

TO THE CHARTISTS.

My FRIENDS,

I always have, and always shall, submit my every act, connected with the cause of Chartism, to the most vigilant popular controlnay, if necessary, to the most malignant criticism; as, although "one enemy can do you more harm than a thousand friends can do you good," the malice of the enemy is sure to fall before the good sense of the people, as the people "are seldom wrong, and never very

long wrong." With so much of a preface, I shall now offer a few comments upon the letter which appeared in the "Northern Star" of last week, signed by six persons, "on behalf of the Re-publicans of Nottingham," and my comment shall be free from all acrimony.

I shall take those paragraphs upon which I intend to comment from the letter.

"We tell him we have not gathered our opinions from him, and will not hold ourselves responsible to him. We tell him we do sympathise with the Democrats of France; and, indeed, with suffering humanity everywhere.'

I tell them, that I have not gathered my opinions from them, and that I will not hold myself responsible to them, and that I, too, sympathise-and really sympathise-with the Democrats of France, and with suffering humanity everywhere; and I tell them that the sufferings of the Democrats of France have taught me a wholesome lesson-not to for the murdered dead. Their suffering has taught me the necessity of taking care that the of confidence in those who create it.

"It appears to us rather strange that any man professing the opinions Mr. O'Connor professes should have taken offence, because we and others have thought right to celebrate the Revolution of February, and do honour to the Democrats of France and other countries."

I do not only profess, but I hold, and am wedded to the opinions that I have supported and fearlessly advocated through the whole of my life, and I defy the critics to point out one sentence, line, or word in my letter upon which they comment, reproaching, disapproving of, or hinting at disapproval of, the celebration of hinted at in my letter.

"Now, we frequently read American papers, but cannot perceive that such is the fact ; there may be a little noise with the free soil party, but still the Americans are wedded to their institutions."

I suspect that I read more American papers, and receive more American letters, than my Nottingham friends-and, perhaps, they are not aware that there are now between two of land in America. While my critics desig-nate this national feeling as a "little noise," years. may I not, with equal propriety and justice,



cannot charge me, under this head, with either folly or inconsistency, as I have shown them a thousand times over that land, which may be worth but a pound an acre in the wholesale market, would be worth thirty shillings or forty shillings on acre in the state and entities on the constitution of France and American President's election. An awkward position for the leader of a great and enlightened party, which is struggling to effect radical and comprehensive changes in our form of con-stitution. Still, further, we have yet to learn the need of President or King. Mr. O'Connor denounces any expres-sion of opinion or interference on behalf of foreign natious who are battling for their liberties, as giving licence of

Suppose, then, that England had a population of not more than two millions-the land. in that case-I mean to purchase it out and out-would not be worth £5 an acre, while if the Council, she had a population of fifty millions, the land would be worth £200 an acre and more, and the fifty millions with the land at that standard price, would be more prosperous, more happy, and comfortable than at the lower price with trust too much in the sympathies of the living the smaller population. Men before they criticise should make themselves masters of their subject. The potato rot was equally as bad in Democrats of England should not suffer an Belgium as in Ireland. Potatoes there also equal amount of misery by an equal amount constitute a great portion of the produce, yet the Belgians did not die in thousands, or

hundreds of thousands in consequence of the calamity—and why? Because from the land, however high the rent, they are enabled in prosperity to lay up a sufficient store to bear temporary casualty, calamity, or adversity.

"If the time intervening between the election in Ame-rica of one President and another, be 'one continuous period of turmoil,' what turmoil would there not be in this country with annual elections for Members of Parliament."

Surely, no thoughtful or right-minded Chartist will require an answer to this incomthe Revolution of February. It is not even prehensible folly. In the one case the election divides the whole nation into parties and

factions for months-nay, years, while in the other case the contest is not national and would be over in a day. But our friends appear to be against Annual Parliaments, which I prefer to any other point of the Charter ; because, as I have often stated, short accounts make long friends, and the master who has and three hundred American papers ad-vocating the Free Soil Question, and that those hired a servant for a year instead of seven, papers-one and all-complain of the monopoly mischief, instead of being compelled to submit

> "In fact, we cannot perceive the use of a President under "In fact, we cannot perceive the use of a President under any circumstances; the office, in our opinions, is a relic of Monarchy-of barbarism, and will ultimately be dispensed lets. This passage will prove how much bet-"THOMAS SI

forty shillings, or even more, in the retail who are battling for their liberties, as giving licence of market; but I might have gone to the Channel Telands if T wished to establish a bisher Islands if I wished to establish a higher standard of rent, and now I shall submit the question in so simple a form that even my friends will understand it. Suppose then that England had a popula-with the importance of bings and denutes without an expres-tion of the prime of the same line of action? Why cease this duty and change our policy? Why this truckling to the British Minister? Are not all men brothers, belonging to one great human family? How can we stand passive by and behold with indifference immortal liberty contending with the importance of bings and denutes without an expreswith the iron rule of kings and despots, without an expres-sion of sympathy, or to hurl a protest at the murderers of

Signed on behalf of the Tower Hamlets' Hall locality by

our race

| JOHN FEBDINAND, | HENRY STYLE. |
|------------------|------------------|
| HENBY BUOYD. | JAS. HENRY BLIGH |
| EDWARD STOKES, | ROBERT STOKES, |
| RICHARD VAUGHAN, | JOHN ALLEN. |
| WILLIAM DAVIS. | NICHOLAS KIRBY, |
| S REVUTER | See |

Now the first observation I shall make-and letter.

the position in which every Editor of the not from whom I wholly gathered my opinions. t begins thus :---

"To the Editor of the Northern Star.-A letter having ppeared in YOUR paper of the 3rd ult., written by Mr. I only notice this, as before I conclude, it

1 only notice this, as before I conclude, it will be my duty to comment more at length upon this part of the subject. The reference in this letter to "Constitutions," "Elections for President," and "Annual Parliaments," are answered in my reply to my Nottingham friends. "You know I have often expressed to "I ff. O'Connor means that the first general election, under the provisions of that Constitution, is likely to give birth to an Assembly no better than the present. I share his anticipations; but even that will not prove the Constitution and now depend upon it that Chartist advocacy of Republicanism would raise hosts friends.

There is one curious passage, however, which is not only a reply to the whole of the letter, but it also furnishes-not my defence for I required none-but in the most forcible People's own fault if abuses continue. language strengthens my every position; and, therefore, all other commentators upon my letter of the 3rd of March, must erect their bat. too late to correct them, and foolish steps are should abandon the field of politics to-morrow,

I now turn to the strictures of "L'Ami du i to be followed by the chain shot-adopts my Peuple" upon my letter, and although the every scutiment in those parts of his letter whole of the composition is one entanged which are at all reconcilable. As I have told skein of pros and cons, for and against, of you, scores of times, that the French people agitation for Republicanism, existing for the were not prepared for the great change, inaspresent only in the brain, I think I shall be much as the free expression of opinion was not I am commenting but, as I write for all able satisfactorily to unravel the mystery, and permitted, while, I have told you as often, place the commentator and myself in our pro-per positions. Every man is aware of the sion, are the most enlightened people upon facility with which any writer may dilate upon politics in the world; and that, therefore, an existing abuse, or upon a popular proposi-tion. Let the ATTORNEY-GENERAL accord me mised results abroad, would be sure to produce a licence of exemption from the penalties of the them at home, in consequence of popular en-Gagging Bill for three months only, and I lighteament. I have explained to you that in would undertake to leave Mons. "L'Ami du France and other countries, the people strug-

euple" wholly in the shade. The writer, in one part of his letter, assum- in the art of war, and always seek change Peuple" wholly in the shade.

ing to himself not only the power to criticise the through physical Revolution, in which many present, but to dive into and to divine as to the of the upper and middle class take part, in the future, presumes that as he gathers and culls hope of turning the change to their own ad. do not do it disparagingly, as, in fact, it may his Democratic principles-or, rather, notions vantage. There they enlist but for a certain heard of the name of any single individual who has signed the letter, on behalf of the men of the locality. That I should rather rejoice in -as we want recruits just now--if the pro- sphere of knowledge is limited within the com- slaves for life; the poor gentlemen alone, who duction was calculated to give energy to the pass of the fancy of some "fool or designing are too proud to work and too poor to live democratic cause. However, I shall make a knave ;" and as I wish to partake of all that without labour, now and then enlisting you few comments, with perfect temper, upon the responsibility which the writer would impose each to rally around his own bag of moonupon those my teachers and instructors, I sub- shine, while each deserter makes popular in-

The first sentence is highly illustrative of mit to you the opinions of the knave and fool, difference a justification for his retreat. Northern Star" has sought to place himself. but by whom I am strengthened in those banner, and through evil report and good recpinions, and you shall judge of the weight port, through sunshine and shade, through which ought to be attached to them. Here eulogium and persecution, I have never furled then follows the opinion of the knave and the it, and I never will, even at the bidding of fool :—

advocacy of Republicanism would raise hosts

of enemies. Once establish popular control through the Charter, and it will then be the

form of Government is based upon pries tly influence—is well answered, by the fact that the mechanics, artificers, and artisans of Gh ent, are just as much subject to priestly dominion as the rural peasants ; while it illustrates the striking fact, that an agricultural population, to which the Charter would lead, where each husbandman would have the fruits of his own industry, is the one thing to make all rally around any form of Government, and any Constitution, which the majority would accept, as the means of protecting the rights of all.

William Rider, Publisher 16, J-Windmill St. Haymarker Z

"M1: O'Connor seems to be unaware of the fact, that his version of Republicanism is out of date. It was correct, perhaps six y years since, but the true Republicans of the pre-sent day--the men of the fature-reject President as well as King, and will no more vect for one than the other. All Mr. O'Contion's zeasoning, therefore, against Presidential elections every four years, falls to the ground."

It is almost engenerous to expose the number of fallacies contained in the letter upon which classes of labour-the enlightened, the sagacious, and the ignerant-it needs must be done. We find, then, that, although the question of Republicazism has not been mooted, yet nevertheless, in the above, we are put in possession of the fact, that it is the adopted principle of the MEN OF THE FUTURE. Now, all that I can say is, that, if the question of the present is to be based upon the anticipations of the men of the future, as I am no diviner; I am puzzled-the labour that I thought we had cut out for ourselves, was to establish a present system for the present generation, but, if we are in do nothing for the I do not do it disparagingly, as, in fact, it may bespeak my own ignorance—is, that I never heard of the name of any single individual who has signed the letter, on behalf of the men of the locality. That I should rather rejoice in men of the future, and if the men of the future

In conclusion, the writer tells us that America was once a Monarchy-if Canada declares its independence, the men of the future may tell us that Canada was- a Monarchy. Indeed, with more truth, as Eanada does pos-Not so with me, however; I unfurl the sess a representative system ; but he might just as well tell us that the child was its own mother as that America was once a Monareliy.

My friends, I have now commented upon the letter of the Nottingham Republicans, the Chartist Council of the Tower Hamlets, the kind letter and resolution of the men of Cripplegate, and the very long letter of "L'Ami du Penple," which appeared in the "Star" of last week; and as nothing is more easy than for irresponsible persons to urge their own opinions against those of responsi-

ble persons, and as the easiest thing in the Here the writer confounds the form of Goworld is to write most enthusiastic and highvernment with Constitution, while they have spirited letters upon political subjects, national nothing whatever to do with each other; but grievances, and heroic performances, and al-I should say that the writings of the critic though much pressed for time, I must make a and my writings and teachings, and all our few comments npon the general subject.

The letter of the six gentlemen from Nottingham which appeared in the "Star" of last if I could entertain the notion, that the first or week, was in possession of the Editor before it wasprinted. I was at the office between twelve and one o'clock on Friday morning, when it was printed, and yet he never showed it to me. nor did he show me or say one word about his cwn letter ; if he had, late as it was, and tired as I was, my defence (or, rather, my answer) should have accompanied the charge. Now this comes strangely from a professed lover of justice ; however, I rejoice to think that your confidence guarantees to me more than a week to defend myself against the most solenn charge. My letter of the 3rd was written after considerable reflection, based as well upon my own opinions as upon those of Mr. DUNCOMBE. and I do not retract or qualify one single word or sentence in that letter. . Perhaps there is no instance upon record of a man and a newspaper adhering as strictly to Democratic principle, as I have through the whole of my life, and as the "Northern Star" has from the first number to the present moment : and no doubt you have very frequently seen a snarling cur barking at the heels of a highmettled horse, but always keeping out of length -and having embarked in the cause of Demotract but this—namely, that the Republican that ever man possessed, for if the above is cracy, and having abandoned family connexion, party in this country "bides its time," and waits not sufficient to make a Quaker kick his relatives and friends, it was likely that I also should be subject to a like annoyance. As you are aware, I have always courted the most strict and rigid investigation into my every act ; and you are also aware that I have gone through many trials, and come out of all unblemished, and without surrendering a particle of my principles, or in any wise sullying your cause. Of late 1 have received many letters, assuring me that a Republican party was doing Star," has been most curious as regards my papers-£104 a year; and I never had a more diligent or a better servant. I doubled The next editor I had I raised his salary from £104 to £312 a year, and he looked upon the "Northern Star" as his property, and views of a responsible teacher; but before I indeed, I should have said, the American upon me as his servant. He endeavoured to views of a responsible teacher; but before 1 conclude I shall give you a few instances of *President*—we are supplied with hope that the fact. Now. I beg the attention of the reader to seventy years of long and continuous suffering. At present I have three editors, and write all But hold ! what matters that ; why fret we ? the leading articles myself. They have all Cannot we live upon the principles of "Eter- been working men, which gives me great nal Justice, proclaimed in the Declaration of pleasure ; and I have never from the day they Independence?" Now, surely, that is not cntered my service to the present moment, said "moonshine :" that is " a fair day's wages an angry or unkind word to one of them ; and recently I have discovered that the principal hope cast upon the suffering millions, through editor has become strongly imbued with foreign politics, to the all-but exclusion of all other matter. Now this I do not object to, because I think every man has a perfect right to the free exercise of his own genius, and to the free expression of his own opinion. But now I will give you a taste of editorial irresponsibility, constitutional, but also indispensable, and no and the proprietor's responsibility. Upon one occasion my first editor published a most flagrant libel upon a clergyman ; the clergyman wrote to him, assuring him of his error, and Government, or with those vexed and irri- asking him to retract, but editorial dignity forbid such a compromise, and I paid over four hundred pounds for his majesty. My second editor published two libels-the one I knew was not only a libel but a falsehood, and I wrote a retractation for publica tion in the " Star," but aditorial dignity was roused, and MY MASTER qualified the re-I must declare myself very much perplexed tractation in such a way that Chief-Justice WILDE told the jury that the qualification was used by the political enemies of that gentleman in their own peculiar way, inasmuch that it is an established fact that, on the passing of the Government Security Bill, Mr. O'Connor declared if that un-English and unconstitu-tional law was carried he would then arow himself a Re-publican. We, therefore, hope that Mr. O'Commor will the present I and proprietors' for every Chartist act and every Chartist with his usual candour, refer briefly to this matter in the next week's Star, in order to elucidate the two positions— the avowed Republican of 1848, the Monarchist of 1849. The same ine week's STAL in order to elucidate the two possibility of defence devolves upon me. the same ine week's STAL in the same ine week's strate he as hitherto displayed in the earnes of Politic and Teedermined to highly appreciate the noble and determined in the Gigned) J. FOWLER, Chairman. (Signed) J. FOWLER, Chairman no wonder, therefore, that the Republicans of the Tower Hamlets, in addressing the editor,

characterise their criticism upon my sentiments as a "LITTLE NOISE ?"

"But what is the use of Mr. O'Connor blaming us for holding ultra-democratic opinions and promulgating them, when he tells us that there is not a "particle of difference between a stepublic and a Monarchy with the Charter ?" If he really thinks so, his letter of last week is a mere string of words without meaning, a flight of the imagination which conjured up a sort of bugbear in the shape of Republi-canism."

I have never blamed them, or any other parties, for holding ultra-Democratic principles, but what I have blamed them for is the adoption of a course which is likely to retard the accomplishment of those principles-and, notwithstanding their professions of Democracy, I venture to assert that my principles are more Democratic than theirs. They may achieve a little convivial popularity, and a little local distinction, by the advocacy of their principles, while my advocacy of my own principles subjects me to class reproach, to legal tyranny, and to individual insult. And yet I have never changed. And I repeat, that there would not be a particle of difference between a Monarchy and a Republic with the Charter, as the power behind the throne would then be greater than the throne itself, as then the people could make and unmake, and their every suffering, and every act of injustice to which they were subjected, would be of their own creation, and they alone would be responsible.

"But he seems to be afraid of offending the middle classes; we beg to remind him that the middle classes are always behind on the march for reform. When we have advanced a little further they will become Char-tists, and will carry the Charter as they recently carried Corn Law Repeal."

My dread of the middle classes is manifest in my continuous opposition to that class, iliary from our ranks.

"There is no evidence in Mr. O'Connor's letter to prove that in Switzerland there is one law for the rich, and another for the poor, because one man knocked another man down. We fancy that in every country of the civilised world (Switzerland not excepted,) there is a law to protect the world arguing the strong." the weak against the strong.

I gave the fact that I witnessed with my own eyes in Switzerland, as one proof of my assertion; and I gave the words of my Swiss landlord as proof of the fact; and I do not know what change my friends can require in the form of government, the constitution, or the laws, if in every "CIVILISED COUNTRY IN THE WORLD THE LAWS PROTECT THE WEAK AGAINST THE STRONG." Do they mean that England is not a civilised country, and that they are barbarians? Or do they mean to say, that in England the

with ; a President for life we consider not only useless, but | ter sensible men can write upon sensible sub-1 positive evil."

In the above passage my friends have clapped the climax, and have entirely thrown overboard their laudations of the American form of government and constitution. What, then, do they mean to say that they would have no head, no Executive Government, or what do

they mean to say? Is all to be at sixes and sevens? Is every constituency to be embroiled with its representative ? Is the House of Commons and the Upper House to be divided into factions by canvassings for ministerial offices, places and patronage? or upon whom are the duties of the Executive Government to devolve? Now I do not think my friends have read the form of government that I proposed, and which appeared in the Northern Star of the 1st of April, 1848, immediately after the French Revolution, and therefore it shall follow this letter.

My friends state that they are as old as am, and have been as long in the cause. I will not attempt to deny this assertion, but I should wish to know if any of them have suffered as much in the cause ; if any of them have last passage in the letter, and bears upon the adhered for twenty-seven years come next December to the cause, without turning to the right hand or to the left; whether any of them have been banished their country, been tried in England and Ireland, have lost the affection of friends, relatives, and connections, as I have, for my continuous advocacy of Democratic principles through evil report and good report. in the midst of most trying circumstances-circumstances which justified the apostacy, the while to the subserviency of a large portion of delinquency, and the prostitution of thousands the industrious class to the middle class, is who advocated Democracy for no earthly purnor have I ever gone an inch with them except another instance of a gentleman devoting every in the road of patronage-destroying retrench- hour of his time, his intellect, and every farthing taxation to the patronage-point, instead of in it went to the support of the Democratic cause, the list of the minority that voted for its reduc- | besides leaving me in debt some thousands, boast of being such old and consistent poli-ticians, that I have told the people over and my generosity? But I dare say they know me over again, that Free Trade would ultimately well know enough to believe, that while such drive the middle classes into the ranks of ingratitude to others would justify desertion Chartism ; but I also told them—and now re- from the popular cause, that in my case it is peat it-that the very fact of advocating, or my own cause, and no calumny or ingratitude even agitating Republicanism, would scare can drive me from it. And, in concluding my those who would otherwise be a powerful aux- | reply to my Nottingham friends, let me askwhile they sympathise with the Democrats of France-how much they have contributed towards the support of the Democrats of England ?

I now give a letter received by the Editor from the Tower Hamlets, and, as I desire neither secrecy nor misconstruction, I give it at full length. Here it is :---

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR. Sin, -- A letter having appeared in your paper of the 3rd ult, written by Mr. O'Connor, advocating opinions and sen-timents, also recommending a certain line of policy regardtiments, also recommending a certain line of policy regard-ing the question of Republicanism, that letter having been thoroughly debated in our locality, the members have come to a determination to repudiate the opinions set forth and the policy recommended. Persons were appointed to draw up this letter as an exposition of their views, in order that a proper understanding might be effected with the demo-cratic party, not only of this country, but also the demo-cratics party, not only of this country, but also the demo-cratics party, not only of this country, but also the demo-cratics party, not only of this country, but also the demo-cratics party, not only of this country, but also the demo-cratics party, not only of this country, but also the demo-cratic party, not only of this country, but also the demo-cratic party, not only of this country, but also the demo-cratic party, not only of this country, but also the demo-cratic party, not only of this country, but also the demo-cratic party, not only of this country, but also the demo-cratic party, not only of this country, but also the demo-cratic party, not only of this country, but also the demo-cratic party, not only of this country, but also the demo-cratic party, not only of this country, but also the demo-cratic party, not only of this country, but also the demo-to be thrown amongst their ranks; but in our opinion that to be thrown amongst their ranks; but in our opinion that to be thrown amongst their ranks; but in our opinion that to be thrown amongst their ranks; but in our opinion that to be thrown amongst their ranks; but in our opinion that to be thrown amongst their ranks; but in our opinion that to be thrown amongst their ranks; but in our opinion that to be thrown amongst their ranks; but in our opinion that to be thrown amongst their ranks; but in our opinion that there is a proper demonst the cause of Chartism, and I do not mean to demy that the Tower Hamlet dis-from the fraction. The bot mean to demy that the tower Hamlet di laws do protect the weak against the strong? If so, every Chartist, and every political offen-If so, every Chartist, and every political offen-der has been legally convicted, and justly punished; and every man who has stelen a punished; and every man who has stelen a punished ; and every man who has stelen a loaf of bread in the hope of preserving his family from death, has been legally, constitu-tionally, and justly transported. I cannot ac-quiesce in this doctrine of my friends, it would so entirely put you and me—and all of us—in the wrong ; and would so completely justify every act of oppression to which we have been subjected ; and, perhaps, my friends are not aware that Switzerland is the nursery of the world for hired mercenaries, to defend, for pay, any description of government. intelligence, opinion and se though not in name—who will wage a deady warfare against the liberty, prosperity, and enjoyments of the mil-lions, in their efforts to arrest the march of human pro-gression. We cannot understand the right or utility of kings, unless to gratify morbid ambition, and lust of power. Nations are plunged into bloody wars, engendering hatred and revenge; thus preventing the universal brotherhood of the human family. We recognise no princely or noble dis-tinction but that belonging to and springing from the inhe-rent greatness, grandeur, and mainsty of the people. There rent greatness, grandeur, and majesty of the people. There is another point in Mr. O'Connor's letter, where he speaks of the Constitution of France as "a bag of moonshine." Democratic ranks, and so ready to criticise one letter of mine, appear to have passed over many others, and in the above passage they appear to have come to a very flighty and er-roneous conclusion. They forget that I have always contended that the increase of popula-tion would increase the value of land; perhaps they are not aware that Belgium, according to its extent, is much more densely populated than either in the increase of the value of land and they do not either England or Ireland, and they do not gians do pay so much higher rent than in Brederich and the solution of the bel-that performed to be aware that, although the Bel-gians do pay so much higher rent than in Brederich and the solution of the solut

jects than upon moonshine, and airy and metaphysical nothings; and now I pray the closest attention of the reader to the following passage-the pith, the marrow, and the substance of the whole letter. Here it is :---

"SIR -OUR OPINION OF MONABCHY SIMPLY THIS, THAT IT COULD NOT EXIST IN CONNEXION WITH A FREE AND EN-LIGHTENED PEOPLE, AND THAT GREAT RADICAL CHANGES-SUCH AS THE CHAR-TER PROPOSES - WOULD SWEEP AWAY THE KEYSTONE OF THAT MIGHTY INCU-BUS WHICH PREYS UPON THE VITALS OF THE PEOPLE, AND HOLDS BACK THE IM-

MORTAL RIGHTS OF MAN.' Now, I beg of every Chartist to read the

above extract, and then contrast it with my stereotyped opinions :---"Get the Charter, and depend upon it, that when the power behind the throne is greater than the throne itself, the large majority will establish what form of government they please, but let us not cause division in our ranks, by afrighting many from the advocacy of our cause, by de-claring for changes to which they might be opposed. Get the Charter, and then you will have all you want."

I shall give one more extract. It is the achievement of the Charter. It runs thus :---

belonging to one great human family ? How can we stand passive by, and behold with indifference immortal liberty contending with the iron rule of Kings and despots, without an expression of sympathy, or to hurl a protest at the mur-derers of our race."

This is, doubtless, a most energetic and patriotic finale; but to what policy do my every line of this writer which has appeared mentator says that they are greater in some friends refer ? Is it to that policy which is to in the "Star" so far from keeping the Char- Monarchies. Well, what does this all prove? letter was, to arm myself when Lord ARUNDEL and SURREY, Mr. DRUMMOND, and Mr. HUME, flashed the Republican doctrines, preached in the "Star," in my face, in the House of Commons—and the gentlemen of the Tower Hamlets may rest assured, that when move the adoption of the People's Charter, shall be able to combat the proclaimed enthu-

and when I make my speech upon the subject, my friends will be at perfect liberty to criticise | tion for my letter, whether I could furnish it, and then they will be able to discover my stronger than will be found in the above?

not mean to deny that the Tower Hamlet dis- from my frequent announcements, that the trict has contributed its fair share.

a manly, honest, and friendly tone :--

"THOMAS SLINGSBY DUNCOMBE."

Now, then, I am not at all ashamed of being himself, but to confer power upon the people, and who has undauntedly advocated our prinhealth has suffered, and whose life has been sequent gathering could destroy or remove. endangered, by unremitting devotion to the

people's cause.

contrasted with the assurance that the Repub-licans have no intention of interfering with the Chartist movement. Presuming that the writer is the ear, if not the tongue of the party what are to be damaged by such arguments. The existence of slavery, class distinction, suffering, and dis-content in America, testify to the wickedness of the few and the ignorance of the many; but the principles of dence, are true and glorious, nevertheless."

party-what are we to gather from the ex-

the following extract :---

"Considering, therefore, that the question of 'king, on no king,' is a matter of—to say the least—secondary im-portance, and one, moreover, the agitation of which would siasm of the few, by the steady principle and at the present time, be premature, and consequently impofixed opinion of the many. I shall not shrink litic, no true Republican would have thought of raising that for a fair day's work "-there is a gleam of question at this time, had Mr. O'Connor's letter not apfrom the performance of my duty, but, being peared. That letter containing sentiments which I am from the performance of my unity, but, but, sure a large number of my brother Chartists dissent from, longer trained and better disciplined than most men in Chartist tactics, I do not wish to enter in the second disadvantages : 0°Connor."

Let me now ask, if I required any justifica what you shall see.

league of people would become too strong

econd election under the provisions of the Charter would not supply a Reformed House of Commons. If so, my friends, you and I, found in unison of opinion with such a "knave" and such a "fool"—a knave and fool who joined our ranks, not in our strength, but in our weakness; not to achieve power for and each, in succession, improving upon the delinquency of its predecessors, while my hope is, that the first session would establish ciples in and out of Parliament-the man whose | landmarks to the Constitution, which no sub-

Republicans.

"Mr. O'Connor says that 'In America there is as much class-distinction, national suffering, and popular discontent as in any monarchy in the world.' There is 'class-distinc Now, just read the following extract :--"The true Republicans of this country, whilst very pro-perly expressing their sympathy for their Republican brothren of the Continent, quite as properly keep their mouths shut as regards this nation. They know that ' the pear is not ripe,' and they ' bide their time,'" Now, in the name of common sense, what are he more ridiculous than the above, when the Downh-

Well, I am blessed with the best temper till "the pear is ripe." Does not this, of itself, mother, I do not know what would be. Here, "Why cease this duty and change our policy? Why this bear a strange contrast to the assurance that then, is the very pivot upon which the whole truckling to the British Minister ? Are not all men brothers the question of Republicanism merely stands question hinges ; not only Mr. O'CONNOR, and in abeyance until the "pear is ripe ?" and, other persons, but even Mons. "L'AMI" although a pear, does it not as naturally fol. himself admits the slavery, tyranny, classlow that it would constitute the "apple of dis- distinction, suffering, and oppression which cord" in the democratic ranks ? But, latterly, exists in America ; but by contrast the com-

achieve the Charter, and thereby destroy all tist movement distinct, has been devoted to Why the very fact that I have urged-namely, oppression and misrule? for, if so, that is my foreign policy, and the anticipated glories that with the Charter, and the most popular much damage to the cause of Chartism, and the industrious class to the middle class, is who advocated Democracy for no earthly pur-popular suffering to be attributed. I have never in my life pandered to the middle classes, is never in my life pandered to the middle classes is never in my life pandered to the middle classes is never in my life pandered to the middle classes is never in my life pandered to the middle classes is never in my life pandered to the middle classes is never in the more panel. I have in the more panel is never in the more panel is never in the more panel is never in the more panel. I have in the more panel is never in the more panel is never in the more panel is never in the more panel. I have in the more panel is never in the more panel is never in the more panel in the accomplishment of which they anticipate tical changes, which the writer describes as emanate from the system is utterly destroyed indispensable to the enlistment of public by the mode of electing a President, which in the road of patronage-destroying retrench- nour of his time, his intellect, and every farthing ment; and I should like to know what the of his money, to the advocacy of Democratic British Minister? Why do THEY accord- his theory is a laudation of Republicanism; class-cabals. Now, what can the reader usual salary paid to editors of provincial to editors. have been, if my name had been found in the "Northern Star" was making nearly £13,000 ing to their own confession-attempt to organ of non-attempt to organ of non-attempt to organ of non-attempt to organ. list of the majority who voted for keeping up a year profit, that every single fraction of strengthen his hands by arming him with the only-inference is, that the popular mind is can gricvances are consequent upon "THE taxation to the patronage-point, instead of in it went to the support of the Democratic cause, democratic cause, democratic cause, democratic cause, dem strong arguments against the People's the only-inference is, that the popular mind is can grievances are consequent upon "THE his salary-I raised it to £208 a year-and I Charter-while the very manacles that I seek to be disciplined, not for the achievement of the WICKEDNESS OF THE FEW, AND never had a worse servant : being clevated in PEOPLE'S CHARTER, but for the accom- IGNORANCE OF THE MANY." Well, his own estimation, he resolved upon becoming

and the principal reason-I had for writing my enough to understand with what glib facility not to have exceeded the first or second elecan irresponsible writer may deal with the tion. But now from the American precedentthe solar microscope of the oracle of the future. "Live horse and you'll get grass," Chartists, wait for seventy years, and then you shall see

> I quite agree that the discussion of those social benefits, likely to result from the attain-"king or no king" is a matter of but secondary ment of the Charter, is not only right and one has gone as far as I have in showing what those social results would be, but I have never hampered them with any new form of tating questions which must end in class-dissension.

I now submit the following letter, written in a manly, honest, and friendly tone :-to the choice of that majority, I would keeper cuffing a peasant, who, I suppose, was not quite so leave the form of Government, so that I think weight, should have shown that there was no law in the Sin, -I am requested, by the members of that society, to respectfully submit to your notice the following resolution, which was unanimously agreed to by the meeting at the above named place. Moved by Mr. Brown, seconded by Mr. Brown, seconded by Mr. Bentley :-- "That the letter of Mr. O'Connor, in the writer have known that a LARGE NUMBER they occupy, and not from the difficulty of rather an aggravation than a palliation of the of Chartists dissented from my views of the answering them. I did not say that there was offence, and those libel's cost me nearly £300.

Mr. O'Connor tells us that in Belgium the people have got all but the Charter, and cheerfully pay from ± 5 to ± 18 per acre for land. We are not aware what this " all but" means; but if "all but" the Charter would raise the rent of the land in this country from £1 an acre, to £5 or £18 an acre, we say, emphatically, from such an "all but" as this, "Good Lord, deliver us !"

My friends although so long enlisted in the Democratic ranks, and so ready to criticise

Cripplegate Locality, 28, Golden-lane, Sunday, March 4th, 1849.

stated that he is an enemy to *Republicans*, has caused much surprise in our minds, and will, we have no doubt, be used by the political enemies of that gentleman in their

and down, I still address to be best form of the statistication of the exclusion of the charter portion of the canole population of budget. The precisely the position of the statistic of the charter portion of the canole population of budget. The precisely the position of the statistic of the charter portion of the canole population of budget. The precisely the position of the statistic of the charter portion of the canole population of budget. The precisely the position of the statistic of the charter portion of the canole population of budget. The precisely the position of the statistic of the people as to the social is through the enlightenment of the people, as to the social deep Leopold on his throne." Well, your friend appears to be in very excombined, have failed to damage the glorous victory of combined, have failed to damage the glorous victory of principles and opinions, are the same in 1849, without a particle of change ; and is through the enlightened to have elected an honourable Assembly. Unis won, and with the assistance of men like

with his usual candour, refer briefly to this matter in the next week's STAR, in order to elucidate the two positions— the avowed Republican of 1848, the Monarchist of 1849. the Monarchist of 1849, the Monarchist of 1849.

happily, common sense had not preceded common the very strongest argument in favour of the Suffrage." Land Plan, while he most unmercifully cuts

Well, I candidly confess that those extracts his own throat. The reason why the peasantry is won, and with the assistance of a life's bewilder me. The writer, while criticising, are satisfied, is because they can devote their A Hint to ENTERPRISING PUBLICANS AND SINVEIS. devotion to your cause-I have no doubt of and not in a good spirit either-as it was free labour to agricultural pursuits; while the Francisco. We don't know what the sign will be merely intended as the grape shot which was allegation-that satisfaction with the present but we suggest the "Golden Fleece."

(Continued to the Fifth Page,)

A HINT TO ENTERPRISING PUBLICANS AND SINNERS.

THE NORTHERN STAR.

Foreign entelligence.

FRANCE. · · TRIAL OF THE REPUBLICAN CHIEFS AT

BOURGES. M. M. CAUSSIDIERE AND LOUIS BLANC.

The following letters have been addressed to the Reforme, by MM. Caussidiere and Louis Blanc :--

To MY Co-CITIZENS,-In refusing to appear to-day before the high court of justice which it has pleased my enemies to institute to judge the facts of the 15th of May, I am bound to explain my refusal. The conviction of my inno-cence ought to induce me to appear before my judges; but, 28 it has not pretected me before my accusers, before my allow without colleagues of the Assembly, whe condemned me without hearing me, I ara induced to thisk that the same spirit of partiality and hatred which parsued me in the midst of my partiality and hatred which pursued me in the midst of my colleagues would accompany the to Bourges. The days of truth and justice are not yet come. I must wait for them when they shall be beyond the reach of royalist attacks. If I have not been defended against these by 147,000 votes, obtained from the population of Paris one month after the events in which they would implicate me; if the Assembly to which I belonged allowed to be placed on its bureau a formal act of accusation against me, even thefore I had ad-dressed to it the explanations it demanded; if the reports to dressed to it the explanations it demandee; if the reports of vile-spies are to prevail against the conduct the declara-tions of a citizen who from the 24th of February to the 24th of May-that is in the midst of the most difficult circumof May-that is in the minist of the most dimension cure cream-stances and the most lively irritation-maintained tran-quillity in Paris and respect for person and property; if even, when expatriated, the hate of the reactionaries attached to my steps mixes up my name every day with attempts at supposed disorder, ought I to increase the attempts at member of the victims of the enemies of social harmony Are not the prisons and the hulks sufficiently full ? To deliver myself into the hands of those who betray the real interests of the outriers and commerce, of those who sacri-fice the dignity and honour of the country to satisfy their ambition and personal interests, would be a folly, and for a long time the democrats have been the victims of their confidence and of the spirit of fraternity which animates them. It behoves us to exercise some caution, for the only object is to put down the Republicans. It is not justice be

fore whom I am called to appear. London Herch 3, 1848.

In quitting Paris on the 25th of August, I said that on the day of trial I would present myself before a jury, and that nothing in the world should prevent me frem keeping this promise, the observance of his word being ene of the duties of an honest man and the virtue of a Republican. But in August I did not pledge myself to appear before a tribunal, constituted in November. In August I did not engage to present myself before an exceptional jurisdiction, more than ever. The scandal of arbitrary arrests is extreme. The courter-revolution is dominant and furious in the such circumstances, and placed under the dominion of the most shameful injustice ever exhibited, I reserve to myself the right of deciding, if to serve my cause, I can do better than to throw myself into hands of my enemies. The day cannot be far distant when party haired shall yield to the voice of truth. I protest and bide my time. I have read the act of accusation, and feel my heart divided between indignation and pity. It states that I succeeded, on the 15th of May, in escaping from the Hotel de Ville ; Lat a rumour to that effect had been spread ; that, on the löth of May, far from endeavouring to disperse the people, I felicitated it on having conquered the right to petition and a few lines further down I am shown advising the peoand a few mices in the two with a shown actually the people ple to allow the Assembly to deliberate freely; that, on the 13th of May, at the Luxembourg, I held certain factious language; and the MoxITEUR shows that on the 13th of May I was no longer at the Luxembourg, which had been given up to the executive commission. This is now called justice in France. I add no more. London, March 3.

LOUIS BLANC.

CAUSSIDIERE.

[We beg to express our cordial approbation of the decision expressed by Citizens LOUIS BLANC and CAUSSIDIERE in the above letters. Better remain their enemies-the enemies of Democracy-who. insensible to the principles of honour and justice, would only be too happy to glut their hatred by adding the above-named patriots to their already long list of victims.]

BOURGES, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 7 .- Long be-

During the reading of that part of the indictto law.'

had been made ; Barbes repeated a like contradic- commencement of the trial, and that questions could tion, and denounced it as a falsehood and calumny. Only be addressed to them during the controntation Raspail protested against it with the most animated with witnesses. He was overruled. Blacqui, gestures he designated it as an efficial falsehood, Albert, Barbes, and Sobrier declared they would General to have inserted in the indictment. The Raspail, who admitted the jurisdiction of the High Procureur-General appealed to the President against Court. He was accused of having marched at the such language. This incident causes a certain sensa- head of his club to the National Assembly to pretion in the court. Quentin afterwards rose, and pro- sent a petition in favour of Poland. He was asked, tested against the calumnies uttered against them in ' How did you enter the National Assembly?' He answered, ' Some tumult had already manifested itthe indictment.

