On Monday last, the Queen's Bench made the rule absolute for the Registration of the National Land Company—and, although the proceedings in Courts of Justice are most minutely published in the daily papers, neither the "Times" nor "Chronicle" had a single no-

The Company now stands thus—that, if the

tice of this case.

for I am ready to acquiesce in your statement. It is quite true that I not only told you that I frequently dined off a basin of soup, but it is equally true that I published the fact in the "Northern Star," in reply to the most wanton and ungenerous attack upon me which you published in "Lloyd's Newspaper." And now, Cooper, as we are both constituted of

those materials which will tend to a consideration of the past, and as the first stone thrown, or the first angry word spoken, lays the foundation for battle or anger, let me draw your attention to that most unwarranted attack—made just upon the eve of commencing your tour for the propagation of "Douglas Jerrold's Paper."

I shall not further advert to that transaction, which, from your temperate letter-together with every other source of irritation-I am now prepared to bury in utter oblivion. You must also remember the strong confirmation that your conduct at the Leeds Land Conference gave to JAMES LORD'S letter of Bolton. That also I banish from my recollection.

You say, that, after candidly admitting the state of my finances, such was my anxiety to serve you, that I still declared with orthodox emphasis—that, notwithstanding my exhausted means, I would nevertheless bring out your poem. Then you refer to a subsequent interview, when you called upon me relative to publishing and advertising. Of publishers I knew nothing, but advertising is a ready-money affair; and advertising is a ready-money affair; and although I had not stop the drops which fall silently in the dark, I should soon be hurried away in the stream of slander which may without opposite. Having briefly stated the objects of the meeting, he called upon Mr. Short, who prefaced the reading of the petition with a short but effective friend, the meeting of the petition, which our friend, the Derby Reporter, pronounces an ably written document, and proposed its adoption by advertising is a ready-money affair; and stream of slander which may without opposite. ing my exhausted means, I would neveradvertising is a ready-money affair; and although I had good credit with my printer and paper-maker—to the benefit of which you were welcome—it is quite true that I could not supply the money for advertising. As to the 200 another friend of mine from Sheffield, comparations of the meeting; Mr. W. Faire seconded the motion. The meeting; Mr. W. Faire seconded the motion. The meeting was subsequently addressed in able, well-reasoned, and lengthy speeches, by Messrs. McGrath and Clark, when the petition was unanimously adopted. It was then resolved, "That the petition should be presented to Parliament by Mr.

It is quite true that both Joshua Hobson and the state of my affairs at that time, and I tist union and strength can triumph over all mittee adjourned to Monday evening, April 30th. made no secret of them; but I regret exceed resistance, and, therefore, it is that I implore ingly that you should have cited any such au- of all to forget all past differences, and to thorities; as, from the day those gentlemen left my service to the present hour I have been free from financial difficulties, and have recruited I will defend myself, but after a long life of the present content and have recruited the present content and have recruited the present content and the present my exhausted exchequer; and to one of those gentlemen I recently paid £200, including costs, for a speech I made at Manchester, or, I helieve, mainly for a speech T-1-11. believe, mainly for a speech made there by think you want to make money of Chartism, sick; but the people are impoverished, and I everybelieve, mainly for a speech made there by think you want to make money of Chartism, sick; but the people are impoverished, and I everybelieve, mainly for a speech made there by think you want to make money of Chartism, where hear of victims and victim funds, debts and and the fiergest attacks that I have been sub-RIDER; and, therefore, you will not expect any further explanation upon this head, as any man sueing me in a Court of Jusas any man sucing me in a Court of Justice is sure of a verdict for any damages sued for. But there is one thing which through life I have endeavoured to preserve—and that is, honesty, and a perfect disregard for money, is, honesty, and a perfect disregard for money, in the good arms. I but was not a men unite, and I know that we will one day and the description of things. Be not deceived, it is a right hard our principles not upon slander originated by thought it necessary to base their desertion of things. Be not deceived, it is a right hard our principles not upon slander originated by the struggle, and will continue to be so for some time through the necessary to base their desertion of things. Be not deceived, it is a right hard our principles not upon slander originated by the struggle, and will continue to be so for some time through the necessary to base their desertion of things. Be not deceived, it is a right hard our principles not upon slander originated by the struggle, and will continue to be so for some time through the necessary to base their desertion of things. Be not deceived, it is a right hard our principles not upon slander originated by the struggle, and will continue to be so for some time through the necessary to base their desertion of things. Be not deceived, it is a right hard our principles when a product of the necessary to base their desertion of things. Be not deceived, it is a right hard our principles not upon slander originated by the struggle, and will continue to be so for some time. is, honesty, and a perfect disregard for money, in the good cause I hail with greater pleasure trouble that test a man and a nation's worth. The others. And now let me recall to your mind than that of THOMAS COOPER, whose works schoolboy sails in his pleasure boat when the breeze others. And now let me recan to your little will live when I am no more; and, therefore, is pleasant and the ocean calm, and who is for the line a better sailor than he? The clouds lower, the in perfect sincerity and without the slightest wind veers easterly, the ripple becomes a swell. now, what I stated at Bolton, and have often in perfect sincerity and without the slightest stated, from your own confession of poverty, and from the information of Joshua Hobson's and John Ardill—who were fully acquainted with your concerns—that one strong motive with your concerns—that one strong motive of insignificance. I tender you the right hand of friendship, and subscribe myself

Your faithful and affectionate friend,

FEARGUS O'CONNOR.

The idle urchin lounges on followed by a calm. The idle urchin lounges on deck or doses in his hammock. Not so with the active seamen. They trim the sails, repair the right hand of friendship, and affectionate friend, ging, mend the boats' oars, and make ready for the seams to me to be our work at this

thoughts and information were correct, you have only done as many other public men

mean macress. And that even if we failed to get learning the state of the company of the determination being, if possible, to cause a function at the determination being, if possible, to cause a function at the determination being, if possible, to cause a function at the determination being, if possible, to cause a function at the determination being, if possible, to cause a function upon such statements, I quite agree the option as the Company now is—I would upon my cath, if necessary and the determination being the determination being it is the determination being the determination being it is the determination being it is the constitution upon such statements, I quite agree mixed to attend the meanting presented to make the determination being it is the determination being it is the constitution upon such statements, I quite agree mixed to attend the meanting in the determination being it is the constitution upon such statements, I quite agree mixed to a stream of the country, to be present during the country, and more expecial, during the country, and those expension of the country, and those the present active from the determination being it is the country, and more expensible and is the country, and those expension of the country, and those expension of the country, and those expension of the country, and the country, and those expension of the country of th from confidence in me. Therefore, there is not theleast use in appealing to my sympathy, upon any bank for any amount connected faction, and the Council adjourned to Monday, with any transactions says the Land Company of the L my feelings, or my generosity, as they are the with any transactions, save the Land Com-

semination of those sublime and poetic sentiments, which, as you truly say, will live when
I am forgotten, although not so long as my
cottages and schoolhouses deck the face of the
earth; and asit is my wish, as I am sureit is tho
wish of every honest Chartist and toiling slave,
that every cause of difference which exists
amongst their leaders should perish, and be
buried in oblivion, I now tender you the hand
of reconciliation and friendship, with this one

Target and poetic sentiments, which, as you truly say, will live when
I am forgotten, although not so long as my
cottages and schoolhouses deck the face of the
earth; and asit is my wish, as I am sureit is tho
wish of every honest Chartist and toiling slave,
that every cause of difference which exists
amongst their leaders should perish, and be
buried in oblivion, I now tender you the hand
of reconciliation and friendship, with this one
passing observation. You must bear in mind.

LARGE AND ENTHUSIASTIC MEETING AT DERBY TO
THE NATIONAL PETITION.—The Democrats of
The ments, which, as you truly say, will live when
I am forgotten, although not so long as my
cottages and schoolhouses deck the face of the
discussion was continued by
Messrs. Nobbs, Fuzzon, Cook, Sherman, and Salmon. The lecturer briefly replied. A vote of
that every cause of difference which exists
amongst their leaders should perish, and be
lecture; and secondly,—for his excellent conduct at
the vestry at Minster Lovel, in defence of his
brother allottees of Charterville on Easter Monday.

The provided the manufacturing system of
the provided the manufacturing system of
the man passing observation. You must bear in mind, Derby have set a brilliant example to the towns of as you will learn from the resolution of the the Midland counties, an example which, if spi-Westminster locality, that they, like others, presume that I am to be a target for all to fire at, while I am not to defend my character against any assaults; when you and others have attacked me, have they ever remonstrated, or attacked me, have they ever remonstrated, or all classes and parties of their release of their most respectful estimation by all classes and parties of their fellow-townsmen. has their silence been occasioned by their be- Their movements in the cause of national emancilief in my honour and incorruptibility. I am pation have ever been marked by an earnestness, a lief in my honour and incorruptibility. I am acquainted with the name of every man who attended that committee—some were disgusted, while one declared that the Bolton letter was a fabrication of my own and not genuine; and four did not belong to the locality at all. However, I receive their resolution also in a kindly and friendly spirit, and I ask them, while they defend others against my assaults, not ungene-

ply the money for advertising. As to the 200 another friend of mine from Shemeid, comparciones—I would have taken the whole 500 with pleasure if it was in my power to do so, but my reason for declining the 200—or even 100—to my reason for declining the 200—or even 100—to my ears, and my only appeal in such cases was your assurance, and Mr. M'Gowan's is to that tribunal which I have established as assurance—based upon your publisher's conviction to my ears, and my only appeal—the People. Even and Clark for their attendance, the meetings and that Mr. Hudson: all these meetings, all he worth, the other member, should be requested to support its prayer." Votes of thanks having been passed upon your publisher's convicting to my ears, and my only appeal—the People. Even and Clark for their attendance, the meeting separates of the pure court of appeal—the People. tion—that a second edition would be very from other sources, which in elemency I will rated, evidently feeling much complacency at their speedily required, and, therefore, in the then not now mention, those poisoned arrows have night's labour in Freedom's cause. state of my finances, I do not think that even you yourself would have pressed upon me so large an undertaking, and one which would have still further crippled me.

Interior poisoned arrows have failed to hit the mark—they pass by me as the idle wind, as I am invulnerable, and hence these secret conshiptions.

Interior poisoned arrows have might's labour in Freedom's cause.

NATIONAL REGISTRATION AND ELECTION COMMITTEE.
—At a meeting held at the Two Chairmen, Wardour-street, Soho, on Monday evening, Mr. W. Shute in the chair, Mr. Stallwood reported that the spiracies.

cated one, I give his confirmation at foot.

Chartist Entelligence.

FINSBURY.-After a lapse of three weeks, the ori-

not the least one in appealing to my tympathy, my fedings, on my generally, and presenting, and in the state of a special property of the least formation of the property of the least formation of the property of the least formation of the state of the least formation of the

ADOPT THE NATIONAL PETITION,-The Democrats of

have still further crippled me.

With regard to the dissensions that existed between us when you were confined in Stafford Gaol, you were perfectly right, when you state that you saw the justification for such difference, upon my presenting you with a voluminous document, most numerously signed by Leicester Chartists, and which you admitted established good and valid reasons for my feelings.

Spiracies.

I do not apply the term to you, Cooper, for there was no man whose temporary loss I more registed; there is no man whose cooperation I more rejoice in. And now, in conclusion, allow me to say that I accept your letter as the foundation of a reconciliation which, I hope, will never again be disturbed; while, in justice to James Lord and myself, in refutation of the assertion that the letter was a fabrifeelings.

cated one. I give his confirmation at foot. Grassby having intimated that he had no answer or We are now arrived at a period when Char-further communication from Sheffield, the com-

MR. KYDD'S TOUR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR. and the fiergest attacks that I have been sub-jected to have come from those who advocated us, and let the honest old men and generous young our principles when profitable, but who have men unite, and I know that we will one day succeed reserve, I bury all past differences in the tomb Our young pilot gives up the helm. The storm is

The Charter—that fine hearty old ship—is still ours; and, true to our old motto—

"We swear we'll stick together yet, Till the last plank beneath us split." And the last plank will not split until we safely enter the harbour, and turn out, and for ever, too, the flash new frigate Perl, and the rakish looking crafty smuggler Conden. There is no mistake. I am not dreaming this morning. I have just been jostled and elbowed in a crowd, and cheated out of my turn at the Money Order Office by a smart manufacturer, and affirm that I am out and out a Utilitarian—as practical as bad pavements and tender corns can make any man of you. I cannot organise the Chartist movement. You must do it, I will do one man's share, in a little way, and each of you must do a man's work. So no more prating and

in the right direction. The Guardians will, no doubt, find it extremely difficult to apply the land labour test to paupers. The past has generated so much vagabondism and idleness, that every new experiment is, for some time, in doubt as to results;

Or Dr. M. Douan so justify deserves.

These reasons, it is hoped, will be sufficient to justify this appeal, and to show the necessity for the Chartists of other towns to assist their brother Described in the Almighty to prove his innocence, and trequently calls upon the Almighty to prove his innocence, and to fix the crime upon those who really committee the murders. He confidently asserts that in two years the real murders will be known?" periment is, for some time, in doubt as to results; but hold—men must persevere and fear not. One thing is evident, the principle of the new poor law is given up. To "punish poverty" has not "depauperised England." Brougham and Russell may pout and fret, but their pet scheme has failed. The "Useful Knowledge" philosophers have given us no proofs of their wisdom; they have experimented to prove their innerance of men and their imbacility.

As to the little debt between us, I cheerfully an interesting discussion arose, in which a person and employed, but if the vulgar rich will play the from the body of the meeting suggested that the best and only mode of obtaining the rights of all and comment. I know of no despotism that apsemination of those sublime and poetic sentireceives his reward; he is respected, and perhaps honoured. If, however, he be—as he not unfrequently is—either a brutal despot, or a praying knave, his power—which is immense—is used for the worst of purposes. He is, in return, hated by his hands, and his name is spoken with many a bitter reproach. I will give you an illustration. Suppose that among the hills of Yorkshire a few work—nem employed their leisure hours in teaching a school—a most praiseworthy and honourable yoca—they suggested and formed classes to read on Thursday, the jury returned a verdict of him all the morning, with what effect upon his conductant death will be found in our sixth page. After hearing the evidence the jury returned a verdict of the worstood verdict of the worst of purposes. He is, in return, hated by momentarily expected.

Alleged Cruelty to a Lunaric in the worst of whose death will be found in our sixth page. After hearing the evidence the jury returned a verdict of the and feelings remains to be discovered.

Just previous to the execution the spok hand duct and feelings remains to be discovered.

Just previous to the execution the spok hand the day became fine, and the day became fine for the fine and the day becam have established a school from the purest of motives, sured him for his cruelty.

In which the Bible must be taught, and the doctrines The Explosion in Back Church-lane. — On in which the Bible must be taught, and the doctrines

true in politics, and in not a few instances carried accident occurred, but without success. To think as liberally of it as my knowledge and re-flection will allow me, and not at all prognosticating had proved true. about the future, I pronounce the present state of English society to be Mammon, feu dalism, and

FRIENDS-We, the Democrats of Gorgie Mills, distributed on the 18th of April, on Wednesday evening the distribution took place in Ross's University Coffee-rooms, Nicolson's-street, Edinburgh, when a goodly number of subscribers were present A committee was chosen from the meeting to take the management of the distribution of the prizes according to the rules of the Art-unions act. Mr W. Shearer was appointed out of that committee to take the chair, when the names of the subscribers, numbering 309, were handed over to him. He then

proceeded to business, and decided that Mr. James B. Hainsworth, of Sheffield, and Mr. James Dickson. of Lynn, were the two successful subscribers. After a vote of thanks had been given to the Chairman and Committee, for the satisfactory manner in which they had conducted the business, the meeting broke up, highly delighted with the proceedings of property was destroyed. Single FROM FEAR OF E

Signed, on behalf of the meeting, WILLIAM MEERAN. Gorgie Mills, April 21st, 1849,

TO THE CHARTISTS OF GREAT BRITAIN.

"For myself I care not; but what will become of my wife and children?"—Dr. M Douall, after Sentence,

Yours respectfully,
WILLIAM ROBERTSON, Secretary.

LATEST NEWS.

school—a most praiseworthy and honourable vocation—they succeeded, and formed classes to read Chambers' Educational Course; suddenly the employer establishes a school, in which Church of England religion must be taught; he calls his hands together, and addresses them nearly as follows: "I sured him for his equelty."

I seek. Precisely at twelve the procession left the condemned of the deceased had been beaten by Clift, whose behaviour towards him they strongly condemned. The data school from the procession energed from the respect to the deceased had been beaten by Clift, whose behaviour towards him they strongly condemned. The data is a school from the procession energed from the respect to the deceased had been beaten by Clift, whose behaviour towards him they strongly condemned. The distribution of the convict walked with a firm step, and was attended by the executioner, who stood immediately behind. As the procession energed from the convict walked with a firm step, and was attended by the executioner, who stood immediately behind. As the procession energed from the convict walked with a firm step, and was attended by the executioner, who stood immediately behind. As the procession energed from the convict walked with a firm step, and was attended by the executioner, who stood immediately behind. As the procession energed from the convict walked with a firm step, and was attended by the executioner, who stood immediately behind. As the procession energed from the convict walked with a firm step, and the convict walked with a firm step.

In will consider the interests of those who support and aid me in my design." How significant is the last sentence spoken! Let us interpret it. It means, "I will employ those who think as I do, I will discharge those of you who are opposed to me in opinion, and refuse to play the part of the hypocrite." The man who speaks thus is all-powerful; without employment the poor workman starves; and if he removes, his little home must be broken up, and he knows not when or where he may find employment. This too is liberty of conscience—free liberty, in a land of liberty. The Christian churchman is no despot, only he starves those who churchman is no despot, only he starves those who limbs. The woman who was found almost buried in differ from him on questions of faith, and systems of the ruins, and who was removed to the London church discipline; subjects which are as liable to change as April weather. The illustration is equally has been made with a view of learning how the

WAREHOUSE ROBBERY AT MANCHESTER .- On Tuesout most rigorously. Such proceedings are a disgrace to us as a people. Some indignant writers, day two young men, named Lear and Smith, were who reserve their accumulated hatred for the aristrocracy, would do well to save a little of their
ter, charged with breaking into the warehouse of Lord Jesus Christ," in the service. He died with wrath for the denunciation of such intolerance. The Messrs. Eller and Company, merchants, Back out apparent suffering. old feudalism of landed tenures and serfs-such as George-street, and stealing therefrom three Bills of old feudalism of landed tenures and serfs—such as that described by Turner, in his "History of the Anglo-Saxons," in which he speaks of herds of oxen and teams of men—was foul, cruel, and dark with deeds of blackest wrong; but this modern feudalism of money—this second vassalage of commerce—is cold, calculating, and revengeful. The Baron of the factory is more powerful than was ever Border Reiver, or Feudal Lord; he has fewer responsibilities, and mocks intelligence with an empty show of liberality. There was foul, cruel, and dark with deeds of blackest wrong; but this modern feudalism ally worked for Messrs. Eller and Co. Police-Inspector Maybury took Lear at his house, and found in the attick, among some clothes on a shelf, the three bills of Exchange, one for £900, the second for £60, and the third for £116 12s. 8d., with about £5 in gold. The prisoner Lear, who is a packer, had occasionally worked for Messrs. Eller and Co. Police-Inspector Maybury took Lear at his house, and found in the attick, among some clothes on a shelf, the three bills of Exchange, one for £900, the second for £60, and the third for £116 12s. 8d., with about £5 in gold. The prisoner Lear, who is a packer, had occasionally worked for Messrs. Eller and Co. Police-Inspector Maybury took Lear at his house, and found in the attick, among some clothes on a shelf, the three bills of Exchange, one for £900, the second for £60, and the third for £116 12s. 8d., with about £5 in gold.

The prisoner Lear, who is a packer, had occasionally worked for Messrs. Eller and Co. Police-Inspector Maybury took Lear at his house, and found in the attick, among some clothes on a shelf, the three bills of Exchange, one for £900, the second for £60, and the third for £116 12s. 8d., with about £5 in gold. liberality. I have no wish to return to the olden time; to retrograde is no part of my creed; but I to prosecute on that occasion. Mr. Beswick told look upon the present system as not far in advance. them at the time if they did not he would rob them

DUBLIN, Thursday .- DEPLORABLE DESTITUTION .-

The following appeared in our Town Edition

CHARGE OF EMBEZZLEMENT. - Edward Hamilton | an extensive scale. Vast numbers of ejectment prowas charged at Manchester yesterday, with em-bezzling money to the amount of £187, the property of Messrs. W. Neild, Monies, and Co., wine and

spirit merchants, Hanover-street, Liverpool, his late employers. He was committed for trial at the sessions, but allowed to go out on bail. LONDON.-FIRE AT A PAWNBROKER'S.-Yesterday a fire occurred at the shop of Mr. Fish, pawnkbroker, 14, Edgware-road, by which a considerable quantity

SUICIDE FROM FEAR OF BEING SENT TO PRISON. An inquest was held yesterday before Mr. Baker, at the Rose and Crown, Bunhill-row, on the body of John King, aged seventy years, who destroyed EXTENSIVE ROBBERY OF WATCHES IN LIVERPOOL.

On Tuesday night a pawnbroker's shop, 109, half-street, Liverpool, was feloniously entered and for many years carried on the business have also taken by storm St. Thomas, the fortified camp of the Servians, defended by 25,000 men and had become embarrassed in his affairs, and an agree-ment was entered into between him and his affairs.

In a larger and surve not only taken Waitzen, but they have also taken by storm St. Thomas, the fortified camp of the Servians, defended by 25,000 men and forty cannons. Fragus O'Connor.

In the suburbs of Pesth the Croats began to plunct and phocome embatrased into between him and his addars, and an agreement was entered into between him and his product and the deceased handing all his goods and property section. The preparation before the city, while the connection must be efficient, and of a better kind than preparation before the city, while the connection must be efficient, and of a better kind than sity-seven watches carried away. The thieres also stole a quantity of silver and gold not appear to plunder some tweet required the merchant service during we have every yet had.

The labour of the past has sityer spoons, gold wedding rings, dc. while the connection must be efficient, and of a better kind than sity seven watches carried away. The thieres also stole a quantity of silver and gold not appear to the thim the thiere was plant the deceas

Palace-court, but the deceased said, "It was no use his going; he could not pay what he owed, and he should be placed in prison, but sooner than be sent to one he would hang himself." On Tuesday morning last, the shop not being opened at the usual time, the deceased was called, but no answer returned. The door was broken open and the deceased was found suspended by a piece of rope from a rail of the bedstead. He was quite dead, and had apparently been so some hours. On the washhandstand was discovered a piece of paper, on which was written, "Make haste and let me down, for my neck aches." The deceased had written to his sister, stating that he intended to destroy himself, for he could not bear the idea of being confined in a prison. Verdict—"Temporary insanity."

Verdict—"Temporary insanity."

EMBEZZIENENT OF £5,000.— On Thursday Mr.

Peter Mann, for many years chief secretary of the
Leeds Waterworks Company, underwent a preliminary examination before J. Holdforth, Esq., and the other magistrates, at the Lucds Court-house, charged with having at various periods embezzled money belonging to the company. The exact extent of Mann's defalcations is as yet suknown, but up to the period when he was placed in custody a deficiency of about £5,000 had been assertained. Maun was remanded till Monday, bail being re-

fused.

The Convict Rush. — The execution of the murderer Rush is appointed to take place this day (Saturday) at twelve o'clock. A correspondent at Norwich, writing last night, says; "The city is already full of persons who have arrived from different parts of the country, to be present during murderer will be known.'

EXECUTION OF RUSH FOR THE

the Castle to the unhappy convict within, there

has been little opportunity for gleaning any additional particulars to those which have already ap-

the Castle, the chaplain of the jail joined it, and commenced reading the burial service of the Church. of the church inculcated; I do not dictate to you in any way, I wish to interfere with no man's conscience, but to this course I have made up my mind —I will consider the interests of those who support the wife of an undertaker residing in Back Church—I will consider the interests of those who support the wife of an undertaker residing in Back Church—I will consider the interests of those who support the wife of an undertaker residing in Back Church—I will consider the interests of those who support the church. The coroner, received information of the death of Mrs. Elizabeth Ann Bailey, the wife of an undertaker residing in Back Church—I will consider the interests of those who support the church. The color of the church inculcated reading the outlant service of the church. The color of the church inculcated reading the outlant service of the church. The color of the church—I will be reported in the report of the church—I will be reported in the report of the church—I will be reported in the report of the church—I will be reported in the report of the church—I will be reported in the report of the church—I will be reported in the report of the church—I will be reported in the report of the church. The color of the church—I will be reported in the report of the church—I will be reported in the report of the church—I will be reported in the report of the church—I will be reported in the report of the church—I will be reported in the report of the church—I will be reported in the report of the church—I will be reported in the report of the church—I will be reported in the report of the church—I will be reported in the report of the church—I will be reported in the report of the church—I will be reported in the report of the church—I will be reported in the report of the church—I will be reported in the report of the church—I will be reported in the report of the church—I will be reported in the report of the church—I will be reported in the report of the church—I will be reported in the report of the church—I will

hour, rose at two o'clock this morning and wrote until five o'clock, when he went to bed, after ordering a clean shirt and clean cravat to be prepared for him. Exactly at 12 the nearderer came forth; he walked firmly, and the colour had not even left his face. He spoke not a word, save to request that the drop should fall when the chap-

DUBLIN, FRIDAY .- DEATHS FROM FAMINE, - 1: Ballinrobe, in the union of Mayo, it appears that twenty-six deaths occurred in the workhouse in one day, and that the deaths for the week were one hundred. In the union of Ballinasloe, in the adjacent county of Galway, it appears that the mortality is quite appalling.

In consequence of representations made to the poor law commissioners, Dr. Phelan, their chief medical officer, was sent down to institute an inquiry. Out-door relief is not given in this union, although the workhouse accommodation is entirely insufficient. Dr. Phelan reported that there is not workhouse accommodation for more than 3,246 per-English society to be Mammon, feu dalism, and philosophic barbarity.

Manchester, April 24.

SAMUEL KYDD.

TO THE SUBSCRIBERS FOR THE DUN
COMBE AND O'CONNOR PLAIDS.

Within four days last week, inquests were held by P. Mannion, Esq., coroner, on the bodies of six of the unfortunate people in this district. In every case the verdict of the jury was, "that death was caused by destitution and starvation." In Rushmuck a woman who died from want of food was found by the side of a ditch, and her body half eaten by dogs. Several other deaths have also occurred,

Light there were, on the bist march last, o,out inmates, the number having been reduced during the week from 4,189 persons. Respecting the increase of mortality, the commissioners state that "179 inmates died during the four weeks ending 24th February, and as many as 44S in the five weeks found 31st March, making 627 deaths in vine weeks ended 24th and 31st some under similar revolting circumstances; but if march having reached 100 and 104 respectively.

The Cork Guardians have refused, even on the having stated in the Star that the prizes would be starvation, the coroner's work would be the largest recommendation of the commissioners, to grant out-door relief to the infirm classes composed in the

1st section of the act.

The Clearance System—In the northern division of Tipperary, in Limerick, and in other parts of the south, the clearance system is continued on

cesses are entered at the quarter sessions. A chapter in the Mayo Telegraph is devoted to an account of the hearing of ejectment processes at quarter sessions of Westport. The agents of the Earl of Lucan obtained ejectment decrees in all the cases adjudicated upon. It is also stated that Sir Richard O'Donnell, Bart., obtained ejectment de-crees against a number of tenants in the barony of Burrishoole.

LATEST FROM HUNGARY. (From the Daily News.)

VIRANA, APRIL 15 .- The news from Hungary continues unfavourable for the imperial army. The Hungarians have not only taken Waitzen, but they

the candidates on that side:

# Foreign Entelligence.

FRANCE. THE FORTHCOMING ELECTIONS.—The Democratic and Socialist Committee for conducting the elections in the department of the Seine has published the following, as the declaration demanded by it from

partment of the Seine, declares in the face of the that he adheres, without restriction or reserve of any kind, to the six following propositions:-1. The Republic is above the right of majorities. 2. If the constitution be violated, the representatives of the people must give the people the example of resistance. 3. Nations are mutually bound together like men. The employment of the forces of France against the liberty of nations is a crime—a violation of the constitution; France owes assistance to the nationalities which combat tyranny; she can now accord it immediately. 4. The Droit au Travail is the first of all rights; it is the right to live. The severest of tyrannies is that of capital. The national ought to be gratuitous, common, equal, and obligatory for all. 6. The restitution of the milliard of the emigres is a measure just, useful, possible. The candidate declares, besides, to subscribe without restriction or reserve of any kind, to the two following engagements:-1. He publicly, and in advance, undertakes to desist from any candidateship in the department of the Seine, in case he shall not be inscribed in the list of candidates proposed to the people by the committee. 2. If the candidate obtain a double election to the National Assembly, he consents that his right of option shall be exercised in his stead and place by the committee.'

The 'Times' correspondent, writing on Saturday, says:- The Socialists would not appear to be discouraged by the partial dispersion of their most noted leaders; nor have they desisted from their attempts considerable majority. The 2nd article, added by to seduce the army. A meeting of the delegates the committee, and dispensing with a cautionnement from the garrison of Paris is announced for this evening at the Socialist Hall, in the Rue Martel, to days preceding the elections, was next put to the as lost the establishment of a secular government decide upon the names of two non-commissioned officers to be proposed as candidates for the representation of the department of the Seine in the Legislative Assembly. It is said that the Socialists have succeeded in effecting a fusion with the troops. The terms agreed on are, it is reported, that the M. Leon Faucher. M. Dupont de Bussac declared Socialists will support the return of two non-commissioned officers; while the soldiers, on their side, of the Interior had lately issued a circular on the have agreed, to the number of 6,000, to vote for subject to the Prefects, containing directions dethe Eccialist candidates. Some officers are said structive of the liberty of the press. He would to have been arrested this morning on a charge of having taken an active part in these proceedings. the Mayors by the Prefect of Versailles, who classed

Monday's 'Times' contained the following :- 'A number of persons assembled at seven o'clock in the evening of Saturday in the Rue Martel, and the strees adjacent, to witness the procession of the military delegates to the Socialist Hall to nominate two M. Chavoix rose, and denounced the danger of non-commissioned officers as candidates for the representation of Paris to the Legislative Assembly. tendance that they ought not to attend such a meet- barracks. The Minister not thinking proper to ing, they withdrew. The Socialists dispersed, ex- reply, M. Charras rose and declared that several preferable to employ the holy office of the tribunal pressing their disappointment, and assembled subsequenity at the Porte St. Denis, where they declaimed in violent terms against the tyranny to which the their regiments for distribution among the soldiers. with and to communicate to the cardinal the result troops are subjected. A few sergens de ville, how- If such was the case, he demanded that the barracks of the researches which your reverence so well ever, this persed them, and public tranquility was no further disturbed.'

Mere Persecution .- Doctor Bonnard was convicted before the Paris Court of Assize, on Friday, out the knowledge or consent of the Cabinet. of having delivered a seditious speech at a Socialist Finally, the Assembly voted in favour of the among the inscriptions on the dungeon-walls, of Club, held at Montmartre. He was sentenced to imprisonment for a year, and to pay a fine of 500 fr. M. Vasbenter, the former responsible publisher of 'Le l'euple,' who has been in concealment since his sentence of fine and imprisonment, has been traced and taken into custody. Duchene, his successor, on out of doors, of having counselled the Provisional whom a similar sentence was the other day pronounced, is still in concealment.

M. Eugene Raspail, a representative of the people. was sentenced by default on Friday, by the Court of Correctional Police, to two years' imprisonment and 1,000 francs fine, for striking his colleague, M. Point.

The Court of Cassation declared, on the same day. the law of the 16th August, 1790, applicable to electoral meetings, and consequently sanctioned the right of the government to appoint agents to watch over their proceedings.

The Democratic and Socialist journals have apthem to defend themselves against the persecution of the government.

has been discovered in the Rue de la Banque. Twenty-one of the members have been arrested and committed to prison. A quantity of balls and cartridges were found in their place of meeting. Amongst the persons arrested are several of the insurgents of he had. This flat contradiction caused a lively sen-June who had been transported and subsequently set at liberty.

The statement made by some of the journals of to obey the order given to him by the government to leave France, appears to have been unfounded. The 'Democratique Pacifique' states that he has embarked. The same journal states that M. Golovine, a Russian, whose name has been frequently before the public, has received an order to quit Paris within twenty-four hours.

M. Golovine, a Russian refugee, long resident in Paris, has been ordered to quit France by the government. He has been long resident in Paris, and was never interfered with by the government of Louis Philippe. M. Golovine is well known and esteemed in Paris, and his removal by the Republican government excite the greatest surprise. It appears that a great number of other refugees, who have been allowed to remain in France under Louis Philippe, have received notice that they cannot be allowed any longer to pollute the territory of the free and enlightened Republic .- Lorning Chronicle.

An operative tailor, named Hailbey, who founded a journal called the 'Sans Culottes,' was tried before the Court of Assize of the Seine, on Monday, for having delivered a seditious speech at a club on the 14th of December last. M. Hailbey, in his defence. denied that he was a Socialist; his opinions, he said, were far more advanced. He was a Montagnard of the school of 1793. He was convicted and sentenced to imprisonment for eighteen months, and to pay a

An electoral meeting, held at the Socialist Hall in the Rue Martel, was dispersed by the police on Monday night. A battalion of troops of the line, in marching order and with fixed bayonets, was at hand to enforce obedience in case of resistance.

The 'Peuple' and the 'Vraie Republique' were seized on Monday, at the Post-office, for articles on the forthcoming elections.

Several arrests were made in Paris on Tuesday, in consequence of information received by the Government of the existence of a secret society, established for the seduction of the non-commissioned officers of the garrison.

AFRAID OF THE ARMY !- The 'National' announces that the 9th Regiment of Light infantry, and the 52nd Regiment of the Line, were ordered to quit Paris on Sunday at few hours' notice in consequence of their well-known Republican prin-

THE INFAMOUS INTERVENTION TO RESTORE the general tenor THE Pope.-M. Frapolli, the envoy extraordinary of the Roman Republic to the President of the French Republic, has presented a protest to the government against the expedition to Civita Vecchia. He declares that the government which he represented was willing to accept the mediation of France between it and the Pope, and that its anxiety to do so was made known to the French government, in a note addressed to it by his predecessor, as well as verbally by himself, in an interview which he had with the Minister of Foreign Affairs, on Tuesday last. He states that the only answer which he got was, that France could not negotiate with what did not exist; that Rome, as far as France was concerned, was the Pope; that France interposed, in order to prevent too violent a reaction, and in order that the principle of secularisation might be applied as largely as possible in the administration of the State.' After such an answer, M. Frapolli declares that, as the envoy of a severn-tered human remains, there was a shaft about four reserve of 7,000 men at Reggio, and a reinforce-disciplining and arming a large body of mon for this ment and of a people which has thus been confeet square ascending perpendicularly to the first ment of 12,000 would be sent to Sicily in case of purpose. They are employed by a committee of a demand to death it only remains for him to the first ment of 12,000 would be sent to Sicily in case of purpose. They are employed by a committee of the first ment of 12,000 would be sent to Sicily in case of purpose.

of the expeditionary army, 7,000 strong, sailed of the vault was made up of decayed animal matter, has been retaken by the Sicilians. It does not, and together with contributions which are frefrom Toulon on Sunday. It was prevented by con- a lump of which held imbedded in it a long silken however, give any date of this intelligence. trary winds from sailing the day before. 5,000 lock of hair, as I found by personal examination as Private letters of the 10th from Palermo, state land at Civita.

of the Hyeres, at seven o'clock on Sunday evening,

being further dissatisfied at the explanations offered it expedient to order Marshall Bugeaud to concentrate the forces under his command, and to march

towards the frontiers of Piedmont. THE PRESS.—The National Assembly commenced on Friday the discussion of the bill relative to the press, of which the Ministry had de-August next. The committee to which the bill had is nothing to the actual view of realities. been referred acceded to the demand, but reduced by one-half the cautionnement, or security in money, required from editors of journals, and suppressed it altogether for those published within the forty-five Interior, opposed both the project of the committee and the amendment. The amendment was rejected by 423 to 226. The President next read the first article of the bill, amended by the committee, which reduced the cautionnement by one half, when M. Leon Faucher rose and declared that the government considered it was dangerous as the amendment moved by M. Ledru Rollin, and could not consequently concur in it. A division was then called for, which gave for the article 291, against it 352. It was accordingly rejected, and the article of the Ministerial project, demanding that the provisions of the decree of the 9th of August, 1848, remain in force until the 1st of August next, adopted by a every new journal published within the forty-five municipal authorisation, was likewise combated by the measure the more indispensable as the Minister

merely cite the instructions given in consequence to

among the dangerous publications of which they

were to prevent the circulation, two of the oldest

journals of Paris, the 'Democratic Pacifique' and

Reforme.' M. Leon Faucher explained; after which parties. M. Leon Faucher replied that if any journals were distributed in the barracks, it was withgovernment, and against the freedom of the Press. self from the charge, frequently brought against him Government to suspend the payments of the Treasury, and to declare a national bankruptcy. He by an important personage, now a member of the Assembly. M. Ledru-Rollin called upon M. Goudchanx to give the name, and said that he had also had a similar accusation brought against him by a newspaper, of which the proprietor was the very person who gave the advice. The person in question was a great banker in Paris, namely, M. Delapointed a committee to raise subscriptions, to enable that the person who gave him the advice was M. Achille Fould. -M. Fould, thus called on, mounted the tribune, and endeavoured to explain the sense A secret society, called the Friends of Equality, of his councils to M. Goudehaux. M. Ledru Rollin interrupted him to call upon M. Fould to say whether or not he had proposed a declaration of bankruptcy. M. Fould declared that he had not, whereupon M. Goudchaux rose and declared that ment to show that M. Goudchaux's memory played him false. The latter gentleman quoted documents the truth. The agitation in the Assembly had now reached a climax. M. Fould appeared confused, receiving the coup de grace from MM. Marrast and Cremieux, who both corroborated the statements of M. Goudchaux. M. Fould reiterated his assertions, and the matter then dropped for the present.

> ITALY. HORRORS OF THE 'HOLY' INQUISITION UNVEILED. The correspondent of the 'Daily News,' writing

from Rome, March 31st, says:-I visited this merning the works going on in the subterranean vaults of the holy office, and was not a little horrified at what I saw with my own eyes, and held in my own hands. Though I have been familiar with everything in and about Rome for a quarter of a century, I confess I never had any curiosity to visit the Inquisition, taking it for granted that everything was carried on there fairly and honestly, as I was led to believe by people worthy in other respects of implicit trust. Besides, the place itself it out of the beaten track of all strangers, and in a sort of cul de sac behind St. Peter's, where it naturally retired to perform its blushing operations, and 'do good by stealth.' I was struck with the outward appearance of civilisation and comfort displayed by the building, which owes its erection to Pius V., author of the last creed; but, on entering, the real character of the concern was no longer dissimulated. A range of strongly-barred prisons formed the ground-floor of a quadrangular court, and these dark and damp receptacles I found were only the preliminary stage of probation, intended for new comers as yet uninitiated into the Eleusinian mysteries of the establishment. Entering a passage to the left, you arrived at a smaller courtyard where a triple row of small barred dungeons rises from the soil upwards, somewhat after the outward look of a three-decker, 'accommodating' about sixty prisoners. These barred cages have been fully manned, for there is a supplementary row constructed at the back of the quadrangle on the groundfloor, which faces a large garden. All these cellular contrivances have strong iron rings let into the masonary, and in some there is a large stone firmly imbeded in the centre, with a similar massive ring. Numerous inscriptions, dated centuries

back, are dimly legible on the admission of light, being assertion of innocence-Iddio ci liberi di lingua calumniatrice,' Io domenordered all the citizens to arm themselves for defence against the Florentines.

