Walliam Rider, Jublisher

done for the people, must be done by the Divided, you fall." Self interest is the basis of human action.' TO THE WORKING CLASSES.

Mr FRIENDS, Repetition may be considered as egotism nevertheless, in these times, when I see normons difficulties foreshadowed before me. mornous amerind you that, for eight and I Bust again I have adhered to the cause of wenty years, I have adfastness, pertinacity, VOL. XIII. NO. 652. analied; and one of my greatest difficulties

pountry, and the gauntlet, and challenge any, The writer says :throw down in the most searching critic, to charge me with any the most searching critic, to charge me with any

nore than seventeen years since I came mongst you; and cast your eyes over that pe- leaf from my book, as I have over and over become prematurely old.

of the true and veritable path of democracy. poor devils, the poor devils lived upon him. TION, AND THE DIRECTION OF THE the veritable principle of Communism, as Mr. POPULAR MIND ? When I came amongst O' CONNOR ? Has he not given up his profesas the only means by which justice could be Again the writer goes on to say :done to your order. However, now that that Communism, taken as a whole, means a reorganisation o done to your order. However, now that that mind has been created and organised, there are ambitious parties, who were sluggish and inactive during the two first processes, who would now undertake to direct it according to be care whim and caprice and without any their own whim and caprice, and without any reference to your benefit or advantage. I shall offer no antagonism to that party, herause I have ever considered that tyrants have based their power upon your disunion. mly means-of so increasing the wealth of this country, by such profitable labour as would

his Land Scheme, of individualism individualised, and con-trast the wretchedness of Charterville and O'Connorville with the bounteous plenty of American Communism, as affairs, and also to consider the proposition to affairs, and also to consider the proposition to affairs. Bentley accomplishment. If a portion of your order had struggled for exemplified by the Rappites and Shakers. wind it up. The meeting was numeronsly attended. Mr. Davies was called to the chair, and, after an Now, my only answer to the above passage the principles for a month as I have for twentyanimated discussion, the following resolutions eight years, you would have been in possession is, that I look upon my Land Plan in a diffe-of it long since; and let me now illustrate rent light to the writer; and if he will but take were agreed to :- " That we are totally opposed to the government, or the House of Commons, the power that your disunion confers upon your | the trouble of contrasting the difference of aphaving anything to do with the winding up of the Company, as we cannot expect justice, seeing that they have no sympathy with the plan, or Mr. O'Connor, its founder." "That we agree to wind oppressors. Once upon a time a priest of pearance before they were located and since, great piety, and supposed to be gifted with di- he will come to the conclusion that individuavine charms, took possession of a parish in the lity of possession, and co-operation of labour, vine charms, took possession of a parish in the lity of possession, and co-operation of labour, up the affairs of this branch by forming ourselves county of Kildare. The weather being very is the veritable principle upon which alone this into an association, to be called the 'Redemption county of Kildare. The weather being very is the verifable principle upon which along this into an association, to be called the - Redemption into an association, to be called the - Redemption into an association, to be called the - Redemption into an association, to be called the - Redemption into an association, to be called the - Redemption into an association, to be called the - Redemption into an association, to be called the - Redemption into an association, to be called the - Redemption into an association, to be called the - Redemption into an association, to be called the - Redemption into an association, to be called the - Redemption into an association, to be called the - Redemption into an association, to be called the - Redemption into an association, to be called the - Redemption into an association, to be called the - Redemption into an association, to be called the - Redemption into an association, to be called the - Redemption into an association, to be called the - Redemption into an association, to be called the - Redemption into an association into a in the vestry, and each asked for the weather In conclusion, all we have got further to say is, that if In onclusion, all we have got further to say is, that if that best suited his own purpose; whereupon the priest called them all in, read over the dif-ferent descriptions of weather that each wished for, and told them that as he could not give them seven kinds of weather, to go home, and agree amongst themselves upon one kind, and they short address, to accompany the resolutions, was Now, my only answer to the above is, that if their efforts, combined and well-directed, without should have it; by this means his reverence that individual selfishness which has been the chapreserved his charm, as the farmers never the Charter were the law of the land to-morrow, racteristic of so many of the fortunate members. could agree upon one description of weather. an ambitious man, or ambitious men, could Let us now rally to the rescue, and save it from the Now such is precisely your position, and the do no injury to the industrious classes, nor poisonous fangs of the blood-sucking capitalists. Shall the Land Plan-which has cost our champion could they create a race of "miserable peasant position of the Government; as long as you so much time and expense-be all lost, when our co-operation can save it ? Our co-operation raised contend for different political principles, so cultivators, destitute of capital"-as one of the long will the Government, like the priest, base fundamental principles of such a Parliament it, and made it a giant that struck terror in the would be to enable every man to live by the traffickers in human flesh. They have succeeded its charm upon your disunion. Working men, one who takes a prominent sweat of his own brow, and to give him full for a time in damping the energies of all, and ex-part in your cause should never mix himself employment, by fully developing the resources on the hopes of the weak. Let us, then, 21. 148. part in your cause should never mix himself employment, by fully developing the resources inglashing the hopes of the weak. Her us, then, up with any secret society, and should never of the country by the application of the labour The dissatisfied can soon be bought out, if you are withhold his views from you; and, upon these of the country. And, so far from the miserable half as zealous as you were to get them in. Let grounds, I consider it right and just to correct peasant being destitute of capital, as I stated the men of action see to it, and the work will soon an error, which, by some means or other, has a thousand times, the property now monopo- be done. Associations for the purpose of purchabeen circulated. It is rumoured, that I have lised by the Church, and the property brutally sing the shares of the dissatisfied, in your several towns, we deem to be the quickest way to wind up, given my countenance and support indirectly expended in the support of revolting Poor Law given my countenance and support indirectly expended in the support of revolting Poor Law and it will be less expensive than an Act of Parlia-to the movement of which Messrs M'GRATH, bastiles, should be all applied to the industrial ment would be. Our champion would be unfettered CLARK, and DIXON, together with others in labourer; and instead of having fifty or sixty in his operations, and the Company restored to its the Metropolis, are the leaders; and that I millions a year raised to support idlers in lux- former activity. Brother members, some decided have countenanced and supported that move-ment with the underhand intention of destroy and instead of having two hundred millions a work, then. Prove your confidence in the Land ment with the underhand intention of destroy- and instead of having two hundred millions a Plan by your actions, and let us have Mr. O'Connor ing or injuring the new Chartist organisation. | year, and upwards, of profit made upon indi-voting confidence in us, instead of us doing so to class and to society; while I have more than that all could be accomplished, not by a saving chairman; WILLIAM RANKIN, secretary." A comonce distinctly and emphatically told them, of ten millions a year, but by the payment of mittee-consisting of Messrs. Richard Hays, Simon Watt, William Dunn, Joseph Massey, and William that as long as disunion existed, I would five millions a year, to fall equally upon all, Beither lend my name nor countenance to either and only amounting to three shillings and Rankin-was then appointed to draw up and prepare a set of rules to be submitted to the meeting, which was then adjourned till Monday next, April larty; and I even refused to attend one of their | fourpence a head per annum. And no system | meetings, lest my presence there should be con- but the system which Mr. O'CONNOR seeks to 22nd. The sum of £2 was paid in, to commence strued into antagonism to their opponents. establish by the enactment of the PEOPLE'S | with, and the meeting separated. MACCLESFIELD .- At a meeting of members, held Working men, I never interfere with the CHARTER, ever will, or ever can, accomarts of individuals; while, nevertheless, I plish this holy and desirable end; while no at the house of Mr. Samuel Weston, on the 25th of March, the following resolution was agreed to :consider that justice to your cause should im- power can ever achieve the Charter, except " That this meeting seeing there is no prospect of Pel me frankly to speak my mind upon all the UNION OF THE WORKING the Company coming to a successful issue, ear-questions intesesting to your order; and as it CLASSES. And, reviled and denounced as nestly call for an immediate winding up of the incalculable good, is presumed that I assisted Mr. CLARK in his I may be by those who seek to pander to the affairs. GLASGOW.-A preliminary meeting of members denunciation of Mr. HARNEY, let me now in- fancy and credulity of the working classes, no form you, that I more than once stated to power on earth-neither popular revile, middle was held in the Democratic Reading Room, 48, Mr. CLARK, that I looked upon his reply to Mr. HARNEY as unprovoked and uncalled for, Mr. CLARK stating that if I or any other person had been assailed as he was, we would have taken the curve of the state of the company, and the best means is... Nelson-street, on the 8th of April, for the purpose taken the same course. been called to the chair, Mr. John Cameron called THE PEOPLE'S CHARTER, AND the attention of the meeting to the several reports Now, I consider it right and just that you and letters in the Star of the previous Saturday. **NO SURRENDER!** should understand my exact position as re-He said he was proud to see the men of Hull Working men, in the name of God, in the gards contending parties, and contending insetting such a noble and practical example, and name of justice, in the name of liberty, in the dividuals; and now I will call your attention declared his willingness to place his scrip in the name of your country, your wives, your chil- hands of Mr. O'Connor, believing that it would be to a matter of far graver importance. I have dren, your homes, and all that is dear to you, used by him for the benefit of the people; and he before stated, that if I could prevent it, I ne-let me implore you, let me beseech you, let hoped that all the members would do the same, Ver would up the state of the same Ver would allow Chartism to be mixed up with me conjure you, never to abandon the princi. and frustrate the Government and Sir Benjamin respect, ANT OTHER "ISN," while I have recently disco-vered, that the Socialists are working heaven Tered, that the Socialists are working heaven never to adopt any other until they become the years destroy the confidence of the working classes and earth to blend the two questions together law of the land; and then, according to the in one another, in any scheme which might be laid a circumstance, which above all others, is maxim of the Yorkshire peasant, you will find down for their emancipation. After the meeting, calculated to injure your principles and theirs. "that all the stuff 'ee the world wor made for several of the members offered their scrip, that it They would cater for your support, while all the folk 'ee the world,'' and then you'll have showing to his enemies the confidence they repose they would withhold their support from you. your share of it. In conclusion, my friends, in him. The Socialists of England, like the Socialists let me assure you that however your order Aut Socialists of England, like the Socialists in Paris, contend for an EDUCATIONAL SUF-FRIGE, and are opposed to Universal Suffrage. Now, accomplish this, and you will find that those who base their power upon education, will preserve your ignorance as a means of pre-Sarving their own power; while my opinion is, and ever has been, that if you had Universal Suffrage to day, ignorance before this day NATIONAL LAND COMPANY. The following letter should be read by every man who has an interest in the Land Company:-TO F. O'CONNOR, ESQ., M. P. DEAR SIR, —In the Northern Star of the 6th inst. I find two letters from Mr. James Taylor, in which <text><text><text><text><text><text>



squalled; and one of my greatest dimentities spanled; and one of my greatest dimentities and injured family—for my injured ated and injured family—for my injured ated and for your injured order—I now guntry, and for your injured order—I now

Besides, we challenge Mr. O'Connor to show us the the most searching criter, to charge me with any one single act of inconsistency, either in or out in estingle act of inconsistency, either in or out of Parliament, during that period of more than a quarter of a century. Than a quarter of a century. Than a quarter of a century. There are a construction of the point of the point of the second of the acts of public men. It is now whereby he gets his rents, or profits, as the case may be. Now I think that the construction of the point to leave to any one. Nay, Mr. O'Connor himself could not live as well nor dress so well as he does. were it not for the exploitation of the poor devils that do the work where he gets his rents or profits, as the case may be. The illustration of Mr. O'Connor, about the merchant and his three Now, I think that the writer has taken a sons, as a refutation of Communism, shows the smongst you, under my services render me again challenged all men, or any man, to show shallow nature of the orator's information on the nod, and say whether my services render me again challenged all men, or any man, to show shallow nature of the orator's information on the fied, and say mentioned and and an industrious man sup- subject on which he speaks. Communism, taken Forthy of your connuence. Dates who were me the possibility of an industrious man sup-then under four years of age, have now at-porting himself under the present system of the present system of ments of society, so as to create a solidarity of in-tained the years of manhood; and many, who prime interview of the present system of ments of society, so as to create a solidarity of in-tained the years of manhood; and many, who prove the possibility of an industrious man sup-tained the years of manhood; and many, who prove the possibility of an industrious man sup-tained the years of manhood; and many, who prove the possibility of an industrious man sup-tained the years of manhood; and many, who prove the possibility of an industrious man sup-tained the years of manhood is an end to a merchant class, a prove the possibility of an industrious man sup-tained the years of manhood is and many, who prove the possibility of an industrious man sup-tained the years of manhood is and many, who prove the possibility of an industrious man sup-tained the years of manhood is and many, who prove the possibility of an industrial system of the possibility of the p tainen tue joung and active, have, like myself, O'Connon's mode of living and dressing, he trader class, and a working class, with separate and defies any man to point out an individual who contending interests. It, moreover, presents no