When the reading of the indictment had been self on the Place de la Concorde. As proved by completed, Barbes again rose to protest against the the accusation, I did not arrive at the Assembly until competency of the court, but was stopped by the an hour after it was invaded. I said to my club, the Republic covered with a Phrygian cap. Orders President, on which Barbes declared that he would 'In former times petitions were presented at the bar are said to have been given to remove from the coin not again eater the court unless compelled. The names of the witnesses were then called over, moved that bar to the tribune; we must there and the court broke up at six o'clock. THURSDAY, March 8. - The court opened at ten hall, which was crowded to excess. I recognised

o'clock, when the attendance was again very nume. many men belonging to the police, and pointed rous, all the tribunes being filled. On taking his them out to the juge d'instruction, but he would not having taken arms, tranquillity was promptly reseat, the President announced that the two pri- follow the plan I pointed out for again finding them stored. soners Barbes and Albert having refused to be pre- The President himself and the representatives persent at the sitting of the court, they had been sum- suaded me to ascend the tribune, and to read the moned to attend in the usual form by the huissier, petition. After reading it I descended.'-The Prowho then read the proces verbal of his visit, and cureur-General: . When you ascended the tribune their refusal. The President declared that, as their to read the petition, did you not hear protestations presence in the court was absolutely essential to in various parts of the hall against your presence in

the ends of justice, he should once more command the tribune ?'-Raspail: 'I would have wished to on the Moderate party. The authorities finally their presence, and that if they again refused they bave seen you in my place amidst the tumult. I restored order after some persons had been wounded. should be brought into court by force. The two saw some few representatives move; if I had heard prisoners were consequently in a few minutes led in them, I would have answered that I was there to by gendarmes, and placed in their seats. Barbes protect them and to empty the hall. It was impos- a friend, some days since, that the President of the created three months later by the very men who proscribed me, and with the view of obtaining my conviction by a retroactive measure, in contempt of the principles of eternal justice. The decision to which the National Assembly, in vious day; Albert presented precisely the same ap-contradiction with itself, has given rise, and the indictment, which does not contain a single serious charge, afford suffi-cient proof that evidence is nothing where political passions are dominant. Paris is abandoned to the sway of force more than ever. The scandal of arbitrary arrests is exto reply to any questions that might be put him. President: 'You may speak.'-Juror: 'I would ask of thinking. The 'Extinction of Pauperism' was Blanqui complained that, from the crowded state of the accused Raspail, in what manner he was intro. not written by, but for Mister Louis Napoleon, for the bench on which he was placed, he could not duced by the accused Courtais.' - Raspail: The a purpose which now being achieved the paupers take notes. A gendarme was consequently removed, | General said the delegates might enter, and having may go to the devil for what the ex-' special' cares. in order to give him more room. Courtais ad. given my name, I entered.'-Blanqui : 'The redressed the President, declaring his acceptance of presentative who came to say that the delegates of the jury and the court which had been constituted the club might enter the Hall of Conference was citizen Xavier Durrieu.'-Raspail: 'I knew it was for his trial; Borme and Decre, on the contrary. intimated that they would not accept it. ral : 'M. Durrieu is called as a witness.' Raspail said : Gentlemen of the High Court, in

The accused Courtais energetically defended himdeclining your competence, I only follow the course pursued in the Court of Cassation. Your high jurisdiction is not consistent with the law, and you | The court rose at six o'clock. are the sole judges of its competence. The offence

of the 15th of May was committed in open day, and past ten. The President desired the witnesses to ried by a majority of 77. a fortnight would have sufficed to identify the be called .-. M. Dagueaux, restaurateur, went to the guilty, and now ten months have passed over us in confinement without having been tried, learned that a resolution had been come to to make the most experienced officers of the old Polisb This appears to me to prove that an exceptional a manifestation on the 15th, to carry to the Assem- army. M. Marbrart, a member of the Hungarian in exile than commit themselves to the power of law has been made to reach us. The judi- bly a petition in favour of Poland. Had known Diet, has arrived in Paris. He is said to be charged cial power performs its usual functions. The some of the accused a long time, and particularly with a special mission from Kossuth and the Chiefs Chamber of accusations might have sent us Blanqui, having been at his club in 1831 .- M of the Magyar party. He is to proceed from Paris to

before a jury. It has done so and has discharged Bourquet confirmed the above witness .- M. Ban. England. The appeal of the five persons condemned its duty, but the National Assembly in direc- durau, civil engineer, said that in the central club, to death for the murder of General de Brea and his ting our trial before you, an extraordinary of which he was the vice-president, a resolution was aide de-camp, Captain Mangin, was yesterday retribunal, has voted a law and overthrown our in- come to to make a manifestation in favour of Po- jected by the Court of Cassation. The application fore the hour fixed for the commencement of busi- stitutions. When we applied to the Court of land on the 15th of May. That this manifestation for mercy is now before the Minister of Justice, and ness, every avenue leading to the court, which is held Cassation, we were told : "It was enough was to be pacific, and respectful to the Assembly. will be laid by him before the President of the Rein the Palais de Pacques Cœur, was thronged with that there should be a decree of the legislative au- That some men who were at the head of the corfege public.

Courtais, Caussidiere, and Villain for making them. He was placed on the bench of the accused, and commissary of police demanded admission by virtue to recognise the Republics of Rome and of Tuscany. Jonathan Peel, brother of the preceding, a colonel in the army, and has been Surveyor-General of the law of 1790 and the decree of the Assembly C a les Albert is said to have declared, on a late the Ordnance. selves accomplices in the said attempt, having a medifately arose, saying, 'I declare.' The Presi- of the law of 1790 and the decree of the Assembly C arles Albert is said to have declared, on a late serves accomplices in the said accomption in the said according mand it. The parole.'-Flotte: 'I de- of the 28th of July last. He was refused on the occasion, that he would rather die on the field of knowledge of all the facts connected therewith, or- denv. You have not the parole.'-Flotte: 'I de- of the 28th of July last. He was refused on the occasion, that he would rather die on the field of knowledge of all the facts connected increasion, that he would fatte it was a family party, and not a club. He battle, with a bonnet rouge on his head, than to re-ders them to be placed on their trial according mand it. The President: 'You have not the plea that it was a family party, and not a club. He battle, with a bonnet rouge on his head, than to re-narole.'-'Firston of the law' and main in orthonomy a diadom. We have not parole.'- 'Fute: 'I declare that I have had took a note of this violation of the law,' and main in exile wearing a diadem. [We have not enough of your exeptional tribunal, of your royalist retired.

More PERSECUTION .- The Peuple states, that a During the reading of that after Barbes had presence. The Presdent: 'You have not the ment, in which is is act total a milliard on the rich, parole; call the witnesses. - Some discussion then few days ago fifteen 'non-commissioned officers' demanded the imposition of a milliard on the rich, parole; call the witnesses. - Some discussion then few days ago fifteen 'non-commissioned officers' demanded the imposition of its not that we want- took place concerning the Wanesses, and some were committed to the military prison of the Abbaye and that a voice exclaimed, it is not that we want- took place concerning the Wanesses, and some were committed to the military prison of the Abbaye and that a voice calimination of Paris,' all the accused merely formal, and therefore quite uninteresting for having attended a Socialist banquet. It adds, we want two hours' pillage of Paris,' all the accused merely formal, and therefore quite uninteresting for having attended a Socialist banquet. It adds, that before they entered the prison, they cried, we want two nours pundo uninteresting rose in the greatest emotion. Blanqui declared in points, when Blanqui contended that the accused, the most forcible manner that no such propesition according to law, could not be interrogated at the Sociale.

peaceably deposit our petition.' I then entered the

M. Delecluze the editor of La Revolution Democratique et Sociale, was tried and convicted in Paris on Monday last, for articles calculated to excit which it was disgraceful on the part of the Procureur- not answer. The President proceeded to interrogate hatred against General Cavaignac and the National Assembly. He was sentenced to imprisonment for one year, and to pay a fine of 1,000f. THE WAR AGAINST THE BONNET ROUGE.-

The warfare against the Phrygian caps, 'those glo. rious emblems of liberty,' as La Reforme terms them, continues as determined as ever. It appears that the centimes hitherto issued were cast in the

old mould of Dupre, which represents the head of of the Convention; the National Assembly has re- that revolutionary emblem .- Times.

Some disturbances took place at Blois on the 5th instant, in consequence of the removal by the police of a bonnet rouge from a tree of liberty. The rappel was beaten, and the National Guard

Letters from Carpentios, in the department of the Vauehan; from Bartantarne, in the Bouches du Rhone; and from Beyies, in the Herault. mention that disturbances of rather a serious nature took place there on the 3rd and 4th instant, in consequence of an attack made by the Red Republicans THE IMPERIAL APE.

La Liberte states that M. Odillon Barrot assured

-ED. N. S.]

THE WAY TO PROMOTE THE ' EXTINCTION OF PAUPERISM' -- A tumultuous scene took place in the Assembly on Monday, on the subject of the desome one who had authority.'-The Procureur Gene- | mand made by the Minister of Finance for an additional allowance of 600,000 francs a year to the President of the Republic, to cover the expenses of self from the accusation of having betrayed his duty. | his public receptions and entertainments. The uproar excited among the party of the Mountain was SATURDAY, MARCH 10 .- The court sat at half- prodigious. After much uproar the point was car-

MISCELLANEOUS .- The Polish Count Lamoyaki house of Doulais on the 12th of May, and there left Paris on Friday last for Turin, with forty two of

much faith in you, Charlie ; but if you stick to that

you will do.7 PARIS, TUESDAY, 6. P. M .- REPORTED RECOM-PARIS, TUESDAY, 6: P. M.-REPORTED RECOM-D. Pugh, a major of ycomanry cavalry. MENCEMENT OF WAR BETWEEN AUSTRIA AND G. A. Reid, was colonel in the Life Guards. SARDINIA,-News has reached Paris this day, by E. R. Rice, a captain of yeomanry cavalry. telegraph, that war has recommenced between Aus. | Henry Rich, son of an admiral. that before they entered the prison, they bried, the graph, that war has recommended between has G. Rushout, a captain in the Life Guards.

in the iedmontese Ministry. Great excitement prevailed at Turip. Crowds paraded the streets, shouting, 'War, war! Lead us against the Austrians.'

THE WAR IN HUNGARY.

(From the correspondent of the Times.) VIENNA, March 5 .- Since the 26th bulletin we have received no further official news from the headquarters of Prince Winlischgratz, and this silence makes people here afraid that matters are not going on so favourably for the Austrian arms as could be wished.

Although our bulletins are quite silent as to the strength of the Hungarian army which took the field on the 26th and 27th of February, as well as to the names of its commanders, there is every

reason to suppose that it amounted to 45,000 H. Tufnell, has been a secretary to the First Lord of men, under the supreme command of General Dembinski.

SPAIN.

The Fomento of Barcelona, of the 6th, publishes a proclamation addressed by Cabrera to the insurgents of Catalonia, in which he approunces his resumption of the command, thanks them for their efforts. states that Navarre, the Basque provinces, Gallicia, and Austria second them, and that Aragon and Valentia will imitate them. Ile adds, that the King (Count de Montemolin) promises institutions in harmony with the spirit of the times, and will support his promises by the sword.

MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS CONNECTED WITH THE ARMY AND NAVY WHO VOTED AGAINST MR. COBDEN'S MOTION.

T. N. Abdy, son of a captain in the navy, by the daughter of an admiral.

Ion. George Anson, a colonel in the army, and clerk of the Ordnance.

Viscount Anson, a captain of yeomanry cavalry. Hon. Hugh Arbuthnott, a lieutenant-general and clothing colonel in the army.

E. M. Archdale, a captain in the dragoons, on half-

Horse Guards.

T. Bennet, a captain of yeomanry.

C. L. G. Berkeley, son of an admiral, and himself formerly a captain of foot.

Ralph Bernal, married the daughter of a surgeon in the navy.

himself a major.

R. S. Bourke, married the daughter of a colonel in the army.

Admiralty.

miral.

T. Brand, son of a lieutenant-general.

Sir A. B. Brooke, married the daughter of a general, and has several brothers in the army. Lord John Chichester, has been a captain in the

army. Hon. C. Clements, has been a captain in the army. Sir George Clerk, has been a Lord of the Ad

Hon. E. G. D. Pennant, a colonel in the army. Sir R. Pigot, son of a general, is further connected with the army through the marriage of his daugh-

ter to one of the Fitzroys. W. Penney, a captain of yeomanry cavalry.

Lord John Russell, has four brothers in the army,

three in the navy, a nephew in the army, a cousin in the navy, &c. &c. &c. &c. Fr. C. H. Russell, an officer in the Fusilier Guards,

son of a major-general, nephew to the preceding. M. T. Smith, grandson of a licut.-colonel in the army.

G. Smyth, a lieutenant in the Yorkshire Hussars. T. E. Taylor, has been a captain in the Dragoon Guards.

E. K. Tenison, held formerly a commission in the Dragoon Guards.

Sir F. Thesiger, "has been in the navy," according to Dod.

J. Tollemache, son of an admiral.

J. Townsend, a captain in the navy (colleague of Sir R. Peel.)

Hon. G. R. Trevor, lieutenant-colonel, commandant of the Royal Carmarthen Fusiliers.

the Admiralty (Minto.) Sir J. T. Tyrell, a colonel of militia.

Lord H. G. Vane, has a sister married to a colonel in the army.

Sir W. Verner, a colonel in the army.

Sir H. Verney, son of a general, married daughter of an admiral ; has been a major in the army. Viscount Villiors, has three brothers captains in the Guards.

R. II. Vyse, son of a colonel, himself a captain in the Guards.

II. G. Ward, secretary to the Admiralty, an here-ditary inmate of the Admiralty-buildings, Whitehall.

J. L. O. Vaughan, a colonel of militia. Sir C. Wood, has been secretary to the Admiralty.

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

THE SILENT FRIEND a medical work on the exhaustion and physical decay

of the system, produced by excessive indulgence, the conse. quences of infection, or the abuse of mercury, with observations on the married state, and the disqualifications which prevent it; illustrated by twenty-six coloured engra-

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Part the First Is dedicated to the consideration of the anatomy and physi. in the process of reproduction. It is illustrated by is cooured engravings,

Part the Second.

Treats of the infirmities and decay of the system, produced by over indulgence of the passions, and by the practice of solitary gratification. It shows clearly the manner in which the baneful consequences of this indulgence operate on the economy in the impairment and destruction of the social and vital powers. The existence of nervous and sexual debility and incapacity, with their accompanying train of symptoms and disorders, are traced by the chain of with an explicit detail of the means by which these effects may be remedied, and full and ample directions for their It is illustrated by three coloured engravings, which fully display the effects of physical decay. Part the Third

Contains an accurate description of the diseases caused b infection, and by the abuse of mercury; primary and so condary symptoms, eruptions of the skin, sore throat, in flammation of the eyes, disease of the bones, gonorrhom plast structure are any chown to depend on this eet. stricture. &c., are shown to depend on this caus Their treatment is fully described in this section. The e fects of neglect, either in the recognition of disease or i the treatment, are shown to be the prevalence of the virtin the system, which sooner or later will show itself in or of the forms already mentioned, and entail disease in it also on the offspring. Advice for the individual hinself, but also on the offspring. Advice for the treatment of all these diseases and their consequences is tendered in this section, which, if duly followed up, cannot fail in effecting a cure. This part is illustrated by Seventeen coloured engravings.

Hardy, a private in the 4th Regiment of the miralty. Line, was sentenced to death by court-martial in

pay, unattached. Earl of Arundel, has been an officer in the Royal H. J. Baillie, son of a colonel in the army. William Beresford, formerly a major in the army. Hon. Grantley Berkeley, a lieutenant in the army.

. W. Blackall, son of a major in the army, and

H. G. Boldero, has been clerk of the Ordnance.

W. Bowles, a rear-admiral, has been a Lord of the

F. W. Bramston, married the daughter of an ad-

Lord Brooke, a lieutenant-colonel of yeomanry.

persons anxious to obtain an entrance. The accomwith the prisoners, and remained to assist in carrying out the regulatious during the trial. Few military, except the local gendarmiere, appeared under arms; all were, however, kept in readiness in case of need. On a table in front of that of the president lay the various articles seized, and which were brought forward in support of the prosecution; amongst them stood out in prominent relief the casoue and uniform of the pompier, as well as a large flag carried at the head of the invaders of the Chamber afterwards displayed at the Hotel de Ville. The jurymen, drawn together from all parts of France, come, some of them, a distance of 100 leagues. Among the joined. company in the gallery were Mme. Borme, the wife of one of the prisoners; and the two daughters of | was only an unforescen tumult, of which we have the ex-General Courtais, and his mother.

The jury, to the number of eighty-six, were drawn by lot. The members of the Council-General of the Cher were required to be present.

At a quarter before eleven o'clock, M. de Berentheir official costume, entered the court and the proceedings commenced. The decree of the National Assembly was first read by M. Baroche, the Procureur-General, declaring the constitution of the High Court of Justice ; after which the names of the jury were called over. The huissier called aloud the people; and that gentleman, having answered, en- | continued at great length vehemently to declaim | o'clock. tered the jury-room.

At a quarter to one the prisoners were introduced, and scated with a gendarme between each. They were all well-dressed, and on entering cast their to appear. eyes round the court, and saluted suck of their acquaintances as they recognised in the gallery. They all appeared rather pale, doubtless from their long confinement, but did not seem much cast down, occasionally looking round with an air of the coolest indifference. Raspail, immediately on entering, occupied himself in taking notes. The prisoners were following order !- Raspail, Sobrier, Barbes, Albert, Blanqui, Larget, Quentin, Flotte, Courtais.

the court?

Villain.

your official costume?

At half-past one the president and the judges remarks made by Raspail. again entered the court, and the names of the prisoners were called over.

Blanqui, on his name being pronounced, addressed the president, protesting against being tried by the exceptional court which had been constituted for the trial, both in his own name, and in that of his fellow accused; he therefore refused to take any part in the discussion.

Albert said, on hearing his name read, that he would not answer any question. Barbes did the same, declaring that he would not recognise the competency of the court to try him. Sobrier gave his name and age, but declared that he should reply under certain reservations; and Flotte refused the fact that his client did not recognise the competo reply.

The President then addressed the jury, after which Blanqui again rose, and complained that the similar complaint.

Barbes again rose to protect in toto against the competency of the High Court of Justice; but he must be reserved until a future stage in the proceedings.

The registrar of the court then commenced reading the indictment, which enters into a long and sufficiently known to our readers; and then pro-

thority ; we are here to pronounce the execution on the bridge at once changed its character. He modation offered to the public was, from the small of its decrees.' Have we been treated as persons went into the hall of the Assembly, and there saw dimensions of the court, extremely limited. A large guilty of a misdemeanour? No, we have been Blanqui at the tribune. He then quitted the Paris on Monday for having struck a sergeant of his detachment of sergens de ville had come from Paris treated as guilty of the blackest crime, as wild Assembly, and went instinctively to the house of company. beasts brought here in cases. And now, if we be Sobrier, in the Rue Rivoli, to obtain some informa. THE 'HOLY ALLIANCE' AGAINST ITALY. acquitted, who will recompense all our sufferings ? | tion on the affair, but did not find him at home .--I will accept willingly the judges who are now before M. Dautriche made a long and remarkable statement me. because they have been appointed by the of occurrences at which he happened to be present. Republic-that Republic to which I am devoted. I, He was driven by the crowd almost to the court of Raspail, whom they would prevent from being a re- the Assembly, where he saw Barbes, Louis Blanc, presentative; I, who desired the happiness of the and Albert round a large flag addressing the people. people, and who, if deceived, am ready to sacrifice -At this, Barbes rose and defended Louis Blanc, myself on the altar of my country, it is I who am assuming himself all the responsibility of the address accused of having betrayed the Republic ! Raspail attributed to Louis Blanc.-M. Bertroylid, a comthen delivered some written objections to the com- missary of police, knew the greater part of the acpetence of the court, in which most of the accused cused. He arrested some of them. On the 15th of May he made a search at the house of Viliani,

Blanqui said: 'The invasion of the 15th of May where he seized many plans of machines.-Villani said those plans had no relation to political plots, been the victims; thus it was necessary, to meet the and claimed their restoration .- M. Douet, a commissary of police, also made a deposition, but conexigency of this anomalous trial, to create a jurisdiction more complying than usual ; and it has been | taining no facts of importance .--- M. Yon, commissary done amongst the great proprietors, for the ardent of police, was called, but was absent .- M. Dupin, defenders of popular rights at Paris are not here tailor, gave a statement of the occurrences of the sembly adopted the law on judiciary organisation ger, the president, with the other judges, dressed in represented, because they are afraid of Paris.' It 15th of May. He could not identify any of the priwas determined that they should be brought soners, not even Raspail, whom he described as before a tribunal where conviction was not only having worn on that day coloured pantaloons .-Raspail denied this, saying he never wore other than certain, but where it was evidently desired that they should be torn and lacerated, as it were with the black .- M. Sanieski, a Polish refugee, said that on claws of a wild cat. The President here interposed the 14th of May he had been solicited to take part quisition) and decided that a pillar should be erected recommending the prisoner to be more guarded in in the manifestation, and that he refused, saying it on the site of the palace where it had been installed. name of M. Martin Bernard, representative of the bis language. Blanqui, bowing to the President, could only injure their cause.-The court rose at six The Minister of Finance had ordered, under the

> MONDAY, MARCH 12.-The proceedings in the against the illegality of the entire proceedings, and concluded by warmly protesting against the com- High Court of Justice, were resumed at half-past by a decision of the Constituent Assembly of the petency of the court before which he had been made 12 o'clock. The witnesses for the prosecution ex-A gentleman dressed in plain clothes, who was La Grange. Ernest Eugoin was also called on, but seated amongst the counsel for the prisoners, here he declined giving his evidence, which he alleged gagement had taken place at Epitaffio, on the 24th, rose and addressed the President. he could not consistently do before the High Court, The President: In which quality do you address | inasmuch as he considered its creation a violation of the Constitution. He was fined 100f., and his pre-M. Levy, the individual in question, explained that

vious evidence before the examining magistrate put he was counsel for one of the accused. The Presiin and read. Dufrey, a secretary of the Assembly : then momentarily withdrawn, and recalled in the dent then accorded him permission to speak, which M. Yon, Commissary of Police ; and M. Buchez, he did, by simply protesting on behalf of his client ex-President of the Chamber, were subsequently against the competency of the court. examined for the prosecution. The Court adjourned Larger rose and declared that he adhered to the at six o'clock.

TUESDAY, MARCH 13.---The proceedings were Flot:e, by his counsel, said that he too protested resumed at half-past ten o'clock. The tribunes against the competency of the court, without, howwere still more crowded than the day before, and ever, adhering to all that had been said by Raspail. the interest scemed to increase. The witnesses called MM. Temple and Rayneval, and Admirals Parker M. Riviere next addressed the court as counsel for and examined for the prosecution yesterday were MM. Buchez, ex-President of the National Assem- the ultimatum to be offered to the Sicilians, on the M. Baroche : How is it that you do not appear in bly. Etienne Arago, General Tampoure, Eugene refusal of which the mediating powers would retire,

Picard Delacour, Chef de Batailon of the 5th Legion and leave the parties to act for themselves. M. Riviere explained that he had not brought his of the National Guard of Paris; De Ballerouche gown with him, as he expected to be able to procure d'Adam, and Beaumont, Commandant of the Hotel the King :- A general amnesty, excepting thirty one at Bourges, but, not succeeding, he had been de Ville on the 15th of May. The Court adjourned leaders of the revolution, who were to receive pass-

forced to send to Paris for one, which had not yet at six o'clock. arrived. (Laughter.) His excuse having been ad-WEDNESDAY, MARCH 14.-In the commencemake no defence. Raspail said he was ready to mitted, he limited his address to an expression of ment of the judicial proceedings at Bourges yesterday, which were resumed at half-past ten o'clock

tency of the High Court of Justice. with a very crowded court, the prisoner Raspail handed in a written protest against the discrepan- foreign affairs, war, and marine, to depend on the M. Baroche, Procureur-General, replied at some length to the complaints made against the judicial cies of the report published by the Moniteur of the King; a contribution of four millions of arrears, and charges to be brought against the accused had not authorities, and contended that no delay uncalled sitting of the National Assembly on the 15th of one million of war indemnity to be made. been communicated to them. Raspail next made a for by the great number of witnesses to be examined May, and the insertion of expressions about the

and documents to be prepared had taken place in pillage of Paris, which it was proved by several wit- ult., appears in the Gazette du Midi :-- 'I have only the proceedings. The sitting was suspended for nesses had not been uttered. He demanded that a moment to announce to you the pacific conclusion some time, during which the jury withdrew, and the the author of the calumny should be punished .- of the affairs of Sicily. The Sicilians return to was stopped by the president, who said his remarks prisoners were led out of court. At four o'clock the The Court retired to deliberate on the incidents, their allegiance to Ferdinand II., who accords them Sir T. F. Lewis, has been lieut,-col. of local militia, jury returned to their seats, the prisoners were and in a few minutes gave its decision-that as the a full and complete amnesty and the constitution of brought in; and the President and judges entered. | words said to have been uttered had not been attri- | 1812, with the modifications required by the present

The President replied at some length to the ob- | buted to Raspail or any of the prisoners, it was ir- | times. The day after to-morrow the French and jections made by the accused to the competency of relevant to the affair. The conclusions of Raspail English squadrons will take their departure for Hon. James Lindsay, a lieut. col. in the army. detailed account of the procession along the boule- the High Court of Justice, declaring it to have been were therefore rejected.—Several witnesses for the Palermo, where they are to instal the lieutenant- H. Lowther, is a lieutenant in the Guards, and son wards to the National Assembly, and of the inva- in perfect accordance with the provisions of the laws, prosecution were then examined, after which the general and all the king's government.' sion of the Chamber, the particulars of which are and in keeping with the letter and spirit of the Con- Court adjourned.

stitution. The President next quoted various | TRIAL AND ACQUITTAL OF THE EDITOR OF above as gospel truth, to wait a little longer, and Viscount Mandeville, a captain in the Grenadier vigorating properties, and they will overcome all objective sound health ; there is a reference of their standard appetite shortly from the beginning of their shortly their t ceeds to state the conduct of Barbes on that occa- articles from the Codes and the Constitution bearing 'THE PEOPLE.'-The editor of Le Peuple was tried ascertain for themselves what the Sicilians have to Guards. sion, when he mounted the tribune and demanded on the point at issue, and then pronounced the judg- before the Court of Assize of Paris on Wednesday [say to these arrangements.] Lord Mahon, married the daughter of a licutenant. the immediate marching of an army to Poland, and ment come to by the court, overruling all the objec. week, for having published, on the 2nd of January, chilst their mildness as a purgative is a deside general. ANTICIPATED RENEWAL OF THE WAR IN LOMthe imposition of a milliard on the wealthy. It tions brought forward by the prisoners and their an article 'calculated to excite the hatred of the BANDY.-The address of the Chamber of Deputies greatly required by the weak and delicate, partic Lord George Manners, a captain in the Royal Horse next details the conduct of Barbes on leaving the counsel, and declaring its competence to proceed people against the government and against each of Turin, in answer to a speech from the throne Guards. Thomas Matheson, a colonel on half-pay. other.' The jury remained about twenty minutes in was presented to the king on the 5th instant. Both Hon. Fox Maule, held a commission in the 79th Chamber for the Hotel de Ville, and there issuing a with the trial. The court then adjourned. encial. TO PERSONS GOING ABROAD. list of a new Provisional Government, and of his FRIDAY, March 9th.—A number of witnesses ar- deliberation, and when they returned delivered a the address and the royal answer expressed a firm Highlanders 12 years, is Secretary at War. These pills are particularly recommended to all pi arrest in that building in company with Albert, rived this day; among them were MM. Buchez and verdict of 'Not Guilty.' The audience cried out, determination to resume the war. Preparations for Hon. J. T. Maxwell, a captain in the army. Inese pills are particularly recommended to all fer-going abroad, and subjecting themselves to a great bi-of climate. OFFICERS OF THE ARMY AND NATE, SIONARIES, EMIGRANTS, &C., will find them an invalu-appendage to their medicine chests, as a preventation the attacks of those diseases so prevalent in our the especially in the West Indice where a small box rec-Borme. and Thomas. The indictment then points | Flocon. on hearing the verdict, 'Vive le Jury! Vive la re-opening the campaign are in active progress. Viscount Melgund, married the daughter of out the part taken by each respectively in the affair At a quarter past ten the accused were intro-of the 15:h May. Caussidiere is represented as the duced. Barbes, Albert, Sobrier, Raspail, Flotte, and the court to be cleared. of the 15th May. Caussidiere is represented as the duced. Barbes, Albert, Sobrier, Raspail, Flotte, and the court to be cleared. author of a plan concocted with Sobrier to over- Borme, were not among them. The commissaire The demogratic and cauld party Switzerland for the Diedmontees army especially in the West Indies, where a small box re-sold for 10s. In America also its fame is getting bu and its virtue duly appreciated, causing au immet mand for it. and then the manufacture in the m coalition of these twomen,' continues the indictment, gendarmes, and a moment afterwards Borme and has already made out its list of candidates for the A letter, dated Paris, Sunday evening, says:- | Hon. E. W. M. Lloyd, has a cousin an officer in the mand for it ; and there is no country or port in the where it will not speedily become an article of each traffic and article of each article of each article of each article of each article explains the manner in which the large quantity Sobrier arrived, followed by Albert and Barbes, the elections of the Seine. The following, we are asexplains the manner in which the large quantity Sobrier arrived, followed by Albert and Barbes, the elections of the Seine. The following, we are as-of arms and ammunition was divided between the last two held under the arms by gendarmes. Ras-sured, is its composition:---MM. Ledru Rollin, La-most warlike description. Active preparations are Earl of Mulgrave, a lieutenant in the Guards, and a traffic and general utility, as it may be had recourse in its simplicity. Prefecture of Police and the house in the rue de Ri- pail arrived immediately afterwards, escorted by grange, Lamennais, Felix Pyat, Caussidiere, Ker. making for a new campaign, and troops are flockvoli. The question was at one time discussed at the police agents. Flotte alone was absent. It seemed sausie, Albert, Barbes, Louis Blanc, Baune, Dupoty, ing to the frontiers of Lombardy. Several corps of Viscount Newport, has one uncle a captain in the in its power to produce relief. latter place of setting fire to the capital. Caussi- that the agents found him in bed, and that he re- Martin Bernard, Perdiguier, Lacambre, D'Alton artillery, which were stationed at Turin and other TO LADIES. PARR'S LIFE PILLS are especially efficacious in all variety of ailments incident to the fuir sex. Laulies this the most delicate constitutions will find them benefic both before and after configuration will find the meteral of navy, and another a captain in the army. diere recommended the manufacturing of fire-balls fused to rise. At half-past ten an officer announced Shee, Proudhon, Pierre Lerroux, Groppo, Raspail, places in the interior, have also been despatched to Lord Norreys, has a brother an officer in the Life in the provinces, and allowed Borme to try an ex- the court opened, and all the accused arose, with Cabet, Esquiros, P. Dupont, Nadaud, Toussenel, Novarre and Mortara. The ramour is current toperiment with some in the Court of the Prefecture.' the exception of Barbes and Albert. The President Thomassin, Lachambaudie, Thore, and Pierre Vinboth before and after confinement; and for general schools, they cannot be too strongly recommended mildly and speedily remove all Skin Eruptions, ness of Complexion, Nervous Irritability, Sick I and Depression of Spirits, Irregularity, or General tween the Piedmontese and the Austriana; but this Lord Ossulston, has an uncle a captain in the navy. known, the indictment concludes as follows :- 'Con- had given orders that he should be summoned. A THE RED REPUBLIC.-A Socialist family ban- is not likely, as the attack must come from the side Sir John Owen has a son a colonel in the army. sidering that from the examinations and documents clerk announced that Flotte had been found in bed, quet, given by the inhabitants of the 11th arron-dissement, took place on Sunday at the Barriere de their crossing the Tessino. The general impression secretary to the Master-General of the Ordnance. produced, there are, first, against Blanqui, Flotte, and without clothing of any kind ; and when sumproduced, there are, first, against Blanqui, Flotte, Albert, Barbes, Sobrier, Raspail, Quentin, Degre, Larger, Borme, Thomas, Louis Blanc, Seigneuret, Honneau, Huber, Lavirron, and Chancel, sufficient proofs of their having, in May, 1848, been guilty of an attempt to destroy or change the Government, He law giving him power to use force in such cases, Albert, Barbes, Sobrier, Raspail, Quentin, Degre, Honneau, Huber, Lavirron, and Chancel, sufficient an attempt to destroy or change the Government, He law giving him power to use force in such cases, He having him power to having him po ment of the System. CAUTION. Noue are genuine, unless the words "PARN'S unit PILLS" are in WHITE LETTERS ON a RED GRUUN, the Government Stamp, pasted round each box; also the simile of the signature of the Proprietors, "T. Robert and Co., Crane-court, Fleet-street, London," on the ns. proofs of their having, in May, 1848, been guilty of an attempt to destroy or change the Government, and also for having attempted to excite civil war and also for having attempted to excite civil war and also for having attempted to excite civil war and also for having attempted to excite civil war and also for having attempted to excite civil war be Minister-at-War. It may be recollected that it in ten minutes he was carried in by two gendarmes the non-commissioned officers did take place. A was he who, in opposition to M. Gioberti, proposed has a brother a colonel in the army. ns. Sold in boxes at 1s. 14d., 2s. 9d., and family pair 11s.each, by all respectable medicine vendors that the world Full directions are given with each ba

PARIS. MONDAY.-The only news given by the Paris papers of this morning is contained in a letter from Toulon, from which it appears that the French Government has renewed its intention of sending an | Sir H. R. F. Davie, a colonel in the army, the Pope. For some time past it has been the evident intention of the Catholic powers that a joint intervention should take place in favour of his Holiness, and this expedition will co-operate by sea, while the Neapolitan and Austrian forces, which

have been for the last fortnight on the Roman frontier, will attack by land.

ITALY.

THE ROMAN REPUBLIC.-The Contemporaneo of the 28th ult. announces that M. Mazzini was proclaimed member of the Roman Constituent Assembly on the 27th. On the same day that aswhich abolished all privileged jurisdictions, suppressed the ecclesiastical tribunals, and established at Rome a Court of Appeal and a Court of Cassation. The Assembly next voted by acclamation a project of decree abolishing the Holy Office (the Inseverest penalties, the deposit in the Treasury of a'l the funds accruing from mortmain property, which, 21st ult., were to be applied to the urgent wants of amined were Joseph Alceste, Pierre Hyppolyte, and the country. Eight days only were allowed to effect that payment. It was reported that an en-

between the Roman and Neapolitan advanced posts, the particulars of which were not known. The Epoca of Rome states that 4,000 Greeks,

now in Épirus, ready armed and disciplined, have offered their services to the Roman Republic.

TUSCANY .- The Alba of the 2nd inst. announces that the Tuscans were in possession of the important defile of Correto, and that the troops of Este still Lord John Hay, a captain in the navy and Lord of remained at Castelnuovo-dei-Monti. No military movements towards the frontier of Tuscany were Right Hon. W. G. Hayter, Judge Advocate. observable in the Duchy of Modena.

NAPLES AND SICILY .- On the 26th ult., and Baudin, went to Gaeta to settle with the King

The following were the conditions submitted to ports: the constitution of 1812, modified; one army only, with a Sicilian contingent; independent parliament; finances, municipalities, and tribunals; lieutenant to be named by the King, either a princeroyal or a Sicilian. The head of the household, the

The following letter from Naples, dated the 27th

We advise our readers, before accepting the

Hon. R. H. Clive, has been a lieutenant-colonel in the army, and is a colonel of yeomanry. Hon. W. F. Cowper, married the daughter of an

admiral, has been a lieutenant in the Horse Guards.

William Cubitt, has served in the navy. H. Currie, married the daughter of a colonel in the Grenadier Guards.

armed expedition to the assistance of his Holiness D. A. S. Davies, married the daughter of a colonel in the army. W. Deedes, a major-commandant of ycomanry cavalry.

Q. Dick, lieutenant-colonel in the North Essex Militia.

J. W. Dod, captain-commandant of ycomanry cavalry. Sir J. T. B. Duckworth, son of an admiral, himself

a major of ycomanry cavalry.

G. S. Duff, son of a general. Sir J. W. D. Dundas, a rear-admiral of the white and Lord of the Admiralty. G. Dundas, grandson of an admiral, himself formerly an officer in the Rifle Brigade.

F. P. Dunne, son of a general, himself a major in the army and lieutenant-colonel of militia. H. Edwards, a captain of yeomanry cavalry. Right Hon. E. Ellice, married the widow of a cap-

tain in the navy. Hon. J. E. Elliott, his relations swarm in the navy.

Viscount Emlyn, son of a general, married to the daughter of a general, himself a captain in the army.

R. Ferguson, son of a general, himself a lieutenant colonel in the army. Hon. J. W. Fitzpatrick, "related to General Fitz-

patrick," was himself formerly in the army. Hôn. G. C. Forester, a captain in the Horse Guards.

S. C. Fortescue, son of a lieut.-col. in the army. R. M. Fox, married the daughter and grand-daughter of admirals.

A. E. Fuller, married grand-daughter of a general. E. S. Gooch, has been a captain in the army.

Hon. W. Gordon, a rear-admiral of the blue, has been a Lord of the Admiralty. Sir J. Graham, has been a Lord of the Admiralty.

Sir G. Grey, son of the late resident commissioner of Portsmouth Dockyard. Hon. E. J. Harris, is captain in the navy.

the Admiralty.

Right Hon. S. Herbert, married the daughter of major-general.

Right Hon. J. C. Herries, son of a colonel and brother of a major-general.

Lord A. Hervey, married the daughter of a lieut. colonel.

T. L. Hodges, formerly colonel of militia. Sir A. Hood, son of a captain in the navy and nephew of an admiral.

Sir J. Hope, colonel of yeomanry cavalry. Lord Hotham, a colonel in the army. Hon. E. Howard, a captain in the navy. Sir W. G. H. Jolliffe, has a brother a lieutenant of dragoons; had an uncle a lieutenant in the

navy. Theobald Jones, a captain in the navy Hon. T. G. Keppel, a lieut.-colonel in the army. Marquis of Kildare, has a brother a lieutenant in

the Scots Fusileer Guards, and an aunt married to a general officer. Hon. W. S. S. Lascelles, brother to the colonel of the Yorkshire Hussar Yeomanry ; has a nephew in

the Grenadier Guards. G. C. Legh, married a niece of Lieut.-Gen. Sir Her-

bert Taylor.

grandson of an admiral. C. Lewis, son of the preceding.

Earl of Lincoln, has two brothers in the Life Guards,

and aunt married to a general officer, &c., &c.

of a colonel in the army.

W. N. Macnamara, a colonel of militia.

Part the Fourth Treats of the prevention of disease by a simple application by which the danger of infection is obviated. Its action is simple, but sure. It acts with the virus chemically, at destroys its power on the system. This important pa of the work should be read by every young man entern into life.

Part the Fifth

Is devoted to the consideration of the Duties and Oblig tions of the Married State, and of the causes which lead the happiness or misery of those who have entered into the bonds of matrimony. Disquietudes and jars between mer-ried couples are traced to depend, in the majority of instances, on causes resulting from physical imperiection and errors, and the means for their removal shown to within reach and effectual. The operation of certain dis qualifications is fully examined, and infelicitous and unper ductive unions shown to be the necessary consequence The causes and remedies for this state form an importaconsideration in this section of the work.