I read another somewhat longer, the drift of which is, 'The caprice or wickedness of man can't exclude me from thy church, O Christ, my only hope.' The officer in charge led me down to where the men were dig
ordered all the citizens to arm themselves for defence degrees arm themselves for defence degrees against the Florentines.

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ordered all the citizens to arm themselves for defence against the Florentines.

I should say, a Convention at Kingston.'

The 'Montreal Courier' backs up the spirit dig.

MILAN.—More Murder.—The 'Milan Gazette' Milan Gazette' of the 16th inst., states that Andre Brenta, a marking against the Florentines.

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Sold b Sultina against the Florentines.

The 'More against the Florentines.

The 'More Anore Andre And charge led me down to where the men were digging in the vaults below; they had cleared a downward flight of steps, which was choked up with old rubbish, and had come to a series of dungeons under the vaults deeper still, and which immedi- Como. ately brought to my mind the prisons of the Doge under the bridge of Signs at Venice, only here that there was surpassing horror. I saw embedded in old masonary, unsymmetrically arranged, five skeletons in various recesses, and the clearance had only city itself being confided to the National Guard. It tated, as well in the United States as in the neighjust begun; the period of their insertion in this is not supposed that Filangieri can be before Palermo | bouring provinces of the British kingdom. It may spot must have been more than a century and a until the 20th or 25th of April. Independently of that many of the officers of the volunteers, who half. From another vault, full of skulls and scat- the 15,000 men he has under his orders, there is a served in the United States army in Mexico, are floor of the building, and ending in a passage off the need. After the surrender of Catania, Microslawski | Canada Association. 'A large portion of the funds test against the eventual violation, without any hall of the chancery, where a trap-door lay between retired to the mountains, and no news has since collected during the Repeal agitations in this country, previous notice, of the territory of the Republic the tribunal and the way into a suite of rooms destined for one of the officials. The object of this

A telegraphic despatch received by the French the structure, this charnel house should be so con- marched on Catania, and recovered it from the Nea-overnment on Monday evening, announces that trived under the dwelling, passes we have been cut Government on Monday evening, announces that trived under the dwelling, passes my ken. But that politans, of whom 7,000 are said to have been cut the entire expeditionary fleet sailed from the Islands is not all, there are two large subtants. the entire expeditionary flact sailed from the Islands is not all, there are two large subterranean lime- to pieces. in masonry, filled with large calcined bones, rived through Marseilles, confirming the retaking forming the substratum of kilns if I may so call them, shaped like a beehive forming the substratum of two other chambers on of Catania by the Sicilians, under Mieraslowsky, but the ground floor in the immediate chambers of Catania by the Neapolitan troops again siderable excitement has been created in Paris by the ground floor in the immediate vicinity of the on the following day the Neapolitan troops again the announcement that the French Government very mysterious shaft above most very mysterious shaft above mysterious the announcement that the French Government very mysterious shaft above mentioned. I know attacked it, and after a sanguinary-struggle, again having been informed by their Minister at Turin not what interest you may attacked it, and after a sanguinary-struggle, again having been informed by their Minister at Turin not what interest you may attacked it. having been informed by their Minister at Turin not what interest you may attach to what looks succeeded in taking possession of it. The Sicilian that Marshall Radetsky had refused to abate in the like a chapter from Mrs. Dedales to what looks that Marshall Radetsky had refused to abate in the like a chapter from Mrs. Radeliff, but had I not troops, amongst whom were a great many French, slightest degree the harsh terms imposed on the the evidence of my own consecution. tional representation is presented to the Democratic and Socialist Committee of the elections of the deand Socialist Committee of the elections of the de-King of Sardinia in the conditions of peace, and dreamt of such appearances in a prison of the holy office; being thoroughly sick of the nonsense that people, by the simple fact of becoming a candidate by the Austrian Minister in Paris, have considered has for years been put forth on that topic by partisan pens. But here the thing will become serious, for to-morrow, the whole population of Rome is publicly invited by the authorities to come and see, with own eyes, one of the results of entrusting power to clerical hands. Libels on the clergy have been manifold during the last four months, and have manded the continuance in force until the 1st of done their work among the masses. But mere talk

Segnius irritant animos demissa per aures Quam qua sunt oculis subjecta fidelibus.

The archives (wanting the very recent ones only) have been overhauled, and a selection will be forthdays preceding the elections to the National Assem- with published. The cases are of the most intense representation can and ought to pursue the abolition bly. On the first article of the bill Messrs. Ledru interest, reaching from Galileo's time down to of that tyranny. 5. In a free nation education Rollin and Felix Pyat moved an amendment, to the modern days; and here most disgraceful letters from effect of abolishing the security altogether after the the Sardinian and Neapolitan courts, including a 1st of May. M. Leon Faucher, Minister of the choice correspondence from the Duke of Modena, will be given verbatim, in extenso. Latterly the concern had become almost exclusively political, and only husied itself with 'carbonari' and 'freemasons,' under which terms every aspirant after a constitutional form of government was thought fair game,

and hunted out secundem artem. It is quite possible that the Croats of Radetsky may force back on the population of these territories clerical rulers again; but no friend of the Roman Catholic church, acquainted with the present sentiments of the Romans, can view such an event without deep alarm.

The following interesting letter is also from the pen of the correspondent of the Daily News. ROME, APRIL 14.—There is no symptom of despondency visible here. Strong in the common sense of their cause the Romans see no reason to give up vote, and rejected by 381 to 261. The third article, for the management of their temporal concerns, also added by the committee, and permitting the and there is not the slightest manifestation of a reac circulation, distribution, and sale of all journals and | tion in favour of elerical rule. Tuscany had no real publications relative to the elections without any grounds for revolution, and hence the facility with which the Grand Duke's authority has been restored. The case is altogether different here, and it will be tough work for whatever power undertakes to replace gownsmen and Monseigneurs in supreme predominance.

Should Antonelli, Lambruschini, or any of the busybodies who have muffled the well-meaning Pope and alienated his people from him, show in Rome, their lives would not be worth a week's purchase. This is a sad state of social feeling, but it is the plain truth. As to Bernetti, who is one of the same clique, there has been lately published among the documents found in the archives of the arming the municipal authorities with such an inquisition a letter of his in the character of Secretary arbitrary power. He then asked the Minister of of State, dated, July 15, 1828, in which he tells the About forty soldiers presented themselves, but on War if it was true that reactionary journals were father inquisitor that from intelligence diplomatically having been informed by some police agents in at- distributed with his permission in the military obtained, certain individuals being suspected of liberalism, and in these investigations it being colonels of the garrison had informed him that five rather than that of the police, the undersigned carjournals were regularly forwarded to officers of dinal begs your reverence to occupy yourself therebe either closed or open to journals of all political knows how to institute, that we may proceed in concert to the adoption of a timely remedy. Such was the Star chamber that carried on its operations during the whole reign of Gregory. By the way, which a large collection has been made, there occurs ANOTHER 'SCENE' IN THE ASSEMBLY. — On but one in the English language, but it is pithy Saturday a very violent scene took place in the enough, and sufficient to excite curiosity as to the Assembly .- M. Goudchaux rose to exculpate him- unfortunate John Bull, who got into the clutches of this holy establishment some hundred years ago.

' Is this the Christian faith?' was all his commentary. At Gaeta all is at sixes and sevens. The Pope has haps for the peace of Europe. quarrelled with his cousin, Cardinal Gabriel Fer- PACIFIC INTERFERENCE OF RUSSIA IN declared that there was no truth in the report, but retti, and taken from him the post of Secretary of that it was true that he had been advised to do so | Memorials, which he has given to Cardinal Altieri, Pope, and, to all appearance, keeps him under lock

It is a sad farce to talk of giving the Pope a throne and sceptre, for the purpose of securing the free and independent action of his spiritual authority, when, by the very fact, he is made a mere puppet of marre. M. Goudchaux then stated, that as it was Austria. His true independence would be found in no Cabinet secret, he had no hesitation in saying the heart of a republic, guaranteed by European

FLORENCE.—We have still very meagre accounts of the counter-revolution noticed in our last. The 'Piedmontese Gazette' of the 16th inst., pub. lishes the following, dated Florence, the 13th:-'The members of the municipality, preceded by a military band, and followed by the National Guard and an immense crowd, proceeded yesterday, with relation to the probable action of our government in the five citizens they had appointed to assist them, sation. M. Fould entered into a rambling state- to the Old Palace, of which they took possession, as that General Taylor would take care to prevent any M. Brisbane, the American Socialist, having refused and called upon witnesses amongst his colleagues tude assembled on the square of the Grand Duke, arms against her. I have reason to know that the to prove that his contradiction was based upon the restoration of Constitutional Monarchy, and the utmost faith will be kept on our part in this matter, labours to re-establish order on solid bases. All the good faith will be appealed to. It is said that secret individuals who had been confined in the Volteria or associations are now on foot in this country, not to in the system, which sooner or later will show itself in one cipal or Public Safety Guard, have been turned out movements are upon a large scale. We hear that population of the country, round Lucca, has risen in | are naturally on the tiptoe of expectation.

favour of the Grand Duke.' a great number of the country inhabitants, sumthe Livornese produced the spark, which kindled the to swear that they would die rather than allow him to escape. The Constituent Assembly, which had compelled to yield.'

The new Tuscan Ministry was composed as follows :- 'M.M. Tometi, Minister for Foreign Affairs : Martini, Minister of Finances; Tabarrini, of Public Justice; and Bell'nomini, of War.

The accounts which we have received from Leghorn describe the agitation there as excessive. Active preparations were in the course of being made reinstatement of the government of the Grand Duke. The citizens, in fact, are in a state of complete insurrection. Barricades had been erected in several vors returned to New Orleans quite dispirited.

the survitors, in fact, are in a state of complete insurrection. Barricades had been erected in several vors returned to New Orleans quite dispirited. of the streets, and it is feared that it will require a formal siege to reduce Leghorn, as was recently the

By the Marseilles journals of the 20th, we have advices from Leghorn to the 15th. The manifestation at Florence, of the 14th, when the Livornese volunteers were driven from that city, has excited a strong feeling at Leghorn, and a determination was Ministry must resign; but if he should sanction expressed to avenge the affront. On the 15th the gates of the city were shut, and the municipality had Why, to hazard a prophetic reply on so fearful a why, to hazard a prophetic reply on so fearful a ordered all the citizens to arm themselves for defence

unmarried man-all natives of the province of the frontier, and Saxon hands to wield them, these Como, accused of having taken part in the insur- losses will not be paid.' rection of the Val d'Intelvi, have been tried by court-martial, sentenced to death, and shot at

THE WAR IN SICILY.

The 3,000 regular troops that were at Palermo have revolution in and invasion of the Canadas by Irish been directed on several points without the city, the patriots, which has been for some time past agi-

more troops will follow. The troops will instantly it was shovelled up from below. Why or wherefore, that on the 7th inst. the Commander Capronica and the means employed in carrying out this plan of with a large space of vacant ground lying outside General Microslawski, having assembled some forces, operations.

News from Palermo, of the 12th instant, have ar-GERMANY.

PRUSSIA.-BERLIN, April 21st.-The Second Chamber has accepted, by a majority of 175 against 159, the Frankfort Constitution, and repudiates all modes of altering it except that which is laid down in one of its own articles. The ministers have therefore suffered a complete defeat upon the most vital

THE WAR IN HUNGARY. The details of the late battle at Waitzen, as given

by the German papers, are to the effect that Prince Windischgratz, at the head of his best regiments, opposed the progress of the Hungarians in the direction of Comorn, and that he was backed by the corps of Gotz and Joblonowski. A fierce engagement ensued, in which the superior tactics of Extract of a Letter from J. S. Mundy, Esq., dated Kennington, near Oxford, December 2nd, 1848. the Magyars proved irresistible. General Gotz and many of his officers fell while fighting in the streets imperial army besieging that fortress has marched to Waitzen to the rescue of General Ramberg, who still attempts to stop the progress of the Magyars from Waitzen to Comorn. The garrison of that

The news of the death of the Austrian General seventy years.

Transylvania, have again endeavoured to enter that

According to later accounts Waitzen has been reoccupied by the Austrians. It is now evident that the Russians, since their late expulsion from

province by the defiles of Rothenthurm. They were again repulsed by the Hungarians, who drove them sixteen miles into the interior of the principality. Gazette') to be unfavourable to the Austrian army. of General Gotz, and which, with another detachment, both commanded by Jellachich, defended Gran, was attacked by the Hungarian chief Repassy, who had crossed the Danube below Pesth. The Hungarians had, after making a large portion of the staff of the Ban prisoners, occupied Gran. Dembinski had passed the Danube at the head of an army numbering it is said 50,000, and had taken up a position before Buda, on the right bank of the river. Windischgratz, intrenched in the latter town, awaited the reinforcements which were arriving from all parts. Meantime, protected by Dembinski, the Hungarian corps under the orders of Gorgey had Dropsy marched upon Comern, and obliged the besieging army to retreat before superior numbers. Gorgey then pressed on, occupied Raab and Wieselburg, and marched upon Presburg, to prevent the arrival of

their submission. DENMARK AND THE DUCHIES. ENTRY OF THE SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN TROOPS INTO

fortresses of Temesway and Arad, in which to make

JUTLAND. A letter from Schleswig, dated the 21st instant, says :- 'The first detatchment of Schleswig-Holstein troops crossed the frontier of Jutland yesterday. Tomorrow I will be able to send you the particulars of this movement, so important for our cause, and per-

THE DANISH SCHLESWIG WAR.

Intelligence was received on Monday at the Prussian embassy that the Emperor of Russia has sent a severe note to the King of Denmark blaming the Danes for recommencing the war, and strongly advising his royal brother to arrange the dispute and constitution to Schlesmic.

I ublished by the authors, and sold by Strange, 21, Paternoster-row; Hannay, 63, and Sanger, 150, Oxford-street; Starie, 23, Tichborne-street, Haymarket; and Gordon, 146, Leathwalk, Edinburgh; D. Campbell, Argyll-street, Glasgow; J. Priestly, Lord-street, and T. Newton, Church-vising his royal brother to arrange the dispute and street, Liverpool; R. Ingram, Market-place, Manchester. who is very unwell. Antonelli lets no one to see the sian embassy that the Emperor of Russia has sent grant a constitution to Schleswig.

Letters from Genoa (Catalonia) state that the Cabecillas Planadamunt and Romero had been shot on the morning of the 11th, at eight o'clock. The intercessions of the wife of Romero to save his life were fruitless.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA. (From the 'Daily News.')

New York, April 4.—In my last I wrote you in case of any political disturbances in Canada, and also of all the public administrations and proclaimed breach of our friendly relations with England by Contains an accurate description of the diseases caused by amidst the deafening acclamations of the multi- acts of sympathy towards those who were found in infection, and by the abuse of mercury; primary and second and the Grand Duke arms against her. I have reason to know that the condary symptoms, eruptions of the skin, sore throat, inimmediate recall of the Sovereign. The municipality and probably the moment is not far off when this in the galleys, and placed by Guerazzi in the Muni- help the French but the English, and that their of the forms already mentioned, and entail disease in its cipal or Public Safety Guard, have been turned out of that corps. It is said that Marmocchi has been very extensive arrangements are going on at Boston diseases and their consequences is tendered in this section, arrested with Guerazzi, and that Mardini has to this end. And that arms and money are already which, if duly followed up, cannot fail in effecting a cure. escaped, dressed as a Roman National Guard. The on their way to Canada. In this state of things we

Another letter from Florence of the same date Mazatlan, our advices being to the 27th of February. states :- 'The brave National Guard, supported by General Lane, the new governor, had arrived out in the Southampton. The severity of the weather had into life. moned to arms by the tocsin, was sufficiently strong | prevented the working of the mines, but a crowd of to effect a reaction in favour of order and the gc- people were getting ready to begin operations early vernment of the Grand Duke. The provocation of in the spring. A new city called Bruccia had been the happiness or misery of those who have entered into the founded on the Sacramento; thirty miles from San fire. Guerazzi is now a prisoner in the fortress of Francisco, and a large number of houses was to be Belvedere. The soldiers who guard him were obliged erected there as soon as possible. The Americans held a meeting on the 6th January last to organise a provisional government, in default of any being prodeclared itself permanent, is dissolved. It attempted a moment to resist the decree issued against it by expressed their confidence, as 'citizens of a great consideration in this section of the work. the municipality, but the majority, dreading the and glorious republic, in obtaining a proper terripopular fury, having withdrawn, the minority was torial government at a future day, they resolved to govern themselves in their own way in the meantime. It was agreed that the several districts should hold elections for delegates to a convention, at which a political organisation should take place. A resolu Instruction; Allegietti, of Interior; Duchiquez, of tion was also passed that slavery should be opposed

in every shape and form in the territory. We hear to-day of the breaking up of an overland party, with which Aubabon, a son of the celebrated naturalist was connected, while passing up the Rio naturalist was connected, while passing up the Rio
Grande. The cholera destroyed a large number of
the party, and they were then plundered of their
varied forms of secondary symptoms, such as eruptions on by the Republican party, to resist, if possible, the Grande. The cholera destroyed a large number of

> CANADA. On the 3rd instant, the Governor had not yet

signified his assent to the Indemnity Bill. The Canadian press continues to hold the language of excitement which we lately illustrated. The 'Toronto Patriot' says, that if the Governor reserve his assent, and send the bill to England, ' the question, I should say, a Convention at Kingston.

Republican flag. The 'Boston Herald' professes to which, owing to the failure of the Irish in their 'The Saggiatore' of Turin of the 16th states that contemplated insurrection, was never sent to Ire-PARIS, Monday.—The fleet, with the first division shaft could admit of but one surmise. The ground Catania, which had been taken by the Neapolitans, land, is now in the hands of the committee, quently made by those who first projected the moveTRY ERE YOU DESPAIR.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

CURE OF ASTHMA. Extract of a Letter from Mr. Benjamin Mackie, a respect able Quaker, dated Creenagh, near Loughall, Ireland, dated September 11th, 1848. RESPECTED FRIEND, Thy excellent Pills have effectually cured me of an arthma, which afflicted me for three years to such an extent that I was obliged to walk my room at night for air, afraid of being suffocated if I went to bed by cough and phlegm. Besides taking the Pills, I rubbed plenty of thy Ointment into my chest night and morning.—
(Signed) BENJAMIN MACKIE.—To Professor Hollowat. CURE OF TYPHUS FEVER WHEN SUPPOSED TO BE

AT THE POINT OF DEATH.

A respectable female in the neighbourhood of Loughall was attacked with typhus fever, and lay for five days without having tasted any description of food. She was given over by the surgeon, and preparations were made for her demise. Mr. Benjamin Mackie, the Quaker, whose case is referred to above, heard of the circumstance, and knowing the immense benefit that he himself had derived from Holloway's Pills, recommended an immediate trial, and eight were given to her, and the same number was continued night and morning for three days, and in a very short time she was completely cured. N.B.—From advice just received, it appears that Colone

Dear, who is with his regiment in India, the 21st Fusileers, cured himself of a very bad attack of fever by these celebrated Pills. There is no doubt that any fever, however malignant, may be cured by taking, night and morning, co-pious doses of this medicine. The patient should be induced to drink plentifully o fwarm linseed tea or barley water. CURE OF DROPSY IN THE CHEST.

Sin,—My shepherd for some time was afflicted with water on the chest, when I heard of it I immediately advised him lent food, and do not feel the cold as formerly, &c.—J. M. of the city of Waitzen. The imperial troops were to try your Pills, which he did, and was perfectly cured, and is now as well as ever he was in his life. As I myself received so astonishing a cure last year from your Pills and last been stopped in consequence, and part of the Ointment, it has ever since been my most carnest endeavour to make known their excellent qualities. - (Signed) J S. Mundy.—To Professor Holloway. CURE OF A DELIBITATED CONSTITUTION.

Mr. Mate, a storekeeper, of Gundagai, New South Wales, had been for some time in a most delicate state of health, heavy artillery. The country surrounding Comorn is shill in the hands of the Magyars, and Comorn is but twenty leagues distant from Vienna.

Shortly tooked upon by himself and friends as certain; but as a forlorn hope, he was induced to try Holloway's Pills, which had an immediate and surprising effect upon his system, and the result was to restore him in a few weeks to perfect health and strength, to the surprise of all who had an immediate and surprising a constant pain in my left side and chest, violent to perfect health and strength, to the surprise of all who fortress has meanwhile made a sally upon the re- his constitution was so debilitated that his death was weeks, opened to me a new state of existence, and inspired system, and the result was to restore him in a few weeks to perfect health and strength, to the surprise of all who knew him. He considered his case so extraordinary that he, in gratifulde sent it for any left side and chest, violent to perfect health and strength, to the surprise of all who knew him. He considered his case so extraordinary that he, in gratifulde sent it for any left side and chest, violent to perfect health and strength, to the surprise of all who knew him. He considered his case so extraordinary that he, rits, and, in summer, every two or three weeks, an attack The news of the death of the Austrian General Gotz is confirmed. He was hit by a bullet, in the streets of Waitzen, and died at the age of almost general wears.

Knew him. He considered his case so extraordinary man being in gratitude, sent it for publication, to the Sydney Morning Herald, in which paper it appeared on the 2nd January, 1848. A few doses of the Pills will quickly rally the energies of both body and mind, when other medicines have

THE EARL OF ALDBOROUGH GUID OF A LIVED AND STOMACH COMPLAINT. Extract of a Letter from his Lordship, dated Villa Messin Leghorn, 21st February, 1845.

Sir,—Various circumstances prevented the possibility of my thanking you before this time for your politeness in sending me your pills as you did. I now take this opportunity of sending you an order for the amount, and at the same time to add that your Pills have effected a cure of a FURTHER SUCCESS OF THE HUNGARIANS.—The disorder in my liver and stomach, which all the most eminews from Hungary continues (says the Cologne lend not be not been able to effort, now not even the continuer. had not been able to effect; nay, not even the waters of Carlsbad and Marienbad. I wish to have another box and The remains of the corps formerly under the orders a pot of the Ointment, in case any of my family should ever require either,-Your most obedient servant (signed), Aldronough.—To Professor Holloway.

These celebrated Pills are wonderfully efficacious in the

These censurates:—
following complaints:—
Female 1rregulaKing's King's Evil Com- Fevers of all Stone and Gravel Bilious kinds Secondary Symptoms Tic-Doloureux Head-ache Bowel Complaints Indigestion Tumours Ulcers Venereal Jaundice Liver Complaints tions of all Lumbago Worms Debility Piles Rheumatism Weakness, from whatever cause Retention Erysipelas Fits &c.. &c. Urine Sore Throats Sold at the establishment of Professor Holloway, 244, Strand (near Temple Bar), London, and by most all respec table druggists and dealers in medicines, throughout the the reinforcements expected by Windischgratz. In civilised world, at the following prices:—1s. 11d., 2s. 9d., the Banat Ganard Ram had given sight days to the 4s. 6d., 11s., 22s., and 39s. each box. There is a consider-

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able saving by taking the larger sizes.

THE SILENT FRIEND; a medical work on the exhaustion and physical decay of the system, produced by excessive indulgence, the consequences of infection, or the abuse of mercury, with observations on the married state, and the disqualifications which prevent it: illustrated by twenty-six coloured engravings, and by the detail of cases. By R. and L. PERRY and Co., 19, Berners-street, Oxford-street, London.
Published by the authors, and sold by Strange, 21, Pater-

Part the First
Is dedicated to the consideration of the anatomy and physiology of the organs which are directly or indirectly engaged in the process of reproduction. It is illustrated by six co-

loured 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 connecting results to their cause. This selection concludes with an explicit detail of the means by which these effects may be remedied, and full and ample directions for their

use. It is illustrated by three coloured engravings, which

fully display the effects of physical decay.

Part the Third flammation of the eyes, disease of the bones, gonorrhea, gleet, stricture, &c., are shown to depend on this cause, Their treatment is fully described in this section. The efthe treatment, are shown to be the prevalence of the virus This part is illustrated by seventeen coloured engravings. Part the Fourth

Treats of the prevention of disease by a simple application, We have late news from California by way of Mazatlan, our advices being to the 27th of February.

Meneral Lane, the new governor, had arrived out in the control of the work should be read by every young man entering that the control of the work should be read by every young man entering

Is devoted to the consideration of the Duties and Obligations of the Married State, and of the causes which lead to bonds of matrimony. Disquietudes and jars between married couples are traced to depend, in the majority of instances, on causes resulting from physical imperfections and errors, and the means for their removal shown to be within reach and effectual. The operation of certain disqualifications is fully examined, and infelicitous and unproductive unions shown to be the necessary consequence.

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beneficial influence on the system is undeniable. Price 11s. and 33s, per bottle.

The £5 case of Syriacum or Concentrated Detersive Essence, can only be had at 19, Berners-street, Oxford-street, London, whereby there is a saving of £1 12s., and the patient is entitled to receive advice without a fee, which advantage is applicable only to those who remit £5, for a

Consultation fee, if by letter, £1.—Patients are requested to be as minute as possible in the description of their cases.

Attendance daily at 19, Berners-street, Oxford-street, London, from eleven to two, and from five to eight; on sons will find immense benefit from the general and per-Sold by Sutton and Co., Bow Church Yard : W. Edwards.

The journals of the United States comment on these events, and on the tone of the Canadian press; Causes of tillousness, nervousness, liver complaint, flatuforeseeing 'troubles' and a speedy raising of the loney, distontion, palpitation of the heart, inflammation and cancer of the stomach, nervous head-aches, deafness noises in the head and ears, pains in almost every part of A private letter from Palermo of the 9th says: have received disclosures concerning a contemplated the body, asthma, dropsy, scrofula, consumption, heartburn, nausea after eating or at sea, low spirits, spasms, spleen, general debility, cough, inquietude, sleeplessness, incommunity bushing, tremor, dislike to society, unfitness for study, leas of memory, delusions, vertigo, blood to the head, exhaustion, melancholy, groundless fear, indecision, wrotelledutess, thoughts of self-destruction, and insanity, effectually removed from the system, by a permanent restoration of the digestive functions to their primitive vigour, and head and the digestive functions to their primitive vigour, and head and the digestive functions to their primitive vigour, and head and the digestive functions to their primitive vigour, and head and the digestive functions to their primitive vigour, and head and the digestive functions to their primitive vigour, and head and the digestive functions to their primitive vigour, and the digestive functions to their primitive vigour, and the digestive functions are p linen, nausea after eating or at sea, low spirits, spasms, without purging, inconvenience, pain or expense, by the REVALENTA ARABICA FOOD.

n delicious, curative, and nutritive Farina, derived from an African plant, discovered, grown, and imported by
Du Barra and Co., 75, New Bond street, London,
The best food for delicate infants and invalids generally, and the only food which does not turn acid upon or distend a weak stomach, and a threepenny meal of which saves four times its value in other food; hence effecting an economy instead of causing an expense.

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and through all respectable tea-dealers, grocers, Italian warehousemen, booksellers, druggists, chemists, and medi-cine vendors in town and country. Depots in Edinburgh, Raimes and Co.; in Liverpool, Thomas Nixon and Co.; in Manchester, Thomas Nash, corner of John Dalton-street; Dublin, William Russell and Co., 5, Lower Sackvillestreet.

CASES. From the Right Honourable the Lord Stuart de Decies. Dromana, Cappoquin, County Waterford, February 15th, 1849.—Gentlemen,—I have already derived so much beneet from the use of the "Revalenta Food," that I am induced to request that you will be pleased to forward to me another 10lb. canister of the Farina, for which I enclose, herewith, to Messrs. Du Barry and Co., a Post-Office order. It is only due to yourselves and to the public to state, that you are at liberty to make any use of this communication which you may think proper.—I remain, gentlemen, your obedient

servant, STUART DE DECIES.

4, Rosa Villas, North-end, Fulham, London, October 2nd, 1848.—My dear Sir,—I shall ever be ready to bear testimony to the great benefit I have derived from your excellent food. Having suffered great pain and inconvenience from dyspensia for very many years (ever since 1821), and having tried the advice of many, I am now, after having taken your food for six or seven weeks, quite an altered person, I am free from the sufferings I was subject to, and shall not forget the Revalenta Food; I feel a confidence it has reinstated my health, and done me very material benefit.—I remain, my dear sir, yours obliged, PARKER D. Bisgham, Captain, Royal Navy.
58, Holborn, London, Dec. 22, 1848.—Dear Sir,—I have

nuch pleasure in informing you that I have derived consierable benefit from the use of the Revalenta Arabica .- A. O. HARRIS, optician. Stamford, 30th Nov. 1848.—Gentlemen,—Since my recovery Mrs. Nutting and my child have commenced taking the Revalenta—also, our old servent, who has been sadly troubled with Rheumatism, but now feels nothing of it indeed, they all have derived great benefit from this excel-

Lough Erne, Skibbercen, July 29, 1849.—Dear Sirs,—I beg to enclose a P.O. order, &c., &c., and have much pleasure in informing you, that I have received the greatest benefit from the Revalenta Arabica Food, &c., -D. M'CARTHY. 21, Broad-street, Golden-square, London, November 20th, 1847.—Gentlemen,—I beg to express to you my sincere gra-titude for the benefit I have derived from the Revalenta Arabica, the use of which has, in the short space of three of violent spasms, accompanied with vomiting and weak-ness in the back and loins, so that I was not able to take any sort of exercise without great suffering afterwards. I have consulted the most eminent medical advisers, both in England and abroad, without ever being benefited further than by a temporary relief of a few days; and for years past I have despaired of a complete restoration to health; indeed, at times my sufferings have been so great, that I have prayed for death as a termination of them. But I no longer despair, as I am quite free from pain, and fast recovering my health and strength, for which I humbly and sincerely thank God, and yourselves as His instruments, in introducing to this country what has proved such a benefit to myself, and must eventually prove a benefit and a blessing to thousands of other poor sufferers. In forwarding to you this testimonial to the virtues of the "Revalenta Arabica," I consider I perform but my least duty to yourselves and the public; and I authorise its publication, i-order to assist your endeavours to benefit suffering human nity. As the effects of your food upon my system partake almost of the miraculous and may meet with scopies, I wish to add that all I have stated here is free from exaggeration; and I should not hesitate to certify the same noath. — I remain, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

Southwick Park, Farcham, Hants, Oct. 31, 1848 .- Gentlemen.—I sincerely thank you for your kind attention. When I began taking the Revalenta, I was in as deplorable bed, and so weak that I could neither stand nor walk, suffering severely from flatulency, constipation, and indiges-tion, and being compelled to have recourse to aperients every second or third day; and upon one occasion I swal-lowed no less than seven doses within twenty-eight hours, under medical advice. There was a giddiness in my head, and a singing in my right ear, that, when I turned my head upon the pillow, it resembled the sound produced by a light touch on a musical glass. I had a pain and a sort of ulness across the chest, a sore throat, and a slight cough but the pain around my loins was so very great, that I could not remain in the same position for ten minutes all night long. The principal sent of the pain seemed to be just below the ribs on the left side, and about three inches from the back bone. I commenced taking the Revalenta norning and evening, boiled in water and salt, and in less than a fortnight my appetite was greatly improved, and flatulency and constitution so far vanished that I have not tasted a pill or drug of any kind since. I am much tronger, can walk steadier, and less like a drunken man,

Isabella Grelliere.

&c., &c.,—John Vass.

Similar expressions of gratitude from—William Hunt,
Esq., Barrister-at-Law, King's College, Cambridge; the
Rev. Charles Kerr, Winslow, Bucks, Mrs. Mary Row, at
Mrs. Davies', High-street, Oakham, Rutland; Mr. Thomas
Walls, 72, Leeds-street, Liverpool; Mr. Anthony Kitchen,
High street, Manager, Cambridged, Mr. Lawes Parter High-street, Maryport, Cumberland; Mr. James Porter, Athol-street, Perth; Mr. O. Reeve, St. Andrew-street, Hert-ford; Mr. Arthur Macarthur, 9, Antigua-street, Edinburgh; Mr. D. M'Carthy, Lough Irne, Skibbereen; Mr. Thomas David, Miller, Dennispowis, Cardiff; Mr. J. Phillips, Shoal-shook, Hayerfordwest; Mr. Thomas Skeete, Denny, Stirshook, Haverfordwest; Mr. Thomas Skeete, Denny, Stirlingshire; Mr. R Willoughby, 53, Herbert-street, Hoxton, London; Mr. Taylor, the Coroner of Bolton; Mr. John Mackay, 11, Victoria-terrace, Salford, Manchester; Mr. Samuel Laxton, Market, Leicester; Mr. J. S. Curtis, 97, York-street, Westminster, London; Mr. Richard Parsons; Chepstow; Mr. Andrew Fraser, Haddington, East Lothian, Mr. John Rigby, Newton-grange, near Dalkeith Discovered, grown, and imported by Dr. Barra and Co., 75, New Bond-street, London.

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CAUTION. Unprincipled persons, taking advantage of the celebrity of "DR. LOCOCK'S WAFERS,"

attempt to foist upon the public various Pills and MIXTURES under nearly similar names. The public is cautioned that all such preparations are spurious and an imposition: the only genuine Medicine has, besides the words "Dr. Locock's Wafers" on the Stamp, the Signature of the Proprietor's Sole Agents, Da Silva and Co., on the Directions given with every Box, without which none are Genuine.

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PERFECT FREEDOM FROM COUGH. in Ten Minutes after use, and a rapid Cure of Asthma and Consumption, and all Disorders of the Breath and Lungs, is insured by DR. LOCOCK'S PULMONIC WAFERS.

The truly wonderful powers of this remedy have called forth testimonials from all ranks of society, in all quarters of the world. The following have been just re-SURPRISING CURE OF ASTHMA.

From Mr. William Bowen, Cartlett, Haverfordwest. Sm,—Having been afflicted for many years with a violent ough and asthma, and having tried all other medicines in vain, I was recommended to try Dr. Locock's Wafers, I sent to you for a box, and, to my great astonishment, I found relief the very first night, and have continued to get better ever since. Their effects are really wonderful. My appetite is now good, whereas formerly I could scarcely seep any food on my stomach. I have myself since recommended them to several persons, who have always received the greatest relief from them.—(Signed) W. Dowes. —Dated February 4th, 1848. CURES OF CONSUMPTION.

Gentlemen,-I can myself speak of your Wafers with he greatest confidence, having recommended them in many cases of pulmonary consumption, and they have always afforded relief when everything else has failed, and the patients having been surfeited with medicine, are delighted to meet with so efficient a remedy having such an agreement teach that the County Many Many and the ngreeable taste, &c.—(Signed) John Mayson, Surgeon, 13, Mosley-street, Newcastle-on-Tyne.—December 5, 1847. IMPORTANT TO ALL WIIO SING.

rom Mr. Edward Page, Director of the Choir and Organis of St. Peter's Catholic Church, Learnington. Gentlemen,—Having frequently suffered much from re-laxation of the throat, I have often been obliged to resort to various preparations; but since I have had the good fortune to try Dr. Locock's Pulmonic Wafers, I am now but seldom obliged to resort to them, for the extraordinary good effects they have produced are most surprising. Even when the throat appears to be completely exhausted, and the voice to be nearly gone, two or three (at most four) will in the short space of half an hour or so, completely restore its flexibility and power; and they do not act as a mere temporary exciting remedy, nor do they leave

Having felt the great value of the remedy, I feel it a duty to generally recommend it, as I am convinced that all persevering use of it, and I shall be happy to answer any in quiries.-Edward Page.-June 21, 1847.

The particulars of many hundred cases may be had from every agent throughout the Kingdom and on the Continent Dr. Locock's Wafers give instant relief, and are a rapid cure of asthmas, consumptions, colds, and all disorders in the breath and lungs, &c.

To singers and public speakers they are invaluable, as in two hours they remove all hoarseness and increase the power and flexibility of the voice. They have a most please

Price 1s. 14d.; 2s. 9d.; and 11s. por box; or sent per post for 1s. 3d.; 3s.; or 11s. 6d., by DA SILVA and Co., No. 1, Bride-lane, Fleet-street, London.

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BEWARE OF IMITATIONS. Unprincipled Persons counterfeit this Medicine in the form of PILLS, &c. Purchasers must therefore observe that none are genuine but "WAFERS," and that till words, "DR. LOCOCK'S WAFERS" are in the Stamp outside each box.

OBSERVE.—There are various Counterfeit Medicines, having words on the Stamp of THESE,

having words on the Stamp so NEARLY RESEMBLING THESE, as to mislead the unwary. Purchasers must therefore

strictly observe the above caution.

Prepared only by the Proprietor's Agents, DA SILVA and Co., 1, Bride-lane, Fleet-street, London, Sold by all

# Poetry.

TASSO. (From the New York Tribune.)

"A Prince of royal birth confined the Poet in madhouse for more than seven years; the great and wealthy left him to a precarious life; but a Mountain Robber, by the road-side, controlled in his favour the instinct of his gang and craved forgiveness at the hands of the author of the Gerusalemme." LIPE OF TASSO.

The swarthy Captain of the band Before the weary wanderer stood, And the keen poniard in his hand Had often tasted blood. Awaiting but a sign from him, In view were lawless men and bold,

Deep scars upon their features grim Of strife and carnage told. "Thy purse, or life!" exclaimed the chief; But savage look and threat'ning tone Fear woke not in a heart where grief Held mastery alone. "Our trade admits of no delay-

The quest-hounds of the law are near; No longer hesitate—oney, Or end your journey here!"

"These hollow cheeks—this mean attire, And hair untimely streaked with snow, But little aid from speech require To tell of want and wo."

Out spoke the robber in reply, More darkly frowning than before-"Perchance some wealthy friend would buy Thy life with yellow ore.' Then mournfully the Pilgrim said: "At night upon the dewy sod,
I often rest this aching head—
My only friend is God!

Not always was my fate so hard,
Raised high my fellow-men above—
While a proud Princess bade the Bard
Highest strings type to love." His lute-strings tune to love." "Those rags do not become, I ween, The regal glance of those dark eyes; I clearly trace in thy proud micn Some lordling in disguise!" "Ah! I am not unknown to fame, Though a poor outcast now I roam; Grim robber! Tasso is my name-The world's wide street my home." " Flame and the Sword I would defy To shield thy person, Child of Song! A hundred deaths would rather die

Than see thee suffer wrong. Thy verse, beneath his sable wave, Oblivion can never hide; Forgiveness is a boon I crave," The kneeling robber cried. Although the rich had heard him pour A prayer for aid with cold disdain-Though long within a cell he wore The flesh-consuming chain-A man whose soul was dark with crime, Whose heart compassion seldom felt, Before the Bard of strain sublime In admiration knelt.

