadcaster; Rogerson Cooper, Newby, Kay, Bradford; Brice, Priestley, Ponfeffect; Cordwell Gill, Lawton, Dawson, Smith, Wake, field; Berry, Renton; Sutter, Leyland, Hartley, Parker, Dunn, Halfax; Booth, Rochdale; Lambert, Borough, bridge; Dalby, Wetherby; Waite, Harrogate; Wall Barnsley;

CORNS AND BUNIONS .- "Paul's Every Man's Friend," for the oure of Corns and Bunions, has been so long before the public—so highly approved of, that it is scarcely necessary to say anything inits praise. We can say that, where the directions have been properly attended to, we have never known it to fail giving relief, and in most cases has proved a complete cure, without any of the painful and damperous convenience of outting and damperous convenience. IRISH CONFEDERATION.

At a highly respectable meeting of Confederates, held at Cartwright's Coffee house, Redoross-street, City of London, on Sunday, April the 18th, the following address to the Council of the Irish Confedera- the iniquity of his oppressors, through the agency of tion, (moved by Mr Clancy, and seconded by Mr your invaluable columns. I have never sought to oc-Dwain) was adopted. Mr Regan, chairman.

willing bondsmen of corrupt class distinction—in the peacers from the followed, I repeat the attempt to get rid of the im absence of all nauseous or tutored adulation, and in and place hunters of Conciliation Hall—they were followed, I repeat the attempt to get rid of the importance of all nauseous or tutored adulation, and in any case of the importance of the interest of the int absence of all nauseous or tutored admission, and in and place dudices of condition of all nauseous or tutored admission, and in any case is a most the exercise of civil right, guaranteed by the rules not prepared to find that the men who had so loudly putation of "suppression" in my case is "a most the exercise of civil right, guaranteed by the rules not prepared to find that the men who had so loudly putation of "suppression" in my case is "a most the exercise of civil right, guaranteed by the rules not prepared to find that the men who had so loudly putation of "suppression" in my case is "a most the exercise of civil right, guaranteed by the rules not prepared to find that the men who had so loudly putation of "suppression" in my case is "a most the exercise of civil right, guaranteed by the rules not prepared to find that the men who had so loudly putation of "suppression" in my case is "a most the exercise of civil right, guaranteed by the rules not prepared to find that the men who had so loudly putation of "suppression" in my case is "a most the exercise of civil right, guaranteed by the rules not prepared to find the rul of the Confederation to its members—we respectfully protested against the stifling of public opinion, and the suppression of letters in imical to the interests of leddrons its estemped Council. address its esteemed Council.

tish legislation, and keenly alive to the sense of jus- of power, resort to exactly the same nefarious practice so intuitively inscribed on our cards of member-tices of which they accused and convicted their ship, namely—" Every man should have his own predecessors. The following correspondence will, country;" we pledge ourselves to use every politi-cal, social, and moral influence within our power to their confederacy, because I am a sincere advocate of have our own country—to have it governed by Irish- home legislation, and because I understood, both by men; fully and fairly represented by Irishmen, and, their printed fundamental rules, and by a conversation if needs be, defended by Irishmen, in support of the throng of these realizes, but of which are all their council-room, in which Mr Meagher throng of these realizes, but of which are all the realizable throng of these realizable throng of these realizable throng of these realizable throng of these realizable throng the realizable throng the realizable throng the realizable throng throng the realizable throng the realizable throng throne of these realms; but of what avail would it be and others took part, that men of ultra, or even epto a man to have his own country, if, upon having it, he still discovered that he was deprived of his inalienable rights—an unrepresented bondsman in that country—when his social, political, and moral influof defence, in case the principles I advocated were who rejoice in the names of "Old and Young Ing.
assailed; this was pronounced "fair," and I became LAND." To the thinking and sensible portion of the diverted from its natural channel as to compose a a member, contrary, I must confess, to the advice of citizens it appears plain enough that the strife in system of serfdom for a rapacious borough-mongering faction, who once had a country to sell, and sold it! some persons of greater political prescience than which of the two factions shall have the power to plunder and cheat the people. And so we find that the yoke of internal injustice pretensions, would prove as complete a del ision as the and intolerance was not more sweet to the majority old movement. I was willing, however, to believe nearly all provided for by their friends, the Whig of our countrymen in other days than it is in our own by the laws of the stranger.

In the Address of the Delegates of 272 Corps of volunteers at Dungarnon, we find the following

passage: "Through her four provincial assemblies let Irethe wales of the chest, which ended in three fistulous reform, be produced as the solemn act of the volun-sores, which continued to discharge large quantities of pus teer army of Ireland, as a demand of rights, robbed of which, the unanimated forms of a free government would be a curse, and existence itself cease to be a to bepraise Aristocracy, I, as a fellow-member of the blessing!"

Yet do we freely admit that under the volunteer system, or partial will of the people, Ireland enjoyed a greater amount of prosperity than at any other period, and it is an additional impetus to contend for the "full and equal representation of the people of Ireland." We find also that the representatives of 31 corps

assembled in Belfast Resolved-"That they would not associate with any regiment at the intended review, which should continue under the command of officers who opposed

Parliamentary Reform." The United Irishmen, too, in their address, called an "equal representation of the people in Parliament" a great measure, essential to the freedom and prosperity of Ireland.

The following are some of their principles as stated in their unequivocal and straightforward profession Resolved-"That the weight of English influence

in the government of this country is so great as to require a cordial union among all the people of Ireland; that the sole constitutional mode by which this influence can be opposed is by a complete and radical reform of the representatives of the people in Parlia-"That no reform is practicable, efficacious, or just,

that shall not include Irishmen of every religious persuasion. "That every man possessing the right of suffrage for representation in Parliament, should exercise it in

his own person only.
"That every male of sound mind who has attained the age of 21 years, and actually dwelt or maintained Worms, all kinds a family establishment in any electoral for six months Weakness, from of the twelve immediately previous to the commencewhatever cause ment of the election (providing his residence, or maintaining a family establishment be duly re gistered) should be entitled to vote for the representation of the electorate. "That all elections in the nation should commence

and close on the same day. "That no property qualification should entitle any man to be a representative.

"That representatives should receive a reasonable tipend for their services. "That every representative should, on taking his

seat, swear that neither he nor any other person, to promote his interest, with his privity, gave, or wasto give, any bribe for the suffrage of any voter.

"That any representative convicted by a jury of having acted contrary to the substance of the above oath, should be for ever disqualified from sitting or voting in Parliament.

"That Parliaments should be annual." They furthermore state in their address-

"We have gone to what we conceive to be the root of the evil; we have stated what we conceive to be the remedy. With a Parliament thus formed, everything is easy-without it, nothing can be done; and we do call on, and most carnestly exhort our countrymen in general, to follow our example, and form similar associations in every quarter of the kingdom. We also beg to call the attention of the Council to the profession of political faith, put forth by the Loyal National Repeal Association, in which we find

the following:—
Resolved—"That in addition to the great object we have in view, as ancillary to, and promotive of the great cause of Repeal, we shall ever struggle for those just objects of national solicitude.

"Firstly-For the extension of the suffrage, tobe characterized solely by manhood; that is to say, the extension of the suffrage to every male adult who has attained the full age of 21 years, and who has not been convicted of crime, or affected with mental derange-

ment. "Secondly-For the vote by ballot, without which voting cannot be free from corruption or intimi-

"Thirdly-For shortening the duration of Parlia-"Fourthly—For the equalisation of electoral dis-

"Fifthly-For the abolition of the absurd property qualifications in England and Ireland.

"Resolved-That we make this public profession of the possession of those rights so necessary to human nation for Repeal; in order to prevent any species of existence! Did he not, by his work called the mistake or delusion respecting our principles and practices. To those principles put forward by O'Connell and the Loyal Repeal Association, we have ever been faithful adherents; and although we desired a modification of its usages and rules, we have never for a moment contemplated the extinction or subvertion of those just principles of national solici-

tude." We have quoted these passages not for the information of the Council, whom we know are already cognizant of them; but to show that Irishmen have no occasion to learn a lesson of RIGHTS from any other nation's vocabulary but that which has been written by the worthies of their own land—a vocabulary of rights, on which some of her ablest and most devoted sons have sworn, "even to the death," "to persevere in their endeavours to obtain an equal, full, and adequate representation of all the people of

in danger—the State would be in danger—in short, sacred keeping, sealed by the warm and devoted that he might rise from his degraded state to a position of independence. Mr. W. commented much spirits of the illustrious dead are ever permitted to upon the prohibition of Paine's works, and sat look down on our earthly struggles, it will be at that down, at the conclusion of an excellent speech, moment when those whom we now address are about much applauded. Mr Cathie followed, and depre- to declare, whether we are a race of men who will cated Paine as a bad man-a man who only wrote sully the brightest gem in their crown of martyrdom, for popularity. Mr Trumble defended the immor- or give fresh lustre to their names—their devotion, their eloquence, and their glory!

Denving as we do the power of the Irish parlia-Mr Cathie for his very illiberal speech. Mr Bowler ment to transfer the rights of the people, in defiance next spoke, and was followed by Mr Stevens. Mr of that people-denying also the right of the British Jabez Inwards (Temperance Missionary) railed very Legislature to make laws binding on the Irish people founded on the "Remuneratory Act" (23 Geo. 3, c. contending that the moral and social condition of a 28), enacted in 1783, by which it was declared and people did not depend upon the government of that enacted: "That the right claimed by the people people. He would challenge any one to prove the of Ireland to be bound only by laws enacted by his contrary. Mr Broome rose, and, in accepting the Majesty, and the parliament of that kingdom, in all general challenge given by Mr Inwards, would cases whatsoever should be, and was thereby de habit of publishing letters of adhesion—and that in prove the superiority of Republican over Monarchi- clared to be established, and ascertained for ever, your instance they saw no reason to depart from their cal Governments. Mr Inwards said he would un and should at no time thereafter be questioned, or accustomed practice. I have the honour to be, We are not disposed to beg a right from an incom

petent or a reluctant donor; but seeing that all poli-[We understand that these two gentlemen have tical leaders of our countrymen have from time to agreed to make arrangements for the holding of a time declared in favour of the people's enfranchisepublic discussion, at an early period, on the above ment, we trust it is not too much to expect from the subject.] A motion of adjournment was made and Council of the Irish Confederation a similar pledge carried. The subject—"The Influences of the Poli- of good faith, in order to "prevent any species of tical Works of Thomas Paine"-will, therefore, be mistake or delusion respecting our principles and In order also that not only the people of Ireland.

A SERIES OF MISFORTUNES.—Some time ago the but of the whole world, may know the relative position in which they, the people of Ireland, may stand ven on to the coast of the Isle of Man in a gale, and in connection with those who are destined to be truly to save the ship the masts were cut away. Having worthy of their confidence and exertions, by rerefitted, she sailed for the United States. In a few alising their oftsmitten but undying hopes; also, as days, off the south of Ireland, she again lost one of her masts, and, with several of the emigrants on board dead, put into an Irish port. Having again refitted, she recently sailed a second time for her mind of twenty-one years of age, and unconvicted of

> We therefore have felt it our duty as Irishmen, thus respectfully to address the Council of the Irish Confederation, hoping it will take this our appeal

"YOUNG IRELAND" UNMASKED.

on, (moved by Mr Clancy, and seconded by Mr Regan, chairman.

Owain) was adopted. Mr Regan, chairman.

CENTLEMEN,—

As men, seeking by every just and legitimate ever foremost in assisting the efforts of human pro-Fully sensible of our country's degradation, of her the place-jobbers, would themselves, the moment desperate position, and of her utter ruin under Bri- they had acquired a little popularity and a modicum better of the Young Ireland party, and would have ministry: sworn enemies of Repeal. united faithfully and strenuously with them, as a citizen and an elector, had not paragraphs gratui- Bells, New Light Houses and Gongs, along the tously offensive to Chartism been repeatedly inserted | coast of Ireland. in the Nation newspaper, and had not Mr Meagher, at a recent meeting of the Confederation held in the got the appointment of Inspector of Soup Kitchens. land's temperate declarations flow to one common | Music Hall here, thought proper to harangue, in his at a salary of two guineas per diem. centre, and there, matured into an extensive plan of usual florid style, on the advantages of the present state of society as opposed to Democracy. I could not barrister, but a real Repealer, has been appointed longer play the traitor to my own principles, and Solicitor-General at the Cape of Good Hope. foolishly thought that as he had travelled from Repeal

> TO WM. HAMILL, ESQ., SECRETARY TO THE IRISH CONFEDERATION. Dublin, 24, North King-street, April 22, 1847.

as a demonstration of my independence:—

displayed by its conductors. I hastened to join the ranks | number of them have joined the detective force; account of entertaining certain opinions regarding the and acquaintance with the credulous character of elective franchise not in accordance with those at that the people, are ready to fill the office of Whig spies, particular period recommended by Mr O'Connell. To should circumstances require their services in that the cause of Repeal, however, I have ever been ardently line. attached, and, as a test of my sincerity, I now beg to add my mite (£1) to the national treasury. When I tribution of Whig places, and knowing that they jeined your body, however, I did not consider that I surrendered one jot of my convictions as to the necessity of a far deeper change in the political symptoms of a desire to be reconciled to the more forconstruction of society than your movement con- tunate party. A truce was therefore proposed and templates. But I was willing, in my anxiety to agreed to: hostilities ceased. The sham-battle of practically promote the interest of my country, to work in your harness for Repeal, preserving on other subjects a neutrality which I expected would have been mutual. om sorry to say this compact has not been observed, and I must take this opportunity of protesting in the strongest manner against efforts, on the part of your public speakers or accredited press, to endamage the Fiddledee to Fiddledum, but we shan't admit honest cause of democracy: a course of conduct sadly any Chartist scum. (Both together-Mum! mum!) at variance with those deserved laudations so copiously showered on the noble American nec virtues, I have no hesitation in asserting, may be fairly [I mean] stepped forward, very beld indeed, contraced to the happy form of government under which they live. That form of government (alas!) we can entirely agree in the proposition to have nothing scarcely hope to see established in this country; but we to do with the Chartist party, because, between our can approximate to it by conferring on every man the selves, we may admit the fact, that they are such Commons; and, in any settlement of the great Irish use of for our purpose. They will see what we are the efforts of Mr James Haughton, or any other individual are so trained and practised in political science, that of equal influence and ability, to obtain for the people | they will take no part in any agitation but that which their just proportion of political power. Others may will confer direct rights upon themselves. The fact find much to admire in that artificial state of society is, we cannot delude them, and, therefore, we can which rhetoric delights to describe as made up of "Co- have nothing to do with them. (Cheers.) Nor can rinthian columns" and "elaborated architrares," of we have any connexion with our mutual enemies, the

ing sympathy from every other state in Europe, rejects, and that contumeliously, the advances of the brave English working-classes; a junction with whom, we of Mr O'Connell at the late State trials) for asserting, repeal the Union.

Trusting that these, my candid exceptions to the line of policy pursued by the conductors of the Confederation, will be received in the same spirit in which they have been penned.

I remain, my dear Sir, yours very sincerely

W. H. Drorr. Having waited for two publications of the Nation, and finding that no notice was taken of the above, beyond the bare acknowledgment of the subscription, thought it necessary to send the following:-24, North King-street, May 1st, 1847. Mr W. HAMILL,

DEAR SIR, -To you, as the official organ of the Irish Confederation, I beg leave to address the following remarks :---

I sent you nearly a fortnight since a subscription (in this day's Nation acknowledged) with a letter respectfully protesting against certain sentiments uttered by one of your most brilliant speakers at a late meeting in the Music Hall, also animadverting upon certain parts of your policy which I considered inconsistent and detrimental. I make no apology for thus freely and fully expressing my thoughts and opinions on matters which concern me as nearly as any other member of the Confederation. Your council have thought proper to suppress that letter; thus furnishing a perfect parallel public, as both were equally interested in deluding to the unmanly and dishonest conduct of the body from which they lately—so honourably to themselves seceded.

I cannot submit to this: even at the risk of being charged with "miserable vanity" I refuse to accord to the domination of any clique of political partenus what they would not permit to the patriarchal authority of Mr O'Connell. I am obliged, therefore, however reluctantly, in vindication of my own independence, and, as 1 believe, of the common right of liberty and free expression of thought, to request that you will remove my humble name from the list of members. Whether your council will think it just to restore me my monies—advanced on the supposition that I was placing it in fair and impartial hands—will be a matter to be determined by their own exquisite taste and profounder judgment. I am, my dear Sir, with best acknowledgments for your courtesy at all times, sincerely yours,

W. H. DYOTT. To this I received the following reply:-Council Rooms, 9, D'Olier-street,

DEAR SIE-I had the honour of reading your com-

munication of this date addressed tome as Secretary o the Confederation to the Council, this day. I am directed by the Council to comply with your request that your name should be erased from the list of

members of the Confederation, They also desire me to return you your subscription enclosed in your letter of the 22nd April. You complain of the "suppression" of that letter The Council wish me to say that your letter was no

'auppressed"-that it was read to the Council, according to the usual course—that they have not been in the Your obedient servant,

To W. H. Dyott, Esq., WM. HAMILL, Sec. 24, North King-street: Now, with regard to this flimsy shuffle, it is just

sufficient to state: 1st. That my letter was not a letter of "adhesion." I had given in my adhesion a month previously. My letter was one of deprecation and "remonstrance." It was not flung out of the window, I believe, but I know it was treated with supercilious and contemptuous injustice. 2nd. It is inhaling of ether were shown in a novel and very in- y in a miserable quibble, "a transparent humbug," to assert that this letter was not "suppressed," because it was read to the Council. Why, is not this left hip. Surgical aid was summoned, and Mr Paulson, ulso exactly what these young gentlemen complained of in accompanied by Mr Cooper, was soon in attendance. It ce. the old Association? Their letters were all read in | was at once discovered that the dislocation was one most em committee, but they were not read at the public meetings, and they were studiously kept out of the public prints. What is the difference between this council and that committee? Is not their constitution similar and their conduct the same? They are refitted, she recently sailed a second time for her mind of twenty-one years of age, and unconvicted of destination. This week intelligence has been recrime, should be entitled to vote at the general electhing inimical to their own interest and influence, destination. This week intelligence has been re- crime, should be children has no right to tax the unfortunate ship has put into Derry, tion. If, then, the Legislature has no right to tax who are rigidly jealous of every humble man, whom ceived that the unfortunate ship has put into Derry, having lost her masts a third time, and with more of the unrepresented people of Ireland, we contend, on the passengers dead.—Liverpool Albion.

the passengers dead.—Liverpool Albion.

the same principle, that it is a civil grievance for any body of Irishmen to call for the exertions, aid, and body of Irishmen to call for the exertions, aid, and fain form a part, however insignificant. Can such claim the support of a too-confiding people, without men be fit to sustain the hopes or consummate the even a declaration of their natural privileges to full destiny of a nation? Freedom is desecrated by their pernicious assumption. Would to God that Fear-

delusion under which they labour, and the hearlies agitation of which they are the victims! TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

Sir,—I have on several occasions been allowed the privilege of advocating the rights of man, and exposing privilege of advocating the rights of man, and exposing majority of its members to be honest and true majority of its members to be honest and true, and am ready to acknowledge the ability and integrity of

As men, seeking by every just and legitimate ever foremost in assisting the efforts of human promeans, rational and constitutional freedom, as unmeans, rational and constitution and including the efforts of human prompts. Finally, in the words of Father Kenyon, whose words of the following the efforts of human prompts and the second following the efforts of human prompts and the second following the efforts of human prompts and the efforts of human prompts and constitutional freedom, as unmeans, rational and constitution and including the efforts of human prompts and the efforts of human prompts and

transparent humbug." I am, your obedient servant, and fellow-pioneer in the cause of human progression W. H. Drorr. 24, North King-street,

Dublin, May 3rd, 1847: THE OLD AND YOUNG IRELANDERS.

REVELATIONS EXTRAORDINARY.

Dublin.—A placard, of which the subjoined in a copy, is posted all over the city of Dublin. Itsap. pearance has excited a good deal of interest here, particularly amongst the real Repeal dupes, who ima-LAND." To the thinking and sensible portion of the

The staff of the Old Ireland Repeal patriots are Tom STEELE has been appointed Inspector of Fog

CAPT. BRODERICK (formerly a brogue-maker,) has

JAMES FITZPATRICK, Esq., a briefless, brawling JAMES O'Doub, Esq., another barrister and Re.

peal brawler, as briefless as Mr Fitzpatrick, has been appointed a Stipendiary Magistrate by his same body, might at least be allowed publicly to register my dissent from his pompously-expressed friends, the enemies of Repeal. opinions. I had, however, no notion of withdrawing Edward Clements, Esq., bar EDWARD CLEMENTS, Esq., barrister, another great from the Confederation, if fair play was allowed; but Repealer, is, live Lord George Bentinck's beaten I resolved to try the temper of the men who have horse, "nowhere." He cannot be found now undertaken to achieve nationality. I, therefore, en- amongst the faithful melancholy few who assemble

closed my subscription, as a proof of my devotion to the in Conciliation Hall en Monday, performing, in rather cause of Repeal; and sent with it the following letter, a clumsy manner, "A New Way to Pay Old Debts." Though the performance has been completely damned by the public, yet the fellows have the courage to persevere. The clerks, spies, informers, bullies, blackguards Dear Sir, -Admiring the devotedness and integrity and collectors of Conciliation Hall, are scattered

of the great mass of its members, as well as the ability over the country in various departments. A great of the Irish Confederation as soon as they were opened others are in the City Police, establishment, but the to me; being most anxious to co-operate in the agitation | greater number have got appointments on the public for Repeal, from which I had been early excluded, on works; and, from their knowledge of the country, The Young Ireland party, seeing the Liberal dis.

were as well, if not better, qualified to fill them,

waxed a little jealous, and began to exhibit strong

the forces was put in abeyance for the while. The leaders met. All Ireland and the Hill of Howth trembled with anxiety to hear the result of the mighty conference. Now, said Fiddledum to Fiddledee, this you can plainly see, that all good places must be given to my friends and me. Well! said At this stage of the negociations, little Johnny O'Connell, who inherits all his father's vices (virtues sidering his age and size, and said,—Gentlemen, I right to vote in the election of members of the House of clear-headed politicians, they are not to be made juestion, I should feel it my imperative duty to second at, and would, no doubt, oppose it. They, in a word, which the unenfranchised and oppressed people are "the | truculent Tories-(hear, hear,)-nor with the Whigs foundation and the base" (and may not that epithet be as a party. (Great cheering.) But, gentlemen, fairly predicated of any people who willingly submit to there is a party which we can consistently and adbe legislated for by those over whom they have no con- vantageously support; and that party is, gentlemen, trol?) I, for one, prefer the more ancient and the the party, whether it be Whig or Tory, that will simpler Doric order, where the architrave is plain, and allow Ireland to persevere in "a peaceful, wholewhere the column requires no base to assist its elevation. some agitation," so as to enable the leaders to be-One other part of your policy I also take the liberty come so formidable to any administration that that of impugning. I cannot see the wisdom which, solicit. administration will be forced to give all the Irish places of profit, honour, and emolument to the Repeal agitators. (Hear, hear.) For you see, gentlemen, that as soon as one class of Repeal have the authority of Mr Sheil (see his speech in defence patriots is provided for, another class of patriotic agitators will arise, and thus you see we shall soon would prove a difficulty too great for any minister to have all the public offices filled with our friends. encounter, and would, of course, be the readiest way to which is the end and object of our agitation; and which my great sire, my noble father, always meant when he spoke of "Justice to Ireland. (Hear,

hear.) Mr Dubnie, one of the Young Irelanders, rose and said, I agree in all that has been said by the son of the great giant, whom we all followed; but I am, nevertheless, anxious to know who or what Irish party shall have the patronage? on whose recommendation shall the good places be given? shall we have a ballot for places? or shall each party recommend their own men? He of the mixed race, half Norman, half Coast of Guinea-man, said, No ballot that smells of Chartism. I am no democrat, but a real Irish aristocrat, though my face is tawny and

my head is woolly. LITTLE JOHNNY replied: None shall have the patronage but my father, the leader of his hereditary bondsmen, or myselt, his son, and approved successor to the leadership.

Here the storm commenced; crimination and recrimination followed in boisterous succession. The noise and confusion beggar description; the Young Irelanders roaring out, "A trap, a delusion, a meckery, a snare, to ruin the nation.'

The meeting then broke up, both parties agreeing that the real question at issue should not be made the Irish people.

MEETING OF REPRALEES. We, the undersigned, request a meeting of all staunch and true O'Connellite Repealers at Radley's Hotel, Dame-street, on Thursday, 13th May, 1847, for the purpose of taking into consideration the following questions affecting the Immediate Re-

peal of the Union. 1. What has become of the REPEAL BUTTON ! 2. HOW could a Button Repeal the Union ? 3. What has become of the Arbitration Courts? 4. WHEN will the National Council of Three Hundred

Delegates assemble in Dublin? 5. What has become of all the Repeal Money? 6. When and How is the Union to be Repealed! 7. Can a man be a Repealer, and at the same time the Friend, Supporter, and Eulogizer of a Government op-

8. How are the Tenantry who were mercilessly turned adrift for having joined the Repeal Agitation to be restored to their holdings-will their Repeal Cards restore them ? 9, How many human beings have perished in prison

posed to Repeal?

and out of prison by following the Liberator's advice on the Tithe Question and Repeal ! 10. Are Tithes abolished? Has Minister's Money been in abolished ?

11. Has not Mr O'Connell had complete and absolute its power over the Irish people since 1829, and with all that at power what measure has he ever brought forward in in Parliament for the benefit of his country ?

12. Would the Irish people have perished of Famine it at they had attended to their own interests instead of having ing followed in the wake of the " Liberator ?" Signed, (on behalf of Thousands,) J. Magee, H. J. Fitzpatrick, Harding Tracy, Walter Ite

Cox, Pat Brophy, C. W. O'Keefe, E. T. Mooney, S. Mol- fol loy, W. W. Courtney, J. A. Mansfield, John Lawless, H. , H J. O'Connell, M. Kenny, M.D., N. Armstrong, J. O'Cal- Cal han, J. A. O'Neill, John Ryan, Rathcormac, (son of a c the widow,) Mary Mulrooney, Newtownbarry; Miley lile Doyle, ditto, Andrew Stretch, &c., &c., &c.

The Young Ireland party are invited to attend THE ETHER EXPEBIMENT .- An accident occurred at id

Mansfield, in the treatment of which, the benefits of the f th difficult of reduction, and the young men being in ro- in bust health, some considerable difficulty was antici-anti pated. The usual means were resorted to to procure con-rect siderable prostration of muscular power, and the pulleyspull were then applied. After persevering as long as was as thought prudent without success, it was agreed to take to t the patient over to Nottingham, to have the benefit o nefit a consultation with the surgeons of the hospital. Wher. W. he arrived there, the pulloys were again employed for ed for considerable time, and still without the desired effecte eff till it was then decided to subject the patient to the ino the Huence of ether. No sooner had the inhalation prison duced its effect, than complete relaxation of the whole w entirely overcome, the thigh-bone slipped into its pro its

hollow advocacy, and common sense revolts at their muscular system ensued; and the resistance being thieing gus O'Connor, having brought the English people within view of their political Canaan, could be in-

This gentleman may now be seen out hunting, in the fullest enjoyment of health, having been cured by the surprising virtues of Holloway's justly celebrated Pills.

cases has proved a complete cure, without any of the painful and dangerous operations of cutting and failing so speedy and effectual bond of union among all classes of Holloway's justly celebrated Pills.

cases has proved a complete cure, without any of the painful and dangerous operations of his painful and dangerous operations of cutting and failing so speedy and effectual bond of union among all classes of Irishmen.

duced to turn his attention to the distractions of his painful and dangerous operations of the new remedicance of Irishmen.

duced to turn his attention to the distractions of his painful and dangerous operations of the new remedicance of Irishmen.

Poetrp.

- ODD NOTIONS. To hear some prate of noble birth, Of their high lineage boast, You'd think they came not of the pair
- Who lovely Eden lost;-That Eve, in their first parents' home, Was just a servant maid:
- And Adam was by them employed A gardener with his spade. The struggling tradesman thou may st rob; Seduce thy neighbour's wife;
- Then take her brother's life: And "high society" will not On thee e'er set it's ban; A cheat, seducer, murderer, thou, And still-a gentleman. SAMEEL LANGLEY

Review.

May work some hapless maiden's fall,

H Howist's Journal.

HIHE NEW QUARTERLY REVIEW; or, Hi Home, Foreign, and Colonial Journal. April. Lon-

di don : J. Gilbert, 49, Paternoster-row. We did not receive this number of the New Quarexecupt our columns until now have been occupied that it may protect itself. it ith other matters which could not be set aside. We are but little acquainted with this Review, and, retherefore, cannot speak of its merits generally as mompared with the Old Quarterly, the Edinburgh, reference to the establish "absolute and irresponsible despondence, but judging by the specimen before that making the government the reflex of the majority." It appears to us, is, we are disposed to rate highly the literary and that making the government the reflex of the majority of the People's Charter, the "Reviewer" takes up the cudgels against Universal Suffrage, which is intended, says the, to establish "absolute and irresponsible despondence of the majority." It appears to us, therefore, trouble ourselves about the "checks;" but a word as to the "District telephore of the property of the People's Charter, the "Reviewer" takes up the cudgels of the discussion at the South London Hall, he will find his own arguments, as uttered by "Archer Gurney, Esq.," completely checkmated by Mr Ernest Jones. We shall not, therefore, trouble ourselves about the "checks;" but a word as to the "District telephore of the property of the discussion at the South London Hall, he will find his own arguments, as uttered by "Archer Gurney, Esq.," completely checkmated by Mr Ernest Jones. We shall not, therefore, trouble ourselves about the "checks;" but a word as to the "District telephore of the discussion at the South London Hall, he will of the discussion at the South London Hall, he will of the discussion at the South London Hall, he will of the discussion at the South London Hall, he will of the discussion at the South London Hall, he will of the discussion at the South London Hall, he will of the discussion at the South London Hall, he will of the discussion at the South London Hall, he will of the discussion at the South London Hall, he will of the discussion at the South London Hall, he will of the discussion at the South London Hall, he will of the majority. The south London Hall, he will of the majority at the south London Hall, he will of the discussion at the South L

onowever, that its Toryism is rather that of Dr Hook rogress," even Toryism must march with the time, signidences of which are plentiful in the publication nander notice.

ere would gladly quote, but must reserve our space mor other matters. Although extending to forty pages, must express our regret that the "review" in questhumous "Works of Ariosto;" and two excellent classes triumphant in 1832, have, like Young Ambieretiews of recent historical works, the one "The tion, kicking away the ladder by which they climbed Life of Henry the Fourth, King of France and Nato power, since that time sternly arrayed themselves against Chartism, which would make of the third the Fourteenth and the Court of France," &c. Both these reviews would supply us with extracts, could mons, and not as now the embodied despotism of the two find room for them, exhibiting the insincerity, shopocracy. profligacy and blood-dyed villany of Kings, Priests and Nobles, those legitimate cheats and brigands who have heretofore kept mankind in awe. While the to prove the justice of universal representation. If admirers of monarchy, the supporters of churches all men are liable to err, it would clearly be most

tory, and from
"The sin and slaughter of the Cæsars' school," draw damning facts to strike dumb" the men who charge upon us the design to commit the crimes which themselves or their idols have already enacted. We hasten to the next article-" Chartism!" We request the reviewer of Chartism to look again at the title of this journal, which is not "The Northern Star

tles of progress have only to lay their fingers on his-

at the John-street Institution and the South London Hall, on "The People's Charter," may at once see that Mr Archer Gurney and the "Reviewer" of "Chartism," are very closely related. Precisely the same arguments already combated on the platform are again put forth : and the fact that the objections urged against Chartism have already been answered. renders lengthy reply from us unnecessary; nevertheless, as "to see ourselves as others see us" is a privilege not always obtainable, we shall make a few extracts and append a few remarks.

The Reviewer of "Chartism" is evidently not well versed in the history of the movement he treats et, otherwise he would have enlightened the New Quarterly readers on some points of Chartist history antenor to August, 1846. Neither Chartist nor Anti-Chartist will object to the space devoted to the selections from the speeches and poems of Ernest Jones; on the contrary, some from admiration, and some from curiosity, would no doubt be glad to have had considerable additions to both speech and verse; but we must, nevertheless, remark, that an article on what he has said, or what he has written, or any ac- rears its threatening front to "fright the isle from count of what he has done, is very like "the play of its propriety."

Hamlet with the part of Hamlet omitted; but Dism ssing the 'thankfu' for sma' mercies," as the Scotch minister said, we must take our Reviewer as we find him. Here is his account of

CHARTISM AS IT IS. The Chartist body then is stated by its organs to constreet, Soho, and is the real focus of all Chartist agits. Society, and indeed of the entire Chartist movement Mr M'Grath is the nominal chairman. Mr O'Connor, organ of Chartism,) Holyoake the notorious atheist, Kidd, Dr M'Douall, (a medical man,) and others, may be mentioned as highly-important actors in this democratic drama. A gentleman and a barrister, whose genius is incontestable, and whose powers of oratory are great, must be conspicuously referred to here: we allade to Mr Ernest Jones, whose romance of "The Wood Spirit," and poem of "My Life," (published anonymously, and noticed as so being,) together with his nomost influential leaders in the Chartist movement, and in point of popularity may probably be ranked next to Mr Feargus O'Connor. He conducts, tegether with Mr O'Connor, the Chartist monthly magazine, The La-

On this extract we shall only make one remark leaving our readers to make other corrections. Mr leader." Chartism can neither claim the honour of Mr Holyoake's acknowledged abilities, nor be at all held responsible for his peculiar opinions on

So hermetically is the press, as a whole, closed to the records of Chartist proceedings, and so ignorant, in consequence of this, is the general public of the Chartist movements, that Chartism is believed, by almost all men of so many columns, and we will take so many not to pertain to the labouring class, to be very much on hundreds, or thousands of your paper." Thus, as the decline, and to have in fact no longer a recognised existence amongst us. We fear, however, that the number of Chartists was never so great as at the present moment, and we know that such talent has never been displayed in the defence of their cause as is even now exhibited. We may add that they have never before presented, as a whole, such a formidable aspect of reality, and that the evil of their existence is greatly augmented by the ignorance of the general public of the fact.

tism, since its adversacies have nothing but silence to that is only in times of revolution, when the oppose it. "mighty multitude," rising, resolved to "trample

for the ultra-radical to oppose democracy on principle; co-operative principle, build up for themselves a he has no standing ground, from which to assail the ad- power which may morally command attention to vocates of the so-called "People's Charter," and thus their claims. May it be so! efficient weapon of defence.

or otherwise deteriorate the condition of our Viewer" talks of the Chartists seeking a political new entrance is an elegant structure, and forms a hand- its productive powers are certainly inferior to the plainer and not admitting of doubtful interpretations. The definition is not our own, its author was one who was, and is, greatly wronged, but to whose memory posterity will do justice. Here is the "revolutionary" lefinition of "Liberty :"-" Liberty is the power which belongs to a man of exercising all his faculties at pleasure. It has justice for its rule, the rights of others for its boundaries, nature for its origin, and the law for its safeguard."

After affirming that "the British Constitution" is the perfection of human wisdom for combining social and political freedom, with order and a due reverence for authority, the "Reviewer" admits that, under this blessed system, social want and unhappiness has so grown up as at length to give birth to the hideous monster, Chartism. But how is it that this social want and unhappiness exist? Because, says the "Reviewer," "Government does not protect the right of Labour against the almost despotic might of Capital." And why is this? Because (we say) Government is the government of the capitalists, and, therefore, the enemy of labour. Quite right until some time after publication, and since its sufficient reason why labour should be represented, After enumerating the "six points" of the Peo-

itritical talent of its writers. The politics of the and responsible to the majority of the people, is a curious granterly, although evidently Tory," seem, to be not very clearly defined. We face, that its Tory is a curious sort of "ivresponsible despotism!" Some "constitutions" have commenced with the declaration that "all men are by nature free and equal;" the masses, as well as to the aristocracy and and Richard Oastler, than that of the Sidmouths but our blessed British constitution is, according to nand Eldons of the "good old days." In this "age of the "Reviewer," based upon the great and simple truth-"All men are fallible-liable to be deceived." We dispute this; that is, we dispute that any British Constitution exists. Certain institutions 1 Reviews of a vast number of new publications exist; some for the maintenance of class powermurnish the readers of the New Quarterly with a as the Monarchy and House of Lords; others won ignass of ably written and highly interesting articles, by the people in their struggles to free themselves islisplaying, for the most part, sound and searching from the galling yoke of king and noble, as the House initicism. The review of Thirlwall's' Grete's, and of Commons and trial by jury. Anything like tst John's works on "Ancient Greece," is a delightful a defined Constitution does not exist, and never has speer filled with charming passages, some of which existed. We have said that the institution of the Commons sprung from the efforts of the people to Commons sprung from the efforts of the people to free and protect themselves from oppression; that nation, why fear to commit either to the guar-bonse has however become the great oppressor; that house has however become the great oppressor; dianship of the entire community? If worthy of prehouse has, however, become the great oppressor; muestion did not extend to four times forty. An ar- this has been brought about by the combined cundicle entitled "Poetry and Criticism," containing ning and cruelty of the middle-classes. After emrestracts from several new works, is followed by a ploying the might of the masses to break down the ereview of a number of romances; a notice of the power of the monarchy and aristocracy, the middle-

But accepting our Reviewer's "simple truth," that "all men are fallible," we need no better argument and the champions of privilege, declaim against the dangerous to place all power in the hands of one possible evils of popular supremacy, and conjure up man, as in Russia. Classes, too, being liable to err, brain-nick visions of democratic despotism, the apos- it follows that to place sovereign authority in the hands of certain classes to the exclusion of other classes is equally as dangerous to the rights and happiness of the excluded. That no class may suffer from the liability to error of any other class, it is requisite that all should partake equally of the sovereignty. Each is liable to error-granted; therefore each should be controlled by all. True, the people as a body may for a time err, but they would be interested in retracing their steps as soon as the evil and National Free Trades' Journal;" a mistake cal. effects of the first false move were seen; while, on culated to create a very erroneous impression of the other hand, when kings and privileged classes Chartist views on a very important question—that of employ their power unjustly, they usually do so not to people have clearly no interest in wronging themselves, and, therefore, would not be likely to per-

branch of the legislature a veritable House of Com-

severe in a course of foolish or wicked legislation. But our "Reviewer" will have it, that the people are already represented; here is his version of the "Three Estates," or rather four:-" At present the Commons may be said to represent, primarily, the middle-classes; and secondly, the nation, including the masses not possessed of the suffrage: the Peers represent the aristociacy, and the nation; the Sovereign, the Crown, and the nation; public opinion, directly, the nation." The people must be gluttons indeed to want more representation, when, according to our "Reviewer," they are already represented after four different fashions. The Queen, the Lords, and the Commons severally represent "the nation," and the masses forming part of "the nation" are, therefore, represented by Queen, Lords, and Commons! But there is a "fourthestate," called Public Opinion, which directly represents the nation, and, therefore, directly represents the masses! Curious, that with all these "Chartism" which gives the merest passing notice schemes of representation in active operation, the of Feargus O'Connor, without any quotations from people are nevertheless dissatisfied, and Chartism

Dism ssing the transparent fudge of the "three estates" representing "the nation," and, therefore, the masses; let us offer a word or two upon that system of "direct representation," which our "Reviewer" says already exists, and which he calls "Public Opinion." We have an idea that what is sist of more than a million Englishmen, is subject to called "Public Opinion" often represents anything strict rules and regulations, and divided and subdivided but the majority of the public. We might offer into almost numberless town and country district so- several illustrations of what we mean, but one will cicties, all of which send depaties or representatives to suffice. The Press is usually spoken of as the princithe Chartist Convention, or Parliament, which meets pal mouth-piece of public opinion, but all thinking annually, and are further subject to the authority of the men must admit that the Press is as much the London or Central Society, which is located in Dean. | creator as the exponent of "Public Opinion." As a general rule, public journals represent not the public, tion. The so-called Executive Committee of the Central but the clasess and parties whose yearly payments and regular advertisements make the property of each are five in number, and consist of Mesers Feargus O'Con journal. We do not dispute that journalists, genenor, Doyle, Wheeler the secretary, M'Grath, and Clarke, | rally, do not hesitate to assail domestic abuses, and lend their support to many philanthropic schemes for however, is the real head of the executive, and indeed the amelioration of society, without having any virtual monarch of the entire movement, by the commercenary motive for so doing; but in any struggle mon consent of all the Chartists. These five are the which involves a conflict of classes mere justice is mon consent of all the Characters. These are all and mot the guiding-star of the public journals. Previous Hr. Eugene Macarthy, the eccentric comedian, Mr. T. Harney, acting editor of the Northern Star. (the weekly ous to the establishment of the Northern Star there was not a journal in the kingdom that faithfully reported the proceedings of the masses, and it is the same now, with the exception of this one paper. When the first Chartist Convention assembled in London, in 1839, not a paper would report its prooccdings until a bargain was entered into with the Sun, by which the proprietor of that paper undertook to give a column or two of "reports" daily, in exchange for a stipulated remuneration, which the torious "Chartist Lyrics," have been reviewed from time | Convention, having (at the outset) plenty of money to time in the pages of the "New Quarterly." Although | at its disposal, was enabled to offer. When, howno member of the executive, he is certainly one of the ever, the funds ran short, and the Convention could no longer afford to pay for reports, the report-ing ceased, and from that time the Press has been closed against Chartism, except when occasionally amusing the enlightened shopocracy by burlesque reports of Chartist proceedings, or uttering a wolfish how for the blood of Chartist leaders. How different was the treatment the League experienced!