THE CORDIAL BALM OF SYRIACUM Is expressly employed to renovate the impaired powers life, when exhausted by the influence exerted by solitat indulgence on the system. Its action is purely balsand its power in re-invigorating the frame in all cases of m vous and sexual debility, obstinate gleets, impotency, w renness, and debilities arising from venercal excesses, h

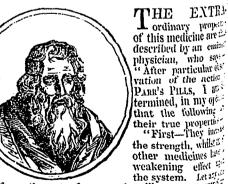
been demonstrated by its unvarying success in thousand of cases. To those persons who are prevented entering t married state by the consequences of early errors, it is valuable. Price 11s. per bottle, or four quantities in ou for 33s.

THE CONCENTRATED DETERSIVE ESSENCE An anti-syphilitic remedy for purifying the system from nereal contamination, and is recommended for any of varied forms of secondary symptoms, such as eruptions the skin, blotches on the head and face, enlargement of throat, tousils, and uvula ; threatened destruction of nose, palate, &c. Its action is purely detersive, and i beneficial influence on the system is undeniable. Price li

and 33s. per bottle. The £5 case of Syriacum or Concentrated Detersive sence, can only be had at 19. Berners-street, Oxford-street London, whereby there is a saving of £1 12s.. and the tient is entitled to receive advice without a fee, which vantage is applicable only to those who remit L^{5} , it nackeť.

Consultation fee, if by letter, £1.-Patients are requ to be as minute as possible in the description of their case Attendance daily at 19, Berners-street, Oxford-street London, from eleven to two, and from five to cight;

Sundays from cleven to one. Sold by Sutton and Co., Bow Church Yard ; W. Edwa 67, St. Paul's Church Yard ; Barclay and Sons. Farring street, Cornhill; Butler and Co., 4, Cheapside; R. Jos son, 63, Cornhill; L. Hill, New Cross; W. B. Jones, Kirg ton ; W. J. Tanner, Egham ; S. Smith, Windsor ; J Shillock, Bromley; T. Riches, London-street, Greenwith Thos. Parkes, Woolwich ; Ede and Co., Dorking ; and le Turley, High-street, Romford, of whom may "SILENT FEIEND,"



take from three to four or six pills every mean-hours, and, instead of having weakened, they will leave to have revived the animal spirits, and to have imp a lasting strength to the body.

"Secondly-In their operation they go direct t disease. After you have taken six or twelve pills to experience their effect ; the disease upon you will he less and less by every dose you take ; and if you will? vere in regularly taking from three to six pills every your disease will speedily be entirely removed from

ystem "Thirdly-They are found, after giving them a har for a few weeks, to possess the most astonishing and vigorating promotion and the state of the s

Poetry.

RETRIBUTION !

(Vide the accounts, in the daily papers, of a late 'disastrous triumph'' (!) in the Punjaub, and the critical position of the victors.)

(From Campbell's " Pleasures of Hope.") When Europe sought your subject realms to gain, And stretched her giant-sceptre o'er the main, Taught her proud barks the winding way to shape, And braved the stormy spirit of the Cape; Children of Brama; then was mercy nigh, To wash the stain of blood's eternal dye? Did Peace descend to triumph and to save, When freeborn (?) Britons cross'd the Indian wave? Ah, no !- to more than Rome's ambition true, The nurse of Freedom gave it not to you ! She the bold route of Europe's guilt began, And in the march of nations led the van !

Rich in the gems of India's gaudy zone, And plunder pil'd from kingdoms not their own-Degenerate trade ! thy minions could despise The heart-born anguish of a thousand cries : Could lock, with impious hands, the teeming store, While famished nations died along the shore ;* Could mock the groans of fellow-men and bear The curse of kingdoms peopled with despair ; Could stamp disgrace on man's polluted name, And barter, with their gold, eternal shame? But hark ! as bow'd to earth the Bramin kneels, From heavenly climes propitious thunder peals Of India's fate her guardian spirits tell, Prophetic murmurs breathing on the spell, And solemn sounds that awe the listening mind, Roll on the azure paths of every wind.

" Foes of mankind (her guardian spirits say), Revolving ages bring the bitter day, When Heaven's uncrring arm shall fall on you, And blood for blood these Indian plains bedew; Nine times have Brama's wheels of lightning hurl'd Ilis awful presence o'er the alarmed world ; Nine times hath Guilt, through all his giant frame Convulsive trembled as the Mighty came; Nine times hath suffering Mercy spar'd in vain-But Heaven shall burst her starry gates again ! He comes ! dread Brama shakes the sunless sky With murm'ring wrath, and thunders from on high Heaven's fiery horse, beneath his warrior form, Paws the light clouds, and gallops on the storm ! Wide waves his flickering sword ; his bright arms glow

Like summer suns, and light the world below ! Earth, and her trembling isles in Ocean's bed, Are shook ; and Nature rocks beneath his tread !

To pour redress on India's injured realm, The oppressor to dethrone, the proud to whelm To chase destruction from her plundered shore With arts and arms that triumphed once before. The tenth Avatar comes ! at Heaven's command Shall Seriswatter wave her hallowed wand ! And Camdes bright and Ganesa sublime, Shall bless with joy their own propitious clime ! Come Heavenly Power ! primeval peace restore ! Love ! Mercy ! Wisdom !- rule for evermore ! CAMPBELL

* While famished nations died along the shore. Th following account of British conduct, and its consequences in Bengal, will afford a sufficient idea of the fact alluded to in this passage. After describing the monopoly of salt, bitel nut, and tobacco, the historian proceeds thus :-- " Money in this current came only in drops; it could not quench the thirst of those who waited in India to receive it. An expedient, such as it was, remained to quicken its pace. The natives could live with little salt. but could not want food. Some of the agents saw themselves well situated for collecting the rice into stores-they did so. They knew the Gentoos would rather die than violate the principles of their religion by eating flesh. The alternative would, therefore, be giving what they had, or dying. The in-habitants sunk ; they that cultivated the land, and casier managed—sickness ensued. In several dis- at the populace, he arrested their progress ; when invites me to a soirée in the name of the fairest for our manufactured production of the fairest for our manufactu tricts the languid living left the bodies of their numerous dead unburied."-Short History of the English Transactions in the East Indies, page 145. + Nine times have Brama's wheels, dc. Among the sublime fictions of the Hindoo mythology, it is one article of belief, that the Deity, Brama, has descended nine times upon the world in various forms, and that he is yet to appear a tenth time, in the figure of a warrior, upon a white horse, to cut off all incorrigible offenders. "Avatar" is the word used to express his descent. [The Sikhs are not orthodox followers of Brama and his kindred deities, by him of Mecca, Carlyle's "true prophet;" but the late events in the region of the five rivers, may, nevertheless, prove "the voice of one crying in the wilderness." And the sooner the real Simon Pure shows his bronze visage (for black men's gods are of the colour of white ______ the better for humanity. A FRATERNAL DEMOCRAT.] of the colour of white men's devils, and vice versa)

tance. In fove matters to the full as pashining bassy. Gromwell was on the point of bartering his riches of the world, entering the docks, sometimes future glory for a title and the order of the Garter. SEAU was, nevertheless, carried by storm by his female admirers. Would that have happened free bases of happiness, the abundance of money and of places has raised the base of the abundance of money and of places has raised the base of by my friend by my fri had he had "the air of a schoolmaster, or of a morose shoemaker?" ROUSSEAU, though a long way off being faultless, was not vain. a long way off being faultless, was not vain. and in his extraordinary memoirs has said but little of his own personal appearance ; but we would wager a trifle that could we summon would have shown his weakness as regards good. before us the shades of both himself and his critic, and compare both at the same youthful age, justice would bid us award the palm not to the Breton, but to the Genevese.

CHATEAUBRIAND, viewed as a politician must be pronounced contemptible. His glances at the Revolution show him in the light of a pre-judiced aristocrat, utterly incapable of tracing that tremendous effect to its causes. So far as he witnessed the Revolution he saw nothing but the phantasmagoric movements of a grim had he a presentiment of my future fate? Did he and gory mob. On the memoorable "5th of bunal of my recollections? I was destined to be-October" he could see nothing but "filthy fish-women," "pickpockets," "prostitutes," defiled past before me without my having clung to women," "pickpockets," "prostitutes," defiled past before me without my having clung to "bacchantes," "rag-gatherers," "butchers their mantle and been drawn by them down to poswith their bloody aprons tied before them," | terity. and "swarthy ourang-outangs," surrounding the Royal Family on their way from Versailles to the Tuileries. Supposing no exaggeration in all this, these creatures were not Pantheon, he is elevated by the lapse of time, which manufactured by the Revolution; they had serves him at the present day as a pedestal. Peobeen made what the Revolution found themignorant, brutalised, and desperate-by that painters to express the symbol or the myth of the venerable system of which CHATEAUBRIAND epoch which he represented. He thus becomes more was so devoted an admirer. Governments, false and more true than the reality. Of so many was so devoted an admirer. Governments, reputations, so many actors, so many events, so supplied with wrought goods from other European unsuccessfully tried. Attempts were first made to masses, and drive them mad, and then pretend many vices, there remain out three men, each at tached to one of the three great revolutionary to be horror-struck at the work of their hands. | epochs, --Mirabeau to the aristocraey, Robespierre The pickpockets, prostitutes, &c., described to the democracy, Bonaparte to despotism. Cost which we could give him for half a quarter. belonged; but, as might have been expected, these with such disgust by CHATEAUBRIAND, never Monarchy has none! France has paid dearly for ted. for a time, the necessary effect of machinese already overstocked with meaned to supply for a time the necessary effect of machinese already overstocked with meaned to supply for a time the necessary effect of machinese already overstocked with meaned to supply for the description of machinese already overstocked with meaned to supply for a time the necessary effect of machinese already overstocked with meaned to supply for the description of machinese already overstocked with meaned to supply for the description of machinese already overstocked with meaned to supply for the description of machinese already overstocked with meaned to supply for the description of machinese already overstocked with meaned to supply for the description of machinese already overstocked with meaned to supply for the description of machinese already overstocked with meaned to supply for the description of machinese already overstocked with meaned to supply for the description of machinese already overstocked with meaned to supply for the description of machinese already overstocked with meaned to supply for the description of machinese already overstocked with meaned to supply for the description of machinese already overstocked with the description of machinese already overstocked with the description of the description of machinese already overstocked with the description of machinese already overstocked with the description of the descript offended him or his order, as long as they were content to live and die quietly under the rule of that system which doomed them to misery and crime. Not the people, but kings, priests, and profitmongers, are answerable for all the "horrors" of the French Revolution.

The following chapter is worth reading, although we must warn the reader not to swal- the United States, influenced by the mad idea cal craftsmen; one million of men, by the aid of labour was no longer profitable, to agricultural cololow all CHATEAUBRIAND's big words : exagge- | of discovering, by some sort of an overland exration is a sin with which he is fairly charge. pedition, the north-west passage. Arrived in two millions; and the goods wrought by the other with which the country abounds. able.

MIRABEAU.

A sharer by the disorders and the vicissitudes of his life in the greatest events, and connected with the existence of culprits, ravishers, and adventurers, Mirabeau, the tribune of the aristocracy, and the deputy of the democracy, had in his nature something of Gracchus and Don Juan, of Catiline and of the savage of the Revolution. Besides this, he had something of the Mirabeaus, a Florentine family who had been exiled from their native country, and who retained some characteristics of those armed palaces and those grand factions celebrated by Dante, a family naturalised in France, and in which the republican spirit of the middle ages of Italy, and the feudal spirit of our own middle ages, were united in a succession of extraordinary men.

The ugliness of Mirabeau, overlaid on the groundwork of the peculiar beauty of his race, produced a sort of powerful face like those of the "Last Judgment" of Michael Angelo, the compatriot of the me from Calais to Dover. On placing my foot upon Arrighetti. The seams furrowed by the small-pox the English soil, on the 5th of April, 1822, I was of labour, on the banks of the Seine as on those of hundred and forty acres, which had already been rendered to them, are the obtaining of justice and in the features of the orator had rather the appear- saluted by the cannon of the fort. An officer arance of scars left by the flames. Nature seemed to rived, sent by the commandant to offer me a guard have moulded his head for empire or for the gibbet, of honour. Having driven to the Shipwright Lun, saw the harvest at the disposal of others planted in doubt—scarcity ensued. Then the monopoly was doubt—scarcity ensued. Then the monopoly was doubt—scarcity ensued. Then the monopoly was ind formed his arms to strangle a nation or to carry which we used to supply them—the foreign demand liquidate the principal by regular instalments, in the body of a nation cannot be tied to any other which we used to supply them—the foreign demand

the heads of nearly all the girls of his acquain- He staked his renown against a pension and an em- sometimes to view the vessels, loaded with the forty-five persons were found subsisting, in much spot will be counterbalanced by an equivalent loss in tance. In love matters to the full as bashful bassy. Cromwell was on the point of bartering his riches of the world, entering the docks, sometimes comfort, upon the produce of one hundred and another district,

The grave freed Mirabeau from his promises, and covering himself with his thread-bare garments placed him out of the reach of perils 'which most | and having as his only lamp the moonlight, I passed, probably he could not have overcome. His life His death has left him in possession of his power for

doing evil. On leaving the dinner-table a discussion arose respecting the enemies of Mirabeau. I was placed reached a drawing-room carpeted with gold and

next him, and had not uttered a single word. He silk.

When Mirabeau fixed his gaze on the young mute.

Mirabeau has already undergone the metamorphosis which takes place in those whose memory is to live after them. Carried from the Pantheon to the gutter, and back again from the gutter to the ple no longer see the real Mirabeau, but the ideal Mirabeau; Mirabeau, such as he was drawn by the three renowns which virtue cannot claim as her own.

own; and thousands of his and her followers are ready to back her claim.

the States, a letter of introduction, procured million found their way into foreign markets. At him admission to WASHINGTON, with whom he

dined. He is amongst the Indians of the Northern States of the Union when this volume closes.

The Prologue to Book II. (devoted to an ac-Guzman D'Alfrache, of Cardinal de Richelieu and travels in, the United States) written in Lon- time, from the circumstances of our having taken the money) which each member contributed towards polish imparted by their art ; the secrets of which Cardinal de Retz, of the roue of the Regency and don, April, 1822, is, to our fancy, the most lead in abridging labour by mechanical contrivances, charming bit in the volume. Here it is :--

POWER AND OBSCUBITY. Thirty-one years after I had embarked a simple sub-lieutenant for America, I embarked for London with a passport couched in the following terms :--

sador of the king to his Britannie Majesty, &c.. &c. to pass." No description of my person. My great-ness was to make my features known in all places. A steam-vessel, chartered for myself alone, carried

seventy acres of land, which ten years previously,

The inhabitants of the countries which now compose the kingdom of the Netherlands have been for | bine to lay it out in a manner which would enable ages remarkable for their manufacturing industry For a considerable period they supplied the less

sion until they were somewhat revived by the operadid not prove altogether successful in excluding our wrought goods, it cannot be denied that they threw such impediments in the way of their introduction as secured to the manufacturers of the Netherlands a considerable advantage in the continental markets: In the application of machinery to manufactu. manufacturing labour has been rapidly declining in ring processes this country took the lead; our the Netherlands. A large proportion of the popuexertions in this branch of national industry were lation has been thrown out of employment, and both earlier in point of time. and more successful forced to subsist upon alms. The misery suffered in point of effect, than those of other nations. This by these unemployed workmen, and the burden enabled us for some time to undersell all rivals, and which their maintenance in a state of idleness imby degrees to attract to our own market the great posed upon others, made a deep and general imbody of purchasers who had in former days been pression. Various plans for relieving them were many vices, there remain but three men, each at- countries. The foreign consumer would not con. give them employment in manufactories established tinue to give a quarter of corn for a piece of cotton for that purpose, by the communes to which they cloth which we could give him for half a quarter. belonged ; but, as might have been expected, these ted, for a time, the necessary effect of machinery already overstocked with wrought commodities; in throwing workmen out of employment : the ad_ and adding to this superabundant mass, was ditional demand for wrought commodities to be ex. making bad worse. In a word, it was apparent that We must correct CHATEAUBRIAND. Virtue ported absorbed the quantum of human labour which 100 large a proportion of the population had devoted does claim the renown of ROBESPIERRE as her would otherwise have been displaced by machinery. themselves to manufactures, and that relief could The men merely changed their employment; instead only be obtained by diverting their industry to other of working with the hand, they worked with ma. objects ; and it was proposed to transfer this sur-In 1791, CHATEAUBRIAND left France for chines; from handicraftsmen they became mechani. plus population from the districts in which their

The plan of establishing agricultural colonies was that period, therefore, the effect of machinery, in warmly taken up by the public; and, in 1818, a abridging the employment of the working claases, voluntary association was formed at the Hague for the purpose of carrying it into effect. The first stop it was unreasonable to expect that this advantage committee. As thirty thousand persons put down should last for ever ; it was but natural that other | their names as subscribers the very first year. five nations, stimulated by our example, and burdened thousand pounds were at once realised. Having by a surplus population which our success had de. thus laid a foundation, they determined to make Drenthe, Friesland, and Overyssel. It contained between twelve and thirteen hundred acres of land, tiously, economically, and with as little real outlay covered with heath and turf-except about one association four thousand six hundred and sixty

to transfer a certain capital from a branch of industry, in which it is now productive, into another department-but whether it be expedient to render productive, both to the owners and the public, a certain amount of capital which is now utterly wasted to enable the indigent pauper to subsist indepen- and yields no return to anybody. We speak of the dentiy of charity by the cultivation of the soil, enormous capital annually squandered upon the is that which has been recently made in the maintenance of able-bodied paupers. All that is repuired is, that those who now throw away their capital upon the unemployed labourer, should com-

the same man to raise food for himself by the sweat of his own brow."

Warieties.

A REPUBLICAN'S PRAYER .- "Strange that men, from age to age, should consent to hold their lives at the breath of another, merely that each in his turn may have the power of acting the tyrant aotion of Buonaparte's prohibitory decrees. If these | cording to law ! Oh God ! give me poverty ! shower upon me all the imaginary bardships of human life ! I will receive them all with thankfulness. Turn mo a prey to the wild beasts of the desert, so I be never again the victim of man dressed in the gore-dripping robes of authority. Suffer me at least to call life, and the pursuits of life, my own ! Let me held it but with the peace of 1815 this partial monopoly at the mercy of elements, of the hunger of beasts, disappeared ; and ever since, the demand for or the revenge of barbarians, but not of the coldblooded prudence of monopolists and kings."-Godwin's Caleb Williams.

A WIFE.- A wife, full of truth, innocence, and love, is the prettiest flower a man can wear next his heart.

FRIENDS .- If a man does not make new acquaintances as he advances through life, he will soon find himself left alone. A man should keep his friendships in constant repair.-Johnson.

A BACHELOR'S LIFE .- Miss Bremer tells us that the life of a rich old bachelor is a splendid breakfast, a tolerably flat dinner, and a most miserable

supper. POVERTY .-- Poverty is the only lead which is the heavier the more loved ones there are to assist in supporting it.—Richter.

TEETH-BLACKERS !- In the east of Asia, where black teeth are admired, from China to Kamtekatka, the profession of a tooth-stainer is quite as extensively followed, and in no less repute, than that of the European dentist, whose place it occupies. The duties annexed are, however, less comprehensive, being almost restricted to the blacking process, which, in a thousand cases, must be found more convenient than our contrary requisition. machines, did the work that had formerly occupied nies established on some of the wastes and heaths Dental diseases are by no means of such frequent

occurrence in those regions as among the nations of Europe; and physicians have ascribed the fact to the simpler diet of the people, and the thoughtless, indolent current in which their lives flow onscarcely more chequered by change or mental excitement than those of their sheep or cattle, which was of course to raise funds to commence their keep their teeth equally sound. The blacking busion the continent were reduced to great distress operations. This was speedily done by the donations ness is practised by both sexes, and some of its under the overwhelming influence of our rivalry; of benevolent individuals, as well as by a small chiefs enjoy considerable reputation and emolument count of CHATEAUBRIAND's voyage to, and but, although we prospered, and that greatly for a annual subscription (about five shillings English from the permanence of their dye, and the jetty the resources placed at the disposal of the managing are kept with Oriental tenacity, more especially from the barbarians, as Europeans are politely termed, the profession being determined against sharing their profits with them

DICKENS versus COWPER .--- Charles Dickens having declined, in somewhat disparaging terms, to subprived of employment, should endeavour to follow in in the first instance, an experiment upon a scribe for a monument to Cowper, has been thus "Permit," said this pasport, "his Lordship the Viscount de Chateaubriand, peer of France, Ambas-gradually acquired skill in its application; and now Westerbeck Sloot, situated near the little town of live 'The Haunted Man.' Dickens is but a 'Cricket small scale, and purchased a tract of land called tomahawked by Gilfillan :---" The 'Task' will out-Steenwyk, on the confines of the provinces of on the Hearth.' Cowper was an cagle of God ; and Dearthe Friedand and Oronwood. It contained his memory shall be cherished, and his poems read, after the 'Pickwick Papers' are forgotten !'

A NATION CANNOT REBEL.—" The only ends for which governments are instituted, and obedience in some measure reclaimed. The whole cost the protection, and they who cannot provide for both give the people a right of taking such ways as best But the period has at length arrived, when other pounds. The money for this purpose was raised by please themselves in order to their own safety. The according to their own judgment. The general revolt

ture changed because I have changed my dress ?" We repeat our earnest recommendation of this volume, with thanks to the publisher for

placing it within the reach of all classes. HOME COLONIES IN THE NETHERLANDS.

(Abridged from the Commonwealth for March.)

was not felt in this country ; it was, however, very

sensibly felt in others. The manufacturing classes

some of them stand in that respect upon pretty

nearly the same vantage ground as ourselves. Cot-

ton goods, for example, are now fabricated as expedi-

amidst the glare of torches, between two files of lackeys, whose ranks were closed by five or six re-Netherlands.

spectful secretaries. Overwhelmed on my way with a torrent of words-" Monseigneur"-" My Lord"-' Your Excellency''-- " Monsieur the Ambassador" -- I

skilful, or less industrious, inhabitants of other parts CHATEAUBRIAND, viewed as a politician must looked me in the face with his eyes so expressive of the these i Mr Lord?' What he are me! A truce of Europe, with a large proportion of the wrought

was nothing but a black moor. But the most interesting, as well as successful experiment set on foot in any age, or in any country,

The question is, not whether it may be expedient

3

Dumfries, March 6th, 1849.

Beview.

THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF FRAN-COIS-RENE, VISCOUNT DE CHA-TEAUBRIAND. Volume 1. London : the Palais Royal, along with some deputies of the SIMMS and M'INTYRE, Paternoster-row.

[Second Notice.]

The charge of egotism is too generally levelled at men who write their own memoirs. If an author takes himself for his subject, how can he avoid continually speaking of himself? in imagination and language. You could recognise The critic who expects anything else is a fool. in him the lover of Sophia, lofty in his sentiments, Certainly, there are two ways of speaking of and capable of any sacrifice. "I found her," said one's self-a modest and a boastful way. We her soul was-that soul formed by the hands of nacan conceive a man writing his autobiography ture in a moment of magnificence. and not one tinge of egotism shading his story, but we admit that autobiographies of longings after retirement, with which he relieved that kind are not to be met with every day. "cgotist," we must acknowledge that CHA-TEAUBRIAND seems to have had no ordinary conceit of himself, and he takes care to let his readers know it. In describing his indiffe-rence to the great revolution of 1789, he says, it lattached no immediate the second "I attached no importance to the questions then discussed, except as viewed in their general superior, by reason of the indifference which they relation to liberty, and the dignity of human affected for misfortunes and crimes. Mirabeau was nature." This is a large exception, an excep- born with a generous disposition, sensible to friendnature." This is a large exception, an excep-tion which should have made him attach the utmost importance to the questions then dis-stifling his conscience. He was corrupted only as cussed. But he goes on :-- " Personal politics regards himself. His upright and firm intellect wearied me. My true atmosphere was in loftier never could view murder in the light of a lofty regions !!" O ! the vanity of some men ! stretch of intellect. He had no admiration for His true atmosphére was in regions loftier slaughter-houses and receptacles of offal.

show of a recting nearly is not if ee from the says:—"In vain does Rousseau tell us that he had two charming little eyes; it is not the had two charming little eyes; it is not the had the air of a schoolmaster, or of a monther show the did. Heaven, to punish us had the air of a schoolmaster, or of a monther at televal if and the air of a schoolmaster, or of a monther at televal if and the air of a schoolmaster, or of a monther at televal if and the air of a schoolmaster, or of a monther at televal if and the air of a schoolmaster. or of a monther at televal if and the air of a schoolmaster. or of a monther at televal if and the air of a schoolmaster. or of a monther at televal if a schoolmaster. or of a monther at televal if and the air of a schoolmaster. or of a monther at televal if a schoolmaster. or of a monther at televal if a schoolmaster. or of a monther at televal if a schoolmaster. or of a monther at televal if a schoolmaster. or of a monther at televal if a schoolmaster. or of a monther at televal if a schoolmaster. or of a monther at televal if a schoolmaster. or of a monther at televal if a schoolmaster. or of a monther at televal if a schoolmaster. or of a monther at televal if a schoolmaster. or of a monther at televal if a schoolmaster. or of a monther at televal if a schoolmaster. or of a monther at televal if a schoolmaster. or of a monther at televal if a schoolmaster. or of a monther at televal if a schoolmaster at televal if a schoolmaster. or of a monther at televal if a schoolmaster at televal if a schoolmaster. and the air of a schoolmaster at televal if a schoolmaster at televal if a schoolmaster. and the air of a schoolmaster at televal if a schoolmaster at televal at tel with difficulty recognise the empty space where the finds that the wheels of his carriage sink into the outcasts of society. The families found at dinner around. "O Sam !" said the minister, " you have with difficulty recognise the empty space where the scaffold of Charles I. had stood. New buildings, hemming round the statue of Charles II. have ad-enclosures groaning under a weight of produce which the ministry. The had quite the appearance of wealthy peasants; and from the quality of the food before the ministry. Said the ministry, "you have around. "O Sain!" said the ministry, "you have ont take, and you see the consequence from the quality of the food before the ministry in the ministry of the food before the ministry of the food hemming round the statue of Charles II. have ad-vanced, carrying oblivion with them, over the site of these memorable events. Has conferred upon the Payes de-Waes no ordinary of these memorable events. Has been considered as not inferior of these memorable events. Has been considered upon the payes de-Waes no ordinary of these inferred upon the payes de-Waes no ordinary of these memorable events. Has been considered upon the payes de-Waes no ordinary to the smaller tenantry of this country." Has been considered upon the payes de-Waes no ordinary to the smaller tenantry of this country." Has been considered as not inferior to the smaller tenantry of this country. Has been considered as not inferior to the smaller tenantry of this country. Has been considered as not inferior to the smaller tenantry of this country. Has been considered as not inferior to the smaller tenantry of this country. Has been considered as not inferior to the smaller tenantry of this country. Has been considered as not inferior to the smaller tenantry of this country. Has been considered as not inferior to the smaller tenantry of this country. Has been considered as not inferior to the smaller tenantry of the smaller tenantry had the air of a schoolmaster, or of a morose for our talents ill employed, afflicts us with remorse shoemaker." We beg to say that our por- for our success. of these memorable events. How I regret, in the midst of my insipid pomp, Another striking instance of the effect of tillage make way for the answer of the writer of the article better." trait of ROUSSEAU gives a flat denial to CHAthat world of tribulation and of tears, those times Mirabeau moved public opinion with two levers. upon the productive powers of land, which, in its to the objections of those who oppose the very idea "Board and lodging, and nothing to pay," as the TEAUBRIAND'S assertion. We, however, place On the one side he took as his fulcrum the masses, when I shared my suffering with those of a colony of unfortunates! It is true, then, that everything original state, would have been pronounced by the of trying the experiment of such colonies in this man said when he lay on the police stretcher. What part of speech is kissing ?—It is a conjuncwhose defender he had constituted himself whilst philosopher hopeless and incurable, may be seen in the duchy of Cleves. There is a very interesting small reliance on the evidence of portraits, "Where, the dampers will ask, is the land to be small reliance on the evidence of portraits, which almost always either flatter or carica-to his order, he retained its sympathy by affinities perity! What has become of my brothers in exile ? tion. ture the original. But even though the por-traits of Rousseau universally confirmed CHAtraits of ROUSSEAU universally confirmed CHA-TEAUBRIAND'S not very flattering pen-and-ink picture of the great philosopher, our autobio-graphist should have borne in mind that por-traits of ROUSSEAU were taken only after he had become famous—after he had lost his yout—and after persecution and unhappiness had made his physicomony the outpast for the solut of time. Youth—and after persecution and unhappiness had made his physicomony the outpast for the solut of time. Youth—and after persecution and unhappiness Why is the letter N the most sorrowful of letters? gladden their hearts with some dance of their native had been made in that district ; and the plantation mere wastes. wuth—and after persecution and unhappiness had made his physiognomy the outward por-trait of the tempest-tost man within. When HoussEAU wrote his "Confessions," and des-ribed himself as possessing "two charming title eyes," he was describing himself not as he then appeared, but as he was in his yonth, when he captivated the heart of Madame de WINENS, and Madame N—, and turned

he raised his paw and showed his claws, the people | ladies of the town. M. Billing, an attaché of my rushed on in fury. Amidst the frightful disorders | embassy, attended me. A dinner of enormous fish of a sitting I have seen him at the tribune, sombre, and monstrous joints of beef, recruits his Lordship ugly, and motionless; he reminded one of the the Ambassador, who has no appetite and who was Shao's of Milton, impassible and without form, not at all fatigued. The populace, collected beneath brooding in the centre of its own confusion. Mirabeau resembled his father and his uncle, who,

depraved.

like St. Simon, wrote immortal pages to the devil. He was sometimes furnished with discourses for the tribune. He took from them what his mind could the money of the king my master, I set out en route amalgamate with its own nature. If he adopted for London, amidst the report of cannon, in a light them entirely he pronounced them badly ; one could carriage drawn by four handsome horses, driven at perceive that they were not his own by words full trot by two elegant jockeys. My people folwhich he interspersed here and there, and which lowed in separate carriages, and couriers in my revealed their origin. He drew his energy from his ivery accompany the cortège. We dash through vices. These vices have not their birth in a frigid temperament; they are the offspring of deep, burning, stormy passion. A rudeness and brutality of manners, by annihilating all moral sense, intro-duces into society a species of barbarians. These heath, a moor formerly infested with robbers, I find a village altogether new. In a short time I perceive the immense canopy of smoke which hovers barbarians of civilisation, skilled in destruction like | over the city of London.

Plunging into the gulf of carbonised vapour, as the Goths, have not, like them, the power of founding other structures. The latter were the into one of the jaws of Tartarus, and traversing the huge children of a virgin nature-the former are entire city, the streets of which I recognised, I drew the monstrous abortions of the same nature when | up at the hotel of the embassy in Portland-place The chargé d'affaires, the Count George de Cara-man, the secretaries of the embassy, the Viscount Twice I met Mirabeau at a banquet ; on the first

occasion at the house of Voltaire's niece, the Marde Marcellus, the Baron E. Decazes, M. de Bourquency, and the attachés of the embassy, received me with dignified politeness. All the officers, opposition, to whom Chapelier had introduced me. porters, valets-de-chambre, and footmen of the Chapelier went to the scaffold in the same tumbril as my brother and M. de Malesherbes. Mirabeau spoke much, and above all, much about

approaching arrival. On the 17th May, in the year of grace, 1793, himself. This cub of a lion race-a lion himself with the head of a Chimera-this man, so positive in facts, was all romance, all poetry, all enthusiasm, disembarked on my way to the same town of London, an humble and obscure traveller, at Southampton, coming from Jersey. No Lady Mayoress took notice of my appearance. The mayor of the town, William Smith, handed me, on the 18th, a road-map for London, to which was attached an extract from the Alien Bill. My description was as

Mirabeau enchanted me with tales of love, with follows :--- "Francois de Chateaubriand, a French longings after retirement, with which he relieved officer in the emigrant army, five feet four inches in and varied our dry discussions. He interested me height, slender figure, brown hair and whiskers." Disinclined as we are to raise the cry of also in another point of view. Like me he had been I modestly shared the cheapest vehicle with some soil. Every intelligent person conversant with the performed by the colonists themselves at the fixed severely treated by his father, who had retained, as sailors on leave. I stopped at the meanest taverns mine had done, the inflexible traditions of absolute on the way; I entered, poor, ailing, and unknown, parental authority. an opulent and renowned city, in which Mr. Pitt The great guest launched out on foreign, but said reigned absolute. I took lodgings, at six shillings per month, in an attic, hired for me by a cousin

rom Brittany, at the extremity of a little street ad-

Nevertheless, Mirabeau did not want for pride; ĩ Ďo fool and the upright man." Biographers represent

sidering the increase of population on both sides, my windows, make the air resound with huzzas. The officer returns, and in spite of me, places | occasioned, as we conceive, principally, if not ex. | The King of the Netherlands' second son, who insentinels at my door. The following morning, after having distributed a considerable amount of operations of these causes which, in the long run, are nearly as irresistable as the laws of nature, has ment should bear his own name : hence it was called rendered it indispensable, both for the welfare of the "Frederick's-Oord."

the Ribble.

state and the happiness of individuals, that the la-In order to facilitate the communication of the bour of a considerable portion of the population of colony with the neighbouring districts, and to rethis country should be transferred to some branch duce the expense of carriage, a little river, called the Canterbury, attracting the gaze of John Bull, and of national industry other than manufacturing Aa, was rendered navigable; a school-house, a warehouse, spinning-houses, and fifty-two dwellings, stared at by all the equipages we met. At Black- operations. were then built. These works were begun in Sept.

That, under any conceivable change, either in our policy or in that of other nations, the demand for 1818, and finished by the first day of the following manufacturing industry should revive to an extent November, when they were taken possession of by

which would permanently absorb the vast surplus of fifty-two indigent families, collected from different that species of labour which now remains unoccupied | parts of the country ; and who, from that moment, in this country, is an expectation in which we dare ceased to be burdensome to the communities to not indulge. We feel, in short, a conviction, which | which they belonged-the association taking upon no argument that readily presents itself to our minds itself exclusively the responsibility of their subsecan shake, that no measure can afford our labour. | quent maintenance. It is needless to observe that these fifty two fami-

ing classes substantial relief which falls short of producing an entire change in the character of their lies possessed no funds of their own on which they could subsist till the ensuing harvest, which was the industry-which does not transfer their labour from earliest period at which they could expect to reap the manufactories in which they starve, to the soil hotel are drawn up on the pathway. I am handed cards of the English Ministers, and the foreign am-bassadors, who have already been informed of my they might be made to subsist in comfort at least, if the fruits of the labour which they had bestowed upon the land. This difficulty had, of course, heen foreseen and provided against : the association found not in affluence. This proposition may appear para- them in clothing and food, and employed them in doxical, as we have already admitted that even our reclaiming and preparing the land for the first crop agricultural population is super abundant : it may for this labour, the colonists themselves, were paid, sound somewhat strangely that we should propose just as strangers would have been paid, in proportion pouring more water into a vessel which, upon our to the quantity of work which they executed. It was calculated beforehand, that to settle one family, conown showing, already overflows. With regard, sisting of from six to eight persons, upon one of these however, to the idle hands which now press upon seven acre allotments, would r. quire, on the part of the resources of country parishes, it may be observed the society, an outlay of 1700 guilders, or £143 13s.

that their want of employment arises from the faulty But most of the houses which have been subsequently organisation of the district, and from the defective | built have cost the society considerably less than the cultivation which the occupiers bestow upon the original estimate. All the labour of building is state of agriculture in this country, will acknow. rate of wages; and all the bricks are made of clay, ledge that scarcely one farm can be met with on and burnt with turf-both of these materials being which a vast addition of manual labour might not be employed, to the great benefit not only of the labourer, but also of the occupier. But, leaving for the present out of our consideration the number of the result :-unemployed hands which a better system of tillage undoubtedly would absorb, we venture to reiterate in his interesting account of this colony, "a great

we possess in our numerous waste and uncultivated place the females were seen cheerfully occupied either meal : the children, neatly clothed, and full of health The natural capability of our waste lands to yield which they turned their spinning-wheels. The

return for the labour which might be employed mothers boasted of their comfortable condition, and in cultivating them is vehemently denied by certain economists of the day; and we are well aware that it is not by any means an unusual circumstance that to the task of bandying words with them there would these should, from the age of seven to eight, earn

not if I should have sufficient bread for the morrow adoration, which, probably, is now for the first time fully revealed. It will be seen in it off. He spoke on all occasions, and on no occa-The Payes-de-Waes is, at this time, the most cultivation ; they are nearly all ornamented with proved." "Yes," said the foreman, "he is innocent thickly peopled district belonging to the generally flowers, which gracefully surround the beds in which -I whose table is spread, at the present day, with of the crime now charged against him, but he stole three or four courses. At all those mean and narthe cultivated kingdom of the Netherlands. Two delight the eye of the spectator, but leave a pleasing the spectator, but leave a pleasing the spectator. my grey mare last Christmas." row doors, which were formerly open to me, I met au extract we purpose quoting, that, when sion, about his relative, the Admiral de Coligny. hunered and fifty years ago it was nothing but a delight the eye of the spectator, but leave a pleasing impression on the mind of the man who traces these THE WISE MEN OF THE EAST. - " I thought the Ambassador in London, he was wearied and The MONITEUR having called him "Riqueti," none but strange countenances. I no longer saw, dismal tract of deep loose sand, scantily sprinkled embellishments back to the causes to which they owe wise men came from the cast," said a western man disgusted with the incense of flunkeydom, and you know," said he angrily to the journalist, "that wandering to and fro, numbers of my countrymen. to a Yankee. "And the further you go west the easily recognised by their gestures, their manner of with heath. About the middle of the sixteenth cen. | their origin." more you'll think so-I ruyther guess. walking, the cut and antiquity of their clothes. tury, the Duke of Parma cut a canal through this Another traveller, who receetly visited these colo-THE MINISTER AND HIS MAN. - "Sam," said a no longer perceived those martyr-priests, wearing desert, in order to facilitate his military operations | nies, speaks thus of their condition in 1826 :late minister of Drumblade one day to his man of all the narrow collar, the large three-cornered hat, the the attendance of all his servants, even though any other family my brother the Viscount would be against the Flemings. This canal attracted many of "The crops were luxuriant, the people healthful, works, "you must bottle the cask of whisky this left to open his own door himself! This ex- the man of wit and the rake ; in my family he is the long black riding-coat much worn, and who were that industrious people to settle on its banks; they and the houses comfortable. Several of the colonists forenoon; but as the vapour from the whisky may saluted by the English in passing. Wide streets, built huts and began to reclaim the moor in their had acquired considerable property. Many gardens be injurious, take a glass before you begin to prehibits his personal demeanour in a most pleasing light, and contrasts, oddly enough, with his undoubted, self-proclaimed vanity. Like most men who do themselves more than justice, CHATEAUBRIAND, in spite of his posses-sion of a feeling heart, is not free from the pleasing light and course the French of their superstition for the document in its place a proper the advective in its place a proper the document in its place a proper th hibits his personal demeanour in a most

of a nation cannot be called rebellion.' The one hundred and forty acres in tillage were

course of sixteen years

found on the land."