Working men, my reason for now address- lives more frugally, or dresses more plainly, such element as a forced division of property, or a ing you, is to caution you against being led out than he does; while instead of living upon the O'Connor but so organises the element by Mr. tion, production, distribution, and government, as to of the true and retaining the second point of the second point on the second point in this toon, production, distribution, and government, as to How often have I told you, that a popular And will the writer point out one man in this realise perfect equality without any Procrustean law How once must pass through three stages— world, with the exception of the philanthropic to enforce it; for equality would spring from the movement must pass through three stages— world, with the exception of the philanthropic to enforce it; for equality would spring from the THE CREATION, THE ORGANISA- ROBERT OWEN, who has so truly carried out absence of all motives or circumstances to make inequality desirable, and from the improved characters and dispositions created by new and superior of the Reform Bill. In 1835, I created a new the whole of the profits made of the Northern of individualism individualised, and contrast the min, and, and in the bounteous of plenty of American Commun-ing the country by night and by day, I or-ganised that mind, and with its steadiness and working classes? And has he not repeated to We do not doubt Mr. O'Connor's claim to be conmanimity I sought to direct that mind to the surfeit the fact, that the present system of sidered a good agitator, but we consider him

Now, if the above is a veritable definition of Communism. I confess myself a true and veritable Communist, as the writer repudiates all notion of what is understood to mean that all industrial efforts must signally fail. all property is common property, whether Real to the Charter as the means-as the created by the producer or the consumer, who appear to have an equal claim upon the store. Again the writer says :---

DUDLEY.—A special meeting of the shareholders of the National Land Company was held at the masses should be critically canvassed, and the chaamply remunerate him, that no party, nor all Were we to carry the war into Mr. O'Connor's own camp, parties unitedly, shall ever induce me to aban-dom its principles, or look for more than their we might point the inequality of misery, as evidenced in his Land Scheme, of individualism individualised, and con-trast the wretchedness of Charterville and O'Connorville meeting room, Campbell street, on Monday last, racter of its promoters fully discussed, but when

show us the possibility, under the present system deceive you and others, that wilful lying was far

of competition, of any man, by honest industry, more degrading than plain speaking, and without speculating in the toil of others, earning £5,000 of a realised capital, far less £20,000, CHARLES Yours in the cause of humanity,

CHARLES GLADWELL. "We, the undersigned, solemnly attest that th language used by Mr. Taylor, at the Stowmarket meeting, was as near as we can remember, the same as imputed to him in the Suffolk Chronicle, and written in the above letter.

" Charles Gladwell, Robert Stiff, Brice Stimpson William Stimpson, David Roper, William Roper, and Joseph Leeman." Stowmarket, April 11th, 1850.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUFFOLK CHRONICLE.

And though all this winds of doctrine were let loose to play upon the earth, so Truth be in the field, we do injuri-ously to misdoubt her strength. Let her and Falsehood grapple! Who ever knew Truth put to the worse in a free and open encounter ?-Milron.

SIR,-In your report of Mr. Taylor's recent lecture at the Temperance Hall, Ipswich, I find the following naragraph :- "He wished the meeting to understand that they did not appropriate nor have title deeds made out to themselves, they were not institutions. Were we to carry the war into Mr. | the parties' to use the money of the shareholder POPULAR MIND? When I came amongos of controls is included and the friendship of his relatives of controls where we to carry the war into his included and and apply it to their own personal benefit and ad-rational benefit were entertained as the result and friends, his twenty-eight years' time, and equality of misery as evinced in his Land Scheme vantage. They did not profess to make promises, and contrast the the whole of the profits made of the Northern of individualism individualised, and contrast the to give two acres of land, a house, and £20 or £30 of the field in the second sec intend to put themselves in such a position that a jury of their countrymen should say that they had wood. Mr. Grassby in the chair. Letters that scheme, though they advocated the hanging of swindled the people out of £112,000." It is not containing money and reports of progress were every newspaper editor in the United Kingdom. manimity I sought to direct that mind to the surfeit the fact, that the present system of sidered a good agitator, but we consider him my wish to offer any antagonism to the objects and read from Brighton, Burnley, Ipswich, Limeneither a discreet nor safe politician, nor a sound political economist, and were there any doubts ex-isting on the latter point his display on Tuesday would set the matter at rest for ever. In conclu-sion, all we have got further to say is, that if the Charter is not to lead to something like Socialism the 30th of March appeared a latter from Story. Charter is not to lead to something like Socialism the 30th of March appeared a letter from Stow-or Communism, what is the use of the working market (which I have enclosed), wherein it states classes agitating for it? Viewed through the that Mr. Taylor made a most unfair attack upon the National Land Company and its promotor, and on the occasion, to which the attention of the very forward in supporting any movement which appended to which was a report of Mr. T.'s lecture " Men of Kent" is particularly directed. O'Connor medium it would seem only to be an instrument for getting a few ambitious men into parliament, and creating a race of miserable peasants cultivators destitute of capital, machinery, or comat Ipswich, and a reply from Mr. O'Connor, in very strong terms. Mr. Taylor must know, and you, bination-without which, under modern civilisation, Sir, must be aware that no opposition whatever has been offered by the National Land Company against the objects and principles of the Freehold Land

PRICE FIVEPENCE or Five Shillings and Sixpence per Quarter

THE VICTIMS. TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR. DEAR SIR.-I have been busily engaged,

in stating, that Messrs. Shell and Bryson, benefit of the incustrious millions will fail so long convicted of sedition, and Messrs. Conway, Prowten, and Morgan, convicted under the "Powell Plot," have been liberated from tion is almost completed, what have they gained by Horsemonger-lane Gaol ; and also Messrs. It but the jeers and seoffs of that portion of the Young, Gurney, Martin, Argue, Snowball, community called the working class, for whose and Able, who were similarly victimized, are released from the Westminster House of Correction, Tothill Fields.

Regretting that our esteemed friends, Ernest Jones, Fussell, Shaw, Bezer, M'Douall, gedly ruffian, under the garb of an upholder of the Looney, and others, still remain under Whig tyranny, I am yours in the cause of suffering humanity humanity,

JOHN ARNOTT. 14, Southampton-street, Strand, April 18th, 1850.

Chartist Intelligence.

THE PROVISIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE NATIONAL CHARTER ASSO-CIATION,

Met at their office, 14, Southampton-street, Strand, on Wednesday evening, April the 17th. Present :-- Messrs. Davies, Miles, Reynolds, possession of "state supremacy," they will, under Grassby, Arnott, Milne, Brown, and Stall- every circumstance, and against all odds, support deputed to visit Gravesend, and take a place in which to hold a Chartist demonstration wound up, I hope the working class will not be so

ported that they had waited on Mr. Nixon, working men are not such fools as to support their and that he had reduced his charges to the greatest enemies, who have allied themselves to-Society, consequently such observation were quite uncalled for. It is no doubt very proper and also very just that the pretensions of every Society, that an appeal should be made to the country at the cost of the lives of some of our most industhrough the usual channels, and that Messrs. | trious and intelligent artisans. Grassby and Arnott be instructed to draw up

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR. Sin,-I am very sorry that the Land Company is in such a dilemma at the present time. It appears . that there is to be a complete closing of it after it has struggled on for many years against the insinu-ations and persecutions of some of the greatest and most inhuman tyrants and knaves that could be depicted by the ablest pen in the country. I wonder why men should oppose the progress of any movement, by whomsoever started, which aims at the elevation of the labouring population. But what am I thinking about ! Has it not always been the custom of the press, and those who obtain their livelihood by the labour of the working class, to invention by the sabour of the working class, to impede, and, if possible, totally annihilate any plan for the alleviation of the sufferings of the great mass of the community? Have they not at its commencement given a kind of a "huff," and by so doing turned those of the working class who are rather high, and have not the capability to see and iudge for themselves, against it? When men have heen found under the denomination of public inyesterday and to-day, in procuring bail for the structors who have committed such acts of knayery, political victims, and I have much pleasure who can wonder but that any plan founded for the as surrounded by them? The Land Plan has been most basely maligned by the public press ever since benefit its noble expounder long struggled to uphold. it against all their insinuations, and the base and: calumnious lies they have from time to time inserted in their puny papers against his character. Had the Land Plan been commenced by some doghave been lauded to the very skies by the press. It: would have been held up as a plan that would, without fail, and under all eiroumstances, benefit. to an enormous extent, all who would embark asmembers. But as it is Feargus O'Connor who is.

THE LAND PLAN.

its founder—a man who has long and nobly strug--gled for and in the ranks of the working class—they denounce it as a Utopian scheme, which will not. tend to alleviate the sufforings, that are at present: borne by our half-starved and El-paid labourors. The teachers who circulate, and disseminate their loctrines through our public press are very septent. If they see any chance or manifestation of a scheme being surrounded by men who are called " honourable," and "right honourable," and who are in the But let a man come nobly forward with a scheme that would tend to do away with "class monopoly." head; and, if possible, (by the basest of means,) complete its overthrow. If the Company is to be Threatened Proceedings against Mr. W. J. have been foremost in undermining a plan that Vernon.-Messrs. Grassby and Arnott re- sought to establish the redemption of our labouring community; but keep aloof, and let them see that at the cost of the lives of some of our most indus-

> Yours in the cause of Democratic and Social Progress,

J. B., a paid-up Four-Acre Shareholder.

Dational Land Company.

lity, but at the same time with candour. that such persons, and I care not who they be, lack sufficient argument to make out their case. I am now writing; Sir, under the impression that the report the funds of the association, and stated they in question is correct, for I never can believe that were deputed by their locality to wait on that you or your reporter would descend to so mean and cowardly a trick, as to wilfully misreport any one; however let Mr. Taylor's letter to Mr. O'Connor, which appeared in the Northern Star of Saturday last, speak for itself, it will be, I trust, deemed sufficient apology for my thus troubling you, and, in conclusion, beg to state that as in all probability Mr. O'Connor will shortly visit Ipswich, it would be well that the responsibility of such paragraph should be attached to the proper party.

I am, yours respectfully, WILLIAM GARRARD.

[As the correctness of our report --- which was

only a condensed version of the meeting at Ipswich -has been broadly impeached our reporter has supplied the following verbatim note of the remarks Mr Taylor made, on that occasion, upon the particular point in dispute. It will be found to differ only verbally from the published report :---

I wish also to distinguished the operations of this Societ from the operations of another Society which is called a Land Society. I wish you to understand that we don't appropriate, nor have title deeds made out to ourselves. Ve are no parties to use your money and apply it to our wn personal benefit and advantage. We don't propose o make farmers of you, to give you two acres of land, house, and 201. or 301, to have it; and all this for 14s. We don't intend to put ourselves in a position that a jury of our country shall say we have swindled the people out of 112,0007. of money. I wish to make these observations because we have been confounded with that insti-

-Our reporter further states that there was no previous allusion whatever, by Mr. Taylor, at chapel, in which to hold a public meeting in he never told you that we have another liberal paper previous allusion whatever, by Mr. Laylor, at chapes, in the second be wished permission to he never told you that we have another tore paper Ipswich, as to the Tory press attempting to con- the Hamlets, and he wished permission to in Ipswich besides the Suffolk Chronicle; and both of found the Freehold Land Society with the National Land Society. Whether such an allusion was made at Stowmarket, or not, he is not in a position to sny, as he was not there, and, consequently, no report of that meeting appeared in our columns. He desires us to add that he pledges and, at the same time, repels the insinuation whether thrown out by Mr. Taylor or Mr. O'Con

Sin,-I cannot resist my inclination to tender you my unbounded thanks for the unhesitating manner you inserted my letter of last week, and what is more, for the open, frank, manly, and honourable withdrawal of the observations you I am, Sir,

F. O'Connor, Esq., M.P. JAS. TAYLOR.

17. Portland-street, Cheltenham, April 9th, 1850.

SIR .-- I have thought it my duty to send you the underneath copy of the petition I have sent by the same post to Granville C. L. Berkeley, Esq., M.P. for Cheltenham, to be presented by him to the for Cheltenham, to be presented by him to the House of Commons. By direction of a general meeting of the Cheltenham branch of the National Land Company, and et which meetings are the meeting of the imprisoned Land Company, and at which meeting a resolution of honour and confidence in you was unanimously five shillings, being fifteen shillings each for Mrs. passed, and a resolution that the Company be Jones, Mrs. Fussell, and Mrs. M'Douall. wound up, was negatived by more than two to one, which resolutions were inserted in the Star of

March 23rd. With every feeling of honour and Tremain, Sir. Yours most respectfully and fraternally,

To F. O'Connor, Esq., M.P. JOHN HEMMIN. THE HONGURABLE, THE COMMONS OF GREAT BRITAIN AND

IRELAND, IN FARLIAMENT ASSEMBLED. The petition of the members of the Cheltenham branch

and Slocombe attended as a deputation from the City Chartist Hall, and paid in 10s. for committee, and request it to take on itself the must for the present remain in their hands. Reynolds will submit an address.