W. H. C. HOSMER. A CHARTIST PRISON RHYME.

TO SPRING. Spring! Joyous, hopeful, heavenly spring, Bright thoughts of other days you bring, And childhood's prattling glee. Again, through daisied fields we rove, Or scamper by the shady grove The freest of the free.

Through tyrants' rule, those days are past, And we are in a prison cast, Apart from friends to dwell But stern resolve, and dauntless mind And boundless love for human kind,

Still consecrate our cell. Therefore, bear up! avaunt, regret! Oppression can't subdue. No power on earth, though all conspire,

Can quench that spark of nature's fire, When man himself is true. Then hail, sweet spring! though dungeoned here, We've left behind friends we hold dear,

On them thy gifts bestow: And when thy next birthday arrives, We trust amidst our friends and wives To share thy genial glow. G. WHITE.

Kirkdale Gaol, April 16th, 1849.

# Reviews.

THE PROSE WORKS OF JOHN MILTON. With a Preface, Preliminary Remarks, and Notes, by J. A. St. John. Vol. II. London: H. G. Bohn, Yorkstreet, Covent-garden.

Two of the most popular works of Milton will be found in this volume—viz., the Treatise

The Treatise above-named ("The Tenure of Kings, &c.") was written for the purpose of we dare not trust them with an English pamphlet, proving-"That it is lawful, and has been what do we but censure them for a giddy, vicious, held so through all ages, for any, who have the and ungrounded people; in such a sick and weak power, to call to account a Tyrant, or wicked

King, and after due conviction, to depose, and put him to death," &c., &c. We regret that Mr. St. John has considered it necessary to express in his notes a sort of half apology for the tyrannicide doctrines proclaimed and enforced in this Treatise. It is true that, as regards this nation, circumstances have greatly Truth is compared in scripture to a streaming to add fuel to the flames of contention. He will rechanged since the time MILTON wrote his fountain; if her waters flow not in a perpetual treatise. There is no danger now of the arbi- progression, they sicken into a muddy peol of trary power of a King; but there is danger-more than danger, of the arbitrary power of those who, "deputed to redress grievances," "them-selves become the greatest grievance." Tyranny is tyranny, whether the guilty parties be a would-be absolute King and his star-chamber, or a set of aristocratic Ministers and their pliant Houses of Parliament. Mr. St. John purging and unscaling her long abused sight at the might, therefore, have withheld his raptures fountain itself of heavenly radiance; while the might, therefore, have withheld his raptures concerning "our free institutions" (fudge), and "the state of constitutional freedom we enjoy" (bosh!). Moreover, although in this country there is now only the phantom of Monarchy remaining, other lands are yet cursed with the sway of purple-clad tyrants, to whom the arguments of Milton's Treatise are as applicable as they were to our "martyr" CHARLES-arguments which we should rejoice to see practically applied by the long-suffering nations. As a bold, honest, eloquent, and unanswerable dea bold, honest, eloquent, and unanswerable de- do injuriously by licensing and prohibiting to mis-fence of the rights of men against the right doubt her strength. Let her and falsehood grapple; divine-or, rather, right-infernal-of tyrants, who ever even them put to the worse in a this treatise on "The Tenure of Kings and PRES AND OPEN ENCOUNTER? Magistrates" will ever command the admiration of those who prefer freedom to slavery. We have room for only the following brief

to remove or abolish any governor, supreme or subin England," "Of Prelatical Episcopacy," as Sculpture, Gem and Seal Engraving by Mr. Gifordinate, with the government itself, upon urgent
causes, may please their fancy with a ridiculous
against Prelacy." "Of True Religion, Heresy.

Lithographic-printing are also exhibited to the visicauses, may please their fancy with a ridiculous and painted freedom, fit to cozen babes, but are against Prelacy," "Of True Religion, Heresy, indeed under tyranny and servitude—as wanting Schism, and Toleration;" and "Of Civil indeed under tyranny and servitude—as wanting that power which is the root and source of all liberty. Power in Ecclesiastical Causes, showing that to dispose and economise in the land which God hath given them-as masters of family in their own house and free inheritance. Without which natural pel in matters of Religion." and essential power of a free nation, though bearing high their heads, they can, in due esteem, be thought day's "Star." We repeat our earnest good no better than slaves and vassals—born in the te-wishes for the wide-spread circulation of this tion. A most efficient orchestra, conducted by Dr. nure and occupation of another inheriting lord, cheap, valuable, and most interesting edition whose government, though not illegal or intolerable, of the prose works of glorious John Milton. hangs over them as a lordly scourge, not as a free government; and, therefore, to be abrogated.

The "Areopagitica"-or Speech for the Liberty of Unlicensed Printing-is, perhaps, the best known of MILTON's prose works; and is certainly worthy of the immortal reputation it has enjoyed from the time of its first publication. How slow is the march of freedom! The censorship has been only just abolished in Germany, and is still maintained in Russia, addition to the excellent political works prealthough two hundred (and four) years have elapsed since Milton so eloquently defended the right of free thought and for appropriate the right of free thought. the right of free thought—and free expression. It is the fashion to vaunt that the English have long enjoyed a perfectly free press; but the vaunt contains as much that is false as moberats against the few good more and to the fashion of whaters, of of any other large work was first published in The attention of whaters, of of any other large work was first published in The attention of whaters, of of any other large work was first published in The attention of whaters, of of any other large work was first published in The attention of whaters, of of any other large work was first published in The attention of whaters, of of any other large work was first published in The attention of whaters, of of any other large work was first published in The attention of whaters, of of any other large work was first published in The attention of whaters, of of any other large work was first published in The attention of whaters, of other large work was first published in The attention of whaters, of other large work was first published in The attention of whaters, of other large work was first published in The attention of whaters, of other large work was first published in The attention of whaters, of other large work was first published in The attention of whaters, of other large work was first published in The attention of whaters, of other large work was first published in The attention of whaters, of other large work was first published in The attention of whaters, of other large work was first published in The attention of whaters, of other large work was first published in The attention of whaters, of other large work was first published in The attention of whaters, of other large work was first published in The attention of whaters, of other large work was first published in the second was attention of whaters, of other large work was first published work was first published in the attention of whaters were was attention of wh

Times is, indeed, at this moment the most for | man suspected of entertaining "Jacobin opimidable and deadly enemy of Justice, Free- nions." Every publication which advocated dom, and Truth, existing on the face of this Reform—political, social, or religious—was earth. We have yet much to do before we voted "unconstitutional," and the cry of Late Secretary to the National Charter Association bravely struggled-"the liberty to know, to to cover any amount of persecution, legal or utter, and to argue freely according to con-illegal, directed against the obnoxious party science."

The author of the "Areopagitica" com-

motto :---"This is true Liberty, when free-born men Having to advise the public, may speak free, Which he who can, and will, deserves high praise Who neither can nor will, may hold his peace;

What can be juster in a state than this?" The Presbyterians, then in power, had issued a decree "to regulate printing; that no book, pamphlet, or paper, shall be henceforth printed, unless the same be first approved a second was published in October, 1795. A and licensed by such, or at least one of such, third edition appeared in 1797. From that as shall be thereto appointed." To show the time but little was heard of this work, until injustice and absurdity of this decree, was Milton's object, and perfectly he succeeded. edition at a mere fraction of the original price. seven years' absence, once more visited London. destroys a good book, kills reason itself." rejected truth, for the want of which whole nations fare the worse." As regards the folly of attempting to protect public morals by so clumsy an invention as a censorship, MILTON remarks: "If the amendment of manners be considerable assistance from a summary of the aimed at, look into Italy and Spain, whether principles established and reasoned upon by and equally mighty emblazoner of luxury and pomp, those places be one scruple the better, the the author, prefixed to the first volume. those places be one scruple the better, the the author, prefixed to the first volume. honester, the wiser, the chaster, since all the inquisitorial rigour that has been executed upon books." In a subsequent page he adds: "I could recount what I have seen and heard accurately calculated to impress a conviction, that wisdom of a life to dissever the pure from the imin other countries, where this kind of inquisi- integrity, virtue, understanding, and industry, are

many years but flattery and fustian." We extract the following passage on

THE TYRANNY AND INFAMY OF A CENSORSHIP, pedagogue, must not be uttered without the cursory mulation, another plunges into expenses which are eyes of a temporising and extemporising licenser? to impose him upon the world as a more opulent He who is not trusted with his own actions, his man than he is. He hastens to the reality of that He who is not trusted with his own actions, his man man ne is. He hastens to the reads; and, drift not being known to be evil, and standing to the penury, the appearance of which he dreads; and, hazard of law and penalty, has no great argument to think himself reputed in the commonwealth veracity, and character which might have consoled him in his adversity. wherein he was born for other than a fool or a fo- him in his adversity. reigner. When a man writes to the world, he summons up all his reason and deliberation to assist him; he searches, meditates, is industrious and of poverty, the love of gain would cease to be an likely consults and confers with his judicious friends; universal passion. after all which done, he takes himself to be informed in what he writes, as well as any that wrote before him; if in this, the most consummate act of his fidelity and ripeness, no years, no industry, no former the supposition that we have a right—as it has been proof of his abilities can bring him to that state of phrased—to do what we will with our own. It is maturity as not to be mistrusted and suspected, book writing; and if he be not repulsed, or slighted, must appear in print like a puny with his guardian, and they came fairly into possession of their wealth, that and his censor's hand on the back of his title to be they owe no debts, and that of consequence no man and quiet the raiment of your political economy; ye idle drones in the who permit them, and the world's great hive, the day will yet come when they came fairly into possession of their wealth, that you will, indeed, be thrown on your own resources, and this censor's hand on the back of his title to be they owe no debts, and that of consequence no man and quiet the raiment of your political economy; ye idle drones in the who permit them, and the world's great hive, the day will yet come when favour of a monarchy.

The Causes of Rule of the world's great hive, the day will yet come when the world's great hive, the day will yet come when favour of a monarchy.

The Causes of Rule of the world's great hive, the day will yet come when the world's great hive, the day will yet come when the world's great hive, the world's great hive, the day will yet come when the world's great hive, the day will yet come when the world's great hive, the world's great hive his bail and surety that he is no idiot or seducer; it has authority to inquire into their private manner cannot be but a dishonour and derogation to the of disposing of that which appertains to them." We author, to the book, to the privilege and dignity of have in reality nothing that is, strictly speaking,

Continuing his argument, MILTON happily observes:-"Truth and understanding are not such wares as to be monopolised and traded | selves a certain portion of guilt. in by tickets, and statutes, and standards. What is it but a servitude like that imposed by the Philistines, not to be allowed the sharpening of our own axes and coulters, but we must repair from all quarters

to twenty licensing forges?" He adds:-Had any one written and divulged erroneous things and scandalous to honest life, misusing and forfeiting the esteem had of his reason among men, if after conviction this only censure were adjudged him, that he should never henceforth write but what were first examined by an appointed officer, whose hand should be annexed to pass his credit for him, that now he might be safely read, it could not be apprehended less than a disgraceful punishment. Whence to include the whole nation, and those that never yet thus offended, under such a diffident be found in this volume—viz., the Treatise entitled "The Tenure of Kings and Magistrates," and the celebrated "Areopagitica," or speech for the Liberty of Unlicensed Printing.

The Treatise above-named ("The Tenure of Common people less than a large of that never yet thus offended, under such a diment and suspectful prohibition, may plainly be understood what a disparagement it is. So much the more when as debtors and delinquents may walk abroad without a keeper, but unoffensive books must not stir forth without a visible jailor in their title. Nor is it to the common people less than a large of the first of the common people less than a large of the common people less tha state of faith and discretion as to be able to take

nothing down but through the pipe of a licencer? We might quote many examples of MILTON'S felicitous power of illustration,—suffice the following:—"Well knows he who uses to consider, that our faith and knowledge thrive by exercise, as well as our limbs and complexion. conformity and tradition." Not a word need be said in eulogy of the glowing eloquence of

the following passage:-Methinks I see in my mind a noble and puissant nation rousing herself, like a strong man after sleep, and chaking her invincible locks; methinks I see her as an eagle mewing her mighty youth, and kindling her undazzled eyes at the full midday beam; whole noise of timorous and flocking birds, with those also that love the twilight, flutter about, amazed at what she means, and in their envious gabble would prognosticate a year of sects and

After this extract we will only add the following quotations:

GIVE ME THE LIBERTY TO KNOW, TO UTTER, AND TO ARGUE FREELT, ACCORDING TO CONSCIENCE, ABOVE

Though all the winds of doctrine were let loose to play upon the earth, so truth be in the field, we

Besides the above-named works, the present volume contains "Tracts on the Commonwealth," "Observations on Ormond's Peace," "Letters of State to most of the Sovereign Surely they that shall boast, as we do, to be a Princes and Republics of Europe," "Notes free nation, and not have in themselves the power on Dr. Griffith's Sermon," "Of Reformation and useful objects, the Fine Arts are not forgotten:

The Latters of State to most of the Sovereign gives interesting lectures on Chemistry and Natural Philosophy. Among all these highly interesting and useful objects, the Fine Arts are not forgotten: it is not lawful for any power on earth to com-

We hope to notice Vol. III. in next Saturof the prose works of glorious John Milton.

INQUIRY CONCERNING POLITICAL JUSTICE, and its influence on MORALS AND HAPPINESS. By WILLIAM GOD-WIN. London: J. Watson, 3, Queen's Head-passage, Paternoster-row.

THE fourth edition of Godwin's Political Jus-

have long enjoyed a perfectly free press; but the vaunt contains as much that is false as the few good men and true the vaunt contains as much that is false as the few good men and true the want though no censorship exists, who dared to defend the cause of justice and the principles of equity. At the press sufficient to render it the bound slave of Wealth and Privilege. In this metropolis there is not a single daily journal representing the mass of the people, or devoted to the advocacy of equal rights and equal laws for all. The

shall enjoy that liberty for which MILTON so "Jacobin," like that of "mad dog," sufficed so entitled by popular ignorance or aristocratic villany. Speaking of his own work the author mences his "speech" with the oft-reprinted wrote (in January, 1793):- "All the prejudices of the human mind are in arms against it." "But," he added, "it is the property of truth to be fearless and to prove victorious over every adversary. It requires no great degree of fortitude to look with indifference upon the false fire of the moment, and to foresee the

calm period of reason which will succeed." Despite the rancour of the enemies of Justice, the first edition having been disposed of,

number of questions-metaphysical, moral, political, and social. The reader will derive

We select a few paragraphs for extract:

POVERTY & CRIME. The manners prevailing in many countries are that nothing had been there written now these can atone for a mean appearance. The lesson that is read to him is, "Go home, enrich yourself by whatever means; obtain those superfluities which tion were not generally deemed the exclusive property of the rich, and contempt the constant lacquey

A LESSON MUCH NEEDED BY SELFISH ARISTOCRATS. Few things have contributed more to undermine the energy and virtue of the human species, than thus that the miser, who accumulates to no end that

other to pieces if they had not priests to direct their consciences, lords to consult for their tranquillity, kings to pilot them in safety through the dangers of upon his old acquaintance, Walter North, but he the political ocean. But whether they be misled by was estranged and far distant; the image of his reason. Truth may be presented to them in such irresistible evidence, perhaps by such degrees familiarised to their apprehension, as ultimately to conquer the most obstinate prepossessions.

THE VAST IMPORTANCE OF HONESTY AND COURAGE. What is it that, at this day, enables a thousand errors to keep their station in the world; priesteraft, tests, bribery, war, cabal, and whatever ease excites the disapprobation of the honest and enlightened mind? Cowardice; the timid reserve which makes men shrink from telling that they was dreary and desolate, hope was sinking low in his bosom, and its reaction, despair, was fast usurping its place. London, the great nursing mother of the kingdom—he did not anticipate she rited discussion of the true interests of society. Men either refrain from the publication of unpalatable opinions; because they are unwilling to make a sacrifice of their wordly prospects; or they publish them in a frigid and enigmatical spirit, stripped of their true character, and incapable of their genuine operation. If every man to-day would tell all the truth he knew, it is impossible to predict how short would be the reign of usurpation and folly.

PERSECUTION AND MARTYRDOM. The wise man will avoid persecution, because : to enable him to produce a greater sum of good. He will avoid persecution, because he will be unwilling gret it when it arrives, because he believes it to be both wicked and mischievous. But he will not avoid it by the sacrifice of a virtuous but tempered activity. He will not regret it with a mean and pusillanimous spirit, but will meet it when it can no longer be prevented, with that dignity of soul and tranquillity of temper that are characteristic of true wisdom. He will not imagine that the cause of truth will perish, though he should be destroyed. He will make the best of the situation to which he is reduced, and endeavour that his death, like his life, may be of use to mankind.

We shall take an early occasion to return to this work, which, in the meantime, we have much pleasure in recommending to our readers.

trance of the visitor to this establishment, the eye is attracted by the variety of apparatus exhibited connected with practical science and domestic industry.

For instance, there is a power-loom for weaving checks; cotton-spinning machinery of all descriptions for making hose, &c.; a warping-web; ivory, hard-wood, and brass turning; and Napier's patent printing-machine, all in full work. In the centre of the Great Hall are two canals, in which are nume-but would not. rous models of vessels, steamers, &c.: here, also, the Diving-bell is exhibited, with the divers, who exhibit the latest deposits of nautical apparatus, and among them is a mattress stuffed with small cork shavings, for the purpose of preserving life from shipwreck, and for use at sea as a bed. During the day and every exhibition, Doctor Bachoffner tors. The Dissolving Views are got up with great care and attention, and exhibit interesting objects. Among them is a view of California, the new El Dorado, and all are highly-finished pictures. Mr. Beard carries on his process for taking portraits by the action of light, termed Photography. Great im-provements have lately taken place in this wonder-Wallis, D.M., justly adds to the pleasur surrounds the visitor, and gives a most excellent finish to the whole.

SIR JOHN FRANKLIN'S EXPEDITION.-NOTICE To MARINERS.—The following has been received at Lloyd's from the Admiralty :—" Twenty thousand pounds sterling reward, to be given by her Majesty's Government to such private ship, or distributed among such private ships, or to any exploring party or parties, of any country, as may, in the judgment of the Board of Admiralty, have rendered efficient

SUNSHINE AND SHADOW; A TALE OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

> and National Land Company. CHAPTER V.

If to the city sped—What waits him there? To see profusion that he may not share— To see ten thousand baneful arts combined. To pamper luxury and thin mankind: To see each joy the sons of pleasure know Extorted from his fellow creature's woe. Here while the courtier glitters in brocade, There the pale artist plies the sickly trade; Here while the proud their long-drawn pomp

There the black gibbet glooms beside the way; The dome where Pleasure holds her midnight

Here richly deck'd admits the gorgeous train; Tumultuous grandeur crowds the blazing square, The rattling chariots clash, the torches glare.

At the close of a fine July day Arthur Morton, recently Mr. Warson published a fourth the term of his apprenticeship having expired, after earnestly hope that the speedy sale of the pre- civilisation, and as he transported archively and as the better will it be for the peace and harmony the vast human laboratory he was now entering. London! thou mighty shroud for misery and want, not feel amazed at thy stupendous concentration of all that is rich and rare in talent, art, and science, and also all that is base, vicious, and degrading, so mixed and mingled together that it would take the pure? To thee fly the outcasts from all the nations tion tyrannises; when I have sat among their learned men, but who did nothing but bemoan the servile condition into which learning amongst them was brought; that this was it which had damped the glory of Italian wits; and favour? He is presently taught that no merit combrace, that it may reap the reward of toil or die in thy enfolding arms. In thy vast panorama what sudden changes of scene meet our view; one all the vices and even forms of royalty were to be moment the gorgeous palace, next the den of crime— maintained, such as that under the presidency of by despair." are alone regarded as estimable, and you may then the merchant's mansion and the debtor's gaol—the be secure of an amicable reception." Accordingly senate house and the gallows drop—the gin palace senate house and the gallows drop-the gin palace What advantage is it to be a man, over it is to be a boy at school, if we have only escaped the fertila to come under the fescue of an imprimateur? if serious and elaborate writings, as if they were no more than the theme of a grammar-lad under his more than the theme of a grammar-lad under his one man chooses the path of undistinguishing accumulation. Accordingly senate house and the gallows drop—the gin palace and the house of prayer. Each passing moment introduces new actors to the scene; now the monarch great in her high-sounding titles, next the infected courtesan, the titled lordling, and the adept in one man chooses the path of undistinguishing accumulation. Christian bishop and the Atheist priest. All—all the most despotic monarchies. If the honest friends find room in thy capacious bosom—all minister to of Republicanism in France are fairly represented in the thy greatness, and contribute to render thee a world in thyself—a complete microcosm of humanity; thy with them and should not black they are under cence, and handed it to the man. "And how much am I to pay?" "Two dollars." "Two dollars! A friend of mine got one here only a day or two ago for fifty cents." "It must be a mistake," rein thyself-a complete microcosm of humanity; thy mighty arteries now bursting with excitement, anon gliding with the langour of exhaustion, but, alas! seldom pulsing with the healthful glow of serenity. With such reflections as these Arthur Morton pursued his way towards his uncle's residence; but his reception there was so cold and chill, and the plea of having no bed aired so iced with inhospitality, that he gladly turned his steps to an inn for his night's repose, and, thrown on his own resources with but a guinea in his pocket, was left to struggle with the mighty crowd of the mighty town. Oh, that cant phrase, "thrown on their own resources!" how maturity as not to be mistrusted and suspected, unless he carry all his considerate diligence, all his the first the miser, who accumulates to no end that the power specially in the miser, who accumulates to no end that the miser, who accumulates to no end the thereunt attacled, the office is liable to be abused, whilst not a law is made, nor a custom enforced, thereunt attacled, the office is liable to be abused, whilst not a law is made, nor a custom enforced, thereunt attacled, the office is liable to be abused, whilst not a law is made, nor a custom enforced, thereunt attacled, the office is liable to be abused, whilst not a law is dispose of affairs as they should think fit, till the most of the most of the miser, who accumulates to no end that the miser, who accumulates to no end that the miser, who accumulates to no end that the miser. glibly it slides off the tongue of our sapient legisla-

has authority to inquire into their private manner of disposing of that which appertains to them." We have in reality nothing that is, strictly speaking, our own. We have nothing that has not a destination prescribed to it by the inscrutable voice of reason and justice, and respecting which, if we supersede that destination, we do not entail upon ourselves a certain portion of guilt.

TALSEHOOD AND TRUTH.

It has been taught that men would tear each other to pieces if they had not priests to direct their destination. The mass of worldings that has not a destination, we do not entail upon ourselves. Day after day did Arthur wander from street to street us, brothers! Political theory is one thing, and the country apprentice was not susually dull, and the country apprentice was not will applied your political theory. And one of destitute, and his pride revolted against again seeking his unfeeling relative. Once his thoughts turned kings to pilot them in safety through the dangers of the political ocean. But whether they be misled by these or other prejudices, whatever be the fancied terror that induces them quietly to submit to have their hands bound behind them, and the scourge vibration behalf to hard the scourge vibration of the proposed of the proposed of the proposed them of their newly-won rights, because they were them of their newly-won rights, because they were scription should be engraved on his tomb :— Here not sufficiently versed in the method of maintaining the long wearisome years of his apprenticeship—for she was the scription should be engraved on his tomb :— Here not sufficiently versed in the method of maintaining the long of the proposed to harter them for their newly-won rights, because they were lieth one who had a hand and a heart in the execution of Charles Stuart, late King of England." informing her or her parents of his destitute condition; and thus was he alone in that most lonely of all places to the poor and friendless—busy, bustling London. Oh, how changed was the current of his thoughts, from those with which he entered it but a few brief days previously. Hopes and antici-pations of profitable employment, and vague dreams

would refuse to own and embrace him, and bitterly he felt his lot. Ah! little did he know the fickle mighty womb—on some she lavishes kindness and favour, but her lodging houses in her courts and alleys could tell a fearful tale of the thousands who have died from the neglect to give them proper sustenance; yea, her pride, the mighty Thames, could give up hosts of pale and shrunken ghosts, who, neglected by this pitiless mother, have flown to her cold and watery embrace, from fear of that most direful of all spectres-famine gasping in the lap of plenty. Sad and awful spectacle ! becoming, alas! too familiar to impress us with allits horrible

reality. Were it not so, we should rush to the rescue of sinking humanity, and indignantly demand that the guilty record should be blotted from the annals of our land. Would that the grave could give back its unburied dead, and their gaunt forms pass in review before the eyes of our legislators, shouting in their terror-stricken ears, "Died from your neglect!" their terror-stricken ears, "Died from your negreco:
then might we wring from their fears that justice
which they have denied to our repeated appeals.
Ircland, thou sepulchre of famine's dead! what a
terrific host wouldst thou add to this muster roll.
terrific host wouldst thou add to this muster roll.
The formula of the very same day Smith O'Brien of the House of th they would shrink before the host of their murdered and all but forgotten. victims, and thy dead children would burst those fetters which frantic efforts of the living serve only to strengthen and re-rivet. Let this Golgotha be removed from our sight. Humanity sickens at the scene—our chill blood boils in our veins—and we pray, as a last resource, that the wild justice of revenge stain of thy blood—so deeply redly dyed—may be washed from our hands; that the crimes of centuries may be forgiven, and that we remain no longer the reproach and scorn of the world, Let

the careless, and the lukewarm, bear in mind, that "He who permits oppression, shares the crime," and awaken from their criminal apathy. Let not this withering reflection blight their latest moments:

(To be continued.)

APROPOS OF SPEECH-MAKING.

When a nation is troubled with wind in the stomach, it has no remedy left but to belch it forth. The empty stomach of Ireland has long been subject to this complaint, and for seventy years she has done little else than make the world aware

First, Grattan and Curran, the philippic-makers of our better-fed age, uttered it, and then O'Connel and Sheil-voluminous valves-let off the unwholesome flatulency, and in these last days a dozen

Did ever speech-making make or save a country?

In that monster agitation, got up by Demosthenes when he hurled his high and haughty defiance at Macedonia, what did the Athenians gain? They were, as far as we can see, left worse than they were found. Cicero, another great orator, talked Cæsar into empire, while Cæsar himself made the shortest pos-

sible speeches—witness, "Veni, vidi, vici."

The orator, indeed, is seldom the deliverer of his people. Every now and then a race or nation need a voice to proclaim its conclusions or celebrate its advance; but in danger or decay it is rigid selfreliances, and intense application to practical work. that can alone save it.

Hear ye not this truth echoing out of the high places of history, oh people of Ireland.—New York

WHAT IS LIBERTY?

From No. V. of Chartist Tracts for the Times. Edited by the Kirkdale Chartist prisoners.)

lect, resolutely maintains a rigid determination that merchandise by any earthly muck-worm.

veloping man's physical and mental qualities for a spirit of the bold-it belies the doctrines, it contrasuperior state of existence. In this respect we are friendly to each of these sets of crinciples or theories defiance the sanctions of religion—it is the tempter, without looking at either as an ultimatum. But blasts the felicity of those over whom it domineers, monarchy, which includes the vile aristocratic prin- or forces them to seek relief from their sorrows in ciple, we look upon as the deadly upas that poisons the gratifications, the mirth, and the madness of the passing hour."—Dr. A. Thomson's Sermons, 1829. comes in contact; and as such, in all its grades and phases, to be shunned, abhorred, and driven from society. It is founded on fraud and pretence, blood-shed and ignorance, and at variance with the laws difficult to hide a thousand guineas than one hole in He argues: "As good almost kill a man, as What that gentleman's success may hitherto The beauty of the evening had drawn forth the shed and ignorance, and at variance with the laws kill a good book: who kills a man kills a reahave been we cannot say; but this we will myriads of the metropolis from their close-heated of nature. It is a lie and a libel on humanity, and sonable creature, God's image; but he who say: He has deserved success, and we this giant-heart of the mighty contra of the mighty co destroys a good book, kills reason itself.'

Again: "It is true, no age can restore a life, whereof, perhaps, there is no great loss; and revolutions of ages do not oft recover the loss of his reward."

earnestly hope that the speedy sale of the present, and as he traversed suburbs, and mile of the human race. You who require proof of these sent, and the demand for a fifth edition of this sound, eloquent, and admirable work, will be sent before his view, he felt something like regret at the opportunities of acquiring wisdom and exthe opportunities of acquiring wisdom and exand you will find it full of scarcely anything else than the opportunities of acquiring wisdom and exand you will find it full of scarcely anything else than the wars and devastations which kings have indicated. The first volume is divided into four "books," perience he had lost by passing his apprentice the wars and devastations which kings have inflicted subdivided into chapters, treating of a vast resolution determined that fitting apprentice to mankind; therefore with them no real lover of resolution determined that future exertions should his species can sympathise. Personally, Kings and not be wanting to distil the essence of wisdom in Queens may be as good as other people, and, for ought we know to the contrary, Queen Victoria may he as good and as virtuous as any of her subjects; but it is not with persons but principles, which we have to deal, and the influence which they exercise on the destinies of nations.

who desired a government by the people, for the peo- dren read the following:-"Scald them three or ple, for the benefit of all, where each citizen should four times in hot rinegar, sprinkle them well with have equal power and protection, and where the salt, and in a few days they will be cured. tawdry trappings of royalty should be utterly cast | The SATURNALIA OF CRIME.—" The assizes," reout, -where man would be taught to view in his marks the Gloucester Journal, "are the saturnalia of fellow-man, a brother, and not an article of trade or crime. Tradesmen count their gains; the inns reprofit,—emphatically, Yes! But if the word 'Resound with jollity; the streets are merry with
music; and 'the founders of the feast'—the thieves, public' was to be a mere name, or cloak under which Louis Napoleon in France, we should scout the idea of such Republic, as a gross cheat. The Republic occurred some time since at the city clerk's office. of America is little better in our estimation, for it is A stout Irishman came in at the same time with an the upholder of slavery in its most odious and revolting features, and the evils of our commercial system are as predominant there, as they are under with them, and should not blush to declare our-plied Mr. M'Cleary; "I have been a great many selves, with them, Red Republicans, and we shall years, and never issued a dog licence under two dol-rejoice at the ultimate triumph of the Social and De-lars." "Dog!" cried the Irishman; "hang the mocratic Republic. As we have previously re. | dog. I never saw the baste before. I want to get marked, we attach no importance to names, or phrases; we desire the reality.

We desire our readers to bear in mind our solemn conviction, that even under a Republic they may

tribute to others; but bankrupt demagozues and political charlatans step in the front rank when no their own advantage. Suppose them to be elected as a Provisional Government, they pretend to act cautiously for the better security of the people. Elect them as members of a National Assembly, and they are for mediating between the vanquished opbility; for, instead of appointing an honest work-

pressors and their victims, until, by vacillation and diplomatic fencing, they espy a chance of overturning the very system which they were chosen to protect. This mainly arises from the undue importance which the people attach to what is termed respectaman to be their guide and safeguard, they thrust nature of this wizard mother; she receives all in her their favours on the bourgeoisie, or middle men, who out knowing what you mean to say, and finish withmighty womb—on some she layishes kindness and uniformly betray them on the first opportunity. The out knowing what you have said. uniformly betray them on the first opportunity. The application of political theory to social practice is the question which concerns the real seekers for liberty. We want substance, not form, and until the people have sufficient intelligence to see clearly into they are incapable of maintaining it.

# HISTORIC PARALLELS.

BUONAPARTE AND O'BRIEN .- On the 25th of May 1845, Louis Napoleon Buonaparte made his escape

We copy the above from Douglas Jerrold's newspaper. It is easy and not very dignified to jibe over the fallen—and Mr. Jerrold, as editor of a Whig fortunes of a brave man.

tarian Radicalism in particular, if they took a warning with their laugh. If Mr. O'Brien should hereafter attain the rank in his native land to which his courage, and sincere unselfish love of her entitle of fifty, while your charming Sophia is polkaing it scapegrace of Boulogne, a vain, ambitious, self-adulatory man, should now reign in the land where an adulatory man, should now reign in the land where adulatory man, should now reign in the land where New York "People."

THE BITER BIT.—A few days ago a sheriff's bailiff, in the county of Sligo, arrested a man for debt, and directed his steps towards the county prison at Sligo. On the way they shortened the road by conversation, and, occasionally, a "blast of some flatulency, and in these last days a dozen mouths have done nothing but belch for the poor old widow-weeded island.

And of this what has come? What of it? What of it? That future our fancy hung with garlands is crushing our souls to death between its caudine forks. and the road so long they might as well have a bottle of the stuff to keep their courage up, and the landlady securing the cork, the bailiff having a capacious coat pocket, he deposited it therein. Pass-affected temporal sway, but to have lived retired affected temporal sway, but to have lived retired ing through the village of Skreen they entered the revenue police-barrack to "light the pipe," and while engaged in this delightful occupation the attention of one of the "revenue men" was caught tention of one of the "revenue men" was caught to a very significant wink and a nod from the priby a very significant wink and a nod from the prisoner, which he read to be that contraband goods were at hand. Directing his attention to the pocket of the functionary of the law he perceived an unusual projection, and, knocking against it accidentally, he demanded to see what it was. To this the bailiff demurred, alleging it was a sample of turf he was taking to Sligo, but the revenue's sense of smelling was too keen, he hunted up the game, pulled out the cork, and pronounced it unchristened potteen. To pass over such a breach of the law on the law of the lace; her figure is well suspended to see what it was. To this desire prevents her from being either cross or stupid. She dresses well; that is to say a woman of forty does not, in France, dress like a girl of fifteen; she takes care in the morning to arrange her blond so that the coming wrinkles may appear but the shadow of the lace; her figure is well suspended. potteen. To pass over such a breach of the law on tained; but by the aid of a little rouge and pencilpotteen. To pass over such a breach of the law on the law on the part of one of the executive was not to be thought of, he accordingly requested the bailiff's brilliant, and what is better still, good natured, to attendance before a neighbouring magistrate, enwishing to describe his opponent as a soulless man said, "I have heard some persons hold the opinion, in vain to say nay, the revenue was inexorable, and take too long to whist and heavy dinners. We cut that just at the president and print the "hailiff was "agreeable to go." if the prince of the law on take too long to whist and heavy dinners. We cut

Varieties.

LIBERTY .- " Shame, that any should have been found to speak lightly of liberty-whose worth is so testified-whose benefits are so numerous and so Liberty appears to us as a manly form, who plants his foot firmly on the earth, and erecting his head to the heavens, as the source of life and intelligence it is heaven and so rich. Moralists have praised it—poets have sung it—the gospel has taught and breathed it—patriots and martyrs have died for it. As a temporal blessing it is heaven all the source of life and intelligence it is heaven. sing it is beyond all comparison, and above all praise. It is the air we breathe-the food we eatneither his mind nor his manhood shall be made into the raiment that clothes us—the sun that enlightens, vivifies, and gladdens all on whom it shines-without it what are honours, and riches, and all similar We take the word liberty, in its widest and most endowments? What is slavery, and what does it comprehensive state, neither pinning our faith to do? It darkens and degrades the intellect-it para-Republicanism, Chartism, Socialism. or Communism; lyses the hand of industry—it is the nourisher of except inasmuch as each or all are capable of de- agonising fears and sullen revege-it crushes the friendly to each of these sets of principles or theories, the murderer, and the tomb of virtue—and either POVERTY AND WEALTH .- If rich, it is easy to conceal our wealth; but if poor, it is not quite so easy

> our coat. A GREAT FACT .- The very worst Roman republican government that ever existed (says the Morning Herald) cannot be worse than the God-abandoned government of the best of the popes.

A GREAT TRUTH.—The parent who would train up a child in the way he should go, must go in the way in which he would train up the child.

A Comfort!—A dying West India planter, groan-

ing to his favourite negro servant, sighed out, "Ah, Sambo, I'm going a long—long journey."
"Nebber mind, Massa," said the nigger coaxingly, "him all down hill." A TRIFLING MISTARE. A good lady who had two

children sick with the measles wrote to a friend for the best remedy; while the friend had just received on the destinies of nations.

Were we asked whether we are Republicans? We should reply that if by a Republic was meant, one who desired a government by the people, for the people, while the anxious mother of the sick chil-

ruffians, and manslayers-caught in the drag-net of the law, are torn with expectation, or overwhelmed

CHOOSE YOUR COMPANY .- An amusing incident enormous dog, and said to Mr. M'Cleary, who sat at his desk, "May it plaze your honour, I want a licence." Mr. M'Cleary quietly wrote out the limarried!"

WHY AND BECAUSE.—Why is a hungry man waiting for his breakfast willing to be a martyr?— Because he longs to go to the steak. A DAUNTLESS PATRIOT .- The Act for the Militia suffer all the disadvantages which result from being passed (1659), the command of all the forces Monarchies, if they permit similar institutions to and garrisons settled on Monk, and the fleet in his Monarchies, if they permit similar institutions to and garrisons settled on Monk, and the neet in his exist. For this reason, we should oppose the office power jointly with Colonel Montague, the pretended of president, as under that title, and with the power parliament authorised their Council of State to prother thereunto attached, the office is liable to be abused. thereunto attached, the office is liable to be abused, to dispose of affairs as they should think fit, till the who permit them, and by no means an argument in favour of a monarchy.

THE CAUSES OF REVOLUTIONARY FAILURES.—

Solved themselves they should bear their witness solved themselves they should bear their witness. Political mengers' scoffs shall not deter us. Hear against the horrid murder (as he called it) of the durst not refuse to own, that not only his hand but his heart also was in it;" and after he had pro-

> Ludlow's Memoirs, 1698. THE SEASON, -Old Candlemas-day was held in great repute previous to the change of style in the year 1752—hence the ancient rhyme—

"If Candlemas-day be damp and black, It will carry cold winter away on its back; But if candiemas-day be bright and clear,

The half of winter's to come this year.' If this proverb be true, we may expect from the "bright and clear" aspect of the weather on that day, that "half the winter is yet to come."

IMPORTANT TO LOVERS.—Rousseau says, that to write a good love-letter, you ought to begin with-NEWSPAPERS IN THE REIGN OF JAMES IL.-NO newspaper was published oftener than twice a week.

None exceeded in size a single small leaf. The quantity of matter which one contained in a year was not more than is often found in two numbers of this matter, liberty will be a dead letter to them. A the Times. After the defeat of the Whigs, it was people depressed and degraded, may be roused up to no longer necessary for the king to be sparing in a tumultuous and momentary effort to be free, but the use of what the judges had pronounced to be his lacking a true knowledge of what liberty means, undoubted prerogative. At the close of his reign no newspaper was suffered to appear without his allowance, and his allowance was given only to the London Gazette. The London Gazette came out only on Mondays and Thursdays. The contents generally were a royal proclamation, two or three Tory addresses, notices of two or three promotions, an account of a skirmish between the imperial troops and the Janissaries on the Danube, a description of a highwayman, an announcement of a grand cockfight between two persons of honour, and an advertisement offering a reward for a strayed dog.

THE FREE TRADE CREED .- A Frenchman was seen bargaining for half a dozen sheep. "What are you about?" said a friend. "I have heard say," replied Monsieur, "you must 'buy sheep and sell dear.' I shall buy de sheep and sell de venison!"