For an account of the working of this system, we

Commonwealth. The following extracts set forth

"I have visited," says the Baron de Keverberg.

Sydney. what it was, -it has necessarily relaxed, -and it now allowed to remain in the hands of the tenants by A PUZZLER.-If a ship is of the feminine gender. remains that we put our shoulders heartily to the whom they were already occupied; and three hun- why are not fighting vessels called women-of-war wheel, and endeavour to extricate the labouring dred and fifty acres of the waste were marked out instead of men-of-war? classes from the severe pressure of the difficulties and enclosed for the foundation of the first colony. IMPORTANT TO GEOLOGISTS .- At Wallascy the sea is encroaching on the people ; at Rome the people clusively, by these national changes. In short, the terested himself warmly in the success of the underare encroaching on the see. taking, readily consented that the new establish-

SONNET TO FAME. Fame, like a wayward girl, will still be coy To those who woo her with too slavish knees, But makes surrender to some thoughtless boy, And doats the more upon a heart at ease. She is a Gypsy—will not speak to those Who have not learnt to be content without her ; A Jilt, whose car was never whispered close, Who thinks they scandal her who talk about her ; A very Gypsy is she, Nilus-born, Sister-in-law to jealous Potiphar; Ye love-sick Bards ! repay her scorn for scorn ; Ye Artists love-lorn ! madmen that ye are ; Make your best bow to her and bid adieu, Then if she likes it, she will follow you.

KEATS. A Whig !- "We have," the Nonconformist says, 'a confident expectation that the word 'Whig,' as t passes down to posterity, will gradually supersede the use of that ill-sounding word 'humbug." In a few years, when one man wishes to denounce another as what Carlyle calls a wind-bag, a person

of huge pretence and despicable performance, a notorious impostor, an arrant cheat, he will thunder out, after exhausting all other and milder terms of vituperation, 'You are a Whig.'" "ETERNITY."—A maker of gold pens advertises,

that fifteen years' experience justifies him in asserting that his pens are everlasting ! From which it it would appear that fifteen years and eternity are synonymous terms.

THE AMERICANS AND THEIR NEWSPAPERS .- There is no native American in the northern states, and few in the southern, who cannot write and read. The result is shown in the smaller amount of crime. The astonishing activity of the press in America baffles all conjecture of its progress, when the con-tinent becomes better peopled. In England, in the provinces, the number of newspapers decrease; six or seven have fallen during the last year. In the old country, we have, or had recently, 470 newspapers to 28,000,000 of population, twelve of which appeared daily. In America, having 20,000,000 of opulation, there were in 1840, no less than 138 must refer the reader to the full article in the daily, 125 twice or thrice a week, and 1,141 weekly newspapers, besides 227 periodical works. The cir-culation of a newspaper is free by post within thirty miles around the place of publication. Beyond that distance, one and a kalf cents are charged on each what we have already more than once stated, that number of these family establishments. In every as postage. Let it not be said that their papers are small : they are as large as ours in the larger towns, districts a source of employment which cannot in cleaning their dwellings or in preparing the family and some of them vie with the Times in the number of advertisements. Mr. Mackay shows, too, that and spirits, rivalled one another in the alac ity with an English is cheaper than an American paper, excepting the duty, of which there is none in the United States. The best papers cost 5½d. English. the productive industry of their children : indeed, | Every house, even in the most remote places, takes in a paper ; some take two.-Jerrold's Weeklu News. IRISH MELODIES DONE INTO IRISH ! - MOOTE'S 'Melodies" have been translated into Irish by Mr. Sullivan, of Cork, "in a manner," says the Galway Vindicator, "which does that gentleman the very highest credit." It is rather curious that this was

the assizes at Tralee for felony. Ilis innocence was proved, but, notwithstanding that, the jury found im guilty. The judge was shocked, and said-"Gentlemen, the prisoner's innocence was clearly

shadows me in London. My political station throws into the shade my literary renown. There is not a speedily be exhausted. fool in the three kingdoms who does not prefer the ambassador of Louis XVIII. to the author of "The Genius of Christianity." I shall see what turn affairs will take after my decease, or when I shall have ceased to replace Monsieur the Duke Decazes

than those occupied by all the genius—well or ill-directed—of France—occupied by a ROBES-himself appointed a woollen-draper for the purpose binself appointed a woollen-draper for the purpose the boasted outrageously. Although he had got binself appointed a woollen-draper for the purpose the boasted outrageously. Although he had got binself appointed a woollen-draper for the purpose the boasted outrageously. Although he had got binself appointed a woollen-draper for the purpose the boasted outrageously. Although he had got binself appointed a woollen-draper for the purpose the boasted outrageously. Although he had got at the court of George IV.—a succession as bizarre be no end. The arguments and reasonings of a weekly ten, fifteen, or even twenty sols. The greater pure economist of the modern school, like a hydra's part of these carnings is carried to the account of When residing in London as French Minister. one PIERRE and a MIRABEAU !!! We could cull of being elected by the third estate, the order of the each family; but a small proportion is distributed head, grow the more abundantly the more frequently of my greatest delights was to leave my carriage at a hundred similar samples of the autobiogra-phist's overweening vanity from these pages. In the set pages. among the children, to encourage them in their inthe corner of a square, and to traverse on foot the you crop them. But, as it happens, we are in a condustry. I have scarcely observed a single dwelling not done long ago. little streets which I had formerly frequented; the But we will do him justice. His egotism seems to have been unaccompanied by haughti-ness, or any offensive outward exhibition of the worship of self. That worship was an inward dition to appeal to facts which leave no doubt that which did not exhibit some trace of extra labour, AN IRISH VERDICT .- An Irishman was indicted at cheap and popular suburbs where misfortune takes a soil, inferior in natural productiveness to most of gratutiously performed by the colonists themselves, refuge under the protection of similar suffering ; the our wastes and commons, can be made to yield the solely for the purpose of embellishing their modest obscure retreats which had been my haunts along habitations. Their little gardens, tastefully and cultivator a produce exceeding the amount conwith the companions of my distress, when I knew carefully laid out, present models of well-regulated sumed by him while employed in tilling it.

joining Tottenham-court-road, "Ah ! Monseigneur, how your life, To-day with luxuries so rife, Differs from those happy times !" At the present day another sort of obscurity over-

VICTORIA THEATRE. Boxes 1s., Half-price od. Pit 6d. Gallery 3d. THE "HANDAND HEART" WIDOWS' AND ORPHANS' FUND will take a BENEFIT at the above splendid theatre, on WEDNESDAY, MARCH 21ST, 1849.

4

The Entertainment will commence with an original and powerfully written

DRAMA! and Mr. OSBALDISTON.

With a Variety of other Entertainments. Tickets to be had of Mr. J. Grassby, S. Neah's-ark-court, Interest, Lamberwell; Mr. & Simpson, Eim Cottage, Water Ico-street, Camberwell; Mr. W. H. Nicholsen, 3, Garden-row Kennington-road ; Mr. C. Keen, 7, Poplar-place, New Kent-road ; Mr. Side, 5, Pepper-street, Union-street, Southwark ; Mr. Edwards, jeweller, Weston-street, Bermondsey; Mr. Mr. Edwards, jewelker. Weston-street, Somawarts; Mr. Edwards, jewelker. Weston-street, Bermondszy; Mr. Pearcy, Church-street. & Otherhithe; Mr. Petterson, 55, Car-digan-street, Vauxhall; Mr. Collins. 44, Vine-street, West-minster; Mr. Milne, 1, Union-street, Berkeley-square; Mr. Stallwood, Hammersmith; Colliver's Coffee-hease, 2661, Strand; Mr. M'Veigh, Two Chrimmen, Wardour-street, Sobo; Mr. Mawray, Coach and Horses, Silver-street Gollen-square; Mr. Parkes, 62, Little Wirdmill-street Scho; Chark's Coffee-house, Edgware-road; Mr. Du-dridge, Bricklayer's Arms, Tenbridge-street, New-road; Mr. Sinms, H. Tothill-street, -lättle Gray's andane; Mr. Allnutt, Deadman's Coffee-house, Clerkenwell-green; Marry's Coffee-house, Globe-taud Friends, Morgan-street, Commercial-road, East; and John Anastt, Middlesex-place, Somers-town.

place, Somers-1000. In announcing the above Benefit to the Philanthropic public, the Committee begate that that There's Wildows, and nearly One Hundred Orphans are supported by the Fund, and they trust that those who have hears to feel for sufplace, Somers-town. fering humanity, will rally around them on this occasion. JOHN AENGER, Serretary.

TO THE DENOGRATS OF GREAT BRITAIN.

THERE will be DISPOSED OF, by L SUBSCRIPTION, on the principle of the Art-Unions, TWO BEAUTIFULPTLAIDS, OF O'CONNOR AND DUNCOMBE TARTANS.

There of the inest quality, are suited for the wear of either A aly or Gentleman; and will lie for inspection, at the shap of Mr. Richard Burnerr, stationer, 177, Fourtuin the same of Mr. Michard DURART, Stationer, 177, Fourthin Bridge, Edinburgh. They will be forwarded to the success-ful subscripton Sile will take place in Ross's Univer-sity Temperance Hopel, 59, South Bridge, on the 21st of Hursh of Super Solt is the Forward

March, at Seven o'clo k in the Evening. Proceeds to be given to the Vaction. Funds of England

and Scotland.

Supschiptions :-- Supence each, to be said or remitted in Postage Stamps or Post-office Orders, to Mr. Burkett, as

N.R.—The Competitee of the above beg leave to inform these who feel interested for those who are now enduring imprisonment for their advocacy of the rights of man, that we are postponed the giving away of the prizes till the 4th of April, knowing that means are much wanting to al-levie te the distresses of the wives and families of the victime. Be not arcthetic, but remember it is to lighten the sufferings of those who are now suffering for manfully

the sufferings on a second adaccating our principles. On behalf of the Democrats of Georgie Mills, Richard, Burstitt.

O'CONNORVILLE.

FOUR-ACRE ALLOTMENT TO BE SOLD CHEAP, cropped with Two Acres of Wheat, &c. Loply (if by Letter, post-paid) to Y. Z., at W. KEEN's, 5, Cannon-street-road, Commercial-road-East.

O'CONNORVILLE.

TO BE SOLD A BARGAIN, a TWO-ACREALLOTMENT, situated, No. 7, in the centre of the estate, which has been much improved. A threerocmed cottage and large outhouse is attached, with a capital iron boiler, water butts, and a brick tank capable of holding some hundred gallons of water, a yard fenced round, together with pigsties, and manure tank; a beautiful ve randah, with gates and railings, is front of the cottage one acre of the land is in winter wheat, and the rest ploughed up ready for spring operations, with a sufficien quantity of seed potatoes and manure ; a number of frui trees, &c., &c. All persons wishing to avail themselves of this offer (as

no reasonable sum will be refused) rust apply, immedi-ately, to Mr. Jonn Horner, No. 15, Northam's-buildings, Somers town, London. All letters pre-paid, with a stamp for reply.

TO BE SOLD, THREE PAID-UP FOUR-ACRE **1** SHARES in the National Land Coupany : also, £2 paid in part of FOUR ACRES. Price, £10. They may be had in one or separate lots at £3 each ; the £2 for £1. Also, a THEEE-ACRE SCRIP, drawn in the Norember SA ballot. Any reasonable offer accepted, as the parties are

THE CHEAPEST EDITION EVER PUBLISHED. Price 1s. 61., A new and elegant edition, with Steel Plate of the Author, of PAINE'S POLITICAL WORKS. Now Ready, a New Edition of MR. D'CONNOR'S WORK ON SMALL FARMS. Just published, No. 'II. Price SIXPENCE, THE COMMONWEALTH: A MONTHLY RECORD OF

DEMOGRATIC, SOGIAL & INDUSTRIAL PROGRESS "THE COMMONWEALTH" will be the Representative of the Chartists, Socialists, and Trades' Unionists, in the

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And fig-all: Booksellers in Town and Country.

To Correspondents.

THE NORTHNGHAM ADDRESS.—"There appears in our address in the STAR, of Saturday last, a talling error ; it is in the second line of the second paragraph, where the word 'requible' should be 'America.' The error is of very small importance ; the remarks are exactly what we intended in either case, but it might cause a multi-tude of useless words."-J. Barber, G. Rogers, J. Souter, A. Mathy, J. Proctor, W. Dexter.

KOTTISCHAM. J. SWEET acknowledges the receipt of the following sums, sent herewith, for M'DOVALL'S Writ of Error - Mr. Barrows, 6d.; Mr. Scott, 1d. For the Those who desire VICTIM FUND :- From the Shoemakers' Association, 7s. 2d. For the DEFENCE FUND :- From ArBold, 3s. The sum of 18s. 11d.was acknowledged in the STAR of Feb. 10th for M DOUALS's Writ of Error, and the following are then annes of those who sent it :--From Lambley, 3s. 6d., Mr Chipindale, 3d., Mr. Frost, 2d., Mr. Liggett, 1d., from the Colonel Hutchinson, 8s., the Poplar Tree, 1s. 2d., the Seven Stars, 5s. 6d., and Mr. Deafman, 3d. Mr. H. JACKSON, Rough Lee.--The charge will be four shil-linguistic sevent the advertisement lings and sixpence. You must send the advertisement to this office. You may write to the Directors. Mr. J. GALE, St. Heliers, Jersey. - A view of Lowband Estate has not been issued.

THE KIEKPALE, PRISORERS. — Mr. Ormesher acknowledges the receipt of the following sums : -- Rochdale, Mr Bake, 10s; Hikington, per Heastwood, 14s 7d; per Robert Booth, of Galton. Is; Bacup, per James Wilson, 6s. — Pr. M'Dovall's WRIT of EBBOR.—per Mr. John

Chin, Is. DR. M'BOUALL'S WEST OF ERBOR. - Mr. Shute, West-

minster, Is. BANBURY LAND MEMNERS.—Next week. NewCASTLE-ON-TIME.—Mr. Jude's letter is through press of matter postponed. We understand that a delegate meeting will be held on :Saturday next, at the Cock, head of

the Side, Newcoistle-on-Tyne. Mr. J. PARE, Newbury.—To Mr. O'Connor. Mr. J. PARE, Birmingham.—We have not got a copy. CHARTIST TRACTS FOR THE TIMES.—We have received No. 2 of these structs. We are requested to state that all on. of these tracts. We are requested to state that all applications respecting the said tracts, must be addressed to Mr. Joseph Barker, Wortley, near Leeds; or Mr. Wat-son, 3, Queen's Hend-passage, l'aternoster-row, London, No notice can be taken of applications addressed to the Kirkdale Chartists.

PORTRAIT OF T. F. MEAGHER.

The Specimens will be in the hands of

our Agents during the ensuing week.

THE NORTHERN STAR

question to parties beyond their own circle, upon the trade of Birmingham have been any- THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE TO they will get for an answer from the real Re-thing but pleasant or satisfactory. The forners :--- "Go for the Charter." Whether | foreigner has come to the English market ceror not they take that good advice, this, un- tainly, but it is to sell-not to buy. He has doubtedly, is the time for the Chartists them- the power of selling cheaper than our own selves to make a move for the obtainment of manufacturers can, and, hence, he is beating selves to make a move for the obtainment of manufacturers can, and, aence, ne is ocaung their favourite measure; the only really them in their own market. It does not matter is on the arti-in comprehensive measure, "because compre-hending all classes, and doing justice to all. cles he sells are manufactured, if they are of the measure is the sells are manufactured, if they are of the measure is the more distress the indifference of the great the measure is the sells are manufactured if needs no ghost is the more distress the indifference of the great the measure is the selly of the sells are manufactured. The measure is the sells are manufactured is needs no ghost is the indifference of the great the measure is the selly of the selly their favourite measure; the only really them in their own market. It does not matter In another column will be found a petition for the requisite cheapness, and it needs no ghost than to witness the indifference of the great the Charter, prepared by the Chartist Execu- to come from the grave to tell us that a conti-

tive for general adoption and presentation to muance of this system must give a deathblow to the House of Commons. We understand that profits, wages, and employment at home. it is considered not necessary to impose upon

Mr. DISRAELI is an admirable novelist, and our friends the thankless toil of getting up a Mr. DISRAELI is an admirable novelist, and huge "National Petition," "one and indivi- brilliant rhetorician. The imaginative prevails sible." The Executive recommend the local over the ratio in his mental composition. adoption of the Petition ; and that each loca- His parliamentary essays, in consequence, exlity send its own Petition to its own "repre- hibit, very frequently, more of the inventive sentatives." It is desirable that as large a than the logical faculty. Facts seen through number of signatures as possible should be ap- the magic prism of his genius, assume such pended to each Petition, but care must be strange shapes and hues, that those most taken that the signatures are veritable. The familiar with them in their overy-day guise, sheets must be entrusted to none but compe- fail to recognise them. The latest transmutatent and trustworthy persons, and when re- tion of this kind which Mr. DISRAELI has at- seek to accomplish, and what, with your aid, turned must be narrowly scrutinised by the tempted—apparently as a pleasant exercise we feel can be accomplished. Will you, then, local committees. All persons signing must for his own powers of mystification-was his lend us such assistance as you can afford ? If append their address ; and we recommend that elaborate attempt to make out that the landed you are sincere, and would snap asunder the if the signatures of women are taken that they interest and owners of real property have been be placed on lists distinct from the male signa- so silly, good-natured, and short-sighted, as you—if the professions which you have so often tures. If further instructions are needed, the to lay more taxes on themselves than they repeated, have not been uttered thoughtlessly Executive will supply the requisite informa-tion.

We know that our friends are weary of pe- creed, that it required no small genius to con- slave, then will you join us, and help us to titioning, but it is the only legal course through which they can address the Parliament. After public meetings, and organisation, petitioning is the nort necessary of pe-creed, that is required no sman genus to con-ceive the opposite opinion, and when conceived make right the foundation and justice—the practice of law. There is no power which can advocate it. Yet this daring Mr. DISRAELI is the nort necessary star in much destination and public meetings. is the next necessary step in any movement has evinced—and to his credit be it said, he a demand successful, it must not only be made intended to tell upon the House of Commons. backed up his opinions with a show of argu- in the name of a people, but by a people them-A veritable "movement" will include much ment which carried a considerable portion of selves. more than petitioning, but petitioning cannot his hearers with him, and enlisted the "Times'

Those who desire a bolder policy than peti- authority has since seen reason to qualify its

tioning, will do well to bear in mind-that an first ecstacics, and is at present in a state of Executive without funds must necessarily be muddle-headedness on the subject, not knowing have dedicated our humble abilities, and with powerless. Even autocrats at the head of which way to turn, but that is no fault of Mr. armies know well that money is "the sinews DISRAELI'S-it is merely the nature of the of war ;" wanting that, their physical force is |" Times" to turn round upon itself, and everyweakness rather than strength. Both royal body else.

We heard a portion of Mr. DISRAELI's and democratic Executives are paralysed by the all-withering influence of an empty exchequer. | speech, and read carefully the whole of it, in We must also direct attention to the Address the hope of finding some solid ground for the us from the duty which we owe it? Say, are of the Central Registration and Election Com- extraordinary proposition to take off some six we not, for these very reasons, doubly bound mittee-an address which does great credit to millions a year from landed property, and to uphold it, and louder than ever to proclaim its authors, and which, we trust, will call forth throw it upon the Consolidated Fund- its truth? We, who for years have been in a worthy and deserved response from the in other words, for relieving the land-Chartist electors and non-electors of the lords to that extent, and fastening the sant in our labours to promote the interests, burden upon the shoulders of the other classes United Kingdom.

the House of Commons, the petitions of the people would be made to tell. Backed by the The most effective, dramatic, and telling point' of 'pressure from without" such a band of true the oration was, that which had reference to an people alone endurable.

of the Conservative party, he must be less imagina-tive, and more practical. The bare enumeration of The Central Registration and Election Committee is a body that has well done its, work. At the last general election it well earned the thanks of the working classes. Once assured of popular support, it would Poor rates, county rates, highway rates, church do far more than it has yet done. Backed by rates, and the land tax-these are the peculiar and exclusive burdens which fall upon land, and real public opinion and public financial aid, the Committee would do much-immensely much property! He reckons the total amount at -to hasten the enactment of the Charter.

We have learned with much pleasure, that hat old and useful hody-the Metropolitan that old and useful body-the Metropolitan NORTHERN STAR. Chartist Council, is in course of re-organisa- taxation should be levied upon one-fourth of the This looks well. It gives promise of whole annual income of the kingdom. Mr. DISRAELI, better days for Chartism. Liberty is to be won only by toil, energy, and perseverance ; and those only who struggle for Freedom, deserve to be free. deserve to be free.

KINGDOM.

Fellow, Countrymen ! We again take upon ourselves the

task of addressing you upon the necessity of than to witness the indifference of the group that nencesseries for inclusion to serve in your body of the people to the degradation to which they must be subjected, so long as they are excluded from the rights of citizenship; and if nity; and as wealth and station are not always allied to cluded from the rights of citizenship; and it genius and the capacity to govern, your petitioners pray there is any reason at all why the present order that what is now called "Property Qualification," for of things should be continued, it is, that those who suffer most from existing institutions, are least anxious about their alteration. This, of British Senator, shall be maturity of age, and the free course, is no justification for the exclusive rule choice of a constituency. That as the nation has no right to the time or labour of of the privileged classes, but it deprives us, and other persons like us, of the power which must be employed to ensure success to our must be employed to ensure success to our cause. The masses in motion, and under wise. temperate, but energetic and determined direction, is what our rulers dread; and what we manacles that fetter your limbs-that degrade -if you value liberty, and hate bondage-if

It is not the righteousness of the Charter that will ever ensure for it the attention of on his side next morning. That variable those who rule us, but the power to enforce its justice! To the creation of that power we your honest and energetic co-operation, we are sanguine of success. If circumstances have arisen to thin the ranks of the democratic army, should we be, therefore, daunted ? If our to be-their duty towards their creditors. I beg numbers are fewer than they were, does that | leave to avail myself of so unexpected a channel make our cause less sacred? or does it absolve of making known to them my case. the foremost ranks, and who have been incesand elevate the character of our class, are Were forty or fifty thorough Chartists in of the community. We were disappointed. Any- still actuated by the same desire, and still thing more baseless in argument-more devoid of urged forward by the same resolve. We, who tive, to the propriety of making some effort to facts, figures, and distinctness, we never met with. have passed through all the phases of a popular movement-who have been buffetted by the reformers would be soon able to render Whig abuse of the county rate, which has since been storm, and have witnessed the calm, are still and Tory rule impossible, and the rule of the remedied; and, really, if the hon. Member for engaged in the active pursuit of the same great objects-the emancipation of Labour, and moderate character of my charges, and my Buckinghamshire means to win the place of leader the freedom of our country. We make no demand upon you with which we have not already complied ourselves; and are, therefore, at least consistent in our appeal to your patriotism. We again put it to you, Chartists of the United Kingdom, to come forth in your

numbers, and from the valley and the mountain top—as in times gone by—let there be

"We will, we shall be free !" It is with pleasure we observe that the men of Lancashire are again on the alert. On the ICR of the men of the late Executive, and some 13th of the present month, it is intended that there shall be held at Todmorden, a meeting of delegates to devise means for supporting and propagating Chartism. A more fitting place could not have been selected for the weight on anybody's shoulders but their own, we meeting. Todmorden has done much for scarcely believe they would venture upon supporting Chartism, and the Executive hail with pride the co-operation of the patriotic men of that National Charter Association noble valley. We hope that the example of Lancashire will be followed by the good men and true in all other districts, and that at all THE

That, in order the more effectually to enable electors to record their votes, free from interference or dictation, your petitioners pray your Honourable House to enact that at future elections for your Honourable House, voting shall proceed by BALLOT.

That your petitioners are of opinion that the present duration of Parliament is a great grievance, as affording to the corrupt opportunities too ample of sacrificing the intereste of their constituents, to promote their own personal

members to sit in your Honourable House shall be abo-

to enact, that in view preserve out of the public Ex-chequer a sum per diem to be fixed by your Honourable House, for the legislative services rendered by them to the nation.

nation. That the present electoral division of the country is most unsatisfactory, unfair, and absurd ; and your peti-tioners are of opinion, in order to its effectual remedy, and the establishment of an Electoral Division consistent with the establishment of an ineccount Dynsion consistent with justice and equity, the present prevailing method ought to be discontinued forthwith. And your petitioners pray your Honourable House to enact, that henceforth population shall be the basis of all electoral divisions, and to that end shall be the basis of an electoral avisions, and to that end your petitioners further pray your Homourable House to enact, that the United Kingdom shall be divided into three hundred Electoral Districts, such district to contain as

hundred Electoral Districts, such district to contain as nearly as possible a population similar in extent. By complying with the prayer of this petition, your Honourable House will be establishing the political institu-tions of the country, upon the only safe and proper founda-tion; and by the admission of the SIX MILLIONS of unre-magnetic men within the limits of the constitution presented men within the limits of the constitution, your Honourable House will unite the interest and affections of the whole British people-destroy all class animosities. and prepare the way for a happy, brilliant, and peaceful career, for the whole brotherhood of this nighty empire, Your petitioners will, as in duty bound, ever pray,

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "NORTHERN STAR."

SIR.—Observing that the "Northern Star" is now made the regular vehicle for reminding the Chartist party of what is-or is supposed

The Chartist party, individually and collectively, is indebted to me nearly £200 for printing. I commenced to give them credit in 1845, and I annex below a memorandum of the sums my confidence has cost me.

I have called the attention of the gentlemen who constituted the late Executive, as well as that of those who constitute the present Execuliquidate my claim; and I have had the satisfaction of hearing on all sides of the great desire that exists on their part to pay me, and I have also received many compliments on the exemplary patience, and there the matter has rested-and there it seems likely to rest-in peace.

Without the slightest disposition to do otherwise than earn further compliments by my "exemplary patience," I may perhaps be allowed to hint (but in the most delicate manner possi-ble), that I hold receipts and orders for all the £12,000,000 annually; the amount of income from heard once more in soul-enlivening notes, the work I have done; that those receipts and orders make the accredited representatives of the Chartist party liable for the amount of my Your most obedient servant, D. M'GOWAN. AMOUNTS OWING.



Apidy (by letter prepaid), to Mr. R. D. Morgan, Malt Mill square, Merthyr Tydvil.

FOR SALE,

TWO FOUR-ACRE SHARES in the Apply (if by letter, prepaid), to Mr. James Heaton, Caw-thorne, near Barnsley, Yorkshire.

FOR SALE,

Highlands-and continued, with little interruption,

SATURDAV, MARCH 17, 1849.

MR. O'CONNOR AND THE NOTTING-HAM ADDRESS.

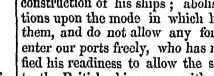
In the second and third—that is the English provincial, and town-editions of last Satur-day's "Northern Star," Mr. O'CONNOR made a complaint that the Address of the Nottingham

Republicans was not sent to him in manu-

THE LATE GALES.—FALMOUTH, March 10.—Among the casualties to shipping, occasioned by the recent severe gales, we have to record the following:—The bark Isabella, of Dundee, Captain Small, bound from Alexandria to this port for orders, and which arrived here vesterday, reports, when in latitude arrived here vesterday, reports, when in latitude 4 ± 9 N., and longitude 11.12 W., having fallea in with the bark Lord Collingwood, of Newcastle, abandoned. The crew of the Isabella, being short of provisions, boarded the wreck, and discovered that the fore-sail and close-receded maintopsail were set, the latter being aback, and the bark's head to the westward. The long boat and jolly boat were both stove, the former out of the chocks. The bul-warks were also carried ware to consider so the work of the shipping interest of the both stove, the former out of the chocks. The bul-both stove out the store common the store c

PARLIAMENTARY REVIEW.

The division on the Navigation Laws may, we think, be taken as evidence of a decided re-action in public opinion, as to the Free more powerful than Mr. DISBAELI's, and, in general For SALE, ONE OR TWO PAID-UP FOUR-ACRE SHARES. Price, £3 10s each. Apply to A. B., 25, Great Warren-street, Clerkenwell, London. London. London. For SALE, Apply to A. B., 25, Great Warren-street, Clerkenwell, London. Apply to A. B., 25, Great W



some winters in the Highlands, to which it has patriots, one point of whose creed is the sure can be carried in any shape this Session. mainly been confined, as not above a couple of maintenance of "our supremacy in the East," The Protectionists, flushed with their virtual inches in depth fell in the low country, which one and the defence, at any cost, of our "Indian victory on Monday, will, no doubt, use re-LATEST NEWS. THE MURDER AT BRISTOL.—COMMITTAL OF SARAH THOMAS.—The inquiry into the murder of Miss Jefferies was resumed on Thursday, but the evi-dence given unimportant. The coroner summed up at considerable length with ability, and the jury, after about ten minutes' deliberation, returned a LATEST NEWS. doubled efforts in the future stages of the mea-Empire." A PLEASING MIRACLE. — The bitterest enemies of Christianity were the Druids, whose interest it was A glance at our second page, in which is sure, and, under any circumstances, the Lords THOMAS.—The inquiry into the murder of Miss contained a list of Members of the House of will be justified in throwing it out, should it Jefferies was resumed on Thursday, but the eviabove all others to support the ancient belief of their forefathers; and many of these, who are described in the Christian narrative as magi, or magicians, were the objects of Patrick's miracles, and were sacrificed for their obstinate hostility. A Druid of Dicha's territory carried his insults so far as con-sumptuously to interrupt the holy service one day that St. Patrick was administering in the barn of Sabhul-Phadruig, on which the earth suddenly opened and swallowed up the sacrilegious offender. Dichu had a brother named Rids, an old man as above all others to support the ancient belief of their fighting folks and their relations, to say no- shipwrights, carpenters, smiths, ropemakers, before the magistrates as an accessory. Dichu had a brother named Riss, an old man, as thing of the landed and monied aristocrats, and sailmakers, mast and blockmakers, and all the FRANCE.—At the conclusion of the sitting of the foul fry of party expectants, who, though other trades—more or less dependent on this the National Assembly the results of the second wicked as he was ugly, who, enraged at the con-version of Dichu and at the fate of the Druid, version of Dichu and at the fate of the Druid, persecuted the saint by every means in his power. At last the aged blasphemer dared him to perform a miracle on his person as a condition of his believare interested in maintaining a costly and pro-fligate system of Government in all its branches. It would be the height of childish-ness to expect any good thing to come out of such a Nazareth. "What shall we do next?" is now the question put by the discomfited Financial Re-formers to each other. If they will put that if Mr. MUNTZ is to be believed, the effects ing in the Gospel; Patrick held up his hand, and the ugly old man was suddenly changed into a beautiful youth. A miracle like this was not to be resisted; Rius was immediately baptised, and his example was followed by many of those who had "What shall hitherto refused to listen to the words of salvation. -Wright's Ireland.

complains that so large a proportion of the annual of hand, then, if you will only give me a chance;" but well inclined as the landlords are to put the

so suicidal a proposition as that which has been made by their champion on this occasion. It is not often we have occasion to praise Sin

civil authorities in this port, in reference to such an Mr. COBDEN'S Financial Reform Motion, veri-expected arrival; and the Lord Collingwood is sur-missed to have been from the Matthew Volution and the predictions of those who contend for procity or the retaliatory system. In the one case you will be involved in all the meshes purchase of the tax. Even now, expected arrival; and the Lord Collingwood is sur-missed to have been from the Mediterranean, and Democratic Electoral Reform. The House of and embarrassments of diplomacy; in the hound to this part for orders missed to have been from the Mediterranean, and bound to this port for orders. Snow Storm IN THE HIGHLANDS.—Last week a considerable fall of snow took place in the High-lands, which interrupted travelling on the roads, and put the flocks in danger where exposed to the storm. It came on in the course? of Tuesday with strong north-westerly gales—the quarter from which snow-storms are always severest in the Perthshire move storms are advices storms in the Perhains encounter, while the intervation of the period of the same of the s lic finances, only much too gradual. The grant us the same freedom. Now, if the Free composed of interest on the sums spent in redeem-

In furtherance of the policy of the Association, a petition to Parliament-which accompanies this Address, has been prepared by us. and we urgently and earnestly recommend its Old Sh adoption in the several districts throughout the Portse

WILLIAM DIXON, THOMAS CLARK, G. JULIAN HARNEY, PHILIP M'GRATH, EDMUND STALLWOOD, SAMUEL KYDD, JAMES GRASSBY.

PETITION FOR THE CHARTER.

TO THE HONOURABLE THE COMMONS OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND IN PARLIAMENT ASSEM-

per Mr Lunn

83 12 4 National Convention 20 9 3 ••• National Assembly ... ••• Metropolitan Hall Committee £132 10 5

These are accounts for printing done for "the Party." I do not specify the amounts due from "individuals."

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EXECUTIVE FUND.

Received by S. Kypp.—Manchester, 22.; Star and Gar-ter, Kentish Town, Is. 6d.; Rochdale. 10s.; Second Meet-ing at ditto. Ss.; Middleton, 6s.—Received by W. RIDER.—J. Gale, Jersey, 1s. 6d.; A Few Democrats, South-ampton, per J. Russell, 1s.

VICTIM FUND. Received at LAND OFFICE .- Mr. Greenslade, 6s. 6d. DEFENCE FUND.

Received by W. RIDER.—Nottingham, per J. Sweet, 3s.; Falkirk, proceeds of a raffle for framed Portrait of Mitchel, given by J. Reid, cabinet maker, 18s.; Newcastle-on-Tyne, per M. Jude, 5s.; a Few Democrats, Southampton, per J. Russell, 2s.; Hull, per G. Barnett, 7s.; T. Ellio.t, Clap-ham. 2s. ham, 2s.

FOR WIVES AND FAMILIES OF VICTIMS

Received by W. RIDER.—City Bootmakers, collected by J. Richards, 8s; 4, Clark, Buffer's-alley, per ditto, 5s; ; Not-tingham, per J. Sweet, 7s. 2d.; Newcastle-on-Tyne, per M. Jude, 15s.; a Few Democrats, Southampton, per J. Rus-sell, 1s. 6d.—Received by J. Ansorr.—Coventry, per G. Freeman, 19s.; Sheffield Female Chartists, per G. Cavill, 3s.; 28, Golden-lane, Cripplegate, per T. Brown 2s. 4d.; Mr. Rider, as per Stur, 14. 17s.

VERNON'S DEFENCE, FOR MR. NIXON. Received by W. RIDER .- A Few Friends, Middleton, near Manchester, per W. Bate, 3s. ; Halifax Female Char-tists, per Jane Walker, 5s. ; J. Gale, Jersey, 1s. 6d.

M'DOUALL'S CASE-FOR WRIT OF ERROR (OR OTHERWISE.)

Received by W. RIDER.—J. Roxby, Morton Colliery, is.; Stockport Chartists, per W. Benfold, 13s.; Wallingford, per C. Phillips, 2s. 6d.; Nottingham, per J. Sweet, 7d.; Bradford, R. Menns and W. S., 2s; Birmingham, People's Hall, per W. H. Rudhall, 2s.; a Few Friends, Hamilton, per A. Walker, 3s.; T. Eliott, Clapham, 2s.; W. Rose, Brix-tom Hill 1s ton Hill, 1s.

FOR MRS. M'DOUALL.

Received by J. ARNOTT .- Mr. Triptree, Camden Town,

MILLIONS of male adults who have now no legislative existence, it will be imperatively necessary on the part of your Honourable House, to include them in the catalogue of

of men the immunities of citizenship, wish your Honour-able House respectfully, but most emphatically and dis-tinetly to understand, that they are not soliciting nor beg-ging a privilege, but claiming a RIGHT, which, in the opinion of your petitioners, belongs as much to one man as to another.

That the age of twenty-one years being the period of life at which, by common consent, active manhood commences,

and when men are considered competent to enter upon the performance of social duties, and independently to contract moral and legal obligations—and this will not apply exclusively to particular classes, nor to persons possess ply exclusively to particular classes, nor to persons possess-ing a specific amount of wealth, no matter how acquired, but appertaining to all men alike—Your petitioners are of opinion, fixes the datum for the assumption of political power, by all who are required to act the part of men in the defence of their country in sharing its country.

NATIONAL VICTIM AND DEFENCE FUND. Received by J. ARNOTT .- Coventry, per G. Freeman, 5s. N.B.—In the Star of last week 55. from Mr. Kendrick, Tower Hamlets, and 6d. from Mary Knapton, of Sheffield, were omitted.

CHOLERA.

The following fresh cases were reported to the Board of Health on Saturday :-Glasgow, 2 fatal; Kilbirnie, 2, 1 fatal; Riccarton, 3 fatal; Greenock, 2; Island of Lewis, N.B., from 27th ult., 10, 5 fatal; Campsie, 3, 1 fatal; Kilmorey, Arran, 1 fatal; Kilbride, 8, 5 fatal, —Total, 31 new cases; 18 deaths.

The following fresh cases were reported to the Board of Health on Monday :--St. George's-in-East workhonse, 3 fatal; Shepherd's Bush, 1; Spitalfields, 1; Isle of Dogs, Poplar, 1; Sunderland, from 7th to 11th March, 44, 20 fatal; Glasgow, (10th), 3; Kilbirnic, 2 fatal; Stirling, 4 fatal; Paisley, 7, 6 fatal; Riccarton, 4.—Total, 70 new cases; 35 deaths.

The following fresh cases were reported to the Board of Health on Tuesday. It will be seen that there has, of late, been a considerable abatement of the disease. Whitechapel, 4, I fatal; Liverpool, 7, 3 fatal; Edinburgh, 1; Glasgow (11th), 6; ditto (12th), 2; Kilbirnie, 2; Riccarton, 5, 1 fatal; Greenook, 4 fatal.—Total, 31 new cases; 9 deaths.

2

LETTERS TO THE WORKING CLASSES.

XXXVIII,

"Words are things, and a small drop of ink Falling—like dew—upon a thought, produces That which makes thousands, perhaps millions think." BYRON.

"OUR INDIAN EMPIRE."