The ensuing Conference of the Parliamentary Reformers.-Messrs. Stallwood, Brown, and possible, an amalgamation of all parties.

Westminster .- Mr. Stallwood brought for-

Tower Hamlets .- Mr. William Davies re- was induced to notice the National Land Company ported that they now had the offer of a large in consequence of certain allusions having been make arrangements for the same. He was these agree in the report of the slanderous paraaccordingly instructed to make arrangements graph. Surely, both papers are not wrong. It is for holding the meeting on Monday, the 29th somewhat curious, and worthy of remark, that each inst., if possible.

in St. Marylebone, was suggested by Mr. Stall- | ings-consequently I was not at his lecture, nor was wood, but its consideration was postponed for any one for the same reason, who takes a prominent the present.

council selected by the Finsbury locality, which not have passed off untold. That it was uttered, council selected by the Finsbury locality, which was accepted, and, after the transaction of other business, the Committee adjourned until ported in the *Suifolk Chronicle* three days afterwards; Wednesday next, the 24th inst.

SHEFFIELD .- On Sunday last Mr. M. A. Buckley delivered an address to a numerous and enthusiastic made respecting my supposed remarks upon your meeting of English and Irish Democrats in the Land Company. This course manifests, at all Democratic Temperance Hotel, 33, Queen-street Land Company. This course manifests, at all Democratic Temperance Hotel, 33, Queen-street events, a disposition worthy of imitation by all Mr. Thomas Renshew in the chair. At the concluthey have said, when they are proved to be false. we, the English and Irish Democrats of Sheffield, With an earnest hope that you may outlive all ani- most cordially resolve to join hand and heart for most cordially resolve to join hand and heart for mosity, and that your labours may be productive of the accomplishment of the "People's Charter," in its entirety, and that we hold another conjoint meeting in the above room, on Sunday evening, April the 28th." Thanks being voted to the lecturer and chairman, the meeting broke up. CODNORPARK (DERDYSHIRE).—At a meeting of the

Chartists of this place, held on Sunday, the 14th inst., 'it was resolved-"" That we join the National Charter Association" Ten entered their names as members, and paid one shilling each.

Chartists, and have this week forwarded two pounds, EDINBURGH.-A banquet and fruit soirce was held in the Land Company's office on the 10th inst., in

commemoration of the 10th of April, 1848; Mr. J. Cummings, who was called to the chair, addressed the meeting at considerable length. Mr. Alex. M'Donald responded to the sentiment, "The Tenth of April, 1848, may the object sought, the People's Charter, soon be made the law of the land." Mr. The meeting at considerable length. Mr. Alex. G. This letter should have appeared last week, but The petition of the members of the Victorian assembled, sheweth—That your petitioners have the ut most confidence in the practicability of the National Land Company, as established by Feargus O'Connor, Esq., M.P., and humbly request your Honourable House will not inter-fere so as to prevent the aforesaid F. O'Connor, Esq., M.P., from completing the landable, philanthropic, and patrictic designs to elevate its members by the occupancy of two, secretary was then instructed to forward to the Pro-visional Committee seventeen shillings, as members isional Committee seventeen shillings, as members by the occupancy of two, and Sharp; and 10s. to the Victim Fund. The secretary was then instructed to forward to the Pro-visional Committee seventeen shillings, as members by the occupancy of two, and Sharp; and 10s. to the Context that Cards of Membership Thomas Fraser also addressed the meeting. Several be remitted; and also, two shillings, of subscriptions our confidence in your integrity remains unshaken; raised some time ago, on behalf of the Monument we trust that you will live to see the day when your Committee.

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

DEAR SIR,-It is much to be regretted that you committee, and request it to take on itself the arrived at so hasty a conclusion respecting Mr. duties of the Victim Committee, as they had Taylor, of the Freehold Land Society : either that every confidence in the Provisional Committee. gentleman did make a most unwarrantable attack On consideration the committee concluded that it had no nouse to take the affect on itself and itse it had no power to take the office on itself, and this no one can question. But what evidence, I that as Messrs. Grassby, Milne, Arnott, and would ask, have you had for giving a verdict in Stallwood, who were of those originally ap- favour of Mr. Taylor, and against the Suffolk Chropointed, and who attended to their duty, it nicle? None whatever, but the exparte statement of Mr. Taylor himself. I think, sir, I shall, before I have done, prove that he did make use of the re-Address on Tract Fund.—This subject was postponed until the next meeting, when Mr. In ave done, prove that he did make use of the re-not guilty of the particular charge alleged to it by Mr. Taylor. Mark, sir, in the first place, the deep

cunningness of Mr. Taylor, in speaking of the Stowmarket meeting, and denying that he made use of the words alleged by my friend Mr. Gladwell. He Arnott, were appointed a deputation to wait knows, and you must know, that that is not the on that body, to effect on broad principles, if question at issue. Did he, or did he not, make use of the words as repeated in the Suffolk Chronicle ? You shall hear my evidence, and judge for your-Westminster.—Mr. Stallwood brought for-ward the proposition for opening a Chartist locality at the Temperance Hall, Broadway, when it was resolved that Mr. Geoghegan be immediately supplied with cards, and that as soon as the locality is formed, arrangements to be made for holding a public meeting in the Temperance Hall. Temperance Hall.

time Mr. Taylor has lectured in Ipswich it has been The propriety of holding a public meeting on a Tucsday—the same evening that this branch of the National Land Company holds its weekly meetpart in the promulgation of the People's Charter,

Mr. Fuzzon attended and presented a list of or, I can assure you, so gratuitous a slander should and further, still I have the liberty given me, if I choose to exercise it, of a number of individuals names-some of whom are shareholders in Mr. Taylor's Society-who will vouch for the truth of the report in the Suffolk Chronicle. Surely, sir, something must have been said very bad, or I should not have been told by more than one person, that the remarks made in reference to yourself and the National Land Company was quite unnecessary, and certainly uncalled for; and, to sum up my evidence, I would particularly request your attention to the enclosed article from an organ of the Freehold Land Society, which Mr. Taylor has something to do with, either as conductor or editor, and I ask him if he will repudiate that article? It is with no vain desire to offer factious opposition to Mr. Taylor or his Society, that I have thus crossed the branch ; I have lived long enough to be a bit of a judge of public men-have been in the storm and in the calm of Chartist politics, and my vanity leads me to know who is deserving of confidence, and who of censure ; and I have suffered too much of bitter and bittering persecution from that class with which 1 see Mr. Taylor is surrounded, ever

to be deceived by them. I am, sir, yours respectfully, W. GARRARD.

Secretary to the Ipswich branch of the National Land Company.

Ipswich, April 9th. P.S.-I must hint to you that you stand pledged to visit Ipswich, and trust you will when convenient,

This letter should have appeared last week, but

Faithfully and gratefully yours,

base revilers will acknowledge their error, as we

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Foreign Intelligence. FRANCE.

CONSPIRACT AGAINST UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE. Two propositions have been presented to the National Assembly for modifications in the electoral law. M. de l'Espinasse demands that no one shall be an elector unless he has resided for two years in the commune in which he wishes to exercise that right; that no one shall be declared representative, June, which gave power to the government to inunless he has obtained the absolute majority of the terdict clubs and other public meetings which might. votes given. He proposes, also, to inflict penalties contended that the election meetings which had reon such electors who, without some legitimate excuse, shall refrain from voting. According to his cently taken place were, in fact, clubs; at which system, the military electors would vote for the de- scandalous scenes had been enacted; and he propartment in which they are born, and their votes be sent sealed up to the chef-lieux of the departments, and thrown into the urn and mixed with the other bulleting. M. Bourbousson proposes that vacancies ings, not only electors, but strangers, and even in the Assembly shall not be filled up until the number of members shall have been reduced to 700, except in cases where the representation of a department may have been reduced to one-half of its n:embers.

The Prefect of Police causes the existing laws as to 'vagabonds,' persons without domicile, and foreigners, to be executed with great rigour.

The 'Gazette de France' of Wednesday says :-• The police last night visited several of the low lodging houses of Paris, and arrested a number of lodged with the authorities."

THE CONSPIRATORS IN CONCLAVE .- An imporadoption of all measures necessary for the salvation prosperity and good fare is the real knot of the ques- previous question was voted by 406 against 211. of the country. He was, however, anxious to ascer- tion. Let us in the first instance give full and entain, in a distinct and definitive wanner, the inten- tire satisfaction to the organs of the body.' At another meeting one of the speakers spoke of the pritions of the Right, and requested to be informed, categorically, whether the Legitimist representatives soners at Doulens (Barbes, &c.) as martyrs. At the meant to support energetic measures intended for same meeting a speaker complained that some people had 30,000f. a year, while others had nothing

the public security. M. Berryer, in the name of the party to which he and said that as before 1780 nobles had serfs and belonged, dec'ared that the members of the Right slaves, so at the present day the rich had serfs and were unwilling to pledge themselves to the future, slaves of a refined character. These were the only and would not lend their co-operation to the foun- grounds adduced by M. Baroche for depriving the dation of any establishment contrary to the interests people of Paris of the right of holding election meetings, but in his opinion they were so strong as to be of the party they represented. a complete justification.

M. Piscatory censured very severely the amendment presented by a dozen members of the Right, the object of which is to deprive the project of law on transportation of its immediate and more neces- that it would have made a deep impression on any sary efficiency. The meeting soon after broke up. M. Thiers de-

parting very sad !!!

As the President of the Republic was proceeding ministry to close the electoral meetings, he merely to Versailles on Friday, to review the troops, one of asked the question, 'If you have a right to apply the horses of his carriage fell in the Champs Elysees, the law of the 19th June, 1849, respecting clubs, to A number of idle fellows hard by began to sing to election meetings, why have you brought forward a the air of 'Des Lampions,' (alluding to the ' Repub- | bill which will confer on you the right which you lique Sociale et Democratique,') 'Nous l'aurons ! are now using?' As regarded the facts alleged, he and at any decisive moment in Germany only, the nous l'aurons !' The horse being raised the Prince continued his journey.-Times.

The 'Franc-Parleur de la Meuse' states that three of that fact, he stated that the sculptor who, it was non-commissioned officers of the 29th Regiment of said, had been rejected because he was a proprietor, the Line having been disarmed and sent off to Africa, was in fact rejected because he had accepted from thirty of their comrades scaled the barrack walls and the government an atelier and other favours, when followed them, crying, 'Vive la Republique Demc- he was sufficiently rich to have one of his own. He cratique et Sociale.

was astonished that M. Baroche could have laid such A letter from Auch, in the department of the Gers, stress upon the fact of a red neckcloth being worn states that thirty communal schoelmasters have been by an elector, while one of his own most staunch and from their situations since the law nassed supporters figured off at that moment in a magnifi-

Hecconcluded by asking the reasons which had in- twe party. TUBSDAY, 11 A.M.-The event of chief importance in the Assembly's sitting of yesterday, from the rebellious mountaineers, in the Koad duced the Minister of the Interior to interdict electoral meetings in five different districts? was the vote by which 300,000 france were at one stated that the attacks recently made upon him as fell-swoop cut off from the succours afforded to and 150 privates remained on the field." an old clubbist were for the purpose of throwing the condamnes politiques. This will create imedium on the government, approached the question mense irritation. The effect of the vote, it appears,

before the Assembly. He founded his right to sup- will fall upon the fighters of July, 1830, and Febpress electoral meetings on the law of the 19th of ruary, 1848. RETURN OF THE POPE TO ROME. WEDNESDAY .- The ' Moniteur' publishes the fol-

be of a nature to compromise the public safety. He slowing telegraphic despatch :---•The Minister Plenipotentiary of France to the

Minister for Foreign Affairs. 'The Pope entered Rome on Friday at four clock. He was received with the most enthusiastic

duced reports of the police agents appointed to attend these meetings in support of that position. acclamations." From the reports, it appeared that at these meet-Some placards of a highly inflammatory nature some placards of a lightly inflammatory nature and was responded to by the President with women and children, were admitted, and that poli- parts of the city a day or to before the Pope's entry. tical questions were discussed which had nothing to One was an address to the Romans on the coming do with the choice of candidates. By the system of the Pope; another on the same subject dated followed at these meetings, the election was doubled. Naples; a third, on the preparatives for his return, for there was first the election of delegates, and ridiculing in strong terms the pretended reforms in for there was nest the election of candidates. This the administration of government which are stated just been published. It is a docum nt of great inhe considered contrary to the constitution, which to be ready for publication; and a fourth on the laid down that the election ought to be direct. He affair of M. Gazzola.

admitted that something of the kind was also done Yesterday in the Legislative Assembly the close by the electoral union, but it was in a different way. of the sitting was stormy in the extreme. The At the meeting at Montmartre the President and object of the Mountain was to procure a nominal diindividuals against whom information had been another member appeared in red neckcloths and vision on the suppression of the succours to persons scarfs, and one of the speakers declared that there condemned for political offences, a reduction which

was no God but the sun. At the meeting of the had been carried on the preceding day. For this eighth arrondissement a celebrated sculptor had purpose M. Schoelcher moved an amendment to retant meeting was neid on weanesday evening as the jeight allouissement a constant scalptor had purpose in solutions in order an antibutine to re-Palace of the Council of State. About 230 repre- come forward as a candidate for being delegate, but store that aid. This was set aside by the house store in 1940. Palace of the Council of State. About 200 report come forward as a canonic for boing delegate, our store and as a canonic of immigra-sentatives of the majority were present. Amongst the honour was refused to him because he was a voting the previous question. Hereupon M. Charras sentatives of the majority were present. Automos the nonour was related to man because he was a voing the provide question in the present year, it may be estimated at 115,000 the principal members who addressed the meeting proprietor; in the eleventh arrondissement a candi. made some fervent remonstrances against the imthe principal memory and Piscatory. M. date boasted of his having hunted gendarmes in plicit disavowal by the Assembly of the revolution date. Americans and foreigners, exclusive of native in-there spoke in the name of a considerable portion 1830, municipal guards in 1848, and that he was of July and February. This called out M. Dufaure. There spoke in the name of a consideration portion [1550, municipal guards in 1040, and that he was of early and out in. Duranie. miles long, and from forty to fifty miles broad, of the majority, and declared that he and his poli- the first to put up the red flag at the Hotel de Ville. M. Joly next brought forward an amendment for miles long, and from forty to fifty miles broad. or the majority, and declared end and include the first to put up the red hag at the river de the solution of the line of the line of the Sierra Nevada. It em-

SWITZERLAND.