Northern Railway, in France, which happened in July, in and around the great towns. As the scene of manufacturing industry changed, this population was the treatment the League experienced!

1846. This last is frightfully accurate in picturing the deprived of its means of handicraft employment, and deprived of its means of handicraft employment, and leaving our readers to make other corrections. Mr ent was the treatment the League experienced: 1846. This last is frightfully accurate in picturing the Holyoake, although adopting the abstract principles Wherever those impudent impostors, Cobden, Bright, of Chartism, and although he has occasionally assisted and the smaller fry of leagued liars and cheats, held dying, wounded, and agonised passengers. The Interior was compelled to resort to the cultivation of the soil at Chartist meetings, is not a recognised "Chartist their court, there attended the reporters of the of the Cathedral at Brussels is beautiful in the extreme, for subsistence. This seems to have been the chief, though nossibly not the sole, origin of the system of liberal press, and that same press contained, day indeed it is difficult to believe that it is merely a picture, though possibly not the sole, origin of the system of by day, and week after week, columns upon columns of the dreary political economy and bouncing lies, sponted by those public deluders. All this was The villanous "conspiracy of silence," entered into by the "press-gang" to burke Chartism, is very commendably exposed by the "Reviewer:"—

Solution by those public definders. All this was pictures of Nature. The Ruins of Palmyra is a glorious view of cloudless skies and architectural magnificence meetings were held, not only were lengthy and high-priced advertisements thrown as sops to the Uberal control of the priced advertisements thrown as sops to the Uberal control of the priced advertisements thrown as sops to the Uberal control of the priced advertisements thrown as sops to the Uberal control of the priced advertisements thrown as sops to the Uberal control of the priced advertisements thrown as sops to the Uberal control of the priced advertisements thrown as sops to the Uberal control of the priced advertisements thrown as sops to the Uberal control of the priced advertisements thrown as sops to the Uberal control of the priced advertisements thrown as sops to the Uberal control of the priced advertisements thrown as sops to the Uberal control of the priced advertisements thrown as sops to the Uberal control of the priced advertisements thrown as sops to the Uberal control of the priced advertisements thrown as sops to the Uberal control of the priced advertisements thrown as sops to the Uberal control of the priced advertisements thrown as sops to the Uberal control of the priced advertisements thrown as sops to the Uberal control of the priced advertisements thrown as sops to the Uberal control of the priced advertisements thrown as sops to the Uberal control of the priced advertisements thrown as sops to the Uberal control of the priced advertisements thrown as sops to the Uberal control of the priced advertisements thrown as sops to the Uberal control of the priced advertisements thrown as sops to the Uberal control of the priced advertisements thrown as sops to the Uberal control of the priced advertisements thrown as sops to the Uberal control of the priced advertisements thrown as sops to the Ub journals, but, there was superadded, where more direct payment was not given, a bargain to this The sky is of a sunless iron-grey complexion, looking very considerable, especially these of smaller extent, regards Chartism, has "public opinion" been stifled by the Press : and thus was "public opinion" manufactured for the League. Our "Reviewer's" fine theory is exploded. "Public opinion," as manifested through the public journals, is "made to order," and, of course, only made for those who can afford to pay for the manufacture. The privileged classes have the suffrage, and can, besides, command the place better deserving of a visit than the Cosmorama, or the exponents. The unprivileged are denied the pressions.

The existence, then, of the movement must and should franchise, but kindly referred to "public opinion:"

SURRE mk they c matters: the Chartist body is exasperated by this appa- opinion is not for them. We admit that there may

Scheme," which, he admits, may tend "to raise the anxiety. condition of the labouring classes generally by draining the market of superfluous labour." Let him accept the Land Scheme as evidence that the be done in the dry?"

tem ; and if our "Reviewer" will refer to the report by whom subscriptions will be received. of sound than sense. We can understand a di-vision of power which would give power to derful change? middle class, but the share awarded to the masses by our " Reviewer's" favourite system, amounts to -nothing! Such a "division," which ensures for the master-class all the benefits, and for the slaveclass all the penalties of a state of society, is "a mockery, a delusion, and a snare," Our "Reviewer" is awfully afraid that in the event of the Charter becoming law, the Monarchy and Aristocracy would be overthrown. We shall reply straightforward, without beating about the bush. If, indeed, the dianship of the entire community? If worthy of preservation the people would preserve them; if not, aloth, and become workmen also; let them cast from able and beneficial for all parties. them their usurpations as aristocrats, and take upon themselves the glorious functions of citizens. A "division of power," forsooth! What need, if society men of the privileged orders, "form a nation apart and govern yourselves," only be sure that you work power from one class to another. We desire the anni hilation of classes, and instead the formation of a "People." Privilege and slavery are alike odious in our eyes. We demand the substitution of right and citizenship: "all for each, and each for all."

Such is CHARTISM. An article entitled "Dangers of Communism." disappoints expectation. We had expected some exattract much more. Uf Communism, however, the Dercseniyi's "Researches for a Philanthropic Remedy against Communism." As the Baron's book | lected for the cow's litter. arrest its progress. Communism may be something very terrible or very absurd; one thing is certain, that it has formidable opponents, even in the ranks of Democracy. A system to which Lammenais, Mazzini and Feargus O'Connor proclaim their hostility, should be well investigated before receiving the adhesion of men engaged in the pursuit of truth and justice. But, we must add, that a system deemed worthy of attack by such powerful names, must be itself formidable, and, therefore, worthy of serious investigation. The English Democrats, whether called as in '93, "Jacobins;" in '19, 'Radicals;" and in '39, "Chartists;" have suffered so much from wilful misrepresentation from the enemies of free discussion, that sure we are, they, the friends offree discussion, will not do to others as they have been done by. We would give the devil his due: and surely we may show the same fair-play to men, who, whether they be wise or foolish, we are sure are both earnest and honest in their avowed attempts

ask no more; but we will not be satisfied with less.

hold fast that which is good." the true faith, and go forth to preach the glad tidings to all ranks and conditions of men.

Public Amusements

MARYLEBONE THEATRE. - The new nautical drama," The Jack O'Lantern; or, the Orphans of the straw." Deep;" continues to attract crowded audiences. The clever acting of Messrs Douglas, Rayner, Davidsen, and crops—"That, supposing the land of the peasant to Biddles, reaps the merited reward of public approbation. consist of four roods, in the first year he devotes a Biddles, reaps the merited reward of public approbation. Lee (who has returned to this house,) and the Mademoiselles Pauline and D'Lafayette, all contribute to render | the second year he puts potatoes on the first rood the performances, at this theatre highly agreeable. In beet and turnips on the second, lucern on the third accordance with the fashion of the time, there are and oats on the fourth; in the third year he puts "Ethioplan Serenaders" here, male and female, who, in beet and turnips on the first, oats on the second, lutheir way, are certainly clever enough. The enterprising cern on the third, and potatoes on the fourth. By lessee misses no opportunity of furnishing his patrons this means he effects a proper rotation of cropping, with novelties. He labours most zealously to win suc. advantageous in keeping his land in heart. It will cess, and deserves to find it.

THE COSMORAMA, -We recommend all our friends of onions and seeds." who may have the opportunity, to visit the collection of Cosmoramic Views in Regent-street. The subjects are eight in all, comprising the Ruins of Palmyra, the Valley ed system of spade husbandry, we present the fol of Chamouni, Ostrogk, with Klootchefsky Volcano, Tivoli, lowing from the report of Mr George Nicholls reswith its cascades; a gorge in the Val de Maurienne. Savoy; Etna, with the ruins of Taormina; the Interior at Tivoli, Etna, and the Val de Maurienne, are veritable contrasted with Palmyra is the scene in Kamschatka. down upon a region of eternal snow. The wretched huts | and to these I chiefly confine my inquiries. of the natives, a traveller posting in a sledge drawn by a team of dogs, and the enormous burning mountain towering aloft, renders the whole a most effective representation of this dreary scene. To add to the illusion, the Volcano is pictured as in a state of eruption, and so cleverly is this managed, that the smoke and flames are seen to rise from the crater, reflecting their shadows upon the surrounding objects with most natural-like fidelity. In the forthcoming holidays we know of no "public opinion" of which the public journals are better calculated to leave lasting and gratifying im-

THE LATE W. LEHAN REDE, -A few friends and admirers and admirers of the late Mr W. L. Rede having Chartists are not fools, clamouring for power they learned with deep regret that the widow and orphan of would not know how to use when won. If, with all the deceased have been left wholly unprovided for, prothe power of aristocracy and shopocracy, military pose, as the means of raising a sum for their permanent and civil forces, wealth, privilege, pulpit and press relief, in the purchase of a small annuity, to take a Benearrayed against them, the Chartists have done that fit for them at the Haymarket Theatre, on Wednesday. which their three-million-signed Petition and their the 26th of May. The case is one in which no morbid thirty thousand pounds Land Fund testifies to, what sympathy is sought to be excited—it is simply one of could they not do if once possessed of power? If real distress. The claims of Mrs Rede and her boy rest these things are done " in the green wood, what may solely upon the state in which, by the sudden death of a husband and a father, they have been unexpectedly There are several other "points" of our "Re-plunged; and the friends who now make this appeal in viewer's" argument we might notice, not for their their behalf do so in the hopeful trust that the literary importance, but to exhibit their fallaciousness; but and dramatic brethren of the late Mr Rede, and the we can well afford to pass them over. His grand public generally, will come forward in this the hour of point is, that "A Division of Power" is essential for need, to lend a helping hand to those near and dear the existence and preservation of the rights of all, relatives of a man whose talents as a writer in various and, therefore, that the present system of "checks" branches of literature have been universally acknowand, therefore, that the present system of "checks or ances of the performance will be and "counter-checks," facetiously entitled the ledged. Full particulars of the performance will be age of Methuseleh, could never accumulate a hundred to Me John K. Chanman. 5. Shee lane. Fleet-street dred thousand pounds, though they worked their long ago, showed up the humbug of this check sys- made to Mr John K. Chapman, 5, Shee-lane, Fleet-street,

THESE ARE THE CHAMBERS' OF 1845.

We have already shown to our readers the Chamvision of Power," a phrase containing much more bers' of 1847; we now refer to the previous opinions

SPADE HUSBANDRY.

IMPROVEMENT OF WASTE LANDS-

(From the Information for the People, No. 72.) [Continued from our last.]

HOW TO KEEP A COW AND PIG UPON AN AGRE OF LAND. A society was formed in London, in 1833, called the Labourers' Friend Society, for the purpose of procuring allotments of small portions of land to the abouring poor, and whose operations, we believe, monarchy is "based upon the affections of the have been on the whole beneficial. The land, howpeople, and the "historic services" of our "time- ever, is let only from year to year, which, as a genehonoured aristocracy" claim the gratitude of the ral principle, is pernicious; for no land will ever be as well as large farming, the husbandman must be they ought not to exist. Are the Aristocracy afraid ensured a continuance in his possession for at least that with Universal Suffrage the working man would ten or twelve years. Perhaps the above-mentioned become more powerful than the noble? They have society ensures a renewal of the annual lease, provided a simple remedy—let them renounce their Sybarite a certain fixed rent is paid, which would be reason-

The Labourers' Friend Society has published cheap magazine of popular information on rural subjects, and from one of the numbers we extract the contained neither idlers nor plunderers? Gentle- following advices, headed—"How to Keep a Cow and Pig upon an Acre of Land."

"1. Never let the cow out of the cow-house. 2 for yourselves. We ask for nothing more; we do not Carry her food and water to her. 3. Do not keep desire to change places with you, to inflict upon you one foot of land in pasture. 4. Dig your land instead the ills you have inflicted upon us, or the transfer of of ploughing it. 5. Never throw away anything that can be turned into manure. 6. Keep your land well weeded, and collect a large dunghill.

A small cow, which is best for a cottager, will eat from seventy to eighty pounds of good moist food, of amounted to the extraordinary average of forty in the first set, and then he was so very dull in the following kinds, in a day :- Lucern or clover and a day. the leaves of vellow beet or mangel wurzel, from the beginning of spring to the end of autumn; and the roots of yellow beet or mangel wurzel, Swedish turnips, potatoes, and straw, from the end of autumn much attention, and, we are confident, destined to once a-day, it will increase the quantity of milk. To procure the above-mentioned crops, you must "New Quarterly" reveals nothing. The article is a not very clever review of the Hungarian Baron Dercsenivi's "Researches for a Philanthronic weeds before they seed, should be industriously col-

now, for we have already exceeded our limits, only a wery early in the spring, in drills nine inches apart. Accounts from Municerg, of the 3rd, inform us a few limits, only a wery early in the spring, in drills nine inches apart. Accounts from Municerg, of the 3rd, inform us a few limits. Accounts from Mu and Swiss Bourgeoisie, Communism has of late and watered with the liquid manure from time to marched with rapid strides over a large surface of time; ashes also are a good manure for it. It seme-Europe. If this ism can withstand the assaults of times admits of tour cuttings in the summer, and, mere denunciation or misrepresentation will fail to upon shallow or boggy land, in which case red clover dispersed the rioters.

will be the substitute. Swedish Turnips .- Prepare the land as if for drilling potatoes; open the drills about twenty inches distant, the deeper the better; fill them with manure, cover them with four or five inches of earth, make the top smooth and level, then with a dibble make holes two inches in depth, and about twelve inches apart, and drop a seed into every hole. Keep them free from weeds. Three-quarters of a pound of seed will sow twenty perches. The time for sowing is

Mangel Wurzel or Yellow Beet .- The ground to be prepared the same way as for Swedish turnips; from the 20th to the end of April is the best time for sow ing: half-a-pound of seed will sow twenty perches. In August and September pull the leaves for the cow these will last till you take up and store the roots, which should be done before the frost sets in. Red Clover (to be used only where lucern will not

suit the soil) will afford a large quantity of green to put an end to social injustice and political wrong.

For ourselves we are not to be allured or frightened by the word "Communism."

Our motto is—"Be one ounce and a quarter of seed is sufficient for a light and formal just, and fear not;" our rule,-" Prove all things; perch. The ground should be well and deeply dug, and made as fine as possible. The time of sowing is We hope to meet our Tory cotemporary, the 'New Quarterly," again; hoping also that the Reviewer of "Chartism" will yet become a convert to in clayey soils, and one inch on loose soils; a coat of from February till April. The seed put in immedimanure should be put on in spring and autumn. It may be cut two or three times in the season, and should not be given to the cow till it has been out some hours, or she would be in danger of bursting. Some dry food should be given with the roots. The daily supply for a cow for the winter (about 180 days) may be as follows :- 30 lbs. of mangel wurzel. or yellow beet-30 lbs. of Swedish turnips-14 lbs. of

> The writer adds, with respect to the rotation of rood for oats, a second rood for potatoes, a third to lucern, and a fourth to beet and Swedish turnips; in be easy for him to devote spare borders to the raising

SPADE HUSBANDRY IN BELGIUM. As a picture of rural affairs under a well-conduct

pecting Belgium, laid before Parliament:-"The extensive manufactures which at no very it is rather, in appearance, the Cathedral itself. The scenes | the small farms which still prevails, and which are cultivated by the holder and his family, generally without other assistance. The farms in Belgium very rarely exceed one hundred acres. The number containing fifty acres is not great. Those of thirty to be gazed upon again and yet again. Wonderfully and twenty acres are more numerous, but the number of holdings from five to ten and twenty acres is

The small farms of from five to ten acres, which

abound in Belgium, closely resemble the small holdin a state of miserable privation of the common comforts and conveniences of a civilised life, while the Belgian peasant-farmer enjoys a large portion of those comforts. The houses of the small cultivators in Belgium are generally substantially built, and in good repair: they have commonly a sleeping room On Thursday week, Lord John Russell was chosen in the attic, and closets for beds connected with the lower apartment, which is convenient in size; a small cellarage for the dairy, and store for the grain, subject of electricity are well known, has succeeded SURREY ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS.—This delightful as well as an oven, and an outhouse for the potatoes, in obtaining pure water from sea water, by means of at £50. summer resort is again opened to the public, and the with a roomy cattle stall, piggery, and poultry loft. | electricity. new grand pictorial representation outvies its pre- The house generally contains decent furniture, the A German paper states that a discovery has rently contemptuous silence, and the masses generally are be occasions when the "opinion" of the masses decessors, the subject being the town and bay of bedding sufficient in quantity, and although the been made of a conspiracy entered into by the peapersuaded that justice must be en the side of Charbert becomes the overwhelming opinion of the hour, but Gibraltar, modelled by Mr Danson, (by the express persuaded that justice must be en the side of Charbert becomes the overwhelming opinion of the hour, but Gibraltar, modelled by Mr Danson, (by the express persuaded that justice must be en the side of Charbert becomes the overwhelming opinion of the hour, but Gibraltar, modelled by Mr Danson, (by the express persuaded that justice must be en the side of Charbert becomes the overwhelming opinion of the hour, but Gibraltar, modelled by Mr Danson, (by the express persuaded that justice must be en the side of Charbert becomes the overwhelming opinion of the hour, but Gibraltar, modelled by Mr Danson, (by the express persuaded that justice must be en the side of Charbert becomes the overwhelming opinion of the hour, but Gibraltar, modelled by Mr Danson, (by the express persuaded that justice must be en the side of Charbert becomes the overwhelming opinion of the hour, but Gibraltar, modelled by Mr Danson, (by the express persuaded that justice must be entitled by Mr Danson, (by the express persuaded that justice must be entitled by Mr Danson, (by the express persuaded that justice must be entitled by Mr Danson, (by the express persuaded that justice must be entitled by Mr Danson, (by the express persuaded that justice must be entitled by Mr Danson, (by the express persuaded that justice must be entitled by Mr Danson, (by the express persuaded that justice must be entitled by Mr Danson, (by the express persuaded that justice must be entitled by Mr Danson, (by the express persuaded that justice must be entitled by Mr Danson, (by the express persuaded that justice must be entitled by Mr Danson, (by the express persuaded mission of the Hon. Board of Ordnance,) from the where observed, an air of comfort and propriety persplended models in the Rotunda at Woolwich. A correct vades the whole establishment. In the cow house This silence proceeds from various causes. The Conthe Whig journals are afraid of it; the Radical, such as the Manual of the Radical of the the "Weekly Dispatch," the organs of the shop-keeping least, has been hitherto the rule; however, there is have been exceedingly well deserving of the highest terials for manure, the dry leaves, potato-tops, do., classes, are violently opposed to it, and so think it wise some hope that, as the self-education of the people patronage. The indefatigable and spirited proprietor had been collected in a moiat ditch, to undergo the to say as little as possible about it. It is difficult indeed progresses, they will, through the working of the has been lavish in every department—and that public process of fermentation, and heaps of compost were must be fastidious indeed who are other than delighted, in course of preparation. The premises were kept ditcher, employed on the estate of Glammis, in amused, and instructed by a visit to these Gardens. Mr in neat and compact order, and a scrupulous attenvocates of the so-called "People's Charter," and thus their claims. May it be so!

Godfrey has been indefatigable in increasing and arrang. tion to a most rigid economy was every where aphis only resource is silence, which he imagines a most the course of policy nursued by the course o the course of policy pursued by the Chartists towards reputation of this gentleman will be much enhanced by them were ragged or slovenly, even when their dress the love of fair-play on the part of our "Reviewer" the League agitation. The opposition of the Chartists towards reputation of this gentleman will be much enhanced by them were ragged or slovenly, even when their dress the league agitation. The opposition of the Chartists towards reputation of this gentleman will be much enhanced by them were ragged or slovenly, even when their dress the league agitation. The opposition of the Chartists towards reputation of this gentleman will be much enhanced by them were ragged or slovenly, even when their dress the league agitation. The opposition of the Chartists towards reputation of this gentleman will be much enhanced by them were ragged or slovenly, even when their dress the league agitation. is manifest throughout, notwithstanding his anti- tist party to the Lesgue schemes was wisely directed, ways an object of interest, especially so to the young sally wear the blouse, and wooden shoes are in comquated prejudices and child-like fears of the effects and was as wisely withdrawn when change of cir- has been considerably increased. An accurate representation when the change of cir- has been considerably increased. An accurate representation with the consists, to a large of democratic ascendancy. We shall not repeat the cumstances dictated a change of action. In oppoextracts from the speeches and poems of Mr sing the League, the Charitists did so, not because been erected in a picturesque part of the gardens, which usually composed of a mess of potatoes and onions, extracts from the speeches and poems of Mr Jones, for the sufficient reason that the said extracts have been selected from this journal. We will, however, notice a few of the Reviewer's objections to "Chartism." He sets out with the following definition of "Liberty:"—"The power of using the finition of "Liberty:"—"The power of using the faculties, mental er bodily, which the Creator has thought fit to bestew meantle of the power o

or otherwise deteriors the condition of our viewer take of the Charters seeking a political fellow-creatures. All so-called liberty of common passing this just bound, would be no longer liberty, but licence." Very good, if rightly read; by which we mean another sort of reading to that which we mean another sort of reading to that which the "Reviewer" would sanction. But we will help our "Reviewer" to another definition of liberty, the cour "Reviewer" to another definition of liberty, the cour "Reviewer" to another definition of liberty, the cour "Reviewer" to another definition of liberty, the course in spirit as his own, but far better, because plainer and not admitting of doubtful interpretations. But we will help the course of the in the habits of economy and forethought of the people. The cultivation of the small farms in Belgium differs from the Irish-Ist, In the quantity of stall fed stock which is kept, and by which a supply of manure is regularly secured; 2nd, In the strict attention paid to the collecting of manure, which is most skilfully managed; 3rd, By the adoption of a system of rotation of five, six, or seven successive crops, even on the smallest farms, which is in striking contrast with the plan of cropping and fallowing the land prevalent in Ireland.

(To be continued.)

Warieties.

Sir Robert Peel, in his speech against the Factory Bill, said he knew ten persons at least who were now worth £100.000 each. who at one time had only 20s. to 30s. a week. [Sir R. Peel's ten friends are ten robbers. Honest men, if they lived to the fingers' flesh off!

The British colonies occupy an area of 2,119,708 square miles, with a total population of 107,708,323. Their exports and imports amount to £55,533,500. The Duke of Wellington and the Rev. Dr Wellesey now only remain of the five sons of the Earl of The parliamentary reporters have contributed

nearly one hundred guineas for the relief of the In 1810, the total cure of herrings in the United Kingdom was only 90,000 barrels; now it exceeds

 $600.000 \, \mathrm{per} \, \mathrm{month.}$ It is said that Tom Thumb has carried off about £150,000 of John Bull's money. A reading room, well supplied with newspapers and magazines, has been opened at Paisley for the poor, who are admitted gratuitously.

to the ensuing meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science at Oxford. The Lord Chief Baron has decided that funeral tees cannot be demanded for the burial of the work. house paupers. [Did the insatiable priest wish to

Active preparations are in progress to give effect

rob the dead "pauper?"] ern world, has been written by Commissioner Lin,

who conducted the negotiation with Captain Elliott; and this book has been sent to Shanghae to be re- say 25 tons per acre, we shall get the return £58 68 8d. vised for publication by a British missionary. The constabulary force in England and Wales amounts in number to 10,008 officers and men; of whom 5,338 belong to the Metropolitan and City of nounces the death of the Archduke Charles. London police, 4,528 to municipal corporations, and

142 to other boroughs. It has been observed, when the ash tree opens its leaf before the oak, a wet summer usually follows: and when the oak tree opens its leaf before the ash, a dry summer usually follows. This is about the time of noticing this interesting indication of the approaching season. Typhus fever is raging to an unprecedented extent

The once celebrated Brook-Green fair, after haing closed for twenty-five years, was re-opened on

Monday. The Sheffield Athenæum was opened on Wednestraordinary revelations of a party beginning to attract till the beginning of spring. If the cow is curried day week, and an inaugural discourse was delivered 20 years transportion. on the occasion by Mr C. Knight, of London. Alderman Johnson intimated, on Saturday, at younger, of Makerstoun, was returning from fishing Guildhall, his determination to stand for the City on Wednesday last, and passing along the walk to-

Tory interest. A mine of rock salt has just been discovered in the him. After taking a circuit, the birds flew towards protection or non-protection of industry. It needs their own injury, but the injury of the classes beneath as not come under our notice, we shall not attempt to judge of it from the grave" to inform us of the them. The privileged classes have an interest in personal identity of the writer in the New Quarterly. doing wrong to others, and, therefore, are inclined and the South London people have clearly no interest in wronging them.

As the Baron's book has not come under our notice, we shall not attempt to judge of it from the extracts in the "New Quarterly." But a word on Communism—and just the John-street Institution and the South London people have clearly no interest in wronging them.

> the powers of privilege from Emperor Metternich to with attention to the foregoing rules, will continue store, but the students of the University, on the ap-King Rothschild, our readers may rest assured that productive for ten or twelve years. It will not do well peal of the local authorities, rushed to the spot and

> > JENNY-LINDEN. DEFADRUL ENGAGEMENT BETWEEN THE SWEDISE NIGHTINGALE AND THE POET BUNN. On Lind, when Drury's sun was low, And bootless was the wild-beast show. The lessee counted for a flow Of rhino to the treasury.

But Jenny Lind, whose waken'd sight Saw Drury in a proper light, Refused, for any sum per night, To sing at the Menagerie. With rage and ire in vain display'd Each super drew his wooden blade,

In fury half and half afraid. For his prospective salary. Bunn in a flaming frenzy flew, And speedily the goosequill drew With which he is accustomed to

Pen such a deal of poetry. He wrote the maiden, to remind Her of a compact she had signed, To Drury Lane's condition blind, And threaten'd law accordingly.

Fair as in face in nature, she Implored the man to set her free, Assuring him that he should be Remunerated handsomely. Two thousand pounds she offer'd, so

That he would only let her go: Bunn, who would have his bond, said No! With dogged pertinacity. And now his action let him bring, And try how much the law will wring From her, to do the handsome thing, Who had proposed so readily!

The Swedish Nightingale to cage He fail'd : she sought a fitting stage, And left him to digest his rage, And seek his legal remedy. Then shook the House with plaudits riven.

When Jenny's opening note was given, The sweetest songstress under heaven Forth bursting into melody. But fainter the applause shall grow, At waning Drury's wild-beast show,

And feebler still shall be the flow Of rhino to the treasury. The Opera triumphs! Lumley brave, Thy bacon thou shalt more than save; Wave, London, all thy kerchiefs wave,

And cheer with all thy chivalry. Tis night; and still you star doth run; But all in vain for treasurer Dunn, And Mr Hughes, and Poet Bunn, And quadrupeds, and company. For Sweden's Nightingale, so sweet, Their fellowship had been unmeet,

The sawdust underneath whose feet

Hath been the Drama's sepalchre. - Punch A destructive murrain is very prevalent among wine in the counties of Hereford and Monmouth. On Saturday last some large potatoes were sold at Barnsley at the rate of 21d. each. On the 1st of January last, the number of persons mprisoned for debt in Ireland amounted to 550. New potatoes were sold last week in Lancaster market at the price of 3s. a pound.

The Duke of Argyle proposes to ship above one thousand persons from his estates in the Highlands o Canada. The German papers state that the municipal authorities of Saxe-Weimar have forbidden the sale

ings in Ireland; but the small Irish cultivator exists of bread which has not been twenty-four hours out of The natives of the Sandwich Islands prefer raw

fellow of the Royal Society. It is said that Mr Crosse, whose researches on the

Several cannon shot and some ancient mill-stones

A Scotch paper mentions that a Roman camp kettle, which had probably served to cook the food of some Roman soldiers, was lately found by a At the end of April, the lakes and rivers near

Stockholm, together with the port and roadstead, to the distance of four leagues, were so solidly frozen, that carts heavily laden could pass over. The professorship of natural philosophy in the university of St. Andrew's has been offered to Mr Adams, whose claims to the discovery of the new planet, Neptune, are equal to those of M. Lever-

thought fit to bestow upon us, according to the dic-tates of conscience, or even of will, save only when the Chartists, and leave the Charters, we must not omit to add that during the season M. same class of persons in Ireland; and the season M. same class of concerts of first-rate excelling important to investigate the causes of this difference. Greenland seal fishery, and it is stated that several important to investigate the causes of this difference. Greenland seal fishery, and it is stated that several important to investigate the causes of this difference. Greenland seal fishery, and it is stated that several important to investigate the causes of this difference. Greenland seal fishery, and it is stated that several important to investigate the causes of the season M. same class of the season M. sam

Miscellanies.

TEN Hours' Bill. - The news of the passing of this bill through the House of Commons caused great rejoicings among the factory workers of Brad-

A SPECULATIVE SALE. - A few days age the following unusual property was offered for public competition, at the Auction Mart, by Mr Marsh :- It was a judgment debt of £ 6,823 10s. against the Honble. Francis Henry Fitzhardinge Berkeley, M.P., for Bristol, at the suit of T. Q. H. Leroux, banker. of Calais. The cause which led to the recovery of the debt was tried at the Sussex Spring Assizes, at Lewes, in March, 1844, when the verdict was given for the plaintiff, with interest thereon, at the rate of four per cent. from the 25th of May, 1844. The lot

was unsold. - [We should think so!] A NICE PAIR .- Jack Dean, a notorious Bedfordshire horse stealer, has been safely lodged in Woburn gaol on several charges. His wife betrayed him, and claims a reward of £20, which was offered for his apprehension.

Insects. - Apple-tree blossoms and flowers in many gardens are infested with a small black insect. To destroy them :—To one gallon of gas liquor add eight gallons of water; disselve half a peck of lime in the liquid for two hours; then pour it off, and apply it with a syringe or engine.

A New Substitute for Corn. From authentic information, recently received from the province of Pernambuco, it appears that Farinha de Mandioca. (or Casava) may be obtained in any quantity. This article forms a highly nutritious and, when properly prepared, an extremely palatable description of food. In Pernambuco it is eaten by all classes of people, without exception, and its price varies from £1.12s. 52d. to £1.19s. 8d. per imperial quarter.

Novel Combination.—A society has been formed at: Smith's coffee-house, Low Payement, under the title of "The Nottingham Importation Society," for the purpose of importing from America flour and other provisions for the consumption of its members. THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE, -There are in the English language 20,500 nouns, 40 pronouns, 9,200 adjectives, 8,000 verbs, 2,600 abverbs, 69 prepositions, 19 conjunctions, 68 interjections, and 2 articles, in all above 40,000 words.

THE PARSNIP.—We insert with much pleasure the following important fact. Those who have influence over the peasantry, and who take an interest in their welfare, will no doubt direct their attention to the importance of not being wholly dependent upon the potato:-"Luscombe-gardens, Dawlish, March 23. 1847. - 1,200 feet of land produced 1,660 lbs. of A new Chinese work, on the geography of the west parsnips, being after the rate of 60,258 lbs., or 26 parsnips, being after the rate of 60,258 lbs., or 26 tons 18 cwt. 2lbs. per statute acre, which valued at 1 farthing per lb., would return \$62 158 41d. If we Herman Richard Saunders, gardener to C. Hoare, Esq:-Mark Lane Express.

THE HERO OF WIGRAM .- The Vienna Gazette an-A FLUNKET OF FINE FEELINGS. - "Why did you quit your last place?" said a gentleman to his groom, who presented himself for the service of his cab the other day; "did Captain R. discharge you?" "No." "Was he a bad master?" "On the contrary; gave good wages; plenty of liveries, and as : much help in the stable as one wanted." "Then why leave his service?" "To say the truth, sir, I found it very disagreeable in winter time at Melton. in Dundee - the deaths in the infirmary have Captain R. did not belong to the right club, or live the tilbury, I really could not stand it !"

Roraumy At the Glosgem Spring Circuit Court, Mr John Henry, confectioner, was convicted of altering notes of the Glasgow Banking Company to denominations of a higher value, and sentenced to SINGULAR OCCUBRENCE .- As Mr Brisbane, the

of London, at the next general election, upon the wards the Mansion House, two partridges, male and female, suddenly started up within a few yards of

Preston, was breaking a turf, she discovered a large destroy the crops.

A riot took place at Tubingen, in Wurtemberg, on bee embedded in a small cell not larger than the the 5th. The mob attacked a flour mill and a flour animal itself. The bee was alive, but did not attempt to take wing, though it commenced humming; but the girl, reing afraid, unfortunately killed

> FUNERAL OF SIR WALTER SCOTT .- The Edinburgh Courant gives the following account of interment. Although considered private, it had more the appearance of a public funeral. The tradesfolk of Melrose, dressedin deep mourning, met the cortige, which consisted of twenty carriages, at the church, and preceded the hearse to the Cross, where they drew up in two lines, and uncovered while the mourners passed. All the shops were shut, not only in this village but in Darnick. Mr W.S. Lockhart, 16th Lancers, was the chief mourner. The funeral service (as in the case of the author of "Waverley") was performed by Archd. Williams; and the day being beautiful, the ceremony, amid the ruins, was highly imposing.

> AMUSEMENT ON RAILWAYS .- To calculate the speed at which you are travelling on a telegraphed railway, multiply by 2 the number of telegraph posts you pass in a minute, by 4 those you pass in half a minute, or by eight those you pass in a quarter of a minute. and the result, in each cese, will be the number of miles you are then travelling per hour, the posts being arranged 30 to a mile.

> LOLA MONTES.—The Augsburg Gazette publishes the following from Lola Montes, dated Munich, April 29th :- "Worn out with being made the mark of so many secret and malicious reports, I denounce as infamous calumniators all who speak, write, or print evil against me without being able to prove it." Admission to view the House of Lords .- On Monday the public were admitted to view the House of

> Lords without tickets, and will continue to be admitted on appeal days, which are Mondays, Tuesdays, and Thursdays, from 11 to 4. The admission on Saturdays will still be by ticket, to be obtained at the Lord Chamberlain's office, on Wednesdays only. DEATH OF GEN. W. DYOTT. - This, one of the oldest Generals in the British Army, died on the 7th inst. at his seat Fairford, near Lichfield, after a lengthened illness, and at the expiration of more

than 67 years' service. MILITARY SAVINGS BANKS.—A return showing the sums deposited in, and withdrawn from, military savings-banks during the year ending 31st March, 1846, announces the former to have been £36,234 and the latter £24,563. PRESTON PRERAGE. - A claimant for the Preston

and Esk peerage has made his appearance in the person of Sir R. Graham, Bart., as will be seen by the following entry upon the journals:-" Petition of Sir R. Graham, Bart, praying her Majesty to declare and establish the right to the title, honours, and dignities of Viscount Preston and Baron Graham of Esk to belong to the petitioner and his heirs." It has been referred to the Committee of Privileges.
PRIBONERS FOR DEBT IN IRELAND.—It appears that the total number of persons incarcerated in the various debtors' prisons of Ireland amounted, on New Year's-day last, to 7,865, of whom 154 were confined for debts not exceeding £2; 1,881 for debts of £5; 1,257 for debts of £10; 782 for debts of £20; and 2.142 for debts above £20.

TURNING ONE'S COUNTENANCE TO ACCOUNT. -There is an old maid in Walnut-tree Court, who can look so sour, that she goes out by the day to make pickles. It saves a neap of vinecar. EARLY RISING. - A man in Missouri planted some

beans late one afternoon, and next morning they were up—thanks to his hens. How to Acquire the Scottism Dialect.-In New York there is a man who has some whisky so good that after drinking a glass of it you speak broad

A PAIR OF BOOTS .- A Mrs Boots, of this State. has left her husband, and strayed to parts unknown. We cannot say, however, that Mrs Boots is right but there is no mistake that Mr Boots is left.

EXTENSIVE ROBBERY BY A CLERK .- On Wednesday nformation was received by the police that John Beeson, clerk and collector to Abrahams and Co., wholesale grocers, No 115, Middlesex-street, White-chapel, had absconded with £180, the property of his

ROBBERY OF POSTAGE STAMPS .- On Wednesday information was received by the police that the house of Mr Boar, stationer, Wimborne, had been. plundered of twelve thousand postage stamps, valued. Another Rise in the Price of Bread .- On

Wednesday a further advance of one halfpenny in the price of the 4b. of bread took place throughout the metropolis, the lowest price now being 101d., and the best is 1s. the 4lb. loaf. DUTCH POTATORS .- The Commerce states that there has been so great a quantity of potatoes planted in-Holland this year, that if the crop prove a moderate

average, one-fourth will be sufficient for the consumption of the country, and the remainder may be exported. MILITARY PRISON AT WINDSOR .- A new prison is in course of erection near the cavalry barracks at Spittal, intended as a place of punishment for offend-

ing soldiers in garrison at Windsor, instead of sending them to the Penitentiary, as heretofore. The new prison will contain eight solitary cells, and a spacious yard for occasional exercise, or the "hard labour" ordered by sentence of court-martial, SWITZERLAND.—We learn that a very well-known known superior Swiss officer intends, in case of a

breach between the Porte and Greece, to take to the assistance of the latter an auxiliary corps of no fewer than 8,000 Swiss. France will guarantee the pay, and convey the troops in steamers, in detachments of 600 men. IMPERIAL ABSURDITY.—The Emperor of Russia

MEWS WEWS

"N "No two persons have done so much for the literature of their country as William and Mary Howitt; they a publipublic benefactors."-Boston (United States) Athenœum

"N "Nothing can exceed the surprise and pleasure we experienced on looking over this valuable Journal, and finding tthe the vast amount of varied information it contains. A rapidly increasing sale will, we doubt not, repay the editors for aall fall their anxietie.s"—Liverpool Mercury.

London: Published for the Preprietor, at 171, Strand.

P. ROBERTS, Esq.

ON THE FIRST OF JULY, 1847, Will be Published, NO. L. (PRICE SIXPENCE,)

THE PEOPLE'S LEGAL ADVISER.

Tl The object of this monthly publication, is perhaps suffi-ceien ciently indicated by its title; it may be well, however, to add add a few words in explanation. That there are many subjects of an exclusively lezal charcharacter, and bearing peculiarly on the interests of the wor working classes on them more than on the other classes of sof society—is a truth that hardly requires its assertion; and and it would, of course, be desirable that all these should libe libe brought together in a form, cheap, compendious, and inteintelligible, for the benefit of those to whom they chiefly

T This purpose it is proposed to effect by means of a Magazinczine to be published on the 1st of every month. It is in-ten tended, in each number, to give some ACT OF PARLIA-MEMENT, of which the provisions are not so generally known as they ought to be, with an analysis and explanation tion, and such cases as have been decided upon it in the Su Superior Courts. This may, perhaps, be called the princi-pal pal feature of the work. Other pages will contain all the rec recent judgments and decisions on points of law connected wi with the interests and pursuits of Working men: Each me month there will be a few pages devoted to an Essay on legal question of general interest. Every Act of Pa Parliament will be noticed as it becomes a Law-though th this notice will be little more than an abbreviated index except with regard to the Acts relating to the class fo which we principally write. Such space as remains after th the above are disposed of, will be occupied with lighter m matter; retaining, however, the legal character of the

It may, perhaps, be predicted without much doubt, it that such a Magazine will, to the generality of readers, be a a very dull affair, and that probably there may not be sufficient purchased to pay the expense of publication. Still the attempt will be made. Such a work is wanted; it is frequently asked for—there is no other work that prof fesses to supply that want.