"The private soldiers fight and die, to advance the wealth and luxury of the great; and they are called masters of the world, while they have not a foot of ground in dual association " cabbages ! in their pessession."_TIBERIUS GRACCHUS,

tain upwards of six hundred and thirly thou-sand SQUARE MILES of land, and thereon a population of ninety-five millions! This in-cludes the presidencies of Bengal and Agra, Madras, and Bombay; the province of Scinde; the provinces conquered from the Burmese Empire — including Assam, Arracan, &c.; Ceylon and other islands. When I say that "our Indian Empire" contains the above named quantity of land and population, I speak only of the British Paramount Possessions. only of the British Paramount Possessions. I merely by combatting and slaying men in arms, but also by butchering the unarmed and defenceless, I do not include the Tributary States contain-ing land amounting to nearly four hundred and and fertile fields turned to desolation, attested the ninety thousand square miles, and a population of upwards of thirty-two millions. If I include these tributary states, "Our Indian Empire" contains about ONE MILLION ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY THOUSAND SQUARE MILES, and a population difference in the ownership of "Our Indian Empire." and a population (atleast) of ONE HUNDRED AND When the first war with the Sikhs took place our

TWENTY-SEVEN MILLIONS !!! Certainly this is "best possible instructors," of course, threw all rather a large bit of ground, and "our" sub- the blame upon "the enemy." But when were the jects do make a pretty big figure. Mind, this weakest in the right? I will not recount the is exclusive of the Punjaub, and those lion-like hideous tales of battle and slaughter which ended in the merciless destruction of the Sikhs by British fellows, the Sikhs. Why we should meddle in the merciless destruction of the Sikhs by Dritish artillery, when beaten and flying they were attemptwith them and their country is not easy to ing to recross the Sutlej. It was formerly an explain. Believe the Times, the fault is none English boast that "Britons only conquered to of ours. We have, according to that veracious save ;" and that the moment an enemy was beaten journal, been "the mildest, meekest men," he was sure of the mercy of his magnanimous in our intercourse with the Sikhs who 20. English victor. The waters of the Sutlej turned in our intercourse with the Sikhs, who, accrimson with the blood, and choked in their course cording to the same authority, have repaid us with the mangled bodies of the slaughtered Sikhs, with the blackest ingratitude. Ah ! my friends, told another sort of tale ! if the human devils who coin lies by the | How the war which is now raging came about it column in the Times, received their pay from is unnecessary for me to attempt to explain. Set

SHERE SING or CHUTTUR SING, there would down anything you may see in the Times or other be another and a very different story told in the pages of that triply infamous journal.

Indian Empire," (exclusive of the tributary states,

THE NORTHERN STAR.

Chartist Intelligence.

they were at any rate spared the hard knocks of war. But you, from your own ranks, man the NATIONAL CHARTER ASSOCIATION .- The Executive armics and navies of the British Empire to gather Committee met at 144, High Holborn, on Friday evening, March 9th. Mr. Dixon in the chair. Pre-sent — Messrs. Stallwood, Dixon, Clark, and spoil for others. In conquering and plundering other nations you share the infamy of your masters, but that is all your share. I beg pardon, I had almost forgot one benefit you derive from wars of aggression-increased taxation. You never win laurels," but you have to pay dear for them. Take my advice, and for the future (unless you take William Dixon, at the request of the men of Ashup arms for instead of against the oppressed,) eschew laurels, and stick to the cultivation of ford, Kent, was deputed to go down to that town to deliver two lectures, in support of the Charter. gentlemen ran in my debt from 5/. to 30/. each, motion of Messrs. M'Grath and Clark, it was re- was, that it was incurred to uphold my dignity, The almost ceaseless wars carried on in India are The almost concerns on the control of the product of the rest of the the ways logithmet of the rest of the the ways logithmet of the rest got up to satisfy the ambitious and avaricious lusts solved :-" That the Executive Committee consider

S. Jackson, Geo. Holmshaw, W. Cavill, W. Dyson, J. Tayler, J. Mitchel, P. Golden, C. Booker, W. Buckley, H. Tayler, Financial Secretary; G. Cavill, Corresponding Secretary. Persons wishing to cor-respond with the Sheffield Chartists, must direct to G. Cavill, as above. It was also resolved that Mr. Thomas Cooper be invited to visit Sheffield, and leliver a lecture on behalf of the victims.

LECTURE AT THE PEOPLE'S INSTITUTE.

(From the Manchester Spectator.)

On Tuesday week Mr. S. Kydd delivered a lecture at the People's Institute, Mr. Wheeler in the the hope of gain of others caused the failure of mand, the Ten Hours Bill—its principle and results." The lecturer began by observing that the history and progress of the working classes of this country during the lect generation or two was one history and progress of the working classes of this history and progress of the working classes of this country during the lect generation or two was one country during the lect generation or two was one history and progress of the working classes of this country during the lect generation or two was one country during the lect generation or two was one country during the lect generation or two was one country during the lect generation or two was one country during the lect generation or two was one country during the lect generation or two was one country during the lect generation or two was one country during the lect generation or two was one country during the lect generation or two was one country during the lect generation or two was one country during the lect generation or two was one country during the lect generation or two was one country during the lect generation or two was one country during the lect generation or two was one country during the lect generation or two was one country during the lect generation or two was one country during the lect generation of the working classes of this country during the lect generation of the working classes on the lect generation of the working classes of the lect generation of the lect generating the lect generation of the lect generating the country, during the last generation or two, was one of the most important in the annals of the world. We heard now a-days of countries being revolutionised hastily and unexpectedly; and many writers and speakers, as well as the press, seemed to suppose that England had remained stationary while hese countries had changed. But a brief review of the history of this country during the last sixty years, would show that we also had been revolutionised, and not less immediately affected than any other people on the face of the globe. Seventy years ago England was chiefly dependant on agri-As I have already said, exclusive of the Punjaub, and the tributary states, "Our Indian Empire" con-tains more than siz hundred and thirty thousand this extent of territory, by nentally comparing it with the United Kingdom, which (including the ad-jacent isles), contains about one hundred and square miles. That is to say "Our itibatt the scale on the success of the arts and sciences, and if have are been understood that the solution of bostalism with Unartism, be-tains more than siz hundred and thirty thousand this extent of territory, by nentally comparing it with the United Kingdom, which (including the ad-jacent isles), contains about one hundred and square miles. That is to say "Our itibatt the scale on the success of the arts and sciences, and if have are been understood that the present was contending against oppression is justified to the demandation of bostalism with Unartism, be-the solution and the region of bostalism with Unartism, be-the solution and the region of bostalism with Unartism, be-the solution and the region of bostalism with Unartism, be-the solution and the region against oppression is justified in employing carfe commonly called "policy") as of how and why the present was commenced is, that incent thousand square miles. That is to say "Our the based can thous adding the ad-partice thousand square miles. That is to say "Our the thousand square miles. That is to say "Our ourselves on the success of the arts and sciences, Owen. He was before his time; I was of my nd on the high state of our man time, cannot help coming to the conclusion that we, as a people, have been effectually and materially revolu-At the first mentioned period the manufactures of England were spread over the length and breadth of the land. Evidence of this was seen in all the old agricultural towns; and the extent of the agricultural and manufacturing operations of each county bore some relation to their individual wants. Machinery has changed all that. The spinning and weaving frame, the self-acting mule, and the steam-engine have completely revolutionised the old system of domestic manufactures, which have become centralised in a number of towns and districts. Manchester being the most important of these towns, and Lancashire and Yorkshire of these districts. This aggregation of masses of individuals had called the attention of the legislature to these districts, the wealth of which had rapidly increased. The revolution in the manufacturing operations of the country having separated them from the agricultural districts, the former had increased in population rapidly, and this population had been concentrated within a comparatively limited space ; while the agricultural districts continued thinly populated, and their population was scattered over a larger surface. The lecturer read the advertisement inserted in a Macclesfield paper in 1825, wanting 5,000 persons from seven to twenty years of age, to enable the silk manufacturers to conduct their operations. This letter was referred to by Mr. Huskission in his speech in the House of Commons. This was one of those facts which were valuable; as affording us the means of understanding what we had to complain of, and what was sometimes called "surplus population." Between 1811 and 1841, the commercial and manufacturing population had increased 491 per cent., while, during the same time, the number of men employed in agriculture had decreased 287,000. The statements in Mr. Huskisson's speech were indicative of the very year in which we now live. It shows that the regular system of the manufacturing system was to draft off the people from the agricultural districts. These same years have also changed the internal relationship as between the agricultural and manufacturing population, in nearly all the states of Europe. as well as in the North American states. English machinery goes into all those states, and English workmen with that machinery. That revolution had given an undue influence to capital over labour, while the competition of foreign markets had increased, the result of which was that the foreign manufacturers, like the English, were desirous of keeping the market by cheapening labour. This, of course, was the reason why they preferred long hours in factories, and also the labour of women and young persons to that of male adults. The struggles on the part of the manufacturing population for the Ten Hours Bill, were only a declaration on the part of the factory operatives, that they were slaves, bound body and soul; they called on the legislature to protect their wives and children from the growing tyranny of the capitalist. The employment of women and children in factories was a disturbance of the relation between father and child. The reports of the factory inspectors show that the whole theory and practice of the system of employing women and children was to reduce the value of adult labour, by bringing against it that to be shot upon the 10th,-I had called a cheaper labour. Mr. J. G. Marshall, manufacturer of Leeds, had admitted the fact before a committee of the House of Commons. The lecturer then showed the comparatively small number of adult and children in England and Scotland. The obvious tendency of the "cheapening" theory was to cen-In 1837, the declared value of the cotton goods exported was only one-third of what it was in 1814; so that it took three times the quantity to bring the same amount of money. The difference of price foreign countries. It was this state of things which induced factory operatives to demand the Ten Hours Bill. Because, as they say, "We are worked to death in the good trade time, and then we are starved to death in the bad trade time." (Hear.

TO THE CHARTISTS.

(Concluded from the First Page.) When the "Northern Star" was a provin-

I know, and no man knows better, from dear bought experience, how difficult it is to

Now, let me remind you of the position of other leaders of large and influential parties. There breathes not a more honest, a more

growling of bloodhounds, wishing to make merchandise of his system, from the land of sist of pot more than one hundred and fifty more than

and HUNT and others had partially to be elected by whole ple. The President of the Council to be elected for cleared the road for me : while he was his life, subject to removal by the people. The Coun- that the House of Commons, as at present conown pioneer and the herald, at least to the eillor having the greatest number of votes to be the stituted, is a most corrupt assembly, and, con-English mind, of his own repugnant doctrines. President. The Vice-President to be elected for seven years, but removable by the people for cause. it until it is reformed. We, therefore, recom-I shall now turn for a moment to the past, and to a proud reminiscence and reconsiderasident, to hold the office of President until the next mend you to elect and send into that House tion of my association with the English labourmeeting of the Commons, when the members, by delegation from their constituents, shall elect a Pre- | ruptible, and high-minded men, who, banded ers; and I ask them-not the poor gentlemen, sident. The other three Councillors to be elected but the veritable workers-to point out a sentence, line, or word, in my letter of the 3rd for three years, but removable by the people for cauce. Those three members of the Executive of March which is repugnant to or at variance Council to be eligible to be re-elected, and their the wrongs, and demand the rights of the opwith any sentiment I have ever expressed, or election to be made by the House of Commons, by pressed and despised classes. any opinion I have ever published. And I delegation from the voters. The appointment of judges and all officers of State to be left to the Exeask them to reflect upon the difficulties-nay, cutive Council, with responsibility to the people, the dangers, against which I had to contend, and removable by the House of Commons. from the Convention of 1839 to the present magistrates to be appointed by the people in their moment; and then to point out one single several districts within the electoral districts, and, are placed the destinies of millions; because act of inconsistency, notwithstanding the at the same time that the election for representamanifold inducements operating upon public tives takes place, and due notice of the intention men. When I say from 1839, I would not confine criticism within that period, I would istrict officer fourteen days, at least, before the district officer fourteen days, at least, before the district officer fourteen days at least, before the district officer fourteen days at least, before the district officer fourteen days at least, before the extend it to the whole of life, but as that emelection. braces the period within all men's recollection LOCAL GOVERNMENT. Each Electoral District to appoint twelve Jus-I mention it. tices of the Peace who shall constitute a local board I have often told you how easy it was to for the due performance of all local business, thus tickle the fervid imagination of brave and destroying that system of centralisation which has aristocracy) will crush you. There are others suffering millions with exciting appeals, which grown up in this and other countries, and leaving among you, who, we are convinced, sympathise may drive the feeling, the enthusiastic, and the assessment and levying of local taxation as well with and deplore the miseries of their poorer may drive the feeling, the enthusiastic, and brave to face death in any shape, while the exciter may shelter himself under the mantle of irresponsibility, and smile at the woe that he has created. What would you say of me, even you—you brave Republicans of Notting-ham—if I appeared before an enthusiastic and which offenders charged with the following offences should be summarily tried :---Theft, idleness, drunkenness, and riotous conduct or fraud. excited audience in a garb descriptive of na-Now, such is a brief outline of my notion of a tionality and valour, and said, "When you constitution; and there are two points which resee me next I will come to proclaim the Char- quire some explanation,-the one is-the appoint- extravagance on the one hand, and squalid ter, or this national badge shall be saturated ment of the President for life,-and the other iswith the blood of the martyr." And what the conferring upon the Executive Council the would you say if I did not make my appear- reason for appointing the President of the Execupower of appointing Judges and State officers. My ance before the same audience, although the tive Council for life is twofold. Charter was not proclaimed-although blood Firstly. To avoid those sad demoralising and in jurious contests which now lead to faction fights Rank; and yet you have not had the manly was not shed in the struggle to achieve it. What would you say to me now, if, in 1839, and popular disorders in America, where the Pre-I had appeared before you with the Cap of are wasted in canvass, which leads to the formation sident is elected for four years-two years of which Liberty, and declared that I was ready to tuck of factions and parties merely bound together by now call on you to come boldly forward and up my sleeves and go at it, and if, when the some ignorant cry or foolish predilection, while the struggle came, I was non est inventus? subsequent two years are spent in faction fights and party squabbles between the partisans of the suc-What would you say, if, during the Lancessful and unsuccessful candidates, and thus do we caster trials, when rampant Toryism and find every day in the year devoted to these useless Whiggism looked for a large Chartist sacri- purposes. And, in my conscience, I believe that ercise the power you possess for the good of fice, I had turned a puling spooney, with my this injudicious method of electing an American Pre- your common country. A general Election face bathed in tears, lest I should suffer the sident will in the end lead to a National Debt-a may soon arrive, and we beg to state that this standing army-a moneyocracy-an oligarchy and penalty consequent upon my struggle for class-legislation. I would, therefore, make the President free by electing him for life, but removafreedom ? What would you say, if, upon the 9th of ble on cause ; thus unfettering him from all party and, where there is any prospect of success, to April-when I was assured by scores that I was obligations and fears, and allowing him to develope his mind, his talent, and his feelings, unshackled by in their behalf; and, further, we shall be secret meeting of delegates, and if I had pro-vice-President and Councillors to fill his place upon with the Scenet friends who will correspond posed to that meeting that the meeting on fair opportunity, would lead to honourable emula-Kennington Common should not take place ? | tion and ambition in the discharge of their duties, Oh, in such a case, how poor and pitiful are the while his tenancy for life would secure him against strictures now written by enthusiastic Demo- | their intrigues, and cause perfect harmony to reign, as a shrewd people would never tolerate those party of the clear annual value of ten pounds, crats, compared to what their denunciation, squabbles or allow them to affect the deliberations their just reviling, and reproach would then of their Executive Council. The other point which you may suppose to require have been. The fact is, Chartists, some explanation, is the appointment of Judges and mighty lever, whereby you can under-"A little learning is a dangerous thing ;"

discuss any question which may lead to local irritation and national dissent.

In conclusion, I implore of you to read the one striking extract which I have selected from cial paper, I had correspondents in nearly the Tower Hamlets' indictment, and also Mr. ing account of Mr. Kydd's tour in the Manchester agents for the sale of the "Star," and who of the proper form of Government, which foldistrict.--Mr. James Grassby was, by a unanimous received from fifteen to twenty-five shillings a- lows this letter; and ask yourselves, without vote, added to the Executive Committee, and Mr. week for communicating libels and multiple and REVIVAL OF THE METROPOLITAN COUNCIL.—On the and when the account was sent in, the answer LENCY TO THE BRITISH MINISTER. Veritable Chartists ! Watch me-judge me

Every man, of twenty-one years of age, of sane mind, and untainted with scrime, to have a vote. The kingdom to be divided into not more than four hundred electoral districts; each district to keep a large political party together, unless elect one representative. Two representatives, rethe leader of that party is prepared with some turned by the same district, may even, with the pro-temporary juggle to fascinate the otherwise tection of the ballot, cause an injurious coalition, flagging mind of the movement party, and that while the election of one would represent the majoon the 18th inst., on the Life of Mary Queen of Scots, and on the following Sunday on the Life and Times of Charles the First. SHEFFIELD.—The members held their quarterly meeting in the Democratic Reading Room, 33, Queen-street, on Tuesday evening, when the quar-terly accounts were read and passed, and the fol-lowing officers nominated for the next three months: Next th rity of the people. Voting to be by ballot. Elec- have taken place since we last addressed you, tions to be annual. The representatives to sit by we find, on looking abroad, that thrones, to vote, and return, in two hours. The candidates zealous, devoted, or energetic advocate of his own principles than ROBERT OWEN. He is a man of whom posterity will write without pre-judice or jealousy. He has bearded an amount of prejudice that few men would have had the courage to contend against; and yet when the courage of come the representative of others and courage to contend against; and yet when the courage of come the representative of others and courage of come the representative of others and courage to contend against; and yet when the courage of come the representative of others and courage of come the representative of others and courage to contend against; and yet when the courage of come the representative of others and courage of come the representative of others and courage to contend against; and yet when the courage of come the representative of others and courage of come the representative of others and courage to contend against; and yet when the courage of come the representative of others and course of come the representative of the course

idleness of some, the rapacity of others, and the hope of gain of others caused the failure of his social plan at Harmony, he was not, like Actean derenwed by his own does but like the like the use of the voters in each district. The next branch of

his birth. But, thanks to sound English bers, and, in the first instance, to be elected by the tions seated more firmly in power. opinion, when the power of his tormentors House of Commons by delegation from their conperished, through their own iniquity, he re- stituents, who, at the election for representatives the present deplorable position of this great turned to his native shores. Although a great to the House of Commons, should also vote in the and mighty empire is, alas ! too true, and the admirer of the indomitable courage and perse-vering energy of this great and good man, I never would allow the Chartist party to blend the question of Socialism with Chartism, be-the lowest number of votes—to retire each vortice of the socialism of votes to retire on the socialism of votes of votes to retire on the socialism of votes of vote

limbs of every slave ; the liberty of the press, the liberty of speech, the freedom of opinion, and free-

dom of labour, should be proclaimed ; every nation should govern itself; your flects would be turned into carrying vessels, to convey the necessaries of ent - Messrs. Stallwood, Dixon, Clark, and cial paper, I had correspondents in nearly the Tower Hamlets' indictment, and also Mr. one country, and to bring back the luxuries of M'Grath. Several letters were read, giving a pleas-letters were read, giving a pleas-agents for the merel and the merel of Mr. Kather and the merel of the merel of the meters were also duties for the meters of the meters were read another in the Marcharter and the meters were read another in the Marcharter and the meters were also duties for the meters and the meters were for the meters and the meters were read another in the Marcharter and the meters and the meters and the meters another in the meters and the m agents for the sale of the "Star," and who received from fifteen to twenty-five shillings a-week for communicating libels and rubbish. The great majority—or nearly all—of those entlemen ray in my debt from 5% to 20%. whether I am likely to be guilty of TRUCU- should be received in schools and colleges upon the solid set for the sense in the sense in the self-sustaining principle; the arts and selences would flourish; the country would be a Paradise; society would be harmonised; happiness, content--displace mc-and appoint a leader more con-genial to your feelings, if you are dissatisfied macy would be based upon popular affection; the

AND ELECTION COMMITTEE, TO THE ELECTORS AND NON-ELEC-TORS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

FRIENDS,-When we take a retrospective glauce at the startling and eventful scenes that have taken place since we last addressed you, mitres, and crowns have crumbled and disappeared ; that kings, tyrants, and despots have in places sufficiently convenient for the voters to go tottered and fallen; and that the rights of to send their written intentions, of offering them-selves for election to the electoral district returning rather Manhood, Suffrage is now the law in officer, ten clear days, at the least, before the day several of the continental states. But when citement ; more talk than discretion ; much

death-like torpidity-the chain that binds them more closely rivetted, and the dominant fac-

That the above is merely a faint outline of body politic.

the Punjaub, and Hong Kong), considerably exceeds nee times the extent of England, Scotland, Ireland, nd the adjacent isles combined ! Methinks I hear some aristocrat, or aristocrat's

lickspittle, asking if this Indian Empire is not a possession worth defending ?--worth living for and dying for ? It may be to those who directly or indirectly gorge the plunder of that empire. But to you, brother Proletarians, it is a matter of perfect ndifference whether Briton or Hindoo, Russian or Sikh, rule the roast. So far as you are concerned, " Our Indian Empire" is an enormous lie. Granted that that empire has been won and preserved by the blood of your class; the winners and preservers have not enjoyed the fruits of their conquest. Disinterested conquerors ! You have plundered nations only to lay your spoils at the feet of your masters You have seized on hundreds of thousands of square miles of territory, yet you possess not a foot of soil either in England or India, that you can call your own ! You have conquered millions upon millions of far distant tribes, only to extend the "glorious" roke under which you sweat and starve, whilst melodiously chaunting "Britons never shall be slaves !"

It "were long to tell and sad to trace" the progress of "our" conquests in India. Some day l may narrate the hideous tale, too little known to your class. From the beginning even to the present hour, Fraud and Force have been the instruments of " our" progress to supremacy over the native peoples of India. In 1773 a Select Commitree of the House of Commons having been appointed to enquire into the state of East Indian Affairs, and the conduct of the several Governors of Bengal General BURGOTNE, on presenting the Committee's report to the House, observed "That the report contained accounts of crimes shocking to human nature; that the most infamous designs had been carried into execution by perfidy and murder." He went on to show the horrible oppression which had extorting "donations" ("over and above the enormous sums he might, with some appearance of justice, lay claim to,") to the amount, in English money, of two hundred and thirty-four thousand pocauls: General BUBGOYNE showed the wretched situation of the East' Indian princes, who held. their dignities on the precarious condition of being

the highest bribers. A bribe of five thousand pounds sterling was traced to a certain noble Duke, and one of double that amount was said to have been pocketed by that most pious of kings — George III. Beiween 1759 and 1763, CLIVE and his co-brigands gorged themselves with plunder to the amount of hearly Six Millions Sterling !

Public opinion forced even the Directors to make a clean breast of the villanous misdeeds of their servants," although they took care to conceal their own. In a public document issued by that "rapacity," and "universal depravity of their agents; and added :-- " We think the vast fortunes acquired in the inland trade have been obtained by the most tyrannic and oppressive conduct that was ever known in any age or country."

If the princes were oppressed beyond endurance you may form some faint idea of the wrongs of the prople. Under English rule almost every article of sustenance was monopolised by the Company. Rice, almost the sole food of the poor, at one time was raised six hundred per cent. The consequence was, that the unhappy natives perished by famine to the number of thousands! Such famines have repeatedly occurred since the foundations of "our Indian Empire" were laid. One occurred only ten years ago, in 1838-39.

The Company's salt monopoly, existing to the present day, is an atrocity which cannot be too exactions combine to crush the natives to the dust,

tended from April to October you cannot urge ducing sometimes three, and even four crops in the (Imperial English Infantry) there were 11 European criticism, are not sufficient. And now, mark me, by the people, than if the people themselves were this as a barrier. The last day to send in claims hear.) And it was natural that some protection the mild man wedded to principle is like the seduced into party squabbles upon subjects on which officers, 4 sergeants, 1 drummer, 188 rank and file, hear.) And it was natural that some protection and and and should be afforded to the children, if they were to lion when roused, while the exciting writer judges as those to whom I submit the choice. to the overseers is July 20th. Should any of year; mighty rivers; rich mines; a land producing almost every necessary and every luxury that could be named. Yet in such a country, under British (in mines, 256 rank and file, wounded; 38 rank and be named. Yet in such a country, under British (in mines, 256 rank and file, wounded; 38 rank and be named. Yet in such a country, under British (in mines, 256 rank and file, wounded; 38 rank and be named. Yet in such a country, under British (in mines, 256 rank and file, wounded; 38 rank and (in mines, 256 rank and file, wounded; 38 rank and (in mines, 256 rank and file, wounded; 38 rank and (in mines, 256 rank and file, wounded; 38 rank and (in mines, 256 rank and file, wounded; 38 rank and (in mines, 256 rank and file, wounded; 38 rank and (in mines, 256 rank and file, wounded; 38 rank and (in mines, 256 rank and file, wounded; 38 rank and (in mines, 256 rank and file, wounded; 38 rank and (in mines, 256 rank and file, wounded; 38 rank and (in mines, 256 rank and file, wounded; 38 rank and (in the wounded; 38 rank and they could not possibly be as good or competent you feel disinclined to get the necessary Christian rule, the inhabitants have perished to the number of thousands, and tens of thousands, by famine, and pestilence engendered by famine. The English found India control in application in the industry opera-is like the tin to which his a competency, by shorter time; but he did expect to be able to realise somewhat more of the social influences, and to autimate the domestic tice. And Such is my notion of a perfect Constitution-of forms, fill them up, &c., if you will send full to which his own folly may drive an enthusicourse, capable of improvement in the varied particulars, that is, name and address, the details of perfect local government—but I merely nature of qualification, and the name and ad-There never lived a man who has suffered propound the system that would lead to it. Inature of qualification, and the name and ad-The Ministers of the people should be elected by dress of the overseer, to Mr. James Grassby have won "imperishable laurels ! English found India covered with temples, tanks, if the young ought to be protected, whynot the so much in the advocacy of a popular cause as the House of Commons. They should sit in the (the secretary to this committee), 8, Noah's "Vain sophistry! In them behold the tools,-The broken tools-that tyrants cast away!" and aqueducts, and rich to overflowing in accumuadults as well ? (Hear.) Because, said the Morn-I have. I have done so because it is my own House and propound and advocate their measures; Ark-court, Stangate, Lambeth (pre-paid with. lated wealth, and the choicest manufactures in ing Chronicle, the adults can protect themselves. A few more words. Sir CHARLES NAPIBE has been cause. You consigned HENRY HUNT to a but neither they, nor any official receiving other stamp enclosed), he will attend to the same, premature grave by your ingratitude; you never wages than the salary of a representative, should and, if possible, get you on the register. gold, steel, ivory, muslin, &c., &c. Under British while the children cannot. But a calm examina-tion of the condition of the factory operative would appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Indian rule one-third of the country, formerly cultivated, has become a jungle, the home of prowling tigers. The tanks and aqueducts are fallen to decay. If the temples still retain the shadow of their former magnificence it is because the shadow of their former and, if possible, get you on the register. shall inflict the same punishment upon me; because though all should desert the standard G Chartism L will standard Militia; every man should be armed, and every show that he was in the same condition as the chil-To you, the unenfranchised millions, we dren. It was an admirable thing to tell the workmagnificence, it is because the priests-like their cording to the Times the terror of his name (think of lant from to more the should be free and indepensay, do not for one moment imagine that you of Chartism, I will steadfastly adhere to its principles. My Nottingham friends threaten me with giv-ing up the "Star" if somuch foreign matter is dent-free to work or to be idle, just as they of Unartis pleased. But they all knew that a man could not principles. "caste" nearer home-look sharp aftern mber one. that !) is one of his chief qualifications. Yet these The manufacturing workmen of India have been veritable "terrorists" cry "Down with the bonnet five without work ; and that, in an artificial state of rouge ; it it an emblem of terror!" I see. "Terror" ruined and starved to death by the competition of society, a man had no alternative but to work for ing up the "Star" if so much foreign matter is there should be an Electoral District inspection upon society, a man had no alternative out to work for the supply of his and his family's wants. After descanting upon some other topics, Mr. Kydd con-cluded amidst the cheers of his audience. A vote of thanks was given to the lecturer, and shortly afterwards the meeting broke up. is, GIVE UP THE "Star" published and pro-claimed my own opinions with only one reader, than that its circulation should be a million. if stand by and see that justice is done to yourthe manufacturing slaves of this country. How can is terrible if employed against the people's enemies an Englishman reply to the taunt of MICHELET :- | but "terror" is glorious, if employed by our Chrisorder, and also by collecting funds from those "What have you done with India, one of the finest empires the sun has seen? It has withered in your Indian Empire." friends who will help to carry out this laudable undertaking, and forwarding the same to hands. You remain exterior to it; you are a parathe secretary. In conclusion, we say, let there be a cordial? O, BRAMA ! Why tarry the wheels of thy chariot ? than that its circulation should be a million, if prescribed or natural boundary. Every three years In conclusion, we say, let there be a cordial' it depended upon my sycophancy and their I would have a Convocation of States, where the unanimity of sentiment, a oneness of purpose site body that will be cast off to-morrow. You found When will thy tenth "Avatar" come? Ported, except opium?"
In conclusion, we say, let there be a cordial maximum of space composition of states, where makes of purpose of discussing international the period of the state. If thelots, serfs, and pariaks, the state. If the state. If thelots, serfs, and pariaks, the state. If thelots, serfs, and pariaks, the state. If thelots, serfs, and pariaks, the state. If thelots, serfs, and pariaks. that marvellous country provided with commerce and agriculture. Yet what now remains to be ex-

is true the city of Mooltan has been captured by "our victorious arms." Here are a few of the glorious items connected with the siege of that eity :—

were not permitted to share the rewards of fighting,

On the 30th of December the grandest occurrence of the siege took place—the blowing up of the principal magazine in Mooltan. The explosion was terrific. Extract from a letter written on New Year's Day, nine a.m.—Several beautiful shots have been fired. Eleven a.m. Ourguns are telling splendidly upon the fort. Two p.m. The fire in the granaries is still raging ; the mosques and tombs are falling beneath our fire. Five p.m. Our breach is fast increasing. The officers are working like horses. 300 men were killed by the explosion of the magazine. Jan. 3rd This morning the plunder is being collected.

A writer describing the state of Mooltan after the capture of the town, says :---

The frightful spectacles presented by the piles of dead cattered about through the town — the shivered limbs and mangled bodies which our shells had occasioned and the ghastly wounds of some still surviving—were awful o behold

" Glorious," is it not ? "Think how the joys of reading a gazette, Are purchased by all agonics and crimes ; And if these do not move you, don't forget Such doom may be your own in after times."

So much for "glory." On the other hand, there has been something like. "monkey's allowance" gained by " our gallant troops" on the banks of the Jhelum-of course the British claimed the "vic-But, "it is the universal opinion," says the tory.' Bombay Telegraph, "that two more such victories would be virtual ruin."

And no wonder that such is the " universal when the facts of the fight are taken into oninion' The British confess to the loss of nearly ccount hundred officers and two thousand five hundred men killed and wounded; four guns, and six regi mental colours. At the close of the battle the Sikhs fired a salute as though claiming the victory; and their claim appears to have been well-founded. seeing that the British fell back four miles from the scene of slaughter, leaving a number of their been practised by Lord CLIVE and others; and scene of slaughter, leaving a number of their charged his said lordship with taking bribes and wounded on the field of battle, and the few Sikh guns which they had spiked but could not retain possession of. Worse still for "the honour of our arms"; in the midst of the fight a Bengal cavalry regiment, and two British corps of Dragoons, turned their backs and fied from "the enemy." Like the Russians at the siege of Ismail :---

"They ran away much rather than go through Destruction's jaws into the devil's den."

Small blame to them. The English dragoons were probably not thinking of TIBERIUS GRACCHUS. when they turned tail, but it is not unlikely that at that moment the melancholy truth he enunciated, and which I have placed at the head of this letter, flashed upon their minds, and had something to do with inspiring their resolve to "advance backwards." The Bengal cavalry I suppose to be composed of natives of India. Four-fifths of the entire Anglo-Indian army consist of Sepoys, that is naprecious fraternity, they acknowledged the "cor- tive troops, hired and trained to fight against their own countrymen, or neighbouring peoples who share, more or less, their ancient customs, institutions, &c. Just as in this country Englishmen are trained and paid

" That daily shilling which makes warriors tough,

o kill, if ordered, their own parents, brothers, and friends, and the people of neighbouring states, who, separated merely by a big ditch, Nature proclaims our brethren (much more our brethren than many who are our countrymen). If the sepoys are not utterly devoid of common sense, they must sometimes males employed in mills, as compared with women ask themselves why they should cut the throats of Sikhs, Affghans, Burmese, &c., for the benefit only of their own conquerors — the English oppressors of tralise all the work into the hands of a few large India. That is not all. The sepoys are physically capitalists, out of the hands of the small capitalists. not a match for such hard-hitting fellows as the Sikhs, and, therefore, often come off "second best."

State officers by the Executive Council. The very mine and uproot the tottering citadel of corscreechy denounced, but which I have not space to a matter of no joke where those who fall seldom more than allude to. The grinding land tax is rise again, being usually "deaf to time." The but a good understanding, with unshaken same reason operates upon my mind in this respect ruption. Let there be no delay in this great more than and the principal cause of the matter for wonder is not that they sometimes re- between the two values was 362 millions sterling confidence, is a powerful auxiliary. I have which induces me to oppose the present system of another trighting evil, and the principal cause of the treat, but that they ever advance to fight for their and we virtually made a present of that sum to never deceived you, I never will deceive you. electing the American President. work. Now is the time to send in claims, The appointment of those officers by the Council and, as the obnoxious provisions in the ratenot "very worthy and approved good masters." The sufferings of my family are a guarantee for may be looked upon as patronage, but it is more paying clauses of the Reform Act are now momy honour, if seventeen years' experience, of safe, as both the officers, and the party appointing close watching, and malicious and interested them, are responsible to the people, and removable But if black and white horsemen fled, the infantry and make them curse the very name of Englishman. India possesses immense, perhaps unequalled na-ural advantages : a soil of wondrous fertility, pro- "imperishable laurels." Of the 24th regiment dified, the time for paying rates being ex-

Every one must be cognisant of the fact, some forty or fifty consistent, discreet, incortogether, will, with untiring assiduity, undaunted energy, and indomitable spirit, expose

To you, the trading class, the distributors of wealth, you who form the great majority of the electoral body, we appeal, to aid in this important enterprise, because in your hands you have the power to destroy the present iniquitous system, and establish one on a just dustrious classes, and that you cling to the aristocracy. To such, we say, be wise in time, for rest assured, that unless you assist in casting off this incubus, this common enemy, they (the are aware that many of you see ruin willing to be inevitable; you see that by your vote and influence you are supporting a state of society with pomp, splendour, and misery and starvation on the other. You must be disgusted with the nefarious system, and feel ashamed that you have allowed yourselves so long to be the subservient tools of the aristocracy and the blind devotees of what is called courage, the firm determination, to say such a state of things shall no longer continue. We prove your sincerity. If you desire to save yourselves from that destruction which awaits you-if you wish to see your fellow men better fed and clothed, we implore you to ex-Committee are resolved (if supported with funds) to seek out such men as above described, bring them forward and claim your suffrages with the Secretary, stating where such prospects may exist.

To you, the rate-payers, the compound householders, and lodgers, who rent premises we say, send in your claims; get the franchise, get political power, that

The Metropolis.

HEALTH OF LONDON DURING THE WEEK,-By the Ragistrar-General's report, we learn that a decided improvement in the public health has occurred during the weck ending March 10. The deaths registered in London, which in the three previous weeks were respectively 1,225, 1,191, 1,138, have declined to 1,047, or 122 less than the winter average. A remarkable improvement has occurred in the mortality from epidemics ; whereas this class of diseases was fatal in the three previous weeks to 333, 318 and 310 persons respectively ; in the last week the, deaths were only 243, which is little above the average. Small-pox does not prevail much at present ; measles is unusually low. Scarlatina and hooping cough show a decrease on the previous weeks; and now the mortality from the former does not much exceed the average. The deaths from hooping cough were 69, which is more than the average by 27. Typhus has fallen to the average, namely, 42 deaths. Fatal cases of diarrhœa and dysentery were 21, being 7 more than the average : of cholera, only 15, though in the three preceding weeks they were 49, 40, and 35. Of the 15, two occurred in Warburton's Lunatic Asylum, Bethnal-green; 5 in the workhouse of St. George in the East. The mortality from diseases of the organs of circulation is also unusually low. Three men died of delirium tremens ; a man and a woman of intemperance (both cases attended with epilepsy); also a woman from falling in the street when drunk. A woman died in Mile-End, "eight days after childbirth, of typhoid fever, from previous poor living." A man of 34 years died of "intestinal disease—obstruction of colon through its whole length," (post. mort). The ob-struction had continued thirty-four days, but was removed by medical aid before death. The patient had taken opium medicinally for the last nine years, and latterly in doses of three and sometimes four half drachms daily. The mean height of the baro-meter was about 30 in. daily, except on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday; the highest, which was on Thursday, was 30,385. The thermometer was highest on Sunday, when it was 60 deg. ; the highest of each day fell almost continuously to 42 deg. on Friday. The mean temperature of the week was 43 deg. The mean temperature of each day conpart in the south-west, till Thursday, when it veered to north and north-west. The number of births during the week was 1,511.

THE ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE MR. SOUTHGATE. Since the commission of this gross outrage, the police have been on the alert to discover the guilty party, and on Wednesday week Thomas Tipping, an active officer belonging to the P division, succeeded in apprchending a gipsy named Ayres, whom he suspected to be the person who had so seriously injured Mr. Southgate. His suspicion was directed to Ayres principally on two grounds—the one was, that in the morning on which the outrage had been perpetrated he had shifted from an encampment, where he had been located for some time before : and the other the reports in circulation that he entertained a feeling of hostility towards Mr. Southgate for some imaginary ill done or about to be done to one of his family, and he (Tipping) in conse-quence sought him out. On Thursday week Ayres was examined before the Baron De Tessier and a bench of magistrates at Epsom, when the circumstances above mentioned were stated to the bench, and a smock frock belonging to the prisoner was produced, on the front of which there was a large stain of blood. The prisoner on that occasion preserved a strict silence, and had not given the officer the slightest explanation of the stain of blood upon his frock. He was remanded to Horsemonger-lane Gaol until Mr. Southgate is considered fit to appear against him. It is the opinion of Tipping, the officer, and others, that the wound on the ar of Mr. Southgate was inflicted with the point of his own stick ; and that his assailant, on finding him prostrate at his feet, inflicted the slanting wound supposed to be done by a pistol ball. This opinion is confirmed by the fact that when the stick was

sorted to by the medical men to restore the unfortunate men, and after the lapse of nearly twelve hours, they were pronounced out of danger.

The Provinces.

WARWICKSHIRE, -- AWFUL DEATH. -- On Friday week Mr. G. Greenway, coroner, held an inquest at the King's Arms, Kenilworth, on the body of Miss Ann Stewart, aged 16, a daughter of General Stewart. It appeared from the evidence of John Pugh, coachman to the General, that on Thursday afternoon, about three o'clock, he heard one of his master's horses making a strange noise in the stable, and on going to the spot he found Miss Stewart under the horse. The animal was standing close by the side of the stall, and the deceased was doubled up under it. The blood was issuing from deceased's head, and there was a large pool of blood in the stable. The deceased used to caress and feed the horse occasionally, and it was remarkably quiet and seemed sensible of her attention. In the opinion of the witness the deceased was feeding the horse, when he, in play, knocked her bonnet off, and it fell on the ground; that he then became frightened, and, knocking her down, kicked her on the head. as he found her bonnet on the floor of the stable, and the off hind heel of the horse was covered with blood. When he extricated deceased life was quite extinct. The jury returned a verdict of "Accidental death." The young lady was highly respected by the whole neighbourhood, and the melancholy event has thrown a gloom over the district.