According to the report of the Swiss Federal Council, the Government of the Republic has or- feet lerminates at the base of the main ridge of the dered 550 members of the German Workmen's Sierra Nevada. Union, belonging to sixteen different branches of the society, to quit the Swiss territory, and placed 214 streams, which, augmented by the rains and melted members under the surveillance of the police. The snow, expand into rivers, running in a westerly result of the inquiry of the Government into the direction, and emptying into the Sacramento and proceedings of these societies is stated as follows :- | San Joaquin, at the distance of from ten to fifteen, 1. It is fully proved that the German workmen in and in some cases of twenty miles from each other. Switzerland, were organizing themselves, and pro- The rivers in forming their channels, have come in viding the means of carrying out a revolution intended not merely to subvert the governments of Germany, but to destroy the whole present system the gold into fine flakes and dust, leave it deposited roche in a speech so clever, and so full of matter. of society. 2. This revolutionary Propaganda, as the central society called itself, did not originate in body of legislators not determined to support the Switzerland, and is not confined to that country. minister, whether the reasons given for his measures Its centres are in Germany, France, and England. were good or bad. With respect to the right of the From these the twin societies were called into existence, and are but links in the great chain of the Social Democratic Union. In Switzerland these

bodies could act much more openly than elsewhere, and their objects were therefore better known ; but the leaders were for the most in foreign countries, extent.

German contingent would have been withdrawn from Switzerland. 3. It is proved that the unions were in close connexion with the fugitives from Baden and the Pfalz, and that the leaders of that insurrection were principally supported and assisted by them.

ITALY. re

had intended to give a lesson to the government. no doubtibe adopted by the whole of the Conserva- that it, in all probability, refers to the intelligence Dr. Webster, and the admission that Dr. Parkman

English free corps of 3,000 men met with a reverse Pass, near Peshawur, in which two European officers

(From the ' New York Tribune ' of April 2nd.) ment.

The proceedings of Congress for the last fortnight present nothing worthy of special comment. No aside the proof of identity-to show that the prisubject of interest has occupied the attention of soner was at Cambridge at the time alleged for subject of interest has occupied the attention of cither house, but that of Slavery; and on this all action is lost in an interminable war of words.— M. Sain Bois Le Comte, the minister of the French Republic, was presented to President Taylor on Monday. the 18th inst. in the presence of the whole Cabinet. The speech of M. Le Comte was marked by a conciliatory and temperate spirif, verdict. Dr. Webster was sentenced on Monday, invaluable. Price 118. per bottlo, or four quantities in a cordial expressions of intercourse and friendly feeling.

The Report of Hon. Butler T. King who visited California during the last Summer, as the Special Agent of the Executive of the United States, has terest and importance, presenting a well-digested with the most frenzied anguish, as an event of which mass of information with regard to California. derived from personal observation and authentic shricks and groans of the afflicted sufferers were sources, and suggesting several practical measures. heard to a great distance. They are the objects of for the consideration of the government.-According to Mr. King, the population of California in 1802. every quarter. On Monday morning a letter of conwas about 17,000; in 1831, it amounted to a little more than 23,000; from this number it did not vary much for four or five years; when it graduhour of agony unutterable !

boat Hawk towed into Kingstown a large piece of a wreck, the side of a vessel, found drifting between dians. The Gold Region is between 400 and 500 braces the extensive range of hills on the eastern border of the plain of the Sacramento and San Joaquin, which reach towards the East for fifty or sixty miles, and attaining an elevation of about 400

The springs of the Sierra give rise to numerous THE IMMORTAL contact with the quartz, with which the gold seems to have been originally combined, and cutting among the sand and gravel of their beds. In the PROCLAIMED THE dry season a portion of these beds are found without water ; they contain large quantities of gold, in a coarser state than in the rivers, often in a smooth shape, not unlike pebbles. In the dry diggings, where quariz containing gold has cropped out, the gold is found in pieces of every size, from one grain to several pounds in weight. These diggings, in some places, spread over valleys of considerable

The amount of gold collected in the operations 1848 and 1849, is estimated at 40,000,000 dol., onehalf of which was probably carried out of the country by foreigners. Of this sum, 20,000,000 dol. D U R I F I C P I L L S is supposed to have been taken from the rivers, although their richness has suffered no perceptible for pains in the back and kidneys, gravel, lumbago, rheu-

have long been well known as the only certain cure diminution, except in a few locations, which early matism, gout, gonorrhœa, gleet, syphilis, secondary symp-attracted large bodies of miners. Gold has been attracted large bodies of miners. Gold has been

Part the Fifth Is devoted to the consideration of the Dutles and Obligations of the Married State, and of the causes which lead to the happiness or misery of those who have entered into the bonds of matrimony. Disquietudes and jars between mar-ried couples are traced to depend, in the majority of la-stances, on causes resulting from physical imperfections and errors, and the means for their remeval shown to be within reach and effectual. The operation of certain diso'clock on the day of his disappearance—that he was never seen after that time—that the remains found in the College are identified as those of Dr. Parkman-and that the notes, which were the cause of pecuniary difficulty between the parties, were and errors, and the means for their remeval shown to be within reach and effectual. The operation of certain dis, qualifications is fully examined, and infelicitous and univo-ductive unions shown to be the necessary consequence. The causes and remedies for this state form an important consideration in this section of the work. found in possession of Dr. Webster, although he was shown to be destitute of funds for their pay-The counsel for the defence endeavoured to set | consideration in this section of the work.

THE CORDIAL BALM OF SYRIACUM

Is expressly employed to renovate the impaired powers of renness, and debilities arising from venereal excesses, has been demonstrated by its unvarying success in thousands of cases. To those persons who are prevented entering the married state by the consequences of early errors, it is included and the period list per bottle or four quantities. to the accused. They were absent about three hours, and at eleven o'clock returned with the fatal and his execution is appointed to take place at such for 33s. time as may be determined by the Governor of the THE CONCENTRATED DETERSIVE ESSENCE

An anti-syphilitic remedy for purifying the system from re. An and syphilitic tomen, and is recommended for any of the The result of the trial was communicated to Di uereal contamination, and is recommended for any of the varied forms of secondary symptoms, such as eruptions on the skin, blotches on the head and face, enlargement of the throat, tonsils, and uvula; threatened destruction of the nose, palate, &c. Its action is purely detersive, and its seneficial influence on the system is undeniable. Frice lls Webster's family at Cambridge on Sunday morning. The bearer of the agonising intelligence was Mrs. Prescott, the mother of the distinguished historian. and a half-sister of Mrs. Webster. It was received there had not been the faintest anticipation. The

Seneticial innuence on the system is underlande. Iffice lie and 33s. per bottle. The 5L case of Syriacum or Concentrated Detersive Es. sence can only be had at 19, Berzers-street, Oxford street, London, whereby there is a saving of 1L 12s., and the pa-tient is entitled to receive advice without a fce, which ad. vantage is applicable only to those who remit b, for a

dolence was addressed to them, signed by the prin. consultation fee, (if by letter), 1*l*. — Patients are re. quested to be as minute as possible in the description of cipal inhabitants of Cambridge, Pres. Everett, Pres. Sparks, the Professors in the University, and nutheir cases, Attendance daily at 19, Berners-street, Oxford-street, merous other friends. Ineffectual solace in their

London, from eleven to two, and from five to cight; Sundayirom eleven to one.

SHIPWRECKS .- KINGSTOWN, April 13 .- The pilot EXTRAORDINARY SUCCESS OF THE NEW REMEDY !!

Which has never been known to fail,-A cure effected or the money returned.

red mouldings ; a white flag was fastened to a rope DE ROOS' CONCENTRATED DR. DE ROOS' CONCENTRATED GUTTÆ VITÆ has, in all instances, proved a which was tied on one of the masthead stays. The such a state of drowsiness, lassitude and general prostra-tion of strength, as unless skilfully arrested, soon ends in JAMES MORISON, the a miserable death !

Hygeist proclaimed--lstly.-That the vital prin a miserable death : In the prevention and removal of the foregoing symp. toms, and as a restorative of manly vigour, whether de-ficient from early imprudence, or residence in hot cli-mates, &c., this medicine has obtained an unparalelled ciple is in the blood. 2ndly.—That all diseases arise from impurity of the popularity.

popularity. From its properties in removing leucorrhea, or whites, headache, giddiness, indigestion, palpitation of the heart, dry cough, lowness of spirits, barrenness, and all disorders of Females; it is admirably adapted to that class of suf-ferers, as it not only purifies and strengthens the whole system, but it creates new pure and rich blood, and soon restores the invalid to sound health even after all other womedies (which have neurally a depressing tendener) 3rdly. -- That such im purity can only be eradi-cated by a purgative such as Morison's Vegetable Uni-versal Medicine of the British College of Health, New-road, Loudon. 4thly. - That the deadly remedies (which have usually a depressing tendency have failed; in this lies the grand secret of its universa poisons used as medicines by the doctors are totally success.

Success. Sent securely packed, to any part from the establishment only, price 11s per bottle; or. four quantities in one large bottle for 33s., with full instructions for use, on receipt of the amount by Post Office Order payable at the Holborn unneccessary in the cure of GRAVEL, RHEUMATISM, LUMBAGO, STRICTURE, DEBILITY, &c.

> PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO. RHEUMATISM, GOUT, DEBILITY, STRIC. TURE, GLEET, &c.

DR. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS are a CERTAIN CURE for the above dangerous TURIN, APRIL 19TH. —A signal victory has just been gained here in favour of the liberal cause, not only in Piedmont and in Italy, but also, though in-directly. in Europe. An assembly, composed of

on the 11th of January.

Accounts from Bordeaux of the 8th instant state laughter at the expense of M. Cunin Gridaine, who directly, in Europe. An assembly, composed of elements essentially conservative (the senate of at the Prefect of the Gironde has suspended from that the Prefect of the Gironde has suspended from | was sitting in his place at that moment in a magnithe exercise of their functions, for two months, a ficent flume-coloured vest, little expecting that it captain and a lieutenant of the National Guards of | was to become the subject of such general attention. | the commune of Perjard.

June, 1849, relative to clubs and other public reunions. The motive assigned for the interdiction in the beginning of the month of March last.

In addition to the above three more electoral the Interior-that of La Chapelle, including the Communes of Aubervilliers and La Cour Neuve, and those of Boulogne and Montrouge, in conse- the Montagnards. quence of 'seditious speeches' having been delivered there.