The following Index of the probable contents of the first Number, will perhaps, exhibit the scope and intention 1 more clearly:

arly:—
The Joint Stock Companies' Act.
Acts Passed during the Present Session.
The Law of Conspiracy.
The Trial of the Mechanics. Cases in the Superior Courts.

Lord Campbell's Lives of the Chancellors.

Each Number, as has been before stated, will conta one Act of Parliament, that Act will always be given in full, and without any curtailment whatever. This may be objected to by some as an unnecessary waste of space —but there is much to be said in favour of the course in-tended. The Joint Stock Companies Act may appear to be one in which only men of wealth have any interest—but this is a mistaken notion, and there are several reasons for the selection, which will probably be recognised as sufficient. There are many Acts of Parliament which might be rendered eminently conducive to the advance ment and interests of the working classes, although they were passed with totally different objects—and this Act is

But enough is written for the present purpose. And Jet another word-in many respects the Magazine may be deficient, nay, there is no doubt about it. Printers will grow heavy and make blunders-a border will be omitted a subject of importance will appear in a corner and in a diminutive type, hardly visible; while a matter of no moment, thrown in, it may ve, we want of better, will shine out—large—spaced—and perhaps in italics. These are accidents that cannot be avoided. We dont know that it will be so—but it may be so; not only dinner and sleep—but life itself with us is hurried. Ours is no "Book of Beauty."

And yet it may be honestly promised, that he who buys the Magazine for the purpose of instruction—and fairly reads it through and over again, will receiv something more than his money's worth. This avowal is made with This work will be entirely under the Editorship and

control of Mr W. P. Roberts. Communications may be directed to him, at No. 3, Essex Chambers, Essex-street, 2, Robert Street, Adelphi, London, 10th May, 1847.

IMPORTANT TO EMIGRANTS. GRICULTURISTS and others may purchase 150
AGRES OF RICH TIMBERED LAND IN WESTERN VIRGINIA, described by General Washington as the Garden of America, for £23 8s. 8d. Sterling, ABOUT THREE SHILLINGS PER ACRE. £2 12s. only to be paid down, the remainder in FIVE ANNUAL PAYMENTS.

For further information apply to CHARLES WILLMER, American Land Office,

STANLEY BUILDINGS, BATH STREET, LIVERPOOL. Of whom may be had a Pamphlet on Emigration, in which these Lands are fully described, and the terms of sale explained, by sending three postage stamps to free

AUXILIARY TO THE NATIONAL LAND

THE FOUNDER of the NATIONAL CO-OPERATIVE BENEFIT SOCIETY respectfully acquaints his crats in general, that his object in founding the Society was to aid and assist the National Land Company in its plorious efforts to emancipate the human race, by pouring funds into its exchequer, through the means of the NA TIONAL LAND and LABOUR BANK; but the adoption of the PEOPLE'S BANK has proved a death blow to the enrolment of the Society. All enrolled societies since the passing of the New Friendly Societies' Act, being compelled to deposit their cash in the Bank of England, and thus farnish the "sinews" to uphold a Standing Army Land for the People, and furnishing "Happy Homes for Honest Industry,"—the Founder believes his Brother Democrats will join with him in infinitely preferring the he has, therefore, with the full consent and anprobation of the Directors, resolved to issue the Rules unearolled, and although they may lack that protection "Registrar's" signature is presumed to give, he flatters himself the following securities will be sufficient to inspire confidence in the bosom of every Democrat, and gain for the project that support which will cause this little tributary stream ultimately to swell into a mighty torrent, flowing freely into The Great Land

First,—Its monies will be Banked with a duly Registered Company, through the National Land and Labour

-Its Directors and other officers are men en joying the full confidence of the people, and whose probity and honesty have been only tested by the members of the "National Land Company," of which they are officebearers.
Thirdly.—Its Secretaries and other officers will be

elected annually by its members. Fourthly,-The Founder and General Secretary (Mr STALLWOOD) has been for eighteen years past, and still continues, the popular servant of the people, in addition to which he has for several years past, and still is em-ployed as Reporter to the Northern Star, and Collector of Momes, by Mr Feargus O'Connor, to whom he proudly refers for Testimonials of character for honesty and The Society is now fairly launched and sent forth to the

Agents, &c. who have not already obtained them, are requested to inform the General Secretary what quantity of Rules, &c., they will require, and by what convenience they shall be forwarded. The Secretary or his Assistant will be in attendance at the Assembly Rooms, 83, Deanstreet, Soho, every Wednesday Evening, from eight until ten o'click, to carol members and transact other busi ness.—All Persons desirous of immediate auswers will much oblige by addressing their Letters (pre-paid, with Stamp for answer) to the Secretary, Little Vale-place, Hammersmith-road, London, Thanking my Brother Landsmen and Democrats for the very warm, prompt, and efficient manner in which

they have espoused my humble project, I am. Brother Democrats

Respectfully yours.

Assembly Rooms, 83, Dean-street, Soho,

TO TAILORS. B. Read's New Patent Indicator for finding proportion and disproportion in all systems of cutting. Caveats granted, April 22nd, 1817, signed by Messrs Pool and Capmeal, l'atent Office, 4, Old Square, Lincoln's Inn. Declaration of same, signed by Sir G. Carroll, Knt., Lord

THE LONDON AND PARIS SPRING AND SUMMER

JAMIN READ and Co., 12, Hart-street, Bloomsbury.

square, London; and by G. Berger, Holywell-street, May be had of all booksellers wheresoever reand H.R.H. Prince Albert. a Splendid Print, beautifully coloured, and exquisitely executed, the whole very superior to anything of the kind ever before published. This beautiful print will be accompanied with the most fashionable, full size, Frock, Dress, and Ruding Coat Patterns—a complete Paletot, much worn in the Spring as an over coat—and a youth's new, fashionable Hussar Jack-t, with skirts—the manner of cutting them for all sizes full explanation for variation of style and method of making-up-with five diagrams, clearly illustrated -and all necessary information respecting style and fashion. Price 10s; post free to any part of England, Ireland, Scotland, and Wales, 11s. Post-office orders, or post stamps received as cash.

Read and Co.'s System of Cutting, price 25s.—Patent Measures, 8s the Set-Patterns to measure, of every description, post-free to any part of the kingdom, is each. The Method for Cutting Gaiter Trousers, with twelve Plates, price, post free, 2s 6d.—Busts for fitting Coats on Boys figures.—Foremen provided — Instruction in Cutting complete, for all kinds of style and fashion, which can be accomplished in an incredibly short time, but the pupil may continue until he is fully satisfied

BALDNESS EFFECTUALLY REMOVED.

SUKGEON residing in Cork having, in the course of his Practice, had his attention particularly directed to, and acquired great experience in the TREACMENT OF CAPILLARY DISEASES, begs to inform those persons afflicted with BALDNESS (whether in youth or adanced in life) may, by a most simple process, REPRO-DUC that necessary ornament. Parties applying will require to enclose a small quantity of hair, and a fee of five shillings, by post-office order, in favour of Surgeon Edward Williams, 13, Henry-street, Cork; when the necessary instructions will be forwarded by return of post.

Just published, price 6d. (printed from the Short-hand

Writer's Notes,) THE TRIAL OF THE MECHANICS AT LIVERPOOL on the 2nd and 3rd of April, 1847. Edited by W.

London: Northern Star Office, 16, Great Windmill Street, Haymarket: and at the offices of Mr Roberts, 2, Robert-street, Adelphi. Manchester: Abel Meywood, Oldham-street; and all Booksellers.

NOTICE The Shareholders of the NATIONAL LAND COMPANY are hereby informed that A GRAND DEMONSTRATION

Will take place at O'CONNORVILLE, HERTS,

On Whit Monday, May 24th, 1847, To commemerate the Anniversary of the Company. The Directors not having succeeded in obtaining a pecial train from London for the occasion, the Metropo itan members are recommended to proceed to the estate by van or railway. Day tickets to and from Watford can be had at Euston-square station for 2s. 6d. each. The branches will make their own arrangements immediately. The time and place of starting for vans and other vehicles will be announced in a future notice.

BY ORDER OF THE DIRECTORS.

Now Ready, a New Edition of MR. O'CONNOR'S WORK ON SMALL FARMS

To be had at the Northern Star Office, 16, Great Wind. mill Street: and of Abel Heywood, Manchester.

JUST PUBLISHED, No. 5, (price 6d.) of THE LABOURER A Monthly Magazine of Politics, Literature, Poetry, &c. Edited by

Feargus O'Conkor, Esq., and Ernest Jones, Esq. (Barristers-at-Law.) The Democratic Movement in this country being wholly deficient in a monthly organ, the above magazine is esta-blished to remedy this deficiency.

CONTENTS. May Day, a Poem, by Ernest Jones. Letter of an Agricultural Labourer. The Jolly Young Peacher.
The Phase of Political Farties. 5. The Confessions of a King.6. The Insurrections of the Working Classes.

7. The Land. The Remance of a People. 3. The Queen's Bounty—A Legend of Windsor. 10. The Monthly Review.

NUMBER III. OF "THE LABOURER." Containing, amongst other matters, a Reprint of Mr O'Connor's Letter, in the "Northern Star" of January 30th, demonstrating the certainty with which an allottee may support himself and family, and accumulate money on a "Two Acre" allotment.

The very seneral demand that was made for the paper containing the above letter induced the Editors to reprint it, after careful revision, in the March Number of

NUMBER IV. of "THE LABOURER." Containing an elaborate Treatise on the

NATIONAL LAND AND LABOUR BANK. IN ITS RELATION WITH THE NATIONAL LAND COMPANY. Are now reprinted, and may be had on applications. NUMBER VI. OF "THE LABOURER,"

To be published on June 1st, will be enriched with an elegant Portrait, engraved on Steel, of T. S. DUNCOMBE, Esq., M.P. Number VI, will complete the first Volume of the "La-

bourer :" copies of which, neatly bound in embossed cloth, (Price 3s. 6d. each) will be ready early in the month of Letters (pre-paid) to be addressed to the Editors. Great Windmill Street, Haymarket, London. Orders received by all agents for the "Northern Star,

nd all booksellers in town and country. COLOURED DAGUERREOTYPE PORTRAIT in best morocco case for los., which is 15s. less than equally good, by MR EGERTON, 148, Fleet-stree opposite Bouverie.street, and 1, Temple.street, White-friars. Open daily from nine till four. Foreign Ap-

O'CONNORVILLE,

THE VISITORS TO O'CONNORVILLE ON WHIT. MONDAY are respectfully informed that Mr

MARTIN JUDE begs to intimate to his numerous IVI Friends and Acquaintances that he has RE-MOVED TO THE COCK INN, head of the Side, Newcastle, where he confidently expects to be favoured with their custom, as heretofore. The House is well adapted for Clubs and Societies' Meetings, there being a large and commodious Long Room, which is being titted up in a superior style. There is already several Clubsheld at the house, and a Branch of the National Land Company meet every Sunday and Monday evening, where persons de-sirous of taking up shares of the Company can be enrolled, from seven to nine o'clock,

THE RICH AND THE POOR.

DEATH FROM STARVA

sties - appropriate

nests of disease and death.

food. There was not the

LCOK ON THIS PICTURE. Her Majesty and Prince Albert, accompanied by the TION.—On Saturday an in-Prince of Leiningen, hos quest was held before P. F. noured the Royal Italian Curry, Esq., Borough co-Opera-house with their pre- roner, on the body of Luke sence on Wednesday even. Brothers, a child of eight ing. Her Majesty appeared years, who lived in a court to be enjoying excellent in Banister-street, and who health and spirits.

died from want of spflicient Dowager, her Royal High- jury, who had been vicwing and her Royal Highness the sick at the scene of disease, with their presence on Wed- court and its neighbourhood. The population is nesday evening.

Colonel and Lady Alice dense, and huddled to-Peel entertained a distin- gether in miserable dirty guished party to dinner on holes, called houses by the Yednesday at their resi- owners, but in reality perdence in Park place, St fect

Mrs Wyndham's ball, in Dr Walton, the medical Grosvenor-place, was the officer of the district, said great point of attraction for he found that, beyond the leading members of the doubt, death was caused fashionable world on Wed- from want of necessary nesday evening.

The Lord Mayor gave a least particle of food in the grand entertainment to her stomach or intestines, and Majesty's Ministers on Wed- both were in a perfectly nesday evening at the Man- healthy state. In the same sion-house, Major-General room where the deceased Sir Harry Smith, G.C.B., lay there were five other and Lady Smith partici- persons laid on the floor in fever. The floor was a mud pated in the civic banquet. Lady Lyndhurst's second one, and not fit for any soiree dansante took place human being to live in. The jury, without hesita on Thursday evening. Lord Poley extertained a tion, returned a verdict of distinguished circle at -" Died from starvation."

dinner on Wednesday even-HORRIBLE DESTITUTION ing at his Lardship's mau--DoneBaile. -- A man sion in Grosvenor-square. named Galway was arrested His Lordship had subse- by the police, within two quently an evening party. miles_of this town, for Lord Hotham had a stealing a horse and killing dinner party on Wednesday bim: and "he and his evening, at his Lordship's wretched family were actu-

Cowper entertained a select was taken. He says he party at dinner on Tuesday was without food for three evening. The Noble Earl days, and that he was on and Countess had also a the look-out for a sheep, dinner party on Wednesday pig, or a cow; but was disevening in Great Stanhope- appointed, as those animals are all secured by night, Sir Robert and Lady Peel and watched by day-so he entertained a distinguished had no resource but "horse

circle to dinner on Wednes- flesh" to satisfy the cravday evening, at the family ings of his appetite and the residence in Whitehall- hunger of his starving chil-The Earl and Countess of sent to gaol.

Powis entertained a select party at dinner on Wednesday evening, in Berkeleysquare.

officers, dec.

TELEGRAPH CENTRAL STATION .- On Monday, the whole of the extensive buildings, including Founders' Hall and Chapel in Founders-court, Lothbury, fronting the Bank of England, were being demolished, the Electric Telegraph Company having pur-chased the property for the formation of their Cen-

dren. Galway has been

The Earl and Countess on the carrion" when he

tral Metropolitan Station. BERNONDSEY .- New Tanners' Arms, Grange read. The shareholders will meet on Monday evening, May 17th, at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of appointing

All correspondence, reports of public meetings, Char. tist and Trades' Intelligence, and general questions, must be addressed to Mr G. J. HARNEY, "Northern Star Office," 16, Great Windmill Street, London.

All legal questions, and matters of local news, not noticed in provincial papers, and requiring comme t, to be addressed to Mr ERNEST JONES as above.

All questions respecting Bills introduced into the Legis-lature, Acts of Parliament, their meaning and intent, &c., and questions respecting the Ministry, and the members of the two Houses of Parliament, to be addressed to Mr leorge Fleming, "Northern Star" Office.

All questions, connected with the management of land, and touching the operations of building, cultivation, &c. to be addressed to

Mr O'CONNOR, Lowbands, Red Marley, Ledbury, Worcestershire.

All communications of Agents, and all matters of acount, to be addressed to Mr. W. Rider, "Northern Star ffice," 16, Great Windmill Street, London. All Applications for magazines to be made through Mr. M'Gowan. Printer, as above. All reports of meetings holden in any part o

England on the Sunday, must be at this office by Tuesday; reports of meetings held on the Monday such a power may soon be raised, as by calm, peacemust be at the office by Wednesday. This rule is for "Trades," as well as "Chartist" and "Land Company" meetings. Notices of "Forthcoming Meetings," and correspondence requiring answers must be at the office by Wednesday, at the latest. 'Letters" commenting on public questions, intended for insertion in full, must be at the office by Tuesday. The communications of correspondents not attending to the above regulations will

THE NORTHERN STAR SATURDAY, MAY 15, 1847.

THE CHARTER, AND NO SURRENDER! Those who dreamed that a principle based on truth could ever be destroyed by violence, or withered by neglect, must be undeceived by the fresh vigour with which the Charter has sprung upward from its long repose. It has risen like a giant refreshed with rest, and the sordid capitalist who speculated on its death, and the eager votary who condemned its quietude, are alike disappointed, though with far different feelings. There is a period in every prolonged public movement when a pause for thought is requisite; there is one time for preparation—and another for action. Those leaders make a fatal error who mistake the relative moment for each. Those soldiers fight the battle of the enemy, who are too eager in the camp, or too apathetic in the field. But it is the glorious privilege of the Charter, that it has never been wholly dormant; -in the period of its political quiescence, it has been sowing the seeds of thought, and maturing the fruit of experience. The public mind is far more prepared than it was some years ago to grapple with the chimeras of Monopoly; it is purged of the rashness that led it into the snares of the wily; it is armed with the fortitude that can baffle the strength of the unscrupulous. Out of the alembic of violence and persecution it drew the treasure of a peaceful movement, and the Land Plan stands there as the type of the pure principle and true spirit of the Charter. It is the image of that happiness which the country would enjoy under a democratic government. It is a lesson, teaching through the prosperity of the few, what might be the lot of all-either as the landed freeholder independent mechanic, since the Land Plan must benefit equally the new-created freeman, and the operative released from the crushing burden of competitive labour. Yet it is merely a microcosm of the great world of Chartism; and this is the answer for those who thought, or think, the latter can be damaged by the Land Plan. It is but the great incentive held up to the eyes of the people; however successful, it can but free a tithe of the enslaved, who must still win the Charter, before they can emulate their brethren on the Land. Neither will it draw those away from the ranks of Chartism who once become its lucky allottees-since these, too, must recollect that a government is over them, emparatus Agent to Voigtlander and Liribours, a complete powered to entorce, and experienced to enact, those Does he wish the people to remain factory-slaves or Book of Instruction, price 7s. 6d., by post 1cs. Price unequal laws which crush all independent industry, agricultural serfs, at six or seven shillings per week? and nip the flower of enterprise in the bud. The His Bible tells him to "break every yoke," Does Land Plan, we say, is an answer to those who call the Charter but an abstract theory, and ask "if it will of an aristocracy, and the truculence of the usurer? give us bread?" It is a lesson which it rests with SOUTH has a Meadow, opposite the Estate, in which all give us bread?" It is a lesson which it rests with Are the cries of young children in the factories Horses and Vehicles attending the Demonstration can be attended to. The charge for each Horse, with Hay, it is attainable for all, when once the political mono- Ireland, as of old over the Assyrian camp, smiting swept away. Will the Charter give us bread? We last account? No! for he struck not the host of say to the people-what is it gave the deer-park to the spoiler; the Gentile was spared, whilst Israel the landlord, and the market to the speculator? was destroyed. Does he see a crime in the bright hampered with an incongruous "open-question" Political power! What is it gave the tithe and glebe cottages of O'Connorville? More true religion is land to the Church,—the heart's blood of your chil- preached on those holy thresholds than from the every department of his Administration, and his assodren to the manufacturer,—and the produce of all tainted lips of fanatical hypocrisy. Man was born ciates will, as in the case of his last Cabinet, be Her Majesty the Queen food. The coroner and they, we ask, make enactments that would starve therefore still they preach their accursed doctrinethemselves; or would they not frame laws that Duchess of Cambridge hon- destitution, and filth, which country? Not give us bread? Would they take fruits of his religion in Manchester and the manuonredher Majesty's Theatro they witnessed in the the crust out of their children's mouths in the shape of taxes, to pension the kept mistresses of royal dukes; or support a vile class of monied monopolists, who draw their funded revenues out of the misery they have legislated into existence? Let those who have profited by misrule fear the people's possessing power. Tell them " by your fruits ye shall be known," and ask them, could a system of government be worse, more unchristian, more immoral, more tyrannical than ourpresent system? It has murdered one million of Irishmen ;it is murdering the English mechanic; it has demoralised the spirit of the people; it has taken Woman from her children and her fireside-chained her like a beast of the field to the truck-locked her in the mill, or laid her prostrate beneath the feet of monied lust: it has driven Man to the gin-shop, by by denying him food; it has crippled his offspring thus! by premature labour, and schooled them in sin by inuring them to misery. Could the people do worse: Which is the party that appears most trustworthy of power-those who, amid unparalleled suffering and possessed of a terrible might that, if organised, were sufficient to trample every monopoly under

oaded by hunger, demean themselves thus,

wept bitter tears of grief.

can degenerate into slavishness, which not only suffers itself, but is guilty towards others in condemning them to a continuance of slavery. The People must rouse themselves from their lethargy they must come together - tell their grievances aloud to the world, and to each other, and then there need be no fear of masters or the loss. of employment, for were every factory-slave to pronounce himself a CHARTIST, where is the master who could dismiss his hands? But above all, there must be no violence-whoever commits an outrage, plays the enemy's game! Let the energies of all he directed to re-organise the Chartist body-re-establish local councils to agitate their several districts, and, above all, prepare for the coming Election; and ful, and constitutional progression, shall laugh FINALITY to scorn. In our last number we showed how the present time was peculiarly fitted for the development of our principles ;-not alone is Faction distracted by conflicting interests, but the people have learned that self-reliance, which places them of the public mind; and when they show the symptoms of renewed progress, we doubt not but every leader will be found faithful at his post. Onward, then-be the motto of every one deserving the name of MAN: ONWARD AND WE CONQUER, BACKWARD AND WE FALL. THE CHARTER AND NO SURRENDER!

PRIESTCRAFT VERSUS RELIGION.

The Lord Primate has been outdone. He asserted the famine was a visitation from God for the sins of "the People"—by which, we suppose, he comprehended all classes, though unable to reconcile with God's justice why the innocent should suffer instead of the guilty, seeing that the working classes alone are the sufferers, and that the rich and 'Rev." J. Hocken, superintendant of the Cleckis the absorbing cause of all God's judgments being poured upon our highly-favoured country." In the face of this blasphemous dictum, the Chartists of the locality and neighbourhood convened a public meeting, and decided upon challenging the "rev. gentletleman" to a public discussion at Heckmondwicke-a challenge which, we need not say, he has not dared to accept. The man who could hazard such an opinion must be either a fool or a knave. We are bound by Christian charity to believe the former, since it is impossible for any true disciple of Christ, who came to break the bonds of the poor, to see anything calculated to excite the wrath of God in the principles of the Charter. It is a struggle of Man against Mammon—it is an attempt to rescue the living soul from the snares of the flesh. Before he preached that in his Fast-day sermon, he should have read his Bible, where it is said to the great and rich :-

with the fist of wickedness. Wilt thou call this a fast and an acceptable day to the Lord? Is not this the fast that I have chosen: to loose the bands of Wickedness, to undo the HEAVY BUR-

DENS AND TO LET THE OPPRESSED GO PREE, AND THAT YE BREAK EVERY YOKE? And this it is that the Charter inculcates. Black must be the heart, or dark must be the brain, of him who sees irreligion in its principle or practice. What is it that the "rev." calumniator wants? powered to enforce, and experienced to enact, those | Does he wish the people to remain factory-slaves or he see Religion in the splendours of a Court, the riot Are the cries of young children in the factories have promised the big loaf: the propounders of the to Moloch the acceptable homage to his God? Land Plan have given it to some—have shown that Does he say that the avenging angel swept over polies that lock up the land and crush labour shall be the guilty, and sending one million souls to their nature to a few? Political power! What is it to live by the sweat of his brow. Dare he say that selected on account of their general agreement with makes religion a mockery, honest toil a badge of God intended him to STARVE on it? that God him, and their administrative abilities for carrying inferiority, and titled lust, a passport to honour? gave ahundance, to encourage waste; and made the out his general ideas in their respective departments. Political power! And what is it but political power larger portion of mankind a hungry Tantalus, mockthat can raise the people again from the degradation | ing him with the sight of plenty, that he does not of slavery to the manhood of freedom? That poli-share? If God intended man to live by the sweat tical power is embodied in the Charter,—and we of his brow, why do not the lazy drones of his challenge the world to produce a plan so sound for class obey His mandate? But no! It suits them its obtainment. Not give the people bread? Would not-they wish to live upon the toil of others, and "God made you to starve and suffer, and us to enwould develope the undeniable resources of the joy the fruits of your toil." Let him behold the facturing North. Let him stand in the streets among the perishing thousands, and, pointing to the

Let him look at the prison and the Bastile—see men, whom hunger taught to steal, punished for having learned a lesson from their tyrants, and say God meant it thus! Let him go from the table of the usurer, taste the Poor-Law soup, and say, -God meant it thus! Let him see the big tears on the hollow cheek of the worn-out pauper, while his poor wife is torn away from him at the gate of the Union, and though he preaches accursed be those who making his home a hell; it has taught him to steal, part man and wife, let him then say, God meant it

valaces around him, tell them if he dare-"God

meant it thus!" We know he cannot; but then,

how dare he, safe in his pulpit, cloak himself under

This hypocritical preacher is the true priest of Mammon: it is such as he who bring the name of Religion into discredit, and by THEIR culpable

infidelity, estrange the soul of man from his Creator. Then they dare go forth to the world and say Chartism is infidelity!" Because it wishes to foor, have still the Christian forbearance to tame down the angry feelings in their breast, and, though God from the slander of the bigot, and thinks crea even their tyrants are surprised at their "exemplary patience?" or those who, in the midst of such scenes, carry splendour to its utmost limit, till the dinners-while, like the skeleton at the Eastern We think far better of them than he would make us feasts, "DEATH FROM STARVATION" meets believe; he is evidently one of the black sheep of the eye at every page, amid the very records of the flock, and we trust, for their own sakes, they magnificence! History will reverse the sentencewill not follow his guidance. Indeed, their interest and write "MURDER BY MONOPOLY" in its place. We regret to see that Her Majesty is so ill- plainly leads them towards us, since we are the only party in the country, besides themselves, who advised by her councillors as to frequent the advocate an entire separation of Church and State. theatres and concert-rooms, instead of visiting the This, Mr Hocken, no doubt, does :- he, no doubt. factory town and the dying pauper, which would be wishes to curtail the splendour of the State Church. a far more "gracious" occupation for a Christian No doubt he disapproves of its monopolising ten Sovereign. We even learn that the Queen has been millions per annum. But why does he endeavour so happy of late, that the papers have remarked on to uphold all other monopolies? Would it be unher " high spirits." Of course she can know nothing christian to suppose that Mr Hocken only hates the of the sufferings of the People, or she would have State Church monopoly because he has no share in these ten millions? We may suppose this of the man Such being the real character of the People and who has spoken thus; and we caution those of his

PARLIAMENTARY REVIEW. for the Charter ... That ... exemplary patience !! which monopoly praises so much, we call a sin. RUNOURS OF A COALITION MINISTRY - THE Self-preservation is a duty to God; patience MONETARY PANIC-DEFICIENCY OF FOOD IN THE COUNTRY-IRISH POOR-LAW-HEALTH

It is evident that the session is drawing to an

end. The usual preliminary "slaughter of the in-

nocents" has commenced already. Notices of mo-

tion, and bills that have encumbered the business

paper for nearly the whole of the session, are either

formally withdrawn, or got rid of by a side wind,

such as "a count out," and similar parliamentary

OF TOWNS-HORTMAIN.

expedients for escaping disagreeable or inconvenient jobs. These same " counts out" have occurred rather too frequently of late, if the business before the Legislature, and the perilous position of the country, be taken into consideration. Last week there were two; and this week, on Tuesday, the sudden termination of the sitting at the very moment when a most important and universally interesting debate was to have been commenced, was equivalent to a "count out." This laxity in the manner of conducting public business at so critical a period is most reprehenalike above the arts of enemies and the treachery of sible in itself, but is, we suspect, unavoidable with leaders. It can never again be an excuse for apathy our present Ministry. It is by no means an old one that a "leader would not act," the people are capable so far as time is concerned, yet, in fact, it is wornof acting for themselves, such has been the growth out, infirm, and decrepid: its measures are thoroughly understood, and their worthless, hollow, and insufficient character perfectly appreciated. Nobody, in fact, takes the slightest interest in them, because they are felt to be the productions of a Ministry which is itself a negation-a mere temporary occupant of power, which must be kicked out the moment that events ripen for real action Even the leading members of the Cabinet, as well as their under strappers, seem to have lost what little heart and earnestness in their work they ever possessed. They feel and act as though they were already a doomed party, at least in the present Parliament, and whatever of hope they may possess centres entirely on the chances of the coming general election. As a specimen of this official devil-may-care sort of feeling, we may mention one fact. On Thursday week, whilst on our way to the House of Commons, great feel no famine. The astounding assertion of about seven o'clock in the evening, we met returning the Prelate has been surpassed by that of the from a ride in the Parks Sir G. Grey and a lady, and behind them Lord John Russell and Lord Sanheaton Circuit, in Yorkshire, who on the late Fast- don, apparently taking it very coolly and comday stated from the pulpit that "CHARTISM fortably. The comparison involuntarily suggested itself between the present and the late Premier and Home-Secretary. Peel and Graham were never seen gallivanting in that fashion, when business was to be done. A motion of a most important character was under discussion when we entered the House. There were but two members of the Ministry on the Treasury Bench, and altogether a House of some thirty Members. The question was one which it might have been expected would, in this pre-eminently commercial and manufacturing country, have excited deep interestnamely, the means by which the cultivation of cotton of office in these ticklish times, and under such cirin India might be extended and improved. Mr cumstances. But they have done enough. As gant in tone than is usual with that delectable specimen of the Mill-lords, moved for a select committee of inquiry into the subject, which Sir J. Hobhouse said the Government were willing to grant; Behold! ye fast for strife and debate, and to smite but before the motion was put from the chair the House was counted out, on the motion of Dillon Browne, a gentleman who has lately somewhat distinguished himself in this particular line, and who, n our opinion, if he has neither inclination nor bility to attend to public business, ought not to try corporate towns are to be first meddled with prevent others from doing so, in so wanton and causeless a manner. But the real error rested with our dilletanti Ministers. They ought to have seen that a sufficient number of Members were present to to encounter collectively. We confess to a suspicion make a House, and to have provided for the due that the whole matter will ultimately be found among transaction of business. age of the present Cabinet has been, to give currency

to rumours of a coalition between Peel and Russell; or, at all events, some of the lieutenants of the former statesman. We do not give the slightest credence to them. Sir R. Peel will not return to office unless upon something like a very urgent demand from the whole country, and if he takes place with the changed circumstances of society, under such circumstances, he is not the man to be it is now in many cases the cause of much Cabinet. One mind and principle will pervade attempt to prevent abuses, prevents really good In such a Cabinet-Russell could find no place, and we do not see many of his subordinate colleagues who would be at all up to Peel's standard of a man of business. On the other hand, it is scarcely likely old ways," will be overcome; while, at the same that young and promising men like Lords Dalhousie time, all probable abuses of such an alteration of or Lincoln, Mr Sidney Herbert, Mr Cardwell, and others of the late Ministry, will consent to risk their fate with what is evidently a doomed and incapable party, and with an inefficient leader. ; The Election, and the course of events, must determine who are to be our future rulers. The pear is not yet ripe for Peel's plucking just yet; but, if we mistake not, the period is not far distant when natural calamities, conjoined with financial and administrative blunderthe shadow of God, and abuse the holy name of his ing, will produce a unanimous demand for his Creator, to screen iniquity from the hands of resumption of the reins of power.

The business transacted this week has been mul-

tifarious, and generally of a discursive character; its termination reminding one more of the passages in old houses which lead to "nowhere." than anything else. On Monday, a monetary debate took place on the Chancellor of the Exchequer's statement, as to the intentions of the Government with reference to the present pressure. These were briefly to raise the rate of interest upon Exchequer Bills, and to allow a discount of five per cent, upon instalments of the £8,000,000 Irish Loan, paid in advance. By these means Sir C. Wood expects to raise the value of Exchequer Bills, which have been selling at a discount; and to preclude the necessity of going to the Bank of England for gold which it cannot spare, hy inducing the capitalists to come rescue Religion from Priestcraft, to free the name of forward with advances, for the sake of the extra 5 per cent. This is merely another of those desperate tion was intended as a BLESSING and not as a stop-gap expedients, in which Whig financiers are CURSE unto mankind. We believe the Chartists so fertile, but it leaves the great question exactly to be a truly religious body of men, and we also where it was. The problem to be solved is this: papers teem with accounts of banquets, balls, and believe that the Rev. Mr Hocken is an unfair speci- Great Britain possesses labour and machinery suffimen of the great body of Dissenters in this country, cient to create constantly an enormous amount of wealth, by which we mean all those articles of consumption necessary for the physical and mental wellbeing of the whole community, and generally included under the category of food, clothing, shelter and education. But with this superabundance of means for producing the real wealth, it finds itself suddenly arrested in its operations by the want of the representative of that reality. Men and machines, who should be employed in executing orders for home and foreign markets, are thrown idle: trade is at a standstill; confidence is destroyed; credit is suspended. The wheels of society almost cease to revolve, solely because, though we have, with the exception of food, which is scarce this year, an abundance of the raw material, and of intheir Rulers, none but knaves can fear the former own religious persuasion against him, since he can dustry to work it up into articles of consumption, being por sessed of political power—none but traitors | be no honest advocate of RELIGIOUS LIBERTY, | we have not yet found out a representative medium ought to shrink from the great duty of struggling who is an upholder of POLITICAL VASSALAGE. of exchange which can kee, Pace with our produc-

Live powers and the wants of society. The problem we admit, has been found difficult of solution by our legislators heretofore, and, looking ut the debate of Monday night, it does not seem much advanced towards a satisfactory answer; but we can scarcely imagine that ignorance, prejudice, or interest, will be long suffered to prevent the settlement of this most vital and Radical question. In fact it, more than any other, lies at the very foundation of the existing social structure. It is clear that the present monetary system does not adequately perform the duties it ought to do; t is equally clear that it throws undue and enormous power and riches into the hands of the money-dealers, and, by a thousand secret and unsuspected channels, drains the wealth of the country from Labour, into the coffers of the capitalist. Until this monster evil be put an end to, it will be utterly impossible for an equitable and heneficial distribution of wealth to take place, or to put trade upon a sound and satisfactory foundation. The talk upon the subject was to have been resumed on Tuesday, but the Marquis of Granby, who should have opened it, was not present when the order was called, and, much to the amazement of the House, and to those members who had postponed their motions in order that this question might be brought on, the Speaker adjourned the House at six o'clock. It was, we dare say, looked upon as a sort of Godsend by the Treasury Bench,-anything is welcome which staves off work and a day of reckoning. Meanwhile, matters in the City continue as gloomy as eyer. The manufacturing districts are rapidly approaching the same state of things which, in 1842, produced a wide-spread insurrection; and, altogether, our future prospects are of the most gloomy description.

Closely akin to the preceding subject was that of the quantity of food really in the country, which was mooted in the House of Lords by Earl Hardwicke on Tuesday night. If his statements approach correctness, it is evident that we are as yet only at the beginning of our troubles. From all that can be gleaned in the present imperfect state of agricultural statistics, it is to be feared that there s not enough wheat in the country to maintain us until the next harvest comes in; while, at the same time, such is the scarcity abroad that continental buyers are in our markets purchasing and sending off the very food, of which we have an insufficient supply. Unless this can be replaced by fresh importations, we are in a fair way of knowing practically what the meaning of the word Famine is in England. Already, as a premonitory symptom of its approach, we have wheat higher than it has been for the last thirty years, and bread at one shilling the quartern loaf!

The Peers grow frightened at last in their task of mutilating the Irish Poor Law; and though Stanley, with that recklessness and keen appetite for mischief which characterises him, was as ready to have carried the Bentinck clause as the other amendments (!) which their lordships have agreed to. some of them, more discreet, did not like carrying the game so far as to make the Whigs give up, and be themselves saddled with the responsibilities Mercutio says-"The wound is not so deep as well, nor so wide as a church door; but it will do." The Irish Poor Law is effectually rendered nugatory. It is not worth the paper on which it is printed, and with it has vanished the last shadow of efficiency in the Whig nostrum for Ireland.

Another measure which was urgently needed-the Health of Towns' Bill-has been dealt with after the approved recipe of this most precious Cabinet for getting out of hard work and inconvenient opposition. It is to be cut into two or three parts and materially altered in its machinery. The coun-London is to be separately assaulted by the sanitary Reformer. The citadels of filth are too securely entrenched, the upholders of nuisances too powerful it appears, for the weak prowess of Whig statesmen the "good intentions" with which a certain place. not to be named to ears polite, is proverbially said One effect of this obvious decay and premature old to be paved; and to which said pavement Lord J. Russell and his colleagues must have made considerable additions.

> Lord J. Manners called attention on Wednesday, to a practical grievance of considerable extent. The law of Mortmain was, no doubt, in its origin, a most useful and necessary measure. But it seems equally indisputable that, in the lapse of time, and loss, inconvenience, and injustice. founds the innocent with the guilty; and in the objects from being carried out. It is high time that the obstructions which the law now places in the way of publicly-beneficial bequests should be removed, and the law itself adapted to the existing condition and requirements of the community. Since the matter was first brought forward by his Lordship it has evidently made an advance in public favour, and time is all that is necessary to produce such a strange conviction that the mere vis inertia of those whose nature it is to "stand in the the law will be as far as possible guarded against.

To Keaders & Correspondents.

Torquay -Julian Harney acknowledges twelve shillings for the Registration and Election Committee, . BLATCHLEY, Appleford .- The correspondence in our

DUNCAN ROBERTSON, and J. BARBER. - Received, and shall be attended to.

. Corbitt, Leek .- Shall be answered in our next. 'ADDINGTON.-Visit to O'Councrville on Whit-Monday -Our Paddington friends seem delighted with the proposed trip, and doubtless anticipate a rich treat; Their preparation of banners, &c. indicate a disposition not to rank second to any other locality. They intend rising with the lark, and spending the day as cheerfully along with their now rural brethren, away from the stench and din of the overgrown "Wen." They assemble at the Coach Painters' Arms. Circusstreet, New-road, at 6 o'clock in the morning, and proceed from thence to Labour's own Domain, precisely at half-past six.

d'Kowen, Lambeg .- Received. Many thanks. BISH PEGGY sends us some poetry, which, we fear, would have but poor chance of finding a place in Ireland's "Melodics." The purport of Peggy's rhymes may, however, be briefly told. Seeing an advertisement in the Manchester Guardian setting forth that a servant-maid was wanted at the Queen's Hotel, Peggy made application, but was told "No Irish need apply." On this our postess moralises, reminding the gent, of the Queen's Hotel that he is not so nice in refusing Irish meat, eggs, butter, cheese, and other articles of food, which are brought to this country, and which the Irish naturally follow. It is hard to say whether r the Nation gang who fulminate curses against England d and the English people, or the brutes on this side, e, whose doctrine is "No Irish need apply," are the worst. Both contrive to pernatua dices and national hatreds, than which greater er wiekeduess could not be wrought.

. S., Glasgow .- Your questions will require lengthy by answers. The subject will probably command the he early attention of the Polish Committee.

A CITY INQUIRER."-Yes. Two months ago. Co. Jo. loured and mounted, 4s. 6d.; coloured, 2s. 6d.; plain, in, is. Apply to any of the agents for the Northern Star. ir. Г. Торнан, Alfreton; "W. H.;" and "Philomath."— "-Write to the Editor of the Mechanics' Magazine, Elect est

TRANSPORTATION. - A correspondent wishes to, be in- informed of a work on "Transportation." He wishes shes to know if a convict is, at the expiration of his sen- sentence, brought to England again at the country's ex-s expense; or if, supposing he desires to return, he is to is t

compelled to bear the expense himself? T. ALMOND. - It is folly to throw pearls before swine, wine, and not always necessary to answer a fool according rdings to his folly. The thing is too obscure for notice. Joun Williams.—Agreeing with you in the main, won, wee

a general rule we cannot find room for lengthy letterietterie during the sitting of Parliament, and your letter cone condtains of "words" a considerable superfluity. DAVID WILSON,-Though we wish to oblige our poeti poetici

still cannot insert your letter in its present shape. Ase. Ass

calcontributors as far as possible, we are compelled pellece to exclude innumerable favours; your "somet" inst" inn

Poland's Regeneration.—G. Julian Harney has that to ceived 59, for the Democratic Committee for Polandolandd Regeneration, contributed by the Chartists of Bilsto Bilston before she reached the hospital. The prisoner asked

Mrs Hookham if his wife did not return home bleeding

very much ? Mrs Hookham-No, no; no such thing.