LEICESTERSHIRE. - RIOT BY WORKMEN. - During the past five weeks the hands employed at the Leicester sock branch, and other parts of the frameknitting trade, have been on strike for an advance of [maintaining them until they could obtain the ad- managed, by going through the next door, No. 5, vance sought for. During this period a few persons and on the following Monday Jonah Dakin and Jesse Brewood went to his shop and commanded tinued above that of the same day on an average of seven years, till Friday. The wind was for the most when the two entered and commanded meltreating him, and he was obliged to defend himself with an iron rod. The parties having departed, a crowd of

between 300 and 400 persons went to a house kept outrage were committed, and ultimately thirteen of the rioters were taken up and sent for trial.

HINCKLEY PETTY SESSIONS .- Thomas Coley, a to pay the sum of 1s, and 8d. for poor rates due to took down anything improper, he was responsible the said parish. The poor man said with much for it, but not to any one present. earnestness and feeling that he could not pay for the following reasons, or he would not object: "I work for 10s. per week wages. My house rent is hear this poor man's case. Now do you think, as a conscientious man, that that family can be mainthat man can pay rates for the relief of the poor? that the gentlemen at Dadlington had had a vestry | Thomas.

THE NORTHERN STAR.

The jury then proceeded to view the body, but their way through the crowd. The body presented particularly at the time, thinking that it had been wards Steep-street, St. Michael's-hill. The shuta most frightful appearance, the head being com- placed there for the purpose of making the firepletely beaten in. The deceased appears to have place smaller. There were no marks of blood on bundle of clothes; a light-coloured bundle. The been a strong muscular woman. The right leg pro- the poker or tongs. On Thursday, while witness man had on a fustian jacket and fustian trowsers. jected from the bed, and her left was drawn up as if was engaged in making the post mortem examina- like one who tended on masons.-Police-sergeant she had been in the act of getting out of it, pro- tion, Inspector Bell came to the room and took the Philips : On Wednesday night he went to the Flitch bably in order to grapple with her assailants. The stone from the fire-place and put it in witness's of Bacon, at about half-past nine o'clock at night, jury having viewed the body returned to the inquest hands. He looked at it, and saw that there were hand had some conversation with Mrs. Price, respectoom, when ILENER JEFFERIES was recalled, and stated, that hairs had been divided, and had not come from not knowing that she had been murdered. At be-

by his directions the police had searched the house the head by the root. Dr. Fairbrother, at the sug-for property and he particularly mentioned to them gestion of Inspector Bell, tried the corner of the he was informed that police-constable No. 110 had a certain tin box in which his sister kept several va-stone to one of the wounds in the forchead, and some keys which had been found at the Flitch of luables. It was found in a closet, without the pad-found that it exactly corresponded. Witness had Bacon. At about three o'clock the next morning, lock which she always kept on it. It was not no doubt that the stone produced the wounds, or, having learnt that Mrs. Jefferies had been mur-empty, but was not nearly so full as it used to be. at all events, that the injuries were caused by such dered, and the house robbed, he was induced to try He also directed the sergeant to search for a nest of a stone. (The stone was here produced. It was of drawers, which he knew was generally full of valu- an irregular square shape, about two inches thick, able jewels. When found it was without some of and bore upon it marks of blood and some fragthe drawers, and it had been pillaged. There was ments of grey hair. It was part of a paving-stone, likewise a peculiar silver cruet-stand made of and weighed nearly 4lb.)-Alfred Bell, inspector of filagre silver; one article of it, however, only was police, corroborated the statement of Mr. Bernard found. He had since seen a quantity of property as to the finding the stone with which the murder is at the station-house, and he recognised several ar- supposed to have been committed. From informaticles of jewellery which he could identify.

MICHAEL CORF, police-sergeant, No. 2, sworn, by Sergeant Corp, Sergeant Somers, and policesaid that on Wednesday afternoon, by direction of constable Elmes, 46, he went to Horfield, to the house of a man named Thomas. After much trouble the blind man. Has heard she is not in her right the superintendent, he, accompanied by police-conwages, and subscriptions have been opened for stable 58, went to the house of the deceased. They they entered the house, and found the young woman senses. Had not seen a Rifleman in the house for present, answering to the name of Sarah Thomas, to get into the back premises. They found the in a coal-hole under the staircase. Elmes saw her have gone to work at Belgrave and also at Thur-back door fast, but by drawing the staple they in the act of closing the door, and said, "Come out maston. On the 2d inst a man named Dilely, who gained admission to the kitchen. He could not of that; it won't do." She had on a night cap and had partaken of the subscription raised, went to judge what meal had last been taken there, but he a pair of slippers. In other respects she appeared work, and said that he had got the advance de- saw a piece of liver on the board. There was no to be in a day dress. She took off her night cap, manded. His fellow-workmen did not believe him, fire, but the fender looked as if it had been left in and "threw it with great viciousness into the firethe act of being cleaned. The witness then gave place." He then took her into custody .- By the particulars of his search with Mr. Jefferies, and juror : They were detained at the door long enough continued-that from information which he re- for her to have put on these articles of clothing. On when the two entered and commenced maltreating ceived he went in search of the prisoner, and found her being brought out of the coal-hole, he asked her her at her father's house. Her father was a labourer, | " When 'she had left 'her mistress, at Trenchardresiding at Horfield. The door was opened by an street ?" She said, " On Friday last." He asked her "Who brought her boxes up?" and she said elderly woman, who said-

by a person named Oswins. An effigy was carried by the mob, and several shots were fired at it. The mob next fired into Oswin's window, but fortunately without striking their man. Various other acts of outrage were committed, and ultimately thirteen of

her that he took her into custody on a charge of The CORONER observed, that he might recognise Mr. Day in the character of attending for the ac- murdering her mistress. She seemed very uneasy cused, but he could not allow him to interfere. He in her mind whilst the house was being searched. poor day-labourer, was brought before the court did not know that any one was charged ; but Mr. This witness and policeman Somers and Elmes, by Mr. Henry Moore, farmer and overseer of the Day must know that any one suspected of murder and Mr. Cridland, housekeeper and searcher at the parish of Dradlington, to show cause why he refused would be taken into custody. If he (the coroner) central police station, then deposed to the search of the prisoner's father's house, particulars of which have already been given, and produced the property

The witness continued, that the mother denied all found, viz.—four silver table-spoons, a gravy spoon, knowledge of her daughter being in the house, and and a box, found in the coal-hole; a gold watch, said she had not seen her husband for a month. | chain, and seals, found in the bedroom ; and twenty-18. 9d. per week. I have a wife that can earn scarcely anything at all, and three children, all un-der seven years of age. That is my case, gentle-men." Mr. Heming said to Mr. Moore: "You was sleeping, and from which he believed the pri-bar this norm and seals, found in the bedroom; and twenty-seven and seals, found in the bedroom; and twenty-seven sovereigns, four half-sovereigns, and some mentioned they found several articles of jewellery in a bandbox under the bed, in which a little girl Mr. Cridland also produced five silver tea-was sleeping, and from which he believed the pri-spoons found in the prisoner's stocking at the soner had gone when they entered the house, as time when she was searched at the station-house. they found her in the coal-hole only partly dressed. The most important evidence of the day was that of tained for a less sum than 8s. 3d. per week, or that [The articles were here handed to Mr. Jefferies, who | Police Constable M'Clymont, under whose charge recognised them, and said he knew that his sister the prisoner, Sarah Thomas, had been since her ap-You must know that it cannot be done. Never- valued them as relics of other days, and she was not prehension, who deposed that the prisoner had theless, if you say-and say it officially-that you at all'likely either to have given them away or to several times spoken to him about the murder. believe he can pay, the bench has no alternative but have sold them.] Witness, that morning, accom-to enforce the payment. The consequence will be, panied by police-constables 46 and 86, made a further to say anything, nor threatened her, but she freely of the Imperial Parliament in Dublin for the young wheats are looking well and strong. Potatoes that a warrant of distress will be issued upon his goods and chattles, and you will make the poor honest labourer a pauper at once." Mr. Moore said with blood, which they were told belonged to Sarah Miss Jefferies about two months before she went to be and voluntarily spoke to him about it. The prisoner transaction of Irish business. He (Lord Massa-have been planted extensively, and much earlier transaction of Irish business. He (Lord Massa-have been planted extensively, and much earlier told witness that the servant girl who was with honest labourer a pauper at once." Mr. Moore said with blood, which they were told belonged to Sarah

that the gentiemen at Dadington had had a vestry Thomas. meeting, and they had every one agreed that the Isabella Fry deposed, that she was the wife of down to the house on the Saturday morning, when defendant was able to pay the rate, for he was better Thomas Fry, turnkey at Bridewell. She resided she was taking down the shutters, and told her that in aid have been submitted. At a meeting in De-pulse." This is the commencement of the remedy, originating with the Irish people themselves—a small picked up and examined it was found that about two inches of the end, including the ferule, were deeply stained with blood, and that four inches above this part were spotted, leading to the pro-summtion, therefore, that the lower part had been solver at the lower part had been summtion therefore, that the lower part had been summtion therefore that the lower part ers belong to Shenton and other parishes, but they morning last, about ten minutes past five o'clock, girl went up stairs and killed Miss Jefferies with a more to prevent the north from speaking out, if for the "Papal Fund" were made yesterday at the once it felt itself to be unjustly taxed. England different Roman Catholic chapels throughout the are compelled to live at Dadlington, because there is not a single house in the parish where they belong, and where they work, for them to live in. The owners in that parish will not have any built; and those parishes where they do live, compel them. pay rates in order to get rid of them. Sussex.—Defalcations at a Saving Bank.—The beard the noise, and she said she did, and she those parishes where they do live, compel them. Sussex.—Defalcations at a Saving Save.—The beard the noise, and she said she did, and she those parishes where they do live, compel them. Sussex.—Defalcations at a Saving Save.—The she heard the noise, and she said she did, and she speak of it. She told her that it would be a long Uneers.) He (Loru massarcenc) would use the very consideration. supposed that it was Miss Jefferies calling up the time before it would be found out, as there were government to collect it. (Cheering.) If they would DEATH OF COLONEL SIR ROBERT SHAW, BART. servant, and that they were quarrening, adding, that from the noise the old woman must be killing her. Mrs. Ham asked if she should knock at the wall, and witness told her to do so. She knocked, and almost immediately the noise ceased. About seven o'clock the same morning there was a knock at her door, and being only partly dressed she asked burg dressed she asked woman with was laid upon the hob by the side of at her door, and being only partly dressed she asked burg dressed she asked woman with was laid upon the hob by the side of at her door, and being only partly dressed she asked burg dressed she asked woman with was laid upon the hob by the side of the fire. They did not leave the house until about the fi at her door, and being only partly dressed she asked Mrs. Ham to go down and answer it. She went down, and witness heard a female voice which she Lewis, or Williams, and witness was not sure down and witness heard a female voice which she bet in the new of the new member was about to move a resolution declaring | was afterwards told was Miss Jefferies' servant, say was afterwards told was Miss Jefferies' servant, say whether she said she lived in Bedminster or St. of the rate in and. Int. George Macathery and his seat and purchased an independent one (continues for the data and several of the union. It is seat and purchased an independent one (continues for the data and several of the union. It is seat and purchased an independent one (continues for the data and several of the union. It is seat and purchased an independent one (continues for the data and several of the union. It is seat and purchased an independent one (continues for the union. It is seat and purchased an independent one (continues for the data and several of the union. It is seat and purchased an independent one (continues our Irish authority) for himself, and voted against the union. It is seat and purchased an independent one (continues our Irish authority) for himself, and voted against the union. It is seat and purchased an independent one (continues our Irish authority) for himself, and voted against the union. It is seat and purchased an independent one (continues our Irish authority) for himself, and voted against the union. It is seat and purchased at meet- our Irish authority for himself, and voted against the union. It is seat and purchased at the union. It is seat and purchased at the union. It is seat and purchased at the union of the union. It is seat and purchased at the union. It is seat and purchased at the union of the union of Brook-hall, and several of the union. If and the union of the u cach other." Mrs. Ham said, "I thought it was you crying." The girl replied "No, it was the cat got on the bed." Mrs. Ham said, "Oh, it was no cat, by the bed." Mrs. Ham said, "Oh, it was no cat, for I have heard you cry before in the yard;" and the other then said "She is such a good-for-nothing woman, or wretch, that I cannot live with her." Witness did not observe that the house was closed that day, but her servant told her it was closed Sa-turday and Sunday, and she herself saw it closed Monday and Tuesday. On Tuesday some persons and offered to make up any deficit from his private on the bed." Mrs. Ham said, "Oh, it was no cat, property. The case now assumed a more grave for I have heard you cry before in the yard;" and came and knocked, and no answer was returned. following afternoon she went to the house and rang between the two countries, as we did last year, and will owe £10,000 sterling. Witness said it was very strange, and her servant the bell, but could get no answer. This witness are the advocates of peace and order, we will not MURDER IN TIPPERARY.—The Clonmel Chronicle looked up at the window and said she believed Miss stated that Miss Jefferies kept a very sharp dog, Jefferies was up, for she could see a looking-glass, which used to bark at strangers, and that, in order was build the place and good order have secured to occose on Saturday, as the judge was commending a time-piece, and the corner of a bed-post. The to let the dog in and out, the kitchen door was us (and which this very government has so often to try the criminals, with which our gaol is crowded, next morning her servant went again and looked up, usually kept open. It was fastened back with a done their best to destroy), taken from us. The a dreadful murder was being perpetrated close at Jefferies was up, for she could see a looking-glass, which used to bark at strangers, and that, in order and then the green blind was down. She said, she stone (the stone stained with blood was here shown thought Miss Jefferies was ill, but witness said, how to the witness, and she identified it as that usually could that be? and, besides, her back window was employed to keep the door open.) A girl named Chad, who had lived as servant with the deceased till about six or seven weeks before the prisoner Mrs. HAM confirmed the statement of this last went to live there, was called, as were also her witness as to the conversation that had taken place friends, to prove that at the time of the murder she between her and the girl Sarah Thomas. She also was in Bath. This witness also spoke to its being said she heard the noise in Miss Jefferies' bedroom ; the habit of deceased to have her dog sleep in her bedroom, and to see the doors safely locked, and it was about five minutes past five. It was a noise as of a person crying or screaming. She knocked carry up the keys in her pocket .--- Police-sergeant at the door, and after that heard no more noise. Somers proved that in consequence of a statement made by the accused to the effect, that the girl who committed the murder killed the dog and threw it down the privy, he went and searched that place, On Friday morning the investigation was resumed. The accused, Sarah Thomas, was furnished with a chair. She looked well, but her demeanour was about £120,000: and the bank has the sum of f by no means so callous as before, and at one part £110,000 invested in government securities, and of the evidence she burst into tears and reand found the carcase of a dog lying head downwards, embedded in the soil.-A man named Vickery mained with her handkerchief to her eyes during there is a further sum of £1,700 arising from the accumulation of "extra profits," and which will, of course, be applicable to any deficiency that may not RALPH MONTAGUE BERNARD, having been sworn, also deposed, that on Wednesday night, when engaged in putting up the shutters of the Flitch of Bacon Tavern, Host-street, he found in the groove RALPH MONTAGUE BERNARD, having been sworn, in which the shutters worked the latch and streetdeposed that he is a surgeon, and resides at 18, deposed that he is a surgeon, and resides at 18, Richmond-terrace, Clifton. Yesterday afternoon he made a post mortem examination of the body of the deceased, in the presence of Dr. Farebrother, Mr. Evans, Dr. Bowly, and Mr. Bowly. After describ-ing the external appearances of the body, and the clothes in which it was dressed, he proceeded to say that the head was covered with a nightcap, which the deceased mith load on the load of the body. After describ-ing the external appearances of the body, and the clothes in which it was dressed, he proceeded to say that the head was covered with a nightcap, which the deceased mith load on the load of the body. After describ-ing the external appearances of the body, and the clothes in which it was dressed, he proceeded to say that the head was covered with a nightcap, which the deceased with a laghtcap. The nil door key of a house, which he handed over to the even in the south and west there are meetings to police .-- The Coroner said there were other witnesses to be examined, and as the inquiry had now | where the gentry and ratepayers have been able to been protracted for a great number of hours, he thought it would be more convenient to at once ad-At the close of the proceedings the crowd congrethat the head was covered with a hightcap, which a same purpose. At the same purpose, At the was saturated with blood on the left side. The pil-low and bolster, and also a part of the bed, were or 6,000 persons, all patiently waiting to see the pri-bloody, as was also a chair by the side of the bed; soner brought out, which, however, Inspector Bell were adopted. On the same day, a meeting of the WEDNESDAY, March 14.-The proceedings of the inquest were again resumed this morning. In adsame description. At the back of the head to the home to witness, at Horfield, on last Saturday week, left of the occipital protruberance, was a contused between three and four o'clock in the afternoon.

were asleep. The most prompt measures were re- ready appeared, he proceeded to observe that when the room when he was first called in to see the body On Saturday week last, between eleven and twelve that which it evinces. It contains a variety of ready appeared, he proceeded to observe that when the room when he was inst cancer in the day of a calculated wear in the day, he had just got to the top of offences, numbering in all 520 cases. I was not able he entered the bedroom of his sister and saw her lying on the bed, from what he observed he was convinced that she died from violence, and being a surgeon he was sure that violence could not have been inflicted by herself. In addition to the bloed on her face the nillow and beling the once inflicted by herself. In addition to the bloed on her face the nillow and beling the inmates, twenty with high way blood on her face, the pillow and bolster were com-luspector Bell, after looking at the body, made a pletely saturated with blood. place to see if the fire-irons were stained with blood, man returned into the passage, and again came out 120 for petty larcenies, and sixty for sheep stealing. such was the excitement created, that it was only by the most strenuous exertions that they made they observed a flat stone, like a piece of a paving-by the most strenuous exertions that they made the fire-place. They did not examine it they did with a bundle and something else in her hand, and The majority of all those offences have occurred (From the correspondent of the Morning Chronicle.) DUBLIN, MONDAY. - CRIME AND DESTITUTION.

woman, and asked if she had a room to let. The

Riflemen do not use her house. Had seen the blind

man there twice, and the little girl was with him.

There was no Rifleman there at that time.-At this

Freland.

DUBLIN, SATURDAY .- RESISTANCE TO THE' RATE

IN AID .- The vote of the House of Commons in

movement proceeds with still greater vigour-men

passive resistance, which, if carried into practice.

may lead to very serious if not disastrous results.

The northern journals received this morning con-

tain accounts of further meetings in various parts

of Ulster.

period the proceedings were further adjourned.

THE HARVEST. - The proceedings at the assize courts in the southern and western counties exhibit startling evidences of the effects of famine in the increase of crime and demoralisation. We have as vet accounts from only one or two of the western counties, and the criminal business has only commenced in Mayo. In the counties of Limerick and Clare there was a formidable amount of crime directly connected with the distress so long prevailing; and in the latter county, not less than 124 persons were sentenced to transportation - a number entirely unprecedented in our criminal annals for a sing e commission of assize. It should be remembered, also, that the assistant-barristers, at quarter the keys to the street door of Miss Jefferies' house. sessions, have jurisdiction in felony cases; and that and found that they fitted exactly both the key of latterly considerable numbers have received sentence the lock and the latch.-Mrs. Mary Price, landlady of transportation. At Fern sessions so many as of the Flitch of Bacon, deposed to the witness William Vickery having on Wednesday night last deli- | eighty, and, I believe, in one instance, at the commencement of the present year, nearly 100 convicted vered her two keys, which he had found. Finding criminals have been sentenced to transportation. they did not belong to her, she delivered them to Within the past three years, the number of persons the policeman. During that evening there was a sentenced to transportation in Ireland by judges of tion which he received the same night, accompanied | man of the name of Sweet, and a man of the name assize and chairmen of quarter sessions probably exof Angel, and a washerwoman at her house. No ceeds the amount in any previous six years, even one else. Has seen the little girl who leads about when agrarian crime prevailed to the greatest extent, and when many of the counties had been prosix weeks. One of them came in with a young claimed under an insurrection.

The southern and western journals give further most painful accounts of evictions and deaths from starvation. The clearance system is swelling the tide of pauperism on the one hand, whilst all who possess the means are voluntarily emigrating, many still abandoning their business and farms, leaving behind them a miserable, half-famished and brokendown pauper population. The Limerick and Clare Examiner, describing the progress of eviction.

with paupers having no other home, and filled with favour of the rate in aid has not in the least degree everything foul. The dens in Goat's-lane, in the diminished the hostility to that obnoxious impost | town of Tipperary, are crammed with refugees and in the northern province. On the contrary, the wretches herding together in filth and immorality. The neighb urhood of Kilfinane is overrun with the of the highest position are entering the arena, and destitute, rushing in for relief to the benevolent there appears to be a settled and resolute spirit of ladies who dispense it to all."

The Galway Mercury has an account of the deaths from destitution in the islands of Gorumna and Killeen. "Most of these unhappy beings (says that journal) were found dead in the fields, where they wandered in quest of food."

The Banner of Ulster has a long report of the This is a fearful exhibition of the condition of the me ting of the county of Antrim, held at Ballysouthern and western districts; and, no matter how mena, on Thursday last, at which the High Sheriff, favourable may be the future circumstances, and J. S. Moore, Esq., presided. The proceedings were opened by a startling speech of Lord Massapropitious the seasons, slow must be the progress towards recovery in districts thus devastated by famine, and utterly disorganised. But there are reene, who urged an organised opposition to the collection of the rate in language almost as unquafavourable symptoms, upon which one may found a ified as any uttered by the Young Irelanders in the hope that we have seen the worst of this period of hottest period of their agitation. The following is terrible calamity. I have in some recent letters, of all parties and creeds unite, and if they cannot progress already made, for the next harvest, in the prevent the passing of the present measure, or the southern counties. And 1 am happy to state, that levying of the tax, let them take care that the in- the accounts received this morning are of the same truder shall never go back with the supply. (Hear, gratifying kind. The Limerick Chronicle states that hear, and cheers.) There is at present in Ireland the surrounding country presents all the appearance a society which seeks to have an occasional sitting of vigorous operations in the tillage of land. The transaction of Irish business. He (Lord Massa- have been planted extensively, and much earlier live there, and whose place she had taken, came years ago, the distress which now exists would not Clare, where such vast tracts of fine fertile land had

sumption, therefore, that the lower part had been fixed in the wound, and that the blood spurting from the wound itself had caused the splashed appearance. MELANCHOLY OCCURRENCE ON THE RIVER LEA.-

Two Lives Losr.—On Saturday night last an extraordinary and painful sensation was created in Hackney, by a report that two medical gentlemen and a female had lost their lives on the river Lea. From inquiries made, the following particulars of the melancholy occurrence may be relied on :--- It appears that a gentleman named Robertson, a student at King's College, and residing at 7, Upper-terrace, Islington, and a fellow student, whose name is unknown, induced a young female. Hannah Murray, living as domestic in Robertson's lodgings, to accompany them to the river Lea, which they reached about five o'clock. They hired a pleasureboat at the Jolly Anglers, and had proceeded as far as the Horse-shoe Point, when Robertson's friend leaned over the boat to secure the rudder lines. The female, fearing his precipitation into the water, unfortunately suddenly left her seat, which caused the boat to turn keel uppermost, when all the three were immersed in the watery element. While in the act of sinking the unknown gentleman clung to Murray. The melancholy catastrophe was witnessed by a barge-man, who promptly used his hitcher, and brought up the body of the female, which was conveyed to a neighbouring house, where, after lengthened efforts, Mr. Jones, surgeon, succeeded in restoring animation. Half an hour elapsed before the bodies of Robertson and his friend were got out. The latter had the female's shawl bound tightly round his right arm. Every effort made to resusciate the unfortunate gentleman proved fruitless. On Tuesday Mr. Baker held an inquest at the Robin Hood public-house, High-hill, Hackney, respecting the deaths of J. J. R. Robertson, aged 21, and T. W. C. Hairby, aged 24, medical students, who were drowned in the River Lea. Margaret Murray stated that on Saturday last she accompanied Hairby to the Jolly Anglers, adjoining the River Lea, Upper Clapton, where he hired a small boat which was only sufficient to hold two small boat which was only sufficient to hold two hatter gentleman was, that no further deposits persons, and shortly after she had embarked with Hairby, Robertson came up and requested to be taken in. The boat was put back, and Robert-son jumped in and sat down by the side of witness. Some persons who were standing on shore cautioned Hairby and Robertson not to proceed in the boat, as it was too small to hold three persons, and that it was dangerous to remain in her. Hairby took charge of the sculls, and Robertson held one of the steering-strings and witness the other. The boat had not proceeded far when Hairby said he was tired of rowing, and requested Robertson to take the sculls. They both stood upright, and Hairby attempted to pass Robertson, and in doing so they both leant on one side, which caused the boat to heel over and it began to fill. They became much alarmed, and the deceased immediately caught hold of witness, and the boat instantly capsized and turned keel upwards. W. Waller, a bargeman, said his attention was attracted by hearing violent his attention was attracted by hearing violekt screaming for assistance, and he saw three persons in the water. Witness was in a barge, and he onickly reached the snot and succeeded in rescuing of them, or this state of things could not have arisen. quickly reached the spot and succeeded in rescuing Murray. The deceased, after swimming a short time, sank, and their bodies were not recovered until half an hour afterwards. The jury returned a ver-dict of "Accidental death."

WORRHOUSE ECONOMY .- An inquest was held on Saturday, before Mr. Wells, at the King's Arms, Short's-gardens, Drury-lane, on the body of M. Revnolds, late an inmate of St. Giles's workhouse, aged are actively engaged in investigating the affair, and have hitherto proceeded with very great skill and caution. They have succeeded in discovering the forehead. On the top of the head, in the centre, for presentation to both Houses of Parliament. sixty-two. Elizabeth Worrall, another inmate of nine o'clock. She was perfectly sober. Just as they entered the hall the deceased missed her foot-ing, there being no light, and fell head foremost down the kitchen-stairs. Witness fell after her and tumbled on deceased. She called for assistance; the nurse came and removed witness, but deceased missed her boxes, were by her side. At the the nurse came and removed witness, but deceased missed her boxes, were by her side. At the the nurse came and removed witness. But deceased missed her boxes, but deceased witness full after her the nurse came and removed witness. But deceased missed her boxes, but deceased witness full after her the nurse came and removed witness. But deceased missed her boxes were by her side. At the the nurse came and removed witness. But deceased witness were by her side. At the the nurse came and removed witness. But deceased witness were by her side. At the the nurse came and removed witness. But deceased witness were by her side. At the the nurse came and removed witness. But deceased witness were by her side. At the the nurse came and removed witness. But deceased witness were by her side. At the the nurse came and removed witness. But deceased witness were by her side. At the the nurse came and removed witness. But deceased witness were by her side. At the the nurse came and removed witness. But deceased witness were by her side. At the the nurse came and removed witness. But deceased witness were by her side. At the boxes were by her side. At the payement, and her boxes were by her side. At the box were again resumed this morning. In ad-the the boxes were by her side. On the top of the head, in the contre, the nurse came and removed witness. But deceased the nurse came and removed witness that WEDNESDAY.—The meetings of the counties of Armagh and Down have been most important. was quite dead .- Coroner : " Was there no light ?" time she had no person at all with her, and, after this most partial, impolitic, and rascally measure;" -Witness: "No, sir, and the stairs are very dan-gerous. The least thing would throw any one down them."-Thomas, the summoning officer: "The lights are extinguished at eight o'clock."-Coroner:--" That's very ill-advised economy, by hith human life has hear are indicated and before and which is seens she had no person at all with her, and, after gerous. The least thing would throw any one down them."-Thomas, the summoning officer: "The lights are extinguished at eight o'clock."-bith human life has hear are indicated and brought out a bandbox, which it seems she had no person at all with her, and, after engaging his fly, and seeing that all her boxes were down them."-she told him to wait a bit, and she then went and brought out a bandbox, which it seems she had no of Saturdy, she went again into Bristol in the individual into measure ever inflicted upon Ulster. Men of all par- he did not know if he had a father or a mother, was which human life has been sacrificed."—Verdict: "Accidental death," accompanied by a recommen-dation from the jury that the guardians should without delay erect a small door at the head of the bit deate the reliance of the did not know if he had a father or a mother, was noon of Saturday, sne went again into Bristol in the injuries as the deceased could not have inflicted on herself. [The girl, Sarah Thomas, here burst into a little brown box, about the size of a small bonet-without delay erect a small door at the head of the bit deat the reliance of the did not know if he had a father or a mother, was he did not know if he had a father or a mother, was he did not know if he had a father or a mother, was he did not know if he had a father or a mother, was he did not know if he had a father or a mother, was he did not know if he had a father or a mother, was he did not know if he had a father or a mother, was he did not know if he had a father or a mother, was he did not know if he had a father or a mother, was he did not know if he had a father or a mother, was he did not know if he had a father or a mother, was he did not know if he had a father or a mother, was neeting, were the Marquis of Downshire, and Mr. Sharman Crawford, Lord Bangor, and Mr. Maxwell, how, hoped to sleep away their humer, or taking DEATH OF THE KNIGHT OF KERRY. - The Right who hoped to sleep away their hunger, or taking box had been safely placed away with the rest the blood. There was an extravasation of blood on the On Monday evening she again went into Bristol, kitchen-stairs. The coroner directed Thomas to prisoner entered the hy, and desired the hyman to drive her to the 'stop-gate,'' on the road to Glou-drive her to the 'stop-gate,'' on the road to Glou-lower and front parts of the parietal corresponding which passed down by the lane-way leading from which passed down by the passed down by the lane-way leading from which passed down by the lane-way leading from which passed down by the passed down by t forward the recommendation to the guardians. NABROW ESCAPE OF FIVE PERSONS FROM SUFFO-CATION.—On Tuesday evening, whilst Mr. W. Payne was holding an inquest at the Bull, in Tooley-street, which passed down by the lane-way leading from mater a layer of blood was observed effused under She went into Bristol on Tuesday night, and again Ashley Down, and where her father's house was the arachnoid membrane. The vessels of the right on Wednesday; it was before dark, about half-past cient title of Knight of Kerry by his son, Peter Fitzgerald, Esq., high sheriff of Kerry for the pre-sent year. The knight was the lineal representative the following extraordinary case, and narrow escape Ashley Down, and where her father's house was the arachnolu memorane. The vessels of the right on wednesday, it was before dark, about han-past situated. There was no one with her, or waiting hemisphere were congested; the left was natural. six in the evening. She brought nothing back. In the chest and abdomen there was no mark of a single individual the whole way. As is customary disease or injury sufficient to cause death. He conof five persons on board the Begownam Maid, was related to him by Mr. Mead, the summoning officer: of the ancient Knights of Kerry-one of the three branches of the house of Fitzgerald-the others are -The vessel, which belonged to Wales, had a few a single individual the whole way. As is customary in these cases, the most absurd, improbable, and cluded the cause of death to be concussion and comdays since arrived in the London pool, and kad been scissors or a book. She always returned alone, as the present Knight of Glin, or Knight of the Valley, pression of the brain, which the external appear-ances were sufficient to account for, and in his opinion did cause it. The injuries could not have St. Michael's-hill on Saturday week last, at between St. Michael's-hill on Saturday week last, at between moored off Topping's Wharf, where she remains. sometimes contradictory reports have been afloat. On Thursday, March 8th, the coroner, Mr. J. B. The night being excessively cold, the crew consisting of five men, made up a large fire, with Welsh coal, in the forecastle, and previous to retiring to Grindon, commenced the inquest on the body of the been inflicted by a sharp instrument, but must have been caused by a blunt one. He had no doubt whatever that the deceased died immediately after to Horfield; she was alone; she had with her a The CROPS.—In the counties of Limerick and deccased, Elizabeth Jefferies, at the Griffin Inn, and rest they put down the forecastle hatch. In the having detailed to the jury at considerable length morning the watchman was surprised at finding no whatever that the deceased died immediately after receiving the injuries, and that her death was caused by those injuries. The inquest at this stage of the proceedings was it is many box, and a black bag; then accompanied her to a confectioner's shop in Lower Maudlin-lane, where it is many box, and a black bag; then accompanied her to a confectioner's shop in Lower Maudlin-lane, where it is many box, and a plack bag; then accompanied her to a confectioner's shop in Lower Maudlin-lane, where it is many box, and a plack bag; then accompanied her to a confectioner's shop in Lower Maudlin-lane, where it is many box, and a plack bag; then accompanied her to a confectioner's shop in Lower Maudlin-lane, where it is many box, and a gentleman present added, that the shop-confectioner's shop in Lower Maudlin-lane, where it is many box, and a gentleman present added, that the shop-confectioner's added and injured by having the principal facts of the case, he observed that the one making his appearance from below. He knocked and called from above but without receivgentlemen present were no doubt aware that in cases of suspected murder the first, as he was the ing any answer. This induced him to open the most important witness, should always be the medihatchway and go below, where he found the five cal man. He should therefore propose, before he persons, lying in their berths, with blood issuing took any considerable amount of evidence, that they MARCH 13th.—The interest consequent on the horrible murder of Miss Jefferies at Bristol continues leading to the cottage she was going to, and left her. to increase, and at the resumption of the inquiry was manifested. The inducest-room and all the an from their mouths and noses, and they appeared should adjourn their proceedings, and direct Mr. quite dead. They were taken on to the deck, and Bernard, surgeon to the Bridewell and to the police horrible murder of Miss Jefferies at Bristol continues quite dead. Iney were taken on to the ucon, and two medical gentlemen were sent for, and they de-clared that they men were labouring under the effects of some noxious vapour.—An examination of the the investigation to take briefly some evidence to increase, and at the resumption of the inquiry before the coroner this day the most intense anxiety was manifested. The inquest-room and all the approaches to it were so densely crowded that it was seeing the murder committed by one of them; but Ball arrived at Limerick, and shortly after prothe Welsh coal brought in the vessel, and which had been burned in the forecastle, contained a large uantity of sulphur, the vapour from which had so illed the cabir, as to overpower the men whilst they instion to take orieity some evidence to the deceased. HENRY JEFFERIES was then called, and having also is son to the house, and other facts which have al-is was proved that the child was subject to epilep-to find the called in reference to the appearances presented by is calculated to excite more horror than in the state of erime in your county, in the utmost difficulty the jurys therefore, is son to the house, and other facts which have al-

committee of management of the Brighton Savings Bank have been engaged in a very arduous inquiry, arising from the misconduct of their actuary, Mr. Buckoll. The first suspicion of anything wrong was raised soon after the late annual general meeting, when a discrepancy of £100 was discovered in what are called "extra profits," and which Buckoll, on being called upon, could not explain. Other discrepancies were also detected with the same result, and, at a meeting of the committee, a the incompetency of Mr. Buckoll (who had not attended) for his situation as actuary, when a letter was handed in from Mr. Buckoll, in which he admitted that there were defalcations in the accounts, but appealed to the committee, for merciful consideration on account of his innocent wife and family, aspect, and a warrant was immediately issued to secure the attendance of Buckoll, but which, up to the present moment, has not been executed in consequence of his absence. The accounts were found to have been kept in a most confused manner, some accounts being closed which were still current. and entries made in the general ledger (upon which the returns are made to government) which did not agree with those of the class ledger and the depositors' books. Upon the examination hitherto made, there appears a deficit of about £850; and of course a large number of accounts remain to be examined. Under these circumstances, a sub-committee was appointed to proceed to London to consult with Mr. Tidd Pratt, and see the comptroller should be received, or payments made, until the accounts had been thoroughly inspected. The committee, consequently, at a meeting held on Friday, passed a resolution recommending the managers to close the Bank for deposits and payments until this has been donc, and to call in the books of all the depositors. The depositors, however, says

the Brighton Herald, need be under no alarm on this account. The position of the bank is such as to secure them from loss. The amount of deposits is be covered by the property or the sureties of the defaulter. The amount of security given by Mr. Buckoll is, we understand, £600, and his sureties are the London Guarantee Society. It cannot be

THE MURDER AT BRISTOL.

BRISTOL, March 12 .--- The remains of the murdered lady, Miss Elizabeth Jefferies, were removed to their

last resting place this morning, the spot selected bloody, as was also a chair by the side of the bed; being a vault in the Bristol Cemetery. The funeral was astream of blood, about an inch wide, extended was strictly a private and a plain one, every osten-tation being, for obvious reasons, avoided by the relatives of the unfortunate deceased. The police chest and abdomen livid. On the left hand was a relatives of the unfortunate deceased. The police chest and abdomen livid. On the left hand was a last resting place this morning, the spot selected

whether she said she lived in Bedminster or St. of the rate in aid. Mr. George Macartney and house of the deceased, to relieve another policeman | Watson, of Brook-hall, and several of the neighin charge of the house; on witness's return he was bouring gentry, attended. Several respectable placed in charge of Sarah Thomas in her cell; she farmers expressed the most rooted opposition to the

quietly submit to have the profits of our industry,

word is said about its being collected. "Lord John Russell may call us in this province

' The Whisper of a Faction,' but we will show him and wrong are attempted again t us." The Cavan grand jury have adopted resolutions

and a petition again-t the rate.

The county of of Wexford met on Thursday last. and adopted a petition against the rate in aid.

TUESDAY .- OPPOSITION TO THE RATE IN AID .-The meetings continue in Ulster and Leinster, and protest against the rate in aid, in those districts struggle through their own embarrassment. Almost all the grand juries of Leinster have "pronounced" against the rate; and the poor law unions are meet-

ing in succession for the same purpose. At the

grand juror for the county of Dublin.

A BAND-MASTER FIRED AT.—The band-master of the Queen's Hussars was fired at by one of the

of yesterday contains the f llowing :--"At two which that peace and good order have secured to o'clock on Saturday, as the judge was commencing edge of the wedge once introduced, every year will hand. A poor o'd woman, seventy years of ave, drive it in m re firmly; and we shall have the named Margaret Ryan, was the victim, and the obdrive it in m re nrmiy; and we shall have the named Margaret Ryan, was the room, and the satisfaction (!) of paying for the districts of the ject, it appears, was a bag of meal in her possession. country which this government has demoralised, after it had tried, but failed, to demoralize us. "Besides this; remember that is one thing to blood, was found in a ditch near the place where the s'rike a rate and another to collect it; and all that dreadful deed was committed. Constables Sullivan is necessary to bring us in for the 'rate in aid' is and Hillyard arrested a man named John Ryan that the other districts should strike a rate: not a (Jack), at Kilfeacle, the scene of the murder. He had blood on his clothes.'

ASSIZE INTELLIGENCE. SLIGO, Friday .- 'The Rev. John O'Neill, a Roman

Catholic clergyman, has been sentenced to nine months' imprisonment for a violent assault on Alderman Cordukes and Mr. Delany, of Sligo.