M. Jules Favre finished his speech by pointing out SATURDAY .- The government has prohibited the want of confidence which the rulers of France electoral meetings at the Salon de Mars, Montmartre, show that they have in the cause of liberty, and re-Salon du Pont, and Chatillon. These meetings have minded the house that those who had formerly been

M. Jules Favre replied to the speech of M. Ba-

doubted if commissaries of police were the best or

most impartial reporters of speeches; and, as a proof

M. Baroche then rose to reply. He admitted that is, that 'seditious speeches' have been delivered of he had formerly been vice-president of a club, but a nature to excite the citizens to hatred of each it was a club of honnetes gens, and he denied that. other, and the rioting which took place at Chatillon in accepting office, he had become a persecutor of inviolable shelter in certain religious establishments, of its products. A portion of the money collec ed

Several members then expressed a wish to address clubs have been closed by order of the Minister of the Assembly, but M. Dupin declared the debate

THE SOCIALIST CANDIDATE.-Last night the

M. Buvignier, the ex-member of the Constituent met at midnight, in conclave, to select a candidate Assembly, who was returned on the election of the on the Democratic interest for the Paris election of might be made; and in accordance with this reso-10th ult. to the Legislative Assembly for the Saone- the 28th of April. This meeting created consider. lation, the armed force dispersed immediately the et-Loire, but who had his election invalidated, and able interest, from the fact that orders had been is- groups from which proceeded any cries, which, the other defendants in the affair of the Solidarite sued on the previous evening for the closing of however, fortunately, was not attended with any Republicaine, were yesterday found guilty by the several additional election meetings, and it was supjarg. MM. Burignier and Hizzy, the only two de. posed that similar steps would be taken to prevent fendants who appeared in person, were sentenced— the delegates from meeting. The meeting took the former to one year's imprisonment and five place in a large hall in the Rue de Chaume, Fauyears' interdiction of civil rights; the latter to six bourg St. Antoine. Several members of the Exmonths' imprisonment and interdiction of civil treme Left attended the meeting as delegates for rights. The other defendants were condemned by their. arrondissements, and among others MM. default to two years' imprisonment. In consequence | Cremieux (formerly member of the Provisional of this verdict M. Buvignier cannot take his seat in Government,) Vidal, De Flotte, &c. The names of the National Assembly, if he should be returned for thirty candidates were brought forward, but those the Saone-et-Loire at the election of the 28th inst. | who appeared to have most chance were M. Emile |

MILITARY DEMONSTRATION .- The government de Girardin and M. Dupont (de l'Eure,) the latter duty, and after repeated warnings, fired upon and has received accounts from Angers, which show that of whom has given rise to so much dispute within wounded a prisoner in the house of arrest, who per- majority, and, taking his seat in that body, at once to the care of Dr. Barker, as the most honourable secresy a revolutionary spirit exists in the army to a greater the last few days between the columns of the sisted to disobey orders to retire from a window assumed a high position in the ranks of the Republiextent than has hitherto been imagined. A bat- 'Presse' and 'Voix du Peuple.' The thirty names where he was haranguing a crowd in the street. In can party. In 1817 he was invited by President Montalion of infantry, in passing through that city, was were in the first instance reduced to sixteen; those consequence of its being reported that the man had entertained at a fete by the Democrats. In the who had not the votes of a fourth part of the dele- been shot dead without provocation, a mob collected, evening the soldiers, accompanied by the subaltern gates present being at once struck out of the list. insulted in the grossest manner the two companies great practical energy and skill, remarkable sagaofficers, paraded the streets of Angers, in com-pany with the leading Democrats, and should -M. D'Alton Shee, M. Cabet, the lcarian, M. might have proceeded to extremities had not the which was never sullied by the breath of suspicion. "Vive la Republique Democratique et Sociale !" The Dupont (de l'Eure,) M. Emile de Girardin, and officers and men behaved with rare firmness and for- He was elected Vice-President of the United States Minister of War has already sent off instructions for Jean Daniel, a soldier of the 23rd regiment of In- bearance. the immediate disbanding of the regiment, and the fantry. The fact of this soldier being brought for- A curious incident took place three or four soldiers and subalterns are to be drafted into the ward was not known till yesterday. The name of days ago at Magdeburg, which may serve as a warnregiments in Algiers.

was killed during the great insurrection of June, majority of the suffrages. 1848. At that time General de Lamoriciere was so dissatisfied with the conduct of the regiment at the attack of the barricades of the Portes St. Denis and Eugene Sue, the celebrated author of the 'Mysteres Prussian bastions and ravelines. St. Martin, that he had it sent out of the capital.

٩.

INCENDIARISM .- Scarcely a day has passed for the last fortnight or three weeks without bringing sation in the Assembly. Loud cries arose on all Wurtemberg !! twenty-two years of age, son of reference to the claims and interest of the South, accounts from the departments of houses and corn sides of 'Vive Eugene Sue !' 'Vive la Republique Duke Frederick Eugene, the well-known Russian was never seduced into enthusiasm for the greatstores being destroyed by fire. These are so fre-quent that it is impossible to attribute them to any-thing else than the acts of incendiaries. Yesterday we had account of three such cases, in one of which not less than forty-five houses in a provincial town stores being destroyed by fire. These are so fre- democratique !' and the excitement became so great general. A cousin of the King of Wurtemberg- ness and dignity of the Federal Union, and renot less than forty-five houses in a provincial town became the prey of the flames. This day we have Absolute majority..... For Eugene Sue.....143 an account of three more-one of them at Rouvres, Jean Daniel ..80 near Dijoo, where, from the fact of a quantity of M. Villegarde.....2 lucifer matches having been found in clearing out Audry de Puyravan the ruins, it is evident that it was not through ac-M. Eugene Sue was consequently proclaimed cident. Another occurred in the arrondissement of candidate for Paris. The proceedings did not terminate till half-past dressed to the Czar's Ambassadors in London and the head of American statesmen. me o'clock this afternoon. Just as the proceedings Paris, and dated from Petersburgh on the 23d The Legislature of Ohio adjourned on the 25th. Rennes, where seventeen houses were burnt to the ground; and a third at Noisy-le-Sec, where a vas one o'clock this afternoon. Just as the proceedings | Paris, and dated from Petersburgh on the 23d quantity of straw, hay, wheat, and barley was ut terminated, it was announced that the hall of the February. According to this note the Csar's quantity of straw, hay, wheat, and barry was up terly consumed. These fires are remarked to be the most frequent in the neighbourhood of Paris, and to occur particularly in houses where corn and and to occur particularly in houses where corn and to be determined, it was announced that the meeting had taken place, had been closed, like other places of meeting, by order of the authorities. A protest against this determined that meeting had taken place, had been closed, like other places of meeting, by order of the authorities. A protest against this determined that meeting had taken place, had been closed, like other places of meeting, by order of the authorities down and determined that meeting had taken by order of the authorities down and determined that meeting had taken by order of the authorities down and determined that meeting had taken place, had been closed, like other places of meeting, by order of the authorities down and determined that meeting had taken by order of the authorities down and determined that meeting had taken by order of the authorities down and determined that meeting had taken by order of the authorities down and determined that meeting had taken had taken government insists on the restoration of the cap-tured vessels before the affairs of England and determined that meeting had taken determined that meeting had taken had taken had taken government insists on the restoration of the cap-tured vessels before the affairs of England and determined that meeting had taken had t hay are stored. It is believed that measures of an act of the Government was immediately drawn up, deration. But if the vessels are not restored, adds extremely coercive kind will be found necessary to and the meeting separated in a state of great ex- Count Nesselrode, the Czar's government will not put a stop to the evil.-Times. citement. The Prefect of the Sarthe has dissolved the Na-MONDAY .- The ordermongers fearing the defeat tional Guard of St. Calais. of their candidate, Foy, have withdrawn him and SUNDAY .-- The closing of the electoral meetbrought forward a new man, named Leclerc. M. ings was vesterday brought before the Assem-Leclerc is a shopkeeper in the second arrondissebly by M. Baune in the shape of interpellations; ment of Paris, and an old decore of July. At the arrival of the Oriental at Suez, on the 3d inst., and M. Baroche, the present Minister of the Interior, period of the great insurrection of June, 1848, he with the Bombay mails of the 16th of March. showed judgment in declaring that he was ready at had a son shot by his side, while charging a The expedition under Sir Colin Campbell against once to answer any questions which might be put, and to defend a measure for which he was willing to be responsible. M. Baune, in his short and very moderate speech, stated that the Paris electors, in the lawful exercise of their rights, had, within the last few days, held meetings provided election. In these once to answer any questions which might be put, barricade. He immediately went home, and the mountaineers in the neighbourhood of Peskawur

been forbidden in virtue of the law of the 19th of the flatterers of the people had now become their already voted by the Chamber of Deputies by an citizen, on the payment of a moderate sum, for persecutors.

the people.

closed, and the order of the day was carried at once by a large majority, notwithstanding the protest of that he would not allow of public order being in any

delegates of the Democratic and Socialist committee

would be prevented, no matter in what sense they consequences of a deplorable nature. The crowds' formed on different points dispersed at the approach of the troops, and all was over in a short time. The Marquis A'Azeglio, the President of the Council of Ministers, thought it his duty to put on his uniform as a colonel of horse, and place himself rounds through the streets.

GERMANY.

A riot took place at Elberfeld on the 6th, in consequence of a soldier having, in the execution of his attained to celebrity and large emoluments. In

ward was not known till yesterday. The name of days ago at Magdeburg, which may serve as a warn-this latter candidate, until now, was perfectly un-ing to amateur draftsmen, and which, at the same Jackson to the Presidency in 1828, ho was again FURTHER PARTICULARS.—The news of the dis- known. Born in Lower Brittany, of unknown time, affords a very singular proof of the manner in chosen Vice-President, but the policy of General order which took place two days ago in a regiment parents, he has never known either his latter of his which personal neervy is respective. A sonary on one sonary one sonary one sonary on one sonary one order which took place two days ago in a regiment parents, he has never known either his father or his which personal liberty is respected. A sentry on Jackson being widely at variance with his own, he Light Infantry. In was proceeding from Rennes to Toulon, on its way to Algiers. Before leaving Rennes for the trade of a shoemaker, which he of which every military schoolboy has done a dozen the regiment was known for its democratic opinion, had embraced. At the age of twenty the conscrip- plans-were found upon his person; and what was held until the close of President Tyler's admiand when marching out of that town, it was accom- tion took him, and he has exercised since that epoch. still more criminal, an Austrian passport. He was office he filled until the time of his death. panied by a large body of the democratic party, who during a period of four years, the functions of shoe- carried off prisoner to the citadel, and there deset up cries of 'Vive la Republique Democratique et maker in his regiment. His candidature was sup tained until application was made to Berlin, to ness and independence, not surpassed by that of Sociale.' The 11th Light infantry was formerly in ported with extreme warmth by the workmen-dele- know what was to be done with the dangerous spy, any statesman in this country. Ilis mind was ad-Paris under the command of General Damesne, who gates; so much so, that he almost carried away the who turned out to be a young officer of rank, travel- dicted to great analytical subtlety in all its opera-

whom no one had spoken before. It was that of nition to beware how he extended his studies to him formidable as an antagonist. His political

being brought forward there was an immense sen- be his Royal Highness Duke Eugene Augustus of selves in his interlect. In his policy he had primary

GREECE.

Athens of the 2d inst. The last French steamer which arrived in that city from Marseilles brought a letter from M. Tricoupis, the Hellenic Ambas- on the political developments of this country. sador at Paris. M. Tricoupis informs his govern- Differing but little in age, they survive their illus-

elements essentially censervative (the senate of Turin), has nubly broken through the trammels of superstitious illiherality, and has boldly proclaimed, as it has candidly admitted, the abandonment of an odiums superstition of superstitions of sufferers they are confidently recom-as it has candidly admitted, the abandonment of an odiums superstitions in the superstition of superstitions of sufferers they are confidently recom-too well known,) these Pills are eminently successful. By their parifying action they have never in any instance on the posed to sale, and considered as the common in-

ing the larger boxes. immense majority, that of the abolition of excep- digging anywhere in the Territory for the space tional and special tribunals for the clergy, and on the of one year. The discoverer of a new mine to he had suffered from gravel and pains in the back and loins.