A CONJUGAL HINT.—In former days, Mr. Graham

newspaper, which has quite enough serious business to do, if it does it, cannot always forget the vaga-bond show-box, and Punch's grin. He must, there-duties of his double office, still he occasionally fell may rid us of their and our oppressors; that the fore, be forgiven if he play the fool over the mis- into the sin of drinking a little too much. His spouse, as a matter of course, was sorry to witness Yet the above coincidence suggested to our minds this failing of her guidman, and often remoustrated a week or two since, when we had to chronicle the with him on the impropriety of his conduct. But presidential election of the prisoner of Ham, very the husband turned the point of her rebuke by different reflections. Perhaps it would be better for simply exclaiming:—"True, I get mysel' whiles Englishmen in general, and those tinged with utilihalf fou; but, do ye no ken, my dear, that if it hadna been for that bit fau't, ye ne'er wad hae been Mrs.

Graham ?' THE HOP TAX.-Dancing with a sprightly maiden

so lately he lay a captive. In days like these there was buried in St. Thomas's church, having prevision olease of empire; and England is not so stable ously "shuffield off his mortal coil," to the great that she can afford to joke on her fall.—From the affliction of his disconsolate helpmate, who followed his remains to their place of sepulture, like Rachel, "weeping bitterly, and refusing to be comforted."
On the next morning this bereaved and brokenhearted Niobe donned, not her "kirtle green," but her widow's weeds, and hastened to Sedgley parish church, where she was united in the hands of holy

> joined the funeral procession on the preceding day. The widow had, haply, in mind Tom Moore's lines :--"Then waste not the time in digressions, For not to be blessed when you can, Is one of the darkest transgressions

> matrimony to a male friend who had mournfully

That bappens "twixt woman and man."

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hard as the tooth itself. Will you be so kind as to send me another packet of the same, and oblige, yours respectfully, W. Jackson. — Hull, 3rd of April, 1849. — Address: W. Jackson, care of G. Cammell, Hull. — Address: W. CAUTION.—The great success of this preparation has induced numerous unskilful persons to produce spurious imitations, and to copy "Brande's Enamel" Advertisement. It is needful, therefore, to guard against such impositions by seeing that the name of John Wills, accompanies each packet.

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The above

### To Correspondents.

J. Sweet acknowledges the receipt of the following sums for the Victim Fund (sent herewith), viz.:—Mr. Knott 3d.; Chipindale, 6d.; from the Colonel Hutchinson, 5s. Kiredale Gaol, April 23rd, 1849.—Mr. Editor:—Please to announce to your readers that all future communication for the imprisoned Chartists at Kirkdale, near Liverpool addressed for George White, James Leach John West, or Daniel Donovan, as we are now in a yard to ourselves, and have no connexion whatever with any other parties. There is no need to go into any particular lars. Our friends will oblige by acting on this announce ment. Yours truly, George White. Mr. P. Ramsay, Granton Quay.—Received. Mr. Marsden, Holmfirth.—The notice would be chargeable

as an advertisement. Mr. T. M'LAUCHLAN. - You should have enclosed the ad vertisement duty. Kirkdale Prisoners. — Thomas Ormesher has received

from Rochdale, per Mr. Baker, 10s; Crage Vale, per John Smith, 6s 9d; Manchester, per W. Roach's book, THE BRADFORD RELIEF COMMITTEE have received 10s. from

Bingley, being the proceeds of a lecture given by Mr. T Shaw; 5s. of this sum was given to Mr. Shaw for his ex penses, but he kindly returned it for the wives and chil dren of the Bradford victims. THE SOUTH EASTERN RAILWAY COMPANY .- We have re

Mr. J. MITCHELL, Jarrow.—All right. PUBLIC MEETING IN THE TOWER HAMLETS ON WEDNESDAY NEXT

THE 2ND OF MAY.

MY FRIENDS, I shall have great pleasure in attending the meeting in the School-room, City-road, on Wednesday next, there to revive the old ani mal: and I trust that the building will be crammed, to give me a good vapour bath; and that the Government reporters, detectives, spies, and informers, will muster there in strong force; and I also trust that my friends will appoint a judicious committee of management, and a discreet chairman. I also hope that THOMAS COOPER will attend, that we may shake hands upon the platform. And I now have to express an earnest hope that all Chartist squabbles are at an end, and for ever, and that our revived agitation will be characterised by prudence, firmness, and resolution, as, believe me, that no power on earth can save the working classes from the increasing power of capitalists, save and except a thorough

I had an invitation to attend a meeting at two places at the same time, I must decline the invitation of my Brighton friends; and I take this opportunity of thanking the O'Connorville Dinner Committee for their invitation to me for the 1st of May, in commemoration of their location; but they must bear in mind, that upon that night Mr. Hume brings his motion forward for the "Quadruped," and I could not be absent.

I am obliged to forego the publication of my trip to Paris, as well as my reply to ROBERT Owen, as well in consequence of the press upon the columns of the "Star" as upon my own time, every hour of which is, I assure you, Press of bondage to the Press of freeoccupied. I hope there will be a thundering dom; but, good child, do you give your meeting in the School-room in Cowper-street, tutors and instructors no credit for nationalison Wednesday, and that Cooper will be there.

Your faithful Friend and Brother Chartist, FEARGUS O'CONNOR.

Saturday, april 28, 1849.

THE LAND.

BE UP AND DOING, AND THE DAY IS

Last week we congratulated our industrious followers upon the conversion of our dayscholar of Printing House-square to that policy which for years we have expounded, and to acthe inventor of the motto with which we have the people, it must be destroyed by the people, made our readers familiar, but because we are and not whimsically transferred from its prealways ready and willing to pass over long and sent representatives to Jews, Dissenters, Irish, stolid ignorance, when truth is ventilated through the most stupid brain.

As is our custom, when we comment upon the vritings and opinions of others, we lay those writings and opinions unmutilated before our readers, in order that they may put their own and not our construction upon them; and with that view we here submit the principal portion of the article in the "Disputch" of last week much reviled Land Plan will read with sorrow point out the error of basing hope of location which runs thus :-

But the intellect and social progress of the English peo and the domination of great families are only practicable by perpetuating entail and primogeniture, by concentrating the territory of the empire in the hands of a few noble houses, and by surrounding a selected class with artificial political privileges abhorrent to the existing state of public opinion, and incompatible with the prosperous condition of the great body of the pation. of the great body of the nation. To uphold a territorial nobility, we have systematically detached the masses of the people from that soil the property in which forms their guarantee for loyalty to the institutions of the country. We have no yeomen tilling their own farms. They are all eaten out of house and land that the name and family of some feudal chief may overshadow a whole district. There are no small freeholders to maintain the political influence of the masses in the counties, which are handed over to the

transfer of, and title to, land. Who hinders the attainment civilised nation? The aristocracy, who would conceal their mortgages, and who would perpetuate the curse of a system of jurisprudence which feeds their younger sons and props their own frail power. We want men of business, thoroughly acquainted with the details of human efficiency and national peace, to Chartist tranquillity, and national of that which is already in the possession of every other tions and embassies, our colonies, are almost under the exclusive management of the nobility. To what one diplomatic or colonial transaction can we turn without shame and disgust at the contrast it presents to the official aptitude of the untitled agents of the American Republic! Look at a whole island, the most fertile and the most favourably lo-cated in the world, whose inhabitants have been made paupers by the nobility, and maintained with the hard carnings of the English people—a kingdom depopu-lated of its subjects, and left almost tenantless to its lordly proprietary. If we have rebuked the insane violence of Irish rebellion-if we have denounced the irrational and disloyal treason of Chartist leaders—if we have, above the Babel noise of conspiracy, disorder, and rapine, raised the warning voice of peace law, and order—if we have maintained the ascendancy o constituted authority, and stood by the established found tions of the Constitution, it is not because we have been less persuaded of the necessity of lawful efforts to reform abuses, and a peacetul, intelligent, and orderly agitation for organic change. The aristocracy are even now pre paring for a great coup d'etat. They think that a majority in the House of Commons is a converted public opi nion, and that if they can secure the predominance of votes they can do without the suffrage of the nation. They are to turn the Ministry out, not because they do not go far enough, but because they go too far; and it now becomes essential that they should be taught a lesson which they never can forget. The Jews must emancipate themselves the Dissenters must work out their own political salvation the Irish, to be free, must, with their own hands, strike off their fetters—the Free Traders and Financial Reformance mers, to hold their own, and make head-way, must give

The above, taken as a whole, furnishes the strongest justification for popular agitation, which has merged into Chartist agitation, and we rejoice in the conversion of our former nay, even of Chartist violence.

effect-of aristocratic misrule, and middle-class | the advocacy of our system? monopoly. Howbeit, as Rome was not built in a day,

prejudices must be rooted out before sound | You say:knowledge can be inculcated, we hail the con-version of this pupil of our Sunday-school, as knowledge can be inculcated, we hail the conlast week we rejoiced in the conversion of our themselves more independent and healthy, and virtuous ceived a communication which states that from 200 to 300 hands have been discharged by the Company, but from the very vague manner in which the letter is written, we cannot state the particulars.

last week we rejoiced in the conversion of our themselves more independent and and the masses more contented."

day-scholar of Printing House-square. It would not do to denounce feudal and aristo-written, we cannot state the particulars.

What, then, most well are the particulars. nust be done by THE PEOPLE."

> the battle is to be fought not by the skeletons, but by the ranks, and that the representatives of Jews, Dissenters, Irish, Free Traders, and heir rule, if not enfranchised and free-comhing is to be done, must do it for themselves.

Far be it from us to treat the conversion of our bitterest opponents, either socially, politiunion and perfect understanding amongst cally, or religiously, with sarcasm, illnature, or harshness; upon the contrary, seeing the indispensable necessity of union, as the only means Brighton on the same night; but, as I am not of accomplishing true Democratic liberty, we for the manifold injustices we have received at their hands; and if, after sudden conversion, they have not the grace to ask forgiveness, we that they will "go and err no more."

As is our custom, we shall now analyse the salient points of our pupil's "Theme." He says,

"But the intellect and social progress of the English people have outlived a dispensation which was framed to overn serfs, villani and vassals."

True, good child. The English mind has emancipated itself from all such thraldom, and it has passed from the ing that for which you, and our other nowreformed pupils, were in the habit of sectionalising, and thus rendering inoperative, whileupon its very weakness, was established that feudal and aristocratic system of which you now so prudently and justly complain? And are you not aware, good child, that until we established that Memoria Tecnica, by which we familiarised you and others with the injusmarshalled within a very limited area of agita-Free Traders, and Financial Reformers, and, therefore, we told the people to BE UP AND DOING, and the DAY WOULD BE THEIR

Secondly, our Sunday-scholar, not to be outbid by our day-scholar, launches into a most "To uphold a territorial nobility, we have systematically

detached the masses of the people from that soil the property in which forms their guarantee for loyalty to the institutions of the country. We have no yeomen tilling their own farms. They are all eaten out of house and land that the name and family of some feudal chief may overshadow a whole district. There are no small freeholders to maintain the political influence of the masses in the counties, which are handed over to the dependents of the great landholders. Farm after farm is consolidated—cottage after cottage is unroofed or pulled down." unroofed or pulled down."

has fallen, when he makes the possession of dependents of the great landholders. Farm after farm is consolidated—cottage after cottage is unroofed or pulled down. All Ireland is but a desert; ruined, wrecked, swallowed what the land relationship is the property of the product of the children, or grandchild senters, again, with Jews, Discrepance of the children, or grandchild senters, again, with Jews, Discrepance of the children, or grandchild senters, again, with Jews, Discrepance of the children, or grandchild senters, again, with Jews, Discrepance of the children, or grandchild senters, again, with Jews, Discrepance of the children, or grandchild senters, again, with Jews, Discrepance of the children, or grandchild senters, again, with Jews, Discrepance of the children, or grandchild senters, again, with Jews, Discrepance of the children, or grandchild senters, again, with Jews, Discrepance of the children, or grandchild senters, again, with Jews, Discrepance of the children, or grandchild senters, again, with Jews, Discrepance of the children, or grandchild senters, again, with Jews, Discrepance of the children, or grandchild senters, again, with Jews, Discrepance of the children, or grandchild senters, again, with Jews, Discrepance of the children, or grandchild senters, again, with Jews, Discrepance of the children of the chil down. All Ireland is but a desert; ruined, wrecked, swallowed up by the incubus of feudal predominance. Minister after Minister has cobbled, and packed, and plastered it in vain. Administration after Administration has been split upon this sunken rock. Protestant ascendancy, that impudent and brazen humbug, never meant anything else than the maintaining of the British nobility in the dishonest plunder of Irish confiscated estates, and the portioning off their sons and sons-in-law upon the fat livings of a church which, both in England and Ireland, is neither more nor less than a kind of genteel out-door relief and theological poor rate for the benefit of aristocratic ineffectuality, and able to get an honest living by the exercise of their addled able to get an honest living by the exercise of their addled Reformers, as the skeleton of the reforming of our Sunday-scholar, and no doubt the ar-

each being his own producer and his own con- peace, to Chartist tranquillity, and national sumer; independent of Free Trade, the Navi- happiness; and that nothing will ever accomgation Laws, and Financial Reform; requiring plish such an appropriation of the land but the no Rate in Aid to sustain life—requiring no butchers to preserve peace—and independent of the legislation of monopolists, who create wholesale destitution, starvation, and death, by the inability of the consumer to check the monopoly of the retail dealer in his food.

Good child, the small freeholders that would maintain the political influence, not of the masses, but of the money lords, would then become substitutes for the feudal lords, as it is evident, although obliged to grasp at the general principle, you would confine the application of the soil to the mere establishment of a rural constituency, sufficiently powerful to create a middle class labour-trafficking ascendancy while we go further than the mere creation of the middle class balance of power, we go to the extent of locating every surplus hand, made surplus by new inventions, restricted markets, foreign competition, and European revolutions, upon the land of their birth; thus saving the industrious classes over twenty millions a-year in poor laws, military and police establishments, and quibbling litigation. We say the industrious, because were it not

for industry the feudal lords would live upon grass or perish, and the cotton lords would not even have a meal of raw cotton, as without the application of industry they could not purchase "war for war, controlment for controlment." Combine application or industry they could not purchase these forces, and who can resist them? Let them fail to the raw material; while, upon the other hand, bind themselves together, and they will be broken one by one, like the bundle of sticks. Be up and doing, and the tural purposes, the property of the landlords would be increased, the markets of the cotton lords would be extended, and the national resources of the country would be cultivated by the standard of national requirement, and this opponent. Meanwhile, for the instruction of will be accomplished when the people are up our own readers, disciples and pupils, we must and doing, and then the day will be their own. analyse those passages which are most striking But, good child, why, in developing those great and conclusive, and we may say exculpatory- principles, or, rather, foreshadowing them, did if not commendatory of Chartistenthusiasm; - you not apologise for your incessant and unmitigated abuse of the Land Company? Our pupil, auxious to float with the middle- Were you fearful lest its members should not class current, propounds, advocates, and sup- be susceptible to the "soft impeachment" of ports our every social and political principle; the Jews, Dissenters, Irish, Free Traders, and while, fearful of insulting the tender feelings of Financial Reformers, for whose elevation to that order, he would make Irish rebellion and political power, we fear, though not bold Chartist violence, the cause-instead of the enough to admit it, you have ventured upon

Good child! Thanks—a thousand thanks -yea, a million thanks-for the following and as every beginning is weak, and as old noble-minded, although not original, passage.

What, then, most welcome convert—most cratic misrule, without throwing out a bait to precocious pupil-have you tasted the fætid that aggregated power and intelligence by atmosphere of our large towns and unhealthy which alone they can be destroyed; while—as cellars? Have you beheld the attenuated is the case with all political writers, our pupil | frames of the artificial serf, the depraved habits broadly hints that it is to be done for the peo- of the ornaments of the world-women? the ple and not by them; while our motto has been --and is—"Whatever is done for the people, must be done by THE PEOPLE."

The Famile—The most afflicting accounts of the condition of the western districts are daily received. All classes features of the little younglings, who are considered to those large towns and loathsome sity, up to this time, are on the gulf of bankruptey. True, Jews, Dissenters, Irish, Free Traders, | cellars? and have you come to the conclusion | and Financial Reformers may present a bold that the cultivation of the soil would be a robe, and Protestant chaplain of the Ballinrobe works and Financial Reformers may present a bold that the cultivation of the soil would be a robe, and Protestant chaplain of the Ballinrobe works and the country bound of the soil would be a robe, and Protestant chaplain of the Ballinrobe works and the country bound of the soil would be a robe, and Protestant chaplain of the Ballinrobe works and Financial Reformers may present a bold that the cultivation of the soil would be a robe, and Protestant chaplain of the Ballinrobe works are robe, and Protestant chaplain of the Ballinrobe works are robe, and Protestant chaplain of the Ballinrobe works are robe, and Protestant chaplain of the Ballinrobe works are robe, and Protestant chaplain of the Ballinrobe works are robe, and Protestant chaplain of the Ballinrobe works are robe, and Protestant chaplain of the Ballinrobe works are robe, and Protestant chaplain of the Ballinrobe works are robe, and the soil would be a robe and the soil would be a front, and an overpowering phalanx, against more profitable employment, and the country scribing the horrible scenes which he is hourly compelled the undisciplined and disunited feudal and aris- air a more healthy atmosphere? But when to witness. tocratic army; but let it be remembered, that next you behold these revolting groups of impoverished Christians, bear in mind the Jews. Free Traders, and Financial Reformers have coined the man's sweat, the woman's virtue, Financial Reformers, who would contend not and the child's gristle into gold, and that they for general or even class equality, but for an live luxuriously; while the creators of that equally destructive class superiority and pre- gold pine away, and lead a lingering and toreminence, are but the skeletons; while the tured life, and are prematurely consigned to people—who would be equally oppressed under the cold grave, for want of the proper applivegetables you cat, and the meat you consume, are produced by the Land, and not under the

huxter's stall or the butcher's block? We pardon you for having adopted our words, a thousand times printed; and we ask you, for the one thousandth time, to show us like Sir Boyle Roach's bird, and cannot be in seek no apology for past errors—no reparation to one-fifth part of its capability of yielding; whilst-strange anomaly-we are looking for the produce of other Lands, not upon the freely grant them absolution, on the condition Free Trade principle of monopoly; as those rate—from an impoverished and dependent Egypt!"

The vice-guardians are acquitted of all blame by the be most easily procured—and at the cheapest

and the day will be then their own. Again, our pupil concludes with a most rear; for, striking passage. He says :---

"If we have rebuked the insane violence of Irish rebellion f Chartist leaders—if we have, above the Babal noise of conspiracy, disorder, and rapine, raised the warning voice of peace, law, and order—if we have maintained the ascondancy of constituted authority, and stood by the established foundations of the Constitution, it is not because we have been less persuaded of the necessity of lawful efforts to reform abuses, and a peaceful, intelligent, and orderly

agitation for organic change. Alas! with what strange facilities magicians convert pigmies into giants, or mountains into mole-hills. How well we remember the profound sarcasm with which our pupil treated the pigmy Irish rebellion, which his constitutional ardour has now charmed into a martial giant. Falstaff's men in buckram were no tice and folly of governing a civilised people by parallel to his original denunciation, while his barbarous laws and institutions, that the pub- fervid imagination is now wrought upon by lic mind and feeling of this great country was Free Trade necessity. And then the molesectionalised and divided, and capable of being hill of Chartist revolution is nursed to mountain size; while the very article—a portion tion, and roused to madness upon a Highway Bill, only of which we have extracted-would have a Turnpike Bill, a parochial dissatisfaction, or justified Irish rebellion, and English revoluvillage squabble? Are you not aware that tion, if anything could justify the act. But the large towns of Scotland-yea, of England what is it that thus haunts the genius, and complish which, we have endeavoured to rally and Wales—were only known to those of other frets the mind of our converted pupil? It is the industrious classes; and it is our pride this districts by name? That no identity of feeling the conviction that neither Jews, Dissenters, week to adopt the maxim of our Sunday scholar existed—that no identity of interest was incul. Irish, Free Traders, nor Financial Reformers of Fleet-street, which stands at the head of cated—until we, seeing that disunion was can now, as of yore, urge the united Chartists this article, and with which his commentary of strength, and that if the feudal and aristocratic of England on to madness when their struggle last week is concluded. Not that our pupil is system of barbarism was to be destroyed for requires Chartist co-operation, or soothe them down to mean and subservient sycophancy, when their enthusiasm has transferred landlord feudal power to cotton-lord political So much for our head pupil of Fleet-street

and now a word on the letter of our friend "CAUSTIC," who has also written, in the same number of the "Dispatch," most enthusiastically upon the Land Plan. We would remind eulogistic commentary upon the sub-division of our friend that he lives in the age of reason the soil, which, doubtless, every reviler of the and quick progress, and would, therefore, and dismay, while every member of that noble upon the new plan, at so distant a period as institution will peruse it with surpassing pride. twenty-five or twenty-seven years. But to use our friend's words. He says :-

> tunate, and cannot continue his payments, his money is not lost to him or his. He may have it back on due notice without interest, and he serves the society by leaving it, since that use of it has advanced their progress, and he claims none of the reward."

> In conclusion, we rejoice in the conversion

What Englishman, or what Irishman in

drawn by an interested demagogue, by a and addressed to the PRIME MINISTER of England, the representative of the head of that

"that we are to be left to die, and be lost wholesale in this truly wretched country? Here now the cholera has have a workhouse built but for 800; how often do

establishments, temporarily got up, to a frightful excess; the paupers course, dying in awful numbers, and even on the public way who might have been saved had small timely aid been afforded, and his disastrous work still progresses with in cation of the Land, which is God's gift to creasing power. For a year and more the workhouse hospose the body, the main army—who, if the man: and have you now discovered that the with patients. I myself, a few days since, saw in one bed I may say, the common complement. Hence hundreds dates for the grave, while the nurses and officials are a were, in the workhouse, but, alas! it is widely spread twenty acres of land in all England cultivated country in every shape and circumstance! I beseech you my ford, that you will find out what is to be done, as something must, and that speedily. Your lordship may perhaps say, 'Why not get in the rates and feed and clothe the people? Put all the medical aid and appliances in requisition—strike new and higher rates—multiply auxi-Christian principle of humanity, but upon the liaries, &c. In God's name, let us have no such mocker now, for the country itself is bankrupt—the lands are wasted—the proprietors ruined—no rents coming in, and who traffic in labour are conscious that it can the better classes all flitting to other regions. Surely, my lord, if things proceed in this calamitous way we shall

> morning to night. The tax-collectors are in hopeless ar after the most perilous exertion their books union, who cannot obtain payment for the supplies already

could have brought about. It was that of hearing seventeer unfortunate creatures, convicted of various crimes, in try, as their only refuge from the horrors of death from unger."
The average deaths in the poorhouses of Westport as

et down at 190 per week.
The following is an extract of a letter from Ballinrobe: atal; since then it has raged through the town most fear fully; few (if any) once attacked, have recovered. The

we would say,-

soldiers and bloated bludgeon-men? By what proxies, and intends to show fight in earnest. rule of right do they preserve the income of We hope he will. Anything is preferable to to that standard at which peace and plenty has the effect of giving a vigorous and capable established them, in the midst of such weep. Administration to the country, no matter how ing, and wailing, and gnashing of teeth-and that may be obtained, his countrymen will be that in a country for centuries subject to indebted to him. British rule, and for forty-nine years subject to exclusive British dominion? What say you mons, was of a much higher, more carnest, and now to your Tooting Tragedy, when you hear more interesting character than any that has of TEN LARGE CHILDREN being hud- taken place this session. Nearly all the dled together in a bed five feet three inches speakers were men of note, and all spoke well wide, or six inches allowed for each child? for their respective parties. Mr. WALPOLE'S Does it not call to your recollection that pas-| speech contained an admirably reasoned and sage in the old play, where the PRINCE says ably expressed resume of the arguments on to the assassins:—

middle aged man, for a home in middle age; if a middle age if a length of work; if an old man, for a shelter when he has left off work; if an old man, for a legacy to those whom he then cares demand for killing TEN LARGE CHILmore about than himself—for his children. If he is unfortunate, and cannot continue his parameter his paramet DREN?" Would it be possible to draw a with one of the happiest and most powerful admore horrifying picture than is furnished in dresses he ever made in the House. Sir the above accounts of Ireland? Think of JAMES fairly threw down the gauntlet to Lord seventeen men, whose virtues have been STANLEY and the Protectionists, on the quesspent in conveying a vote of thanks to Lord Monday night, quoted this intrepid declaration

while, if they rely merely upon the predominant legislation of these five classes, the veritable workers would then be subject to five our pupil of the slander we received at his cipation for the aggrandisement of a few lead-

No compensation was given to the serfs for the

and, therefore, we conclude in our own words. adopted by our own pupil, "Let the people be up and doing and the day is their own;" but they must be up and doing for themselves, and not merely for Jews, Dissenters, Irish. Free Traders, and Financial Reformers.

THE PEOPLE'S CHARTER;

adoption of

#### THE SEA-BOUND DUNGEON.

While commissioners, placemen, pensioners, who trade in the industry of others realise forstipendiary magistrates, soldiers, policemen, spies, detectives, informers, gaolers, turnkeys, masters of workhouses, lawyers, captains and crews of transport vessels are making merchandise and living luxuriously upon Irish destitu- franchise; and the landlords, again hoping to tion, famine, and death, the representatives of make merchandise of their serfs. made leases that sea-bound dungeon are squabbling, like of small farms for fourteen years: but the term Kilkenny cats, as to the mode of raising the having expired in 1847, and the landlords not paltry pittance of £250,000 a-year, for two | being able to coerce that class of tenants, ejecyears, to preserve the lives of those by whose ted them; and hence has this second class of unwilling idleness, unnatural subserviency, and | paupers been created. The occupants preferdependence, famine, starvation, and death ring-and naturally-to emigrate to some have been engendered. The Irish squabble in foreign land, rather than remain at home to the House of Commons has assumed the tone endure torture, and finish their existence by and character of a Protection and Free Trade | starvation. Controversy. The landlords, unwilling to contribute the smallest modicum to the repara- management of the Land in Ireland has led to tion of their own wasteful and unproductive the misgovernment of Ireland—to the poverty management, contend for an Income Tax; of Ireland—and to the murder of the Irish while the traders, merchants, and shopkcepers support a sixpenny Rate in Aid, not upon principle, but as the means of relieving themselves from taxation; while the Government sit tamely by, holding the balance of power based, as ever, upon Irish dissension and dis-

England, can read the following heart-rending Saxon land. And shall we appeal in vain, scenes of misery and suffering in a land—ac- when we ask them to aid their countrymen, by cording to the true admission of Mr. Brighttapable of sustaining double its population, without coming to the irresistible and inevitwith the Irish landlords-or with both-the bend his proud neck? How often have we told sole duty of a Government consist in extracting | cultivated, and her people productively eman Exchequer out of the weak and disunited ployed, would be a better market for English millions, to uphold a military establishment and manufactures than those numerous colonies police force, for the sustaining the idle sons of which are now upheld at such a frightful a bloated aristocracy upon the old feudal sys-Here follows the picture of Ireland, not

'THE FAMINE.—The most afflicting accounts of the condi-

The Mayo Constitution, received this morning, says-During the Quarter Sessions at Westport we witnessed

"Stand on the brink of it, dissolute man;

demand for killing two small children?"

Now, our answer to the above is, "Live thwarted into vices by misgovernment, asking tion of reaction and retrogression towards a horse and you'll get grass;" while we much may, imploring—as a boon, to be transported Protectionist policy. These two ancient from their native country, while the land of all the land of a Meantine, it becomes our duty to point out doubt if our friend's love of posterity will, in from their native country, while the land of allies are henceforward determined opponents. the slight error into which our Sunday-scholar anywise, induce him to abridge his present their birth is loudly demanding the application On the first night of the Session STANLEY has follow when the sunday-scholar anywise, induce him to abridge his present their birth is loudly demanding the application. county freeholds the prominent feature of the children, or grandchildren—should reap the land. Here, again with Jews Discontinuous and procession of the children, or grandchildren—should reap the children again with Jews Discontinuous and would attempt reaction. Grankly declared that he adhered to Protection of the time of the House of Commons being and would attempt reaction. against the invasion of usurpers.

Irish poverty, from its prime and original them with ample materials for frequent con-

selves more independent and virtuous, and the masses more contended. What stops the way? The institution of a sufficient amount of land leged class who can only maintain their ascendancy by crushing all the rest. We want a register for deeds, and a simple transfer of, and title to, land. Who hinders the attainment merely to establish the sufficient amount to sure the working classes that nothing short of when they ceased to be political engines in the those live classes, but to the application of the soil to the sustainment hands of their taskmakers. These small holdin most instances built by the serfs themselves. were levelled to the ground.

"The blackness of ashes then marked where they stood, While the wild mother screamed o'er her famishing brood."

improvement of their holdings, and they constituted the basis of a great pauper population. Thousands—yea, hundreds of thousands driven from their homes, fled to Saxon land. there to compete with the Englishman in the British labour market—the fact which has reduced the amount of English wages by over thirty millions a-year, or more than would pay for Army, Navy, Ordnance, and Church Establishment. But yet not an influential voice

was raised against this atrocity, because those

tunes by this destructive competition. Next came the Reform Bill, when a ten pounds interest in a fourteen years' lease was established as the lowest standard for the rural

Hence we show, indisputably, that the mispeople: while it has tended to debase the English character, and to depress the English labour market. Ireland is now coerced; the Gaoler-General

is the great magician who holds that impoverished country in servile thraldom. But let us appeal to the sense of feeling of their Irish brethren, having a little more liberty in their yet comparatively free voices? and to get up such an agitation in Saxon land for the Repeal of the Union and Real Justice to Ireable conclusion, that with the Government or land, as will compel the haughty oppressor to crime of death has originated and the perpe- the Free Trade cormorants, that Ireland, if tuation of national misery fostered? Does the properly governed, with her land productively expense, and attended with such insignificant profit. In the long run, self-interest-if not justice-will open the eyes of all parties, and then we shall hope to see the Green Isle inde-Catholic priest, or a political journalist, but pendent of English misrule; when the Irish by a Clergyman of the Established Church, people will prove that they are neither assassins, robbers, vagabonds, nor idlers, but will furnish the world with an example of industry and

# PARLIAMENTARY REVIEW.

The Navigation Bill has at last passed

through the Commons, and stands for debate in the Lords on Monday next. What its fate may be there is yet doubtful. The majority by which it was finally carried in the Lower House had not increased. The Protectionist party mustered as strongly as they did upon the second reading, and, as far as numbers go, the Peers have a fair excuse for throwing out so important a measure, which has obtained such a narrow majority. The only question is, whether Lord STANLEY and his party are prepared to take the consequences of a successful hostile demonstration; namely, the resignation of the present Government, and their own advancement to power, with all its responsibility and difficulties. Lord STANLEY has been not inappropriately called the RUPERT or MURAT of political life. He is a bold, dashing, impetuous, and impulsive leader. It may be doubted, however, whether his discretion is equal to his intrepidity, and hence, as far as his individual character and feelings are concerned, we believe that he would face the cares of office without fear of the combination of antagonists against whom he would have to contend, was it three times as strong as it will be, It is not, however, from his opponents—though these would include Peelites, Whigs, and Free Traders—that he has most to dread, should he take office. He would be deficient of what is most essential to a working Government, namely -men accustomed to the practical administration of public business. PEEL has carried off all the practical executive talent of the party; and, however able DISRAELI may be as a rhetorician, he has yet to show that he possesses administrative ability. With the exception of Mr. Herries, the Protectionist ranks possess scarcely one man experienced in the actual management of public affairs; and, under these circumstance, even if Lord STANLEY should gain a victory, the formation of a Government would be a matter of infinite difficulty; and, if formed, its duration would be exceedingly brief. A General Election, upon some broad and intelligible principle, is the Englishmen—Englishwomen—what think only method by which the present complication you of the above picture? Have you read it of parties can be unravelled, and a Ministry without being moved to tears? Can you con- which possesses the confidence at least of a template upon it without being roused to des- majority of the Electoral body, and of the Memperation? To those who have originated, en- bers returned by it, will alone be able to carry couraged, and fostered such a state of things, on the business of the country. At present it is at a standstill, because parties mutually check-mate each other; and the Cabinet is prevented from falling to pieces, not because of How can Ministers go to the Treasury upon any cohesive power in itself, but by the mere Quarter-day? How can they reconcile to pressure upon it of opposing parties from withthemselves the monthly payment of murdering out. It is said that STANLEY is beating up for parsons, and the salaries of officials, according the present state of things, and if his policy

The debate on the third reading, in the Comthe Protectionist side of the question. Sir "My GOOD RUFFIANS, what's your James Graham, who speaks but seldom, but who, when he does, is listened to with universal Can you not imagine an official saying to an respect and attention, gave an equally power-Gough and his army, for the massacre of men and met it by a counter-statement, in which called rebels for boldly defending their country he as openly and uncompromisingly "took his against the investor of the country has been as openly and uncompromisingly took his stand on this ground—opposition to reaction Ireland is truly a sea-bound dungeon; and let us now see if we cannot trace, if not the are fairly pitted against each other, and the origin at least the first trace, if not the origin, at least the frightful augmentation, of natural cause of events, in future, will supply

a renge for the imbecility of "foolish lords," who are unable to get an honest living by the exercise of their addled brains. In place of having our people crowded and crammed together in huge towns and city cellars, we want them distributed over the country to make it more productive, them. Justice they are now subjected—and, there-

which their system was to confer upon the country, they confine themselves to telling us that we should have been worse off without these measures. That, however, is, at the best, a hypothetical proposition, and forms but a slender compensation for the positive mischief, now and in future, which these measures must inflict on the great masses of the industrious population.

On Tuesday night, both Houses were occupied in singing the praises of the Indian army, which, in the battle of Goojerat, seems to have succeeded in effectually putting down the Sikh the Lord Mayor of London gave a grand War—at least, for the present. That it has guzzle in honour of "her Majesty's Ministers." put an end to war, or that it will prevent the brave and patriotic natives of those wide realms from attempting to wrest from us the power which we have usurped, we do not believe.

Ever since the days of Cyrys and Warrent and included the foreign ambassadors and sacre. May their atrocious conspiracy recoil upon the sacre of the steps of the gallant Red Republicans. Ever since the days of CLIVE and WARREN journal that "the substantial materials of the HASTINGS—the real founders of our Indian banquet were the most recherche in their cha-Empire - the cruel, remorseless, and hypocri- racter, including not only the delicacies of the tical policy which they commenced, has been season, but many of those which in the ordinary pursued towards the native Indian Govern- course of nature can only be obtained at an adments. First, we have picked quarrels with vanced period of the summer." Of course, the them. Overthrown the reigning Prince by force of arms, and then set him up again, or some novel claimant, as our puppet, while we exercised all the real functions of Government in the nombre area functions of Covernment in the nombre area functions. The court was crowded on the force of arms, and then set him up again, or some novel claimant, as our puppet, while we exercised all the real functions of Government in the usual brilliant style by the singers. It seems that the "noble lords" and "worthy ting into debt in various quarters, under the assumed title of the Countess of Carlisle,—From the inquiin the newly-annexed territory. Then, when citizens' cannot say "grace" for themselves, title of the Countess of Carlisle.—From the inquithe natural consequences of such an insulting but must need return thanks to God by proxy! ries of the police it appears that the prisoner has and hybrid system developed themselves in dis
Judging by the speeches delivered at this reland, of which latter place she is a native. content, popular risings, or conspiracies— feed, a newly-arrived visitor from Japan might From letters found in her possession it would seem sometimes real, sometimes fabricated—we have thrown off the mask, and boldly set up our own rule, on the pretence that it was for the benefit of the great mass of the people we did 50, and that they would be delighted to exchange the tyranny of their native rulers for the firm, constitutional, and mild Government of Eugland. tyranny of their native rulers for the firm, con-stitutional, and mild Government of Eugland. of recent changes on the Continent "had been in that name she took the apartments in Mrs Wake's An empire gained by such means, stands on a to unite all classes more closely in the bonds of herself with such profligacy that it was found necessprecarious footing. All the popular prejudices affection and loyalty to their most gracious sary to give her notice to quit, through the medium and passions of the ancient races are against us. At no remote period, the Feringhees were were satisfied and contented with their reply to the notice to quit, Mr. Austin, the solicitor, only a few tolerated traders, permitted to re- ancient institutions." The Archbishop of received the following epistle:—"The Countess of side for purposes of traffic, at one or two ports, Canterbury congratulated his hearers on the tion which she has received purporting to come from on the edge of the mighty empire once ruled "harmonious connexion of Church and Mr. W. H. Austin worthy her notice. However she over by the Moguls. Alien in language, reli- State;" and trusted that lords in ermine and condescends to acquaint that weak-minded indivigion, and blood, they have gradually, and by lords in lawn would always pull together, for dual that she is armed so strongly in virtue, probity, means the most nefarious, usurped the Government of those far-stretching territories, and are everywhere hated by their involuntary subjects with an intense hatred. Concentration jects with an intense hatred. Concentration Premer, again exulted over the blessed confore followed. As to fear, such a word is a stranger of our power is impossible. The curse of condition of "our own happy land." The farce to her vocabulary. Lady Carlisle is desirous that quest is upon us, and every extension of our territory places us still more exposed to attacks upon a wide-spread line of operations. Relibieve without blushing) acknowledged the gious zeal blends with patriotism to inspire the culogistic comments of the Lord Mayor on his she disposed of to a woman in Tottenham-courtmen who attack us. We have learned, by (the noble lord's) "management of the foreign road for half-a-crown. In consequence of the pubdear-bought and bloody experience, how brave affairs of this country !" they are by nature, and how well their native courage has been disciplined and directed.

Hall and the Free Kirk had been at work, and dom!!! Ministers did not dare to bid defiance to Cant. and eminently pious after the fashion which greatest triumphs of our "glorious institutions' saints and hypocrites as the severest condemnation that ever was passed upon them,
no mere change of men, nothing short of a the prisoner, and when the goods were taken away reform of the system—the second existent will by the parties from whom they had been obtained while the smallness of their majority amounted reform of the system—the social system—will by the parties from whom they had been obtained, to a virtual defeat.

#### RECEIPTS OF THE NATIONAL LAND COMPAN FOR THE WEEK ENDING THURSDAY,

10 0 0 E. Walker 1 1 6 W. H. Walker 1 16 6 W. Mathews ... Leicester, Barrow John Brown ... Esther Howe ... Nottingham Manchester EXPENSE FUND.

Land Fund ... Expense ditto Loan ditto Transfers ...

ERRATUM.—In last week's Star, Glasgow should be 6d

W. DIXON, C. DOYLE, T. CLARK, Cor. Sec. P. M'GRATH, Fin. Sec.

EXECUTIVE FUND.

Received by S. Kydd.—Norwich, per J. Hurry, 10s.; Manchester, £1; Stainland, 16s.; Elland, 11s.; Sowerby, 10s.; Macclesfield, 3s.——Received by W. Rider.—W. Roser, Brixton Hill, 1s.

VICTIM FUND. Received at LAND OFFICE.-Greenwich, Mr. Whitcomb

and Friends, 12s. 6d.; Deptford, Mr. Floyd and Friends, 3s.; Sowerby, 6s. 6d.; Mr. Thomas Livesey, 2s. 6d. FOR WIVES AND FAMILIES OF VICTIMS Received by W. RIDER.—T. Willey, Cheltenham, 1s. Morton Colliery, per J. Roxby, 1s. 3d.; Nottingham, per J. Sweet, 5s. 9d.; Mottram, per M. Clayton, £1.