Mr Yardley-Did any one see her return home with her

place at the station-house, but he did it so imperfectly

that Mr Yardley called upon Inspector Bilson, who was

sworn, and he stated that, after taking the charge and

company, and that after he went to bed she was continu-

ally passing up and down stairs. She abused him very

Progress," and other works, and who resides at No. 6.

which your daughter was actuated in this melancholy

affair. You wish me, I dare say, to deliver her up into

your charge." The father said that that was what he

AN Ex-Policeman in Trouble .- William Jones, an

ex-police constable of the Thames division, was charged

with obtaining £3 from Mrs Lydia Cherry by means of a

forged advance note for seamen's wages. The prisoner

cohabited with a young woman who lodged at the house

of the prosecutrix, Palmer's Folly, St George-in-the-

employ. He was committed to Newgate for trial.

MARLBOROUGH-STREET,-DARING ROBBERY,-W.

HAMMERSMITH .- BAFFLED Hores .- Four Irish,

BOW STREET .- SEZEING OBSCENZ BOOKS, - On

Wednesday, Thomas Blacketer appeared upon a sum-

public view in his shop window, in Wych-street, certain

seen a book in defendant's window, the print and title-

page of which left no doubt on his mind that the con-

chased it from the defendant. Mr Pritchard said that

most earnestly desired.

and forud forwarded by Joseph Linney and Thomas Ham. Metaleyetaley. I doung foung and Others.—It would be quite impossible to rigire empire employment to one in every fifty, who apply to me fefer wofer work. The joiners' work is all contracted for. bhalf thalf the parish is out of employment, and being a

sisharebsharebolder will not induce me to employ any one wwhom whom I do not require. - PEARGUE O'CORNOR: and Mins M'ALLAN, near Glasgow .- If his plan for balloting was adwas adepted, we could not purchase one estate in three grears, years. The present mode of ballot is by far the most benefiteneficial to the company that could be devised, LOVELLOVER OF FAIR PLAY. - I have stated before that I have have nothing to do with, and that the Land Company has that nothing to do with, Mr Stallwood's Benefit So.

cisty cisty and as to its being headed, "AUXILIABY TO THE ITHE NATIONAL LAND COMPANY," I have no control over-over-advertisements, nor am I responsible for their cont contents. PEABOUS O'CONNOR. AVID AVID SHELL .- Mr Duncombe's address is "Spring

Gard Gardens, Pall-mall, London." We We beg to remind our readers of the notice which appe appeared in the Star of April 10th, respecting a tea-tray emb embellished with a view of O'Connorville and other orna ornaments put up for public ballot at Bilston: the proc proceeds to be applied for the benefit of the veteran patr patriots, and widows and orphans of the political victi victims of class-usurpation. The generosity of the

done donor of the tea-tray and the patriotic exertions of the the Bilston Democrats should command an equally gen: generous and universal response on the part of the THE THE BALLOT FOR THE O'CONNORVILLE TEA TRAY. OR beh behalf of the Widows', Orphans', Veterans', and Vic-

tim tims' Fund -To the Chartist Public -Friends: We ear carnestly implore you to consider the object to which the the proceeds of the above ballet are to be applied, and we we feel confident but little argument will be necessary to i to induce you to give it your support. What true Demo morrat but would feel consolation and pride in having do: done his share in placing those who have suffered, and are are still suffering, for the active part they or their relat latires have taken on the battle-field of liberty of comfortable circumstances, and beyond the reach of to teranny and oppression? How small an effort is ne necessary to accomplish this desirable object! The small sum of 6d, from each Land member and Chartist (* (who can afford it,) would yield a sufficient amount to place these victims on the Land, where they would anjoy the fruits of their own labour, and possess that freedom which they have laboured to win for us. We are sorry to say the abovenamed project, although responded to by several individuals, has not, thus far. been taken up by any locality. This unaccountable F. Sale apathy in so meritorious a cause we deeply deplore, and earnestly beg of the leading men inteach locality to place it prominently before their meetings, and send in their united subscriptions to Mr Linney, Highstreet, Bilston, as early as possible.

THOMAS ALMOND, Secretary to the Ballot. P.S.—The time of balloting is fixed for the 10th o Il-The following subscriptions have been received up to May

19:-G. CWilliams, London, 3 subscriptions; Wm. Hal-Jam, Bingley, 1; John Young, Kilmarnock, 5; P. Kendell, Bradford, 4; A. Smith, Heywood, 3; M. Dungier, Eiy. 2; Thos. Gill, Wakefield, 2; H. Plumb, Lambley, 2; Jas. Turnbull, Wigton, 7; Wm. Allnutt, London, 2 Hannah Stone, Dunkirk, 1; Elias Hitchen, Hebden Bridge, 5; Geo. Hollo ay, Kidderminster, 6; Wm. Brinkburn, Smethwick, 1; James Douglas. Dundee, 5; Richard Hamer, Rateliffe Bridge, 8; Geo. Simmock Brighton, 6; G. J. Harney, London, 5; Geo. Shaw, near Leeds, 4; W. Bennet, Wotton-under-Edge, 5: George Sturgess, Winchester, 2: William Crabtree. Derby, 6; John Dibb, Dewsbury, 3; Francis Vaughan, Liverpool, 1; A. Cameron, Paisley, 5; Y. Z., 22 Birstall, 1; F. O'Connor M Kay, 2; J. Andrews Minster, Kent, 2; James Rouald, Paisley, 8; W. Stevenson, Spilsby, 2; John Sidaway, Rouen, 6; J. Sweet, Nottingham, 5 .- THOMAS ALMOND, Secretary to the Ballot. Yas ELLIS,-The address of this "victim" is "Emma

Ellis, Grange-lane, Cobridge, Staffordshire Potteries." Notice.-Persons desirous of gratuitous advice (legal or otherwise) will oblige by paying postage, or other incidental expenses, attending the transmission of their communications. One parcel from Chichester arrived this week, per railway, with a charge of one shilling and twopence. In future we shall return all unpaid letters and parcels. TOEKSHIRE .- All the Sub-Secretaries of the National

Charter Association of the West-Riding of Yorkshire will greatly oblige by forwarding their addresses to Wm. Lacy, Cleckheaton, West-Riding Secretary. Hs S. Jaques. Bank Top, Darlington, -We had not a copy left. Answer to question :- He was not.

G. FOULKES, Wellington, Salop .- On Wednesday, the trial was postponed till Saturday next. Ur E. VEALE, Bristol.—We had not one left, or should have sent it. Mr J. Skevikoron, Loughborough.—Four shillings and sixpence is the charge to subscribers. This has been Kingston Thomas 0 15 0

announced repeatedly. Mr J. Lower, Carlisle.—You are not to blame for the delay of the coloured plates. We have not yet been able to keep pace with the demand. We trust we shall be

able to supply most of the orders on hand during next week. THE DEMONSTRATION TO O'COMNORVILLE. - All friends intending to visit the People's First Estate on Whit-Menday are informed that the several allottees will

be happy to supply hot water, tea, salads, &c., at a Poor Man's Guardian Society,-Press of matter compels the postponement of a notice concerning this usa-

ful institution. J. M'CRAE, Dundee.-Received. Your wishes shall be attended to. Send the inscription on the "box" and other particulars.

To the Editor of the Nobthern Star ... Sir: We have been directed to acknowledge the sum of one pound sineteen shillings and sixpence, received of Mr Wm. Ryder, Northern Star Office, handed to him on the part of the West-end District London Bootmakers, by Messrs Park and Jones, of the Mutual-Assistant Association. The money, according to the kind wishes of the humane donors, has been forwarded to Ireland for the relief of those who are miserably suffering therenot to any of the aristocratic committees having a Mar--quis or an Earl at their head, with well-paid deputies under them to discharge those duties which they nominally assume, and so preventing a great portion of the funds generously contributed from finding its way to the cabins of the hunger and pestilence-stricken people, but to one in the south, whose whole life of charity, and wonderful efforts to raise his prostrate fellow-men, convinces us he indeed would rather add than diminish—we allude to the Very Rev. T. Mathew. We have also chosen in the West another almoner above suspicion - the Very Rev. James Hughes, of Claremorris, Mayo, a gentleman who long previous to the receipts of any sums to enable him to relieve his famished parishioners, parted with his horse, his furniture, and wearables. To such men we fearlessly entrust whatever we can collect for the unsheltered the hungry, and the diseased. We gladly avail our selves of this opportunity of returning you our best thanks for your kind notice of our proceedings-for Mr Ernest Jones's powerful appeal, in Milton-street Theatre, in favour of our subscription-and for your confidence in thus confiding to our care the money Re if. entrusted to you for distribution.

We are, Sir, your obedient Servants, GEORGE ARCHDEACON,) Secretaries. J. S. EGAN. Finsbury Irish Relief Committee Rooms, Prince Albert Coffee-house, Milton street, 9th May, 1847.

HELP!—(" A friend in need is a friend indeed."—Old Adage.)—Friends of Humanity.—In addressing those whom I thus denominate, I restrict mya-if to Republicans, Radicals, or Chartists, as it would be fruitless to seek the aid of the adherents of Faction. I am fully aware that the hati Cour Low Lower hours to farsue. aware that the Anti-Corn Law League have so far suc ceeded in bamboorling the people as to leave a dear and a little loaf upon the labouring man's table—much less and much dearer than at the commencement of their campaign; yet there are those amongst us, still able to succour the needy, and help the helpless. We have been maligned, by the greatest adept in vituperation, as bearing an inveterate hatred—a "Saxon" antipathy—towards our Irish brethren. I deny our ever having evinced such hostile feeling. It cannot find an abiding-place in the bosom of a true Chartist. It is re puguant to our nature and inimical to our faith. Wheleve the whole human race to be as one commo family, and "the world as one vast city," and we care not whether a suffering brother pine in England street, in Erin alley, or on Sheriz waste; our sympathy can wing its way alike to all I blesh to own that England has been, for ages, displayed by which feetions. graced by ruling factions-Ride and Tye men-who have made us appear before all the nations of the earth in the character of a plundering banditti. Robbery, carnage, desolation, and death, have ever followed in the train of the "enterprising" English. Happy would it have been for the people of the east, the west, the Borth, and the south, had England been a blank on the map of creation, or had we have necessities sone, conmap of creation, or had we, her enterprising sons, confined our adventures within the shade of our own black-berry bush. We may endeavour (but in vain) to remove the onus of guilt from our own shoulders; the fact is, the fall of Ireland is the work of an English government. As Poland is to Russia so is Ireland to England, conquered by blood and fraud, and its vitals incessantly. II. OF had we her enterprising sons. gnawed by the gory beaked vultures of State. Ireland cries aloud for heip. Fmaine, pestilence, death in all its horrors, stalks along her streets. Her sons are our brothers in bondsge who thus perish. Let us share our morsel with the dying. "It is more blessed to give than to receive." God forbid that we should become recipi-ents, and so circumstanced as the poor of Ireland now are. Of that I could prevail upon one now sick, but, alas! possessed of a petrified heart, to do his duty-I mean one who was raised to might—one who was idolized—one who was fed with fat things and wine on the lees, like the brazen idol of old. As a legislator, he certainly understands the Funding system. He and his satellites have had much practice in the Funds. They have raised the Funds to an enormous amount, which has proved a "sinking" fund to "the finest pisintry in the world." It has sunk their last potato into a nonentity. Ireland now, cells more him, in into a nonentity. Ireland now calls upon him, in thunder-tones, to practice the system not yet attempted. She calls upon him to RE-FUND. Should the "Liberator" is disgorge a portion of the very many thousands of pounds so eagerly swallowed from the cotter's trencher he would, doubtless, confer the greatest boon his country ever yet received from the heads. But as his country ever yet received from his hands. But as the leopard has not changed his spots, nor the Ethiopian his skin, as the lion cannot yet lie down with the lamb, let poor men help poor men. It is a noble example set by the West End Boot and Shoe-makers. They have verified their profession as "Members of the Mutual Assistant Association," Will other trades do likewise!

We shall see. London, May 13, 1847.

Yours, truly, Wm. Rides.

T. ORMESHER,-Received. Thanks. M'KENNIS, Kilbarchen .- The Petition Sheets have been received and will be handed to the Executive. We cannot say when the Kational Petition will gaging the attention of the Executive. WM. GRANDISON.- Received. Thanks.

Press of matter compels the postpenement of number of answers to legal questions. JOHN KINDER, Stockport.—Send me the copy of your grandfather's will, and I shall then be able to advise you what to do.

LEGAL,

paid his rent to A., or allow them to pay their rent to A., or at least so much as may be due to A. R. B -If the debtor duly pays the debt according to the HORSE AND GIG STRALER. Henry Baynton, a middle-

judgment of the abolished court, no fresh proceedings can be instituted against him in any court, TILLIAM PARKER, Manchester.—The farmer had no right gigs and horses from the keepers of livery stables in to use the hay: under the conditions of sale he might Berkshire and Oxfordshire. Sergeant Morton, an ac-WILLIAM PARKER, Manchester.—The farmer had no right must proceed against him; and under the circumstances of the case, I think it will be the best to proceed only for the recovery of the deposit money, and

3. B., Leven.—If your society has conformed to the provisions of the 10th Geo. 4, cap, 56, it cannot be dissolved, without the votes of five-sixths in value of the members, and the consent of all persons receiving relief from the society. See section 26.

which you must do under the Small Debts Act.

ERRATUM IN LAST NUMBER.—J. COOK, Ilkeston Derbyshire .- For " Mertgage Deed (Principal,)" read " Mortgage Debt." NOTICE.—Mr Ernest Jones not having time for personal interviews with clients, begs that they will, in the

PIRST INSTANCE, send him their cases in writing,

drawn up in as plain and concise a way as they can.

RECEIPTS OF THE NATIONAL CO. OPERATIVE LAND COMPANY.

PER MR O'CONNOR. SECTION No. 1. SHABES. .. £0 \$ Mottram Cockermouth Leicester, Preeman 0 3 Halifax Nottingham, per Sutton-in-Ashfield Sweet Newport, Mon-John Farrow ... mouth
Merthyr, Morgan Greenwich ... Westminster Worcester Ashton Radford Bury . Glasgow James Dickson Sowerby Longroyd Newcastle-upon-James Moore 🚜 Themas Moore. Tyne Eccles .. Vamberwell ... Whittington and Camberwell Cheltenham Birmingham, per Vanchester Nanchester Birmingham, Ship Macclesfield Huddersfield Ashton - nader . Lyne

Somers Town ...

Dunfermline

Halifax

SECTION No. 2.								
Mottram		14		Newport, Mon-				
Halifax	1	2	0	mouth	0	10	0	
Salford	1	0	0	Worcester	5	2	4	
Elland	0	10	6	Radford	0	0	6	
Birmingham	1	0	0	Hyde	1	2	0	
Greenwich	1	7	0	Rochdale	. 0	9	6	
James Hill 😀	0	12	0	Glasgow	2	4	6	
Westminster	Ø	11	- 6	Sowerby Longroyd	0	1	2	
Central Rosendale	1	10	.0	Newcastle-upon-			i	
George Martin	0	1	0	Tyne	4	1		
Ashton	5	16	5	Easington Lane	Ð	_	6	
Bury	0	6	6	Ledbury	0		10	
Hollinwood	1	12	4	Raistrick	0	9	. 6	
Camberwell		7	0	Edinburgh	2	10		
Whittiugton and				Bristol	0	10	0	
Cat	0	18	10	Norwich	1	6	0	
Blandford	0	1	0	Leicester, Astill	3	Ð	D)	
Lynn, Bunton	1	0	6		0	5	6	
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Stephenson, Cullen	. 0	1	. 0	Goodwin	0	19	0	
Birmingham, Ship	0	9	6	Huddersfield	0	7	0	
Dunfermline	0	17	0	Ashton - under -			- 1	
Buckhaven	0	10	0	Lyne	0	16	6	
Hull	0	9	0	Crieff	0	8	0	
Leicester, Preeman	ıi	4	6	Somers Town	0	15	0	
Nottingham, per				Shoreditch	Û	2	0	
Sweet	1	13	0	Corbridge	1	3	0	
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FOR THE BANK.

Sums previously acknowledged 1,967 10 For the Week ending the 13th May, .. 171 5 £2,138 15

T. M. WHERLER, Financial Secretary.

Reading Derby	F NA	0	1 5	6	CHARTER AS Bermondsey Hyde (for the	em-		0	N. 4
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Merthyr, Morgan Manchester, Dei Radford Corentry RECEIPTS OF THE VICTIMS' COMMITTEE.

Westminster ... Ur Goodby, Lei-George Turner, Rotherham .. Cester . 9 1
TROMAS CLARK, Secretary. Coventry

Police Reporte

LAMBETH, - LOVE AND ATTEMPTED SUICIDE. be presented, but we doubt not that the subject is en. Hartha Hill, a joung woman, was charged with attempt. husband! Mrs Hookbam-No one, Sir. Sheehan was ing to commit self-murder, by swallowing a quantity of then called upon to relate a conversation which took laudanum. It was stated that the prisoner had, a short time since, been about to be married to a young man, to whom she was much attached, but the match from some unexplained cause had been broken off, and this reading it over to the prisoner, he said, "I struck her, circumstance so operated on her mind that the present | but she fell down stairs." Witness then questioned the was the second attempt she had made at self-destruction. lad, who said, "He did jump upon her. I saw my father jump upon my mother and kick her." The pri-The prisoner's mother, a respectable looking woman, Barstol Chartist .- A. can selze for the rent owing was on Monday in attendance, and not only promised soner again said, "I did not, I struck her and she fell by B. notwithstanding B.'s tenants may have paidhim | Mr Elliott to t ake her daughter home, but to look down stairs." The prisoner, in defence, said his wife (B). B. should either satisfy his tenants that he has closely after her. She was given up, after a severe ad. fell down stairs as she was returning to her room in his monition from the beach,

A VERY SINGULAR DISCOVERY OF A NOTOBIOUS

aged man, who was said to be connected with a highly

respectable family, was charged with stealing several have re-sold it. If he refuses to do you justice, you tive officer belonging to the P division, has been engaged duced at the next examination. He should remand the for some weeks in endeavouring to secure the prisoner, but it was not until the night before that he succeeded in his object. From his own statement, it appeared that while watching the house No. 9, William-street, Lock'sfields, where he suspected he was concealed, he distinctly saw through the window-blinds the figure of a man answering his description, and having satisfied named Caroline Dawson Bruce Wetherilt, describing herhimself of this fact he knocked for admission. The door was opened by a female, and, on getting in, he searched the house thoroughly, but could not find the object of his search. Feeling perfectly confident that he saw a man in the house a few moments before, and feelescape, he (Morton) insisted that three females. who were in the same bed, should get up. They very reluctantly did so, and on turning over the bed and mattress, he discovered the prisoner underneath, lying on the sacking. Fn finding himself detected, the prisoner ex-East-street, Manchester-square, and offered a ring for claimed, "Well, you have got me at last; it's now all up with me." The officer produced the "Hue and Cry' containing the various robberies committed by the prisener, and said he was in a situation, or would be in a day or two, to bring one offence, namely, that of stealing a horse and gig of the value of £50, from Mr Collis, of the White Hart Tap, Newbury, Berks, on the 9th of March last, home to the prisoner. The prisoner, who station house. The officer subsequently took the male declined saying anything in defence, was remanded to a

THAMES .- EXTRAORDINARY CHARGE OF MURDER .-

future day.

Gilbert Macdonald, a ship-joiner, about forty years of age, was charged with the wilful murder of Agnes, his female prisoner said that the brother, her husband, had wife, who died in the London Hospital on Monday morning. The case was involved in some mystery, and the magistrate had a difficulty in getting at the facts, in consequence of the ignorance of the policeman who had was charged with attempting suicide. B. Traite, one of charge of the case. The prisoner, who has the appearance of being a very dissipated man, lived with his wife, in Raymond-place, Green Bank, Wapping. The deceased was also a person of dissipated habits, and lived he told her she had better get up and make the best of very unhappily with her husband. They repeatedly quarrelled, and she was in the practice of taunting him and using very provoking language, for which he frequently beat her. A woman named Sarah Gray, who lived in the room underneath the parties, had often interposed during their quarrels, and protected the deceased from the violence of her husband. This witness described the prisoner as a most violent man when he was inebriated, but on the contrary, when sober, he was particularly harmless and quiet, and had more than once requested her and others to keep him away from his wife when he was tipsy, for she was a very bad woman. He had repeatedly said that he would be hanged at Newgate for his wife, and that she wasted his hard earnings. The quarrels of the prisoner and his wife had lately been more frequent. Three weeks ago the prisoner beat his wife severely, and said she had spent all his money. On Saturday, the 1st inst., the prisoner and his wife again quarrelled, and she absented herself from home, and did not return until Priday, assigning as the reason, that she had spent all her husband's money, and was afraid of him. The husband persuaded her to come home on Friday night, but on Saturday morning, at one a seaman's note purporting to be made payable by Sir o'clock, either through caprice on her part, or owing John Vander Rampte Johnstone, 27, Grosvenor-square. to some threats on the part of the prisoner, she left her Having with some difficulty raised the amount, she afternoon of the same day, about half-past two o'clock, the deceased was in her landlady's room when her husband returned home. He was rather inebriated, but detence in the hands of the counsel whom he should knew what he was about, and after some friendly conver-

sation with his landlady, he began to converse with his wife, and in a jocular tone said he had had his spree out Cox and Eliza Smith were brought before Mr Bingham, and should go to work again on Monday, and bring up charged with having committed the following daring his lee-way. His wife commenced abusing him, and rebbery. Sarah Ann Tanner, the wife of an artist, living although her landlady requested her not to kick up a row, at No. 9, Lloyd's-place, Brompton, said she had been to she taunted her husband in a very foolish strain. The see her niece home on Monday, and was returning to prisoner said that his wife's slanderous and provoking Brompton, through Hyde Park, when she met with two women and two men, who entered into conversation with tongue caused all the trouble and the rows between them. After a while the prisoner said he had money enough for her. When they got out of the Park she was induced to a drop of gin, and invited his wife to accompany him to a accompany the four persons, who were strangers to her, public house close by. They left the house together, and into a public house, where she partook of some beer, proceeded to the Anchor and Hope in the adjoining alley. The small quantity that she drank had such an effect on Neither the landlady nor Mrs Gray saw the man and his her that she became giddy, and soon lost all recollection. wife return home, or heard any more of them until about When she recovered her senses she found herself in a 5 o'clock in the evening, when Mrs Gray hearing some cab with her four companions, and on inquiring where one moan, opened her room door, and found the de- she was, she was informed she was in the Haymarket cessed on the landing, at the top of the second flight of | The cab stopped, and she got out. Some one immedistairs, and close to her own room, weltering in her ately pushed her down, and Smith snatched her shawl blood, which was flowing profusely from her mouth, nose from her shoulders worth £2 and ran off. She gave an alarm, and soon afterwards she saw her shawl at the and ears. Mrs Gray raised the woman from the floor, and she faintly articulated "Don't let him come near station-house, and the two prisoners who had robbed her me, I am dying." Mrs Gray asked what her husband of it. A boy named Hatton, said he was in the Haymar. had been doing, and she said he had kicked her and ket between one and two o'clock on Tuesday morning jumped on her breast. The deceased was assisted into He saw five persons get out of the cab, one of whom was her landlady's room. She appeared greatly disfigured. the complainant. He saw one of the men give the com-Her clothes were torn and very bloody, and there was a plainant either a blow or a push, which knocked her severe wound on the side of the head, from which the down, and he then saw a woman snatch her shawl off blood was flowing copiously. It would appear, however, and run away. Witness immediately went in search of from the evidence of the landlady, that the excessive hear of constable, and gave him information of what he had from the evidence of the landlady, that the excessive hemorrhage which took place arose from another cause, and seen. Police-constable Caught, C 140, said, on being told that a robbery had been committed in the Haymar. it is supposed that some internal bloodvessel was ruptured ket, he ran into Orange-street, and saw four persons in by a kick, or by the prisoner trampling on his wife. company together. He followed them, and on finding She was removed on a police stretcher to the hospital, where she lingered till Monday morning, when death put he was noticed, and that an attempt was about to be an end to her sufferings. Directly after the deceased was | made by the party to escape, he ran forward and seized the two prisoners. Cox struggled violently, and got found in the situation above described, Mrs Hookham, the landlady, and Mrs Gray, went into the prisoner's room. away. Smith threw a shawl away, which was afterwards They found him lying on the bed, and informed him that | picked up and identified by the complainant. As witness his wife was very seriously injured. He treated the was taking the prisoner Smith to the station-house, a man came up to them and said to the prisoner "Keep matter with some indifference, and on his way to the it dark, Liz, and all will be right." Witness immedistation house said that his wife would not appear against ately knew the man to be the prisoner who had made bim, and that she had fallen down stairs. There could his escape from him, and he accordingly took him into be no doubt the deceased received the wound on her head,

and other injuries, before she left the room, as no part custody again. The prisoner Cox said the constable had of her body was upon the stairs when she was discovered | made a mistake. He had not been in the Haymarket by Mrs Gray. The prisoner's son was in the room when that night, nor had he been in the company of the pro secutrix at all that night. The prisoner then gave a the quarrel took place between his parents. He is only circumstantial account of his movements on Monday eight years of age, and with very little intelligence. He night. He was a supernumerary at the Lyceum Theatre was called up on the bench, and some questions were put and had played in the Wood Demon on the evening in to him by Mr Yardley, but he professed his ignorance of question. The prosecutrix said she was quite positive a future state; and on being asked if he said his prayers, he replied that he did sometimes, but only to the prisoner was one of the persons with whom she had been in company at the public-house. The constable please his father. His replies generally to the questions put to him were such, that the magistrate did was also positive of the prisoner's identity. The not consider it safe to examine him as a witness; defence of Smith was, that she saw the shawl fall and it appearing that he had no relatives, or any from the shoulders of the prosecutrix, and she merely one to take care of him, Mr Yaraley directed that picked it up. Both prisoners were committed." he should be taken to the workhouse, where he would two men and two women, from the county of Cork, who receive some instructions to quality him to take an oath. had only been at Kensington a week, from Ireland, were The magistrate inquired of Sheehan, the police constable, if he had made search for any instrument by means of brought by the parish officers to be passed back to Irewhich it was probable the wound might have been inflicted. land. They appeared very anxious to return, and said they thought there was plenty of work to be got in Engand he replied in the negative. He was also asked if he had examined the stairs and the room for the purpose of land, but they found there was not. They said that ascertaining if there were any stains of blood discernible, with a great many more, they had money given them to and he said he had not, and excused himself by saying come over, by a gentleman, who was a sea captain. One there was no light. He was then asked if he had er- of the parish officers told the reporter that the two feamined the prisoner's dress or his boots, and he said he males, who were good-looking young women, twenty had not thought of doing so, and knew very little of the years of age, when asked in the workhouse to do some affair, although specially directed by his inspector to needlework, said they had never sewed in their lives, make the necessary inquiries. Mrs Hookham, who ex- and when told to assist in the washing, they declared hibited more tact and discernment than the police con- they did not know how to do it, as all they had ever done mons before Mr Henry, to answer a complaint preferred against him under the 1st and 2nd Victoria, cap. 88, sec. 2, for having, on the 8th inst., exposed for sale to obscene publications. Mr Pritchard, solicitor to the Society for Suppression of Vice, attended to support the complaint. A young gentleman, named Short, having

stable, locked the door of the prisoner's room after he was to milk the cows. was taken into custody, to prevent any one entering the apartment. Some time afterwards she procured a light and examined the stairs and the landing, on which she discovered a great deal of blood. It was quite fresh. She also stated there was a "clod of blood" on the floor by the side of the bed. She thought the wound on the deceased's head had been inflicted by a kick, and that the prisoner wore very heavy boots. Mr Yardley directed Roche, the gaoler, to remove the prisoner's boots from his feet, which was immediately done. There were stains of blood on both sides of the right boot, just above tents were equally abominable, waited at the Society's the sole. The prisoner appeared to be somewhat staggered at this discovery, and he said there was no blood Chambers in Lincoln's Inn fields, and gove information on his shoe, that his shoes never touched his wife at all; of the circumstance. He then returned to the shop, acbut Mr Yardley said there could be no doubt of the fact, companied by the secretary's managing clerk, and pursaid the stains on the boots were certainly those of blood. Mr Yardley expressed his astonishment at the neglect and ignorance of the police-constable Sheehan, who had neglected to do all those things which he ought to have he got was that it was dark, and that he had no light. man did not possess, and she had done just what the constable ought to have done. Various other things done nothing, and made no inquiries about the affair. Mrs Hookham was then further questioned by the magistrate, and she stated that she believed the prisoner

would be unnecessary to call the defendant's leadlord to the shop was well known to the society for a considera. done, in a case of very great importance and involved in ble time. In answer to the charge, the defendant axid some mystery. He asked the policeman if he had traced that he never sold the book produced, as he had a priany blood upon the stairs or in the room, and the excuse vate mark upon every work of the kind he disposed of Mr Robert Neal, managing clerk to Mosers, Pritchard The old woman, Hookham, appeared to have acted from and Collett, proved that the defendant called at the the dictates of common senae, a quality which the police | chambers on Monday, and informed witness that he had been summened for selling some publications, that he constante ought to have suggested itself to the policeman, who had formerly been in respectable circumstances, and if the lure on the National Association's means of protecting that though the men had little disposition to be having made large seizures at the same shop, and that had kicked his wife, and her reasons for thinking so on every occasion he had faithfully promised to abandou were, that he was always very handy with his feet-very, such an abominable trade, at the same time referring indeed. All the deceased's clothes were torn but her chemise, and she complained a good deal of some pains him to the secretary, who told him that he was bound about the abdomen. Mr Yardley asked how long it was on behalf of the public to proceed with the case. The defendant then examined the print and title-page in before the deceased was sent to the hospital after the front of the book, and again requested that the prosecuwas found bleeding on the top of the stairs? Sheehan tion would be dropped, at the same time admitting the replied an hour or more. Inspector Bilston asked the facts. Mr Henry said there could be no doubt of the police constable if he did not issue orders for the woman obscene character, both of the picture and the title-page, to be removed to the London Hospital immediately he beard of the affair. Sheehan-Yes, Sir, you did. Inspector Bilston said that directly he understood the case was a very serious one, he ordered four men to convey

the woman to the hospital on a stretcher, which was no reason for any mitigation of punishment for such an

ble means it was an hour after she received the wounds labour for three months.

Pational Association of United Trades, FOR THE PROTECTION OF INDUSTRY.

"Union for the Million" In another week from the day on which this paper is published, many of our Association's mem-

bers who are elected as delegates to represent their

which might be made on their approaching duties, much, and was very tipsy, and she was always abusing in next week's paper. Under these considerations him. Mr Yardley said this case was not so clear as it might have been if the police constable had only displayed we shall steal a march upon time, by calling the common intelligence, and that all the witnesses who attention of delegates to the subject, in the present could throw any light on the transaction must be pronumber. Far be it from us, in the capacity we now exercise, to suppose that our numerous members are prisoner on the charge of wilful murder until Monday likely to act inconsiderately in the selection they make of representatives, by electing delegates who MARYLEBONE.—STEALING & DIAMOND RING.—On Tuesday John Simpson, and Ann Simpson, his sister-inlaw, were placed at the bar before Mr Rawlinson, charged with having been concerned in the robbery of a diamond ring valued at 50 guineas, the property of a ludy Association has seen it their duty to select, as far as would unite themselves with the United Trades, were their capabilities would permit, delegates possessing self as the authoress of a paraphrase of the "Pilgrim's the essential qualifications of intelligence, philanthropy, integrity, discernment, and general good feel-Seymour place, Bryanstone square. It appeared that ing-men whose object in res ponding to the call of on Saturday last the male prisoner delivered at the house ing equally certain that he could not have made his some coals, and some time after he was gone prosecutrix their fellow-members is not to gratify their own private feelings, but to promote the utility of an inmissed the article from a tray in her parlour. Information of the loss was given to the police, and handbills stitution which is founded on principles of philanwere also circulated principally amongst the pawnthropy, and seeks to benefit not only its own members but the whole human race. But while we debrokers in the district. On the morning of Monday Ann Simpson went to the shop of Mr Thompson, corner of precate every idea of a dictatorial character, we bear in mind that there are comparatively few persons who pledge, when the foreman, Collins, not being satisfied on being temporarily removed from their usual occuwith the account she gave of it, detained her until the pations, and required to consider and decide on arrival of the prosecutrix, for whom he immediately sentnumerous complicated and interesting subjects, with She came down accompanied by Hesseltine of the D which they are not practically familiar, and which division, and on the ring being identified as the one stolen, she (the female prisoner) was conveyed to the are of such importance as to merit the serious attention of the many thousands of persons composing prisoner into custody at the shop of his master, within a our Association, and who, on considering the serious short distance of prosecutrix's dwelling. John Simpson consequences and bitter reflections that might result on being asked what he had to say, admitted having from an erroneous decision on any important taken the ring and given it to his brother; and the given it to her to pledge. They were both committed. ATTEMPTED SUICIDE OF A YOUNG FEMALE BY POISON -A well-dressed young female, named Maria Poulton, comparatively few persons who, under such circumthe Regent's-park constables, deposed, that on the prestances, would not feel in a great measure overcome vious evening, he saw the young woman reclining upon a seat in the "Broad Walk." She seemed unwell, and by a sense of the great responsibility they had incurred by their appointment, and perhaps be led to which she remarked to him that she was unable to rise, as duties of their delegated trust with equal credit to him amid loud cheers. Mr Parker was then called the manifest of laudanum, which she had taken sixpennyworth of laudanum, which she themselves and estisfaction to their delegated trust with equal credit to him amid loud cheers. Mr Parker was then called themselves and satisfaction to their constituents, had purchased at three different places. Witness then and to the ultimate success of the Association. A took her to a surgeon near at hand, and subsequently to conference composed of delegates of this character the University College Hospital. Her father, who had are likely to arrive at correct decisions, as their debeen standing by his unfortunate daughter during the liberations may reasonably be expected to be calm recital of the above facts, and who seemed much disand dispassionate, and their decisions the result of tressed at her unhappy situation, was briefly addressed by Mr Rawlinson, who said, "I will not distress either partially heard, and duly considered. However was dissolved. you or her by putting any questions as to the motives by

> East. He requested of the prosecutrix to advance £3 on while much good that has been attempted of the Executive Officers of the Association, remember that mortals cannot command success, even though they may do their utmost to deserve it, The Conference is the legislative assembly of the Association, and the central committee and agents are its executives. A certain degree of discretionary power is necessarily vested in the latter, and all they can do in the exercise of that discretion is to be guided by the best of their judgment, taking all all circumstances into consideration, and to give the executive officers credit for having done their best, according to circumstances. By the exercise of occur from the proceedings of either the Conference to good account, as the circumstances which produce disappointment will ever operate as a caution in future proceedings, and, unless such feelings be no proceedings could be pursued vigorously and satisfactorily if the parties moving therein were to be subjected to unpleasant reflections should success not attend their efforts, or should they not receive credit for the best motives in their proceedings. We hope these brief remarks will have the desired effect, and those delegates who from inexperience in public business, or from excessive sanguine expectations, may be led to consider that uninterrupted success should attend all our proceedings, will not he discouraged, or be led to use any useless or painful reflections in cases in which the results have not been followed by ordinary success. We deem these remarks necessary as a precaution, not that we anticipate any manifestation of recriminatory feeling in any of the unsuccessful efforts to which we allude, but, knowing as we do that some may be appointed as delegates who may, from not being practically familiar with the difficulties attending public business, and knowing the success that has attended our efforts generally, be led to expect more than is possible to achieve, and finding that some cases have not been so successful as others, may be led to the use of useless reflections thereon, which, while they could do no good, might do much harm. Our Association is yet in its infancy; it has been instrumental in doing immense good, and doubtless it will do all that is intended, if the proper means are adopted; hut patience, and good feeling, and forbearance, in cases of disappointment, will ever require to be

> > exercised in our Association as in every other insti-The central committee of the above Association held their usual meeting on Monday, T. S. Duncombe, Esq. M.P., in the chair. The minutes of proposed reduction, and the men would be out in a THE DARMSTADT FACTORIES.—The Second Chamber days. The central committee resolved to send ber of Darmstadt has decided that children under down Mr Williamson to mediate between the men amicable arrangement.

The delegates elected to serve on the Conference of the United Trades' Association, are respectfully informed that they are requested to deliver in their credentials, and receive admission cards, at the Hall of Science. Lawrence-street, Birmingham, at ten o'clock on the morning of Whit-Monday. The President will take the chair at three o'clock in the

Port Glasgow was held in the Free School-room, when Mr Jacobs delivered a lecture on the National Association, for the purpose of confirming the new leaves of the new leaves prove that he was the occupier of the premises, as he had Association, for the purpose of confirming the new already admitted such to be the case, in addition to which members, and converting those that remained isolated. A vote of confidence was passed in the Assoof thanks to the Lecturer and the Chairman, and the meeting adjourned to Thursday, to elect delegates to store it again to reputation and duty. Major the Conference.