right of asylum in places of refuge, where the guilty were screened from punishment under cover of an inviolable shelter in certain religious establishments, churches, convents, and the like. Yesterday evening, some persons were desirous of Yesterday evening, some persons were desirous of bridges, to facilitate cammunication between the

but the latter had declared, on a recent occasion, to be numerous, extensive, and valuable. It is also supposed that the Territory centains large beds of way disturbed, and that all public demonstrations silver, iron and copper ores ; but the information

is not sufficiently precise or definite on this point to warrant any satisfactory conclusions. DEATH OF SENATOR CALHOUN. The death of John C. Calhoun, the distinguished Scnator from South Carolina, took place on Sunday. March 31. This event had been long anticipated. Mr. Calhoun was born in 1782. He was descended Mr. Calhoun was born in 1782. He was descended from an Irish family which emigrated to this country when his father was about three years old. He received his education at Yalo College, old. He received his education at Yalo College, where he gratuated in 1804 with distinguished honours, giving a brilliant promise of the lofty at the head of a patrol of cavalry, going many fame which he has since achieved. He commenced the study of the law at the celebrated Law-School in Litchfield, Conn., and completing his preparation for the profession in his native State, he was admitted to the har in 1807, and ranidly he was admitted to the bar in 1807, and rapidly

attained to celebrity and large emoluments. In ten shillings, Patients corresponded with till cured. 1810 he was elected to Congress by an immense Females may with the utmost safety confide themselves roe to a place in his Cabinet as Secretary of War. He continued in this office for seven years, during street, Kings cross, London. A cure effected or the money which time he gave proofs of admirable industry, returned in all cases,

or if there are any particular affections of the human body we require to have a knowledge of over the rest, it is cer-tainly that class of disorders treated of in the new and im proved edition of the "Silent Friend." The authors, in thus sending forth to the world another edition of their in 1824, discharged the duties of that office, as presiding officer of the Senate, with eminent dignity and firmness, and, for the most part, with uncommedical work, cannot refrain from expressing their grati-fication at the continual success attending their efforts. which, combined with the assistance of medicines, exclusively of their own preparation, have been the happy cause of mitigating and averting the mental and physical miseries exclusive study, in preference to a superficial knowledge of all the diseases that afflict mankind. Messirs, R. and L. Perior can with confidence offer hope, energy, and vigour, to these whose constitutions have become debilitated from nistration. He was then re-chosen Senator, which generative diseases, nervous and mental irrittability, local

Mr. Calhoun enjoyed a reputation for vigor, bold ON PHYSICAL DISQUALIFICATIONS, GENERATIVE INCAPACITY, AND IMPEDIMENTS TO MARRIAGE. views, even when most strongly tinctured with exde Paris,' the 'Juif Errant, &c., &c. On his name The efficer arrested at Magdeburg turns out to blished premises, which had firmly planted them-

of the system, produced by excessive indalgence, the conseance and purity, of a high sense of justice and honor, The 'Allgemeine Zeitung' has letters from it won the esteem and admiration of all to whom he was intimately known, With Clay, Webster and

Leithwalk, Edinburgh; D. Campbell, Arzyll-street, Glas-gow; J. Priestly, Lord-street, and T. Newton, Church-street, Liverpool; R. Ingram, Market-place, Manchester, Part the First Benton, he formed a circle of statesmen which for nearly forty years has exercised the widest influence Is dedicated to the consideration of the anatomy and physiment of the arrival of another Russian nole, ad-dressed to the Czar's Ambassedors in Torday and the head of American statesmen.

the most profound commisseration and sympathy in

Lambay and the Kish; it is black, with two narrow

blood.

diseases.

DR. BARKER'S

HARVEY

CIRCULATION OF THE

BLOOD.

superstitious inineranty, and has condidy proclamical, entire region should be preserved intact, not ex-as it has candidly admitted, the abandonment of an odicus system of privileges hitherto in use. The senate, in its sitting of yesterday, adopted by a majority of twenty-two votes (fifty-one against twenty-nine) the law proposed by ministers, and obtained through most Medicine Vendors. Price 1s. 1id., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d. per box., or sent free on receipt of 25, 90, and 45, 60, per DOX., or sent tree on receipt of the price in postage stamps, by Dr. DE ROOS. Lasting benefit can only be reasonably expected at the hands of the duly qualified practitioner, who, departing from the routine of general practice, devotes the whole of his studies to this class of diseases, the lamentable neglect

of which by ordinary medical men, and their future at-TESTIMONIALS. W. H. Willis, Acton, writes : 'I am quite cured now. tempts at cure by mercury and other equally dangerous medicines, have produced the most alarming results. Sufferers are invited to apply at once to Dr. DE Roog, who gnarantees a speedy and perfect cure of every sym-ptom, without hinderance from business, change of diet,

&c., in comparatively FEW DATS, or return the moucy,

Country patients wishing to place themselves under treatment will be minute in the detail of their cases, and to prevent trouble, no letters from strangers will be replied resterday evening, some persons were desirous of bridges, to facilitate cammunication between the mining districts, and the other parts of the mining districts, and the other parts of the mining districts, and the other parts of the Minister of Justice, country. Count Siccardi, who had brought forward the law, The quicksilver mines of California are believed the various hosto unless they contain £1 in cash, or by Post-office Order, payable at the Holborn Office, for which advice and medi-cines will be sent. Patients corresponded with till cured. At home for consultation, daily, from 10 till 1, and 4 tillpitals in London and on the Continent, is enabled to (Sundays excepted.) treat with the utmost certainty of cure, every variety of disease arising from solitary and sedentary habits, indiscriminate excesses, and infections, such as gonor-

Post-office Orders payable at the Holborn Office, WALTER DE Roos, M.D., 35, Ely-place, Holborn, London.

READ DR. DE ROOS' CELEBRATED WORK. THE MEDICAL ADVISER, the 64th L thousand of which is just published, containing 144 pages, illustrated with numerous beautifully coloured engravings, descriptive of the Anatomy and Physiology of the Generative Organs in both sexes, in health and disease : this class of diseases by medical men in general is too well known, and their attempts to cure by means of such dan lso Chapters on the Obligations and Philosophy of Marriage; Diseases of the Male and Female parts of Genera-tion; the only safe, mode of treatment and cure of all those secret diseases arising from infection and youthful elusive excessos : with plain directions for the removal of

dication of every sympton, whether primary or secondary, without the use of any of the above dangerous medicines very disqualification, and the attainment of health, vigour, with case, certainty, and safety. c., with case, certainty, and safety. May be obtained in a scaled envelope through most book -thus preventing the possibility of any after symptoms. This truth has been borne out in thousands of cases, and ellers, or of the Author, price 2s., or free by post for

thirty-two postage stamps.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS. Extract from the Medical Gazette and Times :- ' Fortunately for our country, a remedy for these deplorable com-plaints is at last found, and we hail the time as not far dis a personal visit unnecessary. Advice with medicines ant, when such diseases shall be comparatively unheard of; we hope all persons so afflicted will lose no time in availing themselves of Dr. De Roos's skitl.'-This werk is and delicacy are observed in every case. At home daily for consultation from 4 till 9 in the evening-Sunday indeed a boon to the public, as it has the two-fold advan-tage of plainness, and being written by a skilful and day qualified man, who evidently well understands his subject. excepted. Post-office orders to be made payable at the General Post-Office, to Dr. Alfred Barker, 48, Liverpool--Times. - This is a work of superlative excellence, and one which we should recommend to the perusal of all; in fact it is quite essential to those who contemplate mar-

age. <u>—Récord</u> Address Walter De Roos, M.D., 35, Ely-place, Holborn IF MANKIND are liable to one disease more than another

N.B.-All those deemed INCURABLE are particularly inrited.

Read this, and judge for yourselves. GOOD HEALTH, GOOD SPIRITS, AND LONG LIFE, SECURED BY THAT HIGHLY ES-TEEMED POPULAR REMEDY,

LIFE PILLS. PARR'S THOMAS PARR.



PARE SHOOTING WITH THE CROSS BOW. See his Life, to be had gratis of all Agents.

CONOMY.-Economy should be practised in all things, but more particularly in matters of medicine. The restoration to health has generally beer purchased at a costly price; but where is the uisdom-where is the economy in spending vast sums on a physi-cian's attendanco, when sound health and longlife may be ensured by the cheap, sa's, and simple remedy of Parr's Life Pile 2

noster-row : Hannay, 63, and Sanger, 159, Oxford-street; Starie, 23, Tichborne-street, Haymarket; and Gordon, 146, Leadenhall-street, London; J. and R. Raimes and Co., Life Pills ? Hundreds who have kept their beds, for years have been so speedily re-invigorated with an infusion of new blood, and consequently of new life and strength, by the use of PARR'S LIFE PILLS, that their re-appearance amongst their fellow beings who had long given them up as incurable, is looked upon as the greatest of the many great wonders of this miraculous are. In their operation 'they

wonders of this miraculous age. In their operation ' go direct to the disease.' After you have taken six or twelve pills you will experience their effect ; the disease twelve pills you will experience their effect; the disease upon you will become less and less by every dose you take; and if you will persevere in regularly taking from three to six pills every day, your disease will speedily bo 'entirely removed from the system.' None are genume, unless the words "PARR'S LIFE PILLS" are in White LETTERS on a RED GROUND, on the Government Stamp, pasted round each box; also, the fac-simile of the signature of the Proprietors, "T. HOBENTS and Co. Grane court Fleet street London," on the Direcand Co., Crane-court, Flect-street, London," on the Direcions.

ling for his amusement and instruction. The reply tions, and he followed the guidance of his logical All of a sudden a name was brought forward, of was, that he might be set at liberty, with an admo. convictions with an inflexible severity, that made

consent to recognise any of the proposals which boiler of the steamer Troy exploded, when nearly

Baron Gros may have to make.

INDIA.

We have received, via Trieste, intelligence of the

instant, after a session of 113 days. Among the Treats of the infirmities and decay of the system, produced instant, after a session of 110 days. Allong the freats of the infrintes and decay of the system, produced acts passed was one for taxing banks in the same by over indulgence of the passions, and by the practice of way as other property; one creating a State Board 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

emption. Another dreadful steam-boat accident occurred a few days since, between Buffalo and Niagara. The twenty persons were scalded to death or drowned and about the same number were seriously wounded. There have been two serious riots among the la-

latter of which four men were shot, and nearly thirty taken prisoners.

CONDEMNATION AND SENTENCE OF PROFESSOR WEBSTER

social and vital powers. The existence of nervcus and sexual debility and incapacity, with their accompanying train of symptoms and disorders, are traced by the shain of connecting results to their cause. This selection concluded with an explicit detail of the means by which these effect. may be remedicd, and full and make by which there enter use. It is illustrated by three coloured engravings, which

fully display the effects of physical decay.

Part the Third Contains an accurate description of the diseases caused by Contains an accurate description of the diseases caused by infection, and by the abuse of mercury; primary and se-condary symptoms, eruptions of the skin, sore throat, in flammation of the eyes, disease of the bones, gonerrhea, gleet, stricture, &c., are shown to depend on this cause, Their treatment is fully described in this section. The ef-fects of neglect, either in the recognition of disease or in the treatment are shown to be the prevalence of the true

constitutional weakness, &c., and beg to acquaint those so suffering that one of the firm may be personally consulted daily at No. 19, Berner's-street, Oxford-street, London, from

eleven till two, and com five till eight in the evening : and

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cal Engravings on Steel, cularged to 192 pages, price 2s. 6d ; by post, direct from the Establishment, 3s. 6d.

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monary Affections. Forsons desirous of testing the efficacy of this medicine, must observe that on each bottle are the words "SPEN-CER'S PULMONIC ELIXIR," and that each wrapper has a fac-simile of the Proprietor's signature. "T. ROBENTS and Co."

bourers on the canal, near Buffalo; in quelling the

TO DIE, FOR THE MURDER OF DR. PARKMAN.

APRIL 20, 1850.

THE NORTHERN STAR.

Bortry. SONNETS. (From Cooper's Journal.) TO MAZZINI.

The noble Gracchi to the People's cause, The nouse Gracem to the People's cause, Devoted heart, and thought, and speech, and life, Undaunted, though opposed in deadly strife, By all whose power lay in the ancient laws. They fell : but others from their ashes rose, whose spirits roused by Freedom's holy cry, Resolved to bravely win, or bravely die, Again these fell, o'erwhelmed by mighty foes; Then, doubters deemed no more again for Rome Would daring Tribunes rise. But this our time Hath seen thee—noblest, purest, most sublime, That ever fold to earth the tyrant's doom; And proudly to Rienzi's age-stamped fame, We join, with hopeful hearts, Mazzini's name !

JOHN ALFRED LANGFORD. Birmingham.

TO KOSSUTH.

The annals of the world contain no name. At which we freely with more reverence bow, Than thine, immortal Kossuth ! Thou art now Dear to the hearts of all, whose bosoms flame With hope for the redemption of mankind. Well hast thou done and bravely. Hearts there be Thy name hath roused from hopeless lethargy, To holy work. Oh, that thy prophet mind Had been united to a Cromwell's sword ; And in the field thy guiding arm been seen, As from the conneil thy strong voice was heard. Ah, then how changed thy Country's fate had been ! But, we despair not ; if thy work be done, Yet, thou undying fame hast surely won !

JOHN ALFRED LANGFORD. Birmingham.

WE MAY YET SEE HAPPIER DAYS. BY J. R. M'KENZIE.

We may yet see happier days, Despite the world's vile jeer ; For Hope with bright and joyous rays, Breaks forth to conquer fear. What though the past hath misery known, Our drooping hearts let's raise, All happiness hath not yet flown ; We may yet see happier days.