M'DOUALL'S CASE-FOR WRIT OF ERROR,

KIRKDALE PRISONERS.

Received by S. Kydd.—Per John Smith, 6s. 9d. NATIONAL VICTIM AND DEFENCE FUND. Received by J. Arnorr.—Coventry, per G. Freeman, 10s. Kidderminster, T. Smith, per S. Lythall, 1s. 6d.; a Fer Ridderminster, T. Smith, per S. Lyman, 18. ou.; a rev Friends at ditto, per ditto, 3s. 3d.; Westminster, per J. Grassby, 1s.; Crown and Anchor, per H. Pelteret, 5s.; 28, Golden-lane, per T. Brown, 3s. 2d.; South London Hall, per J. Duval, 4s. 10d.; Mr. Rider, as per Star, £1 8s.; Mr. Kydd, as per ditto, 5s.; Land Office, as per ditto,

LETTERS TO THE WORKING CLASSES.

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

LUXURY AND LIES - DEATH AND DESPAIR.

BROTHER PROLETARIANS, Yesterday evening (Wednesday, April 25th,) The attendance of notables was very numerous,

Animated by such passions, and with such a crowded with carriages and attendant flunkies, sentations. The prisoner had ordered a large num-Stake to fight for, future wars are certain. We "peelers," and a number of those astonishing- ber of pairs of stays from a West-end tradesman have won by the sword, and must keep by looking (feather-bed) warriors, the Life Guards. named Marriott, which she had ordered to be sent means of the same weapon, or be defeated A glance in the direction of St. James's to Thomas's Hotel, addressed to the Countess of Carlisle. Two tradesmen in Tottenham-court-road, Palace sufficed to show me that one of those one a jeweller, the other a fancy article dealer, had Court-fooleries called a "Royal Drawing received considerable orders from the prisoner, in The whole country was, some time since, exited to the fever heat of indignation, at themanited to the fever heat of indignation in the prisoner, in the prisoner, in the prisoner, who demanded adapter, who demanded adapter, and had seen them prowling about Lomthese parameters to use the name of the Counters to use the name of t cited to the fever heat of indignation, at the man- and display. The occupants of the carriages, ties, however, would not part with any portion of ner in which a Duchess—travelling to see her (I had a passing glimpse of a very few), were that they should be sent to the Earl of Carlisle's father on his death-bed—was refused a passage as fine-looking as the labour of other people's residence, who would, as she said, immediately pay on a Scotch Railway on the Sunday, and thus hands could make them. The apoplectic for them. Numerous cases of a similar sort were prevented from receiving her parent's blessing ere he died. We sympathised with the natural sorrow of the woman under such distressing took the shine out of the finest-dressed mounters.

The apopteton of the inquiries the policy of the father, his own security, and two others of £50 the removal of the goods to 78, Shepperton-cottages, when her language and demeanour were so inexplicircumstances, but almost rejoiced that such banks I ever saw. The "peelers" seemed to cable that it was presumed she was under some an outrage had been done to the feelings of one be a select lot-fat, saucy, and ready for any mental delusion. She was taken to Bow-street, and so powerful, as the Mistress of the Robes to kind of brutality, if perpetrated in the name of being pronounced by certain medical gentlemen out Patrick Hay, a bill-discounter, and John Alves, the Queex; under the impression that the monstreus nature of the grievance being thus forced into the presence of Royalty, and brought truncheons most heroically, and seemed to be portant information from Lord Carlisle, informed vicar of Haselor, near Stratford-on-Avon. upon home to the sister of a Cabinet Minister, it anxiously on the look out for a stray apple- the sitting magistrate, Mr. Bingham, that he was false and fraudulent pretences. The prisoners were would be speedily put an end to. Vain hope! woman or refractory cabman upon whom prepared with the evidence against the prisoner Abuses exist in this happy land precisely they might exercise their peace-preserving Wetherelt.—Mr. Bingham intimated that he had re-extraordinary circumstances:—Hay had been locked Abuses exist in this happy land precisely they might exercise their peace-preserving because they are abuses; the more gross, batons. The "guards," arrayed in searlet been in custody which induced him to change his aggravated, injurious, and detested they are—| and steel, helm and plume, looked each a mind about dealing with the case criminally.—The awaiting his dismissal by the magistrate, when the the better they strive. Mr. Locke brought in very Mars in the admiring eyes of gaping nurse- witnesses having been called into court, Mr. Bing- Rev. Mr. Griffin arrived at the court, and requested a Bill, the very smallness of which attested the maids. So much-no more, I saw of the domination which Can't exercises in this most show; quite sufficient to fan the decaying canting of countries. He asked simply that a flame of my loyalty, and excite my admirafew passenger carriages might be added to the tion of those enlightened fellow-countrymen had been for a long while in the county asylum, in a messenger to his friend Alves (the other prisoner) train which carries the mail bags on Sundays, of mine who are content to suffer cold, hunger, on the immaculate Scotch lines which refuse and misery without repining, cheered by the from Lord Ashley, the chief commissioner, another and so relieve him from custody, Alves accordingly to take passengers on that day. Never was a reflection that the substance produced by their case more conclusively made out which ended toil, is expended on royal revelries, and the out of her mind. Under these circumstances he did

Not a week passes but you may read in this and They looked at the back benches and counted other journals of deaths by starvation, even in this the votes. Scotland is eminently Whiggish, number of the Star. But it is in Ireland that the converts the Christian Sunday into a Jewish are manifested. Irish horrors have become so much Sabbath, and Lord John cannot afford to lose a matter of course that they now but rarely excite of forgery when in Ireland, and when he was secreany supporters. Mr. Labouchere therefore particular notice on the part of the Press. I be- tary for Ireland. He was quite willing to come for minster:—"Sir,—In the strictest confidence I reply seech you to read the week's reports from Ireland threw cold water on the question, made a jesui- in this week's Star, and then ask yourselves whether in such a case, because he believed the prisoner was ment is that of one of her Majesty's chaplains, and tical and canting speech, intended to catch the greatest miscreants that ever cursed mankind both parties, and ended by voting against the with their sway, were not angels of mercy compared Bill, which was lost by nine. We hope that the subject will be vigorously taken that the subject will be vigorously taken by some of Naples combined nave not destroyed more wise than by handing the prisoner over to the officer seniority. The sum required for the nominative some for the sum of Naples combined nave not destroyed more wise than by handing the prisoner over to the officer seniority. up by some other member, and, mean- lives than "the system" has destroyed in Ireland in of St. Martin's parish, who was present.—A lady tion is £600. Should this suit your views, I shall time, think that the gratitude of the courtry the course of the last two or three years. Those came forward and said the prisoner had given her a be happy to hear further from you. The appointis due to Mr. Locke for his admirable ex- who ascribe those deaths to the potato-blight, lie! packet of letters and a duplicate of a gold watch as ment is in the gift of the crown, and I need not add a position of the question in his speech of Those who talk of the massacres executed by Fa- security for 6s. which she borrowed.—Mr. Bingham permanent one, nor expatiate on its advantages.— Wednesday, a speech which was conclusive in every part, and which, notwithstanding of "the system," but let me not even unintentionally was repaid.—The dressmaker who had received the painted on a large board outside the door the words their ill-gotten victory, must be felt by the countenance the language of political humbugs. goods obtained from Messrs. Shoolbred and Co., avail to put a stop to the horrors of which the linings of the dresses, which were her own pro-Ireland is at present the theatre. But I will perty, were also taken away. She wished to know not merely denounce "the system," I denounce what she was to do to recover the property.—Mr. they have the power to bring it to an end. I repu- getting back her property if she applied to the parmuch in vogue with the "respectable," the "gen-tcel," the "moderate," "moral suasion" "re-the buyer of the property claimed the right to retain formers," of drawing a distinction between a bad system and those who profit by or defend it. he would arrange that matter.—The calman wished What is a "system?" Is it something that to know what he was to do. He had taken out a memorandum. They also exchanged written can be made to feel public censure or public two summonses against the countess at his own expunishment? No! the system must be struck pense; he had been discharged by his master, and at through the men who live by and defend it. If now he was deprived of all chance of getting either you would pull down the system, you must pull down his fare or his expenses,-Mr. Bingham said the its defenders sham-reformers, as well as avowed assist him out of his difficulty further than by giving conservators of things as they are. In calling upon him half-a-crown towards his loss .- The proceedings you to execrate the system, I call upon you to also then terminated.—It is a singular circumstance that execrate the rulers and legislators, by whose cham-{hardly one of the persons who have been duped had tilence, and famine, Ireland is undergoing a depo-pulation most frightful to contemplate. All who can find the means are flying from the country, utter destruction. Those less fortunate are rapidly that he was making the purchase on his own acperishing from hunger, and diseases produced by

eager to escape from a land apparently doomed to hunger. The union workhouses are gorged with preparatory to finding the more merciful shelter of the grave. Cholera is despatching thousands, and, these horrors the murderous landlords are at their and charged the defendant with refusing to pay his old work of rooting out such of the miserable occupiers of the soil as have not yet fled or fallen. Driven by hunger and landlords' persecution to the of rural paupers"-are being carted out of Cork,

enlarged rule over barren wastes and reeking graves.

Brother Proletarians, when you have thought on the waste and folly these horrors, then think on the waste and folly of the Civic gorge and the Royal raree-show; and think, too, that these are but the outward and social plunder under which you suffer, and your visible signs of the system of political villany and social plunder under which you suffer, and your fellow-creatures in Ireland are condemned to large and the Royal raree-show; and social plunder under which your rulers, that all blame does not rest with your rulers, that much—very much—

The fare for that pourney is 17s. 8d. be had been watched since Saturday, it being doubtful it was a real government office. He also said he were also present to state what they knew about the outward and social plunder under which you suffer, and your slaudy and social plunder under which you suffer, and your three sons, were then placed at the bar. Mr. Wm. Islangther. Think, further, that all blame does not rest with your rulers, that much—very much—

The free for that end end oughtful detective force, and that the Crown Colonies Office. He date sulpharet of zinc the discovery is not had been watched since Saturday, it being doubtful to be had it been that the Royal raree-show; and the the civic gorge and the Royal raree-show; and the officers of the Mendicity Society was a real government office. He also said he were also present to state what they knew about the outward and unumbers of gentlemen were in attendance to give feared that Hay had absonded, the boys in the officer. The fare for that journey is 17s. 8d. been wasted since Saturday, it was a real government office. He also said he were also present to state what to be had it was a real government office. He also said he were also present to state what I look to usually, it was a real government office. He also said he knew nothing about him; but the outward and it was represented to be. Wednesday being the detective force, and the ticket is not found as it

blame rests with you. Your power to change the papers and correspondence connected with the who took him to the Admiralty, where a similar it, and directed him to take the tickets out of the system is undoubted, but you lack the virtue, the charities to which her Royal Highness subscribed. proceeding occurred. The man declined to give tube. He at first said he knew nothing at all about the charities to which her Royal Highness subscribed. will, the energy, to redeem yourselves, and save your brethren. To many whom I address, this heavy charge does not apply, but it applies to you as a

"'Tis true 'tis pity, and pity 'tis 'tis true!" Press of matter compels brevity, and forces me to postpone comment on several subjects, including the foreign news of the week. Next week I hope to address you, at some length, on foreign questions.

I will now merely direct your attention to the horrible persecution carried on against the French Democrats by President Buonaparte and his infamous agents. Buonaparte, Barrot, Faucher, Thiers, and the rest of the anti-Republican conspirators, are doing their utmost to excite a conflict in the

L'AMI DU PEUPLE.

April 26, 1849. Police. MARLBOROUGH STREET,-THE SOI-DISAN licity which the case has obtained, a lady came for-This day as I came along Piccadilly to the "Star" office, I observed St. James's-street she had obtained £700 from her by artful misrepretheir goods, and the prisoner then gave directions ham said with regard to the charge preferred against | the advice of his worship upon the transactions de-Mrs. Wetherelt, he had recently received several tailed below. The chief usher of the court intiletters which fully satisfied him the prisoner was an mated that the man implicated was then actually in insane person at the present moment. The prisoner custody, and it further appeared that he had sent confinement as a lunatic. He had received a letter | with a request that he would come and pay the fine from the medical man who had attended her within arrived shortly afterwards, and, the parties being the last six months, and who said she was decidedly identified by the clergymen, were, to the utter with a more moderate request. But Exeter trappings and gewgaws of aristocratic flunkey- not think it would be right to expose the prisoner to dock to answer to the above more serious charge. an aggravation of her disorder by ordering her to be The Rev. Cornelius Griffin, stated that a few weeks

who would take care of her as an insane person. the prisoner had obtained £40 from him by means ceived the following letter,

the men who defend it; and I include amongst cabman's case was a very hard one. He could not witness apparently for that purpose; and after a the slightest suspicion of the prisoner's insanity. brought a person before Mr. Bingham for having count as the Earl of Norfolk. The coachmaker, however, not being at all satisfied with his custhe unhappy beings who seek shelter therein, only tomer, gave a hint to the cabman, who at once different officers of the establishment, amounting to drove the defendant to this court. The cabman having obtained another address set off with his with the addition of fever and dysentery "the peo- noble fare, but on arriving at the house he found it be paid at the bank. The prisoner then proposed ple are dying like rotten sheep." In the midst of was tenantless. He then came back to the court they should burn the papers, and upon witness sayfare. In explanation, the defendant said he was Capt. Wegg, an artist, and also the Earl of Norfolk, on his return home. On the 10th instant, witness he having married the Earl of Norfolk's daughter, received another letter from the prisoner, intimating towns, the unhappy people there find new enemies which entitled him to bear the rank of earl. As for that he had received notification of the appointment in arms against them. The civic authorities of Cork the trifle he owed the cabman, if the cabman would being ready for gazetting, but previously fees have "voted a sum of £100 for clearing the streets, drive him to the Bank of England he would get a must be paid to its leaving the office amountand carting paupers to some distance from the city cheque for £50,000, which he had in his pocket, ling to £23 10s. Witness accordingly sent then examined the rest of the control of the Bingham said it was evident the defendant was not the bankers, for £23 10s., upon which all further duced, which are tickets from Weybridge to Fare- are to the 15th of December. Several explaining

lord and money-lord rule :- a large part of the who describes himself as surgeon to the Belgrave country depopulated, the soil uncultivated, com- Lying-in Hospital, and his three sons, on a charge merce perishing, Famine and Pestilence marching of having collected money under fraudulent pre-unchecked over the prostrate bodies of tens of tences from the nobility and gentry for a number of

any medical attendance from the Royal Belgrave ness conceived it to be his duty to make inquiries as to the genuineness of the high names which were appended to the prospectuses. A public meeting of the subscribers was called, to which Mr. Locke was invited, but he did not attend; a committee of the following noblemen and gentlemen was also formed:—The Earl of Effingham, W. Ellis, Esq., M.P., Col. Vernon, and Sir G. Rich, for the purpose drawn their names, and other noble personages a week. whose names were used had no knowledge of the circumstance, their names were made use of to colplication to Queen-square police office, and Mr. Burrell, the magistrate, agreed to issue a summons lecting money under fraudulent pretences. This trate believed that the exposure which the affair had sale. He left the place, and proceeded to the City. received in the morning papers would have all the On his return he found the prisoner in possession the name of her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent. as patronesses, patrons, and members of the ist of subscribers to the institution in question. The witness went on to say that every opportunity been conducted .- Mr. Hardwick asked Mr. Ryder if years, and had lived in the same house with him.said it appeared to him that the institution was a would stab him with the dagger.—Mr. Combe said had been charged on Saturday with having entered cheat from the commencement. He could find the prisoner was not justified in shooting at the proreceived. He had only found a vast number of would remand him for a week. peared for the defendants applied for the letters in order to assist his client to make his defence.-Mr. Hardwick said he could not sanction their being reovidence already before him. He should, however, the prisoner would do him some injury.-Mr. Combe

against any further unauthorised use of the name.-

Mr. Ryder was chairman of the board of guardians

in 1843, when, in consequence of a woman named

Lawrence having been confined without receiving

BOW-STREET. - NOVEL CASE OF SWINDLING. detained on the above charge under the following ionourable and distinguished appointment, as chan--Police-constable Boyce said he had seen Lord lain," to any member of the established church, he Carlisle, and his lordship had informed him that wrote a letter enquiring the particulars, and reward and prosecute, as he was but one of the public to vour letter of yesterday's date. The appoint connected with a gang of swindlers.—Mr. Bingham the duties confined to the preaching a certain numsaid the evidence of insanity was too conclusive. It ber of Sundays in the year in one of the chapels such a business, and also stated his ignorance as to the law upon the subject. The prisoner said that Dr. Adams had been consulted, and gave it as his gotiation. Witness then told him it would be imagreements upon the terms stipulated. Witness proceeded to state that the prisoner said the sum

Lord John might alter his mind. On the next prisoner had seen Lord John, who had given orders that the appointment should be make out forthwith, Dr. Wesley, the sub-dean of the Royal Chapel, who told me there were certain fees to be paid to the ing he had not his with him, the prisoner threw his papers into the fire, desiring he would do the same

At the request of the police he had come forward to witness his address, saying that a letter would find solicitor, who entered the court at the conclusion nothing in his defence, and he was committed for investigation before Mr. Wakley, the coroner, wit- of the investigation, submitted that no case of con- trial. spiracy was made out, and that the prosecutor, by his own illegal acts, could not fix the guilt upon age, was placed at the bar before Mr. Broughton the prisoners. James Scarfe, an occasional mes- for re-examination, on the charge of having stolen senger at the court, proved that the prisoner Hay a handkerchief, the property of Mr. George Peach, to pay a cab fare, and that he was locked up in debooks of accounts how the funds were expended, charge about to be preferred against him.—Before

CLERKENWELL,-CHARGE OF SHOOTING AND by auction at his residence in Shepperton-cottages, when he was obstructed by a party who had a bill effect desirable. In the prospectus issued by the of the house, and the door was blocked against him. him on his hand and wounded him severely. Witness had a dagger (now produced), which bited to the prisoner, and told him that he had bethouse, and escaped. He was given into custody on neither books nor accounts of monies paid away or secutor, and he must commit him for trial, but he folony, were again put to the bar before Alderman

CHARGE OF THREATENING TO COMMIT MURDER, Barfoot with having threatened to murder him - gone into the banking-house with a had intention, locked up.

WORSHIP-STREET .- ATTEMPTED MURDER-T. Webb, an elderly man, formerly employed as superfuge for the Destitute, in Hoxton, was charged with ness and her husband, in New Church-street, Bethnal-green. Between six and seven o'clock that fling noise, followed by stifled moans, in the prisonchair, with the blood still gushing from her throat. a recent period, when he exhibited symptoms of were seen mixing with men of business again .- The mental derangement, under the influence of which | prisoners smiled upon leaving the bar. he had made an attempt to destroy himself about a from the London Hospital.—Police sergeant Burto stab himself in the chest. The prisoner was then conveyed to the station-house, and on the road there at Southampton by the day mail train on the 20th, he repeatedly exclaimed, "I have done it, and I and immediately embarked on board the Ripon know she is dead." The witness produced the knife, handle. A certificate was handed in from Mr. Meeres, | will have travelled from the United States to China, the divisional surgeon, stating that in addition to a state as to preclude her attendance. On being asked | England, Gibraltar, and Malta, in Europe; Alexan-

if he wished to say anything, the prisoner shook his dria and Suez, in Africa; and at Aden, Ceylon, to afford time for ascertaining the result of the in-LAMBETH. - ALLEGED EMBEZZLEMENT BY A for final examination on a charge of embezzling ra- passenger for China who had been so recently in rious sums of money belonging to the directors of America, and it will probably be, for length and the South Western Railway Company by whom he rapidity, the most extraordinary voyage ever was employed as clerk .- Mr. Robert Simpson said : I am agent to the London and South-Western-Railway Company, at their station at Weybridge. The week the son of Mr. R. Brown, of Reedham, which prisoner is an apprentice to the company, and had been long afflicted, and was lately deceased, prisoner is an apprentice to the company, and had passengers travelling from that station, and to ordered to watch the grave, an office which they issue tickets for the journey. These tickets are all | took by turns. On the Friday following the internumbered, and are entered by me in a book kept for ment it was the groom's turn to keep watch, and that purpose, as they are issued from our station. about two or three hours after midnight he observed It was the prisoner's duty to account to me every two or three men in the churchyard, busily emmorning for the money he had received the preceding day, and to enter into a book all the tickets he | made grave. They had got to the depth of about had issued, which I examined and checked by the two spades when he presented himself, and told money he gave me. Double journey tickets are them that if they did not immediately desist he issued from the station, which ought in the regular | would shoot them. One of the men instantly turned there they should be delivered to me by the prisoner in the usual daily account. On Sunday evening last | with a double-barrelled gun, immediately levelled I was taking the numbers of the bottom tickets in it, and discharged one of the barrels at the each tube where the tickets are kept, and noticed in the tube appropriated to double journey tickets from Weybridge to Fareham the fare as well as the number marked. The fare I noticed was not the the parties had decamped. The blood from the proper fare for a journey to Fareham and back, and wound was traced to some considerable distance, in consequence drew it out, when I found it to be a but no clue has yet been obtained likely to lead to double journey ticket to Wareham and back, and the identification and detection of the parties impli-then examined the rest of the tickets in that tube, cated in the transaction.

it, but afterwards admitted having issued the two at the request of the ponce he had come forward to state that her' Royal Highness had withdrawn her had been given before, but her name Laving been continued in the prospectuses, a formal prohibition had been given that in a week he would have some information for the circumstance, and I heard the prisoner admitted having issued the two tickets, and having put them back again info the tube. I asked him what had become of the money, respecting the detective force was false, and on the prospectuses, a formal prohibition had been given that in a week he would have some information for of the circumstance, and I heard the prisoner admitted having issued the two tickets, and having put them back again info the away. Witness his address, 15, Charing-cross, and he went tickets, and having put them back again info the away. Witness subsequently found that the account tube. I asked him what had become of the money, and he made me no answer. The following day I for the circumstance, and I heard the prisoner admitted having issued the two him; that Hay had left town in consequence of a to that gentleman that he had received about £6 of temporary difficulty, and he would attend to any the company's moncy for which he had not accounted suggestion he had to make in the matter; and on The prisoner sometimes collected the tickets from his letting him know that he need not interfere in the passengers on their arrival at the station, but the matter, as he refused the clergyman's name, he when he did not collect thom they came into his hands Lying-in Hospital, although she had received a got another letter from him on the 21st, stating to label and enter.—Thomas Bent, a constable, gave ticket from one of the subscribers, an inquest was that the clergyman, instead of having the business similar testimony as to the admission made by the held on the body of the infant, which eventually led exposed, was content to have his papers restored, prisoner, and added that he also said he was very to an inquiry into the character and management of and be at the loss of the money.—Mr. Lewis, the sorry for what he had done.—The prisoner said

Ronnery.-On Tuesday, E. Woodall, 17 years of

had been charged with drunkenness and refusing a clerk in the employ of the Great Western Railway Company. It will be remembered that, upon the fault, whereupon he sent witness with his card to inquiry gone into on the 17th inst., that it was the other prisoner requesting his presence. He, alleged by the prosecutor, that the prisoner, whom of giving Mr. Locke are opportunity of proving by therefore, came to the court in ignorance of the he imagined to be a woman, committed an act of a most gross and indecent nature upon him. He had and of negativing those suspicions which had got the night charges were disposed of, the Rev. Mr. not the slightest idea until after the prisoner had abroad. No information having been afforded, the Griffin waited upon the magistrato to solicit his been locked up on the charge of stealing his handpublic meeting and the committee came to resolu- advice upon the subject, and the name of Hay ap- kerchief that he had been talking to one of his own lutions to the effect that the institution was value-less in character, and the public were put on their guard against giving any further support to it. Witness having ascertained that though the Duchess of Kont and the Duchess of Cambridge had mith of Kent and the Duchess of Cambridge had with- two sureties in £250 each, to answer the charge in been out upon bail. Upon the first inquiry he alloged that he was a ballet dancer, engaged at the St. James's Theatre; but that statement turns out circumstance, their names were made use of to collect subscriptions, thought it his duty to make apand wounding Wm. Haghes, who described himself the magistrates, and said—My handkerchief was as an auctioneer—The prosecutor deposed that on safe just before I saw the prisoner. I was with him, Tuesday last, at one o'clock, he announced a sale altogether, for three-quarters of an hour or fifty minutes; neither of the prisoner's friends came near enough to me to have taken my handkerchief. of sale, and witness was obliged to discontinue the The prisoner once or twice put his arm round my alleged manager of the Royal Belgrave Lying-in In- He climbed over the back garden wall, when the stitution, there were about fifty names, headed by prisoner made his appearance at the window, and charge was given, replied, "Mr. Peach said, 'I give presenting a double-barrelled pistol at witness, that girl into custody for stealing my pocket handswore that he would blow out his brains if he dared kerchief." -Mr. Broughton: Is there any one here committee. In reply to his inquiries he received to force an entrance. Witness went to the door and who knows anything more about the prisoner ?letters from several of the nobility and gentry, stat- was endeavouring to enter when the prisoner dis- Fencen, 502 A, said, that while on duty in the H ding that they had withdrawn their names from the charged the pistol at him, and the contents struck vision he took the prisoner into custody on the 29th of August, 1846, for robbing his master, a licensed The prisoner wasdiberated on finding good bail for he ever had inspected the interior of the institution. Miss Mary Hopkins, who held the bill of sale, said his attendance at the court next Monday, on which —Mr. Ryder replied that he had never entered the she had authorised the prisoner to keep possession day the depositions will be completed, and the witinstitution, but he was aware that the house which of the property.—The prisoner in defence said he nesses bound over to give evidence at the sessions. had been hired was made to present all the usual was in legal possession of the house and property. MANSION HOUSE.—ATTEMPTED ROBBERY AT externals of a public institution.—Inspector Lester | He fired at the prosecutor because he was afraid he | GLYN'S BANKING-HOUSE.—Wright and Horner, who

Carden. An attorney appeared for the prisoners,

and said that there was nothing at all in their con

The prosecutor deposed that on Tuesday last he and the property they had about them showed that moved out of the custody of the officer. The so- was authorised by Miss Hopkins to guard the house they were above any such intention as that ascribed licitor might have all reasonable access to them if and property at No. 78, Shepperton-cottages. At to them .- Alderman Carden said that a letter had necessary .- The solicitor said when the letters were about half-past nine o'clock at night he was alarmed been received from a gentleman who knew the priexamined he should be in a condition to show that by loud knockings at the door, and on looking out soners to be members of a gang of well-dressed them to be apprehended. That gentleman could not remand them until Wednesday next, in order to give asked Hughes whether he was a licensed auctionation attend, but the evidence of the efficers who had them an opportunity to make their defence. Bail egr? He replied in the affirmative.—Mr. Combe spoken of their character was not to be doubted, having been applied for, Mr. Hardwick consented said he had no doubt it was a plan laid down for and they one and all declared that the prisoners the charge.—Mr. Combe said his conduct had been twelve months ago, upon a charge of having robbed highly improper, and he ordered him to find respon- a lady of her purse, and that he was sentenced to sible bail, which, not being forthcoming, he was imprisonment for four months. He also knew Horner to have been convicted summarily for robbery.—The attorney to the prisoners said he did not care if his clients had been convicted fifty times. The officers were too hasty in saying they were in pockets, and conducted themselves with as much wife, who was her aunt, had lodged for some time propriety as the other visitors to the banking-house. One of them had a gold watch about him, and it was not very likely that he could have gone in with a felonious intention.—Alderman Carden asked Haydon whether he had anything else to say about er's apartment, and she immediately got up, and them on Friday evening with four other well-known thieves, and was asked by them whether he was side, she was endeavouring to force it, when it was going to Norwich, and when he told them that such her with the exclamation, " For God's sake send for rate go there. He knew, too, the business was telesurgeon-he has cut my throat!" Sho was graphed .- Alderman Carden said that nothing could sleeding copiously at the time from a wound in the be clearer than that the immediate apprehension of neck, and the witness observed a pool of blood at the prisoners was the means of preventing the misthe side of the bed and on other parts of the floor. chief no doubt intended by them. The appearance The prisoner was pacing the room in a hurried and of the fellows was such that they might be very distracted manner. He muttered incoherently, "She reasonably supposed to be men engaged in some is dead, and it's all over." Witness instantly sent commercial pursuit, and it was particularly incumbent upon the active officers who had so complet ly marked them to have their eyes fixed upon the visitors to the banking houses, which might be said to Witness was attempting to stanch the wound with be beset by the most dangerous thieves throughout a cloth when the prisoner presented himself at the the day. The unavoidable absence of the gentleman door, and repeated the words "She is dead, she is who had seen the prisoners about Lombard-street dead!" He then retreated to his own room and was a lucky circumstance for them, and made it fastened himself in, and a surgeon soof after ar- necessary that they should be discharged; but they rived. Witness added that the prisoner and his were well marked in the City as well as at Newingwife had always lived upon affectionate terms until ton, and would get into much greater peril if they

> SPANNING THE GLOBE.—An American merchant, pool on the morning the 19th. After transacting some business in Liverpool and London, he arrived steamer, which was preparing to start for Alexan. which was about ten inches in length, and was much dria with the Indian mail. This gentleman will incrusted with blood, both upon the blade and reach his destination on the 15th June. Thus he small punctured wound, the injured woman had re- days. In a little more than two months he will ceived an extensive incised wound in the fore part have traversed the Atlantic and Indian Oceans, and of the neek, and that she was in such a dangerous the Mediteranean, Red, and China Seas, called at head, and was ordered to be remanded for a week, Penang, Singapore, and Hong-Kong, in Asia. With the exception of passing through England and Egypt, the whole of his journey will have been per-RAILWAY CLERK .- J. Grange was placed at the bar and Oriental Company's servants never recollect a performed.

ATTEMPT TO EXHUME A CORPSE.—On Wednesday week the son of Mr. R. Brown, of Reedham, who was interred in the churchyard of that village. From some cause unexplained the servants were ployed in throwing out the mould from the newly round and shot at the groom, whom, however, he fortunately missed. The groom, who was armed then ran for assistance, but by the time he returned

WESTERN AUSTRALIA. - Accounts from Swan River or rural paupers —are being carted out of Cork, and some four or five miles from the city are lifthey can, or perish of hunger, cold, and cholera of the roadside.

What is most astonishing is, that Ireland was not twas evident the defendant was relatives discovered. The defendant was relatives discovered to those tickets of which only one ticket to those tickets of which only one ticket to those tickets of which only one ticket to the prisoner on the 12th November, having discovered and no business to be in that tube at all. The ward on the 12th November, having discovered and no business to be in that tube at all. The ward on the 12th November, having discovered ward on the 12th November, having discovered and no business to be in that tube at all. The ward on the total of the counter, the parties had taken place, and taken p Sham Craritable Institutions.—The Royal no answer; but on the morning of the 17th, he numbered one had been delivered, and as we only 100,000 acres of land, superior to that of the York tranquillity of death. Behold the results of British Belgrave Lying-in Hospital, Chapter-place, May- was surprised to have a strange gentleman (the look at the bottom ticket, that Wareham ticket district. During the exploration, many inflications supremacy, Peel and Russell legislation, land- pair.—Since the apprehension of Mr. James Locke, other prisoner) call upon him at Stratford-upon- which I found in the Fareham tube, and which is Avon, and after giving his name, he commenced by numbered 9, would not be missed in the ordinary inquiring if witness had not some business with way for some time. The last ticket for Farcham from some of the attempted mining operations in this colory and hear south to Adalaide the resulting arms and the second south this colory and hear south to Adalaide the resulting this colory and hear south to Adalaide the resulting arms and the second south to adalaide the resulting the second south to adalaide the resulting arms and the second south to adalaide the resulting the second south to adalaide the resulting arms and the second south to a second south t Patrick Hay, and if he had given him any money; and back entered in my book is No. 9, and that is this colony, had been sent to Adelaide for analysation and the replied he unfortunately had, at the same time the reason for a ticket of that number being required tion, and the report received is of the most promising how he came to the knowledge of the bottom of the Farcham tube. mags, 2s. id.; T. Willey, Cheltenham, 1s.; Heywood, per J. Read, 2s. 2d.; Paisley, per A. Buchanan, £1 5s. 8d.; Mottram, per M. Clayton, 2s.; W. Long, New Leeds, Bradford, 4s. id.

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Mo sign, leaving to their unfeeling masters an unchallenged rule over barren wastes and recking graves.

Brother Proletarians, when you have thought on the majority of instances and recking that the institution was what at the court to make mount to state the court to make mount and to state the court of the money for the ticket, and which an account of the money for the ticket, and which have opened it." Witness asked by what authority was found in south Australia, and that sulphaged to Fareham and back, No. 9, had never been account of the money for the ticket, and which have opened it." Witness asked by what authority to Fareham and back, No. 9, had never been account of the money for the ticket, and which have opened it." Witness asked by what authority to Fareham and back, No. 9, had never been account of the money for the ticket, and which have opened it." Witness asked by what authority to Fareham and back, No. 9, had never been account of the money for the ticket, and which have opened it." Witness asked by what authority to Fareham and back, No. 9, had never been account of the money for the ticket, and which have opened it." We have seized your letter from the postman, and account of the money for the ticket, and which have opened it." We have seized your letter from the postman, and account of the money for the ticket, and which have opened it." We have seized your letter from the postman, and that they had been applied to a discovery. The ticket for the journey of lead would lead to a discovery. The ticket for the journey of lead would lead to a discovery. The ticket for the journey of lead would lead to a discovery. The ticket for the journey of lead would lead to a discovery. The ticket for the journey of lead would lead to a discovery. The ticket for the journey of lead would lead to a discovery. The ticket for the journey of lead would lead to a discovery. The ticket for the journey of lea

#### The Metropolis.

deaths registered during the gast week were 1,089. The excess on the weekly average of spring is considerable, and amounts to 126. The epidemic disease exhibit an increase on the average, the two numbers being 248 and 198, but it is important to observe that most of the fatal complaints in this class—measles, scarlatina, cholera, typhus—have produced this week a mortality scarcely exceeding the usual amount. Smallpox was fatal to eight children and four adults, while the average number of persons of all ages who died of this disease is twentyone. The deaths from diarrhosa and-dysentery were twenty-three, or nine more than the average; only one is ascribed to cholera. The excess of mortality is ascribed to hooping-cough, bronchitis, and phthisis, which number respectively 59, 76, and 159, the average being 36, 37, and 145—effects which are probably due in great measure to the increased coldness of the weather, the temperature of the air, taking one day with another, having been, since last Sunday, the 5th instant, less than the mean temperature of the same time, on an average of seven years, by 6.7 deg. This difference, on Thursday, the 19th, even amounted to 14.5 deg. The mean temperature of the week was only 37.1 deg. The highest temperature did not rise on any day above 49-2 deg.; it was lowest on Thursday—namely, 36-3 deg .- on which day also the lowest mean occurred. and was only 32-4 deg. The mean reading of the barometer in the week was 29.626; it was the highest on Saturday, being 29.741. A tallow chandler died in Greenwich, according to the verdict of a jury, of "disease of long standing, hastened by destitution and want of common necessaries," a case which, as appears from an observation that fell from the coroner, was aggravated by want and atrocious neglect in his own house. In the sub-district of Marylebone, two children, the son and daughter of a labourer, died of "the want of the common necessaries of life." Inquests were held in both cases. The wife of a labourer died of "exhaustion, the natural effect of delay in procuring for herself medical aid in parturition;" a return which was also made by a coroner's jury. The births during the week numbered 1,348.

Serious Accident.—On Friday week as the Rev. F. Hamilton, chaplain to the East India Company, was standing in conversation at the corner of Prince's-street, Hanover-square, a ladder fell from an adjoining house and, striking him on the shoulder, prostrated him with great force. He was at once conveyed to the Academy of Music, which he had left but a few minutes previously, and Mr. White Cooper was sent for, who found on examination that the right leg was broken immediately above the ankle joint, the left shoulder much injured, and the back greatly strained. The leg having been set, the rev. gentleman was conveyed to his residence at Poplar. Notwithstanding the severity of the injuries, he is likely to do well.

INQUESTS. SUICIDE AT THE DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE'S .- On Frithe body, when jury returned a verdict of "Tem-

porary Insanity. SATURDAY.—DEATH BY FIRE.—Mr. H. M. Wakley,

in the fitting room at the Euston-square Station of STEAM BOILER EXPLOSION. — Between half-past the North Western Railway; on Easter Monday he ten and a quarter to eleven on Tuesday morning, a was engaged, with some other men, in raising an terrific explosion of a steam boiler took place in the engine to repair the shaft, which was out of gear. It was placed on some buffer blocks, which were on chapel, by which the roof and walls of the mills a scaffold, when they gave way, and one of them, and some of the surrounding houses were blown up, weighing about 6lbs., struck him on the back part and a great number of houses in the neighbourhood of the head, which led to extravasation of the brain, accompanied with erysipelas, and consequent death. were blown into the air a considerable height, and morocco case containing a silver fruitknife, fork,

MONDAY .- MELANCHOLY DEATH OF AN OFFICER .-Before Mr. Higgs, at the White Horse, Strand, on small houses, forming one side of a narrow lane making their way along the parapet, which is surthe body of Lieut.-Col. T. Sutcliffee, aged 59, late of the Royal Horse Guards (blue).—Mr. W. Knight, kept a school where there were between twenty and bed-chamber window after cutting the glass and reof 357, Strand, stated that the deceased had resided thirty children at the time of the explosion. The in his house for the last three years. In the course back wall of this house, which joined the mills, was of 37, Strand, stated that the deceased had resided in his house for the fast three years. In the course of their conversation the deceased related to him the history of his life. He had held a commission in the Royal Horse Guards, was with his regiment at the latted of Waterloo, was severely wounded, and left for the station of the premises, causing great damage, and there had been the state of the station of Columbia. South America, and by the promiser of clock, an explosion of sulphultance of the history of his life. He had held a commission in the Horself Horself of dead on the battle-field. Since then he had been in the army of Columbia, South America, and by the secretly a house within some distance of the mills, the property of the property of the promiser of the single property of the property o ceeds of his book to pay witness what he owed him for his support during three years, and the failure of his undertaking caused him great sorrow. Deceased had lately been in good health with the ex-

ception of a slight cold, and on Sunday witness was

made a post mortem examination of the body, and

found the cause of death to be suffocation from ossi-

fication of the heart.—Verdict, "Natural Death." FATAL ACCIDENT AT THE BOW GAS WORKS .- Before Mr. Baker, at the London Hospital, on the body of Henry M'Quead, aged 30, a labourer employed at the Gas Works. Bow.—Stepren Tapping said that cooper—Roof of dry shed damaged by explosion. No. 93, ditto, Mr. Readdy, vern, but though she had been ailing, she seemed the Gas Works. Bow.—Stepren Tapping said that the Gas Works, Bow.—Stepren Tapping said that about a fortnight since he was in the gas factory where deceased was engaged in gas tarring the iron columns, for which purpose he had to be raised by a rope about 50 feet. He was taken up about 40 feet when the rope before, and in his fall he knocked feet when the rope before the rope of the school-partially destroyed, and furniture destroyed was engaged in gas tarring the iron found her much worse and sick, and on asking the his basis of the fabric from a lighter moved along the basis of the fabric from a lighter moved along the basis of the fabric from a lighter moved along the basis of the fabric from a lighter moved along the basis of the fabric from a lighter moved along the basis of the fabric from a lighter moved along the basis of the fabric from a lighter moved along the basis of the basis of the fabric from a lighter moved along the basis of the basis of the fabric from a lighter moved along the basis of the basis of the fabric from a lighter moved along the basis of the basis o feet when the rope broke, and in his fall he knocked down the foreman (Mr. Lawrence) and his son. The foreman called for assistance, upon which witness and some other men went to them, and found the decased in a state of insensibility, and bleedings from both ears. The foreman had also his left leg broken. They were both placed in a cart immediately and conveyed to the London Hospital. In wood, about fourteen feet long, forced through the was about an inch in diameter, and had been born same manner on two occasions reviewed. The foreman had been born for the purpose. It had been used in the same manner on two occasions reviewed.