DALKEITH. - On Tuesday evening a public meeting of all the trades and working classes ge-

0 1 0 done without delay. Mr Yardley-Perhaps the consta- offence, and the defendant should be committed to hard of the block printers, representing 300 members, induce to join their brethren, neighbours, and failed and who, after the explanation given by Mr Jacoba, then in the last struggle for death or victory.

agreed to call a meeting of the body and other trades at the earliest day the lecturer could attend. BARRHEAD. A public meeting of the trades was held in the Free Kirk School Room; a sprinkling of the female power-loom and other workers were present, when Mr Jacobs entertained them with a lecture fraught with facts conducive to their well-being. A committee consisting of spinners. printers, weavers, shoemakers, tenters, smiths. moulders, miners, and other trades, was formed to organise their bodies in the Association.

respective branches at the ensuing Conference, to be held at Birmingham, on Whit-Monday, the 24th GLASGOW, Saturday Evening-The district inst., and following day, will have proceeded from committee met and agreed to commence a series of their homes on that important duty, and others will district public meetings, to enable the lecturer to be on the eve of their departure; consequently they further publish the plans of the Association. cannot generally be expected to see any remarks

NETHERTON .- Mr J. W. Parker reported, that on Monday he attended a meeting of the horse nail-makers and blast furnace men, at the Dog and Duck, Darby Hand, to explain the principles and objects of the Association, which he did after his usual manner. A deputation attended from the vice-makers of Dudley, who expressed themselves highly satisfied with the National Association, and would, on their return to their body, use all their influence and persuasion with a view to their joining require instruction from us to fit them for the discharge of the duties they are appointed to perform; general meeting of the trades of Dudley being called, on the contrary, we hope that every branch of our as they were assured that every trade in Budley they made acquainted with the glorious objects; but the engagements of Mr P. prevented him from fixing a time, but referred them to the central committee, who would gladly comply with their wishes in sending an agent for the purpose. BROMSGROVE.—Mr Parker also attended meeting of the nail makers on Tuesday evening: at

the TownHall. The Rev. - Villers, the vicar, a relative of Sir R. Peel's, was at the meeting, likewise the high bailiff, and several of the gentry and tradesment of the town, also a great number of females. The Roy. Vicar is interesting himself with others of the town, in preventing children of an early age being apprenticed to the nail trade, many of whom, at the age of fourteen, become journeymen—thus creat-ing early marriages and otherwise militating against the improvement of their mental faculties, and creat ing a numerous progeny. On his advising the nailers to abstain from apprenticing their children at so early an age, he was met by the statement, that the wages they received (the maximum being twelve shillings per week) prevented them, in fact, they were not able, to support their childrenmatter, at such a critical juncture as the present, when out of such wages, therefore were compelled to put the Association, though yet in its infancy, is attract- them to the nail trade, in order to enable them to ing the attention of numerous persons in various support them. The rev. gentleman was astounded classes of the community; - we say that there are at the statement, and declared that there must be something wrong in society, that such a state of things existed, and assured them he deeply sympathised with them, and would do all he could to alleviate and improve their condition. The nailers promised to take into consideration the views as set forth by upon to state the principles of the National Association, which he did at great length. Votes of thanks were passed to T. S. Duncombe, Faq., M.P., the Northern Star, and the Missionary; and a resolution, approving of the United Trades' movement, and their determination of supporting it to the utmost of their ability. After a vote of thanks to conviction, after all requisite points have been im- the chairman, the meeting, a very interesting one, inexperienced some may be on matters of public MANCHESTER .- Mr Parker attended a meet-

husiness, if they ardently wish to promote the great ing of the district committee and was appointed one of a deputation to wait upon Mr G. B. Clarke. of objects of our Association they will, by the exercise of good feeling and patient hearing of the state- Hope Mills, Pollard-street, who, three weeks ago, ments that will be made during the proceedings, and reduced the hand-mule spinners and the self-acting a common-sense view of the subject, will be minders 10 per cent, and, since a further reduction to the extent of 35 per cent., the latter reduction will prevented from going far wrong in the dis-charge of their duties: It will be The price they have been receiving was seventeenrequisite for them to bear in mind that pence per thousand hanks, now reduced to thirteenpence; they can spin twenty-one thousand harks by the Association has been effected, and per week, which will make a difference of seven has exceeded in results the expectations shillings per week in wages. The reduction of the ninners is to one and ninepence per thouher landlady, in which there was a mangle, and crept under it. She remained there until her husband left whatsoever with any shipping department. Finding home after breakfast on Saturday morning. On the that she had been imposed upon, she gave Jones into with circumstances of such a character as to prevent the sand hanks, the amount originally paid being two and sixpence—being a reduction of ninepence per thousand. The amount usually spun in a week is custody for the fraud. The prisoner, who seemed to the same results that have followed in others, and and sixpence per week. In some cases where these make very light of the matter, said he would leave his some of the circumstances were unforeseen. In all men are employed at two offpair wheels, the reduction such cases, however, the delegates will require to will effect to the extent of double the above amount. The spinners in the above department have to employ a certain number of piecers and scavengers, who receive their wages from them, not the millowner, therefore they would be compelled to reduce the wages of the piercers and scavengers also, were they to submit. Mr Parker and another sent in a respectful note on Friday, soliciting an interview with Mr Clarke, who conceded it. On meeting that gentleman, they stated their object: he wished to know circumstances concerned into consideration. It is if they were in his employ; on being answered in the also the duty of the delegates in Conference to take negative, he asked by what right they presumed to interfere between him and his hands. They endeavoured to reason with him, but it was no avail; he said if the United Trades did not like the price he could afford to give his hands, let them, the United those feelings any unsuccessful results that may Trades, keep them; he would have nothing to do with the United Trades, nor would recognise any or the executive officers will at all times be turned such body. The deputation tried their hardest to persuade him to forego the reduction, but he wouldnot listen to them for a moment. When he informed his hands of the intended reduction. he made use of these words—"You have done it now: exercised, the good that the Association is capable I am obliged to reduce you, because you have been of effecting would ever be subject to be retarded, as signing petitions at the corner of the streets for the Ten Hours' Bill, it is all your own doings and Lord Ashley's; you see what it has brought you to." Thismillowner was not compelled to reduce his hands on account of a heavy stock, or the high price of cotton, because he has sold out all that he has made; but his hatred to that beneficial measure, the Ten Hours' Bill, induces him to wreak his vengeance upon the

poor factory workers... Mr Parker will resume his labours in Sheffield on the 17th inst. One thousand of the spring-knife trade have paid

the results of the former visit.

their first month's levies as their adhesion; one of

TRADES' MOVEMENTS.

ROCHDALE CARD-ROOM OPERATIVES .- The. follow-. ing is an extract from an Address issued by the Rochdale branch of the Card-room Operatives' Association, of the Northern Districts, to the public :- "Weare induced to address you in consequence of the position taken by J. Pilling and Sons towards their hands, endeavouring to compel them to sign a vile document against our union, in order that they may with ease reduce our wages to the lowest miserable pittance. The hands knowing that a reduction would be the result, refused to "sign;" the consequence is, they are driven to walk the streets; we, therefore, deem it the duty of every humane being to pour in their support for those who have fallen a sacrifice. Friends, we carnestly solicit the support of the shop-keepers and gentry of Rochdale. Parties contri-buting to our support are cautioned against giving to any but those who have the word," Justice" stamped on the collecting Books.
"By order of the Committee."

TO THE JOURNEYMEN BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS OF CHATRAM, ROCHESTER, AND STROUD.—A special general meeting of the above trade will be held at the financial accounts read and received. An immense number of letters were read, amongst which was one from the miners of Darcy Lever respecting a deration the propriety of joining the United Trades' Association.

nine years of age shall not be allowed to work in and their employers. The central committee have the manufactories; children of from nine to twelve since learned that Mr W. succeeded in effecting an may be authorised by the police to work for a period not exceeding eight hours each day, and those between twelve and sixteen may work ten hours. In the course of the debate on the measure it was stated that there are more than 10,000 children employed in the manufactories in the Grand Duchy of Hesse-Darmstadt.

ALLEGED COWARDICE OF THE AMERICAN TROOPS.

IN MEXICO .- The New Orleans Topic gives a very explicit statement of the cowardice of portion of the Indian aregiments at the battle of Buena Vista,:-While the enemy's cavalry had been pressing its SCOTLAND. -GREENOCK. -On Monday even- way around the mountain, and just as they were ing a public meeting of the coopers of this town and ready to attack the Americans in the rear, the Inover hills and over ravines they pursued their shameful career, to the great delight of the enemy, who rent the air with shouts of triumph. Several officers. ciation, and a number of members entered. A vote of General Taylor's staff immediately dashed off to Dix, of the Pay Department, formerly of the 7th Infantry, was the first to reach the deserters, and seizing the colours of the regiment appealed to the men to know whether they had determined to dedid not wish to go into court upon the subject, having nerally was held in the Public Hall, to hear a lec- sert them. He was answered by three obsers, showsociety would forego the present prosecution he would ing and enriching the Labourer. The missionary, come heroes themselves they were not unmindful of clear his shop. Witness told him he could not entertain such a proposition, and that he could not forget his
all its hearings in an interesting manner. A vote another. A portion of the regiment immediately all its bearings, in an interesting manner. A vote another. A portion of the regiment immediately of approval of the plan was carried unanimously, and rallied around him, and was reformed by the officers. a provisional committee elected to organise the town. The usual votes of thanks were passed, and the meeting separated in revived spirits.

GLASGOW.—On Wednesday evening a public GLASGOW.—On Wednesday evening a public retrieve, in a slight degree, the character of the meeting of the carpet weavers was held in their state." At another stage of the battle, it is said that he state." room, at Tradeston, to hear the plans and progress the Arkansas cavalry rode at full speed to Saltillo, of the National Association explained. A vote of and reported General Taylor in full retreat; and confidence was passed in the Association by this during the very hottest of the fight," says the correst re made under the directions of the Commissioners of Customs, which seemed to be totally disregarded, he saw and an increase of members has been effected. BUSBY.—The missionary attended the officers the waggon train, whom no efforts or entreaties could for

ganised condition.

Metropolitan Intelligence.

FATAL ACCIDENT AT THE SOUTH WESTERN RAIL-WAY TERMINUS.—Before Mr W. Payne, at St Thomas's Hospital, on the body of Charles Knight, aged nineteen, employed on the South Western Railway. George Carpenter said that on Saturday afternoon last, he was at work with the deceased at the South Western Railway Terminus, Nine Elms, shifting the bodies of some carriages. The body of a second-class carriage was upon tressels, but was not sufficiently high to get a little machine under it with which it was to be removed. The deceased got under it to raise it by means of a "screw jack," when the tressels or supporters gave way, and the carriage, with almost its whole weight, fell on his head and shoulders. He was immediately carried to the hospital, where the surgeon said that the deceased died about half an hour after his admission, from fracture of the skull and laceration of the brain. Several other witnesses were examined, but none of them could tell from what cause the tressels gave

way. Verdict, "Accidental death." Suicide in the Milleank Prison.—On Tuesday by Mr Bedford, at the Millbank prison, on the body of T. Parry, aged 24, a prisoner therein, who committed self-destruction. The deceased, who was by trade a plasterer, was convicted at the Liverpoo! Sessions, on the 15th of March last, of stealing a sheet, and sentenced to seven years' transportation. He was received into the above prison on the 6th instant, and placed in separate confinement, during which time he appeared in good health, but excessively dull and desponding. He was seen as usual by the warder, on retiring to rest, at nine o'clock on Sunday night last, and on his unlocking the cell at twenty minutes past six o'clock on Monday morning, he discovered the deceased suspended by his pocket and neckerchief tied together, and fastened to the gaspipe between the cell door. He was cut down immediately, and Mr Davey, the resident surgeon, was promptly in attendance, who pronounced life to have been extinct more than two hours. Verdict, "Temporary insanity."

MELANCHOLY DEATH IN A BATH .- On Tuesday, by Mr W. Payne, at the Queen's Arms Tavern, St twenty, an apprentice to Mr Child, surgeon, of Forestreet, Finsbury. The deceased not being able to swim, and having been advised to learn that art, went about three o'clock on Monday afternoon last to the baths in Bath-street, Newgate-street. On being shown the cold plunging bath he inquired the depth. and was told five feet ten inches in the centre, and he stated he should commence a quarter's subscription. He was left alone, and in about twelve minutes afterwards, on the assistant returning to the bath, he could not see the deceased, but observed foam on the water at the end of the bath; being an unusual on his back at the bottom of the bath. An alarm was raised, and the body was got out immediately. Medical aid was sent for and quickly attended, and used the various methods to restore animation but without effect, life being quite extinct. It was the opinion of the medical man that he died of apoplexy induced by the coldness of the bath, and not from the future when a single person is bathing the assistant remain in view of the bath.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE NORTH-WESTERN RAIL-WAY.—On Tuesday by Mr Mills, at the University Hospital, on the body of Henry Harman, aged thirty, a servant in the employ of the North Western Railway Company. The deceased, on Saturday morning last, was in the act of taking the hind lamp off a train that had just arrived from Rugby at Euston-square, but instead of standing on the steps of the carriage to unhitch the lamp he vento the above hospital, where he shortly afterwards expired from the effects of the injuries received. The deceased had been in the employ of the company only a few months, and one of the witnesses stated that he was so thoughtless that he had had two or three norrow escapes before losing his life. Verdict, "Accidental death."

AN UNSATURAL MOTHER. - Before Mr Wakley, at the Middleton Arms, Canonbury-square, Islington, on the body of Emma Gobey. Sarah Stone said, that about five weeks since the mother of the child, whom she did not know, called on witness and left the deceased with her, agreeing at the time that she would give 5s. per week for bringing it up. The mother called twice to see the child after she left it, but had not been to witness's for nearly a month. She did all she could for deceased, but on Thursday morning it was taken ill, and died at four o'clock the same day from internal ulcerations. Witness had two other children to nurse, one was her own daughter's child. Verdict, "Natural death."

Determined Suicide.—On Wednesday, information was received at the Coroner's-office, Westminster, of the death of Mr William Kendrick, aged 46, residing at No. 4, Upper Ranelagh-street, Belgrave-square The deceased was a married man, and well known in the sporting circles, but having lost largely at the Newmarket Spring Meeting, which he had been unable to settle, he had been in a very low and desponding state for several days past, and on Wednesday morning after taking breakfast, he went into his bed-room to dress, and shortly afterwards his wife hearing a heavy fall in his room went to ascertain the cause, and on entering discovered the deceased lying on the floor with his head nearly severed from his body, and a razor covered with blood lying by his

SUPPOSED SUICIDE FROM A DELUSIVE DREAD OF Fire.—On Wednesday Mr W. Payne held an adjourned inquest at the Newcastle Tavern, St Maryat-hill, on the body of Mrs Charlotte Conor, aged 54 widow, lately residing at No. 2, Redcross-street Borough, who is supposed to have committed suicide under the following circumstances. The evidence 2 small annuity, had for some time past exhibited a sort of wandering in her mind, and laboured under the delusion that her neighbours would destroy her by gunpowder, besides which she had a most insuperable dread of fire. She would frequently go and wander the streets in order to avoid the parties whom she fancied contemplated her destruction; yet, on the contrary, she experienced the utmost kindness from all the neighbours, and, in fact, every one who knew her. On Monday week she went out in the evening, and nothing more was heard of her until the following morning, about five o'clock, when she was found floating in the water, at the foot of Billingsgate-stairs, the supposition being that she had either fallen or in a paroxysm of excitement rushed into the water, but, in the absence of more conclusive testimony, a verdict of "Found drowned" was recorded.

Public Gymanium.—Workmen are busily engaged in placing up poles and other erections for the performance of gymnastic exercises on a similar plan and scale adopted at many of our barracks, in Victoria Park, on the margin of the ornamented waters near the entrance from Bethnal-green. The two cricketgrounds, which bave now been open for some weeks, are the daily resort of numerous persons for indulgence in that game, by whom the greatest propriety is observed. Viscount Morpeth, M.P., to whom the public is indebted for these additions to the park, was amongst the visitors last Sunday.

Foreign Grain.—Thirty-seven vessels arrived in the river Thames on Monday, from ports in Europe, which, with the exception of one or two that had other kinds of provisions on board, were entirely laden with grain, the produce of Mecklenburg, Prussia, Denmark, Sweden, Hanover, Oldenburg, Norway, and Russia, respectively. The greater proportion of them were from Denmark and the Hanoverian dominions, only one arrival being from Russia. In addition to the above, the American Eagle, packet ship, arrived on the same day from New York, bringing 26 casks, 13 tierces, and 230 barrels of beans, 2,774 bags of corn, 1,261 bags, and 9,100 bushels of oats, 329 packages of flour, 164 of corn

meal, 200 of rice, and various other articles.

HEALTH OF THE METROPOLIS.—The number of deaths registered last week was 987, namely, males, 486; females, 501; being an excess of 73, or about 14 per cent. over the ordinary Spring averages. This excess, however, is wholly assignable to the class of sporadic diseases, the zymotic (or epidemic, endemic. and contagious) class of diseases being below the average. This is attributable to the lowness of town. As the forenoun advanced they armed themwhile favourable to the development of the former, is unfavourable to the latter. The number of deaths by typhus were Si-average of five springs, 34. The number of births registered last week were-males, 652; females, 607; total, 1,259. The following is from the return of meteorological observations taken at the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, for week ending May 8 :- Barometer, mean height, 29.584; thermometer, highest, 62.5; lowest, 37.7; mean, 49.1 direction of the wind variable, but generally S. with a maximum pressure of 8lbs. on the square foot; mean amount of cloud, 8.2; sum of rain, 0.54

THE SHITHFIELD NUISANCE.—In consequence o the Smithfield drovers commonly using the streets and thoroughfares of the adjacent parish of St Sepulchre, Middlesex, to separate the flocks that become intermixed in their egress from the market, to the great annoyance of the inhabitants and the serious injury of their trade and property, notices were compelled to be issued warning them that all beasts thus found would for the future be impounded for the penalties incurred.

Good News for the "Boys!"-- A vessel has just arrived in London from China, having on board only

Swansea.—In Swansea Mr Vivian is all-powerful. Throughout the tributary boroughs the liberal party holds the predominance, so that it would be abso-

utely fatile to attempt to oust Mr Vivian.

Home Acws.

England.

BRADFORD.—FACTORY GIRLS.—The committee for improving the condition of the factory girls of Bradford have fitted up the first of their intended lodging houses. Should the trial prove successful others will be prepared: The house is situated in Timblestreet, Thornton-road. It consists of four cottages, two in front and two at the back, thrown into one, and thus forming a comfortable and compact dwelling for the purpose intended. The situation is extremely healthy. Mrs Richardson, a widow, has been appointed to be the matron of the establishment. The terms for lodging are 1s. a week. The beds bedsteads, and clothing, are all new and good. At the worst and dirtiest lodging-houses in the town Is. 6d. a week is charged for lodging these girls, and the committee in thus charging only 1s. a week for clean, comfortable, and first-rate lodgings, are determined to offer a strong inducement to the girls to change their present squalid and immeral abodes. There are already beds fitted up for 20 persons the house is capable of lodging 30 girls. There are three pleasant sitting-rooms, capable of accomodating ten persons each. The house has been ready about a week, but as yet there is only one lodger and every endeavour has been used to induce her not to go. It is said that the lowest lodging house keepers are trying every artifice to cause the plan to be unsuccessful, as they well know that if it succeeds their occupation will be gone. The committee intend when a sufficient number of lodgers have been obtained, to find them with good meat dinners at a cost not exceeding what the factory girls give for tea and coffee slops, on which they principally live. HUDDERSFIELD.

HUMANITY AND THE GREAT UNPAID. - Messes

Bower and Robinson, of Marsden, were summoned by Mr Bates, sub-inspector, for breaches of the Factories' Regulation Act. The first charge against them was for employing a child under ten years of Martin's-le-grand, on the body of James Unwin, aged | register of workers. This being admitted, the mitigated penalty of 20s and costs was inflicted. A second charge was brought against the parties for not having a surgeon's certificate for the same child, which was also admitted and a similar penalty inflicted. A third charge against them was that they had worked the same child both morning and afternoon of the same day. Mr Bates said this was the most glaring and scandalous case he had ever heard in the whole of his thirteen years' experience. This child had been worked full time for twen'y eight consecutive days, having worked at one "billy" in the fore part of the day, and at another in the after part. The thing he went to the spot, and saw the deceased lying magistrates coinciding in opinion with the inspector, convicted the defendants in the full penalty of £3 and costs. A fourth charge was for not echooling the same boy, and a fine of 20s and costs was inflicted. The father of the lad, John Marsden, was then brought up for suffering and allowing his child to work both parts of the day, and also for not sending the boy to school; some doubt arising in the minds drowning. Verdict, "Died from apoplexy, induced of the magistrates as to the meaning of the wording by cold bathing," and the jury recommended that for of the 38th and 39th clauses: "Any parent who receives direct benefit from the wages of any young person, &c." But it being proved that the father had never received any benefit,-the lad although worked twenty-eight days had never received a penny for wages—the magistrates therefore dismissed the

WIGAN.—ALARMING FIRE.—Last week an alarming fire broke out on the premises of Mr John Riddlesworth, bobbin-turner, Queen-street which, in the course of an hour, entirely destroyed the enginehouse, rooms for drying timber, and the whole of the tured upon the line, when another train, from Ayles-bury, backed in, and before the deceased could get machinery and buildings known as the bobbing turnout of the way, he was crushed by the buffers of ing manufactory. The fire originated in the dryingeach train pressing against his back and stomach. room, which was immediately over the boiler-house, He was extricated as soon as possible, and removed and it is supposed to have been caused by the flames cating to the timber above.

LIVERPOOL -EMIGRATION .- During the past week the influx of Irish into this port has been as follows :--Monday, 1,035; Tuesday, 677; Wednesday, 825; Thursday, 1,105; Friday, 1,010; Saturday, 667; Sunday, 2,445. Total, in seven days, 7,764. MANCHESTER.

EXTRAORDINARY RAILWAY ACCIDENT .- A dreadful accident happened on Wednesday morning, between twelve and one o'clock, at Patricroft, owing to the insane folly of a passenger. The express train from Preston was at that time coming in, when one of the second-class passengers, an Irishman, put his head out of the window, probably with a view to ascertain what point the train had reached. In so doing his hat fell off, and though the train was then going at its ordinary speed, perhaps about thirty miles an hour, the unthinking Irishman immediately opened the door of the carriage and jumped out to recover his lost head covering. The madness was at once visible. The man fell, his head came violently in contact with some stones, his skull was dreadfully police constable, and others; and according to the officer's statement, the head and face of the man were so hideously mangled, that he could not tell whether the unfortunate victim of almost inconceivable rashness was young or old. In the pockets of the deceased there were found £4 2s. and a silver watch, as well as a piece of paper showing that the watch had been recently repaired at Wigan, from which it is inferred that the man came from that

FIRE AT THE MACINTOSH WATERPROOF FABRIC MANUin Cambridge-street, discovered a fire proceeding from the lower part of the cellar of Messrs Macintosh and Co.'s waterproof fabric works in that street. Intimation of this fact was conveyed by him to the station; and Mr T. Rose, accompanied by his father, the whole of the fire brigade, and four engines, at proved that the deceased, who was in the receipt of once proceeded to the works. On arriving there, it was found that the India rubber stored in a vault communicating with the cellar was on fire, and that several of the men in the employ of Messrs Mackintosh and Co. had attached a pipe to their own forcepump, and were pouring water on the flames. Two engines were speedily geared and got into play, and, after three-quarters of an hour's exertion, the fire was completely extinguished, without having extended beyond the vault. The damage, it is supposed, will amount to about £150 or £200. The overflow of the Medlock is said to have been the cause of this fire. The water, having forced its way into the lowest part of the premises, came into contact with some chemical substance or liquid used in the preparation of the waterproof fabrics, causing ignition, and the flames spread to the India rubber, of which

> A Serious Floor occurred at Manchester on Sunto heavy falls of rain both the Irwell and the Medlock were much swollen on the morning of that day, carriages that were standing at the rails at the end but not more than they have frequently been without much mischief resulting. Owing to a quantity of mediately afterwards the engine dashed into the timber being floated down the Medlock, however, against some flood gates, they were partially stopped up, and the water overflowed the banks into a part of the town chiefly inhabited by the poor Irish, called Little Ireland. The houses were in a short time from four to five feet deep in water. Some boats were taken to the spot by the police, and the inhabi-tants were all saved, but a good deal of their property was floated off or destroyed. Messrs Birleys' mackintosh mill was also much damaged. It is said they will suffer to the amount of £2,000. In a few hours the timber which blocked up the river being removed the water was drained from the houses, but they are disastrous. The directors have since ordered the twelve o'clock, while Mr Thomas Harvey, son of Mr yet in a very unfit state for habitation. STAFFORDSHIRE.

STRUGGLE FOR WORK.—A riot of a most serious character has taken place at Walsall, which from the numbers and determination of the persons concerned in it, gave rise to serious fears for the safety of the town. The disturbance had its origin in the great numbers of Irishmen who have located there, working, it is alleged, for less wages than the ordinary labourers. The consequence was, that the labourers employed about the numerous collieries and railways felt aggrieved, and with them the miners made common cause in an attempt to drive the poor Irishmen, with their wives and families, from the town. Monday is generally kept as a holiday by the miners and accordingly large bodies of them, to the number of about 900 or 1,000, met in various parts of the selves with bludgeons, and as if by preconcerted arrangement, proceeded to all the new buildings in course of erection, to ithe collieries, furnaces, brickyards, and railways, driving away every Irishman employed upon them. On returning to town they increased to between 1,500 and 1,800, and then passed along the streets threatening violence to all who would oppose them. The police could do nothing, as the force numbered only nine men, under chief constable Rolfe. As night came on affairs were becoming more threatening, and the mayor and some of the magistrates endeavoured to induce the starving people to disperse, but they were not listened to. There is reason to believe that this is but one of a series of outbreaks contemplated in the mining disthe health of the city. trict of South Staffordshire, as at Wolverhampton and at Bilston the last few days, similar proceedings, although of a less violent and extensive character, have taken place. Great excitement exists in the whole of the district.

STATE OF NOTTINGHAM.—The stagnation in trade and the high price of provisions have induced a disturbed state of public feeling which has not been equalled for many years past. At half-past four in the afternoon of Monday, a large concourse assembled in the market-place, to listen to addresses commenting upon the great distress the working classes are suffering under. On the meeting separating a number of individuals attached themselves to a waggon

NOTTINGHAMSNIRE.

entering every baker's shop, provision warehouse. and respectable tradesman's dwelling, soliciting bread, food, and money. Three men were in the waggon, whe, as loaves of bread were given, depothem in the waggon, till it was more than half filled. This visitation very much terrified the shopkeepers and the inhabitants generally. The men did not enforce, but asked for bread, consetrates assembled at the police-office, and took pre-

LEICESTERSHIRE.

the following circumstances. The deceased was a meal-one train, reckoning 26 cars-were taken, young man, earrying on business at Gilmorton, near nothwithstanding the resistance of the police. The Lutterworth. On Monday a summons was served county of Limerick appears to be in a very disorupon him, requiring him to attend at the Tewn-hall. Lutterworth, on Thursday, and answer to a charge of assault preferred against him by John Cooke. After he would sooner shoot himself first!" No notice finding her husband extended on the floor, weltering and Mrs Kemmis. The South Carelina is adver-in blood. Medical assistance was obtained as quickly tised to sail on the 22nd of this month. as possible, when it was found that the contents of

More Poisoning.—A family of the name of Rowse called in in time to save the sufferers, who, however. are still labouring under the effects of the poison. IPSWICH.—Elizabeth Jager, a [German minstrel, about fifteen years of age, died on Monday last from the effect of a blow inflicted with a stick by a man

named Barker. The unfortunate girl had met him at the Rainbow public-house, at St Matthew's, on the night in question, and he afterwards accompanied her to her lodgings in a place called St Margaret's Ditches. On their way Barker took from her a stick which supported her instrument when being played and on reaching the lodging she attempted to snatch it from him, when he raised it with the power of both nis hands and dealt a severe blow on the face of the poor girl, from the effects of which she shortly afterwards expired. He was immediately arrested, and taken before the coroner and jury on the following day, and at the close of the proceedings was removed to the borough gaol. The next day when the jury met, the police intimated to the coroner that the prisoner had made his escape. Early that morning he had been taken into what is termed the airing yard, and directly the turnkey had turned his back he scaled the wall of the yard and dropped into the prison garden. There he obtained a pair of steps which enabled him to reach the top of the outer wall, and then jumped to the ground, a depth of 18 feet. Here he met with a female, at whom he shock his -he then made off. The escape of so notorious a character created much indignation amongst the jury, who expressed an opinion that the gaol authorities had been guilty of the most culpable neglect. The inquest was resumed, and a verdict of wilful murder was recorded against George Barker, and the coroner issued his warrant for the apprehension and commital of Barker to the county gaol. Since the above was written, it has been satisfactorily ascertained that the prisoner is again in custody.

RSSEX. MURDER AND HIGHWAY ROBBERY .- An inquiry has been held at the union workhouse, Rochford town, before Mr W. Codd, touching the death of a labourer named John Terry, aged 75, who was brutally attacked and plundered by a highway robber known by the name of James Willsmore. It appeared that the attack was made about eleven o'clock in the morning of the 30th ult., in a bye lane between Rochford and Canewdon. The deceased was met by a man, who inquired the time of day, he pulled out his watch to tell him, and almost immediately afterwards he received a severe blow on the head with a hoe or a bill-hook. He was rendered insensible and remained so till discovered by a passer by, when it was found he had been robbed of his watch, 4s. 6d. a knife, a key, and a bag. John Patten, a police constable, said that on the apprehension of Willsmore he took him to the union-house where the deceased lay. Deceased was then quite sensible, and on seeing Willsmore, he remarked, "That is the man who was with me when I was robbed." Deceased identified the watch as being his property, he had it with him when he was accosted by Willsmore. Other corroborative evidence being adduced, the jury returned a verdict of wilful murder, and the prisoner, who is stated to be only 18 years of age, was committed for trial on the capital charge.

SUSSEX. Brighton.—Accident by a Runaway Engine on the Brighton Railway.—Shortly after six o'clock on Saturday morning last, an extraordinary accident took place at the terminus of the London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway, in this town, by which several carriages were demolished, and considerable damage done to the station. A train of luggage waggons having been backed into a siding, the engine No. 54 was detached, and the engine driver proceeded with it through the points on to the main down line, on the London side of the company's works, about six hundred yards from the terminus. There, for some reason as yet unexplained, it was left on the line, while the engine-driver and stoker attended to trifling business in the engine-house. According to their statement they left the gear of the engine in a proper and secure state, but this seems somewhat improbable, for in a few minutes it was observed in motion, bearing down the line in the direction of the terminus. The engine-driver and stoker ran to overtake it, and many others joined in the chase, but it gained speed every moment, and rushed into the terminus at the rate of about twelve or fourteen day last, on the banks of the river Medlock. Owing miles an hour. The porters looked aghast at the approaching locomotive, and a collision with the being inevitable, they made a hasty retreat. Imcarriages with terrific force, and hurled them almost expected, and, at the requisition of the magistrates, to pieces, the fragments of which struck the front of the General commanding the district ordered 150 the parcels' office, and part of the refreshment room men, accompanied by two guns from Limerick garriwith such violence as to shatter them completely in. son, to proceed thither. The engine, however, strange to say, maintained its equilibrium, although it had been thrown off the word at Limerick, a short time before the starting of rails, and, with the exception of the front buffers, it the mail for Dublin, that a pay officer of the Board seems not to have sustained any injury. In all pro- of Works, belonging to the Scariff district, was shot bability, had the carriages not been on the line, it at on Saturday, in open day. would have swept through the terminus. Had it occurred when the passenger trains were in the the following:—"On Saturday, about the hour of station, the consequences would have proved very driver to be taken into custody, he having acted) contrary to the rules and regulations of the company, which states, that engines must not be left on the ine unguarded. MYSTERIOUS ROBBERY AT THE RAILWAY TERMINUS.

—A robbery under very mysterious circumstances has been discovered. On opening the safe between £200 and £300 deposited in it on the previous night having been broken into. The money stolen was in gold, with the exception of about £30 in notes, and the numbers and dates of the notes are not known.

Scotland.

GLASGOW.

PREVALENCE OF FRYER.—We are sorry to learn fearful extent. In one of the eastern districts, we are informed that there are no fewer than 200 cases; and that in many of the houses in the Wynds six or seven human beings labouring under this scourge are lying on the hard floor, many of them in a dying state. The immense influx of Irish immigrants tends most materially to perpetuate and increase the disease. One of the district surgeons lately died, and several of them, along with the visitors of the parochial board, have caught the infection. We trust that some effective measures will be adopted to stop the ravages of the pestilence, and to secure EDIKBURGH.—Messrs Greenhill and Roberts, two

of the Union Canal Company's officers, presented Mr Murdock, licentiate of the Royal College of surgeons. 54. Fountain Bridge, with £2 12s., which was contributed by several of the company's servants and a few of the traders at Port Hopetown, in token of their admiration of the ability Mr Murdock displayed, and for the laudable exertions made by him in endeavouring to resuscitate John Robertson, luggage boat driver, who was drowned in the canal on the morning of the 25th April.

The crime of sheep stealing has lately become very prevalent in Somersetshire, and the offenders which had served as a platform, and, followed by a are believed to compose a formidable gang, which large mob, drew the vehicle through the streets, has hitherto escaped detection.

Freland.

STATE OF THE COUNTRY. POPULAR FEELING.—The accounts from the country represent the progress of popular resistance. In Galway bands of labourers have been parading the town with flags bearing "Bread or Employment."
The procession was harmless. Beyond the Shannon, quently the police did not interfere, but the magis- the proceedings were more violent. At Ballingarry, about twelve miles to the southeast of Limerick, cautionary steps in case of any violation of the the peasantry collected on a lofty hill, with a flag public peace. Some fears were entertained of an of distress flying. Proceeding through the country, outbreak late in the evening, but, happily, none they stopped the men employed on the drainage works, whom they compelled to fall in. They soon mustered 3,000, well armed with guns and cutlases. SUICIDE THROUGH FRAR. - An inquest was held on The Roman Catholic curate assuaged them, and com-Saturday last, before Mr J. Gregory, coroner for the pelled the surrender of 50 head of cattle, which they southern division of Leicestershire, on view of the seized en foray, and were driven before them, like body of William Moore, who came by his death under marchmen of the Borders. Carts of flour and Indian

EMIGRATION .- The activity of the agricultural and mechanical classes to escape from the scene of desothe service of the summons the deceased became ex- lation with which they have been familiar in the procited, and expressed his determination not to appear, vinces is every day on the increase. During the month of March one vessel weekly sailed direct from was taken of this observation at the time, but it was Dublin for New York or Quebec; early in April two afterwards ascertained that the deceased had bor- vessels sailed weekly, then three-four, and lately, rowed agun at one place, some percussion caps at down to the present, a first class sailing packet another, and powder and shot at a third. Having clears out every day from Dublin with emigrants for secreted these articles in his sleeping room, the detailed by the United States or the British Colonies. This ceased left home, and passed the principal part of his week the enormous number of 2,000 persons sailed time at the public-houses, drinking to excess, up to from the Custom-house-quay direct to Quebec or New Wednesday night, when he returned home and went | York, and next week that number is likely to be into bed. About eight o'clock on Thursday morning oreased. The great majority of those go on their own he arose, shortly after which Mrs Moore was alarmed account, and take with them lots of money; the reat hearing the report of a gun. She immediately mainder are provided by their landlords on the same, proceeded up stairs, and was there horror-struck at or similar terms to those awarded by Lord de Vesoi

In Leitrim last week an attack was made on Mr the gun had entered at the left side and passed out at | Slack, of Annadale, as he was passing through the the right, a little below the shoulder, inflicting two plantations near Driney-house, the residence of Mr frightfully lacerated and extensive wounds, and ex- Peyton. Mr Slack was going his accustomed rounds, age, named William Marsden, from the 19th to the posing the lungs. Notwithstanding these injuries accompanied by police, when a violent pain and sick-posing his name entered on the deceased survived until one o'clock in the after the deceased survived until one o'clock in the after ness compelled him to halt within a short distance of ness compelled him to halt within a short distance of his own residence. He remained for the night in the dict, "That the deceased destroyed himself whilst labouring under an attack of temporary insanity." missed the policemen: At an early hour next morn-ing he started again for his own house, and had proceeded as far as Anna Plantation, when, as he rewas very nearly poisoned in Bury St Edmund's lates, six men with blackened faces jumped out on from partaking of bread which was afterwards found the road, and seized his horse's head, firing a pistel to contain arsenic. The bread, it appears, was at the same time without effect; they then dragged baked in the house, partly by the mother and partly him down from his seat, and after seizing the bag by the daughter, but how the arsenic was introduced containing money to the amount of £350, they were has not been ascertained. Luckily a surgeon was about to depart, when one of them called out—"You shan't follow us," and deliberately shot him through the leg, having previously gagged him by tying his driving-whip in his mouth, twisting the lash round

his head. Shipowners are playing profitable tricks on emi grants, notwithstanding the activity of emigration officers. One case, which has just come to light, wil show the frauds which are very generally practised, though not easily detected. Lieutenant Stark complained of the master of the Sophia before the Sessions Court of Belfast on the following grounds. The vessel cleared out of Liverpool with 29 passengers. and if there be not 30 on board the provisions of the Passenger Act do not apply. As the Sophia's com-plement was below the number, the amount of her sea stores could not be regulated, the whole controlling power being left with the master. While she lay in the Mersey two additional passengers were taken on board, and, being forced into Belfast by stress of weather, the emigration agent discovered the fraud. The captain was fined £20, besides the costs of prosecution. Another case occurred in Limerick in which the shipbroker was ordered to pay £10 each to several parties for passage subsistence and compensation money.

passengers which sailed from Limerick since the compassengers; distributed as follows: 12 to New York, with 813 passengers; I to Baltimore, with 102; and the remaining ships to the British colonies, chiefly to Quebec, with the remaining passengers. The passage money to America from Limerick is £5 per head—in ordinary seasons a prohibition; but, at present, tickets for that amount are held at a premium. GALWAY.-EYRECOURT.-On Monday all the la bourers who had been employed on the public works who had been dismissed in obedience to the command of the commissioners, marched through the streets of this town. The number has been variously estimated from eight hundred to five hundred able bodied

The official returns of the number of ships and

the engineer in charge, they threatened to tear him to pieces, unless they were speedily employed. far the greatest portion started for the commissariat store, which is kept in the court-house. The front door was partly open, and naving forced the remainder, they broke down some temporary fixtures inside, dragged out one bag of meal, all that was in store at the time, and divided the spoil, "share and share alike," in the centre of the square, and quite at their leisure. After the committee had assured them that they would write immediately to government and urge the necessity of providing further employment for them, the unfortunates separated without doing further injury. The men who have been disemployed are complaining bitterly—they say they

men. Having proceeded to the house of Mr Hanly,

must rob before they starve. KERRY .- At Killorglin, the labourers, to the amount of several thousands, were calling out for employment or blood. A large police force from Tralee has to attend to preserve the peace. Great popular dissatisfaction has also been ex

hibited at Listowel, at the stopping of the works. TRALEE. - Apprehensions or disturbances were entertained in Tralee, it having been rumoured that a large body of the disemployed labourers from the country districts were to congregate in the town. Happily, however, the day passed over without violence, and the town has since continued quiet, except that on Thursday a few wretches went into some bakers' shops and helped themselves to as much bread as would satisfy their present hunger. CORK.—A rumour prevailed in this town to the effect that a serious riot had taken place on Thursday at Castlemartyr, when, if the report was to be credited, a large body of persons went to the Earl of Shannon's and demanded food. The police were called out and the Riot Act read. This, it is stated. was followed by the discharge of a shower of stones by the people, when the police fired, and shot four

TIPPERARY. - At Carrick-on-Suir a strong disposition to outbreak was manifested there. The chapel beil at Carrickbeg was rung by some mischievous boys, and had the effect of congregating a multitude of people in a very short time. The army and police were immediately on the alert to prevent any attack on the bakers and shopkeepers; and up to the time that our informant left, though numerous groups of people were to be seen in various parts of the town, no act of outrage was attempted.

APPREHENDED RIOT AT RATHEBALE. - At this town,

ATTEMPT AT MURDER.-Mr Barron, S.M., received

ATTEMPT AT MURDER.—The Clare Journal centains John Harvey, of Rathkerry, was engaged ploughing some land from which a tenant had been ejected, four men, each armed with a pistol, entered the field. Two of the party took deliberate aim at the horse. worth, we understand, £20, and having mortally wounded the animal, the others took equally deli berate aim at Mr Harvey. The ball of one took effect, having gone through his hat at the back part was missed. There were no indications of the office of the head, raising the flesh, but going out towards the top of the head, inflicting a serious wound, but, we understand, not a dangerous one. The men wereistrangers, but Mr Harvey considers he will be able to identify them. They were without any dis-

PROGREMS OF FEVER.

Un to the middle of last week there was city in the empire in which there could be found more poverty, hunger, and disease than in that proverbithat fever is still increasing its favages in the city. About the Wynds, we understand, it is spreading to a the Cork and Kinsale Heines under the Roard of the Cork and Kinsale Unions under the Board of Health, states that in the Middleton Union, comprising an area of twenty-seven square miles, there were, on Wednesday last, 1,344 cases of dysentery, and 853 of fever. The number of fever cases in the North Infirmary, Cat Fort Hospital, the Old Barrack, and the Fever Hospital, was 600, and there are out of the hospitals at least 900 poor fever patients. without any chance of their being admitted to hospital treatment, until such time as fever sheds are built according to the powers given by the amended fever act, and that act is in full and fair operation. The character of the fever prevailing in Cork is endemic, rather than epidemic, and it is much more

Several persons in affluent circumstances have George-street—one of the best streets in the city—a Catholic priest, the Rey Mr Hayes and his clerk, are now lying dangerously attacked with fever. I have read very bad accounts to day from Bandon and Bantry. The aduent there are falling frequent victims to a disease that is raging with equal vigour in the south, the centre, and the north of Ireland.

not be paid, and demands for repayment of capital advanced are looked upon as perfectly ridiculous. Trade, generally speaking, is paralysed, and last Enbezzlement. — George Emery Langley, 37 week as many beggars as buyers entered the shops. clerk, was placed at the bar.—Mr Clarkson said he Speculation and business done in corn and meal was instructed to defend the prisoner, who was would be surprising for their extent in ordinary times, charged with embezzling several sums of money, bebut really in Ireland now nothing is looked upon as longing to his employer. He felt that it was imposin any way wonderful. Bad has been, and is, and sible to offer any defence to the charge, and, under people seem to have prepared their minds for much his advice, the prisoner would retract his plea of worse.