LIMERICK, Saturday. — In the City Court, yesterday afternoon, a verdict of "guilty of man-slaughter" was returned against the three men named Hayes, tried for the murder of James Purchell, in the streets of Limerick, on the 1st of November last.

WATERFORD, Saturday. - In the case of the insurgent attack on the police barracks at Porltaw, the jury, after being locked up all night, returned a verdict of "Guilty" against two of the prisoners, Doyle and Sheefy; but they did not all agree as to two others. The jury were then discharged.

SOUTH TIPPERARY.-CLONMEL, SATURDAY EVEN-ING -EFFECTS OF FAMINE.-The Grand Jury du-ring the day found a great number of bills, but al-most all were for offences of a minor class, and Judge Jackson proceeded to dispose of those cases first, in order to clear the gaol, so much over-crowded. If any one required to see the melancholy position to which the country is reduced, he would find an index to it in the class of criminals that crowded the dock. Hitherto almost every man brought to the bar was decently, if roughly clad, most of athletic frames and in rude health, and offences for the sake of plunder were the exceptions not the rule. On the present occasion the contrast was a striking onefamine tracing its outlines on the features of the accused, drawing its converging furrows to the mouth, and giving to the countenance a kind of halfidiotic, half-wolfish expression. There was arraigned the child whose head scarcely reached the iron bar which the murderer had so often convulsively grasped, as the jury were coming out to deliver

life, and the privations which it had endured; and the prison-house and the cell had, instead of any terrors, become the object of attraction to those miserable creatures : it afforded them a supply of the food which they wanted; and in many instances the humanity of the learned judge, in inflicting a light sentence, instead of being regarded as a boon, was considered in the light of a punishment. A number of persons pleaded guilty to having carried off the clothing which they got in Cashel workhouse; and William Dwyer, the spokesman, stated, in answer of the gaol: and it did seem a most startling thing that persons should leave the workhouse in order to

begged to ask whether government had taken any steps to ascertain if Mr. Cotter was a British sub-ject, and, if so, whether any means had been taken to obtain satisfaction for the injury which had been done him.

a second time, on suspicion of having been concerned to the sover Philips of ten years ago. (Hear, hear.) in a conspiracy against Narvaez. It appeared that Mr. Cotter had originally served in the British Legion, then became a captain in the regular Spa-nish army, and was appointed aide-de-camp to had been under an evil genius. It had been well for hear hear.) Gen. Concha, and was afterwards appointed comp-troller of customs in a Spanish port. Mr. Cotter Disraeli), as a fate from which no Minister could was not, therefore, a British subject, owing alle-giance to the Queen of England nor had be aligned. giance to the Queen of England, nor had he claimed myth of a force which bound them down, while to be so either on his first or second imprisonment. Chancellors of the Exchequer pecked at their livers ad libitum. (Cheers and laughter.) The altera-

On the motion of Earl WALDEGRAVE, an address was agreed to for a copy of the instructions given to the captain of the Scourge, as to the treatment of the convict Mitchel on his voyage to Bermuda.

Their lordships then adjourned. HOUSE OF COMMONS.—The adjourned debate spoke not of any particular government, but of all on the second reading of the Navigation Bill was those who had sat on the Treasury benches for resumed by

many years back. It might be apparent presump-tion in him to say so, but one expression in the right hon, member's (Mr. Gladstone's) speech had Mr. GLADSTONE, who sustained an elaborate argument in favour of a departure from our present system by a series of comparisons which went to show been worth attending to-that in which the right that our tonnage, both foreign and colonial, had in- hon. member said the evil of our school was that we creased at a far more rapid ratio since we embarked did not attend to the lessons of experience, but on a system of relaxation, so far as the Navigation | dashed boldly into ways unknown on the faith of Laws were concerned, than previously to our so theories untried. (Hear, hear.) He called on them doing. This was, of itself, a complete answer to those | not altogether to disregard the teaching of the past, who held that further progress in the cause of relax- and the lessons of experience. The most celebrated ation would be destructive to the shipping interests of this country. He would not then enter into the maritime states a corruption and instability of moquestion of time, his conviction being that, on com-mercial and other grounds, this was a fitting season morals—so that nothing can remain entire in the had given notice of the fact of the termination of the armistice on the 26th inst., but, in so doing, morals—so that nothing can remain entire in the had announced that it was not done with the intenfor effecting a large change in our navigation sys- institutions of their country-(hear, hear)-for they tion of recommencing hostilities, but with a view to tem. If this were a proper time for making such | who inhabit those states do not remain quiet in their | some provisional arrangement. No effort would be a change, the question was in what manner it could places, but are hurried away from their homes by wanting on the part of the British government to be best effected. Here he must say that he differed from many who supported the present measure. remain bodily, they still run about and wander in to the vast magnitude of the interests concerned, His doctrine was, that they should not abandon the spirit; nor did anything tend more to the destruc- with a view to a final arrangement for a permanent path of experience. In his opinion, it was only on | tion of Corinth and Carthage, long in a declining | peace. principles analogons to those acted on by Mr. state-than the vagrancy and dissipation of their Huskisson and others, that we could safely citizens, who through their greediness of trade and Huskisson and others, that we could safely clitzens, who through their greenhess of trade and depart from the system of navigation which we had so long pursued, and which had been for centuries interwoven with our national policy. There were several demands which the they had en eminent writer who in his work on shipowner might fairly make upon the Legislature, they had an eminent writer, who, in his work on when it was about to deprive him of protection. In Germany, speaking of Frankfort, said, "in conse-the first place, he was entitled to the removal of quence of her commercial relations, she was so number exaggerated : but whatever the number country, and which proposition had been fairly disevery peculiar burden by which he was now ham-pered. If we exposed him to unrestricted competi-by a mixture of all foreign manners, that her popupered. If we exposed him to unrestricted competi-tion with foreigners, we should give him a draw-back, or a remission of the duties upon the timber which he used in the construction of bis ships. He should also, in the next place, be country to which they belonged for "they indged for "they i his ships. He should also, in the next place, be country to which they belonged, for "they judged relieved from the restraint under which he laboured of the happiness of mankind by the rate of exwith respect to the manning of his ships. There was still another compensation to which the ship-owner was entitled. By the repeal of the Naviga-tion Laws he would have to undergo a competition to a competition of the ship-tion to many the ship-tion to the many state of the ship-tion to the many state of the ship-tion to the many state of the ship-tion to the ship-tor the ship-tion to the ship-tor the ship-the ship the ship-tor the ship-tor the ship the ship-tor the ship-tor the ship the from the Baltic, sharp, as far as it went, and from the United States, all over the world. He was, therefore, entitled to ask that we should secure for therefore, entitled to ask that we should secure for therefore, entitled to ask that we should secure for therefore is a secure for same writer, "let no one blame them for forhim, if possible, an entrance into those fields of em- getting, in the pursuit of the money speculator ployment from which he was now excluded, as a and merchant, the interest of their country, or compensation for the entrance permitted to the at least before doing so let him visit the ports of foreigner to those fields of employment of which he had now a monopoly. The policy pointed out to them by experience was that of conditional re-(Hear, hear.) But he had one more authority for to them by experience was that of conditional re-laxation. He had never entertained the notion that we should proceed by treaties of reciprocity with foreign powers. There were difficulties in the way of so doing, which it became a prudent Legisla-ture to avoid. The American system, so far as it went, was that to which he would look as a model. By adoring that of conditional re-ture to avoid. The American system, so far as it went, was that to which he would look as a model. By adopting that of conditional relaxation, they commonly exercised rather about the interests of would avoid the difficulties inseparable from the their particular branch of business than about that system of reciprocity treates. The immediate the property treates. The immediate the greatest candour (which it has not been on every the vessels of such states as conferred privileges in our ports. Such a course would be in accordance with precedent and experience, whilst it was that which would be in accordance with facture is always in some respects different from or found much more casy of execution than the plan proposed by her Majesty's government. There was not for many years back, and acted for many years back, and acted still. The manufacturer sent to America for his cotton, grown by the American labourer; having employed the ending of the country. induced him to think that some the states of exactly in the states of exactly in the states of the public. The interest of the public. The manufacturer sent to America for his cotton, grown by the American labourer; having employed of the country. induced him to think that some terms of local taxation, and, with reference the misery inflicted to the mise system of reciprocity treaties. The immediate ef- of society, their judgment, even when given with told with augmented force against those of retaliait home and spin it into cotton; then it was put on tion. He would join readily with those who might board a'French vessel and exchanged for French endeavour to get rid of that feature, regarding it, silks or wines, so that from beginning to end not one English labourer would be employed. (Ironical as he did, as a material defect in the government plan. If the government would not consent to lecheers from the Ministerial benches.) When the gislate on the subject conditionally, he would advise it to do so directly, without the accompaniment of retaliation. Indeed, the conditional system was that upon which we now practically acted with regard to many of the maritime nations of the world. This is my own, my native land ?" The plan which he thus proposed would do more "Oh, yes," says the hon. gentleman opposite, "at for the general liberty of commerce than that Manchester there are a thousand of them." (Cheers which had emanated from the Treasury bench. and laughter.) Not content (continued the hon. There was another feature in the government pro-gentleman) with resorting to bribery to get up acposition which he regarded as defective. He was cusations against your sailors-not satisfied with of opinion that the mode in which it proposed to assailing them and your naval officers with taunts, of opinion that the mode in which it proposed to deal with the coasting trade would be found inef-fectual for the purpose in view. Before we could the navy. It may be true we have a superstitious reverence" for fectual for the purpose in view. Before we could trade, we must throw our coasting trade unreser-vedly open to that country. He did not believe that we would secure the coasting trade of America that we would secure the coasting trade of America that we would secure the coasting trade of America that we would secure the coasting trade of America that we would secure the coasting trade of America that we would secure the coasting trade of America that we would secure the coasting trade of America that we would secure the coasting trade of America that a national faith—when we venerated, ay, worthat we would secure the coasting trade of America by proceeding on the principle of unconditional le-gislation. On the other hand, by proceeding on the conditional principle, they had every reason to be-the the principle of unconditional le-gislation. On the other hand, by proceeding on the conditional principle, they had every reason to be-the destinics of this country—when we respected the magistrates who administered her laws, and admired parameter against the plan which he ventured to find a parliamentary settlement for the views or meet the wishes of the colonies. What the verse rate should be a total abolition and principle of the present decide in the form of the present the form of the present decide in the they wanted was supposed to be an unconditional a part in its introduction. After referring to the blished Church was to be regarded as a benefit solely whole cost of the roads fell upon the owners of real policy of Mr. Huskisson, and to the objections for those who belonged to it. The general ground property. But this complaint was not very well for those who belonged to it. remind the House that what they wanted was not raised to the details of the measure, the right hon. such a repeal with a reserved power of retaliation. gentleman implored the House to agree to the second Having once tasted the sweets of unrestrained comreading of the bill, confessing that he should be mercial intercourse with the whole world, the colo-nies would not be very ready to return to the system nies would not be very ready to return to the system of a bill, a fair substitute for church-rates, he tolls, from the payment of which, manure, so ex-a severe and searching cross-examination; a few nies would not be very ready to return to the system of restriction, either wholly or partially, should that system be reverted to by the mother country, either in whole or in part, by the exercise of the power of in whole or in part, by the exercise of the power of that he was doubtful of the policy of the measure in whole or in part, by the exercise of the power of that he was doubtful of the policy of the measure in whole or in part, by the exercise of the power of that he was doubtful of the policy of the measure in whole or in part, by the exercise of the power of that he was doubtful of the policy of the measure in whole or in part, by the exercise of the power of that he was doubtful of the policy of the measure in whole or in part, by the exercise of the power of the the bulk of the policy of the measure in whole or in part, by the exercise of the power of the the bulk of the policy of the measure in whole or in part, by the exercise of the power of the the bulk of the policy of the measure in whole or in part, by the exercise of the power of the the bulk of the policy of the measure in whole or in part, by the exercise of the power of the policy of the measure in whole or in part, by the exercise of the power of the the bulk of the policy of the measure in the bulk of the power of the power of the power of the power of the the bulk of the power of the power of the the bulk of the power of the the bulk of the power o retaliation. So far as regarded the colonics, the which he recommended the House to adopt. (Hear. exercise of the power in question would be unwise and impolitic. On this and on the other grounds, he would submit, in all carnestness, to the govern-ment, the propriety of erasing this feature from its include the recommended the house to adopt. (nearly Would he recommended the house to adopt. (nearly Would he recommended the house to adopt. (nearly the (Mr. Muntz) was about to do what he supposed would be called speaking on one side and voting on the other. (A laugh.) The object of the present measure was to reduce the freights and profits of the English shipowner, and give them to the foreigner. plan, if it was resolved to proceed upon the principle of unconditional legislation. The right hon. gentle-(Cheers from the Opposition.) He had yet to learn man then proceeded to detail his reasons for thinking | that any of these changes were productive of naman then proceeded to detail his reasons for thinking that the inter-colonial trade and the direct trade between the colonies and foreign states should not be removed from beyond the jurisdiction of parlia-ment. The government bill contemplated such removal, which he regarded as another flaw in its construction. Imperfect, however, as the measure was, he could not refuse his assent to the proposi-tion for its second reading, as in committee oppor-tunities might he offered of correcting what he con-tunities might he offered of correcting what he conwas, he could not refuse his assent to the proposi-tion for its second reading, as in committee oppor-tunities might be offered of correcting what he con-ceived to be material defects in it. Mr. G. Romsson contended that one effect of the abrogation of the Navigation Laws would be to in-crease the shipping of America, and to decrease that of Great Britain; and what security would there be tion for its second reading, as in committee oppor-tunities might be offered of correcting what he con-ceived to be material defects in it. of Great Britain; and what security would there be that that capital consisted in our land, houses, and because the hon. member for Oxford proposed to it? Or were they really the friends of the tenantships-(hear)-but if we reduced the value of them, shipowner would be released from the disabilities under which he at present laboured in foreign countries. The project doubtless was put forward by the government because they had entered on the path of free trade, but notwithstanding all the advantages which had been promised to result from that system, it had not been successful, all its results proving that directly the contrary was the case. He en-treated the noble lord at the head of the governbe made under £18. But what had been the effect amendment. ment to pause before he exposed both the commercial interest and the British navy to the danger with of free trade on the town he represented? A few which they were threatened by this measure. which they were threatened by this measure. Mr. CLAY, Mr. J. HORNBY, Mr. W. WAWN, Mr. C. BRUCE, Mr. WILCOX, Mr. R. C. HILDYARD, and Admiral BOWLES, spoke against the measure; which was supported by Mr. MITCHELL and Mr. RICARDO. Mr. DRUMYOND made 2 speech rbith arrited and Mr. RICARDO. Mr. DRUMYOND made 2 speech rbith arrited and Mr. RICARDO.

Emperial Parliament.MONDAY, MARCH 12.NONDAY, MARCH 12.HOUSE OF LORDS.—The Petty Sessions Bill
ment Bill a third time and passed.Lord Bravaor, after detailing the circumstances
drid, in September last, and subsequently trans-
begged to ask whether government had taken anyNot to employ our labourers. ("Hear," and a
laugh.) The promoters of it did not send capital
away, but they kapto it here for the purpose of em-
ploying foreign labourers. They had all heard of
the Stating school of poetry in literature. If there
and hay so doing prevented the possibility of their
the Stating school of poetry rest.of all friends of the agricultural interest to produce
a first detailing the circumstancesIndex which Mr.
cords a second, and the Larceny Acts Amend
and which Mr.not to employ our labourers. ("Hear," and a
laugh.) The promoters of it did not send capital
away, but they kapto it here for the purpose of em-
ploying foreign laboures. They had all heard of
the Stating school of poetry in literature. If there
and by so doing prevented the possibility of their
markshle phenomenon that, at the present day in
seemed to be the fact of every statesman, no math side of the
ported by the Spanish authorities to be the tact of every statesman, no math side of the
to what party he belonged, or on what side of the
begged to ask whether government had taken anynot to employ our labourers. ("Hear," and a
that that price could not pay the taxes and liabilities
that they must buy in the cheapest market and self
to what party he belonged, or on what side of the
to what party he belonged, or on what side of the
to what party he belonged to eat every word hethat that price could not pay the taxes and liabilities
of the country. When at the same time all the differ
to wat

begged to ask whether government had taken any House he sat, to be doomed to eat every word he rent trades dependent upon the manufacture of the

tions in our system had not been carried to any

dangerous extent. The changes introduced by Lord

Wallace and Mr. Huskinson had been wise and pru-

Lord EDDISECTRY, in reply, stated that Mr. Cotter had been arrested in March, 1848, charged with being concerned in a conspiracy, and subsequently a second time, on suspicion of having been concerned in a conspiracy arguingt Narvage. It appeared that in a conspiracy arguingt Narvage. It appeared that Mr. Scholefield, in opposition to his hon. colleague, contended that the inhabitants of Birmingham, who had long carried on a flourishing colonial trade, which was now declining, were very much interested in the repeal of the Navigation Laws, by liberate himself-it seemed, as it were, a sort of which there was no doubt they would be considera-

bly benefitted. The House divided-

For Mr. Herries' amendment...... 210

Against it 266

with great opposition cheering.

The bill was then read a second time without further division.

The House then adjourned at a quarter to one o'clock.

TUESDAY, MARCH 13.

HOUSE OF LORDS .- This House sat only a few minutes, and the business was confined to the presentation of petitions. HOUSE OF COMMONS. — After disposing of

some private bills,

Lord PALMERSTON, in answer to Mr. G. SANDARS, stated, with reference to the affairs of Schleswig-Holstein, that it was true the Danish government had given notice of the fact of the termination of

IRISH PAUPERS .- Mr. H. HERBERT asked the Home Secretary whether a deputation had waited on him

number exaggerated; but whatever the number country, and which proposition had been fairly disreally was, they were paupers removed from Glas- cussed on the motion of Mr. Cobden a fortnight ago they could give their support. Since then a depu-tation from Scotland had arrived, and represented of the country ; he agreed with him that the local that there was a society in Belfast supported by vo- taxation to which he had referred was a burden inter contributions, by whose instrumentality more especially pressing upon real property, and pound for the repair of roads, not required only for y are illegally removed to Ireland that the amount of that taxation came near agricultural purposes, but for the benefit, too, of the second was a burden by the second was a burden by the second se fares being paid with that object.

prise that nothing had yet been done to settle this that the burden fell not upon one-fourth, but upon question, he adverted to the law, and to the autho- two-fifths, of the annual income of the country. dividual with a similar income from the funds or an- but she refused. But she was forced there; the

THE NORTHERN STAR.

the objections suggested by Mr. MULLINGS, but as they went to the details they were no ground for rejecting the bill. Upon a division, the second reading of the bill

was carried by 147 to 11. CLERGY RELIEF BILL.-Mr. LACY moved that the

desired to do so.

Mr. STAFFORD objected that, by this bill, any clergyman who offended against the discipline of the church, and became liable to penalties, might go before a magistrate, call himself a dissenter, and escape them.

Mr. SPOONER viewed this as an objection to the details of the bill, the second reading of which he supported ; as did Mr. WAWN.

be the only party prejudiced; the church would be the gainer.

Sir G. GREY said, it appeared him that the bill was calculated to remedy a great practical grievance, inasmuch as, by the existing law, a clergyman once ordained could not release himself, but continued subject to the jurisdiction of the church during his whole life, though he might become a professed member of another religious denomination. Was there anything unreasonable in exempting, under due limitations, from a process which might be instituted against them at any time, individuals once in holy orders, who were honestly exercising their talents elsewhere than in the church. drew his amendment, and the bill was read a second

time. BURDENS ON LAND AND REAL PROPERTY,-The djourned debate on Mr. DISRAELI'S resolutions, and Mr. HUME's amendment was then resumed by

THE CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER, who rose Sir G. GREY replied that such a statement had with the proposition for reducing ten-elevenths of Disraeli had calculated that this local taxation pres-ABOLITION OF CHURCH RATES. - Mr. TRELAWNY, Sed upon one-fourth only of the property of the

CLERGY RELIEF BILL.—Mr. LACY moved that the since that tax was trace on, and yet non. generation and had nearly cut their heads off with a bill-hook, months, contending that the bill afforded facilities and complained of suffering interests. Now, he She immediately went to the house accompanied by

Mr. DRUMMOND considered this bill was an act separating the Church from the State, which would where the state is the separation of the separation After some further discussion, Mr. LACY with- value of corn during the two periods, he believed, about her two children.--Re-examined : About a

ference of £207,362, in order to show the real com- firmatory testimony having been adduced, Mr. R. parison between the two periods. The Chancellor of the Exchequer had stated that the experiment of feeding cattle with malt was an entire failure. (The she killed the children she was aware she was comfeeding cattle with malt was an entire tailure. (The Sine Killed the children she was aware she was com-Chancellor of the Exchequer.—I said I thought there was no great advantage in it.) Nevertheless agri-cultural witnesses, examined before the Burdens on Land Committee, complained of their being re-stricted from using malt for that purpose, and the stricted the the malt duty was a restricted from and the other ovidence in the case. The forecommittee reported that the malt duty was a restric-tion on cultivation, and an impediment to the im-provement of land. (Hear, hear.) With reference provement of land. (Hear, hear.) With reference to what had fallen from the Chancellor of the Ex- prisoner on account of her being insane. The same chequer in reference to roads, he could say that in verdict was entered upon the second indictment, and the Isle of Wight, where there were no turnpikes, the prisoner was then removed. or but very few, the highway rates were 1s. in the pound for the repair of roads, not required only for agricultural purposes, but for the benefit, too, of those who, in great numbers, visit that district. He, therefore, thought that that should not fall on inclantly aged 24, married, was indicted with one J. Smith (not in custody), with having aided in violently assurbing one Florance Florance and in custody). the agricultural interest. Land had burdens to bear

Assize Intelligence.

CHELMSFORD, MARCH 10.

A CHILD MURDERED BY ITS MOTHER. - Sarah Grout, 31, was indicted for the wilful murder of James Grout, her son. There was a second indictment against the prisoner for the murder of her daughter Mary Anne Grout.-Emma Creek deposed would be impossible to carry on the government of the country. Col. Thompson said, it was but a very short time ago since there existed in this country a tax which pressed very hard on the interests of many hon. gen-tlemen on that (the Ministerial) side of the House, and which was supposed to operate in favour of the operate in favour of the and which was supposed to operate in favour of the On the morning of the 8th of August in last year, and which was supposed to operate in layour of the off the informing of the off of August in last year, ion, gentlemen opposite. It was now only six weeks the oldest boy came into witness's cottage, and told since that tax was taken off, and yet hon, gentlemen her that his mother had murdered the two babies, months, contending that the bill afforded facilities for clergymen to escape improperly from their vows, and that it would offer a premium upon in-sincerity. Mr. Bouverne said, under the existing law a clergyman could not get rid of his orders at all. Mr. Hume thought that nothing could be more tyrannical than to prevent a person from leaving the church who conscientiously differed from it and desired to do so would commute the tax willingly for an equivalent the bill-hook from her, and she then sat down by charge on rent-(laughter)-and then he should be the hedside, and began to wring her hands and ery prepared fully to consider any allegation of theirs, bitterly. Before this time the prisoner had always that they were excessively taxed in respect to cer-tain items, and to remove the grievance whenever found to exist. (Hear, hear.) The Earl of MARCH said, he was surprised to hear the Charachen of the Exchange state that the disthe Chancellor of the Exchequer state that the dis-tress in the agricultural districts was of a partial tress in the agricultural districts was of a partial her putting a quantum of aligned that through out the agricultural districts there on solution and she said the reason she did so was that a greatest and deepest distress. (Hear, hear.) They gentleman was coming to take it away. Upon were told when the corn laws were repealed—a another occasion the prisoner told her she did not measure which no one regretted more than himself know what would become of them, for they were well off as with high prices; but, by a paper before before the House, he would prove that a greater amount was levied for the poor rates when corn was low than when it was high. From the appendix of the report children were, and wished to know if she had hurt of the Poor Law Commissioners, it appeared that any of them, or any one else. Witness had also there were expended for the relief of the poor, in frequently heard her say that she wished she was there were expended for the rener of wheat was lowest, dead, and that the only things she wished sne was £34,466,816, and in the seven years when the price leave were her two children.—By the court : The of wheat was highest, only £34,259,454, being a prisoner had three children, but at this time she difference of £207,362. But the difference in the scened unconscious of the truth, and only talked might be correctly estimated at thirty per cent., fortnight before this occurrence took place, the priand if, consequently, the amount of pauperism at the time when wheat was lowest was thirty per cent. greater than at the other period, no less a sum than £10,000,000 ought to be added to the dif-the time when it as a state of the period, no less a sum than £10,000,000 ought to be added to the dif-that she did not know how to bear herself. Con-

WORCESTER, MARCH 10.

violently assaulting one Eleanor Ewens, and in combit a greature interest. Land had burdens to bear pursuant to notice, moved a resolution, "that effec-bual measures should be immediately taken for the abolition of Church Rates. After noticing the opi-inons expressed by Lord John Russell, Sir C. Wood, and others upon this subject, and expressing sur-prise that nothing had yet been done to settle this that the burden fell not upon one-fourth but upon the tark assessed rates on his house in prise that nothing had yet been done to settle this land tax, income tax, assessed rates on his house in London, &c., about £1,123 a-year, while an inmoment, when there existed little angry agitation of rateable property; so that he would throw a upon this subject, was the fittest time to deal with heavy burden upon one class to confer a boon it. If a tax produced more private mischief than upon another that did not ask it. Mr. Disraeli had public good, it should be repealed; and when a law sometimes spoken of this burden as pressing upon the the Chancellor of the Excheduer. in renly to ioning room, who being disturbed by the noise, got that the Chancellor of the Exchequer, in reply to joining room, who being disturbed by the noise, got the statement of the hon. member for Buckingham-shire, that the farmers had not been fairly dealt in the partition, but were afraid to interfere. The with, inasmuch as the removal of the burdens on old woman was found at her own lodgings the next argiculture, which ought to have accompanied the day, but how she got there has never been ascer-withdrawal of protection, had not been effected, tained. She was dreadfully beaten, the medical should have referred to the repeal of the duties on man who attended her describing her to be in a hides and skins, as if the occupier of land was the most pitiable state. The evidence clearly proved better by that repeal. (Hear, hear.) With respect that the capital offence had been committed, and to the malt tax, he thought it unjust, and the that the prisoner took the part in it for which she greatest possible feeling existed for its repeal ; but, was indicted. After a careful summing up by the although he was prepared to vote for its removal, he was not prepared to vote for its removal, he was not prepared to vote for its removal, he was not prepared to vote for the proposition of Mr. Hume, because the hon. member, in his amend-ment, implied a doubt whether there were any bur-dens pressing unduly on land. The occupiers of land the value of the proposition of the proposition of tenced to be transported for fifteen years. The prisoner, addressing the judge, said : "Thank you, that won't hurt me." did not require any unfair exemption from taxation, but objected to have more than a fair share of taxa-tion placed on them. In consequence of the with-her bail, upon an indictment charging her with the drawal of protection, their burdens had now become manslaughter of Ann Hill. The prisoner attended her in her confinement. After a protracted labour. Intocratice; and he trusted the house was not pre-pared to leave them the victims of mischievous and reckless legislation. (Hear.) On the motion of Mr. M. GIBSON the debate was then adjourned till Thursday. The House adjourned at a few minutes before six o'clock. taken, would not in all probability have resulted as it did. The question for the jury was, whether the prisoner had been guilty of the negligence alleged. —The jury found her "Not Guilty."

of the country, induced him to think that some upon the items of local taxation, and, with reference measure-not the abolition of church-rates, as pro-to Mr. Disraeli's complaint of the misery inflicted measure-not the audition of church-rates, as pro-posed by Mr. Trelawny-for placing this question on a more satisfactory footing was absolutely ne-cessary. The hon, member then proceeded to say that he had embodied his views in the shape of an amendment, which was to the following effect:-ut the tit it it at a opinion of the Torres that of the following effect:-the following effect:-the following effect:-the following effect:-the following effect:-the following effect:-"That it is the opinion of the House that effectual measures should be taken for discharging persons dissenting from the church as by law established from contributing to church rates, and from taking had forgotten that since 1815 Excise duties affecting any part in the levying, assessing, or administering, of the same."

The motion and amendment led to a lengthened debate.

Mr. HEADLAM, Mr. RICE, Mr. HUME, and Mr. COBDEN, supported Mr. Wood's amendment. Col.

for those who belonged to it. The general ground upon which church-rates stood was that it was a great tribute and homage to religion. The same argument against church-rates would be good against tithe for the roads tent upon the owners of real founded, seeing that it was land that was chiefly benefitted by the great majority of the roads sus-tained. But the whole cost did not fall upon the bendlowds

pregnant with mischievous consequences. Mr. G. Тпомрзох told the noble lord, after the parish were rateable for the maintenance of the fabric discouraging speech which he had delivered, that of the church. Nor could they, in considering this the dissenters would bide their time, and watch for whole question, leave out of sight the fact that would not make for relieving the Church of England from the reproach of perpetuating so great a scan- He agreed with Mr. Disraeli, that as regarded the dal, as exacting rates from persons not belonging to latter, the land was but partially exempted. As that establishment.

speech, and said that the scruple of conscience as had already said, the burden proposed to be dealt to the payment of church rates, was more an allega- with by the honourable member for Buckingtion than a reality.

Mr. COBDEN, after replying to the observations of the previous speaker, and referring to the Rechdale case, said, all the dissenters wanted was that they shoulders, to transfer it to those of the tenant-farmexempt dissenters from the payment of church rates, he was not sure we should have the largest capital leaving their payment to members of the church. in the world. (Ilear and laughter.) They ought to After repudiating the charge that persons would consider what had been the success of the measures pass themselves off as dissenters in order to escape clear addition to the general burdens of the country. they had taken. He would mention the effect of the payment of church rates, the hon. gentleman If the principle of local taxation, accompanied as it them on the article of zinc, in which he had been a large dealer. No zinc was now made in this country. Why? Because the price of foreign zinc was only £13 or £14 a ton, while in this country it could not be made under £18. But what had been the effect

The House then divided on the original motion, days ago a person handed to him a newspaper pub-which was negatived by a majority of 163-the safety and stability of the country. The two were and hatchets, and a struggle ensued which lasted a high safety and stability of the country. The two were and hatchets, and a struggle ensued which lasted a high safety and stability of the country. The two were and hatchets, and a struggle ensued which lasted a high safety and stability of the country.

agriculture had been repealed to the amount of £6,835,000. The burdens of the landowners of this country had been described in pathetic terms by Mr. Disraeli ; whereas there was scarcely a country in Europe in which a heavier portion of the national taxation did not fall upon land and real property.

dens pressing unduly on land. The occupiers of land did not require any unfair exemption from taxation, intolerable; and he trusted the House was not prepared to leave them the victims of mischievous and

INTERESTING DISCOVERY.—The picturesque valley THOMPSON, Spoke in support of the original resolu-tion. Mr. GOULBURN, Sir R. PEEL, and Mr. £14,000,000 for municipal taxation; this would make GLADSTONE, opposed both resolution and amend-the proportion of the income tax, £3,233,000 up its mind that there should be a total abolition of shurch rates without providing any substitute then proceeded at great length to show that the discovery of an individual of the neighbourhood by the discovery of the neighbourhood by the modern representative of the redoubted "miller of Mansfield," and Sir John Cockle. During the pro-cess of levelling one of these fields on Saturday morning last, one of the workmen struck his axe against a hard globular shaped substance, about two feet beneath the surface, which he at first supposed to be a piece of lead. A council of navvies gentle blows against a neighbouring block of stone very soon annihilated what proved to be a beautiful Roman urn, and presented to their astonished eyes from 300 to 400 silver coins of the Roman empire, thus summarily ejected from their resting place by the source of the structure of the struc the opportunity which the government could not, or there were some burdens, from which the land was the rude hands of a trio of Irish labourers. These the rude hands of a trio of Irish labourers. These interesting relics of the greatness and glory of the "Eternal City," although at first encrusted with a strong coating of acetate of copper, proved, on being cleaned, to be in a most beautiful state of process and glory of the Emperor to the malt tax, he could not consent to its repeal, Mr. HENLEY thanked the noble lord for his noble unless an equivalent were offered him. But, as he of preservation, some, indeed, of the Emperor six fowls, dead, but warm. The sacks and fowls of preservation, some, indeed, of the Emperor Severus as much so, to all appearance, as the day they were first issued from the imperial mint. The majority of them are about three-quarters of an inch in diameter, and somewhat thicker than a six-pence, and include fine specimens of the following reigns, viz. :--Octavius Augustus Cæsar, Vespasian, Elius IIadrianus, Antoninus Pius, Aurelius, Com-Modus, Septimus Severus, Soptimus Geta, Julia modus, Septimus Severus, Soptimus Geta, Julia der ; and his life was despaired of for ten days. Doekerill was sentenced to transportation for life, hamshire was one by the removal of which the landlords alone would be benefitted. He objected, this discovery; suffice it to say, that many anxious purchasers were found, from whom the navvies reaped a rich, although, probably, a very wet har-White was not meaned. vest. The whole of the coins were eagerly bought up, and it has been almost an impossibility to obfarmers who would make such a proposition? What Mr. Disraeli proposed would not simply be a transtain one since Saturday for either love or money .fer of a burden, but, to a considerable extent, a Notts Guardian. A NAVAL ENGAGEMENT .- On Wednesday last

sanguinary conflict took place at Marseilles on board a Spanish vessel called the Léon. Some English sailors of the Ann Ingat went into the Spa-nish vessel and insisted on tasting some wine which the Spaniards had on deck. The Spaniards ousted because he would not abandon that of local admi- the English, but the latter returned to the attack, nistration, which had so greatly contributed to the whereupon the Spaniards assailed them with knives quarter of an hour. A picket of National Guards and troops went on board, and succeeded in sepathen found lying on the deck, one with a terrible stab in his bowels, the other with the back of his head cut open. They were both conveyed to the hospital, and the former died shortly after, and the other lies in a precarious position. The Spanish crew were arrested. In the course of the conflict a Russian sailor went on board, and the Spaniards thinking that he was coming to assist the English, attacked him, and pitched him into the sea. He was so much injured that he was conveyed to the hospital.—Galignani. CALIFORNIAN QUICKSILVER .- The Remittance, arrived at Liverpool from Mazatlan, has brought a rived at Liverpool from Mazztian, has brought a quantity of quicksilver ore which had been shipped from California. Two specimens were exhibited in the Liverpool 'Change News-room on Tuesday. might be all to the faritament, but he could not consider that the could not consider the full content the content the

BEDFORD, MARCH 10.

SHOOTING AT POLICEMEN .- MALICIOUS WOUNDING. -T. Dockerill, G. White, and W. White, were Clough to Dockerill's house. Soon after they saw three persons. Clough and witness came out on them, and Clough seized William White. The men threw down some bags they had, and Dockerill said, "Now, my lads, go to work," and pointed his gun to Clough. Witness immediately presented a pistol at him, and told him if he made any resistance he (witness) would shoot him. Dockerill turned away and then levelled his gun at Clough, when witness again threatened to shoot him, and levelled the pistol at him. Clough said : " Parrott, look out, or you will be knocked down in a moment." turned round, and saw George White in the act of striking him with a stick. Witness then shot at him and missed, when he turned round and saw Dockerill levelling the gun at him, and was shot in Dockerill was sentenced to transportation for life, Augusta, and several others. It is improved to the amount of interest excited by and George and William White for fifteen years each. The two Whites declared their innocence, White was not present.

YORK, MARCH 10.

CHARGE OF POISONING A WIFE .- James Holdsworth, fifty-nine, was charged with having, on the 12th of December, put a quantity of arsenic into some porridge, of which his wife, Judith Holds-worth, partook and died. Five years ago the pri-soner was married to deceased, who was his third wife. He was then fifty-five, and she only twenty-five years of ago. On the 19th of December Judith five years of age. On the 12th of December Judith Holdsworth went into a neighbour's house, and complained of being very ill, and her friend went to a druggist's shop, got some to deceased, who went to bed there. She lingered until the 15th, and then died, having been attended by a surgeon. A *post mortem* examination was made, and the stomach having been submitted to a che-mist at Bradford, was found to present such ap-pearances as left no doubt that the woman's death had been occasioned by arsenic. The deceased had made a dying declaration. Witnesses having been examined as to consciousness and belief, on the part of the deceased as to her speedy dissolution, with a view to his lordship deciding whether her dying de-claration was admissible; it turned out that the original deposition was not in court, but only a copy, a circumstance which proved fatal to the pro-secution. His lordship directed the jury to return a verdict of "not guilty," observing that he should certainly think it right not to allow the expenses of the prosecution, the not having the necessary documents here was such a gross piece of carelessness. The prisoner was also charged with the murder, on

Mr. DRUMMOND made a speech which excited con-siderable amusement, and from which we take a few passages:—He must agree that much of the de-bate on this occasion had been not so much on the principle as on the details of the bill; but at the same time he must say there was this evense for its first words said that it was a bill to amend cer-tain things; and the way in which it proposed to amend them was by abrogating them. Now, he must say that was the most extraordinary way of mending he had ever heard of. (Hear, hear.) It might be all very right and proper to alter eighteen statutes of Parliament, but he could not consider that question in the present stage of the bill. To find out what was the minciple of the bill they must

principle as on the uctains of the office is or else a sufficient number of members would have been in attendance to keep a House, but entirely acquitted the government, inasmuch as they had exerted themselves to keep forty members present. As his motion was now a dropped order, he should move it as an amendment on the question of going into committee of supply on Friday. into committee of supply on Friday. LANDLORD AND TENANTS BILL.—The second read-

inseparably connected, and if they one, they could not with justice insist on the retention of the other. He admitted the existence rating the combatants. Two of the English were of agricultural distress, but he did not admit its existence to the extent alleged by Mr. Disraeli. The distress was chiefly confined to the southern counties, and there was no good ground for saying that it had generally prevailed amongst the agricultural population. He deprecated the ill-advised language, on this subject, which had been used, as tending to lower the price of produce, and to spread, nstead of alleviating, the distress complained of. The Chancellor concluded his speech by expressing his belief that the well-being of the masses was

MURDER OF A CHILD BY ITS FATHER,-G. Howe 32, was indicted for putting a quantity of oxalic acid into some bread and milk, which was administered to his infant child. On Thursday evening, the 25th of January last, the prisoner was in the house of aperson of the name of Bray, at Yarm, ness adjourned at an early hour. and there was also there a female named Wood, who had the care of the child. Mrs. Wood was feeding the child with bread and milk, and being called away, she took the child with her, and left the bread and milk upon a table near to the prisoner; and the prisoner, it is supposed, then poured some oxalic acid into the bread and milk. Mrs. Wood returned, and, ignorant of what had been done by the policy. As regarded foreign powers, France, Bel-prisoner, proceeded to feed the child with the bread gium, and Germany, those countries still remained and many sessions would not pass before the house would vote for the measure which he redied in consequence four days after. The prisoner travention of the attempts to convince them that was a widower, and was formerly a gentleman's it would be to their interest to follow the example this government was desirous to set them. After servant, but had latterly been a railway labourer. He had stated he was about to marry again to a referring to the evidence of officers as to whether a mercantile marine was or was not necessary for the woman who had money, but who knew nothing of the existence of the infant. From that time he support of a great naval marine, the right hon. genthe existence of the infant. From that the he have been available in the right non. gen-treated the child with unkindness, and expressed a theman quoted some observations of Mr. Cobden's Mr. S. HERBERT concluded a speech of some wish that he was rid of it. On one occasion he had as bona *fide* evidence of the first proposition, and length by expressing the opinion that he thought the child in his arms, and struck its head against a urged that the existing navigation laws secured the house had some right to complain, when a plan chair with such violence that the child screamed out, and a person interfered and threatened to thrash international and colonial traffic, as also the traffic mention how the expenses were to be met; and not the prisoner if hedid not desist. After the prisoner's with the large non-maritime powers of Europe. The believing that any explanation which could be apprehension a shawl belonging to him was found, shipping interest employed capital to the extent of given would render the plan more feasible, and not which a phial was wrapped that appeared to have near sixty millions; paid in wages not less than not wishing to raise false hopes, he should oppose contained some sort of crystalline matter. On £5,000,000 annually, employed 80,000 artificers and the shawl, on the wall, and on the table where the workmen, had ships, the whole amount of tonnage food was, marks corresponding with those on the of which was 3,900,000 tons, the vessels being prisoner's trowsers were found. They would find that manned by 250,000 seamen, and yet it was this this phial was seen empty a day or two before the vast interest the government were about to dealleged murder-the eye medicine was gone ; but on | stroy, dealing now with the sea as they had prethe day after it was found to contain exalle acid. viously done with the land. It was however to be Thus far it was clear that there was oxalic acid in hoped that public opinion would induce them to the child's bread and milk, and that there was pause in the destructive and ill-judged career they oxalic acid in the prisoner's possession. Was he were pursuing. The question at issue, he obaware it was a deadly poison. The prisoner, after served, was this: On one hand, the navigation the case for the prosecution had been closed, ad- laws had secured to this country a large comdressed the jury. As to the phial found in the mercial marine ; on the other hand, it was conshawl in his box, he suggested that it had been put | tended that they presented obstructions to the there by some one else. For the stains upon his free scope of commerce, and that a large mertrowsers he could not at all account, and there- cantile marine was not necessary or auxiliary to a fore left his case to the judgment of the court and great naval power. After exposing the fallacy of ury. The judge summed up, and the jury, after an the proposition, he adduced evidence to prove absence of ten minutes, returned a verdict of that in spite of its restrictions, which were not "Guilty," and the prisoner received sentence of onerous, the balance of advantages clearly preponderated in favour of a system which was the nurdeath.