Interest two men in the vessel, and dragged several ditto—Buildings and furniture extensively damaged by the explosion; back, front, and roof destroyed, proved to be altogether untrue; Mr. West, how-born the the the time and left her without the following statement, which appears in the following statement, which a rowed for the purpose. It had been used in the street, Mr. J. F. Campbell—Roof of premises broken as manner on two occasions previously. The same manner on two occasions previously. The Coroner observed, that if the directors allowed ropes to be used such as that by which the deceased lost of Westport are set down at 100 per week. The folhis life, that they might lay themselves open to a charge of manslaughter. He hoped greater caution would be used in future. The deputy manager of on a gas pipe full of gas. The foreman had pre-viously tried the strength of the rope. Mr. Foot, surgeon to London Hospital, said that the deceased

TUESDAY.—ALLEGED ILL-TREATMENT OF LUNATICS

died on Saturday last, from a fracture of his skull.

Verdict, " Accidental Death."

vented, and he was ultimately taken in a cab to the was ultimately taken in a cab to the west London Union. He was very violent and was promptly conveyed on the name of Connor had his less and arms. After the property of the taskmater, directed the deceased and the property of the taskmater, directed the deceased and the property of the taskmater, directed the deceased and the property of the taskmater, directed the deceased and the property of the property and in her account stated there was only to your senses—you not of your senses—you not go the property of the property of the property, and in her account stated there was only not your senses—you not go the property of the property of the property, and in her account stated there was only not your senses—you not go the property of the property of the property, and in her account stated there was only not your senses—you not go the property of the property of the property, and in her account stated there was only not your senses—you not go the property of the property and in her account stated there was only not your senses—you not go the property of the property, and in her account stated there was only not your senses—you not go the property of the property, and in her account stated there was only not your senses—you not go the property, and in her account stated there was only not your senses—you not go the property, and in her account stated there was only not your senses—you not go the same hospital in a light cart soon the state of the property, and in her account stated there was only not your senses—you not go the same hospital in a light cart soon the state of the property, and in her account stated there was only not your senses—you have not been a property, and in her account stated there was only not your senses—you have not have the body and legs. The third boy, named Sim was formerly used as a cholera ward. Several of the paupers carried him there, and he was again strapped down on a bed. Mr. Clift was present. and after the usual means had been adopted in such cases, he placed some ropes round the deceased's legs and fastened them to the bed post as tight as upon him. He has been twice visited by Dr. Arnott, he could. The deceased raved very much, and Clift of Bedford-square. Mrs. Rogerson, accompanied "Thank you for that, Mr. Clift, I shall expect the state of mind till midnight, when the medical gennext." Clift then struck him several violent blows next." Clift then struck him several violent blows on the legs and thighs with a strap, first with the One of her daughters remained with the body of her buckle end, and then with the other end. The only clothing deceased had on was a pair of thin drawers, and he frequently implored them to take pity upon perts of the medical men give no hopes of the ultihim. When Mr. Bullin, the surgeon, visited the ward, the ropes were taken off him, and he was described as being very violent. The deceased remained in that steep violent is the remained in the steep violent. The deceased remained in that steep violent is the remained in the received related, as at other times with a stick. His bed was only tured, and the boy, Joseph Brucher, whose head and lectors paid him, and it was his duty to enter those the country justices, and by the utter destitution. cleansed once in three days, and occasionally the left arm were injured, and who were taken to St. sums in the "rent cash-book." All the entries the spread of cholera, and the dread of contagion, last. One of the witnesses, named Storey, said favourably. there were several insane people in the union, and they were allowed to run about the yard and mix inquired about any of them. Mr. Clift had formerly been a soldier and a policeman, and he was cruel to

Escape from Newgate,—On Monday afternoon, about three o'clock, a man named Strudwick, under sentence of transportation, contrived to effect his escape from Newgate hy climbing over the wall of the court-yard and descending into the street, by passing through the house of Mr. Macdonald, the Number Seven, Newgate-street. On Wednesday the two sheriffs (Mr Alderman Finnis and Mr Goodhart), assisted by several of the aldermen, attended day week Mr. William Pell, who had for many years at Newgate, and proceeded to make a lengthened held the situation of Secretary to his Grace the inquiry relative to the escape. From what has Duke of Devonshire, in addition to an office in the Board of Green Cloth, drowned himself in an iron to the Westminster gang of burglars, was tried at tank sunk in the garden. The tank was only three the March sessions of the Central Criminal Court, became acquainted with a young Irishman, named the March sessions of the Central Criminal Court, became acquainted with a young Irishman, named feet in length, and about eighteen inches in depth, and was filled with water. On Monday afternoon an inquest was held at the Rising Sun, Charles at reet, Grosvenor-square, before Mr. Bedford, on Monday morning Strudwick and some other consists was not at the limewash some of the wards on the when he was sentenced to transportation for fourvicts were set to limewash some of the wards on the female side of the prison, when unnoticed in the course of the afternoon he entered an empty room, having a skylight. By some unexplained means he Smithson waited on that gentleman on Monday Hospital on the body of Miss Elizabeth Pettit, aged that on Thursday evening week he had returned home to his residence, Brooks-street, New-road, and the control of the service of the interview and in a few minutes at the Angular Sayinght. By some unexplanted means he hospital on the body of Miss Elizabeth Pettit, aged contrived to climb up the bare wall, a distance from hight week, and at the close of the interview, committed a very grievous assault, for which he was light and forcing his way through, reached the roof taken before the magistrates on Tuesday; but the prosecutor was suffering so severely from the injuand in a few minutes he heard the screams of the and then proceeded over the roofs of at least a ries sustained that he was unable to attend, and the 31, 1849. Witness produced an account which he and in a few minutes he heard the screams of the deceased, who was his cousin, in the drawing-room. He hastened there, when he found her enveloped in house of Mr. Macdonald, the proprietor of the public-house known as Number Seven, Newgate-street, Garrett) whited upon Miss Bowtell, and pointed out of the sums received by Mr. Mandonald then proceeded over the roots of at least a ries sustained that he was unable to account, in Angestown margour, from the collectors, as shown by the rent cash books, house of Mr. Macdonald, the proprietor of the public-house known as Number Seven, Newgate-street, Garrett) whited upon Miss Bowtell, and pointed out of the sums received by Mr. Mandonald then proceeded over the roots of at least a ries sustained that he was unable to account, in Angestown margour, from the collectors, as shown by the rent cash books, head, by her Majesty's mail packet Banshee, Lieu-house known as Number Seven, Newgate-street, Garrett) whited upon Miss Bowtell, and pointed out of the sums received by Mr. Mandonald then proceeded over the roots of at least a ries sustained that he was unable to account mandon out of the sums received by Mr. Mandonald then proceeded over the roots of at least a ries sustained that he was unable to account mandon out of the sums received by Mr. Mandonald then proceeded over the roots of at least a ries sustained that he was unable to account mandon out of the sums received by Mr. Mandonald then proceeded over the roots of the sums received by Mr. Mandonald then proceeded over the roots of the sums received by Mr. Mandonald the proceeded over the roots of the sums received by Mr. Mandonald then proceeded over the roots of the sums received by Mr. Mandonald then proceeded over the roots of the sums received by Mr. Mandonald the roots of the sums received by Mr. Mandonald the received by Mr. Mandonald the roots of the sums received by Mr. Mandonald the roots of the sums received by Mr. Mandonald the roots of the sums received by Mr. Mandonald the roots of the sums received b He hastened there, when he found her enveloped in flames, which he extinguished, but not before her clothes were nearly burnt off her body. She was trap-door presented itself; this the convict taken to the above institution, where she died the following Sunday. She was drying her stays by the fire, when they caught, and the flames communicated to her dress.—Verdict, was about half-past three o'clock in the fire, when they caught, and the flames communicated to her dress.—Verdict, "Accidental Death."

Death for the found her enveloped in flames, which he extinguished, but not before her closes known as Number Seven, Newgate-street, flichouse known as Number Seven, Newgate street, flichouse known as Number Seven, Ne Wakley, the deputy coroner, at the Marquis of Cornwallis, Marchmont-street, Russell-square, on jacket being saturated with blood. The waiter the body of Hannah Soundy, aged 41, who it was alleged died from want of food. The jury, on their a plasterer, and that he had been at work at one of the sleeves of his lady having, there is too much reason to fear, taken poison. An inquest was holden on the body of this unfortunate woman, when Mr. Hammond stated a plasterer, and that he had been at work at one of the sleeves of his lady having, there is too much reason to fear, taken poison. An inquest was holden on the body of this unfortunate woman, when Mr. Hammond stated a plasterer, and that he had been at work at one of the sleeves of his lady having, there is too much reason to fear, taken poison. An inquest was holden on the body of this unfortunate woman, when Mr. Hammond stated a plasterer, and that he had been at work at one of the sleeves of his lady having, there is too much reason to fear, taken poison. An inquest was holden on the body of this unfortunate woman, when Mr. Hammond stated a plasterer is too much reason to fear, taken poison. An inquest was holden on the body of this unfortunate woman, when Mr. Hammond stated a plasterer is too much reason to fear, taken poison. An inquest was holden on the body of this lady having the value of the sleeves of his lady having the value is too much reason to fear, taken poison. An inquest was holden on the body of this lady having the value is too much reason to fear, taken poison. An inquest was holden on the body of this lady having the value is too much reason to fear, taken poison. An inquest was holden on the body of this lady having the lady h alleged died from want of food. The jury, on their return from viewing the body, said they had never witnessed such a shocking spectacle. The body, which lay on a miserable mattress, at No. 13, Russel-place, was little better than skin and bone. The coroner remarked that he had never in his life seen such an emaciated form. It appeared by the evidence that about seven years ago the deceased of evidence that about seven years ago the deceased of the stomach. The coroner requested from want of food. The jury, on their appears to have been at work at one of that he had been at work at one of that he had been at work at one of the stomach, some patches of inflammation, and a whitish powder mixed with the parapet of the stomach, some patches of inflammation, and a whitish powder mixed with the payments made by Mr. Mann to the treature of the stomach, some patches of inflammation, and a whitish powder mixed with the payments made by Mr. Mann to the treature of the stomach, some patches of inflammation, and a whitish powder mixed with the payments made by Mr. Mann to the treature of the stomach, some patches of inflammation, and a whitish powder mixed with the payments made by Mr. Mann to the treature of the stomach, some patches of inflammation, and a whitish powder mixed with the payments made by Mr. Mann to the treature of the stomach, some patches of inflammation, and a whitish powder mixed with the payments made by Mr. Mann to the treature of the stomach, some patches of the stomach of the additions, and the possible of the stomach of the additions, and the evidence that about seven years ago the deceased house. The waiter believing the statement, and analyse the contents of the stomach. Miss Bowtell became insane, and had since then been confined in observing the marks as if he had been recently at possessed considerable personal attractions, and several lunatic asylums, from the last of which she work, told him to come down, and opened the door was discharged three years ago. Her insanity returned, but no steps were taken to procure her admission into another asylum. Lately she had been living with her husband, a pearl cutter by trade, but often out of employment, and suffered the greatest privations. She was unable to vice and in convert heing missed an evening, when, from the greatest privations. She was unable to vice and in greatest privations. She was unable to rise, and in | convict being missed, an examination was made, her husband's absence was frequently heard crying and it was then found that he had effected his es-Notwithstanding his distress, the husband sought above circumstances by Mr. Macdonald. The whole no aid from the parish, and the deceased died on of; the case will undergo a strict and searching in-Friday.—Verdict, "Natural Death."

FATAL Accident.—By Mr. H. Wakley, at the Jubilee, Gee-street, Somers Town, on the body of Joseph Haines, aged 70. Deceased was employed the fatting of the fatting of

in their fall they broke everything before them. and spoon. The thieves gained admission through Immediately behind the saw-mills there is a row of an unoccupied house nearly adjoining, and then kept a school where there were between twenty and seriously injured, and windows broken. No. 88, She was committed for trial. ditto, Mr. Starkey-Back, front, and roof seriously much surprised to find him dead in his bed.—Mr. George Lane, surgeon, of Endell-street, said he had damaged, and windows demolished. No. 89, ditto, Mr. J. Ricketts—Building similarly damaged and Maddresfield, and who had attained the venerable furniture broken. No. 87, Mr. J. Edgington, age of 93, died under circumstances pregnant with grocer and cheesemonger—Premises shaken by explosion, window glass damaged, and roofs of kitchen and washhouse broken in. Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 68, who lived in the house with her. She had been for and 69 ditto—Window glass broken, and premises some time attended by Mr. West, surgeon, of Malana and State and State

the works stated that the deceased had to be placed on a gas pipe full of gas. The foreman had previously tried the strength of the rope. Mr. Foot, proached. The horse took fright at the music, and started off at full speed down the road, when, be-tween the King of Prussia and the church, three boys were run over by the phaeton. At the same instant, opposite to a most dangerous turn in the IT THE WEST LONDON UNION.—Before Mr. Payne, road, the phaeton came into fearful collision with an at the Cooper's Arms, West-street, Smithfield, re- omnibus, the pole of which was driven with dreadspecting the death of William Lewis, aged 22 years, ful force against the lady and gentleman in the who was alleged to have died in the West London phaeton, and one of the shafts of that vehicle en-Union from neglect and ill-usage. It appeared from tered the chest of one of the emnibus horses. Sethe evidence that the deceased was apprenticed to a veral persons who witnessed the accident instantly within a very narrow compass. Mr. N. Preston, a kosier in Worcester, and he had lately come to London for the purpose of obtaining a situation. He failed in doing so, and he became very low and desponding, and at times was out of his mind. On Thursday evening, the 12th instant, the deceased entered a coffee-house on Holborn-hill, where he called for some coffee and remained there for a surgeon. The surgeon. The boys were first number of "rent cash books," each being made for taken into the neighbouring shops. The lady was a separate half-year, which purported to contain the found to be lifeless. The gentleman, who was carried up into the back room of the Castle, had sustained for some coffee-house on Holborn-hill, where he tained an injury of the abdomen from a blow from prisoner. The entiries of the various sums received on account to find the proposed that the complete in the service of the company, produced a number of "rent cash books," each being made for a separate half-year, which purported to contain the found to be lifeless. The gentleman, who was carried up into the back room of the Castle, had sustained for the sufferers, and messent clerk in the service of the company, produced a number of "rent cash books," each being made for a separate half-year, which purported to contain the found to be lifeless. The gentleman, who was carried up into the back room of the Castle, had sustained the purported to contain the particular so the various sums received on account of water rent and the purported to contain the particular so the various sums received on account to the purported to contain the particular so the various sums received on account to the purported to contain the particular so the purported to contain the particular so the purported to contain th

the station-house.—Further Particulars.—Mr.
J. Austin Tuxford appeared weaker on Wednesday than on the preceding night. Mr. James Merriman and Mr. John Merriman are in constant attendance deceased sister at the Crown Inn. Mr. Tuxford's brother has also been constantly with him. The re-

silver, and securities.

the highest. Of the remaining 12, Mr. Wakley, M.P., obtained 838, and the lowest on the whole poll 130 votes.

### The Provinces.

became acquainted with a young Irishman, named B. Smithson, who was employed in the town, and who proposed marriage, but wished the ceremony to be performed privately; to this, however, Miss Bowtell objected, and the present Catholic priest, the Rev. Mr. Quinlivan, it is understood, was altogether opposed to the match. Consequently, and for some supposed interference of Mr. Quinlivan, to prevent Miss Bowtell marrying him; although when he accused Mr. Quinlivan of it, that gentleman denied it, and said his feelings were just the reverse. On Monday last Mr. Quinlivan appeared before the court to prefer his charge against Smithson. He was in very delicate health, owing to the injuries received; and the magistrates decided upon committing the prisoner for trial at the assizes

NORFOLK.—EMILY SANDFORD.—All persons holding subscriptions for Emily Sandford or Eliza Chestney will have the goodness to pay the same to the bankers immediately, the former being about to emigrate under the protection of a brother. - Daily

evening, between the hours of eight and nine, the was felonionsly entered, and various articles of jewellery, trinkets, &c., stolen. Among these were moving the fastening. Fortunately, they were alarmed before they had secured all within reach,

blown down, machinery and contents severely da- through a wall out of the shippon, into the back maged by explosion, the counting-house and offices brewhouse, and so gained admission to the house.

WORCESTERSHIRE, - ALLEGED POISONING, - On Thursday week, Martha Price, a widow living at

further examined before the sitting magistrates at the Court-house, Leeds, on a charge of having embezzled a sum of nearly £5,000, the property of his able time, in consequence of the necessary reference to the books in which the accounts of the company kept by the prisoner were entered, but the facts lay ealled for some coffee, and remained there for upwards of two hours, when he suddenly attempted to

The description of the abdomen from a blow from prisoner. The cash books, as well as in the general cash books.

The description of the cash books are cash books as in the general cash books, as well as in the general cash books.

Mr. Mann's absence for three months of that year could get. In ransacking an old chest of drawers (1848) Mr. Preston received the rents from the collectors, and made payment thereof to the treasurers, Messrs. Beckett and Co. The accounts for 1848 moving which they found underneath a whole layer their families, who have been provided with clothing have not yet been audited, in consequence of the of sovereigns; there was then another sheet of and all necessary outfit, besides receiving a sum Michaelmas survey of empty property not having paper, and underneath that again another layer of been completed, and other charges for water supstruck him on the face with his fist and said, "Will by her two daughters, arrived at Kensington on plied under special circumstances, not having been to £1,000, with eighty old spade guineas, and thirty you be quiet?" The deceased suddenly answered, Tuesday, and remained there in a most distressed adjusted.—Mr. Robert Bird, who had been a col-half-guineas. The deceased has left behind her a lector of the company since February, 1846, states that his duty was to go to the office of the company A verdict in accordance with the above facts was every night, and there to enter the water rents he returned by the jury. had collected during the day in a book called the collector's water rent book. When he had so entered them in detail, he had to make out an account scribed as being very violent. The deceased young lady was about twenty-two years of mained in that state for some days, and during that time he was frequently beaten by Mr. Clift, Hop-wood, and the nurse—sometimes with a broom, and The boy, George Connor, whose thigh was frac-ceipt in the book in red ink for the sums the coleffluvium was most dreadful. He died on Saturday George's Hospital, are reported to be progressing made by Mr. Mann in his presence were correctly have induced the civic authorities of Cork to attempt made by arr. Main in the presents onk; but somethie dislodgement of these hordes of rural paupers, ROBBERY.—On Tuesday afternoon some thieves times it happened that Mr. Mann was not at the entered the house of Mr. Maurice Levy, wine mericifice in the evening, and then he left the money health committee, have "voted a sum of £100 for enemy's tactics in dealing with this country, they with the other inmates. A surgeon seldom or ever chant, Norfolk-street, Strand, and stole his cash with another clerk, who locked it up in a cash box clearing the streets, and carting paupers to some box, containing upwards of £500, in notes, gold, and gave it to Mr. Mann when he came, and distance from the city boundaries." But what is frequently found when he went to the office next to become of these wretched beings when the carts St. Martin's-in-the-Fields.—Election of Guar- morning that Mr. Mann had correctly entered the of the Cork corporation shall have dropped them been a soldier and a policeman, and he was cruel to them all, and had endeavoured to hush up the present affair. The jury said, Clift had behaved himself in a most disgraceful manner, and that his conduct required the most rigid inquiry. The coroner said, there was none of the officers of the union present, and that it would therefore be advisable to adjourn the inquest.

ESCAPE FROM NEWGATE.—On Monday afternoon,

St. Martin's-in-the-Fields.—Election or Guarmone disconting that Mr. Mann had correctly entered the morning that Mr. Mann had correctly entered the money he had left overnight. All the payments money th posed by others, four were also included in the four years the arrears of rents received are partly will find their way back to the lanes and alleys of churchwardens' list, and were consequently among in the handwriting of other clerks, and for the last Cork, to be driven forth again at the expense of three or four quarters the entries in the rent cash the corporation, for the poor law guardians have no as to the removal of Messrs. O'Brien, Meagher, book are principally in the handwriting of other power to interpose; but the far greater part, it is clerks.—Mr. Mallinson, a ledger clerk in the bank to be feared, will perish from cold and hunger in the of Messrs. Beckett and Co., the treasurers to the fields or upon the roadways. In explaining this Water Works Company, referred to a pass book alarming accumulation of pauperism, the Cork Re-CAMBRIDGESHIRE.—Alleged Case of Suicide.—About two years ago, a Miss Bowtell, the daughter of a bookbinder, residing in Cambridge, became a convert to the Romish church, and after a time she water works Company, referred to a pass bound a later ming accumulation of paupersm, the Cork Reshowing the accounts between the bank and the porter says:—"If every case were inquired into, nine out of every ten of these paupers would be found to have arrived in our city through the meconvert to the Romish church, and after a time she in by Mr. Mann; occasionally by Mr. Preston.

Water Works Company, referred to a pass bound alarming accumulation of paupersm, the Cork Reshowing the accounts between the bank and the porter says:—"If every case were inquired into, nine out of every ten of these paupers would be found to have arrived in our city through the meconvert to the Romish church, and after a time she The money was generally drawn out by cheques signed by directors, and recently were countersigned by the chief clerk. The first-mentioned pass book was over again exposed—it is a system now continued by the chief clerk. signed at the end by the three gentlemen who were auditors of the borough fund accounts in 1848, and pulsion of paupers is one of the worst manifestations dated Oct. 18; there were also the initials of two of of our horrible social system, every day becoming the directors.—Mr. J. R. Bywater said that he had more desperate, and approaching nearer to general been employed during the whole of the last week in embarrassment and insolvency.—Daily News. investigating the accounts, of the Leeds Waterworks

days' receipts at one time, or at least a sum on actato crop is much injured by the late severe wea count of those receipts. The cash account for 1848 ther, and the accounts from the country are looked possessed considerable personal attractions, and was thirty-two years of age, It is evident that Smithson strongly suspected the priest of interfering to prevent Miss Bowtell marrying him; although when he accused Mr. Quinlivan of it, that gentle
The possessed considerable personal attractions, and had not yet been balanced and consequently not autiful the receipts to dited; but a "rest" was taken of the receipts to the priest of interfering the 31st of December, 1848, and that showed that the weather to-day. The last three weeks have been as bad as ever were known in this country.

Tuesday. — The Familye. — The most afflicting

making an aggregate deficiency of £4702 16s. 8d. As the witness was unable to state any particular sums which the prisoner had received and not paid over, the further examination was adjourned until the next two months. The private accounts from Monday next, for that to be ascertained. LANCASHIRE.—REFORM.—A petition to parliament

SOMERSETSHIRE, SUSPECTED POISONING CASE AT

mises all severely injured, and glass demolished. The cause of explosion unknown.

Most Serious Accident at Kensington.—On Tuesday evening a band of brass instruments was playing in front of the King of Prussia publication by a grey horse, in which were a gentleman and lady, apgrey horse, in whi jacent to the spot where the accident occurred. the people are dying like rotten sheep. The medical officers of the Excellent were the first employers, the Waterworks Company. The investigation, which was taken before Mr. Carbutt, Mr. Monkland, and other justices, occupied a considerillustrate in a most striking light the value of such

bite one of the customers. He was fortunately pre- survive; the body of the lady was soon afterwards received were, or should have been, correctly en- bed on the previous Saturday morning, when some following account of a most appalling murder ap- fourth edition of Saturday last.

There was a large sheet of paper on the top, on re-

## Ereland.

DUBLIN, MONDAY .- INFLUX OF PAUPERISM IN THE upon the increasing evil of the influx of rural pauances, by the wholesale committals for larceny by into ill-advised proceedings by the 'poison of their The cholera is making progress in Cork; but in other places generally its ravages have greatly

ARRIVAL OF THE LORD-LIEUTENANT .- His Excellency the Lord-Lieutenant, the Countess of Clarendon, and suite, arrived on Saturday evening, shortly

TUESDAY. - THE FAMINE. - The most afflicting less than he appeared, by the rent cash book kept by him, to have received from the collectors during that year. In the three months ending 31st March, 1849, there was a similar deficiency of £342 1s. 2d., whilst those who had struggled against adversity. up to this time, are on the gulf of bankruptcy. The the next two months. The private accounts from the west are most harrowing, and the misery of the lower classes is shown by the number of paupers favour of the reform movement-namely, for re- that assail a person for alms in the neighbourhood trenchment and direct taxation—is being got up even of this city. The famished look of these n Liverpool, and has already been signed by great beggars, and their wretched rags, tell too plain a tale of abject wretchedness.

The Rev. James Anderson, rector and vicar of BATH.—Much excitement has for several days Ballinrobe, and Protestant chaplain of the Ballinexisted at Bath, in consequence of rumours having robe workhouse, has addressed a letter to Lord John been circulated that a man had been poisoned by his Russell, describing the horrible scenes which he is wife, who had married again three days after her hourly compelled to witness. "Can it be possible" deceased husband's funeral. The indecent haste of the woman's marriage is certain, and a coroner's left to die, and be lost wholesale in this truly may say, the common complement. Hence hun-scaffold. hood, have been comprised in the value of the higher rates—multiply auxiliaries, &c.' In God's previously wanting. Like Tawell, who was also a higher rates—multiply auxiliaries, &c.' In God's previously wanting. building and machinery. Clarence-street, opposite name, let us have no such mockery now, for the the sugar-house, was covered to the depth of country itself is bankrupt—the lands are wasted several inches with the boiling molasses as it escaped from the interior of the house. The premises better classes all flitting to other regions. Surely, by a happy flight of imagination, represents a con-

and stock are both insured; the latter was large at my lord, if things proceed in this calamitous way the time.

Portsmouth.—Alarming and Fatal Accident.—
A most awful accident happened on Wednesday afternoon in this dockyard, which is expected to they labour to their utmost from morning to night. prosion, window glass damaged, and roots of alterner and washhouse broken in. Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 68, and 69 ditto—Window glass broken, and premises and 69 ditto—Window glass broken, and premises some time attended by Mr. West, surgeon, of Maldamaged by explosion. No. 93, ditto, Mr. Readdy, cooper—Roof of dry shed damaged by explosion. Charles-street, the school-house belonging to Mr. Hibbert—School—partially destroyed, and front house ditto. No. 1, ditto—Premises partially blown son the reason he said that she had been asking the house ditto. No. 1, ditto—Premises partially blown son the reason he said that she had been some source.

arms of the crew of that ship, which is moored ad- awful. What with fever, dysentery, and cholera, DEATH OF SIR ARTHUR BLENNERHASSETT. - The

Killarney, of cholera. In general the epidemic is received the promptest attention from the officers declining, but in some localities in the south the of the establishment. The cases of these poor men mortality has been to a very serious extent; and in mortality has been to a very serious extent; and in rick a number of the middle class have been among the victims. In the country generally, however, the chapter of the mortality has been confirmed as the personal transfer of the mortality has been confirmed as the personal transfer of the mortality has been confirmed as the south the chapter of the middle class have been among the mortality has been confirmed as the south the south the south the south the south the chapter of the south the south the south the south the south the chapter of the south a benevolent institution as the Portsmouth Hospital. The poor fellows were not admissible into the Naval Hospital, and but for the establishment of the former, would have had no place of reception titute. As yet, the cholera has made no great proof the former, would have heen done justice to gress in the west; but, on account of the extent of destitution, it is feared that it will produce calami-DEATH OF A MISER.—An inquest was held on Mon- tous results. Already the mortality is very con-

the county of Tyrone, the trustees have lately sent to New York about two hundred small farmers and of money to meet their immediate wants on reachsovereigns, and so on till they amounted altogether ing their destination. From Waterford, and other ports, emigration is proceeding on the most extensive scale.

RENEWED INSURRECTIONARY SYMPTOMS.—The following appears in the Tipperary Vindicator, a Repeal paper:—"A Carrick-on-Suir correspondent states that from circumstances which recently occurred in that locality, and came under his cognisance, there is too much reason to fear the presence of emissaries among the people exciting to disaffec-tion, and a renewal of the scenes of July last. The Carrick people ought to be on their guard against these machinators, if any such there be among them; they should not suffer themselves to be betrayed words.' Like some of the last incendiaries, they are indubitably vile emissaries, Dobbyns or worse, and only seek an opportunity of battening on the lives and liberties of their victims. With the long and must be the veriest dupes in existence not to be convinced that nothing is too base, nothing too bad, for those to resort to whose object is to deprive this country and its people of their legitimate rights."

THE STATE PRISONERS .- The Freeman's Journal contains the following:—" Some days since it was announced that the state prisoners would be removed from Richmond Bridewell to London, at the end of the first week in May, in order to appear in the House of Lords to have the writ of error argued. We have heard that the Attorney-General has received directions to proceed to London on this business, but up to yesterday the authorities at Richmond Bridewell had not received any instructions M'Manus, and O'Donohoe."

DEPRECIATION OF LANDED PROPERTY.-In 1844 a small fee-simple estate in Westmeath, within a few miles of Athlone, was offered for sale. It consisted of a mansion-house, and 128 acres of fine land, free from tenantry of any kind. By private contract it was sold for £7,000; but the purchase was prevented by some legal difficulties. The following year the estate was pargained to be sold for £6,000 but difficulties of the same kind interrupted the sale, Another year clapsed, and the same property was put up in the master's office in chancery, when the highest bidder was £5,100. The inheritor petitioned the court to prevent so great a sacrifice as a sale at £5,100, and there was an order for the adjournment of the sale. The creditor became importunate at the long delay-a peremptory sale was directed last December, and the estate, which would have brought £7,000 five years ago, was finally disposed of for £3,500 exactly one-half the amount. The solicitor in the cause has given me the particulars as I have stated them, and he is of opinion that the same property, if now in the market, would produce a still smaller amount, if bidders could be had at all .- Morning Chronicle. The Cork Examiner states that a nobleman in

that county "has offered 600 acres of land rent free for a period of seven years to any respectable party who will undertake to pay the poor-rate and The Poor Law Commissioners have resolved on

of the accounts for that period, by the company's harvest. It is very distressing to be obliged to readitors, on the 6th May, 1848, and on the 18th Cord the same observations week after week, but they have been severely assailed in the northern prints. It is quite clear that making Catholics general cash book, which appears to have been becomplete, between the workhouse on one hand, and work on these days (nine in the year) would be violating their religious feelings, and the poor law

EXECUTION OF RUSH.\*

Norwich, April 21. — James Bloomfield Rush, the perpetrator of the Stanfield Hall murders, was ex-The enormity of his crimes, the station in life which he had previously occupied, the extraordinary circumstances of the whole case, his inexplicable conduct during the trial, and the steadiness with which he has since then persevered in denying the guilt which was so clearly brought home to him, have all tended to attract in an unusual degree the attenin this country and age, that the crime of murder rises from the vulgar and debasing associations by which the influences of civilised society surround it, and by its appalling magnitude takes its place among the list of historical events. In this case unfortunately such has been the result. The asthe most important city in England after the metropolis. The second victim was that ill-fated gentleman's only son. They were shot down at night, the woman's marriage is certain, and a coroler's jury are investigating the circumstances connected with the man's death. Deceased was a quarryman, named Henry Marchant, about 28 years of age. On Saturday night, the 31st of March, he was in good health, and left a fellow workman at twelve o'clock, health, and left a fellow workman at twelve o'clock, health, and left a fellow workman at twelve o'clock, and no wonder, for really language cannot express the deplorable condition we are in. We have a workhouse built for 800: but often do I find over 2,000 stuffed into it? Besides this, the daughter-in-law to the murdered men, the other her heroic servant, still suffer from wounds received any line of the decadful night. Suspicion fellows health, and left a fellow workman at twelve o clock, saying he was going home. On reaching his lodgings his wife made him a cup of tea, which was very unusual for her to do, and in about an hour after partaking of the tea Marchant was seized with violent vomiting and pains in his stomach. He continued ill for about a week, and then died. He was buried on Friday the 13th of April. and on the following work still progresses with increasing power. For a perty of the persons he had marked out for slaughter, and whose life there is very little doubt that he would have taken after she had served his infamous designs. Such were the crimes for which the convict Rush was this day hanged upon the

> human form previous to his execution, when oppressed by the memory of his tremendous guilt, and knowing that his days and hours were numbered, cannot be uninteresting to the psychologist. There lished to the world which have increased the curio-sity felt upon this point. Rush, like several other great criminals—amongst whom may be mentioned Eugene Aram and Thurtell-undertook his own defence, which he conducted so as to strengthen the case against him and supply links to the evidence native of Norfolk, he was observant of the outward by a happy flight of imagination, represents a convict, when on the scaffold and about to die, proving the ruling passion strong in death by picking the pocket of the chaplain. Rush managed at his trial, in the presence of judge and jury, with the court crowded in every corner by spectators, to abstract a £40 check from a pocket-book handed up to him for inspection, and planterposely to appear to him for inspection, and dexterously to conceal the paper in the lining of his hat, principally, as it would appear, for the purpose of blackening the character of the solicitor prosecuting on behalf of the Crown. Like several other celebrated murderers, he was not a man addicted to drink, and, singular to say, his general abstemiousness on this

> nocence and piety, and so carefully asserted his pretensions to these qualities, and so over-acted his part, as to throw at once the strongest suspicions on his sincerity.... He took every opportunit, ed denying his guilt, professing perfect tranquillity and unhesitating confidence in his acquittal. His constant language was, "Thank God, I am quite confortable in body and mind; I cat well, drink well, and sleep well." The wretched man's sleep was observed by his attendants not to be so quiet as he himself represented it. He was constant in his at himself represented it. He was constant in his attendance at chapel, and very soon after his committal requested the chaplain to administer the sa-Rev. C. J. Blake, of Ketteringham, might be permitted to visit him in Mr. Brown's company. Whise wish was of course complied with, and no doubt the convict expected to work upon the minds of those gentlemen, whose churches he had been in the habit of attending, a conviction of his innocence.

\* An account of the execution appeared in our

TO MR. D. M'GOWAN, PRINTER.

Sir,-Will you be kind enough; within the short-

est possible space, and most distinctly, to answer the

Your obedient servant,

SIR,-I have already stated the facts connected

with the publication of Mr. Cooper's Poem on

two former occasions. I now state them for the

1.- You were security for the amount of our bill

2.—You hold the bill for £26 5s.; it was handed

to me by Mr. Cooper in payment of the balance due

for printing, paper, and advertising, and I handed

it to you to pay for the paper, which had been sup-

3.—Had the work been a failure, you would most

Your obedient servant.

certainly have been responsible for the amount of

TO FEARGUS O'CONNOR, ESQ., M.P.

assure you that we duly appreciate your arduous

columns of the Northern Star closed on a very un-

and transcendent talents) an ornament to our order;

In our humble opinion, it would have been far

better in you. as a noble-minded Democrat, instead

the information, to have committed his communica-

and further, in saying this of Mr. Cooper, we are of

thousands of our fellow men.

for printing. You gave the order, and, of course

FEAROUS O'CONNOR.

D. M'GOWAN.

Windmill-street, April 26th,

held responsible for the printing?

third, and, I hope, the last, time.

gave a guarantee at the same time.

plied by your stationer.

our account.

as regards the fact.