"Not Guilty." He was instructed to urge upon the DEATH OF THE REV. S. NELSON, OF PETTIGO .-

but severe illness.

unburied. How can any hope to escape disease if this awful state of things be permitted to continue? FEVER AND THE ELECTION. -- We have heard it calculated that the constituency of this county has been reduced by half through death, emigration, and lapsed qualification.

are quite heartrending, and, notwithstanding all the food and money, great destitution still prevails, and the markets are advancing. All accounts concur in showing that the mortality is still very considerable. According to some calculations, the population has already been diminished to the extent of nearly one million from deaths and emigration. The system of relief is working, if it be said to work at all, most unsatisfactorily in the rural districts. Such is the state of the people in the barony of

Corkaguiny that hundreds of them are pulling up the corn sown on potato land, in order to get at any young potatoes which may be in progress of vegeta-The Catholic clergy of this county have been ob-

liged to suspend their usual monthly conferences in consequence of their inability to attend, owing to the heavy duties that devolve on them in their respective parishes in these times of famine and death.

Kerry.—The Rev. D. M'Carthy, P.P., Ballylong-

ford and Tarbert, reports that 780 deaths occurred in his parishes for six months, from Oct. 1, 1846, to April 1, 1847. Over balf of those died of the effects of famine. As compared with the mortality of the same period of the preceding year, this list shows an the same cause has kept tillage very backward. Inof April, nineteen-twentieths of the usual tillage alluded to as 180; of whom 80 died of starvation. The deaths for the same period of last year amounted to 25. This gives an increase of little short of 500 per cent. Tillage is most backward. The Rev. John Long, P.P., of Meenhir, reports 180 deaths, last year the mortality was 40, showing an increase of 450 per cent.

THE LANDLORDS AND THEIR SLAYES. Early in the month of February last a memorial was presented to the Lord-Lieutenant from the parish of Kenneigh and townland of East and West Monagaff, in the barony of West Division of East Carbery, setting forth the destitute condition of its diately after it came into his possession. The jury people, and praying for some relief. A few days ago one of the members of the relief committee of that place made an application to his worship the Mayor for such relief as it might be in his power to bestow, as the committee had learned that a vessel. laden with food, had been sent from America for gratuitous distribution here, and consigned to him. In the application was enclosed a copy of the memorial alluded to above, and we quote a few of the facts given therein to show how the landlords of that district have performed their duty in this hour of need. The memorial states that there are 14,880 acres of land in the district, valued at £10,685 per dividuals, 3,000 of whom are starving (this was at the latter end of January)—that the subscriptions for the relief of the poor amounted to £130, of which only £41 was subscribed by the landlords, and of this tences from Rebecca Atkinson. The act imputed to £41, £20 was given by the Duke of Devonshire, who the prisoners by this indictment was that which is has but a small property in that district; leaving pretty well known as "ringing the changes." The the munificent sum of £21 subscribed by the landlords prisoners went to the Six Bells public house at Ham-

Mr James O'Connell threatens to distrain the Tralee workhouse for the ground-rent due last March.

NEW ROMAN CATHOLIC BISHOP OF CORK. Father Mathew is likely to be the new Bishop of Bandon; 3rd. Very Rev. T. Barry, Bantry. The place five shillings separately into his mouth, and appointment of one of those three now rests with his | swallow the whole of them. The prisoners were con-Holiness Pius IX. and the Propaganda.

A lengthy report of a "Conference of Repealers," which took place a few days since, with a view of "effecting, if possible, a reconciliation," between 1830, the prisoner was married at the parish church Old and Young Ireland, has been published. Mr J. of St John's, Bethnal Green, to Harriet Hannah O'Connell, M.P., was the leader on one side, and Mr Ives, who was the daughter of his step-father, and Smith O'Brien, M.P., on the other. The upshot is, with whom he lived some time; but they parted that the parties did not agree upon terms, and mat- under a deed of separation, occasioned by the priters remained as before. DESTRUCTION OF CUR DOGS.

OLD AND YOUNG IRRLAND.

THE CROPS.

eighteen miles and a half from Limerick, riots are in their experience, they never saw a greater breadth wife was now in court.—Mr. Ballantine, for the deof land occupied by more apparently flourishing fence, contended that there was no strict legal proof crops than everywhere on the line presented itself. of the first marriage, as the clerk could not identify Within the last few days, however, field labour has the parties. He (Mr Ballantine) complained that the weather; but on return of sunshine and genial and said the interests of society would have been warmth, immediately new to be looked for, there can best consulted if they had let the prisoner proceed be no doubt that the aspect of affairs will warrant quietly to Quebec; for it was evident neither of the a certainty of a most plenteous and abundant har- wives wished for him, or thought him worth the

> The Dublin Evening Post contains the following:-After a winter of extreme severity, followed by a very ungenial spring, we have, at length, indications of summer weather. The change, which took place since Saturday. has been most fortunate. Vegetation, which has been much returded, is now making fair progress, and we may, pearance of the young corn crops. Indeed, there are already some evidences of improvement, whilst the acpearance of the young corn crops. Indeed, there are counts show that the breadth of wheat, oats, and green crops planted is, generally speaking, considerably larger than usual, and that the cultivation has been more carefully attended to. The following cheering announce-

season."

where spring sowing is even still very backward. But, in promise well.

it is yellow, red, any colour but green. The disease ance in his power. A vote of thanks was awarded to to has re-appeared in the potatoes. If the failure of the officers for the past year, and also to the chairs airs died here within the last four days, and in Great both the wheat and crops, so apparent about Sligo, man of the day, after which the meeting separated. d. another year of famine before us.

lately hung at Darlington, in South Carolina, for having stolen a slave. A calculation has been made, that in England one Money is so scarce that the interest on loans will death in six is caused by consumption.

CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT

court, as matter of extenuation, that the prisoner The Rev. Simon Nelson, Presbyterian minister of had borne a very high character for integrity, but Pettigo, has fallen a victim to fever after a short having been for two years, unfortunately out of employment, previous to his being admitted into the DEATH OF THE VERY REV. DR MACGENNIS, P.P., V.G., CLONES—The Very Rev. Dr Macgennis, parish priest of Clones, in the diocese of Clogher, has fallen a victim to typhus fever, caught in the disthe court information respecting the previous conduct charge of his sacerdotal duties. He died at his reof the prisoner, and he trusted that his lordship sidence on the 5th instant, after an illness of only a would award as lenient a sentence as the justice of few days. Dr Macgennis was formerly professor of the case would warrant .- Mr Robinson, who prosetheology in Maynooth College.

SLIGO.—The fever hospitals are full, and from that the prisoner was employed in a confidential fifteen to twenty new applicants are refused daily at capacity by the prosecutor, and had been in his service the hospitals. In one miserable cabin, upon the mail three years. His salary was £150 a year, which was coach road in this town, sixty persons have died from increased £10 each year. The Recorder inquired the fever within the last three months. This cabin was amount of the prisoner's defalcations?—Mr Robina lodging-house, in which strange beggars took up son said they amounted to nearly £300, but the their residence. The proprietor and his successor entire extent was not known, because the prisoner both fell victims to the disease, and, although there himself had not given any information, and the only is now no owner for the house, it continues crowded means they possessed of arriving at the fact, was by with miserable objects, in various stages of typhus. continual production of receipts in the prisoner's In this place a man died seven days ago and his bandwriting for sums of money which had never body has not yet been removed. A coffin was probeen accounted for by him.—Mr Clarkson said he cured from the Board of Health, into which the had not been made aware that the loss was to this corpse was placed; but as no persons have been em- extent .- Mr Robinson said he had one account in his ployed to diggraves, it has been permitted to remain hand, by which it appeared that £63 83. had been embezzled. He had no desire to press the case vindictively against the prisoner, but he thought it right that the court should be put in possession of the real facts. Several highly respectable witnesses were called to speak to the conduct and character of the prisoner in former life, and they all concurred in speaking in the highest terms of his integrity.— The reports of the progress of pestilence and famine | Mr Clarkson then proposed to call the brother-inlaw of the prisoner, to show that he had been for imports of food, and the immense extent of relief in two years out of employment, and that this had placed him in a position of great pecuniary difficulty, which was the reason of his committing the offence. -The Recorder thought such evidence ought not to be received, because the principle involved would be, that no man in future would be safe who gave a good situation to a man who had previously been in difficulties, it that circumstance was to be made any excuse for his robbing him to pay his incumbrances, instead of devoting the monies from his income to that purpose.—Mr Lewis Bunger, the prosecutor, was then questioned by the Recorder, and he stated that the prisoner came into his service in 1844, and the first embezzlement appeared to have taken place about a year afterwards, and continually from that time down to the period of the prisoner's apprehension. The amount already discovered to have been misappropriated by the prisoner was between two and three hundred pounds .- The Recorder, in passing sentence, told the prisoner that if the court consulted merely its own private feelings, it would willingly pass a lenient one; but it was a duty it owed to the public, to take care that where persons were cenvicted of so serious an offence as this, that the infliction of too lenient a punishment did not have increase of over 300 per cent. ! There has been no the effect of inducing other persons to commit a like emigration from this district for want of means; and act, and also that no idea should prevail that persons deed, the Rev. Mr M'Carty states that on the 20th differently, or received less punishment, than others in the position of life of the prisoner were dealt with land will remain untilled among the small farmers. had the power of reviewing the case, but the court must do their duty upon the facts as they appeared must do their duty upon the facts as they appeared him. of a lower class of society. The Secretary of State reports the number of deaths for the six months before them, and they felt that duty required him to pass a sentence of transportation. He then sentenced the prisoner to be transported for seven years. Robbery.—John Marsh; Edward Stokes (28) surveyor, was indicted for stealing an engineering imexclusive of forty children, out of a population of 2,800 persons. Of the adults, 105 owed their deaths to the effects of famine. During the same period plement, called a dumpy level, the property of Chas. stated to be the son of a clergyman, and respectably connected, was known to him as having been concerned in engineering pursuits, and on 13th of March he was induced to let him have the level in question upon his representation that he wanted to show it to a friend. The instrument was never restored, and it

when the preperty is given up it will be time enough for you to apply for your epxenses."—The prisoner was then ordered to be transported for seven years. RINGING THE CHANGES .- Joseph Devine, aged 25 William Knight, aged 25, and George Smith, aged 23, were indicted for obtaining 10s. by false preof Kenneigh and Monagaff for the relief of 7,000 mersmith, and called for a pot of half-and-half, tendering in payment a good sovereign. The landlady handed back to Knight the change, all in silver, and he then asked her to let him have half-a-sovereign in lieu of that amount of silver, and she gave him one which she knew to be a genuine coin. Knight, the Cork, in the room of the late Right Rev. Dr Murphy. | moment he received it, said it was light, and on an The Cork Examiner says-"On Wednesday, the offer being made to give him silver, he handed back election was entered on in the Cathedral, by the pre- a counterfeit half-sovereign instead of the genuine lates of the province, and the parish priests of the coin. The fraud was discovered, and on the prisondiocese of Cork. The Most Rev. Dr Slattery, arch- ers being taxed with it, Knight placed what appeared bishop of Cashel, presided. The proceedings occu- to be a half-sovereign in his mouth, and taking a pied three hours, when, after a scrutiny of the votes, gulp of the beer, swallowed it. The prisoners were the three following names were elected as having the | taken into custody, and as they were being conveyed largest number of votes: --lst. on the list-Very Rev. to the police station, Devine was seen to swallow T. Mathew, Cork; 2nd. Very Rev. W. Delany, another half-severeign, and Smith was observed to

victed, and sentenced to imprisonment and hard

BIGAMY.—George Addison, late in the police, was

labour for a year.

found the prisoner guilty. There were other charges

of a similar character against him, and it appeared

he had obtained valuable instruments from several

tradesmen by similar representations. It was stated

that the pawnbrokers did not feel very desirous to

give uplthe property.—The Recorder wished to know

who made the objection?—One of the pawnbrokers

got into the box, and, addressing the learned judge,

said, "If your lordship wishes it"-The Recerder

interrupting him, "I do not wish it-I order it. and

indicted for bigamy. The evidence showed that, in soner's ill-treatment. On the 22nd July, 1846, he was married to Hannah Louisa Forster, with whom One of the relief committees of the union of Mul- he lived about eight months, and he then told her ingar have come to a unanimous resolution not to the was married to Harriet Ives, who was living, and give gratuitous relief to any poor person keeping a they parted. The prisoner was taken to a policedog; the consequence is, that all the cur and other station on some charge, when the police discovered dogs in the county are being killed by their owners. | that he had engaged a passage on board an emigrant ship, and was about to sail for Quebec. The police Cork, May 10.—Several gentlemen who have it was said, instituted the present proceedings, much ravelled in the last week from Limerick to Cork, against the wish of the two wives and their friends, have conveyed to us the pleasing intelligence that, who evidently were unwilling witnesses. The first been suspended, owing to the continued wetness of the police should hunt out cases for the sake of costs, trouble of a prosecution. Verdict, "Guilty." Sentence, six months' hard labour.

Associated Boards of Health.—The annual meet ing of this Association was held in the Directors'room of the Stockport Board, St Peter's-square, on the 1st instant. Mr William Crawford in the chair. principal originator of these societies in this part of the country), read the proceedings of the last annual meeting, together with the accounts for the preceding twelve months, which were received and adopted. ment appears in the Emiskillen Chronicle, received this morning:—

"The spring work is nearly completed in this county.

The grain crops are nearly double what they usually which it appeared, that at Stalybridge board the number of natients visited at their own home. were. Potatoes have been planted pretty generally, but, number of patients visited at their ewn homes during of course, not to anything like the extent of former years.

The young shoots are very promising, but this cannot be midwifery cases, 93. At Ashton-under-Lyne, the midwifery cases, 93. At Ashton-under-Lyne, the midwifery cases, 93. considered indicative of the plants coming to perfection. home patients visited were 596—out-patients, 3,626.

The grain crops promise to give an abundant yield this and midwifery cases, 84. The returns from Stock. port and other places were similar to the foregoing. There are, we regret to say, some districts, especially It is now upwards of seven years since the self-supin the western counties, and some parts of the south, porting societies were first established in these localities, and the great benefits that have resulted theregeneral, the reports are highly favourable. A much from in the various towns where they exist are well I larger quantity of potatoes than could possibly have been known. It appears that each member contributes # expected has been sown, and we are assured that they one halfpenny per week for medicine and attendance, (which includes attendance in all cases of midwifery,) ,) THE CROPS IN SLIGO.—The crops within the last and an average of from twopence to threepence per few days have undergone a deplorable alteration. quarter for incidental expenses, and the supplying of of Wheat has turned out very badly. Mr Wynne, of Hazelwood, sowed a large quantity of this grain, and assembled on the above occasion expressed a desire re we understand that it at present presents a wretched that societies of a similar description should be esta- aappearance. Mr James Wood, of Woodville, has blished in every town and village in the kingdom, n, feurteen acres of wheat down, that looks so unpro- and pledged themselves to assist, by every means in in

should prove general, we have the sad prospect of A Hungarian newspaper states that the market ket town of Great Szalonta, in the district of Bihar, lar, caught fire on the 17th of April, and one-fifth ifth The "Charleston Gazette" states that a man was of it was laid in ashes. The protestant church, the the school, the glebe-house, the town hall, and the dis-district magazine, fell a prey to the flames, and many lany lives were lost, though the number is as yet un- un-

Foreign Mobements.

"And I will war, at leastin words. (And-should my chance so happen-deeds,) With all who war with Thought!"

≈1 ≈1 think I hear a little bird, who sings Ti The people by and by will be the stronger."-BYROM.

We are indebted to the Presse (Paris journal) for the following details of the Prussian Administration,

forming an interesting supplement to the "Statistics" given in a former number. ORGANISATION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF

PRUSSIA. Frederick William IV, was born on the 15th of Ocsober, 1795, and has consequently entered his 51st year, Married in the year 1823 to Elizabeth Louisa, daughter of the King of Bavaria, born in 1801, he has no children. He has reigned since June 7th, 1840, the day of the death of his father, Frederick William III. His brother. is Prince Royal of Prussia. In Prussia the government belongs to the King exclusively; he exercises the Sovereign power with the assistance of a Council of State, of a Minister of State, and of Privy Councillors. The Council of State is composed of a president and a vicepresident, of the Princes of the Royal Family having at-State, of the commanders-in-chief and presidents of pro-

Frederick William Louis, bord the 22nd of March, 1797, cained the age of eighteen years, of the Ministers of vinces, of sixty officers who attain their seats in the council through the confidence of the government. The Ministers of State are composed of the Prince of Prussia and of all the Privy Councillors on duty. The private Ministries are nine in number, viz., the Ministry of the land and Ireland. King's Household, divided into two departments; 2, the Ministry of War divided into two departments, under the direction of General Von Boyen; 3, the Ministry of which had much relieved the young crop, without Public Worship, of Public Instruction, and of Medical Affairs, three departments, under the direction of Dr Bichhorn; 4, the Administration of the Treasury and the Mint, directed by General Von Thile; 5, the Ministry of the Revision of the Laws, directed by Dr Savigny; 8, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, of which the head is the Baron de Canitz; 7, the Ministry of the Interior, directed by Baron Von Bodelschwing-Velmede, at present Royal Commissioner to the United Diet; 8, the Ministry of Justice, under the direction of the Privy Councillor Unden: 9, the Ministry of Finance, divided into four and threatening demoanour within the court house, compartments, under the control of the Privy Councillor Duesberg. There are, moreover, certain central or superior authorities subscrient to the departments of the Ministry. The first are—the General Tribunal of Censure attached to the Ministry of the financial business of the year, on the 23rd of Justice, the Direction of Public Works, the Consulting Committee of Arts and Finances, the General Direction of the Lottery, the Committee of Examining Commissaries attached to the Ministry of Finance, the Archives of the State and of the Cabinet, under the special direction of the Ministers of the Royal Household and of Foreign Affairs. The second are the Court of Accounts, the Den Ametel, for which they laid down, as a first in-Post-Office, the General Administration of the Debts of the State, the Commercial and Statistical Offices, and the months, and bound themselves to pay, with interest, General Commission of the Royal Commands. The Court has likewise its officers—the grand chamberlain and the grand marshal, the master of the Royal hounds, a general inspector of the Aulic music, a grand butler, s grand master of the ceremonies, a marshal of the court, French Minister of Finance (Lacave Laplagne), of and inferior officers, such as profects of the castles of War (General St Yon), and Marine (Admira) Kunigsberg, Stolzenfelds, Breslau. The state budget Mackau). On Friday the Chamber had refused one for the year 1847 presents the most perfect equilibrium. of the credits demanded by the Minister of Marine. The revenue and the expenditure amount equally to M. de Mackau had previously declared that if that 64,033,697 dollars. Direct texation figures for 19,319,966 particular credit were not granted, he would resign. 64,033,697 dollars. Direct exaction against a dollars; the indirect taxes amount to 26,782,334 dollars; M. Moline de St. You declared, on Friday, in the the salt monopoly to 4,992 200 dollars, and the produce salle des conférênces, that the treatment he had reof the courts of justice to 4,032,215 dollars. In the expenditure, the national debt figures for 7,219,520 dollars, the ministry of public worship and instruction for 25,770,502 dollars—nearly one half the expenditure exclusive of the gational debt. The remainder is absorbed by the other administrations. There does not appear to be any fund for secret service money. The army on the peace esta- of Public Works, to be Minister of Finance, in the that "he had lost a day!" blishment is composed of the infantry of the royal guard,

A series of articles has recently appeared in the Montebello. Morning Advertiser, under the title of "England and Germany," reported to be from a memoir of Dr Frederick List, the eminent German writer. These articles, the first of which we give this week, were written to show the value and conditions of an allithis country, highly interesting to the political. were directors of railway companies. This announce-

to 50 years of age capable of bearing arms.

ENGLAND AND GERMANY.

I THE POLICY OF THE PRESENT AND OF THE FUTURE happiness of both natious, but for a large space of time that of all mankind.

The statesmen of prosperous and mighty nations usually Profer dealing with the interests present rather than those of the future. They have that in common with the prosperous and the powerful. It is more pleasant to enjoy the future, than to give way to ideas of possibility or probability of future vicissitudes. But if we reflect maturely on the mode in which prosperous and powerful nations have attained to the possession of their present power, we cannot refrain from making the observation that their present prosperity, their present power, is a plant, whose seeds were placed in the earth by the men

That the wants of the present are far more pressing than those of the future, and, moreover, of a yet remote future, can as little be disputed, as that he who lets his views wander too far into the future, exposes himself to the risk of losing the right path in the present; we will also willingly allow that in ordinary times the care for the future is comprised in the care for the present. It is, however, otherwise in times in which the political and social condition of nations, as also that of humanity in general is in a complete state of reorganisation. In such epochs, statesmen who limit their views exclusively to the present wants and advantages of their country, incur the danger of paying for their narrow-minded exertions after the applause of their contemperaries and their country, with the reproach of after generations that they have contemned the future, and posterity will the more severely judge them, the greater the influence of their nation on the affairs of the world, and most severely when they stand at the head of those nations on whose policy depends for a long series of coming centuries the happiness or misery of mankind. Such a decisive movement is the present, and that nation on whom the

II. THE TRANSITION PERIOD.—Since the year 1770, the earlier condition of the world has been in a state of dissolution. In this comparatively brief period (1770-1840) the following great changes and events are

decision depends is England.

North America, fermerly a thinly populated colony of England, obtained its independence and grew to a nation, which, after the lapse of a few decenniums, will in power and wealth range itself by the side of the greatest Mations of the earth, even if she do not surpass them. France effected, in this period, her moral, political,

and economic regeneration, and although as regards maritime power and colonies, commerce and industry, She is now in comparison with England, she is infinitely weaker than before, and destitute of all hope of ever again attaining her former importance in these respects, she has grown, within this period, to a land power incomparably greater than before. Germany has certainly, after the fall of her long super-

annuated constitution, not yet been able to attain her politico-national regeneration; but the German people, in its agriculture and industry, as well as in its general, and especially in its political intelligence, has now made immeasureable progress within this short period. As people cannot live on their wages. Crowds of children. however, the in Germany still so powerful Bureauocracy, which certainly has done good service in its time, but follow the travellers with lamentable cries. The achas now long outlived itself, has rather retrograded than 2dranced : and as this half oriental excrescence, like a parasitical weed, gradually enveloping in its growth the whole fabric to which it has attached itself, now holds not being able to obtain any more corn; and accounts within its embrace every member of the State, the mo. from Kolberg say that since the opening of the navinarchical as well as the aristocratic and the democratic gation, the exportation of corn, not only to the pro-element, fettering their every movement, while it regards vinces, but also to foreign countries, continue without northward. and treats as revolutionary movements every effort of ceasing, and that provisions of all kinds are daily ent of nationality and political | institutions corresponding to the degree of culture at- and the bakers are partly in want of money, several sained by the nation, a wide abjes must for the time have ceased working, and bread is still very dear. At exist in this country between the people and the govern- Frankfort the house of Rothschild has undertaken to ments, an abyss which must appal the clear-sighted pay the bakers a sum of 6 krentzer upon every loaf, statesman, did he not perceive that the existence and so that the poor may be all supplied. That house future destiny of Prussia rests on the political regenera- has already placed 5,000 bread tickets at the disposal tion of Germany, and that the high spirit of the present of the guardians of the poor. In the electorate of ruler of Prussia is fully adequate to the solution of this Hesse, the government has commenced taking an Prussian constitution by the King.]

The Ottoman empire, after forming for centuries tha wall of division between Africa and Asia, on the one side, and Europe on the other, as regards religion, poliadvancing towards its inevitable dissolution. Asia, Africa, and Oceania, have been opened to the

European spirit of enterprise, and now weigh heavily in the balance of power, while formerly they scarce came into consideration.

Russia has within this period risen from a barbarian country to an European power of the first rank, and now menaces Asia on the one hand, and Europe on the other, with her unceasing craving after aggrandisement.

The French revolution has in this period shaken to the foundations the political institutions of every attenuation of Roman descent-Italy, Portugal, and Spain-and laid bare their deep, moral, political, and economic decline. The two latter countries have in their struggles for political organisation, not only lost their possessions in South America, but also almost all their political influence in Europe.

Political, and economio weaknesses which they inherited from their mother countries, also the weakness peculiar to themselves; of an intermixture with inferior and uncivilised races, were unable to make any reasonable use of their independence; they are and will remain a ball for the sport of more powerful nations.

While these immeasureable changes were taking place, science effected a vast number of discoveries in the Frederick of Wurtemberg at the head of the Cavalry, reign power. On his way to Mexico he was everywhere modes of production and transport, which completely and some detachments of infantry, made their aptransformed commerce and industry, and particularly the economy of nations.

England lastly, she having placed herself at the head of these discoveries, and especially of every other species of economic progress, as she already for centuries had been the first country of the earth as regarded the moral, still more as regarded her political institutions and political advancement, rose in this period to a height of national strength and national wealth, which cannot be compared with that at which it stood at the commencement of this period, and above all cannot be compared the Masenbach-bridge a detachment of infantry fired with the condition of any nation of ancient or modern

Colonial and Foreign.

WEST INDIES.

JANAICA.—The legislature has been prorogued after double session of twelve weeks. BERMUDA: - The colonial parliament met on the

21st of April. The Highland costume of the 42ndthe battalion of whom landed part at Hamilton and part at Ireland's Island on the 15th-had created hardt. Precautionary measures had been taken quite a sensation among the Moodians. Subscriptions by the authorities, and the students of the Univerhad been raised for the relief of the distressed in Scot-

BARBADOES.—The colonial legislature met on the 30th of March. Fine showers had fallen in April, the doors was smashed in and the pillaging cominterfering with cutting operations. Immense quanti- interfered and compelled the pillagers to restore all ties of sugar have been manufactured. GRENADA.—In this island the weather has been

most propitious, and the crop much larger than that of the preceding season. Antiqua.—The only item of news from this colony

relates to a riot among the labourers. The vestry of St John's parish proposed to levy a tax on lands and tenements, unattached to estates. Hereupon, from 300 to 400 labourers collected, and by their riotous compelled the meeting of 5th April to adjourn without transacting the business before them. THE CHARTIST LAND PLAN IN GUIANA .- GOVERNOR

Li:ht opened the combined court, for the dispatch of March. The combined court is composed of the College of Financial Representatives, sitting in conjunction with the Court of Policy (the legislative assembly of the colony). The governor stated in the course of his address, that within the last few days seventy native labourers had bought an estate, stalment, 10,000 dols., secured 2,500 more in two 12,000 additional in two years. FRANCE.

A MINISTERIAL CRISIS .- The Paris papers of Saturday brought the intelligence of the resignation of the ceived in the Chamber was such that he would throw up the war department. M. Lacave Laplague was unwilling to "resign," and appears to have been therefore dismissed. The Moniteur of Monday contained the following nominations:-

M. Dumon, Secretary of State for the department place of M. Lacave Laplague. M. Trezel, Peer of 11,202 men; 40 regiments of the line, 63,384 men; co- France, Lieutenant-General, commanding the 12th meers, 2,544 men. Total army of the line, 115,905 men. the Court of the King of the Two Sicilies, to be Min-To these must be added the Landwehr of the first class, ister of Marine and Colonies, in the place of Admiral 70,648 infantry and 10.400 cavalry; and the Landwehr of Baron de Mackau. M. Jayr. Peer of France, Prethe second class, 259,561 men. The war establishment fect of the department of the Rhone, to be Minister consists of 205,000 troops of the line, 120,000 of the first of Public Works, in the place of M. Dumon, nomifine, the Landsturm, which comprises every manfrom 17 with the interim of the Ministry of Marine and Colonies, during the absence of the Duke de

A most extraordinary scene was exhibited in the Chamber of Deputies on Monday, on the occasion of the debate upon the proposition of M. Gremieux, that no member of the Chamber should hold the place of director of a company, and especially of a ance between England and Germany; they contain railway company. M. Grandin ascended the tribune some curious speculations concerning the destiny of and declared that there were sixty-nine deputies who ment produced a scene such as it is quite impossible adequately to describe. The worst disorders ever witnessed in the House of Commons, or even in the It is our full conviction that on the subject which we thing to it. This concert lasted more than an hour. House of Representatives at Washington, were nopropose to treat in this essay, depend not only the future The rioters were not composed of either of the extreme parties, but of the conservative and ministe-

rial members, who, steeped to the lips in corruption, bellowed against the exposure of their crimes. The returns respecting the Paris Savings Banks demonstrate the continual drain of money from those establishments. The lodgments in the savings banks of Paris on the 9th and 10th instant, amounted to 653,036f. and the withdrawals to 1,071,129f.

SPAIN. Anniversary of the Insurrection of 1803.—The Madrid journals of the 3rd came out with black mourning borders, in remembrance of the victims who, on the 2nd of May, 1808, were slain by order of Napoleon for having risen against the French. The day was celebrated with great solemnity. The leading columns of all the journals were filled with impassioned appeals to the patriotism of the nation. and with not less impassioned declarations of a determination to maintain the national independence of

Spain at any and every cost. The Progressista journals announce that Generals Rodil and Nogueras have been amnestied by the Queen

On the 5th, the Cortes was prorogued, without any day being named for its re-assembling. The news from Catalonia is unfavourable; various

manufacturing establishments have been closed, and disorders feared in consequence of the number of workmen thrown out of employment. The Queen left Madrid for Aranjeuz on the 5th. An immense crowd was assembled on both sides of

the streets along which she had to pass. The ground was kept by the troops, and she was accompanied by a considerable military escort. She was in an open carriage with her uncle and cousin, but was not accompanied by her husband. She was very sad, and her face bore evident traces of long and bitter weeping. The King remained in the palace. The removal of her Majesty to Aranjeuz has rendered more strikingly and offensively manifest the estrangement of her husband.

PORTUGAL.

THE CIVIL WAR .- An arrival from Lisbon of the 30th ult., brings news of an attempted revolt in that capital, which failed. A great number of prisoners were liberated, but most of them were recaptured. Donna Maria's soldiers are reported to have behaved with great brutality. A great number of the recaptured prisoners, though unarmed, and emaciated with starvation and dungeon-disease, were horribly murdored by the brutal soldiery. Colonel Wyld was still negotiating with the Junta, with what success was

> GERMANY. DISTRESS OF THE PROPLE. -- PAMINE RIOTS.

Accounts from Thorn, received at Konigsberg or the 1st of May, say that the distress in the smaller towns on the frontiers—for instance, Gollerb—is excounts from Poland are not so distressing, but even there a famine is apprehended. Accounts from Lauenberg state that a famine is at hand, the bakers dearer and more scarce, the prices keep up,

great problem .- This was written before the issue of the official account of the corn and potatoes. Very contradictory reports have been in circulation respecting the actual quantity in the country, and it is hoped that this official inquiry will furnish some definite results. So much is certain, that an immense quantity tics, and commerce, is now internally so corrupted, that of the harvest of 1845 is kept stored up, with the it cannot, by its own strength, hold itself erect, and is view of ultimate gain. Heavy fines have been im-

> this crime—one landowner in Cassel was fined 700A. Posen, April 30 .- Riots caused by the dearness of provisions broke out on the 29th in this town. Several drinking-houses, warehouses, and shops, were entered by the populace and plundered, and the mob gave themselves up to the wildest excesses. Thousands of women joined in the uproar, and assisted in pluadering the carts containing corn and flour which were in the market place. Everything is now comparatively quiet.

sequence of the high price of provisions. Incendiary absence of other provisions, the men were compelled to proclamations had previously been circulated; and eat the flesh of the dead animals. All the mountain taken precautionary measures. The troops of the twenty men were killed and fifteen (including the gene beat him by a considerable majority at the last of the grain market, and said he had hered that the last of the grain market, and said he had hered that the last of the grain market, and said he had hered that the last of the grain market, and said he had hered that the last one of the grain market, and said he had hered that the last one of the grain market, and said he had hered that the last one of the grain market, and said he had hered that the last one of the grain market, and said he had hered that the last one of the grain market, and said he had hered that the last one of the grain market, and said he had hered that the last one of the grain market, and said he had hered that the last one of the grain market, and said he had hered that the last one of the grain market, and said he had hered that the last one of the grain market, and said he had hered that the last one of the grain market, and said he had hered their attention. (Hear, hear.)

Hauptstaetten-strasse, was attacked by the mob, consisting of workmen of every description. At 8 o'clock pearance, but their exhortations to the mob only increased the tumult. The troops endeavoured to clear the streets, but they were assailed by a shower of stones; a barricade was thrown up and a shot fired. Some of the officers and men were wounded by the thrown on the military from the roofs of the houses. The King, accompanied by the Prince Royal and his staff, proceeded to the scene of the disturbances. At upon the mob, which was approaching the person of the King. One man was killed and several wounded It would seem that the émeute had a somewhat political character, for cries were uttered insulting to the King, and wishes were loudly expressed that he should the power of the enemy. It has fallen, not under the

yield the throne to his son. LATER NEWS .- The riots at Stuttgardt have been put down, and calmness has been restored at Ulm; but Wurtemberg is not yet free from outbursts of this kind. Its university town (Tubingen) has also owes you the whole truth; you are to arbitrate on the to deplore acts of violence. On 5th May an attack fate of the country; if it is to be defended, you will be was projected on the mill of the brothers Schweicksity were called upon to co-operate in the maintenance of order. At ten at night a considerable mob had assembled before the mill in question, and one of menced. A body of students, armed with rapiers, they had taken; the place was then occupied by the military till four in the morning.

The Magdeburg Gazette states that riots, occa-tioned by the high price of bread, have taken place at Seconningen, in the Duchy of Brunswick. Several incendiary letters were found, and numerous arrests were made.

Riots have taken place in several parts of Bohemia at Eger, and at Leitmeritz. At the latter place the mob cut off both the ears of a corn dealer. Disturbances were also feared in Aussig. In the district of Trantonau horseflesh was selling openly at a penny per pound. Food riots have taken place at Geisslingen and Blaubeuren. On the 3rd instant, a number of citizens assembled tumultuously before the town-house in the latter place, crying out for corn. Further disturbance was, however, prevented by the head magistrate promising that a distribution of corn should be made. In several towns of the duchy of Posen, the prevailing distress has also given rise to excesses; amongst the rest, at Gnesen and Rogasen. Bodies of military have been sent to restore and preserve order. ITALY

Roug.-Concerning the late festival in commemoration of the foundation of Rome, held in the Baths of Titus, amid a concourse of 20,000 spectators. 800 sitting down to the banquet; the correspondent of the Daily News says-" The speech of the evening was that of the Marquis Azelis, which eloquently denounced the presence and pride of "Goths, Huns, and other Vandals, in Italy, and elicited thunders of applause. The only other allusion was to England. which the speaker designated our elder sister in manufactures, commerce, and freedom.' For obvious reasons no reference was made to France; the recent instructions and conduct of Count Rossi having taken the gold off his gingerbread completely. Altogether, this awakening exhibition will not full to tell throughout Italy; and if the founder of the Baths, "the beloved of mankind," were permitted to hever in spirit over the scene, he could not repeat

The new censors permitted the publication of the speeches in a supplement to the Cotemporaneo. but Talry, six regiments of the guard, 3,761 men; 32 regiments were subsequently the copies of the said supplement were ments of the line, 19,360 men; artillery, a brigade of the of Lieutenant-General Moline de Saint You. The seized by the police. This was regarded by the Romans as another concession to Austria; accordingly, the first time subsequently that the Austrian minister's carriage was seen in the streets, that worthy was honoured with a mob charivari.

Private letters from Bologna mention a curious elass of the Landwehr, and every man between the ages nated Minister of Finance. The fifth ordinance the Bologna Journal of the identical speeches which charges M. Guizot, Minister of Foreign Affairs, the Austrian Ambassador at Rome had succeeded in having suppressed!

During a dinner given to Chekib Effendi. the Ottoman Ambassador at Vienna, on the occasion of his visit to Rome, the Pope's brother gave a toast to the Sultan's health; he added, that the true dangers for the Catholic religion did not at present proceed from those who are in possession of Constantinople, but from those who coveted its possession. GREECE.

DISSOLUTION OF THE CHAMBER OF REPRESENTATIVES. -It appears by the official journal, the Moniteur Grec. the electoral colleges should meet within a delay of same time drew from his trousers pocket some white two months for the new elections.

UNITED STATES AND MEXICO. IORRORS OF THE WAR.—HOW VERA CRUZ WAS TAKEN,— RUFFIANISM OF THE AMERICAN SOLDIERY .-- ANOTHER -AMERICANS TORTURED TO DEATH BY INDIANS .-We have already reported the capture of Vera Cruz.

scattered in every direction—the streets torn up, and the

strongest buildings seriously damaged. We present our readers with an extract from a letter

observer:-"On board H.M.S. Daring, Sacrificios, 28th of March. was in ashes, and a great number of women and children destroyed. The Mexicans have shown uncommon pluck The Americans gave it out that their batteries on shore it on the other side. They have not, however, had the courage to try their strength on the castle (notwithstand. ing their heavy fleet), but have contented themselves

with ingloriously shelling helpless Vera Cruz." On the 3rd of April appeared at Vera Cruz the first number of a newspaper, entitled the American

Several facts mentioned in its columns indicate that no very conciliatory temper was shown by the bulk of the invaders on the one hand, or by the natives on the

On the 1st of April General Scott found it necessary to issue a very emphatic order of the day, in which he appeals to the army not to allow themselves to be dishonoured by a handful of scoundrels, who scout all religion, morals, law, and decency. He states that many indoubted atrocities have been committed in the neigh. bourhood by a few worthless soldiers, both regulars and rolunteers. From the American Eagle we learn that it was danger-

killed eight of their number.

Gen. Scott, having resolved to leave 600 men to gar-

following:-Advices from the Brazos, to the 2nd inst., have been received. It is reported that the advance of of her success." General Taylor had overtaken that portion of the Mexican army, under General Urrea and Canales, near Tula. A fight took place, which lasted seven hours, at the expiration of which time General Taylor came up, and a general engagement ensued. The Mexicans were defeated with great loss. Both the generals, Urrea and Canales, were taken prisoners. Colonel Doniphan is reported to have continued his advance after occupying Chihuahua, and to have taken three other townsnames not mentioned. The following is an extract from a letter of a gentleman attached to the company of Santa Fé traders :- "This province is by no means subdued and the inhabitants require bat little stimulus to rise en masse, and murder every American in the country. posed upon several persons who have been guilty of There is no land fit for cultivation except a few acres on the rivers. The remainder is mountainous. It will cost the government much money, and many lives to defend it, even from the Indians,"

Risings of the Mexicans against the Americans have occurred at several places in California. A number of Americans including Governor Bentof Santa Fé have been surprised and put to death by the Indians, who cruelly tortured them. General Kearney's expedition from Santa Fe to San

Diego, appears to have been exposed to the most frightful WURTENBERG, STUTTGARDT, May 4.—Most serious privations. The horses of his dragoons perished in the disturbances have taken place at Stuttgardt, in con- desert from fatigue and want of water; and in the desert from fatigue and want of water; and in the

received instructions to be read,, and troops and article from Commodore Stockton's squadron at San Diego, tillery had also been ordered from Ludwigsburg. On General Kearney succeeded in re-occupying Angelos, although opposed by 700 men (Mexicans, English, and even Americans), with several pieces of artilery. After suffering all the horrors of anarchy for several days, the city the National Guard was called out, and the governor of Mexico had been restored to a state of tranquillity by of the town, Count de Leppe, accompanied by Prince the arrival of Santa Anna and his assumption of sovegreeted with the acclamations of the people, and triumphal processions went forth from every village to meet

Later accounts from Mexico concurred in representing Santa Anna as present in the city and at the head of antiers on the 1st of April. He had demanded from Constones. The cavalry then charged, and the infantry gress authority to raise a loan on any terms to the religious, and intellectual condition of her people, but stormed the barricade; the mob was dispersed, but amount of twenty millions of dollars. The receipt of which he may be liable, any amount whatever in respect speedily re-assembled in other quarters. Stones were the intelligence of the surrender of Vera Cruz in the of any rate which may be imposed subsequent to the £60,000 in silver coin, were yet wholly unable to raise tion to continue the war.