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SALISBURY, MARCH 12.

sery of our flourishing mercantile marine, the foundation of a naval supremacy, and which, if

MURDER.-J. Smith, aged 23, a wretched-looking object, was indicted for the wilful murder of Eleanor Lawrence at Collingbourn-Ducis, on the 9th of August last.-Mary Annett deposed : Eleanor answers from various foreign powers in reference to the applications made to them, all they did was to Lawrence lived with me. On Wednesday, August 9. at twelve o'clock, she came to me in Mr. Pike's remind the British government that the treaties reaping-field, with my dinner. She stayed with me with them would expire in such a year, and that a twenty minutes. She then returned towards Col- more liberal policy would be expected ; while Auslingbourn. In about an hour and a half I was tria replied she was surprised at being asked whecalled. I went along the field towards the turnpike ther she could reciprocate with this country, because road, where I saw Lawrence lying on the road with she had already given all she could, and was disap-the blood running from her head. Her bonnet was pointed when she asked for reciprocity in return. off. and she was insensible. She was conveyed The hon. member then took a review of the various home. I saw her until her death, which took place relaxations in protective duties which had taken on Friday morning at ten o'clock. She was thirtyplace since 1841, in which year the first reduction of four years of age.-The Rev. G. Hadow, curate of the commercial tariff took place, and proceeded to Everleigh, deposed : I live about half a mile from say that if no better reason existed for the the Crown Inn, at a lone house. About two o'clock repeal of the navigation laws than the invitation that day the prisoner called at my house and asked of the United States and the threat of Russia. for work. He appeared much excited, and was no ground would be laid for the bill under considerbreathing hard. I asked what was the matter, but ation, but the more the effect of those laws upon the he made no answer. He had been running very | shipping interest and commerce of the country were hard. He immediately hurled two stones at me, inquired into, the more abundantly would reasons and wounded me in two places. I rushed into my appear, both for their repeal. With regard to study, as I thought I was going to be murdered. the number of men employed in the commercial I went out again, but he was gone. I ordered a man marine, in 1842, it was 118,000; in 1847, 242,000; teen years of age, to whom the prisoner had locked the door, he consented to -Prisoner: Oh, you have got name enough. One to go in pursuit of him. I took my horse and rode into the Devizes road. I soon came up with the prisoner, who was coming back. He said, "I sup-prisoner, who was coming back. He said, "I sup-prisoner and nulled a stone out of his country and is the out of his country and here. pose you want me ?" and pulled a stone out of his trade of this country, and if she could stand the test ing. The evidence as to the prisoner's possession to this woman, as you have plenty of money." He Then I wish you good morning, and, turning to the pose you want me : and punce a stone out of his pocket, and threw at me. He hit me three times, and then ran away. Woodruffe and my servant Mortimer came up, and we pursued him, and se-cured him. I asked him if he had intended to mur-did." Woodruffe asked him if he was not ashamed did." Woodruffe asked him if he was not ashamed did." Woodruffe asked him if he was not ashamed be for him.

of himself? He said "No, for I have com-mitted a murder already to-day." 1 asked him "Western World" with the view of showing the LATEST FROM IRELAND.—THE RATE IN

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

(From our Third Edition of last week.) FRIDAY, MARCH 9. HOUSE OF LORDS .- The members of this

the latter would fetch the same price. Therefore if that were so, the pretence on which the motion had been brought forward had signally failed, that House having disposed of some unimportant busino ground had been laid for any change in the ex-HOUSE OF COMMONS .- NAVIGATION LAWS .isting burdens on the land which could be justified either by the present condition of the tenant farmer, Mr. HERRIES moved that the bill introduced by the or by the price of agricultural produce in the home markets. The hon. member concluded his address Ministry be read a second time that day six months. The interval since last session had afforded time for considering this measure, and the result had been a by paying a tribute to the character of Mr. Cobden, vast body of opinions and of evidence adverse to its | warning the house that the measures his hon. commended.

inasmuch as at Dantzic wheat was now 53s.

a quarter, and other wheat of fair quality 48s., English wheat of the same quality as

Mr. NEWDEGATE, believing that under present circumstances, unduly taxed as the agriculturists were, they would be unable to compete with foreign producers, he should vote for the motion of his hon. friend.

the motion.

The Marquis of GRANBY followed in support of the motion for going into committee, and Mr. Goul-BURN and Lord J. RUSSELL against.

Mr. COBDEN, in an address of some length, sup ported Mr. Hume's amendment, after which Mr. DISRAELI spoke in reply, and the House divided, first on Mr. Hume's amendment, which was negatived by a majority of 324—the numbers 70 to 394 and secondly, on the original motion, which was rejected by a majority of 91-the numbers 189 to 280. The result of the latter division was hailed with loud Protectionist cheers, and the House adjourned at two o'clock.

The following appeared in our Town Edition of last week :----

CORONER'S INQUEST .- The inquest on the body of man (name unknown), who died of cholera occafood."

TRIAL ON A CHARGE OF MURDER.-At the Chelmsthat period she had again married a person named Southgate. After a very lengthy investigation, Guilty.

Police.

WORSHIP-STREET. --- A "PRESENTIMENT" OF Robbery.-Ellen Thoroughgood, in the service of the ground of gentlemen being there, and, on being Mr. A. L. Flint, was charged with having stolen a offered a private sitting-room upstairs, she urged purse, containing seven sovereigns and other that it would be too lonely, and went away. In monies, belonging to her mistress, under the following artful circumstances : - The prisoner and another servant had been left in charge of the house during the temporary absence of the family on the preceding afternoon, when the prisoner, in a state of great apparent trepidation, began conversing on the subject of a robbery recently committed in the neighbourhood, and intimated that she felt a painful presentiment that the place would be broken into and plundered by thieves before her master re-

turned. Her fellow-domestic endeavoured to allay her apprehensions, and thought no more of the matter until about half a hour afterwards, when the prisoner entered the kitchen in breathless haste, and said that her fears had been but too soon realised, as she had just discovered that her mistress's workbox had been broken open, and that the contents of various drawers in one of the upper rooms had been in payment. She retreated towards the bar to ransacked and scattered about the place. Before the girl had recovered from her surprise at this announcement, the prisoner called her into the back kitchen and directed her attention to the window, which was partly open, and through which she exturned home soon after, and feeling satisfied, as a doing, whereupon the "gentleman" seized her by uantity of plate and other valuable property had the arms, endeavouring to throw her down, and to quantity of plate and other valuable property had been left intouched, and only her purso and money stolen from her work-box, which had been forced open, that the place had not been entered by regular housebreakers, she sent for the police, the result of whose examination was to confirm her suspicions, where the matter and the matter?" and where the matter of the police was the matter of the police was the matter of the matter of the police was the police was the police was the matter of the police was the matter of the police was the pol and the prisoner was given into custody. The pri- seemed anxious to get away, but she was prevented abundance. soner in the first instance denied all knowledge of by witness, who obtained the assistance of the Rev. You may, perhaps, inquire what is the cause the robbery, but on her way to the court she con-Mr. Elwyn, of East Barnet, a gentleman then in the of all this? I can hardly say, but we attribute it soner in the first instance denied all knowledge of by witness, who obtained the assistance of the Rev. committed for trial.

GUILDHALL .- MATERIALS FOR "THE MYSTERIES shawl, which was partly drawn off her shoulders by air over the door, and a iron-grated window in the F LONDON." - C. Stanmore and Caroline Jane the weight as it fell. Sergeant Archer, of the G front. There is no glass in this window, but wooden Worsley, were charged, the former with using division, was then sent for, and received charge of slides inside which close to. In the morning the threatening language towards Mr. Bruils, and pre- the prisoner, and removed her, at her desire, in a bed clothing is quite wet, the blankets about our threatening language towards Mr. Bruils, and pre- the prisoner, and removed her, at her desire, in a bod coorning is that we with adding cab to the station-house. At the conclusion of this shoulders presenting the appearance of a field after senting pistols at him, and the latter with accusing the evidence the parcel brought by the "gentleman" drizzling rain or a heavy fall of dew, and if we and abetting Stanmore, and also with accusing the complainant of having committed an infamous to the prisoner was opened; it bore a similar apsioned by starvation, at a lodging-house in the Mint, | crime. - Mr. Bruils said : For a long while the the particulars of whose death will be found in our female, and latterly the male prisoner, had been sixth page, was resumed yesterday (Friday), when the jury returned a verdict, "That the deceased died a natural death, accelerated from want of against him for an infamous act; and in conse-died that he deceased in a set on the form and the means of bringing and the means of bringing and the prisoner laught between the prisoner laught quence of information he received from his landlady. he became alarmed lest his name should appear in | drop the banker's parcel ?--Mrs. Griffin : Certainly ford Assizes, on Thursday, Hannah Southgate, 29, a married woman, was indicted for the wilful mur-the Hotel de L'Univers, in the Blackfriars-road. She thing else you wish to ask the witness ?--Prisoner (smiling): Why, no, sir. However, is she not more der of Thomas Ham, at the parish of Wix, by felo- came, accompanied by the male prisoner, and niously administering to him a large quantity of a having been shown into a sitting-room, Stanmore likely, as she uses sand, to have made up that parcel certain deadly poison called white arsenic. The then said to him, "You know you are guilty of an (pointing to the dummy) to play some trick? (Much counsel for the prosecution explained to the jury infamous crime, and this woman (pointing to laughter.)—Mr. Combe: Why, really I don't think that the prisoner was charged with the murder of Worsley) was witness of it." He replied that he she is. After some further observations Mr. Bush her former husband (Thomas Ham), and that since could not listen for a moment to such an accusa- applied to have the prisoner remanded for the attion, and desired to leave the room ; but before he | tendance of the clerk who made up the parcel, and could do so, they both rushed towards the door and also to obtain the evidence of the Rev. Mr. Elwyn. which elicited only a repetition of the particulars tried to force him back to a chair. He resisted, Mr. Combe said that such a course of proceeding which have already appeared at length in our when the male prisoner suddenly pulled out a pair was necessary for the ends of justice, and told the columns, the jury returned a verdict of "Not of double-barrelled pistols and presented them at his prisoner she would be brought up for a further exa-

breast, at the same time saying, "You are in my mination in a week. The prisoner applied for the hands." He sat down and asked what they wanted; restoration of six sovereigns and some silver money Robert Pully, aged 49, labourer, was indicted for upon which Worsley said, "You must write to the which had been taken from her. Mr. Combe : Will the wilful murder of Mary Ann Staight, at Boughton, in the hamlet of Walcot, near Pershore, him, to bring them here to see you, and when they soner (good humouredly) : Will you let me have my in this county. December 2000 humouredly is will you tell me your name, and where you live?—Pri-Boughton, in the hamlet of Walcot, near Pershore, him, to bring them here to see you, and when they soner (good humouredly) : Will you let me have my in this county. Deceased was an orphan, only fif arrive you must give them to me." Finding the money ?-Mr. Combe : Will you tell me your name?

"Guilty." Sentence of death was thenpassed upon to the door. He was following in the hope of effect- previous evening he saw the prisoner snspended ing his escape when the female called out " he will from the branch of a tree, a piece of cloth being tied

THE KIRKDALE POLITICAL PRISONERS departure of the Luton coach, as she had a young

friend who was coming to proceed with that convey Last Saturday we received a letter from our per ance as far as St. Alban's. She invited her to take secuted and esteemed friend, Mr. West, from which a seat in the coffee-room, to which she objected on we give the following extracts :--"Kirkdale Gaol, March 7th, "DEAR -

about five minutes afterwards she again presented herself at the bar, when, as a matter of courtesy, "I am sorry to have to inform you that I have

she was asked to take a seat in the bar parlour,been very ill since I wrote to you last, and not me an offer she readily accepted, and in a very short alone, but all my companions also. This morning time the last witness left the banker's parcel in the eight of us were placed on the doctor's list. I know same apartment on a desk, two yards from the spot same apartment on a desk, two yards from the spot of the bar of th been in the habit of visiting her establishment, and tinued colds. I will describe to you how I am been in the habit of visiting her establishment, and leaving in her care his great-coat, presented himself in a hurried manner, and, after saying, "Oh, you have a lady here waiting for me," pushed rudely by her, notwithstanding she objected, and entered the her, notwithstanding she objected, and entered the her notwithstanding she objected, and entered the her notwithstanding she objected, and entered the her notwithstanding she objected and entered the her notwithstanding she her notw her, notwithstanding sne objected, and entered and an excruciating pain in the chest. I have also bar parlour to the prisoner, who instanting recognic a lump as large as an egg in my neck. I have also sed him, and said something about his wife; at the a commutating this last ten days and t accumulating this last ten days, and I am fearful it same time the man called out for a glass of sherry, will settle on my lungs, and become a confirmed with which she served him, and received a shilling asthma or consumption, and I have reason for my fears, when I think of the fate of poor Clayton, procure him change, when seeing from the reflection on the glass door, the prisoner receive Dury, nonstrip, and outers. We note retrained from his friend a paper parcel (produced) from making complaints, lest we should alarm our from his friend a cohange it for that of the friends—but we begin now to see that it is serious, Duffy, Holberry, and others. We have refrained and that, unless there is a speedy change for the banker's, she ran up to the desk where the first one better, some of us will never leave this place alive. pressed her conviction that the thieves had obtained was placed, and, at once perceiving that the online of and the others will be so "mashed up," that their access to the premises. The prosecutor's wife re- had been effected, she challenged them with so and the others will be so "mashed up," that their the there is a construction the "gentleman" solution has been effected in the there is a construction the solution of the sol lives will be a miserable burden. Poor George White has been severely ill, and so

Pills, blisters, mustard plasters, bottles, &c., are in

fessed her guilt, and told an officer where she had coffee room, waiting for the coach in question, and to the frequent air draughts and the want of proper concealed the proceeds of the robbery. - She was the prisoner, finding that she was detained, was ob- ventilation in our sleeping cells. They are lofty served to drop the banker's parcel from under her with arched roofs, and a small aperture to admit happen to throw any portion of our clothing over us pearance to the banker's, being tied and waxed in a it becomes completely saturated. I never enter my ike manner, but it was found to contain a small cell at night but it reminds me of a vaulted tomb, fit.--Prisoner (firmly): Will you swear yon saw me | may remove many of our inconveniences.

> "With kinds respects to all, I remain, "Yours truly,

"JOHN WEST,"

[A letter received from Mr. West on Thursday March 15th), gives a somewhat better account of the state of our suffering brethren. Mr. West was still very unwell, but the health of Mr. White and others had slightly improved. Press of matter prevents us saying more this week.]

LETTER FROM AN EXILE.

" Hamburg, Feb., 1849.

"DEAR A,-I hasten to acknowledge the receipt f yours, which came duly to hand, and also to inorm you that my wife and family have arrived safe. after a very fine passage, and I have got my son into employment, although the wages are but small; still every little helps. You will be so kind as to give my best respects to the Committee, and tell hem that myself and family return them and the friends of freedom our sincere thanks for the assistance they rendered, in order to restore a disconolate wife and children to an exiled husband and father, whose only fault was that of love of his country, and his determined opposition to tyranny in any and every shape-and, although at present an exile, I hope the day is not far distant when the reign of despotism will cease, the hardy sons of toil reap the fruits of their industry, and democracy, with all its attendant blessings, be predominant—

on the 10th of August for the assault on Mr. Hadow. parson's house I might have been some miles away.

was dead." I asked what woman, but to that he

in a sane state of mind, and has a perfect knowledge of right and wrong. Cross-examined : I have seen the prisoner about twice or thrice a week. A person may be in a sane state at one time and mad at an- o'clock.

other. This is called monomania. It is only discovered when the particular subject upon which there is a delusion is acted upon. A person may be perfectly collected until the delusion is brought forward. At the time the delusion exists, a party cannot distinguish between right and wrong. There is a disease called insane impulse, the predominant character of which is to commit acts of violence-a sudden irresistible desire to destroy human life, or

to commit a theft in the higher ranks of life-By Lord Denman : It is never thought so in the humbler class of life, is it? Witness: It is not, my lord; but in the higher classes there can be no reason for committing theft-Lord Denman : No desire to possess that which does not belong to them ?---Crime is committed without any discoverable motive. Their will is not under control.-Re-exaammed: I have not seen anything in the prisoner's conduct to induce me to believe that he has had monomania or instinctive madness. I have not had any personal experience of such matters, but I have read it in books .- Mr. Challoner Smith addressed the jury on behalf of the prisoner.—Lord Denman, in summing up, observed that it was with great replied that he was innocent of the murder.-Lord Denman then passed sentence of death.

MAIDSTONE, MARCH 13.

ALLEGED INCENDIARISM.—Charles Ableton, a boy 12 years old, was indicted for feloniously and maliciously setting fire to a stack of straw, the property of James Russell, with intent to injure him. Mr. Deedes prosecuted; Mr. Addison defended the pri-soner. The prosecutor in this case is a farmer at Horton Kirby, and it appeared that the fire in question occurred on the 6th of November in last year, the day when it will be remembered, owing to the 5th falling on a Sunday, the commemoration of the gunpowder plot was celebrated. The only actual evidence against the prisoner was that he was seen near the place about the time the fire broke out.

to the station at Bristol, and being further searched, five silver tea-spoons, marked "E. J.," were found concealed in her stockings. Further investigation has shown that on Satur-day morning a man was seen coming from Miss Jefferies' house, with a red box, accompanied by the servant girl, and that they went into a house of wheat, 100 quarters of oats, 44 quarters of barley, and 40 tons of hay. The family went to bed at half-past ten o'clock on that night, and the next half-past ten o'clock on that night, and the next morning there was an alarm of fire; and on getting up he saw the barn in flames, and it was consumed with all the property it contained. He saw both the prisoners at the fire, and they assisted to try to put it out. About a month or six weeks before this he had more in this man was sitting this he had more in this boat when she leaves the ship, to pro-should be a mo-the prisoners at the fire, and that what was required was that a mode the prisoners at the fire, and that what was required was that a mode the prisoners at the fire, and that what was required was that a mode the prisoners Humphrey off his should be devised in which the unfair pressure could the next man was sitting economy instead of causing an expense.) Discovered, grown, and imported by Du BABBY and Co., In canisters of 14b. at 45. 6d. ; 4b. at 11s. ; 10b. at 22s. ; super-refined quality, 4b. 22s. ; and 8b. 35s. ; suitably packed for all elimates. 8b. and 10b. canisters forward by Du Barry and Co. of and Bart Charles and a suitable apprendix of the to this, he had warned the prisoner Humphrey off his should be devised in which the unfair pressure could when the police sergeant came in to make some Society, who appeared for the prosecution, said he ward, as far as Copper-mine River. Sir James Ross farm, and had threatened, if he came there again, that he would pull him up for trespass. After the examination of several witnesses, who clearly proved the guilt of the prisoners, the learned judge stion of his hon. friend would have this effect proved the guilt of the prisoners, the learned judge the for the body of the must vote for it. Tuesday next. We have received information that the several witness proved the prisoners of the London Loint Stock shortly. The short of the London Loint Stock shortly the source of the London Loint Stock shortly the prisoners of the London Loint Stock shortly the source of the London Loint Stock shortly the the source of the London Loint Stock shortly the source of the London Loint Stock shortly the the source of the London Loint Stock shortly the the source of the London Loint Stock shortly the the source of the London Loint Stock shortly the the source of the London Loint Stock shortly the the source of the London Loint Stock shortly the the source of the London Loint Stock shortly the the source of the London Loint Stock shortly the the source of the London Loint Stock shortly the the sour farm, and had threatened, if he came there again, be best removed from the shoulders of those who inquiries. An active search is still going on, but receipt of Post Office or Banker's orders, carriage free to any Town or Railway-station connected by rail with Lon-don, and to any Port in Scotland or Ireland connected with London by Steam on spiller. London by Steam or sailing Vessels. Shipments abroad that he felt he had no choice, but must vote for it. Tuesday next. We have received information that Augustus Brime, porter of the London Joint-Stock shortly. Should any unforeseen accident occur to summed up, and the jury after deliberating a short time, found the prisoners "Guilty," and they were sentenced to be transported for fifteen years. that he felt he had no choice, but must vote for it. Mr. Bright, in reference to a quotation from a speech of his read by the hon. member for Buck-inghamshire, in which he was represented to have admitted that great distress prevailed among the hut who does not hear a good character and the but who does not hear a good character and the London by Steam or saling Vessels. Snipments as attended to. A Popular Treatise on "Indigestion and Constipation," A Popular Treatise on "Indigestion and Constipation," entitled "The Natural Regenerator of the Digestive Organs without madicine," by Du Barry and Co., forwarded by them post free, on receipt of letter stamps for 8d., People's Copy; or 2s. 6d., Royal Copy. Same price t any part of Prussia post free. agricultural classes, denied that he had ever ex- but who does not bear a good character, and who at Luton, in Bedfordshire, and, on arriving there, DEEBSSHIRE .- THE VACANT SEAT .- On Saturday pressed himself to that effect : what he had said was has been tried for felony. She states that it was he handed the same to the coachman of the vehicle American side." the entrance of Behring's Straits, on the North DERBYSHIRE.—IHE VACANT SEAT.—On Saturday Mr. Munday addressed the electors at Ashbourne, and in the course of his speech declared himself op-posed to Free Trade, to the Endowment of the Irish posed to Free Trade, to the Endowment of the Irish Declared in the south of the bar of the Cross Keys,—Mrs. Mary Anne in the bar of the Cross Keys,—Mrs. Mary Anne in the bar of the Cross Keys,—Mrs. Mary Anne in the bar of the Cross Keys,—Mrs. Mary Anne in the bar of the Cross Keys,—Mrs. Mary Anne and in the course of his speech declared humself op-posed to Free Trade, to the Endowment of the Irish Roman Catholic priesthood, and to the Repeal of the Navigation Laws. It is expected that the no-mination will take place on the 23rd. the price of wheat, stating that the custody of Inspector Bell. the source of the spector Bell. the source of its receipt, and the deposit of it by num bed-room of the murdered woman, which on exa-in the bar of the Cross Keys,--Mrs. Mary Anne been heard. The hon. gentleman then proceeded in the custody of Inspector Bell. the source of its receipt, and the deposit of it by num in the bar of the Cross Keys,--Mrs. Mary Anne been heard. The hon. gentleman then proceeded in the custody of Inspector Bell. Printed by WILLIAM RIDER, of No. 5, Macclesfield.streed in the parish of St. Anne, Westminster, at the Printing, office, 16, Great Windmill-street, Haymarket, in the City office, 16, Great Windmill-street, Haymarket, in the City of Westminster, for the Proprietor, FEARGUS O'CONNOR, Burger, at

he did not agree with Mr. M. in his deduction Barry came up, and desired to have the prisoner that therefore England must succumb to America. taken back on a charge relative to a woman who for there was a skill, energy, and industry in Bri-

Troy. If you had asked me I should have said the woman was dead." 1 asked what woman, but to that he made no answer. He subsequently said, "It was my own tongue that done me."—A jacket, which was found near the scene of the murder, was proved to be one similar to that worn by the prisoner, who acknowledged it to be his.—George Andrews de-posed : I am surgeon of the county gaol where the preisended would be run if the present measure were preisend would be run if the present measure were preisend would be run if the present measure were preisend would be run if the present measure were preisend would be run if the present measure were preisend would be run if the present measure were preisend would be run if the present measure were preisend would be run if the present measure were preisend would be run if the present measure were preisend would be run if the present measure were preisend would be run if the present measure were preisend would be run if the present measure were preisend would be run if the present measure were preisend would be run if the present measure were preisend would be run if the present measure were preisend would be run if the present measure were present here here as follow. The deceased, Miss prisoner has been since last August. He has been carried.

THURSDAY, MARCH, 15.

class to another, by adding a charge of six millions on the consolidated fund; and the other, founded on hitherto pursued. If, however, hon. gentlemen turned their backs on reduction of expenditure, and pursued the phantom now leading them astray, they would run the risk of letting the repeal of the malt tax slip through their fingers, and the opportunity

country.

Mr. KER SEXMER defended the landlords from the vote for the motion of his hon. friend the member for Buckinghamshire.

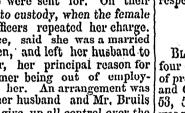
Lord NORREYS could not vote for the original resolution, because if such a plan were carried it would necessarily lead to an increase of the income tax; neither could he vote for the amend-

MURDER OF A LADY AT BRISTOL.

Troy. Mr. HENLEY expressed his wish to know what, in ment consequent upon such a discovery has also in the presence of the officers repeated her charge. the event of a war, and this measure having passed, been materially increased by the fact of the minder -The female, in defence, said she was a married Elizabeth Jefferies, resided at No. 6, Trenchard-HOUSE OF COMMONS.—RATE IN AID BILL.— THE CHANCELLOR OF the EXCHEQUER answered Sir ROBERT PEFL by stating that the second reading of the Rate in Aid Bill would certainly be proceeded with before Easter. AGRICULTURAL BURDENS.—The adjourned debate on the burdens on agriculture was opened by Mr. on the burdens on agriculture was opened by Mr. M. Gisson, who drew the attention of the House to the distinction original between the two motions. Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, howtunate lady's brother, a retired surgeon residing in and did not deny anything stated by the prisoners the principle of giving relief to all classes-agricul- Somerset-street, Kingsdown, to whom they commu- beyond the fact of the pistols only being presented, mation as induced the police to trace a girl, of he did not leave he would not get work when out attacks which had been made upon them. He should Thomas, who had been recommended to Miss about two o'clock this (Thursday) morning the leading to Ashley Down, at Horfield, and demanded elicited that he did not inform any one of the affair | burned. admission. Upon being refused, they threatened until the foreman threatened to discharge him for The jury, after a short deliberation, returned a ver- ment of the hon. member for Montrose, because to force the door open, upon which some confusion it would be in opposition to the vote he had given on and a rustling as of paper or shavings was heard in-

mitted a murder already to-day." 1 asked him where? and he said "You will soon hear of it."— John Stagg deposed: I had the prisoner in custody on the 10th of August for the assault on Mr. Hadow. he did not agree with Mr. M in his deduction of a lite of the unit of a lite, a piece of cloth being the some did not a lite, a piece of cloth being the escape," upon which Stanmore pulled a pistol out, some and said he should not leave the place, but he might call to the waiter. A bottle of wine was driven her to act in the way she had done. She laid a knife down on the table, upon seeing which again. The prisoner in defence said that she had BRISTOL, March 8. - The city has this morning he snatched it up, and the prisoner at the same walked up from Birmingham, and had been hawktaken back on a charge relative to a woman who was found beaten near Collingbourn. The prisoner said, "I knocked her down, I did not ravish her. I met the woman on the road, and threw a stone at the head and ran away. If I had not gone to the the hard been some miles away.

FIRES.



children. On Tuesday last she was walking with and sent for the engines. After some trouble, the Mr. KERR offered a few observations amidst street, in the parish of St. Michael, the house in her two children, in the York-road, Lambeth, where whole of the inmates, nearly fifty in number, male much laughter, and having suddenly resumed his which she lived, as well as nearly the whole of the she met the prosecutor, who seized her children, at and female, were aroused from their slumbers. The the debate was adjourned to Monday at twelve houses on that side of the street, being her prowhich she lived, as well as nearly the whole of the houses on that side of the street, being her pro-perty. Miss Jefferies resided alone in the house, and was supposed always to keep a large sum of money in gold at her residence, besides other well when her husband jumped out, the children were placed in it, and on her attempting to follow, she was pulled back by two women. The cabman called the flames were raging furiously in the first floor. The shop below contained the stock in trade, valued at nearly £20,000, and the firemen were obiged to carry the hose of their engines into that portion of the premises. An abundance of water was scattered over the flames ; but they were not extinguished until that portion of the premises in which the disaster commenced was burned out, and the lower part damaged by water, &c. Mr. Braidthe neighbours. Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, how-the distinction existing between the two motions before them, involving, as they did, entirely different principles—the one being founded upon leaving the whole amount of the public burden and taxation as it now stood, merely transferring a portion from one class to another, by adding a charge of six millions on the consolidated fund; and the other, founded the term of the consolidated fund; and the other, founded the term of the consolidated fund; and the other found the other of the term of the consolidated fund; and the o sitting-room on first floor burned out; eight or ten yards of flooring and joisting burned through into shop. The goods in south-east corner of shop damaged by water, and upper part of house by broken." The firm was insured in the Sun, Royal

tural as well as commercial—first by a reduction of expenditure, in order that the claims of the national creditor might be duly satisfied, and next, by apply-ing the surplus to the repeal of those taxes which dustry of the country. The right hon, gentleman then proceeded to review the state of the local taxthe process state of the mind than other personer. Lora Dermann, in summing up, observed that it was with great trashness that persons made doctrines as excuses for that medical men were more capable of accounting for the state of the charge of six millions to the consoli-that medical men were more capable of accounting for the state of the mind than other persons. To say that a man was irresponsible without positive some delusion, scened to him to be an assumption of knowledge which none but the great Oreator there were good economical arguments against it, prove a diseased state of mind, except the violence that medical men were more capable of accounting and, therefore, if the proposition was sound in prim-sing that assume the prisoner arm-sing that the surgeon of the goal had not found any the rescal of the mind than other persons. The source a diseased state of mind, except the violence that medical men were more capable of accounting and, therefore, if the proposition was sound in prim-sing that the surgeon of the goal had not found any the rescal of the mail tax, because he had thought the rescal of the mail tax, because he had thought the rescal of the mail tax, because he had thought the rescal of the mail tax, because he had thought there were good economical arguments against it, prove a diseased state of mind, except the violence that medical men were more capable of accounting and, therefore, if the proposition was sound in prim-sing that tax, because he had thought the rescal of the mail tax, because he had thought the rescal of the mail tax, because he had thought the rescal of the mail tax, because he had thought the rescal of the mail tax, because he had thought the rescal of the mail tax, because he had thought the rescal state of single cond they had been the head and face. Having communicated with the surgeon of the goal had not found any that the surgeon of the goal had not found any that the surgeon of the goal had not found any that the surgeon of the goal had not found any that the

or the act itself; and he could not help observing that the surgeon of the gaol had not found any symptoms of mental disease.—The jury consulted together for a few minutes, and then returned a verdict of "Guilty."—On being asked why sentence of death should not be passed on him, the prisoner of death should not be passed on him, the prisoner interto pursued. If however, here gastlement had hitherto pursued. If however, here gastlement of the surgeon of the gastlement had of the surgeon of the gastlement had hitherto pursued. If however, here gastlement interto pursued. If however, here gastlement of the surgeon of the gastlement had of the surgeon of the gastlement had hitherto pursued. If however, here gastlement interto pursued. If however, here gastlement interto pursued. If however, here gastlement is a point the point the point the point is a point interto pursued. If however, here gastlement is a point the point the point is a point the point is a point interto pursued. If however, here gastlement is a point the point the point is a point the point is a point interto pursued. If however, here gastlement is a point the point is a point interto is a point the point is a point the point is a point interto is a point the point is a point of the present with the point is a point of the present is the point is a point of the present is a point the point is a point is a point of the present is a po lady, with marks of considerable violated by a and a half to serve. He knew the defendant, who begged of the escapement to serve and if the poker, or some similar instrument. They then found that the closet in the room had been ransacked, hour and asked him to go as far as the White Horse search the upper rooms, the flames shot out in a boxes in the closet had been hastily turned out and archway, close at hand, to see Faulkner. On the body, fired the canvas bagging of the escape, and it might not offer itself for some time of conferring this great boon on the agricultural interest, on the labouring classes, and on the general industry of the construction of the general industry of the construction of the general industry of the construction of the close in the Several engines speedily reached the scene, when about nineteen or twenty years of age, named Sarah of his time," and also offered him 10s. from the the firemen found the flames ascending so high into Thomas. who had been recommended to Miss Wednesday until Saturday. Witness did not con-Jefferigs from a servant's office, in the usual way, on the 5th of February last. After considerable trouble, he first informed Mr. Newton of the attempt to in-water, were set to work, and by a little after twelve duce him to leave on a Saturday night .- Mr. Wont- o'clock the fire was extinguished, but not until the police hit on the house of the girl's mother in a lane ner, for the prisoner, cross-examined witness, and whole of the premises from the ground-floor were

some slight misconduct.---Alderman Lawrence said

then will the hearts of all who have struggled and suffered for the cause be gladdened.

Give my best respects to Mr. O'Connor, and tell him that it gives me great pleasure to think that he has been able to keep himself out of the snares that have been laid for him, and I sincerely hope he may ive to see the day when he will be repaid for all the fatigue and difficulties he has undergone for an oppressed people. Remember me to Kydd, M'Grath, and all those noble patriots who have struggled for the cause. Tell them to be in no way daunted by the misfortunes which have happened to us, but rather let our mishaps act as a stimulant, and a beacon to guard and warn them of spies and traitors. In conclusion, allow me once more to return my thanks to those friends who contributed towards my escape—viz., the friends at Hull, York, Darlington, and, especially, Stockton.

"I trust some kind friend will occasionally send me a Star to illuminate my darkness—for, although an exile from my native land, my heart is in the cause, and my prayer, night and day, is for the succause, and my prayer, sight against Might." cess of the cause of "Right against Might." "JOHN ROSE.

"To the Secretary of the National Victim " Committee."

> Markets, &c. CORN.

FRIDAY, March 9.—In wheat a reduction of 2s per qr has taken place. Barley has also declined 1s to 2s, beans 1s, white peas 3s to 4s, and oats 6d to 1s per qr. Although the top price of town-made flour remains nominally the same, French is obtainable at 1s to 2s per sack less money,

duction in some instances of 1d per bushel and 6d per barrel. Oats were 4d per bushel cheaper, and oatmeal 3d to 6d per load also. There was scarcely any demand for bar-ley, beans, peas. The best yellow Indian corn scarce, brought Tuesday's rates, viz., 29s 6d to 30s for flat and round corn, but the secondary qualities of white and mixed

round corn, but the secondary qualities of white and mixed were 6d per qr cheaper than on Tuesday. Fine yellow Iu-dian meal sells at 14s to 14s 6d per barrel. MARE-LANE, Monday, March 12th.—Our market continues thinly supplied with English wheat, but the quantity of Foreign arriving daily is more than sufficient to meet the demand, which was again very languid to-day, and prices since Monday last have declined 1s to 2s per qr. Foreign flour wasfully is nor set and the two flour wasfully is per sack and barrel cheaper, but met more buyers. In fine malting barley we had no alteration, but grinding and distilling sorts were very dull and rather cheaper. Malt continues slow sale. Fine beans and grey peas sold fully as dear, but white peas dull and rather lower. For rye we had no demand. Tares very dull and declining. Fine oats maintained their price, but the trade was heavy, as the dealers look for better supplies with the first change of wind. Cloverseeds remain the same as last week.

CATTLE.

SMITHFIELD, Monday, March 12 .-- The supply of foreign stock here to day was very moderate, and for the most part, beneath the middle quality. All breeds were dull in the extreme, and quite 2d per 81bs lower than last week. For the time of year, the arrivals of beasts fresh up to this morning's market from our various grazing districts were large and of unusually prime quality. Compared with those reported on Monday last, they show a considerable excess both as to weight and condition. Notwithstanding the attendance of buyers was tolerably good, the beef trade, from the increase in the supply, was very dull. The primest from the increase in the supply, was very dull. The primest Scots, &c., sold at about stationary prices, viz., fsom 35 bit to 35 8d per Sibs, but the value of all other breeds declined 2d per Sibs. At the close of the market a large number of beasts were turned out unsold. The supply of sheep wis larger than that shown on this day se'nnight, and of the average quality. All breeds of sheep experienced a very dull inquiry, and the quotations gave way 2d per Sibs. The highest figure for Downs, in the wool, was 4s 6d, out of the wool, 4s per 8lbs. About one-third of the sheep on other were shorn. Calves were in short supply, and fair demand,

at last week's prices. FRIDAY, March 9.—The supply of meat at market this morning was larger than usual for Friday, and, in consejuence, trade was not quite so good as would otherwise have been the case, from the favourable state of the weaher. Prices similar to those of Monday.

The jury, after a short deliberation, returned a rear diage gave d

Esq. M.P., and published by the said WRALAN RIDER, at the Office, in the same street and parish, -Saturlay March 17th, 1849