APRIL 28, 1849. ing, however, that he was deceived in this hope, and that he could not impose on them a doubt of his guilt, he became dissatisfied with them also, and his last interview with them, as will be seen, terminated ensuing number of your own paper; and, if you are publish my poem, and assured me, with the greatest denunciation, I will go. I wait to see your power in a violent altercation. The chaplain, who had de- not afraid of its appearance, you will comply with termined to refuse to him the sacrament while he that demand. remained impenitent and without confession, was | You speak of conferring "alms," and of the apprehensive that he would request to have it administered on the day of his execution. He, howrevilers." You have never "conferred alms" upon that were opening. I felt no unkindly spirit within ever, expressed no such wish, but about five minutes | me. I have never been one either of the "largest" before he left the chapel to be pinioned he said he or least "recipients," or a recipient, of your money, had hoped that it had been the intention of Mr. in any shape; nor have I been one of your "great-able to do; and I respected you for your good pur-Black and Mr. Andrews to receive the sacrament est revilers." You say "He gave me a bill for poses. I talked over the whole affair with some with him. The chaplain came to him about halfpast eight o'clock this morning, and he seemed glad been paid, except in unmitigated abuse." You know been to damn my book, and who talked very bitterly to join in devotion, but whenever his guilt was as- that I never gave you a bill, in my life-either for the about you. I did not believe them or regard them sumed, and confession and repentance were urged sum you mention, or for any other sum; and you They have since joined you again, and become your on him, his constant reply was, "God knows my heart; He is my judge, and you have prejudged me." Last night at nine o'clock Mr. Pinson went to speak to Rush relative to a letter sent to him by his eldest daughter, expressed, it is said, in a very proper and feeling manner. Mr. Pinson had two doors to unlock close to the bedside of the prisoner before he could approach him, yet Rush professed to have been in a profound sleep when awakened by him. He had not retired to rest more than an half hour previously, and Mr. Pinson was perfectly satisfied that he could not have been asleep as he pretended. He kept his bed till 11 or 12 o'clock, and told the turnkeys in attendance on him that he had had a beautiful sleep, yet no five minutes in the interval had passed that his eyes were not wide open and fixed on theirs. About two o'clock becoming very restless, he got up and commenced reading a religious book, passages of which he interlined, expressing at the same time a wish that the book might be given to his family. Thus two or three nours of the short time remaining to him passed away. He then got into bed again, but could not rest, and was up and down constantly until the you had used me ill, having denounced me while I supplied. Mr. How told me this; but neither he chaplain came to him. For breakfast he requested that a little thin gruel might be given to him. He was then engaged in reading till after ten o'clock, when he went to the chapel and heard service performed with the other prisoners. This lasted till twenty minutes to twelve o'clock, and at its close he was left with the chaplain and Mr. Andrews. They again solemnly urged upon him the duties of that you were deeply sorry for the misunderstandrepentance and confession, but he became much irritated, repeated his innocence, and said that the real criminal would be known in two years. He was proceeding to quarrel violently with them, when Mr. Pinson entered the chapel and removed him. Mr. Pinson states, as a further illustration of the prisoner's state of mind, that he hardly ever visited him without his saying "Thank God Almighty, all is right." At one of the interviews with his family ar which he was present Rush asked whether the Queen would be in a hurry to hang him, and upon being expostulated with for using such an expression, added, "I am all ready for that. You cannot suppose that having prepared my defence, I am not ready in that respect. Thank God Almighty, I am me a calumnious letter, signed by persons to whom quite prepared to die." Nothing in his conduct is my conduct had been as kind and open, as theirs more remarkable than the reliance which he placed upon his defence of himself, his confidence in his and therewith my heart. My nature is not vindictive; told me I need be under no uneasiness about it. I power to convince others of his innocence, and his and I should hate myself if it were. You had my am sure it is not by his will that you thus renew power to convince others of his innocence, and his attachment again. It might not be worth much; your ungenerous and untrue statements. I am not thinking him guilty. On leaving the chapel he went but I gave it sincerely,—and that without any your debtor. Mr. How was not your debtor. I into the prison yard and washed his face and hands and the back of his neck with cold water at the observing him, Rush said, "Is that the man who is to perform this duty?" To which Mr. Pinson replied that it was. Calcraft then desired him to sit down, which he did, and the operation of pinion in companies. ing commenced. The prisoner, who appeared perfeetly calm and collected, said with a shrug, "This don't go easy, I don't want the cord to hurt me." His request was complied with, and the rope was moved a little to give him relief. He then said that he was comfortable, and the sad procession having and not an intentional untruth, on your part. You been formed, he was conducted to his doom. These details will furnish some idea of what had

taken place within the Castle previous to the moferred from the justice of man to the awful presence of his Maker. It is now necessary to give some description of the preparations which had been made for rendering the execution of such a criminal as solemn and impressive as possible. For this purpose the situation of Norwich Castle and the style of its architecture are strikingly adapted. It is a fine massive structure, the principal feature of which is an immense square tower, supported by buttresses, between the intervals of which a profu sion of small blind arches are pannelled. From this tower extends on each side a low battlemented wall, within which the prison is placed. It stands on a hill or mound which forms the highest ground in Norwich, and has a commanding view of the city with its cathedral and numerous churches, and also of the surrounding country. The strong gray walls are surrounded by a spacious terrace, beneath which is the most, and beyond that again an iron railing. The principal approach is from the market place and is about one hundred yards in length, the centre being formed by a bridge over the moat. On this bridge the drop was erected, and so situate, had, as may be imagined, a very striking effect. This was heightened by an immense black flag, which was suspended over the entrance to the Castle, and which, as it surged slowly in the wind, was well calculated to solemnise the minds of the spectators. Although it was market-day, there was no great collection of people on the fatal scene until the hour of execution had almost arrived. The morning was cold, dismal, and cheerless, and the few groups collected on the hill were principally farmers, attracted there as much by business as curiosity. They eyed, at a respectful distance, the dreadful apparatus of death, and in little knots, with bated breath, talked over the fate of the wretched man, whom many of them had no doubt known and bargained with, and whose occupation in life was similar to their own. As the day advanced, the sun shone out, and the inhabitants of the city came up in greater numbers to the spot. Shortly before twelve o'clock the number of spectators received a great accession. The trains from Yarmouth and other places came in loaded with passengers, and the population of the whole surrounding country poured towards the spot. There might have been 12,000 or 13,000 people present—a large number, certainly, to be attracted by curiosity and the love of excitement to a spectacle so painful as a public execution. Among them, as is usual upon such occasions, were a large number of women and boys, eagerly looking for the appearance of the prisoner, and passing the interval much in the same manner as the galleries of our theatres do between the acts on a Shakspere night with Macready as the star. Some housetops had a few spectators upon them, and we observed a great number of people perched upon the square tower of one of the city churches. The short space between the Castle entrance and the drop was lined on one side by the magistrates of the county, and on the other by the representatives of the press. At last the death knell began to toll from the spire of St. Peter's Mancroft, and shortly after 12 o'clock the procession emerged from the Castle, and took its way to the drop. First came the Sheriffs and javelin men, and then followed the convict, attended by the Governor and executioner; on their way they were met by the chaplain, who read the funeral service with a loud voice. The wretched prisoner moved along with great firmness. He was dressed in black, wore patent leather boots, and had his shirt collar, which was scrupulously clean, turned over. As his head was bare the features of his face could be distinctly marked. They had undergone no perceptible change since his trial. Perhaps he might have looked Somewhat paler, but his determined expression had not changed, and the man was in all respects the same unwavering, resolute being, who for six days conducted his own defence in a court of justice, though oppressed, not only by the conviction of his had been so clearly brought home to him. His step never faltered, and he regularly marched to his doom. On catching sight of the scaffold he lifted his eyes to Heaven, raised as far as he could his side to side once or twice. The pantomime was periect, conveying almost as clearly as words a protest of innocence, combined with resignation to his fate. As he walked along, he asked the governor what the words were with which the burial service ended. He was told that it was with the benediction, "The grace of our Lord Jesus Christ," &c., and he requested that the drop might fall when the

Chaplain came to those words. instead of looking to the crowd without turned his ment." face to the Castle walls. Calcraft immediately drew the white nightcap over his head, and, fastening the fatal rope to the beam, adjusted the noose to his neck. The unhappy man, even at this dreadful serving that he had drawn it up by your request, moment, had not lost his coolness. "This does not and that you had said Cooper would have no objecgo easy," he said, put the thing a little highertake your time—don't be in a hurry." These were his last words. The rope was in the right place the drop fell-and in an instant the murderer was dead. No struggles ensued, and the dreadful cere-Mony was performed as quickly and well as is pracof the tightened rope, were one or two faint shrieks.

After being suspended for one hour it was cut down and carried back to the Carle on a litter. There a cast was taken from it, after which it was placed in publisher. We went, a few days afterwards, to a shell previous to interment within the precincts.

At five o'clock the features had undergone so great for he had no doubt we should succeed somewhere, I will to be mistaken man to apply our self, and detailed not interment within the minds of grading your own character, both in the minds of grading your own character, both in the minds of grading your own character, both in the minds of grading your own character, both in the minds of grading your own character, both in the minds of once more, however, I will test your influence.

Once more, however, I will test your influence. I declined going to Stalybridge last Sunday, as for he had no doubt we should succeed somewhere, soon as I saw your letter, and set off from Mana change that no one could recognise them. The hair had then been shaved off, and the craniclogical John Cleave, and seeing me look thoughtful, he development might be accurately observed. The asked what was the matter with me. I told him of the appearances presented certainly seemed to justify my difficulty; and he immediately offered to give the very light of the input. Thus parished the regular of the input. The conversation then dropped. petrator of the Stanfield Hall murders.

TO FEARGUS O'CONNOR, M. P.

ought not to tell such an untruth. You know humble servants. that neither you nor I were parties to the transaction to which you refer; and as for "unmitigated generous review of it appeared in the Britannia, abuse," I have never dealt in it, either towards you, or any other person.

You say "The Poet waited upon me, with his child under his arm, and told me that he had waited upon Disraeli, Douglas Jerrold, Dickens, and several other literary characters, in the hope of receiving their assistance to bring out his poem. He told me that they all gave him fair words, but added, with tears in his eyes, that I was his only refused to take even a single copy. But I care hope. His tears softened my heart and opened any pocket. I gave him an order upon a priper to print and find paper at my expense,"—and then follows your statement about the bill,—concluding I was discharged by Mr. M'Gowan consented to it.

I was discharged by Mr. M'Gowan from my part of the Agreement with him; and, thenceforth, the whole affair located in the print of the Agreement with him; and, thenceforth, the whole affair located in the prints and the prints are the prints and the prints are the prints and the prints are the prints and the prints and the prints are the prints and the prints are the which account I must, if you plesse, render in to a whole affair became a matter of business between

M'Gowan, desired ne to call upon you. I told him Messrs. Venables, by whom the paper had been lay in prison; and that, although you had with nor I had the slightest suspicion that you had drawn some of your charges against me, publicly,— anything to do with it. My Agreement recited yet you had not withdrawn your untrue charge that Mr. M'Gowan was to "find paper" for printabout my having had your money; and until you ing the poem upon; and when, at length, the ac-displayed honour enough to do so, I would not call count for the paper (about £15) was sent to Mr. upon you. Mr. M'G. assured me, in return, that How, he considered himself as indebted to Mr. you had charged him to request me to call on you. ing between us, that you respected me highly, and that all would be explained, if I would call. Upon these assurances, I called on you; but I had not my poem with me. I came with no idea of showing it paper and advertisements, amounted to £26 5s. working classes; and also, that it is with deep to you. You sprang up, when I intimated that I When you first announced that this acceptance regret that we now feel compelled to address you in expected your explanation, and said we would have had been dishonoured, I was uneasy about it; and the language of remonstrance, but believing that, none—you were glad to see me—and we would be went to Mr. M'Gowan to tell him, that though I thereby, we prove ourselves more your SINCERE friends again. We did, however, enter into some had not received any profits from the sale of the FRIENDS, than the fawning sycophant, or the explanations; and though I blamed your want of wisdom in believing the stories of the degraded man who had left the gaol, and who, although an utter said he would try to do so. I called again, but he your serious attention. stranger to you, and an avowed enemy to Chartism, you had believed,—I acquitted you from the charge away to Messrs. Venables. I told him to obtain of culpability, in a great degree, when you showed it as soon as he could. Lately, I learnt me a calumnious letter, signed by persons to whom that Mr. How had been asked for the was unkind and underhand. I gave you my hand, thought of ever deriving any wordly or pecuniary advantage from you. Isat with you some time, and I at length told you

introduction to Mr. Disraeli. I then told you of as soon as I can earn the money. Let me beg that, severing attempts to get a publisher for my "Pur- I "gave you a bill for £26 5s." And let any man gatory"—all of which failed. I did not tell you say if honester conduct was ever shown by a poor poet than I am showing in this instance. that I had "waited upon Douglas Jerrold, Dickens, and several other literary characters, in the hope, &c." I had not then seen either Mr. Jerrold or Mr. Dickens. This, Iam conscious, is simply a mistake, are confounding several conversations in one: I have often known you do this; but I set it down to however, it will live when you are forgotten. You movement is split up, we are made a laughing-stock you not as a fault, but as the result of multifarious apply the term "Atheist" to me. It is misapplied, of by our enemies, and the true and sincere Democrat ment of execution, and of the frame of mind in business in confusing your mind. Therein you are Sir. I have never been an Atheist. "Infidel" is a filled with heart-burning and sorrow. which the wretched being was when about to be re- only like other men. I did not tell you that only fair words" were given me by any literary man; this expression was applied to the fashionable pub- or "Dissenter," and afterwards see reason to relishers, to whom I had been recommended by Mr. ject some orthodox mystery. You are welcome to Disraeli. That, again, is merely a slip of memory on your part. I did not "add, with tears in my cycs, that you were my only hope." I had no hope therefore, others may apply the term to you. You standing and new converts; an whatever in you—no expectation whatever, as it regards my poem. Nor did I shed a single tear in that to one who was never degraded by drinking habits and not to the "Old Guards." interview. I was not at all in dolorous mood. A in his life—who never was in a public-house to drink reconciliation had taken place with one to whom I even the smallest quantity till he was thirty years had been formerly strongly attached; and any one who has the least kindness in his constitution can understand that the heart is not much disposed to melancholy at such seasons. Besides, you laughed and cracked your jokes—you told your tales of rich humour (and none can tell better than yourself)and you "wrapped yourself round me" (to use a Lincolnshire phrase) completely. As for "hope," it was so far from being extinct with me that I felt the fullest confidence I should yet find a publisher, and

that my prison-rhyme would make me remembered in the future, though it might not benest me much during life. Hope! who can suppose that, after trampling upon all the difficulties which had surrounded me, I was without hope, now I knew my mind-labour was finished? You pressed me to come and breakfast with you next morning, and to bring my poem with me that you might hear some of it read. I did so; and

now I wept while reading the stanzas in the third book, which refer to my dear mother; and you wept to him, privately, to advise him to read the lives of while listening to them. I took it to be a proof of the glorious Hampden and his Commonwealth comyour right feeling; and I do not think that either | peers for himself, and to learn that so far from you or I have any need to be as med of our weeping together on that occasion. You say that my tears softened your heart. I am glad of it. May the tender influences ever remain with you! But you add—"and opened my pocket." I beg your and to have acknowledged that I did well in teaching pardon, sir: indeed I had no such magical influence my own order to have better and more correct views upon you; and the "open sesame" would have had | than the "Book of Common Prayer" gives them, little value, if I had possessed the secret—for your about Charles I. pocket, as I learnt from your own confession soon after, had little or nothing in it about that time.

again,—for you would not be said "Nay;" and again you sat a long time to hear-me read passages from my "Purgatory." You frequently exclaimed, "Equal to Milton!"—"Sublime!" and I know not what beside; and, at the conclusion of that sitting swore (forgive me, but it is a fact!) that you would pleasure in seeing working-men happy on your publish my poem. I jeered at what you said; for I estates; and not the less because you would be the thought it absurd, at the moment. But you re- instrument of their happiness. I think you were in peated it, with the same orthodox emphasis. I error in proposing your Plan, but it was an error of nothing persons who occupied the place of the asked you how you would or could publish it; but the head not of the heart. Why should you be government at Florence—now happily put downyou replied it did not matter—you would publish it, and I should see that you would.

You say "I gave him an order upon a printer to print and find paper at my expense." You know that is a mis-statement. You never gave me any such order. Mr. M'Gowan told me some days after my third interview with you, that I was to bring my manuscript to him, for that you had given him an order to print it. I sought you again, and asked you what you meant. You replied that "you would print the book and find a publisher for it—you would bring it out-did I suppose you were mocking me?" You spoke angrily, and as if you were hurt, by my questions; and I could not doubt your

sincerity—so thanked you and withdrew.

When about half of the poem was printed, Mr. M'Gowan said to me that I had better call upon you again, and remind you it was time a publisher was found, and that advertisements began to make their appearance, announcing the poem. You said "Good morning, Mr. Milton," in your jocular way, as I entered your room; but your behaviour was utterly changed when I told you my errand. You told me that I must find a publisher, for you could not; and as for advertising, you could not advertise the book: it must advertise itself! I felt so shocked by this answer, that I could only answer you with difficulty: but I told you you had brought me into a enormous guilt, but also by the knowledge that it difficulty. You saw I was hurt; and you immediately softened your tone, and said to me with a look of distress that I shall never forget, "Cooper, I have not the money to do it. I declare, if I could afford to pay for the 500 copies and give them away, pinioned hands, and shook his head mournfully from I would. However, I will undertake to dispose of 200 copies for you, by some means or other. But I have not the money to advertise for you. I declare to you that I often know what it is to dine upon ninepence. I often go and get a basin of soup, and have nothing more, because I cannot af-The wretched man then mounted the scaffold, but sorry that you have placed me in such a predica-

> After such a confession from you, I easily understood why Mr. M'Gowan presented me with a written memorandum, which he requested me to sign-obtion to sign it. By this paper Mr. M'Gowan and I became the contracting parties; and you were, thence-forward, excluded, in my mind, altogether, from responsibility. A copy of the document will show that I could have no other thought, after signing it. strength will allow. Chartism is as dear to me as I remarked to Mr. M'Gowan, on signing this domy life; and though cast out by your influence; current "Your labouring for it is

received me in the same fraternal spirit)—and then nounced, I do not wish to speak in their hearing; Sir,—I demand insertion for this letter in the used his interest with Mr. How, who consented to but if they desire me to-visit them, in spite of your

> Overjoyed, I paid you another visit, told you how Jerrold had revived me, and of the prospects me towards you. I considered that you had pur-

asked you about one 200 copies, you said, "No; I only said 100 and laughed. I laughed likewise, nothing about that. The publisher, encouraged by true version.

I did not "wait upon you with my child under my of £40 19s. for printing the 500 copies; but the arm." Some weeks after my liberation from Staffbour bill for the paper Mr. M'Gowan said he could not ford Gaol, my friend and former acquaintance, Mr. Mysess Vanables by the stationers, the How having made himself responsible for all demands, agreed to pay for the advertisements in 500 copies, if he would procure me the returned mawkish flatterer, we shall proceed respectfully to bill, I would borrow money and discharge it. He state the subject matter to which we desire to call said he could not get it, since you had paid it

> I shall spend but few words on the remaining part of your letter. You say, "Tom is a most comical genius." I think my readers will say that you are mistaken, and that the "comic" is not my peculiar vein. Whatever my "genius" may be, term applied to almost all who think for themselves, and who happen to have been either "Protestant" employ such a term to me, if it suits your taste but, romember that you are not orthodox, and that, of age—and who, in the succeeding fourteen years of his life has never been in such a house, except to obtain refreshment when he was exhausted by talking or journeying, and then—never to incur any danger of inebriation. You know that I only broke my teetotalism of some years from sheer exhaustion of frame, and medical advice, after my imprisonment, and that I would willingly resume it if 1 could. never give offence, however, to conscientious teetotalers. Let the Bolton men witness for me. I never took any other than their toetotal drinks while with them. I am too glad to see temperance spread to throw any obstacle in its way, willingly. I need scarcely notice your Bolton correspondent's letter. You tell your readers that its perusal will repay them. How unworthy is your conduct of a gentleman by birth and education! You ought to be above pandering to the ignorance and prejudice of the poor man who writes you this letter. You ought to have written being "infamous," they were grand and noble exemplars to Englishmen. Unless he meant that the "Blessed Martyr," Strafford, and Laud, were "infamous;" and if he did he ought to have said so,

I did not say I believed you to be insincere in The following morning I breakfasted with you taught me that there are fewer human monsters than some people say; and that good motives are not believe you to be one. You would take real angry because I express now what I expressed in if I had learnt that your Plan had succeeded; but stated, from your own confession of poverty, and from the information of Joshua Hobson and John cerns, that one strong motive for your commencing are only like hundreds of other men in this respect. Why should you claim a character superior to

> I have never " solicited the patronage of the Free Traders." My sympathies do not lay that way, and all who know me, or hear me talk publicly, can testify it. But if you were to see what Mr. Arrowsmith has done for his workmen you would rejoice at it. I enclose you a copy of the last number of my "Plain Speaker," that you may read my description of what he has done; and you visit Bolton you will find it all confirmed. Your Bolton correspondent finds a mare's nest. He discovers that my "errand was the circulation of the town with circulars. Just so: I had a two-fold purpose—as you often have—to sow moral and political truth by talking to the people, and also to spread my paper. This latter purpose was so little spreading Chartism. Since your party expelled me. I have unceasingly toiled for Chartism. I shall help it, whether you like me to do so, or not. I shall labour for the relief of all who are suffering for it, as far as my

appearances presented certainly seemed to justify my difficulty; and he immediately offered to give &c., to which I have been invited, until I am sent the verdict of the jury. Thus perished, while still me an introduction to Mr. Jerrold, that I might ask for again. Four will has hitherto been law, among the principle of the purple of th In the prime of life, James Blomfield Rush, the per- his aid in getting a publisher. Mr. Jerrold received Chartist societies. I wait to see if it still be so. I instructions given to her Majesty's Envoys in the me like a brother, showed the half of my poem will thrust my humble service on none. If they do River Plate for their guidance, in the intervention the repeal of the Navigation Laws would not injure to our national marine. The increase of our tone

Kindness, that he would undertake the expense of tested, once more.

THOMAS GOOPER.
5, Park-row, Knightsbridge, April 9th, 1849. advertising it. three following questions. 1st.—Who was security to you for the printing of Cooper's "Purgatory of Saicides."

2nd.—Who holds the bill for £26 5s., given by the publisher for paper. Is that sum due to me or due to you?

When my poom was brought out, and the nobly told you the news, and you seemed pleased and gratified, and I believed you sincere. But when I for I felt are that such a notice as that in the M'Gowan-not to you, for it. Afterwards, Mr. the Star, as well; and gave Mr. M'Gowan an acceptance, which, it seems, including the cost of

have consented to stand as debtor to Mr. M'Gowan. He has no claim upon me, legally; but he shall not lose the money. I know nothing of any arrangements between you and him; whatever they may be I am sure he will not defraud you; nor shall break my promise to Mr. M'G. He shall be paid, henceforth, you will not repeat your untruth that I "gave you a bill for £26 5s." And let any man

carrying out your Land Plan. Experience has often mixed with less praiseworthy motives, in mos men. You would be a monster if you were insincered in your Land Plan: a cruel monster. But I do your own room, when you were starting your Pian? I have waited, and would have confessed my error. your Star does not assure me of your success. I state now what I stated at Bolton, and have often Ardill, who were fully acquainted with your conthe Land Plan was "to recruit your exhausted means for carrying on the Star," and to enable you to keep your position. I never said that you had used the Land monies without paying them back. I never thought it of you. Istated what I did think, and I have now stated it again. If my thoughts and information were correct you have only done as many other public men have done: projected an intentional good for others, with the view also to help yourself. You

countries.

with regard to both the Republics on that river.

3rd .- If the work had failed, who would you have I don't ask these questions for the purpose of and Colchesten, the Earl of Hannowsy withdrew showing that Mr. Cooper has written an intentional HOUSE OF COMMONS .- IRISH STATE PROfalsehood, but merely to show him that he is in error

to persecution.

with a return of the expense of the prosecutions which had already taken place. (Loud cheers.) Sir G. GREY replied to Lord Duncan, that the sailors benefited by them. In his opinion, the old Chief Commissioner of Woods and Forests had charge reliance on impressment was greatly to be attri-

Lord J. Russell intimated, in reply to Sir H. W. House was necessary to consummate the policy Barron, that the government had some propositions to submit on the subject of arterial drainage and rail- | On this point Sir James said :- "Sir, I should only ways in Ireland, but they could not do so until the rate in aid bill had been disposed of.

moved the third reading of the Navigation Bill. SIR,—We, the members of the Westminster leca-lity of the National Charter Association, hereby sabours in behalf of the oppressed and despised It was only on last Saturday week, that the stances which had arisen since the introduction of the licanism. On last Saturday we find the columns of be NOT A VIPER, but a sincere and sterling Chartist, an unflinching Democrat, and (by his great to the Opposition. It was now attempted to be shown opinion, that we express the honest convictions of that, after all, there was nothing to surrender. This he flatly denied, and it was obviously the opinion of the government itself that it was not an unimportant matter that they were called upon to give up. This of publicly thanking your friend (?) at Bolton for part, therefore, of the foundation of the bill had failed it. The opinions and wishes of the colonies tion to the flames, and treated the writer with the

silent contempt that he deserved; on the contrary, we contend that by the course you have adopted, it by so doing; he at once forwards it and the same is published; and what, we ask, are the results of these petty jealousies and squabbles? Why this; a great Trusting, Sir, that you will receive this in all We remain, Sir, your Brother Chartists, The Members of the Westminster Locality.

BOLTON, APRIL 15. FRIEND HARNEY.—Have the kindness to insert this, my defence, in answer to the one you received from Bolton, signed by the secretary J. Vose. Sir, I feel myself honoured by the notice which Mr. O'Connor has taken of my communication of the 1st inst. Had I thought it worthy of such notice, I would have given him full liberty to publish my name. I cannot conceive why the committee should feel so sore about it, except it be that dreadful monitor, conscience; there was no about my own character, I am willing to leave that with the Chartists of Bolton, who know me. But, what will the readers of the Star think of the character of a man who can say one thing on one day and deny it the next. From the terms used in the denial of this fact, I am compelled to mention the name. John Dore, one of the committee, gave me the information, which was corroborated on the following day by another person, who was present when the Conversation took place. There was neither meanness nor malice intended by me. Both belong to private scandal, and particularly so when that scandal is directed against a gentleman and a man that has worked harder for the cause of the people than

should be addressed to the Chartist body generally,

Yours in the cause of right against might, JAMES LORD.

ling to meet them face to face.

# Emperial Parliament.

Monday, April 23.

HOUSE OF LORDS. - SALE OF ANCIENT Works of Arr. - Lord Brougham wished to call the attention of his noble friend opposite (the Marquis of Lansdowne) to the existence of reports which asserted that those good-forand those who usurped the government at Romewho were at present not put down, though he hoped they soon would be—an usurpation which was upheld first by murder, and next by pillage—had, for the purpose of maintaining what was begun in assassination and completed by plunder, laid their sacrilegious hands on the immortal monuments of human genius. He would fain hope that these rumours were withgreatest work of sculpture in the world (the noble and learned lord was understood to allude to the Apollo Belvidere) had been purchased by some person to be carried over to the United States. Now, found that it was destitute of all foundation. (Hear, hear.) He had also been told that the Transfiguration of Raphael had been purchased by a noble person who was a member of their lordships' House. He was happy to say that that rumour also was en-tirely without foundation. Even if such a thing had been done, he was quite sure that it would only have been by way of ransoming the noble captives from the bondage in which they were held, and without a thought of holding them longer than till the time when they could be restored to their lawful owners. He wished, however, to call his noble friend's attention to the more probable report that more easily exported, were finding their way towards this country. He hoped, therefore, that some my penny paper;" and that I had sent a man round the Arsenal at Vienna. He hoped that his noble friend would be able to say that these reports were

exaggerated. raising and renewing quarrels; and to pursue House, or any person or body of persons in this would stoop to such a mode of acquiring treasures of ancient art. He could only say, as far as public bodies were concerned, that the trustees of the Na-

to be displaced, unless by external interference. Though no gentleman would, under the circumstances, treat with the parties who were offering

which was printed to Mr. Dickens (who afterwards not choose to hear one whom you have again de of Great Britain for the pacification of affairs in that the mercantile marine, which was the mainstay of river; and in doing so, in the course of an able the royal navy. He was not dispose! to follow Mr. speech, he entered into a lengthened detail of the Herries, and set at rought the menaces of foreign circumstances which had led to the present state of powers, in reference to the subject. On the conclusion in the negotiations now being carried out, might be increased.

> ment whether it was their intention to offend the feeling of justice by proceeding against Mr. Duffy for Sir GRORGE GREY said, all he could tell the hon.

Mr. Hums hoped that the House would be favoured

of a bill for preventing interments in the metropolis, buted to the laws in question. And if a change but it was not intended to extend its provisions to was to be made, this was the time at provincial towns.

assumed willingness of foreign powers to meet us in this matter. But neither from the continent of Europe nor from America had any tidings been rethe liberality and generosity of America, were now to British industry must be aban be no distinction made between Chartists of old standing and new converts; and that all your letters year. He then went on to show that commerce had emphatically spoken out in opposition to the bill, and that, in a revenue point of view, it would be disastrous. He afterwards urged that its adoption would alienate masses of the population from the govern-ment, and thus strengthen the hands of the "Manchester demagagues;" and concluded by imploring

> Mr. Robinson seconded the amendment, and repeated his objections to the bill with reference to its effects upon the employment of our artisans, and upon our naval supremacy; but his main objection It was a delusion to say that this measure was necesbeen no difficulty in any part of the world in procuring British freight at a moderate rate.

on so dangerous an experiment,

but what it left undone for British ships; he wished that all the burdens upon the British shipownerinsurance, manning, victualling, light dues-should be removed, and then he feared no competition with other countries. He could not discover that the Navigation Laws had at any period been of the least advantage to the British shipowner, and he showed the inutility and consequent impolicy any other man that ever lived before him. I shall of Navigation Laws from the practice of other naval not trouble you any more on this matter, as I am wiland commercial nations. He undervalued the apprehensions respecting an oren competition with the United States, which could be hazardous only upon the supposition that the physical and moral qualities of the Americans had attained a higher pitch of perfection than those of Englishmen. Mr. WALPOLE viewed the question of our Navigation Laws in three points of view - namely, historical conomical, and national. In the first he traced the laws through the different modifications they had undergone, and drew the conclusion that the reciprocity system, which had been forced upon us, had been, upon the whole, advantageous, and being so he asked why it should be abandoned. Under the economical view, he summed up the facilities and gains which the change proposed to secure to the consumer, and he set against this small fractional of the experiment should diminish our mercantile out foundation, and he knew that in one respect at | doubtfu!-if they were certain and great, they should least they were so, for it had been asserted that the not be purchased at the expense of national objects: and Mr. Walpole insisted that, with one exception, all the witnesses had declared that this measure would impair our mercantile marine, and that that marine was the foundation of our naval supremacy. he had inquired into the truth of this report, and he | He suggested certain relaxations of the existing laws. in the spirit of the reciprocity system, and concluded a speech of much ability with a eulogy up n the policy of the Navigation Laws, and by leprecating a rash experiment which would probably impair, and certainly hazard, our national re-

Sir James Graham was anxious to give expression to his views upon the measure, before the House finally decided upon it. Mr. Herries had endeavoured to show that the commerce of the country was opposed to the bill. But all that he had to just dial support to the third reading of the bill; and I tify such an assertion was a few petitions which had am most anxious that it should, without any unnectify such an assertion was a few petitions. been signed by a few parties, respectable it was true, some works of art, of smaller bulk, and therefore but insignificant in point of numbers, as compared with the mass, not of the whole population, but of loud cheers.) the population of the outports themselves.

measure, it would be found in the course pursued be traced to the Navigation Laws were far outwith reference to it by the representatives of the weighed by the immense advantages which they great emporia of commerce. (Cheers.) The measure conferred upon the country. It was not indispen-The Marquis of Lansdowne was understood to was introduced on the responsibility of a Cabinet sable, in order to get rid of what was faulty in the say that he should be very glad if he were able to presided over by the noble member for London, in my mind, however, that my publisher had to send the circulars after me, and I had none to deliver question put by his noble and learned friend. He presentatives of the chief seats of commerce, amongst the menaces of foreign powers. He regretted that nore a count than my own. I replied before I reached Manchester. And have not I as more on your account than my own. I replied period I reached manufacture which had gone abroad on this subject were and the West Riding. It had also the support of sion the topic with which he had concluded his such circumstances; but I am to spread your fivepenny one? You ought to be greatly exaggerated. He believed that with all lovers the head of the house of Baring, who now presided speech. He (Mr. Baring) was not one of those who glad that Chartists are reading my letters to "The of art the love of art itself would induce them to re- over the Royal Navy of the country, and who was thought that they must Young Men of the Working Classes." You ought to advise them to read those letters; you ought to leave off your injudicious and bad-tempered habit of the working classes. The pudiate such a mode of obtaining possession of the not likely to take any step to the manifest injury of trade or protection. They should discuss each substance them to read those letters; you ought to did he believe that any member of their lordships' owed so much. With these facts before him, how established or abandoned. He dreaded it, because could Mr. Herries assert that commerce had spoken he knew that if it came it must proceed from nabetter plans than you have ever yet done for country, who were responsible to public opinion, out against the measure? The right hon, gentleman tional distress. If reaction took place at all it then, with a view to refuting his objections to the bill, closely followed Mr. Walpole in his historical, suffering people. He trusted that whatever might economical, and national review of the subject. In be the decision to which the House might come, the tional Gallery, and of the British Museum, had pub- doing so, he intimated during the course of his re- bill would not become the law of the land, and he licly declared that they would not purchase any works marks, that he attached but little value to proceed called upon all who atsached any importance to which were surreptitiously brought here from foreign ing in this matter by reciprocity; and as to the recountries.

Lord Represents changed that the middle form of the matter of the Lord Redespale observed that the pictures of it would not be made a rule which would be frethe disruption of the monarchy, were quently carried out. To retaliation, as a rule, he

Lord John Russell Scarcely knew what to sa International control of the tightened rope, were one or two faint shrieks.

After being supervised as quickly and well as a quickly and and a hesitating Parliamant. (Cheers.)

Lord Rhebestal to Mr. M'Gowan, on signing this do.

Charles I, on the disruption of the would not be made a rule which would not be made a rule which wou which this country would derive the greatest advan- the honourable gentleman who had just taken his tage, as the lion's share would fall to it. Admitting seat. The restrictions imposed by the Navigation that the superiority of our mercantile marine was Laws injuriously affected trade and diminished the the keystone of our naval power, he supported the wealth of the empire, and no defence for them could

affairs in that quarter. In conclusion, he called trary, he regarded the attitude assumed by those upon the government, for the sake of the mercantile powers as furnishing a cogent reason why some step community, whose interests were so deeply at stake, should be at once taken in the matter. Another reato explain what course was intended to be pursued son f r putting our navigation system upon a more simple and intelligible basis than that now eccupied The Marquis of Lansdowne, in reply, said that by it, was to be found in the complication of our he had reason to believe that Rosas was anxious to reciprocity treaties, a complication which rendered come to a satisfactory arrangement with this country, it difficult for us often to know where or how we which must include a due regard to the interests of stood. The right hon, gentleman then proceeded to Monte Video. He opposed the motion, and declined glance at the injurious mode in which the Navigation to enter upon any detailed explanation, lest by so Laws indirectly affected the different interests of the doing the difficulties of effecting a satisfactory con- country. After this he came to the consideration of the colonial branch of the subject, and expressed his astonishment at the levity with which Mr. Herries After some observations from Lords Beaumont had treated it. The colonies had very generally remonstrated against our present navigation system, but the remonstrances of the others were of serondary import, as compared with the urgency of the SECUTIONS .- Mr. HUME wished to ask the govern- question raised by the attitude of Canada respecting t. He had the fullest conviction that unless they returned to the system of protective duties in favour the fourth time? He thought that justice ought to of Canadian corn, the loss of Canada would be inevitbe pure, and that no individual should be subjected able if we persisted in retaining the Navigation Laws. [This declaration created a profound sensation in the House.] He would repeat, that if they gentleman was, that the individual named was out attached any importance to the retention of Canada on bail, and the bail would continue till the next amongst our colonial possessions, no time was to be lost in passing this bill. Nor was it by any means certain that the laws in question were favourable to the shipping interest of the country. Indeed, it was not difficult to show that they were not. Nor were

which to make it. The measure before the

on which the country had already embarked.

express to you a portion of my epinion on this subject if, after having endeavoured to follow my hon. NAVIGATION LAWS. - Mr LABOUCHERE then and learned friend through the historical and economical portion of his speech-I should only half ex-Mr. Herries thereupon moved, as an amend-ment, that the bill be read a third time that day six months. The longer the measure continued under discussion, the more cogent appeared to him to be friend the member for Stamford, make constant rethe reasons assignable against it. He would not then ference to the recent changes which have taken place dwell upon the arguments so often preferred, and in our commercial policy. They say that they conwhich might now be taken as established facts in the sider it fatal-fatal to the agricultural interest-fatal discussion, that it was our interest to encourage, by to the commercial interest—and I heard one gentleevery means in our power, our mercantile marine, man say, this evening-I allude to the honourable and that in this wealthy, highly-civilised, and over- chairman of Lloyd's (Mr. Robinson)-that the workburdened country, it was impossible to compete, in ing classes had suffered extremely. That being the the business of shipbuilding, with poorer and less opinion of a powerful party, and of the leader of that burdened states, but proceed to state the circum- powerful party, I cannot comprehend why they lose a moment in bringing that question distinctly before bill, and which had, in his opinion, rendered utterly the legislature, to take the opinion of the House upon wise and indiscreet discussion, relative to Repub- valueless the whole foundation on which it was made it. Being convinced that it is erroneous—that it is to rest. The delusion which for some weeks had right to retrace our steps -why this hesitation? why money again. I went to Mr. M'Gowan, and that paper opened for a wanton, unprovoked, un- been palmed off upon the House, to the effect that this delay? Now, sir, it so happens that on the first told him to consider me as the debtor; and he called for, invidious, and violent attack on private the public mind at home was favourable to the mea- evening of this session, elsewhere, I heard a declaracharacter, and this to on a man that we believe to sure, had vanished. The current of public opinion tion made by a noble friend of mine, which stands on had set strongly in against the bill, which had been record, and about whose language there can be no framed, from the very first, in so exceptionable a man- mistake. With his characteristic frankness and ner that no modifications could render it acceptable boldness, he stated distinctly what I am about to read to the House. I allude to Lord Stanley. (Hear, hear.) He said, 'I hear it said that free trade has been adopted, and that we must proceed in that course.'--Before I proceed, however, I may observe that my right hon. friend the member for Tamworth, when speaking of financial cranges, applied the quotation vestigia nulla retrorsum, strictly to the were also relied upon for its support. But what the Navigation Laws; but Lord Stanley, it appears, took colonies wanted was not a repeal of the Navigation a more enlarged view, and gave this very quotation Laws as an equivalent for the loss of protection, but applied more generally. Lord Stanley says, 'I is giving an unbounded licence to every little narrow jaundice-minded scribbler, who fancies he hears something or other, and that he shall curry favour the foundation of the bill had given way. The third nulla retrorsum. From that doctrine I dissent. ground on which it had been made to rest was, the (Loud Protectionist cheers upon the right hon. baronet reading this sentence of the extract.) It appears to me that the principle of Protection to British industry is a sound and rational one. (Received to justify such an assumption. The golden newed cheering from the Protectionists.) I will not promises which had been made to us with respect to consent to take it as a fait accompli that protection at an end; and here again the foundation of the bill experience convinces me more and more that this had proved itself to be one of sand. He thought country will never prosper—that you will never be that the consideration of all these circumstances able to thwart the dangerous designs of mischievous P.S.—We would also suggest, that there ought to should induce the government, if not entirely to men who think they have obtained a lever to upno distinction made between Chartists of old abandon the bill, to postpone it at least for another heave and uproot the old foundations of the constitution; that if you wish to see prosperity return to the interests of the country, agricultural as well as manufacturing—and when I speak of the agricul tural interest, I mean not that of country gentle. men alone, but of the farmers and labourers of England-(cheers again)-every day's experience convinces me that you must retrace the steps you the House not to enter without reason or necessity have taken-(great cheering from the same quarter); you must make part of your revenue depend on a moderate import duty; you must return to the principle of protection. (Cheers.) Such is my conviction; but my belief, moreover, is strong, that to that conclusion within no distant period the full was, that the bill would throw open the direct trade and deliberate opinion of the country will compel between the colonies and the mother-country; and you to come.' (Continued cheers.) And then he allusion whatever to them. I shall not say a word the indirect trade between the different colonies. says with his characteristic frankness and intrepidity, leaving no doubt upon the point: 'My sary in order to reduce freights; the evidence of noble and learned friend professes himself to be still seventeen principal merchants showed that there had the advocate of free trade; and with equal frankness I avow that, whilst I do not advocate any nunecessary restrictions on commerce, I am the uncompro-Mr. M'GREGOR supported the bill, observing that mising enemy of the miscalled, one-sided, bastard he complained not of what it did for foreign ships. free trade, which has been introduced by the government for the henefit of foreigners, and to the detriment of British subjects; and I declare myself to be the uncompromising advocate of the old, just, and equitable principle which gave necessary protection, not monopoly, to the labourers and producers of this country, and to our fellow-countrymen, whereever they were to be found throughout the world. Nearly every sentence of the above two extracts from the speech of Lord Stanley, as read by the right honourable baronet, elicited the most marked and vehement cheering from the Protectionist members.) That is, my friends, a manly declaration. I say, and with equal frankness and equal boldness, that this measure you are now discussing is in my opinion the capital necessary to crown the work we have already done. Ironical cheers from the Protectionists followed by a burst of counter cheers from the Free Trade members.) I say that without it what we have done is imperfect; that with it, what we have achieved will not easily be undone. (Hear, hear.)
Here, therefore, issue is joined. (Hear, hear.) I
say that issue is fairly joined on this point, and I
regard it as the battle-field on which the struggle must take place between reaction and progress. (Great cheers from both sides.) I am now dealing benefit the loss and risk with which it menaced a with the political part of the question, and all the capital of £16,000,000 employing 240,000 men and economical and historical parts of it are, to my apboys, and put it to the House whether, if the result prehension, in the present juncture, light as dust in the balance. I have calmly and deliberately renavy and deteriorate our shipping interest, it be- fleeted on the part I have borne in the changes lieved they could ever be restored. But if the which have recently taken place, and so far from economical advantages were not, as they were regretting that part, I may state my conviction that I believe—firmly believe—that the peace and tranquillity of this country, and the safety of our institutions in the year which has just passed-(loud cheers here interrupted the right hon. baronet)-are mainly to be ascribed to those measures to which I have alluded. (Cheers.) And I think that the attempt to go back upon them-to return to prohibitory duties, or under the guise of duties of import, to lay on duties really of protection, enhancing the price of corn and of articles of the first necessity consumed by the great body of the people, would be a dangerous experiment, and one leading, as I think, to convulsion and the most fatal consequences. Cheers.) At all events my part is taken. I take my stand here. I am opposed to reaction. I am fayourable to progress tempered by prudence and discretion. It is upon these grounds I give my cor-

> Mr. T. Barino, in opposing the measure, admitted such steps would be taken as were adopted some anything were wanting to show that the com- the injurious influence upon commerce of restrictime ago, when a quantity of armour was stolen from merce of the country was in favour of the tions generally. But whatever grievances might Navigation Laws, that the whole system should be suffering people. He trusted that whatever might

cessary delay, becomes the law of the land."

right hon, gentleman concluded his speech amidst

measure without any apprehensions as to its impair- be found but such as could be made to rest upon ing or compromising our superiority on the seas. He their tendency to promote our naval power. But then quoted Adam Smith and Mr. Huskission in re- had they this tendency? To show that they had The conversation then dropped.