We subjoin Santa Anna's noble address on assuming supreme power; which it will be perceived was written after the capture of Vera Cruz was known :-Manifesto of Santa Anna, -Autonio Lopez de Santa

Anna, interim President of the Mexican Republic, to his

Fellow-countrymen: "Mexicans! Vera Cruz is already in

weight of American valour, nor even under the influence be to say it, have brought upon ourselves this dire disthose who shall stop the triumphant murch of the enemy that occupies Vera Cruz; if he shall advance one step more, the national independence will be buried in the abyss of the past. I am resolved to go forth to the encounter of the enemy. What is life ennobled by national gratitude if the country suffers a reproach which shall cast a stigma on the front of every Mexican ! My duty is to offer myself as a sacrifice, and I shall know how to fulfil that duty. The haughty Americans desire to obtain possession of the capital of the Aztec empire. I shall not witness such a disgrace, for I am decided sooner to die in combat. It is a critical moment for the Mexican nation. It is as glorious to die in the struggle, as infamous to acknowledge a defeat without an effort, a defeat too by an enemy whose rapacity is as far removed from valour as from generosity. Mexicans have you a religion? Defend it. Have you honour? Save it from infamy. Do you love your wives and your children? Rescue them from American brutality. But it is deeds, not vain demands, nor sterile wishes, which are to be opposed to the enemy. The national to be the instruments of Divine justice? I speak to you for the last time; for the sake of God, listen to me; you the nation will not perish: I will answer for the triumph of Mexico, nay, will swear for the result, if an unanimous and sincere co operation shall only second my desires. Fortunate will be the humiliating affair of Vera Cruz. If the fate of that city shall inspire Mexican breasts with the enthusiasm, the dignity, and the generous ardour of true patriotism, it will unquestionably have been the salvation of the country; but should Mexico succumb she will bequeath her shame and her fend her-those traitors who have prosecuted their own personal combats, damaging the national character. Mexicans, the fate of the country is in your hands; you, not the Americans, will decide it. Vera Cruz cries for honour.—(Signed,) Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna.-Mexico, March 31, 1847.

DREADFUL CASE OF POISONING.

Some days ago great consternation and excitement | brought up on Friday. prevailed in Devonport, owing to a rumour that companion that his name was Henry Gilbert, that he tion of probibiting the use of grain distilleries? was twenty-one years of age, and that he was an offi- Lord J. Russell .- I was not prepared for the question, cer on board her Majesty's ship Caledonia. The and, therefore, I will not undertake to day to answer it drinking, with little intermission, till half-past had become so stormy, that the ministry could find came into the room in which deceased and some no respite except in a dissolution. This step was females were drinking. Shortly afterwards Pedlar taken on the 26th ult. The royal decree orders that filled a glass with porter several times, and at the and the Speaker having left the chair, Kesiah Cook, drank the poisonous draught, the relater intelligence represents Major-General Worth as female Cook became exceeding ill. The deceased noon, when he expired. The girl Cooke is in a reco-The destruction in the city was most awful-one half vering state. Shortly after the porter was adminis-The borough police were then brought and acquainted by a gentleman who was an eye-witness of the operations | that body immediately placed themselves on the statement of avowed partisans, perhaps it is well that we street by four watermen, who had previously received should read that of an impartial (or it may be prejudiced) information of the circumstance and a description of the prisoner. On being taken into custody, the prisoner became flushed in countenance, and appeared 1847.-Last night the town of Vera Cruz and the Castle suddenly seized with a tremor, which was taken by of St Juan de Ulloa capitulated to the Americans. The the by-standers as indication of guilt, and therefore terms I cannot ascertain with certainty, but of this I am | no time was lost in lodging him at the station-house. satisfied, that the latter have gained no honour in the On being searched, a shilling, some coppers, and a business. It has been a dastardly affair on the part of letter were taken from his waistcoat pocket; nothing the Yankees. Since the 9th inst, they have had Yera | was discovered which was supposed to have any re-Gruz surrounded by 14,000 to 15,000 men, and, though it ference to the transaction in question till the prisoner was only defended by 4,000, one-half of whom were had divested himself of his waistcoat, when the militia, they dared not attack it like men, but from a dis. | watch-pocket and a portion of prisoner's trousers aptance threw shells into it until one fourth of the town peared suffused with a white powder, answering the description of that which was said to be put into the porter by the prisoner. Three of the females who were in company with the prisoner in the afternoon were to play only on the castle, whilst their fleetattacked at the Victory of China, were at the station house when the prisoner was brought in, and immediately identified him as being the person who administered the fatal glass to the deceased. The prisoner, on being charged with administering poison to certain parties, gave utterance to something which was altogether unintelligible. He afterwards, however, anxiously inquired whether "the man who was said to have been poisoned was dead?" On this point he was not then satisfied. The prisoner was then locked up. An inquest was held on the body, and the par-

ticulars detailed above were proved.

ROYAL LOYAL HUMBUG.—THE QUEEN AND JENNY Lind.—That beastly journal, the parsons' favourite John Bull," on Sunday last, has the following disgusting morsel. We hope it will not act as an emetic upon our readers :- "The Queen, as already stated, arrived before the commencement of the overture. During the performance of the opera her ous for small parties of Americans to stray outside of Majesty gave frequent indications of the delight she their lines. The case of a small party is mentioned who experienced by bestowing her applause with an energy ceedingly great. There is a want of work, and the had advanced about seven or eight miles into the interior scarcely surpassed by any lady in the theatre, and at on the 28th of March. They returned with an account the close of the opera, when the fair contatrice was covered with rags, and many in a state of nudity, of their having been attacked by Rancheros, who had summoned before the curtain to receive the final stamp of approbation from the audience, her Majesty so far threw aside her Queenly dignity as to cast a rison the city and castle, was preparing to advance, by superb bouquet, which lay before her in the Royal box, Jalapa, upon Mexico, with 14,000 men, 1,500 waggons, at the feet of the debutante. The incident-certainly and a heavy train of artillery. Colonel Harney, of the unparalleled on any former occasion in this country-2nd Dragoons, left Vera Cruz on the 2nd of April, to was unobserved by the great majority of the audience take possession of Antigus, a town about eight miles all of whom were at this moment in an extreme state of excitement; but 'the gracious act of condescen-Letters from Philadelphia of April 17th, contain the sion' did not escape the fair songstress, and a profound curtsey acknowledged the Royal recognition

send him a sugar-loafshaped hat, with a long red feather: a surtout with the longest skirts, a cane with a gold head as large as an orange, and red trousers with a gold band. Her Majesty has determined on sending him all be applies for, and moreover, a scarlet mancle, with gold embroidery on its collar. [If his woolly-headed Kingship will send to his sister," the Queen of England, there can be no doubt that "her Majesty" would forward him that duck of a hat, Prince Albert's Own. Such a frightful addition to his Kingship's head-piece would of him, so accoutred, his enemies would be sure to nine!]

The " Carlisle Journal" mentions that many perwhich is attributed to the scarcity of vegetables.

PEMBROKE.—Captain Child has declared his inten-

- imperial - Harlianicia,

MONDAY, MAY 10. HOUSE OF LORDS .- POOR RELIEF ([BELAND] BILL. -Their lordships again went into committee on this bill, and the remaining clauses were after some discussion agreed to. Lord STANLEY then moved the introduction of a clause similar to that proposed by Lord George Ben-

under any lease or agreement to be made or entered into after the passing of the act, or from year to year after commerce of the country were perfectly paralysed. Lord the 1st of January, 1849, to deduct from the rent to George instanced the extraordinary fact within his own capital, had only elicited the expression of a determina. date of such lease or agreement, or subsequent to such 1st day of January, as the case may be. The noble lord, in the course of a lengthened address, asked whe. ther any government would be prepared to follow out the principle to its consequences by passing a similar law for England after it had been adopted for Ireland without a safeguard such as he proposed? He even doubted whether such a system would be safe in Scotland, with all the advances that agriculture had made there. If, therefore, such a principle could not be of its good fortune. We ourselves, shameful as it may trusted in England, and was doubtful as regarded Scotland, he contended that, if applied to Ireland, it would grace, by our interminable discords. The government | lead to absolute and entire ruin. The only hope for the resteration of Ireland was by making it the interest of the occupier to increase the amount of labour, which stimulus could only be supplied by requiring the occupiers to employ the labourers or support them when unemployed, and he called upon the house to beware how | verting to the policy of the Bank Act, he would say that they rejected his proposal. He sought to interfere with | it could not be made applicable to emergencies, and it could no existing agreement, to violate no existing lease, but not be otherwise, at such times, than enormously injurious merely to affirm a principle, sound and just in itself, that the occupier, who alone had the means of giving employment, should be made responsible for doing so. the act of 1844 had saturated England with gold, and With the existing amount of pauperism in Ireland, relief could only be expected from the employment of an increased amount of labour, either by breaking up of new laud, or by an improved system of agriculture. That was the only safeguard of the country; and if his proposition were rejected, the future improvement of Ireland

would be impossible. The Marquis of Lansbowne, in opposing the amendment, characterized it as one which would be disastrous in every way to Ireland-hazardous to the peace of the country, and incompatible with the successful operation of the measure before the house. The object of the bill was to equalise the burden as between landlord and tecause is supremely just. Why does God appear to have nant, and it was essential to do this if they would carry abandoned it? His displeasure will cease if we present, as with them the feelings of the people of Ireland in sarryan expiation of our crimes, the sentiments of a sincere ing out the measure. Would they be taking the best union-of a true patriotism. Thus the Eternal will bless | way in which to carry the feelings of the people with our efforts, and we shall be invincible; for, against the them, in throwing, when they were about to impose a decision of eight millions of Mexicans, how shall eight or "great and unknown burden" upon Ireland, the whole ten thousand Americans prevail when they have ceased burden upon the occupier, to the exemption of the land- and that we were now enabled to export to France some lord ? He did not agree with Lord Stanley that they could safely or should be regardless of the impression must not hesitate between death and slavery; and if which might be made by a measure of that or any other the enemy shall vanquish you, at least let your resistance nature. It would be vain for them to attempt to conbe respected. It is now time that there should be no vince the Irish occupier that it would be for his benefit veuted none of the mischief, but much of the benefit, thought but for the common defence. The hour of sacri- that such an amendment should be engrafted upon the fices has struck. Awaken! the tomb opens at your bill. He thought that Lord Stanley would have the ment. Its failure had been predicted by all the great feet. Win a laurel, that it may be reared over it. But greatest difficulty in convincing an O'Sullivan in the county of Kerry, or an O'Brien in the county of Clare, that such would be the case. Even were the principle of the bill unjust, it might be expedient for the landlords to concede it to the occupier. In the matter of the Irish tithes, the church had already done this-in abandoning the tithes when they became difficult of collection and endangered the peace of the country. He trusted their lordships would refuse their concurrence to the proposition submitted to them by the noble lord. The experidishonour to those egotists who have sought not to de. ment which they were about to make with regard to Ireland he could not call a perilous, but an adventurous one, and he trusted that the house would consent to no amendment which would not only contravert its working, out subject to unnecessary hazard the tranquillity of the vengeance; hasten to wipe out the foul blot of her dis. country. After a protracted discussion, during which more than one noble lord who had voted for the limita tion of the bill expressed himself opposed to the amendment before the house, Lord Stanley, in consequence of the opposition he carr arrayed against him, withdrew his amendment, with the intimation of bringing it forward on the report, but not with the intention of dividing the house upon it. The report was then ordered to be

HOUSE OF COMMONS .- Use of Grain in Distille several persons had been poisoned at the Victory of Bies, and Suspension of Conn Laws,-Mr Baillie said China beer shop, Pembroke-street, kept by Mr W. it had some time since been inquired of the government M. Ackland, and that one of the parties had actually whether they contemplated introducing any measure for died from the effects of the poison. The following the restriction of the use of grain in distilleries. The are the particulars :- On Wednesday evening the answer at that time had been to the effect that no such deceased, at the above house, drank several pints of measure was then contemplated. Since that, however, beer and porter, and continued to drink freely. In the price of corn had risen in the market some 30s, per the course of the evening deceased became acquainted quarter, and there was every probability of a further with a female, and with whom he remained in the rise. Under these circumstances he thought he might house during the night. The deceased stated to his again repeat the question, whether there was any inten-

young man, on rising the next morning and coming As it has been put, however, I may as well state that on down stairs, proceeded to call for beer, and continued an early day it is my intention to propose the continuance of the suspension of the duties upon the import of corn that the sittings in the Chamber of Representatives | eleven, when a seaman, called Pedlar, of the Queen, (Loud cries of "Hear, hear," from the ministerial side.) THE PRESENT CRISIS, -The order of the day for the

house to go into Committee of Supply having been read, The Chancellor of the Exchequer submitted a resopowder, mixed it with the beer, and then successively lution to allow discount at the rate of five per cent. to handed a glass of the mixture round to each of the such persons as may make advances on account of the company, including the landlady of the house. Un- instalments of the £8,000,000 loan on or before the 18th fortunately the deceased and one of the females, of June, and at the rate of 4 per cent, to such persons as may make advances on the instalments on or before the mainder of the company observing the movements and suspecting Pediar's designs, refused to drink, explained the reasons which induced him to have reexplained the reasons which induced him to have re-Shortly after drinking the poison, deceased and the course to this measure, together with the increase of the interest on Exchequer Bills to threepence having entered upon the duties of commanding officer and lingered till about three o'clock on Saturday after- a day, with the hope of relieving the pressure on the money market. He said that these two measures were indispensable to maintain the credit of the government of it is destroyed. Houses blown to pieces and furniture tered, Pedlar, on hearing his name mentioned in and to ease our monetary transactions, which they would connection with the transaction, suddenly decamped. do, not so much by the actual amount of money they will let loose, as by removing alarm and restoring confi with the circumstances of the case, and several of dence. He asserted that, in all respects, the money market was easier than it had been, and he quoted the at Vera Crus. His account differs somewhat from that alert, and active search was made to apprehend the authority of the Governor of the Bank for saying that, furnished by the American prints, but having heard the murderer. The prisoner was captured in Cornwall- considering the moderate demands made upon the depo sit of Exchequer bills, considering the amount of Dutch gold that had been imported, and considering that the exchanges from America showed a likelihood of a cessation in the exportation of bullion, our monetary affairs are much improved in aspect during the last few days, But the rise in the price of grain was the cause of most serious apprehensions; and to obviate the difficulties that might arise from that cause, the Prime Minister had taken a measure, notice of which he had given to the

> Mr Home said that unless Sir R. Peel could give better explanation of the working of the Bank Act of 1844 than the Chancellor of the Exchequer, it was full time to reconsider that measure.

> Mr Masterman proposed, as an addition to the resolution, that the committee is of opinion that nothing would tend so much to relieve the pressure on the money market as an assurance given by the Chancellor of the Exchequer that he would apply to Parliament for powers to enable the Bank of England to make provision for any advances that might be required for the July dividends, out of the issue department of the Bank of England, instead of out of the banking department. The Honourable Member declared that, in his opinion, it would be impossible for the Bank of England, under the Act of 1844, to meet the demands of the government and to give the necessary public accommodation. The Chairman of the Committee decided that this amendment could not be put. ..

Mr Brown expressed, in very strong terms, his sense of the extremity of the present pressure. Confidence. our people must starve. He then proposed a plan for but owing to the indistinct tone in which he spoke we notes so issued, and the security of the Bank for the remainder.

Mr NEWDEGATE observed that on the experience of ractical men, he had venturned to predict, in the year | between the years 1797 and 1819, 1814, that the results of the Bank Act which Parliament then passed would be such as they had been graphically the debate. described to be that evening. One of its most remarkable results was, that the Chancellor of the Exchequer had been obliged to discount his own loan to meet the AN AFRICAN KING AND THE QUEEN OF SPAIN,-The claims of the public creditor, and that he could not be African King, Maria de Gallyna, has addressed a blamed for having done so. He (Mr Newdegate) had letter to her Majesty, in which he styles her his then stated that the Bank Act of 1844 was blamed for having done so. He (Mr Newdegate) had sister, and sympathises with her Majesty and all only a boat for fair weather, and that on the first appear-Spaniards. He says that they are the only foreigners ance of a storm it would be found incapable of resisthe permits to enter his vast realms. His epistle is ing its pressure. If the proposition of Mr Brown were rather a curious one-he requests her Majesty to to be adopted, and if the Bank were to be allowed to increase the amount of its circulation on securities, he hoped that that increase would be of a permanent, and not of a temporary character; for if it were not, we should have a panic like that which followed the temporary issue of £1 notes in 1828, and which developed itself in the course of the year 1825. After speeches from My FORBRE and Mr FINCH.

render his Majesty invisible in war, as at the sight save the Chancellor of the Exchequer himself than to subject of a separate bill. The bill would give the comtake to their heels. Why, O Maria de Gallyna, of the country. The right honourable gentleman prosigh for a sugar-loaf hat, when you might be blessed with Prince Albert's immortal four-and-dation for the supposition that the contractors of the lean sons on the borders have lately suffered from scurvy, seven and eight per cent. For his part, he was not very He hoped that next session they would have more lei- lei opinion that the right honourable gentleman would be than they could devote to it at present, when more press. ssthe government, fearing some demonstration, had passes were disputed by the natives, and in forcing them tion of again opposing Sir John Owen. Sir John Compelled to call on the bank to assist him with the ing, though he could hard hardly say more important and

Government would have brought forward more efficient measures, seeing that the price of corn had risen to 120s. quarter in Mark-lane, and that stocks were very low in those places from whence our supplies usually come. Were they, he would ask, to go on endeavouring to bring back gold to the coffers of the Bank, at the hazard of diminishing the supply of food to the people! The Prime Minister thought that the reduction of the duty on the importation of corn would remedy the latter evil: but the noble lord should remember that, under the old tinck in the House of Commons, viz., that it should not | Corn Law, no duty could at present be leviable on corn. be lawful for any occupier of rateable property holding He could see no early prospect of a return of gold to this country, and yet to attain this object the trade and knowledge that one house, which had in its coffers money upon it. He maintained that by the course the Government were pursuing they were stary. ing the people in order to feed with gold the idol they had set up in the Bank Charter Act-an act that should be repealed without a moment's delay.

> Mr CAEDWELL defended the Act of 1844, which he conended, had not yet had a fair trial.

Mr T. Baring asked, could the Act of 1844 be said to operate properly when respectable merchants were offering enormous discounts in order to raise even small sums, and when even good bills at a fortnight's date were refused discount? Was it a state of things to be permitted to continue when even the possessor of £60,000 of silver coin could not raise money upon it to meet his engagements, because the Bank of England was compelled by the Act to limit its ordinary operations? Without adto the trade and commerce of the country. Mr Diseaeti laughed at Mr Cardwell's assertion that

showed, by various returns, that if England had been saturated with gold, the process of saturation had taken place before that act was passed. In reply to the lamentations which some speakers and indulged, that the Bauk and not contracted its issues when the danger first appeared, he showed, first, that the lamentation was not ounded in truth : and next, that by the Bank Charter, if the Bank had mismanaged its concerns, it was their affair and not ours. Sir R. Peel, therefore, had no right to turn round upon the Bank as he had done; for the conduct of the Bank was not liable to the imputations which he had cast upon it, but was entitled to the highest praise. The Bank Act of 1814 was, however, in distress, -a scape-goat must be found for it; the Bank of England was made that scape-goat, by an act of injustice which could not be tolerated and ought not to be defended. He then proceeded to show that it was owing to the prudence of the Bank of England that we had been enabled to import 6,000,000 quarters of wheat during the last winter, of that wheat so imported, and were thus bringing back gold to our own shores. He then made a fierce onslaught on the act of 18:4, contending that it had failed in every object which it was passed to accomplish, and that it prewhich occurred under the law in force before its enactbanking firms in Lombard-street; and he was sure that there was not one of them who was now ashamed of the memorial which they had presented against it whilst it was yet in embryo. He further denounced that act as a great delusion, which only became a reality when it locked up that part of the treasure of the Bank which was in the department of issue, in the coffers of the Bank. He left it, therefore, in the hands of the house to decide whether it would continue any longer to support a measure which did not prevent fluctuations or panics-which did not regulate the amount of notes or bulliondid not control the arbitrary discretion of the Bank-and which only enabled the government to lock up £10,000,000 in the Bank vaults, and to throw the key afterwards into

the river Thames. Sir R. PEEL would have been very glad if Mr Disraell really had left it in the hands of the house to decide on the merits of the act of 1844, for the house was at present discussing the great principles and practice of currency in the most inconvenient form possible, and without the slightest chance of coming to any decision upon them. The Chancellor of the Exchequer made a proposition, of which he cordially approved. No sooner had he made it than Mr Masterman came to the table and proposed an amendment, which he was told could not be put from the chair without violating the usual forms of the house. He hoped that before the house consented to take a new course with respect to the currency, it would not only consider the nature of the evil with which it was called upon to contend, but also the great variety of the remedies proposed for it. He hoped that it would consider also whether it was a small modification of the act of 1844 which was wanted, or whether it was not a subversion of its great principle. He then took a review of the present debate, and showed that Mr Masterman, Mr Browne, Mr Newdegate and Mr Finch, had each proposed different system of currency varying from a limited circulation of £1 notes for a limited time down to a perfectly inconvertible paper currency. In the course of his comments Sir R. Peel called up Mr Masterman and Mr Newdegate repeatedly to explain, and on each occasion amused the house by pointing out what he conceived the fallacy of their explanations, and by exulting over their repugnance to admit their own statements, when they were submitted to the house no longer obscured by rhetorical artifice. He warned the house to be cautious lest in seeking relief from the repeal of the act of 1814 it should not be incurring the risk of aggravating incalculably the present difficulties of the country. We were now suffering from an unexpected scarcity of food-from a spirit of speculation which had run riot in 1845—and from an extraordinary failure of the cotton crop, which had increased to an unprecedented degree the price of the raw material of one of our staple manufactures. Now there was no country, exposed to the triple pressure of three such cases, which would not feel it severely, no matter what modification might be made in the charter of its bank, or what amount of £1 notes it might be entitled to circulate. He then repeated the declaration which he made on a former occasion, that, if experience had convinced him that the public interests required a modification of the banking law which he had introduced, he should be ashamed of himself if he wanted courage to propose the necessary modification of it. But he wanted that conviction, and therefore he could not consent to propose any alteration in it. Had gentlemen considered what the law was to be if the act of 1844 were repealed ? Were they anxious to restore the law before that time, by which the country banks had the power of unlimited issue, and the Bank of England the power to ssue notes on its own responsibility and without reference to the exchanges? In that case they would have no security against the recurrence of the disorders of 1838 and 1839. The main object of the act of 1844 was to ensure the convertibility of paper into gold, to limit the circulation, and to prevent the temptation of giving accommodation by the issue of paper, thus purchasing temporary ease by measures which must afterwards aggravate every pecuniary difficulty, and lead to those panies which inevitably produced a demand on the Bank for gold. That object even Mr T. Baring admitted that it had accomplished; for he had told the committee that on the present occasion there had been no panic and no run on the Bank for gold. He utterly denied the position of Mr Disraeli that we had no right to criticize the proceedings of the Bank,-that Bank to which we had granted large privileges and a great monopoly, and which exercised so much influence over the circulation of the country. How then repeated, that he gave his cordial support to the resolutions of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, but admitted that he shared in the apprehensions with which some gentlemen viewed them. The rise in the price of corn that day was not an encouraging circumstance. The pressure in the corn market was not confined to this country, but extended to every other in the northern parts of Europe. We must, which was the life of a commercial country, was almost | therefore, expect an increased pressure within the next extinct in the country. Men dared not enter into con. two or three months. He was glad to hear, however, of tracts with each other. He was afraid that the last ac. the prospects of improvement in other quarters. He counts from the United States were not so flattering as lamented that the difficulties of the money market were to lead us to believe that there would be in that market | causing embarrassment to the manufacturers of Lancaa greater demand for our produce, or a less demand for shire. If he thought that the relaxation of this act our gold. We must send gold to the United States or would afford them any relief, he would offer no impediment to it; but it was his firm belief that a temporary alleviating the present pressure on the money-market, issue of 2,000,000 of Bank notes, and an advance of money on Exchequer-bills to the same amount, without are not certain that we understood it correctly; but it an increase of capital, would only purchase for them a appeared to us that he proposed to call in the precent temporary relief at the risk of much greater ultimate gold circulation, and to substitute for it a portion of danger. He concluded by expressing a hope that we bank notes, taking bullion as security for part of the should be able to pass through the present crisis without tampering with those sound principles of currency which we had had so much difficulty in re-establishing, after the long period of their suspension, in the interval

The Marquis of GRANEX moved the adjournment of

After some discussion the amendment was negatived The resolution was agreed to, and endered to be reported

on Tuesday. HEALTH OF TOWNS BILL,-Lord MORPETH, in postponing the second reading of this bill to this day, said it was not the intention of the government to proceed with the whole measure, as he proposed it to the house, in the present session of parliament. After having many interviews on the subject with members of the Metropolitan Health of Towns Association, they proposed to confine the bill to those towns that had corporations -to those, in fact, to which the Municipal Reform Act extended, and which had regularly-constituted bodies, by whom the powers proposed to be given by this bill might be applied. They would drop that provision of the bill which enabled the crown to nominate one-third d Lord G. Bentinck could only regard the expedients of the commissioners. (Hear.) It was not their intenproposed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer as very tion to include the metropolis in the kill, not that he is miserable efforts to relieve the pressure of the money | did not think it less required it, but he thought with the market-expedients that seemed calculated rather to Earl of Lincoln that it was large enough to form the preserve the trade and commerce and monetary concerns | missioners the power of constructing gas and water. r works where none existed, and of contracting with gas as posed to discount his own loan, but he had lain no foun- and water companies where they did exist. They pro- o dation for the supposition that the contractors of the lean posed that the value of the property should be estim ded ed would have any desire to avail themselves of the discount as in the Land Consolidation Clauses Act. These were of five per cent, when at this moment money was worth the chief points of the bill which excited opposition, in 'anguine of the success of the measure, and was of sure to apply themselves to the bill for the metropolis dis

TUESDAY, MAY 11. HOUSE OF LORDS.—STATE OF THE CORN MARKET The Earl of Handwicke rose to put the questions of their primary or chief consideration, but a carry out that object, and was certain that the on Saturday last, and called upon a number of his Great Britain and Ireland, accompanied by several which he had given notice yesterday, on the subject of was not their primary or chief consideration, but a carry out that object, and was certain that the on Saturday last, and called upon a number of his Great Britain and Ireland, accompanied by several which he had given notice yesterday, on the subject of was not their primary or chief consideration, but a carry out that object, and was certain that the on Saturday last, and called upon a number of his Great Britain and Ireland, accompanied by several which he had given notice yesterday, on the subject of was not their primary or chief consideration, but a carry out that object, and was certain that the on Saturday last, and called upon a number of his Great Britain and Ireland, accompanied by several carry out that object, and was certain that the on Saturday last, and called upon a number of his Great Britain and Ireland, accompanied by several carry out that object, and was certain that the one saturday last, and called upon a number of his Great Britain and Ireland, accompanied by several carry out that object, and was certain that the one saturday last, and called upon a number of his Great Britain and Ireland, accompanied by several carry out that object, and was certain that the one saturday last, and called upon a number of his Great Britain and Ireland, accompanied by several carry out that object, and was certain that the one saturday last, and called upon a number of his Great Britain and Ireland, accompanied by several carry of the carry of which he had given notice yesterday, on the subject of their countrymen, waited up: n Lord Dudley the quantity of corn in the country, and the means of the interest of their countrymen, waited up: n Lord Dudley the quantity of corn in the country, and the interest of their own burdensome profession." Such jectionable. He also objected to the summary jurisdiction he has still an itching to become one of the borough supply. He was strongly impressed what the next harvest. were the reasons alleged to have induced the legisla- tion provided in this bill for the offences committed under representatives again. There was not tood enough to last the time near being ture to pass the bill, and, to use the words of Lord it. Some of the clauses, too, were of so sweeping a received from Poland, the Baltic, or the Mediterranean, received from round, the name, or and America, and The object of the 9th Geo. II. was to prevent land or he believed there was a very small quantity of corn to come from there. This prospect was dismal and alarming.

The same means which the government had of ascertaining the present stock of corn in the country, and he tions frastrated in consequence of its unjust operation. and the present time no statement on that subject; Why had not the Asylum for the Indigent Blind in Man-Enould therefore make no bearl, for his satisfaction, that chester been long since built and opened? Because of the object mentioned by Sir G. Grey. but he could tell the name and opened? Because of a very large quantity of corn had been imported this the operation of this law. Why had not the watermen wery large quantity or the increase up to the present of London charitable institutions for their reception? moment. (Hear, hear.) He agreed with the noble earl Because of the operation of this law. He had received that the state of the markets was such as to make it the a letter from an old soldier in Reading, who possessed tion to bring in such a measure. imperative duty of all persons, as far as they had interest, Imperator duty of the desirous of leaving to the Berkshire Hospital; and that the house should go into committee on this bill pro I would, to the utmost of my ability, maintain unimmatter of feeling as well as economy, the strictest regulations as to the consumption of food.

Lord ASHBURTON doubted the ability of the American market to afford them a sufficient supply. He feared that the anticipations of his noble friend as to further supplies would not be realised. ford Broughau argued strongly for economy on the part

of consumers. He deprecated the idea of in any way in terfering with the export trade.

The Marquis of Lansdowns then proposed two amend-ments in the report of the Irish Landed Property Bill, one authorising the erection of grist mills, and the other applying the proposal of the Duke of Wellington respecting e wages of labour in general to all labour performed under the Landed Property Bill, and making it imperative that the wages of such labour should be paid in the current coin of the realm. The amendments were agreed to and the report re-

Their lordships then adjourned. Friday, the 21st of May, he would move that the house at its rising, do adjourn to Friday, the 28th. Suspension of the Navigation Laws,-In reply question from Mr Mitchell, Lord J. Russell stated that he meant to propose the

suspension of the Navigation Laws, but the precise mode of the suspension remained to be considered.

Lord Morrery intimated, with reference to the Health of Towns Bill, that he intended to proceed with the measure so far as related to corporate towns in England and Wales-not including the City of London and to all Wales—not including the city of London—and to all other towns to which a majority of the rated inhabitants petitioned that it might be applied; and as regarded the constructing of, or contracting for, gas and waterworks, it would be proposed that their value should be estimated as land was estimated under the Land Consolidation Clarest to add the clarest would be for compulsory. tion Clauses Act, and the clauses would be of a compulsory

POOR REMOVAL .- Mr BANKES obtained leave to bring in bill to repeal the first clause of the Poor Removal Act. the principles of the bill.

LOAN.—DISCOUNT ON INSTALMENTS.—The SPEAKEE PU

the question that the report be brought up, which was brought up accordingly and received, when, no hon. memadjournment, and left the chair.

The house rose at six o'clock. WEDNESDAY, MAY 12. HOUSE OF COMMONS .- PLOUS AND CHARITABLE Purposes Bill .- Lord J. Manners, in moving the second ples, was subversive of the ancient spirit of the constitu-Francis Palgrave before a committee upon the subject, discovered for the first time that unless a mortmain act would pass out of the hands of its rightful owners, and heard. But he dexied that the principle upon which that second reading of the bill. (Cheers.) bill was based had any for Let the house take an instauce. That noble charity Queen Anne's Bounty had been exempted from the law of 1736, and £51,689, but in land only £7,375. If that were so, where this revolutionary change, and it was only during the mittee thought some alteration of the law desirable, last winter, and by an accidental circumstance, that they but distinctly protested against that sort of alteration had been disclosed to him. Of all the friends and sup- which was now proposed. porters of Sir Robert Walpole, none gave him more effechis hands, he had found the true reasons which induced time. the government of that per od to give their support to the | Sir R. INGLIS regretted that a measure, having for its them in private on this occasion, a parcel of black, cantlikely to go on well if these soundre's were to dictate to indeed, church power was so little relished at this time. and churchmen so little popular, that these cabals and combinations of the bishops to oppose and influence the transactions of Parliament, and to irritate the passions topics, and there were none to take the part of the poor church but a few old Tories and the Jacobites. Sir R.

quell and soften the zeal of those who voted with him, and rather followed in every step that was taken in them than promoted them." [And when the bill was in | that it was not his intention to proceed further with the into the management of Queen Anne's Bounty came time. apropos by the bishops proposing this corporation to be Sir R. Pert congratulated Mr Pusey on the course he the clergy, and regain some of that favour they had forfeited by their manner of espousing and pushing the most with them was the consideration of popularity tion of parliament. with the men of their own profession; for, as great men as these two lawyrs were, and at upright as they were esteemed, they hadethe spirit of preferring the power and profit of their own profession as much at heart as any parson in the kingdom, or set of men in the world. It was this spirit had made them and all the lawyers in both houses for the Mortmain Bill, as the fewer lands there were he trusted the house would never sanction. unalienable in the kingdom, the more titles there would be open to be litigated. It was this spirit, too, made them against the Quakers Bill. This Lord Hardwicke in one of his speeches, with great inadvertence, and I dare swear therough repentance, plainly avowed, saying "that if this bill should pass, it would not only exclude the jurisdiction of the ecclesiastical courts from operating in the case of these tithes, but would also virtually shut out the temporal courts, as it would make a justice of the peace a turnpike to the temporal courts, where dis

putants would be stopped"-the very resson, begging

Lord Hardwicke's pardon, that should have induced every

man in England but a lawyer or parson to be for this

Walpole, however, who hated extremes, and dreaded the

consequences of all intemperance in Parliament what-

ever, though he voted for these bills, endeavoured to

realties of any kind from being left for any charitable purposes, and he would have little dificulty in showing his present bill, and of obtaining leave to bring in another, om there. This prospect was a said every individual had that its intention had been amply fulfilled, and that challimited to the object to which he alluded. rity had been violated, and the most benevolent inten-

was it not a great cruelty that he was prevented from forma, so that it might be reprinted. No further carrying his charitable intentions into effect, because steps would be taken with it before the Whitsuntide his property consisted of land and houses ? He had re- kelidays. ceived another letter, detailing a case where a tradesman in Liverpool was desirous of bequeathing a part of bill which related to London, which required more care that every interest, except Labour, was amply reprehis property, consisting of railway shares, for the pur- and supervision than any other city, should be with- sented; and that I should, therefore, feel it my pose of building almhouses for the poor, and was stopped | drawn any more than those which related to Lincoln or from doing so because railway shares were held not to be any other town ? personal property. He had also received a letter from a clergyman of Bristol, stating that a person who had

land and houses there, which he wished to bequeath in | made optional. trust for the benefit of the poor, was prevented from doing so by the operation of this law. It was easy to say "let the rich man divest himself during his lifetime of further; for if much more was surrendered it would be British constitution. I have also aided in drawing the property which he wishes to bequeath for charitable of little value. He could assure him that he was sup. public attention to the claims and condition of the purposes at his death," but how could they say to the ported in it by opinion out of doors, and especially by factory-workers, and in inducing the legislature to poor man, "you must leave your property during your the working classes. HOUSE OF COMMONS. — WHITSON HOLIDAYS AND lifetime, or you shall not contribute at all to the wants Viscount Sandon confirmed what had been just stated Public Business Lord J. Russell gave notice that, on of the poor on your death?" One of the arguments in for a petition in favour of the bill in Liverpool had been favour of the present law was, that it guarded the death- | signed by several hundreds of the working classes in a | satisfaction of introducing into Parliament a General bed of the wan of property from undue solicitations. He few hours, denied this entirely. Did the present law prevent the unworthy relative, the panderer, the mistress, or the pros- clusion of the city of London, not because it had less adopted in the next session by the government of titute from having access to the death bed of the rich, or need of the provisions of such a bill than the city of from participating in his property ! No; these were not | Lincoln, but on account of its vast size and the mass of now bringing vast tracts of waste land into cultiva- history of modern Europe, and the denouncement of the prevented. The objects of charity alone -- the poor, the legislation with which it was connected, which could not | tion, and is providing employment for large masses Marquis of Hertford, but not the church or the alms-

tent law left the death-bed open to every species of solicinot much regard this argument, he provided against it see, that they would not be needed. in the present bill; for by it no landed property could be bequeathed for charitable purposes unless the will was signed three months before the testator's death. Another Sir G. Grey consented to the first reading with the under- argument was, that the present law prevented land from standing that Ministers were not in any way pledged to being tied up in perpetuity. He could prove, that in point of fact charitable and ecclesiastical property at the present day was liable to all the incidents of all other descriptions of real property, and could as readily change ber rising, the Speaker then put the further question of hands. But for the sake of peace, and to obtain what to call, complaining of the conduct of Mr. Overend as a he considered a great boon, he conceded as much as he | magistrate of the borough, and charging him particupossibly could in this respect, and made provision in the larly with having come to an unfair and illegal decision bill that no land should pass for charitable purposes ex- in the case of three men who had been committed under cept what might be considered necessary for building the combination laws. The petitioners prayed strict purposes. He knew the disadvantages under which he reading of the bill, trusted he should be able to convince laboured in urging this subject before the house; but of Mr Overend in accusations of workmen by their em the house that the Mortmain Act of 1736, which he now so confident was he in the justice of his cause, that even ployers. sought to repeal, was based on false and wrong princi- if he were not supported, as he was supported, bp great legal authority, in his views, he would have felt it to be should immediately resolve itself into a committee for tion from the time of the Reformation down to the data his duty to savocate it to the best of his power. (Hear.) the purpose of reducing the duties on foreign wines. at which it was enacted, was subversive of the law and In conclusion, he appealed to Lord J. Russell, who He contended that a reduction of the duties on a large

jurisprudence of England, and existed in no other civi- proved himself of late years so true a friend of his church and liberal scale would infallibly produce an immensely lised country in the world. In this view he was sure and nation; who had done so much to emancipate trade increased consumption and a large revenue, and adduced every one must concur who had paid the least attention and commerce; who had so carnestly endeavoured to statements in support of his views. to the remarkable and conclusive evidence given by Sir promote the cause of civil and religious liberty, and invited him to add yet another wreath to his brow, by over which he presided. It was not till 1736 that it was assenting to this bill. (Cheers.) He also appealed to that house in the name of the poor, the halt, the blind, were passed the whole landed preperty of this country and the lame, in the name of those to whom the Gospel and not been preached, in consequence of the operation would be swallowed up by benevolent institutions. Pre- of this mischievous and cruel act-he called on them vious to that year the word "mortmain" was never in the name of English charity to give their assent to the ration of the law of marriage, as relating to the probi-Sir G. Grey opposed the bill. He said the question

was, whether the repeals of 9 Geo. II., cap. 36, was essential to the exercise of public charity? He was sure had been permitted to receive land to any amount; yet that no one could answer that question in the affirmanow, after an existence of 145 years, that great charity tive. Lord J. Manners had spoken of the Mortmain Act was in possession of landed estates worth about £160,000 of 1736 as if it had been the first act by which bequests a-year, an amount exceeded by some and equalled by of lands for charitable purposes had been restrained. many of our English nobles. During the years 1841, But that was not so, for from the earliest period of our 1842, and 1845, Queen Anne's Bounty received in money history a series of acts had been passed to prevent alienation in mortmain, and those acts were not touched by was the danger of extending the liberty enjoyed by Queen | the present bill. The act of 1736 did not actually pro-Anne's Bounty to other pious and charitable institutions! hibit the alienation of landed property for charitable And if so evil had accrued to individuals from the free- purposes; it only prescribed certain conditions, which dom enjoyed by that charity, let him ask if that charity were to attach to all allenations for such purposes. He had not conferred immense benefits in the shape of edu- considered that the propositions of Lord J. Manners cation upon the church, and upon the people of this would be practically inoperative, and would not carry out country ? (Hear, hear.) It had puzzledlawyers, states- his own intentions. This bill did not come before it remen, and antiquarians to discover the real grounds of commended by the report of the committee. The com-

Lord CLIVE observed, that the object of this bill was tual support than the famous Lord Hardwicke—and in simply to restore the law to the state in which it stood a MS. copy of the Hemoirs of Sir R. Walpole and his before the 9th of George II., and not to alter the whole to grant this and every other committee that might be Times, written by Lord Hardwicke, which had come into course of legislation since the Reformation up to that

measure in question. In describing the year 1786, that object to alter so important a branch of our statute law. historian said:-"All the considerable debates that should have been brought forward at a time when so passed this year in Parliament were upon church mat- many members were necessarily absent. These Wednesters. and Parliament, like bull dogs, sticking close to any days sittings were exceedingly inconvenient for the dishold on which they have once fasiened, the poor church cussion of such important matters, and he trusted the this winter was as much worried as Sir Robert had been government would take steps to check the prosecution any other." (Herefollows the account of the Test and of the existing system. (Hear, hear.) The fault which Corporation Bill, and of a visit of the Bishop of London he found with the arguments of the supporters of the his own motion. to Sir R. Walpole, to thank him for the defeat of that bill was that they considered the only alteration it necesbill.) "The Bishop of London went directly out of Sir sitated was an alteration of an act of Geo. II. He spoke Robert Walpole's house to the Archbishop of York's; on the authority of an eminent lawyer in that house, house divided, when the motion was carried by a majority and there, all the bishops having been summoned to when he said that if this bill were passed, every debt in- of 46, the numbers being 57 to 11. concert what was to be done to defeat the Mortmain and curred by a donor to a charity would be defeated by the Quakers Bill, then depending, it was resolved act of gift by such donor, if such debt was incurred after house again divided, when only 21 members being prethat the bisheps should all send circular the date of gift under the will. Now, were the house, as sent, the Speaker declared the house adjourned, at a letters throughout their respective dioceses, to honest men, prepared to assent to such a proposal as that? quarter to one o'clock. alarm the clergy, to notify to them what But then Lord Hardwicke's Memoirs was quoted, He was going on in Parliament, to advise them to peti- must say that he thought the character of the author of tion Parliament, and to tell them the bishops thought that work stood scarcely sufficiently high to recommend it their duty to give them this warning and this advice." the adoption of a law based upon the statements con--Now for the animus of the King and Queen :- The tained in it. One of those statements was, that George Queen, when Bishop Sherlock came to her, chid him II, had declared the bishops of the Church of England portance transpired, extremely, and asked him if he was not ashamed to be "a set of black-coated, canting, hypocritical rascals"_a overreached in this manner a second time by the Bishop statement which he was glad to hear that one of the rate on the electoral division should exceed 2s, 6d, in of London; and, after all she had said to him to point noble lords opposite had condemned as "a petty ebuiliout his following the Bishop of London in Rundle's tion of Hanoverian spite." He must say to those noble affair, how he could be blind and weak enough to be lords, however, that he did not think the animus with running his nose into another's dirt again. The King, which the measure had been brought forward at all with his usual softness in speaking of any persons he satisfactory. He had heard the words "sectarian and the bill was unjust, and one whereby the good landlord disliked, called the bishops, whenever he mentioned revolutionary" applied to the act of George II. -words would be made to pay for the defaults and neglects of which he thought ought not to have been used. For his the bad landlord. This clause would operate so as to ing, hypocritical rascals; and said the government was own part, he thought this bill only carried out a principle exonerate the towns at the expense of the rural districts. enunciated by a not very charitable individual, that Half-a-crown in the pound was, in the present state of the their prince how far he should or should not comply "was more pleasant to be charitable at the expense of country, a very low figure to consider an extreme amount, with the dispositions of his Parliament, and to be giving others than at one's own cost." (Hear, and laughter.) and was very far from what could be called a confiscathemselves these impertinent airs in opposing everything | That was not a sort of charity, however, which he (Sir | tion of property. that did not exactly suit with their silly opinions; and, R. H. Inglis) was desirous of encouraging; and he should, therefore, decidedly oppose the bill. Sir W. HEATHCOTE supported the bill.

measure, and denominated its three supporters Faith. of the inferior clergy, were generally exclaimed against Hope, and Charity. Lord J. Manners was the repreand condemned. The Mortmain Bill and the Quakers | sentative of Faith, and of one faith in particular. Lord Bill were both passed in the House of Commons by Clive was the repretentative of Charity, and hof ta great majorities, and everybody that spoke for them | charity which was so extensive as to cover anything; and gave the bishops and the parsons very hard, as well as | Sir W. Heathcote was the representative of Hope, and of very popular, slaps; the young men all run riot on those | that sort of hope which might be designated a last hope. After a brief reply from Lord J. Manners, the house divided, when the numbers were-

For the second reading..... 20 Majority against it..... 146

AGRICULTURAL TENANT RIGHT. -- Mr PUSEY stated the Lords, he says]- "My Lord Chief Justice Hardwicke | bill during the present session. He believed that the best | instructions had been forwarded to the authorities and struck deeper, as he expressly said there were many mode of ensuring its ultimate success would be, to per- Custom House officers in Liverpool to provide for the things in two books written by the Bishop of London, or mit such previous inquiry as would satisfy all parties establishment of hospital ships, and to take other saniby his order, that were contrary to law. . . . Lord concerned, both of its justice and of its necessity. He tary precautions. Hervey laid open all the mismanagements in the fund had presented petitions signed by farmers holding called Queen Anne's Bounty, which was given for the 200,000 acres in favour of the bill, and he was quite conaugmentation of small_livings. . . This inquiry vinced that its becoming law was merely a question of

excepted from the Mortmain Bill, but it passed the had taken in bringing this question under the notice of House of Lords without this exception. When the parliament. But it was a most delicate and difficult Quakers Bill was debated, it was lost by the two law, subject of legislation, and therefore he thought his hon. orde the Lord Chancellor Talbot and Lord Chief Justice friend had exercises a wise discretion, in not attempting Hardwicke, opposing it; one reason these law-lords had to carry the bill without the fullest previous inquiry. It was not his intention to press the measure, unless the land, and the securing of that capisal when so invested, their support who received none under the present law. Mortmain Bill. But, in truth, the reason that weighed was one every way deserving the favourable considera-

Order discharged, bill withdrawn. POOR RATES (IRELAND) BILL,-On the motion of Mr | The Poor Relief Superintendence (Ireland) Bill was

S. Crawford the bill was committed pro forma. On the read a second time. House resuming.

day six months as the principle of the bill was one which adjourned till Monday. Sir G. GREY observed, that as the bill had been com. mitted pro forma, it would be unusual to reject it without

would not press his amendment. After a conversation, the house divided, when the numbers were....