And, as the time flies fleeting by, Unite in friendship's name, To assist the poor-to soothe the sigh Of those whom sorrows maim, Be kind to all-to none owe hate, Bet live in love's fond praise, The time will come, 'tis not yet late, We may yet see happier days. The winter's blast may chill awhile,

Our fireside hearts and homes, But summer's bright and joyous smile The past soon overcomes. Be hopeful then of Future fate, That fortune oft delays ; The Past let's all obliterate, We may yet see happier days.

REMINISCENCES OF EMMET'S INSUR-RECTION.

(Concluded from the Irishman.) I now took up my residence in Dublin, where I was in the constant habit of meeting my friend Emmet, and his associates. With the exception of Captain Russell, these were remarkable neither for rank nor talents; but most of them appeared uncommonly zealous in the cause : and such of them as were delegates to the distant provinces drew the most encouraging picture of national discontent. They represented the peasantry as everywhere ripe for revolt, and named several persons of consequence who only waited for an opportunity of de- Dwyer." claring for a republican form of government. Em-met seemed confident of success ; and, in the anti-

المروحة محمل المراجع المحمل المراجع من المراجع المراجع من المراجع من المحمل المراجع المراجع محمل المراجع من المراجع محموة والمعم

closed behind me.

Malachy.

my friend.

to his house in the country, until the storm should country, before government obtains information blow over; and, as the sooner we left Dublin the respecting your names, dress, and abode? The better, we set off by different routes, appointing ports of Wexford, Waterford, Cork, and several Portobello as a place of meeting. Not being so well acquainted as Denis with the city, I took the most direct road, by Kevin's-port; acquainted me of your being in the country, and in the country, and several hannet, he spoke vaguely, and seemed to think that he be employed more beneficially to the public, be he had no chance of escaping an ignominious death. I should hear from him when he had succeeded in city, I took the most direct road, by Kevin's-port; and, going up Camden-street, I was startled at sec-ing a party of seldiers approaching me. Conscious guilt deprived me of all presence of mind; and, as the impulse of the moment was concealment, I from the dangers which surround you. I can feel in the impulse of the moment was concealment, I the impulse of the moment was concealment when the dangers which surround you. I can feel the impulse of the moment was conceannent, a from the dangets which was once my own." turned into the door of a private house, and rushed for your situation, which was once my own." into the parlour. There was no one present "Thank you, thank you, my good friend," replied

into the parlour. There was no one present but ladies; and, before I could attempt an apology, my eyes encountered those of Miss J____. She wise, and I shall follow it in a few days." soreamed on seeing me in my concealed dress ; but "Why not now ?" replied the Exile; "I am

the loud knocking at the street door allowed of no ready to accompany you to any place of embarka-explanation. "A fugitive rebel," said I to the mis-tion, and shall instantly procure the means." tress of the house; "can you shelter me ?" "For God's sake, Mrs. C----, do," said Eliza, her face the cannot yet quit Ireland, whatever the consequence

Eliza, to the back yard, that led into a stable-lane. "To Elmgrove," whispered Eliza. "To the cottage of Howlan," I replied, as the door was which you are exposed. Your name-your con-I readily made my way to Portobello, where I nexion-and, above all, the part you have acted-the lofty-minded patriot-the amiable enthusiastmet my friend Denis. "I thought," said he, as I will draw upon you the utmost vengeance of the the warm-hearted friend, and ardent lover, is no came up, "that you were nabled, like Master government; and depend upon it large rewards will more! The hand of the executioner has extin-

soon be offered for your apprehension." "I have no doubt of that," replied Emmet; Mater Malachy a prisoner !'' said I. "Master Malachy a prisoner !'' said I. "Ay, in troth," answered Denis; "he was ketched this morning, I hear, in a disguised dress, is now for ever ketched this morning, I hear, in a disguised dress, hear and his brother Bryan was killed last night in eternal farewell before the terrors of government

only for mine. He reconnoitred the Philistines, now see, Mr. J ----, the cause of my not complying as he called the soldiers and police, and avoided, with your advice; and though you should condemn lane, or cross-road, or hedge served his purpose of forego my resolution."

concealment until the party had passed; and, when we had got clear of the suburbs, he led me through the most intricate paths and by-ways, over ditches, declined implicating his friend; and it was finally rocks, and rivers, until we gained the Wicklow agreed that he and I should venture into Dublin on mountains. Here fresh difficulty arose. The reople, this very romantic business.

The lady to whom my poor friend was so enthusialarmed for the safety of their friends, who had not yet returned from Dublin, were collected in groups, astically attached was the youngest daughter of the I thought, looked more lovely than ever; and in an anxiously inquiring from all who passed the fortune | celebrated Curran ; and, if report may be credited, of the preceding evening ; while individuals endea- she was every way worthy of the affection of a voured to obtain information respecting sons, heart so fond, so gentle, and so noble as that of brothers, and husbands. Fearful that the discord Robert Emmet.

between my dress and accent might create suspi- | The Exile having assured us that for the present cion. I communicated my apprehensions to Denis, there was no occasion to remain in our concealment who was not long in deciding what should be done. insisted on our accompanying him to Elmgrove, Turning from the main road, he conducted me promising at the same time that proper persons across a heathy hill into a most sequestered glen, should be placed at a distance to watch the ap-where everything around assured us of personal proach of strangers. As it was advisable that we safety ; and here we resolved to stop until darkness should put on our own clothes as soon as possible, enabled us to approach, unobserved, the cottage of I left my friends on their way to Mr. J---'s, and went to see if Denis had returned from Dublin.

Wearied with apprehension, as well as with the exertions of the morning, I gladly threw myself my eyes was Eliza. She had, it appeared, just reupon a green bank, beneath a lofty beech; and turned from town, and made her first visit, for very Denis took his place at a short distance from me. obvious reasons, to Mrs. Howlan. I was now con-The address, coolness, and philosophy displayed by vinced that I had made an impression on this lovely this untutored peasant excited my wonder; and, on woman's heart; and, as I gazed upon her animated my inquiring whether our case was not desperate, | countenance, I forgot for a moment my misfortunes, he laughed in my face, and assured me that there and believed it possible yet to be in possession of was no danger whatever. "Even if it went to happiness. In about half an hour Denis returned,

tune with firmness, and used all those arguments

melancholy, and leave upon the mind an eternal guished the fire and energy of that soul, which burned for his country's good ; and that tongue, of

The fate of Robert Emmet demanded something

and his brother Bryan was killed last hight in Thomas-street; but come along or we'll be nabbed too." One difficulty was no sooner surmounted than we had to encounter another. The roads near the metropolis were covered with patrols, and to pass metropolis were covered with patrols, and to pass the source of the terrors of government shall force me into exile. Why should I refuse to acknowledge the cause ? for I am not ashamed of a weakness that compels me to do an act of justice —to beg, and, if possible, to obtain, forgiveness metropolis were covered with patrols, and to pass them I have lored as wall that I must compensate the source of the terrors of government metropolis were covered with patrols, and to pass them I have lored as wall that I must compensate the scale in which his reputation yet trembles; these unobserved was no easy matter. Denis, who was familiar with hair-breadth escapes, appeared in-different to his own situation, and seemed to feel to thousand deaths awaited on the interview. You pride," go and do likewise. pride," go and do likewise. My task is now concluded. After three years

spent on the Continent I returned to England. A with consummate skill, any contact with them. A my notions as extravagant, I cannot consent to forgiving father provided in an effectual manner for my security, and being no longer a child of apprehension, I paid, after some time, a visit to Ireland. Castle — I found in ruins—Malachy had joined

the army, and died in the West Indies-Denis How-lan I found fondly anticipating another rebellionand all my friends at Elmgrove were as happy as virtue and independence could make them. Eliza, evening or two I persuaded her that we were destined for each other. She did not hesitate to believe me, and still thinks I was right : half a dozen

"little ones" hold the same opinion; and what more could even a republican like me desire ?

Bublic Amusements

been engaged in delivering a series of lectures on Optics, at this Institution. The Doctor commenced various lenses of the eye, which are accurately given and illustrated by models and drawings. The diffe-rent effects which light, shape, and colour produce on the mind through the eye, next occupied the at-tention of the learned gentleman which are accurately given the Roman by arms—but the might of the method.

we departed cautiousy, one by one; and, when I showing into the cavern Mr. J ----, The Externed from my aerial abode, a suit of common seized our hands; and, without reproaching us for clothes were handed to me: and, by direction of Denis, I made an exchange with the tailor, at the same time rewarding him for the shelter he had afforded. It was now agreed that I should accompany Denis to hence the bard of danger? Why not instantly quit the bare into four methods a speedy to console me; he recommended a speedy to the common stock. greatly to console me ; he recommended a speedy a single effort to add to the common stock. The departure from the kingdom, and kindly undertook faculties of one man are like the faculties of to provide the means. Respecting the fate of poor another. Justice directs that each, unless, perhaps, Emmet, he spoke vaguely, and seemed to think that he be employed more beneficially to the public,

God's sake, Mrs. C—, do, "said Eliza, her face the picture of apprehension. One of the young ladies may be; but my friend. I believe, has no ties like now seized my hand, and hurried me, followed by mine, and can readily avail himself of your generous eliza, to the back yard, that led into a stable-lane. "Mr. K—," said the Exile, "being a stranger one of those segmes which fill the continued into a stable being a stranger one of those segmes which fill the continued from the contract is the back has added trimmphontly on the back which have been as the back has added trimmphontly on the back has added tr thought flashed across him, "What is there to prevent our having half the asparagus with butter and half with oil?" As no objection could be made to so reasonable a compromise, away posted Fontenelle to the kitchen to give the necessary directions. On his return he found his poor friend on the floor struck by apoplexy. The first thought of most of us under such circumstances would have been to go for a surgeon ; not so with Fontenelle. Rushing to the staircase, he bawled out at the top of his

> superseded and reversed; and that, if they ever be and the relief they have consequently been enabled to ren-reversed, it will not be accidentally, but in conse-quence of some strong reason persuading, or some acknowledged by convalescent Patients, and others daily quence of some strong reason persuading, or some extraordinary event modifying his mind. If there were not this original and essential connexion between motives and actions, there could be no such thing as character, or as a ground of inference enabling us to predict what men would be from what they have been.

WHY IS a good sermon like a kiss ? Because it requires two heads and an application !

requires two heads and an application ! " PA," said a Devonshire boy, "what is punc-tuation?"---" It's the art of putting the stops, my child." "Then I wish you would go down in the cellar and punctuate the cock of the cider barrel, the concentration and punctuate the floor "

as the cider is running all over the floor." A round man, visiting his mistress, met a rival

who was somewhat advanced in years, and, ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION. During the past week Doctor Bachhoffner has this I can't exactly tell," replied the other; "but this I can tell you, that an ass is older at twenty than a man is at sixty."

THE Rev. H. GILES, in a lecture on "manliness." rent effects which light, shape, and colour produce on the mind through the eye, next occupied the at-tention of the learned gentleman, which are fol-lowed by a series of experiments, illustrative and explanatory of the numerous optical delugions which explanatory of the numerous optical delusions which in religion-the pride of the Greek was in wisdom