The River Plate.—The Earl of Harrowsy futation of some of the objections which had been not the noble lord followed Mr. Walpole in his histhen proceeded to move for copies or extracts of all offered to the bill; after which he proceeded to show torical review. In his judgment the Navigation

from foreign countries. In his opinion, with the screening of a few of them, corresponding advanced to the visit of the only seems tages would be given by the nations of Europe to those which who all be conferred upon them by the these which who all be conferred upon them by the seems the seems of the danger their constitution of Mr. Formas Microsty, the memory of the danger their constitution of Mr. Prox and the uponsition of Mr. we will regret, —surprise, who are not their liends, 28 to 18s, Egyplian, 28 to 28s, Egyplian contented, and who silently rejoice that they are enabled—with regard to articles both of their necessary food and of those slight comforts which they are enabled to purchase—to purchase them at a lower rate than, perhaps, has been the case during the memory of man in this country—(hear)—during the memory, I mean, of any one now living. (Hear.) Those who are rejoicing in this state of the memory of man in this country—(hear)—during the memory, I mean, of any one now living. (Hear.) Statistical conspiracy that country—(cheers)—that great them adopt vote by ballot. (Hear, hear, and laughter.) In their clubs and other places honour-destinated as a serf, and you proclaim you are about again to impose a tax upon the importation of corn, would be agritated by the British sailor was a set. (Hear, hear.) Will farmers and agriculturists are asking for a duty upon corn. If it were a small duty upon corn an advantage, no doubt, would be gained to the revenue. Approtective duty, effective in the opinion of the farmers, would not be a gain to them, and they would be as dissatisfied as they now are. But if you were te lay on a high duty, does any one imagine you could retain it? (Hear.) Does any one believe, in the present state of this country, that anything like a high duty upon corn, even if you obtained a Parkiement with four to one in its favour, and it passed the House of Lords without a dissentient voice—do you believe such a law could be maintained?

Approtective duty, effective in the opinion of the sake of the starving mechanics of Birmingham and Sheffield,—by all the wrongs of a gainst the clause—first, because it was proposed, in consequence of the inefficiency of the cantidate, against the clause—first, because it was proposed, in consequence of the inefficiency of the cantidate, and make him declare that which it was not competent for him to know; and secondly, because of the server penalty of total disqualification which accompanied the declaration, and which might be a honourable member resumed his seat amid loud others.)

Parkiement with four to one in its favour, and it passed the House of Lords without a dissentient voice—do you believe such a law could be maintained?

Approtective duty, effective in the opinion of the sake of the starving mechanics of Birmingham and Sheffield,—by all the wrongs of a gainst the clause—first, because it was proposed, in consequence of the inefficiency of the cantidate, against the clause—first, because it was proposed, in consequence of the inefficiency of the cantinution, the breakers—for the sake of the starving mechanics of against the clause—first, because it was proposed, in consequence of the inefficiency of the candidate, and make him declare that which it was not competent to the candidate, and make him declare that which him to know; and secondly, because of the (Heer.) Then, sir, I ask, do not, by the rejection of this bill, give a signal for fresh and renewed agitation upon the subject. (Hear, hear.) I, like the right hon. gentleman the member for Ripon, rejoice in the tranquillity with which we passed through a year remarkable for its revolution and the subject are remarkable for its revolution and repose, and the loyalty of the people. I believe the first was, attachment to the forms of our ancient institutions. I believe, in the second place, it was very much owing to the removal of those grosser the large in the representation of the respect to the poor law. abuses in the representation of the people, which were removed by the Reform Act passed under the administration of Lord Grey. I believe, if you had debate took place; but the report was at length had such flagrant abuses as Gatton and Old Sarum, | brought up and agreed to. there would have been a call for reform which would | The other orders having been disposed of, the have swelled into a cry for revolution. (Hear, House adjourned at a quarter to two o'clock. hear.) I believe the third reason why the people were so tranquil during the agitations of the past year was that the grievance which they had felt of the high price of food, caused by legislation, had been removed; and that by the act of 1846, you had of that House be presented to the Governor-General, cure food as cheaply as it could be introduced from diers of the army in India, for their recent distinforeign countries. (Hear, hear.) I believe that to guished services in the Punjaub. these three circumstances are you indebted mainly for the position in which you stand—a position was supported by the Earl of Galloway, the Duke gratifying to every lover of his country, and which of Wellington, the Duke of Richmond, and Viss conspicuous to all the natious of the world. (Hear, | count Hardinge, and was agreed to nemine contrahear.) I ask you now to maintain that situation by dicente. the means by which you have acquired it. I ask

but of which you will not see the end without the deepest regret and sorrow." (Cheers.) go to the expense, or incur the risk, of crowning it territory, of another state. with a costly capital? The measure was introduced | Sir F. Thesiger trusted that the House would whereas now he admitted that progress and reaction was now deprecating an agitation which had been regarded as impossible, but which was now recognised as springing from the distresses of the farmers. If fict flous one. The theory had blown up, and the could not exercise. He supported the motion. case had broken down. It had certainly broken down so far as the colonies were concerned. The the motion. case of Canada was a serious one, and one which return to protection. And this was what they had squadron. come to at last. They were told that they might look for rebellion in Canada, unless they protected Sir R. PEEL, Mr. R. PALMER, and Colonel THOMPthe chief interest of Canada. But what would the son, who opposed the motion, and Mr. Cobden who people of England say to this? They would say supported it. woe to the statesman who had plucked that jewel Lord Palm woe to the statesman who had plucked that jewel from the British Crown. The case had not only the general question of the slave trade, further than failed as regarded the colonies. from the British Crown. The case had not only failed as regarded the colonies, for it had also broken down, so far as foreign states were concerned. Lord John Russell, had that evening called upon them to come to a settlement of the question. A settlement of what question? A settlement of what question? A settlement of the many questions which he had assisted to upon the many questions which he had assisted to against the act of 1845 had confounded internations. The whole relieve it?—this seven per cent was guaranteed by lines which were running trains on the Sunday. (Cheers and laughter again.) He denied that the measures the right of any railway company to put such an adopted to prevent the slave trade had failed. With measures to against the act of 1845 had confounded internations. The whole relieve it?—this seven per cent was guaranteed by lines which were running trains on the Sunday. (Cheers and laughter again.) He denied that the measures the right of any railway company to put such an adopted to prevent the slave trade had failed. With adopted to prevent the slave trade had failed. With a gainst the act of 1845 had confounded internations. Besides, he proposed this measure, not as a Sabbath-keeping measure. unsettle. The whole policy of the Whigs was to produce agitation, that they might have the honour and glory of appeasing it. They had that evening gained a great ally in Sir James Graham, Lord Palmerston justified the act of the British Lecture by which that my which the my which that my which the my which that my which the my which that my which the my which that my which that my which the my which that my which the my which that my which the my which the my which the my which that my which the my which the my which that my which the my which the m Mr. Disraeli then commented upon what the carried into effect. He then entered into various The consequence was, that Sunday, instead of being Free Traders term "progress" He said:—We explanations of the policy pursued by the British a holy day in Glasgow, was the most demoralised have been told to-night by Sir J. Graham that he government towards Brazil, and of the commercial day of the week. To show that thus keeping a toilconsidered himself as standing between reaction and progress, and that, having to choose one, he decides in favour of progress. But progress to what? Progress to paradise, or progress to the devil? (Laughter.) The people of England do not wish to hear any longer about this windy phrase of "progress." They want to know where they are progressing to. (Hear, hear, hear.) They want to know where they are progressing to. (Hear, hear, hear.) They want to know what you are at, what you mean to accomplish, and then they will calmly weigh what you state, and will conclude that what they possess is more than your promises can obtain. With the considered himself as standing between reaction and and fiscal views of the latter state; and, in conclu- worn and numerous population pent up in a large state, and will conclude that what they possess is more than your promises can obtain. With the disposed of, and the House adjourned at one which the House had listened to the remarks which but ready to vote for an income tax, if the godisciples of progress we have arrived at that point. o'clock. We want to know what you are after. (Laughter.)

The Manchester school of men frankly tell us what

(Hear, hear, hear.) And I must express my regret

the government. He seems to hold the right of petition in great contempt. He says, I find the mem-

bers for these outports voting for the measure,

though apparently their constituencies and the po-pulation of these outports are calling upon the House to reject it. It is very possible. The right

hon, gentleman says, where are the two members

for Liverpool, and the member for Glasgow? Not-

withstanding the petitions from these places against

the measure, the representatives vote with the go-

vernment. But it may happen that members may

ange and of the number of our seamen since the sudoption of the reciprocity system, by which the ingour of the X- igation Laws had been relaxed, notic, be could assure the right-honour-aligned conjugation. Laws had been relaxed, and through the was proud.—Mr. Wallstrands that ample opportunity would be infinity of the measure before the House would read the results of the Royal Arabi files of the Royal Arab files from the most interesting. Take all the male briefly defended the 1-1 in some of its details, concurring to a great extent in what had fallen from Sir J. Graham in respect to the retailation cause. He team of disposed to go along with those which despaired, for feelings countries. In his opinion, with the Creeping no large would be given by the nations of Europe to tages would be given by the nations of Europe to these which would be conferred upon them by the same of the send of the Royal Saw, and the challenge which had said with responsible, and throught would be confident to this declarate, which was defended by Sir F, Thasicza, who had throught the experiment worth a provided that the would recover the would decade the results of the bill, at the would dread the results of the bill, and throught the experiment worth a provided had the would be could be brought to be completed by the Scotland but to the solid assure the right-honour-able would be completed by the scholar than the more strictly and the was an experiment worth a surface of the bill, after a few words from Mr. Plumptra, in opposition, which had been at high defended by Sir F, Thasicza, who is of the bill, after a few words from Mr. Plumptra, in opposition, which had been at high defended by Sir F, Thasicza, who in the was a few of the bill, at the would be constructed that this was an experiment worth a surface and the experiment worth a surface and the construction of the bill, and the propos

convulsions in almost every country in Europe. I have discharged its cargo at any port in the United believe there were three things that contributed Kingdom, shall be compelled to take a pilot on board who would decline taking the declaration, and mainly to the tranquillity, to the confidence, to the repose, and the loyalty of the people. I believe the United Kingdom.

On the report of the Committee on the Poor Law Ireland) Rate-in-Aid (Advance of Money), a little

Tuesday, April 24.

removed all impediments, by which they could pro- the Commander-in-Chief, and the officers and sol-

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Indian War.—Sir J. you not to refuse a reform which is pointed out by C. Hobhouse moved the thanks of the House to the

other hand, you are about to pursue a course of re- which, after a conversation, in which Sir R. PEEL, the sole protected interest of this country, but that you are about, in favour of other interests, to re-

giving the signal to agitation, of which indeed you present state of our relations with Brazil, and sub- Railways had always been regarded as the means of may be proud of having commenced the operations, mitted a motion for the repeal of the Act 8 and 9 facilitating intercourse between communities. By Victoria, cap. 122. This act, which was passed in what right, then, did railway companies in Scotland 1845, enabled the courts of this country to treat as make use of the power confided to their hands to Mr. Disraell, who rose a few minutes after twelve pirates such subjects of Brazil as were found to be deprive the Scottish public of the accommodation o'clock, observed that he did so only from two con- engaged in the slave trade. He contended that this which they formerly enjoyed, under a less favourable o clock, observed that he did so only from two considerations—first the general desire of the House to come that night to a division; and, secondly, his own determination to occupy its time but for a very few minutes. His chief object was to express the writing of the would give his vote upon the hill. Sir James Gerbam had share taxised tion entered into by the two countries for the sunupon the bill. Sir James Graham had characterised the measure as the capital which was to crown the pillar of past legislation. But if the column had disappointed all the expectations formed of it, why jurisdiction over the subjects, and virtually over the been employed in carrying parties to only two

last year to consummate a theory. He then believed that that theory had failed, and said so, and
he was convinced of it now. Last year Sir James
Graham had said that reaction was impossible,
Brayil in 1826 but would also exhibit a workness of the stipulations with
gentleman, in illustration of the working of the abRevil in 1826 but would also exhibit a workness of the stipulations with
gentleman, in illustration of the working of the ab-Brazil in 1826, but would also exhibit a weakness surd and tyrannical conduct of some railway compawere in actual antagonism, and Lord John Russell and vacillation on the part of the Legislature which nies in Scotland, cited the case in which the Duchess would not tend to enhance its character in the esti- of Sutherland recently enacted so sad a part—a case mation of foreign nations.

Mr. BRIGHT said, the primary question was, whethe theory, which the bill was introduced to support, had failed, the case on which it rested was a Brazilian subjects which the Brazilian government for a time, the Edinburgh and Glasgow Railway, Mr. Anster supported, and Sir E. Buxton opposed,

Mr. HUME wished the House to consider whe- to be enabled to vote for a new directory, to be comhad, that night, been treated in a manner which ther the maintenance of the African squadron posed, in whole or in part, of saints. They sucwould not speedily be forgotten. But there was nothing in the case of Canada that was an argument in favour of the repeal of the Navigation Laws, then let members recollect that the amount of the manity—the love of gain. In order to work out

The debate was continued by Mr. J. O'CONNELL,

they seemed to be highly satisfied with him, gislature by which that mutual stipulation had been and other places of equivocal resort in the city.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 25.

they are after. They tell us that they will destroy the church; that they will destroy the landed this bill.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Dalbata at 2 moved the committed this bill.

tenure; that they will completely change the elec-tive law, and do many other things which may be Col. SIBTHORP moved that the bill be committed that day six months, characterising it as a low, paltry sired, after six days of toil, to be permitted to re- of Mr. Twisleton, on which those statements were, system "Third

that one so eminently practical as the right hongentleman is determined to take his stand where he is, because it requires no gift of prophecy to announce at this moment that where he is he is likely to remain. (Laughter.) The right hon, gentleman the moment for Rinon says that he cannot but the hon, and gallant officer to take this course, after the principle of the measure had been affirmed. For this meaning the principle of the measure had been affirmed, the misself, he was opposed to the principle; and although willing to go into committee, reserved to bimself the full right of opposing the details.

Mr. V. Smith was sure the House wished to pre-

vent bribery, and the title of the bill was speciously admit that public opinion is against the measure of framed to catch approbation; he was, however, too old a member to be entrapped by a mere title, and if the House should go into committee, should move that the first clause, containing the declaration, be struck out.

Lord Manon suggested the withdrawal of the amendment, and Col. Sibthorp having consented, the House went into committee. Upon the first clause, which was the declaration to be made by a member, before taking his seat, that he had not by himself, or, with his knowledge,

Sir John Pakington moved that the chairman re-

port progress. There were several clauses of the bill so intimately connected with that which had been rejected, that he must take time to consider what course he should adopt, and the House re-

SUNDAY TRAVELLING ON RAILWAYS.—Mr. LOCKE on moving the second reading of this bill said its object was simply to compel railway companies to attach to the trains carrying the mails on Sunday a sufficient number of first and second class carriages for the accommodation of the travelling public. He reason, which is the result of inquiry, which is in conformity with the principles which parliament has deliberately adopted. I tell you, if, upon the The Marquis of Grands seconded the motion; them. His proposal would not require that additional labour should be called for on the railways. action, if you induce men to think that you doubt | Sir J. W. Hogg, Sir R. H. INGLIS, Mr. HUME, Mr. | The chief application of his bill would be to Scotthose principles which you have already adopted, and GLADSTONE, Lord JOHN RUSSELL, Lord JOCELYN, tish railways, some of which had been closed on the that the shipping interest is not to be left alone as and Mr. MANGLES took part, was unanimously Sundays. But before the introduction of railways, the travelling public of Scotland had all the accomyou are about, in favour of other interests, to reBRAZIL AND THE SLAVE TRADE.—Mr. MILNER modation on Sundays which the means and applistore that vicious system—I say, then, you will be Gibson then called the attention of the House to the ances of travelling then in use could afford them. churches. And yet, whilst animals were thus made freely to work, and multitudes of which had justly excited the indignation of ninetenths of the community. He then, in order to explained to the House the devices to which they had resorted in order to induce parties, with views as contracted as their own, to purchase stock, so as which was not equally an argument in favour of a window tax was paid to maintain that useless what they conceived to be righteous, they unre-

servedly appealed to Mammon, by taking care to apprise those whom they wished to buy stock, that the stock of the company was then low, and that it | would be a good investment, as seven per cent. had been guaranteed upon it by other powerful companies. (Cheers and laughter.) And-would the House believe it ?-this seven per cent was guaran-

lisation were the consequence. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) He felt thankful for the attention with which the House had listened to the remarks which had felt it his duty to make in moving the second reading of this bill. The present measure was called for, among others, by those who wished to put an end to the periodical discussions which took place upon this subject, and by the vast masses of working men who filled the city of Glasgow, who desired, after six days of toil, to be permitted to reduce the proposition on which those statements were, and the first occasion of his addressing it, he had felt it his duty to make in moving the second reading of this bill. The present measure was called for, among others, by those who wished to put an end to the periodical discussions which took place upon this subject, and by the vast masses of working men who filled the city of Glasgow, who desired, after six days of toil, to be permitted to reduce the proposition of a rate in aid.

Mr. Bankes explained his reasons for objecting in aid.

Sir L. O'Bren followed in opposition to the rate but ready to vote for an income tax, if the government would say, on its responsibility, that it was necessary.

Mr. M'Cullage supported the proposition of the disease upon you will be one their effect; the disease upon you will be come less and less by every dose you take; and if you will persever, and is defined in advance of wares have a weakening effect upon the system. Let any one take from three to four or six pills every twenty-indentifies have a weakening effect upon the system. Let any one take from the experiment to the rate of four hours, and, in stead of having weakened, they will be found to have revived the animal spirits, and to have revived the animal spirits, and to have revived the called for house, and is a great meeting held the latter end of last week the four house, and, as a beginning four hours, and, in doing so, took occasion to refute the statements made, on the previous evening to house of the six pills and the p

Sir G. Grey thought it hardly fair on the part of as those sought by this, bill would tend to implant in those classes the higher and nobler feelings always inspired by the contemplation of those magnificent landmarks with which Scotland was adorned, and would teach them "to look from nature up to nature's God." (Cheers.)

Mr. Cowan (amid loud cries of "divide,") opposed the bill, which was aimed exclusively at Scotland, and stigmatised it as a needless and tyrannical measure, which, to be effectual, should go further, and interdict accommodation by post-chaises and omnibuses. This was a matter which should not be made a subject of legislation, but should be left to public opinion; and he moved that the second reading be deferred for six months.

Mr. M'GREGOR likewise opposed the bill, as being repugnant to the traditional, social, and religious sentiments of the people of Scotland.

by any agent on his behalf, by any gift, loan, or other member of the Cabinet, threw a sop to the opposition of their views on particular questions having been asked for. Others have been sent to this House, as my own experience unfortunately enables me to know, pledged to support a particular policy, and yet when they get here they have opposed it. (Hear.)

The did not wish to act in opposition for an income-tax prevailing in the world. Full directions are given with each bex, also not other member of the Cabinet, threw a sop to the reward, promise, agreement, bargain, or security, procured or induced, or endeavoured to procure or induced for. Both would meet with nis procured or induced for. Both would meet with nis opposition.

Viscount Castlered was placed, by the government, in an embarrassing popurated or the Proprietors, "T. ROBERTS would not hereafter make any such gift, &c., or for Sunday travelling, but being differently situated, the winder to explain what additional taxation he did not wish to act in opposition for an income-tax prevailing in the proprietor in Scotland to the world. He wished the noble lo

—while as many more were going to salvation? After some further remarks, he said he could not

in the existing law. The most important alteration he prosed was a maximum both with respect to the rate upon separate electoral divisions, and the rate upon the aggregate divisions included in each union -a provision which, he admitted, was contrary to have struck for the statement drawn up in 1828, the general principle of the English Poor Law, but which if they gain will be about 2s. per week. which was unavoidable in the peculiar circumstances Some part of the largest hosiers in the trade have of Ireland at present. He proposed that the rate should not exceed 5s. in the pound in the year in any electoral division without subjecting the other electoral divisions in the union to contribute to the extent of 2s. in the pound.

Mr. STAFFORD regretted that the government should have proposed to legislate piecemeal-that they had not embraced all the objects in one bill, so that the people of Ireland might know what they

ment of Connaught, an apparent design to expel the Roman Catholic and substitute a Protestant population in that province.

Sir R. PEEL disclaimed in strong terms any such design, or any sectarian spirit in his suggestions, which, he observed, had been greatly misconceived. After some 'further discussion between Mr. J. O'CONNELL, Mr. O'FLAHERTY, and Mr. BRIGHT,

leave was given. ENCUMBERED ESTATES (IRELAND) BILL.—The Soli-CITOR-GENERAL then moved for leave to bring in a bill to facilitate the sale of encumbered estates in Ireland. The plan proposed by the government was to deal with the difficulties of the subject by means of a Commission, that should perform the functions of the Court of Chancery, without the expense and delay attendant upon its cumbrous and antiquated machinery. It was proposed that this commission should consist of three paid commissioners, empowered to frame rules, to be submitted to and sanctioned by the Privy Council of Ireland; to require the production of titles, and to sell property in such proportions as they deemed fit, but only when application should be made to them by owners or incumbrancers. It was proposed that a conveyance should be made by the commissioners, by certificate, in a short form to the purchaser, which should be good against all the world, and be the future root of the

After some further discussion between Mr. J. Horsman, Mr. Henley, Mr. Monsell, and Mr.

Leave was given to bring in the bill.

The Solicitor-General, after a few words from Mr. J. Stuart and Mr. Sadleir, obtained leave also to bring in a bill to enable persons having perpetual and limited interests in land in Ireland to make grants in fee or demises for a long terms of years. This measure was brought in as an auxiliary to the Poor Law Amendment Bill.

The other orders of the day were then disposed of, and the House adjourned.

(From our Third Edition of last week.)

FRIDAY, APRIL 20. HOUSE OF COMMONS,-After some explanations from the Chancellor of the Exchequer upon | conquer Disease and Prolong Life. financial matters, and from Lord Palmerston re-

specting Sicilian affairs, the House went into com mittee of supply, and voted certain sums on account of navy estimates, Mr. Fitzroy having withdrawn a preliminary objection to "votes on account" generally, which led to a short discussion. THE RATE IN AID .- The House went into Committee on the distressed unions in Ireland, where-

upon the adjourned debate upon Mr. H. Herbert's amendment to the motion submitted by the Chancellor of the Exchequer for an advance of £100,000 on the credit of the rate in aid, was resumed by Mr. Sadleir, who opposed both the motion and

perilous or fatal to this country; but, at least, from them we know what we are to expect. In their case we deal with manly faces, and I trust in God we shall defeat them. (Cheers.) But dilettanti we shall defeat them. (Cheers.) But dilettanti relation to gentlemen.

that day six months, characterising it as allow, paitry in measure, most unjustifiably exposing members returned and their agents before the election to a set of turned and their agents before the election to a set of friends. He believed that granting such facilities as those sought by this bill would tond to implant sing his conviction that no poor-law, however well sing his conviction that no poor-law, however well good appetite shortly from the beginning of their use; digested, would alone suffice to meet the evils of shilst their mildness as a purgative is a desideratum that country. The present property system of Irespectatory required by the weak and delicate, particularly land had much to do with the misery which weighed upon it, and he implored the landlords, for their own as well as for their country's sake, to make those exertions for their country's resur-

in aid, and regarded the amendment submitted by in its power to produce relief. that he had not by himself, or, with his knowledge, by any agent on his behalf, by any gift, loan, or no other member of the Cabinet, threw a sop to the able and uncalled for. Both would meet with his

House. Without such an explanation, he and others were called upon to take a leap in the dark. Lord John Russell declined giving any further explanation than had been already offered by him to the House.

The Committee then divided, and the numbers

For the amendment ... ... Against it ... ... ... ... ... ... 194

Majority against ... 48

The amendment was therefore rejected. The Committee then divided upon the original motion (for the advance of £100,000 on the credit of the rate in aid), and the numbers were-

For the motion ... ... 201 Against it ... ... 106

Majority for ... —95

The other business was disposed of, and the House

MAKERS.

Nottingham, April 24, 1849.

HUCKNAL TORKARD. - The lace-ankle stockingmakers of this village are still on strike. They employ themselves by fetching coal, lime, kids, &c., for which they find a ready sale amongst the neigha small borough where he was a man of influence, and who chose to take his reward in the shape of a government appointment, instead of a money payment. Believing that there were many men of the highest honour and most scruptulous sense of right who would decline taking the declaration, and thinking also that its adoption would encourage britlery, by giving advantages to the dishonest can didate, he should vote against it.

Mr. Baorierova admitted that it was difficult to make men honest by act of Parliament, but he thought it was necessary to show the country that it would it was necessary to show the country that it would save the pockets of lon, gentlemen at any rate if the bill were passed.

After some further debate the House divided. After some further debate the House was rejected by a majority of 92, the numbers being 64 to 146.

Sir John Painsron moved that the chairman residual conditions. At the chairman residual condition. At thought their deplorable condition. The farmers, grocers, the exceeding 4,000 head, in admirable condition. At though the declaration, and the mount of the indeplorable condition. The farmers, grocers, and middle class generally, are rendering all the assistance in their power, to keep them from their power, to keep them from their powers to keep them from their powers. On Monday, Mr. Beardall, proprietor of some like kilns, gave the turnouts ten quarters of lime, for which they found a ready sale; Mr. J. White, butcher, and the lime, for which they found a ready sale; Mr. J. White, butcher, of the village, make men hones by act of Parliament, but he thought it was necessary to show the country that the condition of 20 ergo the ment of the brite propriets of some like kilns, gave the trade of the word that the corresponding all the assistance in their powers. On Monday, Mr. Beardall, proprietor of some like kilns, gave the trade of the word that the classe the class of the word at a feet their hard labour; J. White, butcher, and the unfavourable state of the vesting all the assi bouring farmers and tradesmen, who seem to pity their deplorable condition. The farmers, grocers,

THE MIDLAND COUNTIES.

week last, amounting to at least 12,000 hands. They Mutton .. shown a disposition to give an advance, amounting to 1s. per dozen, but the majority of the smaller houses would not comply, which has brought the workmen to the present crisis.

Too Cunning by Half .- An Irish officer having lost a parcel of silk stockings, sent the bellman round to offer a reward for them, but so small a one, had to expect
In a speech full of violent invective Mr. Grattan
imputed to Sir R. Peel, in his scheme for the settle-

THE CHOLERA seems to have entirely disappeared from England, but still continues to linger in Scotland. Outbreaks have been recently reported in | 43s; tierces, 40s to 42s per cwt. Stornoway, in the island of Lewes, in Inverness. Perth, and Stirling. The reports from Ireland represents it as very severe in that unhappy country. appears that the disease still continues there, and has even shown signs of increase. Any symptom of this character in Russia would serve to assimilate the present with the former visitation of cholera in a very serious point of view, as threatening Europe at large with a second attack of the pestilence. It has so far followed its old track as to reappear in Paris subsequent to its occurrence in England. In France the severity has been very great in certain localities; but every precaution has been taken by the government to prevent a panic. The announcement of the fatal cases, however, among persons of translated for general circulation.

To Preserve the Teeth.—When the natural enamel is destroyed, an artificial enamel should be supplied, which, being put into the cavity in a soft state, soon becomes hard, and shields the sensitive structures beneath from various causes of irritation. This is the true cure for tooth-ache. Brande's Enamel has already given relief to thousands. STUART, Mr. KEOGH, Mr. W. P. WOOD, Sir ROBERT One can scarcely make inquiry in any direction without PEEL, Sir J. WALSH, Mr. J. O'CONNELL, Mr. | learning of those who have been permanently cured by it. RINGWORMS, SCORRUTIC AFFECTIONS, AND OTHER SKIN DISEASES, CURED BY HOLLOWAY'S CHNTMENT AND PILLS.—In the East Indies diseases of the skin are very prevalent among the natives, where Holloway's Cintment and Pills have been most successfully used in every variety of case. The Editor of the Morussilite newspaper published an instance of a Coolie, employed in his establishment, who was (to use his term), "afflicted with myriads of ringworms, which defied all the Meerut doctors, and promised to deyour the poor man before he was even under ground. Holloway's Pills and Ointment were then, as a last resource, tried, and in a month he was perfectly restored to his former healthy condition and cleanliness of skin."

THE POPULAR REMEDY. PARR'S LIFE PILLS. Which are acknowleded to be all that is required to



Parr introduced to King Charles I .- (See "Life and Times of Thomas Parr," which may be had gratis of all Agents.)

"Thirdly—They are found, after giving them a fair trial or a few weeks, to possess the most astonishing and invigorating properties, and they will overcome all obstinate complaints, and restore sound health; there is a return of where vielent purging is acknowledged to be injurious instead of beneficial.

TO PERSONS GOING ABROAD. These pills are particularly recommended to all persons

to make those exertions for their country's resurrection without which no legislative remedy would
avail
Mr. Martin was in favour of the rate in aid,
thinking that the time had arrived when Ireland
the attacks of those diseases so prevalent in our Colonies,
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the attacks of the attacks should make a separate exertion for her own relief.

Mr. Stafford treated the income-tax as the less of two evils, especially as it would press with but little severity on a class on which the rate in aid little severity on a would weigh heavily.

traffic and general utility, as it may be nedrecourse to in all cases of sickness, with confidence in its simplicity, and

CAUTION.

Markets, &c.

CORN. MARK-LANE, Monday, April 23. — We had a better supply of English wheat to-day than for some time past, and the market opened heavily for all but the best qualities, which were taken off by the millers though at barely last Monday's prices; inferior sorts were fully 1s cheaper. There has been a liberal supply of foreign wheat during the past week, and having fewer country buyers to-day the trade was dull, and rather lower. In flour no alteration. trade was dull, and rather lower. In flour no alteration, For barley and malts we had not so much demand, unless for prime malting barley, which sold fully as dear. Beans and peas were in rather more request, and fine dry beans is dearer. Having a good supply of oats coastwise, in addition to the foreign arrivals, the best samples met a slow sale at a reduction of 6d to 1s per qr. Fine rye in rather more demand. Tares and cloversted almost nominal. Linseed cakes sold pretty readily. The current prices as under

Arrivals this week:—Wheat—English, 960 quarters; foreign, 1,100 quarters. Oats—English, 1,170 quarters; Irish, 600 quarters; foreign, 1,200. Flour, 990 sacks.

STRIKE OF THE LACE-ANKLE STOCKING- 61d to 7d; of household ditto, 5d to 6d per 4hs. loaf. CATTLE.

> SMITHFIELD, Monday, April 23.—The number of foreign beasts in to-day's market was limited, and of very middling quality; that of sheep and calves was slightly on the increase. Sales were with difficulty effected, at considerably reduced prices. An immense supply of home-fed beasts, even the time of year considered, was on offer this morning—it exceeding 4,000 head, in admirable condition. Although

.. 25,320 | Pigs .. .. Price per stone of 8lbs. (sinking the offal) This important trade struck work on Wednesday Beef ... 2s 2d to 3s 6d | Veal ... 3s 2d to 4s 2d rock last amounting to at least 12,000 hands. They Mutton ... 2s 6d ..4s 0d | Pork ... 3 2 ... 4 2

Lambs .. .. 5s 0d to 6s 0d. Per 8lbs. by the carcase.

Newgate and Leadenhall, Monday, April 23.—Inferior beef, 2s 2d to 2s 4d; middling ditto, 2s 6d to 2s 8d; prime large, 2s 10d to 3s 0d; prime small, 3s 2d to 3s 4d; large pork, 3s 0d to 8s 6d; inferior mutton, 2s 4d to 2s 8d; middling ditto, 2s 10d to 3s 4d; prime ditto, 3s 6d to 3s 8d; veal, 3s 4d to 4s 2d; small pork, 3s 8d to 4s 2d; lambs, 4s 10d to 5s 10d.

4s 10d to 5s 10d. PROVISIONS.

London, Monday .- Since our last we have experienced a steady demand for butter—Irish at prices varying from 50s to 70s, and foreign at from 50s to 88s per cwt, accord-ing to kind and quality. For Irish bacon the demand was good; supplies small; prices from 52s to 60s per cwt. Hams rather more saleable at 60s to 72s per cwt, and lard at 50s to 60s in bladders, and in kegs at 40s to 44s per cwt. American produce sold well; singed bacon at 42s to 45s. Short middles rib in at 40s to 42s; long boneless, 41s to

ENGLISH BUTTER MARKET, April 23.—The cold weather of the past week has kept the price of our best Dorset but-By the latest information from St. Petersburg, it has generally come of a poor and dry description, much of appears that the disease still continues there, and the supply is left over, and will come to a bad end. With milder weather, we look for a serious reduction in prices.

Dorset, fine new, 94s to 96s per cwt; ditto, middling, 76s to 80s; ditto, old, nominal; fresh Buckinghamshire, 9s to 12s per dozen; ditto, West Country, 8s to 10s.

FRUIT AND VEGETABLES.

COVENT GARDEN .- Notwithstanding the severity of the getables and fruit, but trade is very dull. Pine apples are sufficient for the demand. Hothouse grapes are very good, and more plentiful. Nuts in general are sufficient for the demand. Oranges and lemons are pientiful. Amongst ve-getables, young turnips may be obtained at 3s a bunch, and carrots at 1s 6d; cauliflowers and broccoli, sufficient note, indicates the wide-spread influence of the epidemic poison. From several parts of the continent application has been made to the General Board of Health here for information and advice, and the notifications of the Board sent in reply have been camellias, gardenias, tulips, hyacinths, cincrarias, tropæolums, fuchsias, and roses.

POTATOES.

SOUTHWARK WATERSIDE, April 23.—We have had many fresh arrivals since our last report, from Yorkshire, Scerland, and the continent; all of which have met a ready sale, which can only be attributed to the very cold weather, as the supply was large for the time of year. To-day the weather is much wilder and will effect the treather is the weather in the weather in the weather is the weather in the weathe the weather is much milder, and will affect the demand considerably. The following are this day's quotations:—Yorkshire Regents, 130s to 180s; Scotch ditto, 120s to 140s; ditto cups, 110s to 130s; ditto whites, 100s to 110s; French whites, 100s to 120s; Belgian, 100s to 110s; Dutch, 100s

COLONIAL PRODUCE.

London, Tuesday.—The sugar market has been more steady under the weight offered in public sale than was anticipated. Out of the 14,000 bags Mauritius offered fully 10,000 found buyers at about 6d decline, the finer sents being least saleable. A top be seen for the sent saleable. being least saleable; 4,000 bags of Bengal also found buyers at the same decline, the grocery sorts being most in demand; 2,000 bags Penang sold steadily at about previous rates; 150 linds. Barbadoes sold with spirit in public sale, 39s to 41s 6d good to fine grocery qualities; and 200 linds. Weet Judicio between the same states of the same states and 200 linds. West India in the private contract market at about last week's currency; the result showing a large day's business at a trifling decline. The London deliveries for home consumption have been very large the last two weeks, which has increased confidence in the article. Refined, stendy; grocery lumps, 50s 6d to 53s. COFFEE.—The public sales of 2,500 bags of ordinary native Ceylon went off without spirit at 6d decline; about half only sold 31s; a small pile, rather superior, 31s 6d to

CITY, Monday, April 23.—The imports of wool into London during the past week included 1,086 bales from Van Diemen's Land, 606 from the Cape of Good Hope, and 134 from Buenos Ayres. The market for wool is rather heavy, owing to the duller state of things in the manufacturing districts.

COTTON. LIVERPOOL, April 24.—The market was well attended to day, but prices underwent no alteration. The sales were about 4,000 bales, including 1,000 taken on speculation

STATE OF TRADE.

of Thomas Parr," which may be had gratis of all Agents.)
The extraordinary properties of this medicine are thus described by an eminent physician, who says:—"After particular observation of the action of Parr's Pills, I am determined, in my opinion, that the following are their true properties:—
"First—They increase the strength, whilst most other "First—They increase the strength, whilst most other tive power-loom workers have resolved on a strike of all charges of wares, amounting to about top por cent It was materially interfered with operations.

MANCHESTER, Tuesday.—We are sorry to have to report a continuance of dull trade. Not more business, it so much has been transported this most more business, and the last has been transacted this week as for some weeks lat Depression is the characterising feature of our market. Danish dispute is said to be operating most injurious Heavy goods are dull in the extreme, and the long continuance of cold wintry weather has seriously injured the spring trade, but it is hoped that the recent genial chalk will be beneficial. Our foreign buyers have been quite the active, and seem disposed to wait till the future prospects of continental affairs are more promising than at present Amongs the ladden business and the beauty a clight activity. Amongst the Indian buyers there has been a slight activity HECKMONDWIKE, April 23.—There was a pretty good of tendance of merchants in the Blanket Hall to-day, but we have nothing new to report of the transactions in the market, as its general features of the transactions in the market, as its general features of the transactions in the market, as its general features. ket, as its general features were much the same of

BIRTHS.

On the 10th ult., at Walsall, Mary, the wife of John Luly, bootmaker, of a son. The infant was baptised on the 15th inst. Ernest Meagher Washington Luty.

On the 25th ult. On the 25th ult., the wife of Andrew Dempsey, of Egoton-place, Liverpool, of a son. Baptised at St. Nickelas's Church on the 22nd inst., Thomas Feargus O'Compet Dempsey.

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Esq. M.P., and published by the said William River, at the Office, in the same street and payish.—Saturday April 28th 1849 April 28th, 1649.