For the amendment 81 Against it 55 Majority in its favour..... —26 So the bill was lost. The Seaman Enlistment Bill was lost on the second reading.

should j'un the parsons when they were to reap the went very far beyond its professed object. He admitted, profit from this equitable christian chase. But from however, that the offence of procuration was not suffi. with them. Some 13,000 signatures have been at-

had nothing strongly in view but the enriching the har. | guilty of that offence to penalties proportioned to the vest of Westminster Hall; and that their popularity crime. He doubted, however, whether the clause inwith the laity in the first, or with the clergy in the latter, serted in this bill for that purpose would effectually Herrey, it was a feeling of hatred towards the church, character that there was no knowing who might not be. self as a candidate for this town on the occasion of for the services rendered by his lordship to the cause

> Ferrand has issued the following address to the elec-Mr Spooner expressed his readiness to adopt that tors of this berough :- There is every probability of of the history of Poland, and on the back are encourse; and his bill was accordingly withdrawn. He an early dissolution of Parliament, when you wil

suggested to Mr Spooner the propriety of withdrawing

the objection was taken, he must give notice of his inten- mentary conduct. I have no base apostasy to answer deserved address.

HEALTH OF TOWNS BILL .- Viscount Morrett moved

Col. Sibthorp wished to know why the parts of the

Mr SPOONER suggested that that part of the bill which was compulsory on municipal towns, should be

Dr Bowning hoped that Lord Morpeth would not carry the concessions with regard to this bill any dwellings, and placed them beyond the pale of the

Viscount Morperu said he had consented to the ex-

wretched, and distressed were excluded. (Hear, hear.) be dealt with this session. He was not prepared to of the people. Whilst in parliament I have known intended to be introductory, glancing shortly at the A Nicholas Suisse might receive the bequest of the adopt the suggestion that the inclusion of corporate no party but my country, no interest but my countowns in the provisions of the bill should be merely house. (Hear, hear.) This hypocritical and inconsis. voluntary. He was glad to hear the exhortations of the hon, member for Bolton, and the noble lord the member tation except that of the miserable. But though he did for Liverpool, and they would see, and the house would On the motion that the Speaker do leave the chair,

Col. SIETHORP moved that the house be counted, and only 34 members being present, the house stood adjourned at ten minutes to six. THURSDAY, MAY 13.

HOUSE OF COMMONS .- CASE OF MR OVEREND .-Mr T. DUNCOMBE presented a petition, agreed to at a public meeting in Sheffield, which the mayor had refused inquiry into the facts, and generally into the decisions

DUTY ON WINES .- Dr BOWRING moved that the house

The CHANCELLOR of the Exchequer said, in the present financial condition of the country, he could not think of making any such experiment as that proposed. The motion was withdrawn. THE LAW OF MARBIAGE,-Mr S. WORTLEY moved

for an address to the Queen praying for the appointment of a commission to inquire into the state and onebited degrees of affinity, and to marriages solemnised shroad, or in the British colonies Sir G. GREY, on the part of the Government, gave his full concurrence to the motion.

After some discussion, the motion was agreed to. leish Fisheries .- Sir H. W. Barron moved for a select committee to inquire into the means of improving the fisheries in Ireland, and thereby affording profitable Mr LABOUCHEEE said that many inquiries had already

been made, and abundant evidence was before the house on the subject of the Irish fisheries. After some discussion followed, Sir H. Barron asked leave to withdraw his motion on the novel ground that he saw the house unanimous in its favour, and implored the house, with many gesticu-

lations and amidst much laughter, to allow him to

extricate himself from his perplexity. Mr Diseasell reprobated the bringing forward of sham motions, such as that made by the Honourable Baronet, and severely condemned the government for allowing the evening to be wasted with flashy ad captandum speeches, while the real serious business of the country was thus indefinitely postponed. He recommended the government asked by any Honourable Member: it would materially assist them in the coming general election to be enabled

to say that they had refused nothing."

Mr BANKES and other Honourable Members persisted in objecting to the withdrawal of the motion; and ulti-

mately the House divided-For the motion 22 Sir H. BARRON was understood to have voted against

On Mr Spooner's motion, for leave to bring in his amended bill for the better protection of females, the On the question that the bill be read a first time, the

(From our Third Edition of last week.)

FRIDAY, MAY 7. HOUSE OF LORDS. - A few clauses in the Irish Poor Law Bill were agreed to. Nothing of public im-

On the 11th clause, which provided that whenever the the pound for the year, any surplus rate should fall on the union at large-

Lord STANLEY moved the omission of the clause. The noble lord showed that the mode of rating proposed by

Earl GEEN objected to the principle that every proprie tor ought to be liable to maintain the poor on his estate, which was the principle contended for by Lord Stanley. Mr Newdecate expressed his disapprobation of the This clause was framed by the government as a fair compromise between contending difficulties. Their lordships' committee divided-

For the clause...... 54 Against it...... 78 Majority against the government -19 The clause was, therefore, struck out of the Bill. HOUSE OF COMMONS .- To a question from Sir

B. HALL, Sir G. GREY stated that he had received information that since Janury last, 180,000 Irish paupers had been landed in Liverpool; that of these between forty and fifty thousand had emigrated; and that from sixty to discredit the rumour. eighty thousand remained in Liverpool. In consequence of statements made to the Home Office that steamboats had brought over paupers in a state of fever,

To a question from Major LAYARD, Mr F, MAULE said that it was resolved that the soldiers' minimum pension of 6d, a day should be raised to 8d., and that, in addition, he should be entitled to his good conduct pay. On the order of the day being read for going into

Committee on the Punishment of Vagrants (Ireland) Lord J. Russell, in answer to Mr P. Scrope, said that

no doubt that its main principle, that of general Poor law Bill became law, as it would be unjust tempting the investment of capital to the cultivation of to deprive persons of the privilege of asking alms for The bill then passed through Committee, as did also the Poor Removal Supervision (England and Scotland)

The remainder of the night was taken up in Committee Mr S. O'BRIEN moved that the report be received that | of Supply on the miscellaneous estimates, and the house

Mormon Emigration .- There is a set of men going allowing the author of it to lay it before the house in an about this county (Wilts), calling themselves priests amended shape. He therefore hoped that Mr S. O'Brien of the Latter Day Saints, and telling people that they alone are the servants of God, and persuading them to be baptised, and go to California (where they intend building ancient Zion and new Jerusalem). They act upon the credulous by making them believe that the "saints" who left Nanvoo while journeying in the interior of America, and famishing age. for want, the Lord sent them quails in such abundance that their tents were covered, and those that were sick in bed, could put out their hands and take to destroy all that would not believe them and go racter. ELECTION MOVEMENTS.

COLCHESTER. -Mr D. W. Harvey visited this town

Іреміон.—Mr George Rennie has announced himcome subject to a penalty under them. He therefore the general election. He dates his address from the Reform Club. THE REPRESENTATION OF KNARESBOROUGH.-Mr

To this proceeding Mr C. BERKELEY objected in point more to select me as one of your representatives, of form; and the Speaker informed Mr Spooner that as court the most rigid examination into my Parliafor, no broken pledges to explain away. When honoured in 1841 by your confidence, I told you that paired the Protestant institutions of our country: that I would refuse to support a religion which, on taking my seat in Parliament, I should have to swear contained a 'damnable doctrine.' I also told you especial duty to fight the battle of the poor. Against fearful odds for seven years I have assisted a small, but faithful band in Parliament, to compel the repeal of the New Poor Law ;—a statute which has not only violated the laws of God and man, but has robbed the poor of their heritage, aesolated their humble sanction the Ten Hours' Bill,—a law which, when carried, will enable the operatives to enjoy the advantages, as well as the wages, of labour. I had the satisfaction of introducing into Parliament a General Enclosure Bill, which, although bitterly opposed by Sir James Graham, was, in all its essential parts, which he was a principal member; a law which is try's weal; I have neither betrayed you, nor sold myself:-I, therefore, fearlessly ask you for a renewal of your confidence, and again to confer upon me the distinguished honour of being your represen-

> A strong contest is anticipated in this borough. The new candidates will be the Hon. W. S. Lascelles and Mr J. P. Westhead, the extensive Manchester manufacturer, both of whom stand on the Liberal interest: Mr Lawson is associated with Mr Ferrand, on the Conservative interest. Leicester.—Sir J. Walmsley and Mr R. Gardner.

tative."

of Manchester, are likely to become the Liberal candidates for Leicester. [What is to become of Easthope and Ellice? NORTH DERHAM. - Mr Robert Duncombe Shafto, of

and has become a candidate on the Whig and Lambton interest. Col. Beckwith is the other Whig can- she snatched the trident from Holland, acquired and comdidate. Mr Liddell will be stanchly supported by the mand of the ocean-That her mission was of the globe, Concervative party. NORTH NORTHUMBERLAND .- The committee of Sir George Grey's friends have issued a handbill, dated

Alnwick, May 8th, announcing that "an active canvass will be instantly commenced on behalf of Sir waited upon by the relatives and friends of the right hon. baronet." NORTH CHESHIRE.—The only names as yet mentioned as likely to go to the poll are E. D. Davenport.

Esq., of Capesthorn, and J. Cheetham, Esq., of Stalybridge, both Whigs. ORENEY AND SHETLAND, -Mr Anderson has pub-

ward in epposition to the Dundas interest. the representation of this University at the approach | very little, truth faught in this age ; little, indeed, from | in prices to enter into operations of magnitude, and

Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone will be a candidate, and Sir W. Heathcote is spoken of. REPRESENTATION OF ATHLONE.—The representa-

member of the Western Circuit. The present representative, Mr Collett, is an Englishman and a Re-SUNDERLAND .- According to the Newcastle Guardian, the present representatives of the borough of

Sunderland, David Barclay and George Hudson, Esos.. will be again returned without opposition. THE TOWER HAMLETS.-Mr Hutchison, who unsuccessfully contested this borough at the last election, has announced himself as a candidate on the approaching dissolution.

WARRINGTON .- Mr J. I. Blackburne, the present the electors, a step, he intimates, rendered imperative on him, in consequence of Mr Allcard having announced his intention of becoming a candidate for the representation, at the ensuing election.

WEST NORFOLK .- An active canvass for the future representation of the western division of Norfolk is taking place on behalf of the Hon. E. Coke. brother of the Earl of Leicester, and Mr Anthony Hamond. of Westacre High House. Mr Hamond is an extreme Radical, and commenced his political career as the follower and ally of Cobbett. Mr Coke (who has just attained his majority) has at present offered no exposition of his principles. Mr Bagge and "another gentleman of landed property" are announced on the Conservative side,

WALES.

BRECONSHIRE.-Mr J. Bailey, it is surmised, will be returned for this county, unless the power and in-Auence of the new Lord-Lieutenant raise up a rival for the honour of representing it in Parliament. Brecon.—There cannot be the slightest doubt, we learn, of the complete triumph of Mr Vaughan Watkins, who has secured the golden opinions of all. CARMARTHENSHIRE.—It is rumoured that Sir John

Madsel, Bart., and Mr Hughes, of Tregib, are likely to come forward. CARMARTHEN. -- Mr Morris will walk the course. CARDIGAN.-Rumour states that some gentleman on the Conservative interest is to take Mr Harford's

place at the next election, to contest the seat with Mr Pryse. It it thought to be either Lord Lisburne, or a nephew of the late unsuccessful candi-CARDIGAMSHIRE.—Colonel Powell will probably not be opposed unless Mr Pryse should deem it more advisable to shift his battle ground from the boroughs

to the county. In this case Colonel Powell will probably lose his seat, the dissenting interest being very strong in the county. DENDIGH.—It is currently rumoured, and generally credited here, that Mr West, the son of

the Hon. Frederick West, will be returned without opposition for the boroughs at the next general election. GLAMORGANSHIRE.—We have not heard officially that it is intended to disturb the peace of the county

by opposing the sitting members, and therefore. no great stir will be occasioned by the ensuing election. HAVERFORDWEST.—Mr Philipps, of Williamston, has also been mentioned as a candidate for these poroughs; but Sir Richard Philipps seems to have given his constituents satisfaction, and will proba-

MERTHYR.—It has been said that Sir J. Guest purposes withdrawing himself from the representation of this borough, and offering himself, either for the county or for Honiton, in Devonshire; but we totally Pembrokeshire.—Much dissatisfaction has been

expressed towards the sitting member (Viscount Emlyn), but we have not heard that any one is proposed to take the field against the noble lord. Mr. Philipps, of Williamston, has been talked of, but it is not probable that he will come forward. bly be returned without opposition, unless Mr John Evans, Q.C., should be put in nomination. HORRIBLE MURDERS IN YORKSHIRE.

Three persons were horribly murdered at the quiet

village of Mirfield, near Dewsbury, at mid-day on Wednesday last. The victims are Mr James Wraith, his wife, and servant. The unfortunate gentleman was formerly and for some years bookkeeper to Joshua issuing from under the doors. The boy gave an alarm, and an entrance was effected. The most horrible scene was presented. In the kitchen the servant, a young woman, between nineteen and twenty years, was laid with her throat cut. her brains beaten out, and her face in a dreadfully mangled condition. On leaving the kitchen, the body of Mrs Wraith was found in the passage leading to the sitting room. Her throat was also cut. On going into the dining room, the mutilated body of Mr Wraith was discovered. His throat was cut, of Mr Wraith was discovered. His throat was cut, his jawbone broken, and his head severely fractured. A hawker of earthenware has been arrested on to 79s. Beans: Tick 47s to 52s. Pigeon 50s to 54s.—Peas: A hawker of earthenware has occur affected on to 158. Deans: Tick 478 to 528. Pigeon 508 to 548.—Feas: strong suspicion of being the murderer. Mr and Mrs Wraith were both upwards of seventy years of lish feed 32s to 38s, Poland 38s to 40s, Scotch feed 37s to 39s. Flour: Town made 75s to 80s, Essex and Kent 64s to 72s, Norfolk and Stockton 64s to 70s per 280 fbs.

THE PROTESTANT ASSOCIATION.—The anniversary meeting of this society took place on Wednesday. bill. But as long as money and power are reckoned of the scoud reading of the bill for the better prevention of seduction and prostitution.

Seduction and Prostitution.—Mr Spooner moved them. They and that the lawyers to the Californian o'clock. The business of the meeting was compared the seduction and prostitution.

Seduction and Prostitution.—Mr Spooner moved them. They and that the lawyers to the Californian o'clock. The business of the meeting was compared the seduction and prostitution.

Seduction and Prostitution.—Mr Spooner moved them. They and that the bill for the better prevention of flee from this foreign wilderness to the Californian o'clock. The business of the meeting was compared them.

Paradise, and they say after they are gone (the Lord menced by a prayer being read by the Rev. Mr will not do it before), the famine will increase, so as Holloway. The proceedings were of the usual characteristics. them. They add that the famine is a warning to J. P. Plumptre, Esq., M.P., took the chair at twelve

The atmospheric plan has been abandoned on the

POLISH TESTIMONIAL TO LORD DUDLEY STUART .-On Wednesday, a deputation, composed of the mem-

bers of the Committee offthe Polish Emigrants in present his lordship with a gold watch, as a token of gratitude on the part of the whole Polish emigration, of their country. The watch, which was made by Messrs Patek and Co., of Geneva, their fellow-coun trymen, is a splendid piece of workmanship; the dial ornamented with various emblematical devices graved the arms of his lerdship, with the words-Nobili Domino Dudley Coutts Stuart illi assiduo libertatis Poloniæ defensori ; ejus que filiorum patria

On Wednesday, a Court of Directors was held at the East India House, when Major-General Sir John Hunter Littler, K.C.B., was appointed a Provisional Member of the Council of India. SALFORD.-A meeting will take place in the Large

orborum adjutori.-Die 3 Maii, 1847." With the

watch there was delivered an elegent and well-

Reom, Bank-street, Great George-street, at two o'clock, on Sunday afternoon. UTILITARIAN SOCIETY, (Hall of Science, City-road, near Finsbury-square)-On Sunday evening, May 16th, Eugene will lecture on "George Sand." The evening's reading will be from Sharpe's Letters, by G. J.

Holyeake. THE EARL OF DUNDONALD .- We have extreme satisfaction in being enabled to announce that tardy justice has at last been rendered to one of the greatest of our naval heroes. The government have, we are informed, upon a further investigation of Lord Dundonald's case, recommended that he be reinstated in the Order of the Bath, which he so gallantly won, and of which he was so

LECTURES BY MADARE D'ARUSMONT .- On Tuesday evening this lady commenced a course of lectures at Fox's Chapel on the following subject :- "The mission of England considered with reference to the civilizational difficulties of the hour." The present lecture was whele subject set down for discussion, and explaining the manner in which it was intended to be treated, as put regents 240s to 270s, do Shaws 200s to 220s, Linck forth in the printed programme—How, why, and in shire and Cambridgeshire Regents 200s to 280s, do g what the mission of England has embraced Europe and neys 200s to 220s, Dutch 140s to 160s per ton. the globe-Progressive governmental theories which have succeeded each other through the past, the same originating in the progressive conceptions of human science touching the principles regulative of the universe -Fundamental error in that still prevalent, and which gives the key to all other, even both in thought and practice-Principles regulative of political science as supply ing the theory of government-Those suggested which will be found regulative of all human economy in a more advanced order of civilization. The place was well market, exceedingly little is doing. filled. Madame D'Arusmont reasoned to prove that nations were great and influential because of their maritime power that possession and command of the seas; Whitworth, has issued an address to the electors, was the first and sure step towards securing possession time past. The fearful rise of bread stuffs and provision and command of the land. England became great when because of her power on the ocean. But England she would not defend—the jaws of the British Lion have be made in the funds by the Russian government, an in been fed by the slime of the serpent. England's power pulse was given to the demand, and fully at per lb. had been exercised to destroy nations, carrying with her the curse of war-of wrong and injustice. Man had in of demand to-day, at the same time the prices of Saturd George Grey, and that the electors will be personally all ages formed his government as he had built his are steadily supported. The sales amount to 400 bags houses, and regulated his trade; and changes of the all to the trade. theories of government were the result of changes of thought, affecting not only government but all other circumstances and arrangements amongst men. His con-

ceptions of human science had ever been the leading | jug reduction; and as manufacturers and spinners at m model. And errors in science were ever followed by sent refuse to concede, the amount of business do errors in government and society. Few indeed had in lished an address to the electors of Orkney and any age ever taught truth, and the few bold enough Shetland. Although a Free Trader, he comes for to endeavour to do so had found but few followers to endeavour to do so had found but few followers market. Both spinners and manufacturers show a di market, but the position to accept lower prices than they were asking le Oxford University.—There will be a contest for many would not buy - indeed, there was little, week; but buyers are not to be tempted by any concession. ing general election, Mr Estcourt having intimated the pulpit, and a hard experience forced from her the fine themselves entirely to such purchases as are nec his intention of retiring from Parliament. The confession that the members of the clerical and legal sary for the supply of immediate wants. The amount profession were strangers to its existence. Two great we hear that reductions of wages are taking place in the control of the place in the place i agents of the past and present were the generous and the some parts of the neighbourhood.

THE MANUFACTURING DISTRICTS. selfish, the former of woman and the latter of man. tion of this Irish borough, it is stated, will be con- Woman lived dependent and enslaved, but better do so STATE OF THADE. - EXTENSIVE FAILURE AT MANCHESTER tested at the next election by Mr William Keogh, a | than be mixed up with the governments of men; better suffer than be demoralized. Governments and nations had ever existed in the theory and practice of the balance of power. England existed by the balance of classes. Her trade and gold, her poverty and dependence, repre- had previously taken place. The most striking feature sented classes in all ages. The most influential class | the market, however, is an almost entire cessation of bus always took the lead, which, for the time being, repre-ness, so that prices are almost nominal. We are sort to learn the failure of a house in this town engage sented the true interests of progressive science and human freedom. The globe had been regulated by the said to be about £60,000, partly here and partly in York doctrine of equipoise, and so had nations relatively to shire. each other. England had long held supremacy, France being regarded as a balance-weight. But a new rival had arisen. America, new in her thoughts and prac- stand that the employers proposed to one class of the member for the borough, has issued his address to tices, had embodied within herself the free mind of workpeople a reduction of wages, which the latte Europe-the enlightened of the earth had rested on her shores, and her institutions and laws embodied the rights of her adult population, excepting the red man | ber of 57 factories, 25 are working full time, 24 sho and white woman, as well as her negro population viewed as regards her commerce or her institutions, reflecting new thoughts and feelings, and, like her great rival, England, doing her share of good through much misconception and error, and preparing the way for a more advanced and worthy appreciation of the truths of ing some three, some four days per week. science, to be followed by the inevitable blessings of greater freedom to man, and increased happiness to all.

Markets.

sive and commanding.

Madame D'Arusmont was listened to with interest and

and fragmentary idea of her clearly logical expression, as

well as her refined and deeply studied philosophy. Her

lauguage is chaste and elegant ; and her manner impres-

CORN. &c.

REVIEW OF THE BRITISH CORN TRADE. Great excitement has prevailed in the grain tradduring the week, and at no former period of the like duration since harvest has so important a rise been established in prices. The excitement has not been that of speculation, but rather that of alarm; and the advance has been caused more by the extreme shortness of the now admitted on all hands that the stocks of corn remain ing in the hands of the growers are fearfully small; and it has long been notorious that the merchants, millers, and dealers have been buying from hand to mouth, hav ing little or nothing to fall back upon in case the weekly supply proves inadequate to satisfy the consumptive demand, to which point affairs appear to be rapidly approaching. Without something like absolute scarcity such prices as are at present obtainable are seldom or never reached, even in times when capital is abundant and speculation rampant; but for wheat to rise progressively from about 44s., at which good qualities were selling im-mediately after harvest, to 94s. (the present worth of the same descriptions) indicates but too plainly the position the country must be in with respect to stocks. the upward movement will end it is totally impossible to foretell; and if America and Russia should be enabled to furnish fully the amount of bread-stuffs the most sanguine dare to calculate on, even in that case moderate prices are, we fear, out of the question for months to come. The wholly disregarded, the grand point for consideration having been how sufficient food is to be obtained to feed the people until such time as the produce of the present year can possibly be available. If a large portion of continental Europe were not unhappily in precisely the same plight as Great Britain, there would be less reason for serious uneasiness; but considering the state of distress already suffered by the people in France, the interior feel uneasy how our own inhabitants may fare during the next four months. The advices from all parts of the kingdom are of the same character-short supplies and capidly rising prices have characterised the trade at all the leading provincial markets.—Mark-lane Express.
MESSES STURGE'S MONTHLY CORN CIRCULAR.—The fol lowing is an extract from this document :- "Birmingham, 5th month 5th 1847 .- We think, therefore, there is fully sufficient ground for apprehension that the price of wheat may yet go considerably higher; indeed, we should not be at all surprised to see it reach 110s, to 120s, per gr., as there is little doubt but the scarcity will be greatly in creased, and the price consequently enhanced, during the continuance of the present attempts to depress it by means of the pressure on the money market, the stock of wheat being exceedingly light, which course only greatly checks further foreign supplies."
ENORMOUS RISE OF PRICES! MARK LANE, Monday, May 10. - To-day exceedingly

little English wheat came to hand from any quarter, either constwise or by land carriage. The show of sam-ples being very trifling, the attendance of both English and foreign buyers unusually large, the demands for all Ingham, Esq., the extensive coal-owner, of Mirfield, kinds of wheat of home produce was very brisk, at an adbut has for some time past been living in inde- vance in the quotations paid on Mouday last of from pendent circumstances at that place. About one circumstances at that place. About one o'clock a boy, who was employed to work for the deceased gentleman, went to the house and found all the doors fastened Blood was the deceased gentieman, went to the doors fastened. Blood was eight shillings per quarter. Barley, from two to three issuing from under the doors. The boy shillings per quarter, and oats, from one to three shillings per quarter, and oats, from one to three shillings per quarter. lings per quarter. Wednesday, May 12.—Notwithstanding the fineness of the weather the demand for all descriptions of wheat of home produce was brisk, at a further advance of from 1s

to 2s per qr. The best Essex white sold at 110s to 112s per qr. Foreign wheat—the quantity of which on offer was small—moved off freely at 1s per qr more money.

BRITISH.—Wheat: Kent, Essex, and Suffolk, old red 95s to 100s, new red 98s to 104s, old white — to —, new ditto 104s to 108s, Norfolk and Lincoln old red 92s to 95s, old white 100s to 104s. Rye 60s to 63s. Barley : Grinding

Foreign.-Free Wheat: Dantzic and Konigsburg 948 to 102s, Mecklenburg 90s to 97s, Russian 89s to 94s. Barley: grinding 47s to 50s, malting 50s to 57s. Oats: Russian 33s to 34s. American flour 45s to 50s per 196 lbs. LIVERTOOL, Monday, May 10.-Great excitement has

prevailed in our grain market during the past week. The daily transactions in Brunswick-street have been most extensive to transit into the interior, and for shipmen what I have esid, it is pretty plain that the lawyers, in ciently within the cognizance of the law, and stated his promoting the Mortmain Bill, or opposing the Quakers, willingness to support a measure subjecting persons getting there!

derable speculation has been going forward in wheat flour and Indian corn, induced by the report from Mark lane on Friday. The advance since last Tuesday may be stated at Is per bushel on wheat, 5s per barrel and sact on flour, 5s to 6s per quarter on Indian corn, 3d per bushel on barley. and 3s to 4s per out. on nour, 25 to 38 per quatter on barley, and 3s to 4s per quarter on oats, £d per bushel on barley, and 3s to 4s per quarter each on beans and peas.

RICHMOND (YORKSHIRK), May 8.—We had a thin supply of grain in our market to-day, the whole was soon brought up at an advance on last week's prices.—When 12s to 14s; oats, 2s 6d to 5s; barley, 6s to 6s 6d; bean 7s to 7s 3d per bushel. CATTLE, &c. SMITHFIELD, Monday, May 10.—For the time of year, the arrival of beasts from our own grazing districts

fresh up this morning were good as to number, but the quality was by no means first-rate. The attendance both town and country buyers being large, the beef to was brisk, at an advance on last Monday's quotati quite 2d per 8hs, at which a good clearance was effe A few of the prime Scots produced 4s 10d per 876s the more general currency was 4s 8d per 8hs, Pr Norfolk, Suffolk, Essex, and Cambridgeshire, we recei about 1,100 Scots, home breds, and short-herns; from the northern, western, and midland counties, 300 H. fords. runts, Devons, &c.; from other parts of England Sv0 of various breeds; and from Scotland, 300 horned an polled Scots. The numbers of sheep were about average ones, and of excellent quality. The primest old down were mostly disposed of, at fully last week's quotation the highest in the wool being 6d per 8hs, but all 6th breeds moved off slowly at barely late rates. Downs of wool were selling at 5s per 8lbs. We were fairly sn plied with lambs, 260 of which came to hand from t Isle of Wight, yet the trade was active, at an improv ment in value of 2d per 8fbs, the best down qualities ph ducing 6s 4d per 8fbs. The supply of calves was 800 while the yeal trade was heavy, at barely previous ca rencies. Pigs were in good supply and sluggish inquirat late rates. There were on sale to-day about 450 ox and cows, 450 sheep, and \$4 calves from abroad, the whole of which found buyers at very full prices. Coan and inferior beasts 38 6d to 38 8d, second quality do 38 11 to 4s, prime large oxen 4s 2d to 4s 4d, prime Scots 4s 6ds 4s 8d, coarse and inferior sheep 4s 2d to 4s 6d, secon quality do 4s 8d to 5s; prime coarse woolled sheep 5s calves 18s to 30s, and quarter old store pigs 17s to 1

POTATOES. BOROUGH AND SPITALFIELDS, Monday, May 16 .- Sine

Monday last the arrivals of potatoes at the waters have been considerably on the increase, upwards of bushels from Guernsey, while an import of about 300 kg has taken place from Holland. The demand is very to at almost nominal quotations. York reds 240s to 260s THE TEA TRADE, May 10.—The deliveries of tea let

week were less than up to the date of our last report being 490,713lbs. This article, no doubt, is affected, many others, by the dearness of provisions. WOOL. Since our last report the imports of wool into Londing

have consisted of 1,437 bags from South America Whales from Hobart Town, 1,100 ditto from Adelaide, in ditto from Sydney, 115 ditto from the Cape, 120 ditto from Lisbon, and 29 ditto from Odessa. In the private contra COTTON LEEDS, Tuesday, May 11.—We had an exceeding to market to-day, and less has been doing than for a lay

in general indicates the approach of yet severer time than we have already witnessed. LIVERPOOL.—On Saturday, in the expectation that the extreme stringency of the money-market would in som

degree relax, owing to the rumoured investments about vance was obtained upon all descriptions of American, MONDAY, May 10.-There has been no great increase MANCHESTER, May 10 .- We have had as dreary as

to purchase either cloth or yarns, except at a correspon s comparatively nil.

Manchestes, Tuesday, May 11.—Since Friday th has been no improvement whatever in the state of or

MORE MILLS STOPPED. MANCHESTER, May 7.—The dulness and depression is our market continue unaltered, except that the fall in the

and general decline in the prices of goods and yarn tha On Tuesday evening, three more mills employing ed

lectively about 2,000 hands, ceased working. ment. BOLTON.-In the borough of Bolton, out of a total num

time, and three are entirely stopped.
STOCKPORT —In that part of the borough of Stock port which is situated in Cheshire, two mills, with lo horse-power, and employing 525 hands, are working for time; five mills, with 116 horse-power, and previously en ploying 580 hands, entirely stopped; and 20 mills, wi 1,783 horse-power, and employing 8,915 hands, are work BEADFORD, May 6 .- There is nothing at all encourage

to report concerning our to-day's market. The trad generally is in a depressed condition, and the interpressure on the money market, combined with the high attention. The above outline conveys but an imperfect | and still advancing prices of provisions, begins to LEICESTER, May 6 .- The prospects of any profital business being done in manufactured goods seems eve

more gloomy than we reported last week. Some buye have been in the market, but they have done little nothing in the regular way; any sales that are effects have been at most ruinous prices, to meet present contin gencies. A great many frames were stopped last Saw day, and we fear the number will be much increased. SEVERE DISTRESS IN NOTTINGHAM. The prompt attention of the Guardians of the Notting

had taken hold of the minds of a vast majority of the habitants, in consequence of the mob visitations on the Tuesday afternoon, from the circumstance of the crow being so great, that it was found necessary to have assist ance from the Police-office, to keep the relieving officer from pressure. How many received relief cannot at present be known, but during the past week 146 were a mitted into the workhouse, and since Saturday last & and there are now more than 1,000 inmates, and 3,270 r Tuesday last. The increase in expenses of the quarter ending March last, over that ending March, 1846, was a rate of a fearful and rapid increase. Pauperism is al extending rapidly in the neighbourhood as well as in the town. There are many cases of fever in the Nottingham workhouse, brought in by the Irish, and during the last eight days nearly 200 Irish have passed through the vagrant office. Unless extensive sanitary measures are speedily adopted, and special provision made for the Irish emigrants, they will cause a pestilence to break of in the lower part of the town, and the working classe will become, in addition to them, a prey to poverty, de ease, and death.

Bankrupts. (From the Gazette of Tuesday, May 11.)

Thomas George Webb, Wood-street, Cheapside, aris ficial flower manufacturer—James Wilson Pearl, Milled street, Dorset square, horse dealer-Daniel Syred, Bloom oktord-street, Borse dealer—Baniel Syred, Blow-field-road, Paddington, market gardener—Edward 12th, Oxford-street, ironmonger—William Reyngle's, Elder street, Finsbury, bookbinder—John Dymoke Ellien Hemingford-place, Barnsbury-road, Islington, chemit Robert Heathcote, Clapham-common, omnibus propriets

—Harris Watson, Wilson-street, Pinsbury, stove gall manufacturer—Joseph Bates, Leeds, Yorkshire, share broker—Simon Lee Trotman, Liverpool, merchan Henry William King, Oldham, Lancashire, furnium dealer—Thomas Levers, Charlestown, Cornwall, cooper-John Thuell and William Jeffery, Buckfastleigh, perol shire, woollen manufacturers — Robert Reed, Bible hell Middleham, Durham, common brewer.

BIRTH.—At Newark, the wife of Mr W. Walker, men ber of the Land Company, of a son. DEATH OF AN IRISH PATRIOT. - On the 22nd ult, ult., Richard Kelley; was borne to his grave, in the Ca-Catholic Chapel, Edgley, Stockport, according to his own or request, by a body of the Chartists of that town on the chart with the control of the chart was a consistent democrat, and proved his libit devotion to his according to devotion to his country (Ireland, by acting with the literative Emmett, and all the supporters of the Irish Irish Rebellion, for which he was forced to quit his country ntry and in disguise take refuge in England, where he cot coo tinued his exertions in behalf of Liberty. He was one shet the Peterlov victims, and narrowly escaped the greatestates penalty the law could inflict, for the part he took durithuring the memorable days of Hunt and Cartwright, through then the machinations of spies and traitors. He was a member there the National Charter Association from its commencement and a fearless opponent of that arch traitor to his commencement try, Daniel O'Connell. His conduct was always so unimunion peachable that even the foul breath of Calumy was was never able to utter a word against his religious, politicalities or moral character. He has died regretted by all good good and honest men AT HAMILTON, after many months of severe illness(iness Francis Adams, aged sixty-three years, and Janet Brown on

his wife, aged sixty-one years, and Janet Blood afternoon of the 2nd instant, and the latter died early of right the morning of the 2nd instant, and the latter died early entitle morning of the 3rd instant. They were quiet and is mid if offensive persons, respected by all who knew them let, let was a sterling Chartist, a constant render of the fit worthern Star," and at all times ready to aid in proin particular the cause of Liberty. A large number of the is the identity dustrious classes accompanied their remains to the dustrious classes accompanied their remains to the fiplace of interment and, witnessed the uncommon aron as solemn scane of huntary for the companies of the co solemn scene of husband and wife laid in one grave. ve.

Printed by DOUGAL M'GOWAN, of 16, Great Windmindmin street, Haymarket, in the City of Westminster, at the att Office, in the same Street and Parish, for the Price Proceedings of the Price ington, in the County of Surrey, at the Office, No. 11 No. Great Windmill-street, Haymarket, in the City of West of West of the City of West of West of West of the City of West of We

Saturday, May 15th, 1847.