he laughed in my face, and assured me that there was no danger whatever. "Even if it went to that," he continued, "we could join Captain Dwyer." Denis then went largely into the romantic history of this chief of a mountain banditti, and amused me integrated as manyellous achieves, then having been successful in his mission. I quickly by swith my friend's clothes to Elmgrove, then integrated as manyellous achieves, then the pride of the Roman was in power—the pride of the modern man is placed in wealth." It was no danger whatever. "Even if it went to that," he continued, "we could join Captain Denis then went largely into the romantic history of this chief of a mountain banditti, and amused me took Eliza's arm, and proceeded towards not serving to reveal all the objects it late up to the serving to reveal all the objects it late up to the serving to reveal all the objects it late up to the serving to reveal all the serving to reveal all the objects it late up to the serving to reveal all the objects it late up to the serving to reveal all the serving success in thousands to reveal all the serving to reveal all the serving success in thousands the serving success in thousands the serving to reveal all the serving success in thousands the serving to reveal all the serving success in thousands the serving to reveal all the serving success in thousands the serving to reveal all the serving success in thousands the serving to reveal all the serving success in thousands the serving to reveal all the serving success in thousands the serving to reveal all the serving success in thousands the serving to reveal all the serving serving success in thousands the serving to reveal all the serving the serving s when the hight had later we arose how our out guilt as it has appear and a the diverse in the second of the localities met with in those high simple couch, and proceeded in a direct line for the cottage of Denis. We had just gained the ascent of a lofty hill when a shrill whistle, apparently not far been demonstrated by its unvarying success in thousands they are necessarily. Horses carry us, trees shade we had pledged ourselves to an unalterable attach-ment. Elegrove, however, I was not destined to enter; a lofty hill when a shrill whistle, apparently not far man received it from him that knew it not. Many for 33a. a lofty bill when a shrill whistle, apparently not lat for just as we arrived at the door an alarm was climate quite opposite to the frigid North, convey-distant, brought us to a full stop ; and in an instant for just as we arrived at the door an alarm was climate quite opposite to the frigid North, convey-men have been cured of diseases by accidents, but distant, brought us to a full stop; and in an instant, for just as we arrived us the barrier and occurs, but ing to the spectator the warmth of the East. They is the ware not remedies. I myself have known one are views in the Island of Ceylon, and among them helped of an ague by falling into a water, another they were not remedies. I myself have known one helped of an ague by falling into a water, another whipped out of a fever: but no man could ever use these for medicines. It is the mind, and not the event, that distinguished the courtesy from wrong. My adversary may offend the judge with his pride and impertinences, and I win my cause ; but he Constitute an offectual remedy in all cases of Gonorrhoma, meant it not to me as a courtesy. I 'scaped pirates by being shipwrecked, was the wreck a benefit therefore? No: the doing of courtesies aright, is the mixing of the respects for his own sake, and for mine. He that doeth them merely for his own sake, A painful impression has prevailed recently is like one that feeds his cattle to sell them ; he hath amongst those who watch the progress of the drama, that Mr. Anderson's lesseeship was about to terminate, in consequence of his not having when I was returning from Ireland (says Rowland hitherto received adequate support; and this im- Hill) I found myself annoyed by the reprobate conpression was strengthened by the fact that the per- duct of the captain and mate, who were both sadly formance on Wednesday evening was announced as a given to the scandalous habit of swearing. First, the complimentary benefit proffered by the performers captain swore at the mate; then the mate swore at to their manager, in testimony of the enterprising the captain; then they swore at the wind; when I spirit which stimulated his attempt to restore to called to them with a strong voice for fair play. spirit which stimulated his attempt to restore to this theatre the representation of the British drama. From what is subjoined, however, it will be seen that, for the present at least, Drury-lane will be closed. Previous to the performance of the first piece, The Lady of Lyons, an address, highly eulogistic of Mr. Anderson, was delivered by Mr. piece, The Lady of Lyons, an address, mgory and there parenes was exhausted, and then wanted the shade of James Morison, eulogistic of Mr. Anderson, was delivered by Mr. Vandenhoff. Immediately after the curtain had fallen on the closing scene of the above play, Mr. however, that I had a right to take my own time, however, that I had a right to take my own time, however, that I had a right to take my own time, however, that I had a right to take my own time, however, that I had a right to take my own time, however, that I had a right to take my own time, however, that I had a right to take my own time, however, that I had a right to take my own time, however, that I had a right to take my own time, however, that I had a right to take my own time, and swear at my convenience. To this the captain and writings have already so widely diffused in this 'vale and spoke as follows; — "Ladies and gentlemen—my take your turn?" "Pardon me, captain," I had a remain with grateful tears, the memory of how of the state of the spore of a few answered. "thut I do, as soon as I can find the good how of the spore of the remain of the state of the provide the provide the spore of the spore and spoke as follows; -- "Ladies and gentlemen-my take your turn; ration me, captain, kind friends and patrons, -- Suffer me for a few brief seconds to crave your patience while I offer to brief seconds to crave your patience have for the oath on the voyage. you the glowing gratitude of a sincere heart for the patronage and sympathy which you have this night bestowed upon our efforts. Let me also publicly express my warmest, and deepest thanks to my brother and sister artists, who have on this occasion heaped upon me such an honourable compliment—(loud cheers from all parts of the house)—a compliment whose true parts of the house)—base defines a period of cultivated equality could subsist parts of the house)—base defines and refined is not by sophistries, however parts of the nouse)--a compliment whose true But, surely, alter the savage state has ceased, and value is to me greater than that of silver and gold ; men have set out in the glorious career of discovery a compliment which speaks of their esteem and an invention, monopoly and oppression cannot be affection for, and of their confidence in, the leader necessary to prevent them from returning to a state tive error, however sanctioned by authority, or by fatal ig-who has thus far struggled in their cause. (Much of barbarism. This much is certain, that a state of norance, however venerable from antiquity. The car of the cheering.) This is a reward to me for labour and cultivated equality is that state which, in specula- medical Juggernaut may still, for a season, ride over and for loss; a reward the remembrance of which must tion and theory, appears most consonant to the nature mangle to the death its fanatic victims; but 'a little more for loss is a reward the remembrance of which must tion and theory, appears most consonant to the nature set and shade may be at the more slumber, a little more folding of the ever cheer and gladden my heart. I will not detain of man, and most conducive to the extensive diffu-you, ladies and gentlemen, by dwelling upon the sion of felicity. trouble we have experienced—the losses we have QUALIFICATIONS FOR COUNSELLORS. — The two ion of felicity. QUALIFICATIONS FOR COUNSELLORS. — The two loathing and horror, their superstitious reverence of their chief things that give a man reputation in counsel, withless medical idols, and then the eyes of their minds lightened us at Christmas to future darkness. All are the opinion of his honesty, and the opinion of his will be opened, and they will elerly perceive that the this I leave untold. But let me add a few words, wisdom the authority of these two will persuade legitimate office of the art of healing is to cure. and not to this I leave untold. But let me add a few words. wisdom the authority of these two will persuade, Bad as our cause is, we have still hope-(cheers)- when the same counsels, uttered by other persons less qualified, are of no efficacy, or working. According to a Chinese notion, and it is not a very bad one, the soul of a poet passes into a grass: hopper, because the latter sings till it starves. WALES AFFORDS a fine field for the phonographers. One of the most recent reports of the Bible hoping that there is 'a good time coming,' I have Society acknowledges contributions from Mynyddydetermined to 'wait a little longer.' (Laughter.) slwvn and Rhosllanerchrugog ! WHEN HAVE we an exhibition of cannibalism in grateful heart, and bid you good night." Mr. An- our own country ?-- When we see a rash man eating a rasher. In a lesson in parsing, the sentence, "Man court; ing in capacity of bliss," &c., the word courting came to a miss of fourteen to parse. She commenced hesitatingly, but got along well enough until she was to tell what it agreed with. Here she stopped short. to tell what it agreed with?" Even blushed, and held down her ing agrees with?" Even blushed, and held down her head. "Ellen," don't you know what courting agrees with?" "Ye-ye-yes, ma'am." "Well, Ellen, why don't you parse that word?" Blushing still more and statumering, Ellen at last said, "It agrees with all the girls, ma'am !" "WHY ARE ladies' stays like an opposition railway? WHY WAS Jonah, in the fish's belly, like a fashionable young lady ?-Because he had more of the whalebone about him than was good for him. as friends and fellow-patriots, to believe me, and, in Dublin being no longer a prace for and in possession of the to perform road or divisional sorting, and will not the name of our common country, I charge you to in, and my money being now in possession of the to take refuge once wake up have for average of the to take refuge once wake up have for average of the totake refuge once wake up have for average of the totake refuge once wake up have for average of the totake refuge once wake up have for average of the totake refuge once wake up have for average of the totake refuge once wake up have for average of the totake refuge once wake up have for average of the totake refuge once wake up have for average of the totake refuge once to be dreadfully carried away and abandoned to the concerns of accumulation of the totake refuge once to be dreadfully carried away and abandoned to the concerns of accumulation of the totake refuge once to be dreadfully carried away and abandoned to the concerns of a second average of the totake refuge once to be dreadfully carried away and abandoned to the concerns of a second average of the totake refuge once to the concerns of a second average of the totake refuge once to the concerns of the totake refuge once to the concerns of the concerns of the average of the totake refuge once to the concerns of the

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for a surgeon; not so with Fontenelle. Rushing to the staircase, he bawled out at the top of his voice, "Cook, dress the whole of the asparagus with oil !" ON THE FORMATION OF CHARACTER.—The character of any man is the result of a long series of impres sions communicated to his mind, and modifying it in a certain manner so as to enable us, from a number of these modifications and impressions being given, to predict his conduct. Hence arise his temper and habits, respecting which we rea-sonably conclude, that they will not be abruptly superseded and reversed; and that, if they ever be arriving in town from all parts of the country, for the ex-press purpose only of personal consultation, while their exertions have been crowned with the most signal advantages, yet, from what they have experienced in inquiring into the nature and causes of these infectious complaints (from their most simple condition to that of the most danger-ous and inveterate) they have always entertained the possibility of their PREVENTION and removal. Messers, R, and L. PERRY and Co., Surgeons, may be con-soluted as usual at 19 berry structure output deput

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cipction of triumph, we spent several nights discussing the best method of securing independence after the overthrow of government. Our plan of operation being already before the public, * it is quite unnecessary to state it here. It must be admitted that in drawing it up Emmet displayed consummate skill; and, had his means been equal to his design, the consequence would have been deeply serious; the metropolis would, in all likelihood, have fallen into our hands; and such an event must have had an alarming effect on the whole kingdom.

Unfortunately, there was failure in every part of our plan. A day was appointed for a general rising, but when that day arrived we were still unprepared : there were neither arms nor ammunition-subordinate officers misunderstood their instructionsand several countrymen. who had come in to join us, returned home on being erroneously told that the day was postponed. Gladly would Emmet have deferred the time of rising-but he had discovered all these mistakes at an hour too late for him to send information to distant counties, which he understood were to raise the standard of insurrection to your cover." metropolis.

On the night of the 22nd, we assembled at the depot : and, though every thing wore a most gloomy aspect, we resolved to persevere. The different assemble their forces in the Barley Fields, now His manner was kind and affectionate ; and he con-Mountjoy-square; some on the Coal-quay; and gratulated me, with every demonstration of sincearrived for the commencement of hostilities. Emmet, Malachy, Bryan, and I were to head the forces which were to attack the Castle.

awoke the next morning, the consciousness of being on the eve of a great event filled my mind with depot, where I found all in confusion. The place was thronged with insurgents who had arrived from the country, and whose presence served to obstruct the workmen. Malachy and Emmet, with astonishprinted proclamation to read.

others, and myself, put on our green uniform, trimmed with gold lace, and selected our arms. The

description. Every avenue emptied its curious hunchildren were frightful and heartrending.

"To the Castle !" cried our enthusiastic leader. drawing his sword, and his followers appeared to obey; but when we reached the Market-house our adherents had wonderfully diminished, there not being more than twenty insurgents with us.

self.

When the night had fallen we arose from our gular as it may appear under all the circumstances, simple couch, and proceeded in a direct line for the we had pledged ourselves to an unalterable attach-cottage of Denis. We had just gained the ascent of ment.

ness?" demanded a gloomy-looking figure who stood before us, wrapped up in a great cloak. "Our names and business?" replied Denis: two of our friends, we went into a farmer's house, tinued until daylight next morning ; when, meeting

"may be we've neither; what would you have and procured some breakfast. About twelve o'clock we resolved to go towards Dublin; and, as one then ?"

"Your life !" replied our interrogator, approach-ing us with a pistol in each hand. "Hold !" ex-claimed a man, rushing between us, "these are friends. You spalpeen, don't you know Denis Underst to go to intus buoint, and, as one almost totally unknown. I was chosen to precede the party, and provide lodgings in the neighbour-hood of Harold's cross. Without meeting anything to alarm me, I succeeded in engaging apartments in Hord and the succeeded in engaging apartments in the succeeded in engaging apartments in Iowlan?" "Faith, Captain Dwyer," said my companion, adapted to my purpose, as it stood with its back to Howlan ?"

with the utmost sang froid, "it just is Denis the road, the entrance being through an obscure Howlan himself, and this is a real friend of Giniral door that led into the garden. Immediately after Emmet, though it is not himself that's in it, as he dusk I introduced Emmet, the others going to their hasn't got on his own clothes." respective homes; and here he continued for on the night of the 23rd of July; and, as he all along placed success on the event of simultaneous movements, he would not consent to endanger others without making an attempt himself on the

In the glen, as the outlaw had informed us, we streets without exciting any suspicion, I resolved found several persons assembled; and, when my on remaining in Ireland till the whole affair blew name was announced, one of them advanced from over, as much with the intention of aiding the a circle formed round him, and seized my hand; it escape of Emmet, for whose apprehension a large leaders received their instructions :- some were to was the unfortunate enthusiast, Robert Emmet. reward was offered, as in the hope of again seeing Miss J----. During the first few days Emmet sent several notes to Miss Curran, without having obothers in different parts of the town. These were to act only in case of seeing a third rocket, which Emmet was to send up when he considered the time and Bryan, and seemed deeply affected at the dis-manage with much delicacy and prudence, as the comfiture of his scheme. young lady had incurred, on Emmet's account, the I soon learned that my friend, with some others,

displeasure of her friends. The day before my pro-posed visit to the Priory, Mr. Curran's residence, I had escaped to these hills on Saturday night, in Everything being thus arranged, I bid my com-panions farewell for the night, and returned to my lodgings. I could sleep but little, and when I broke the next morning the construction of the ingent, the sevening, the leaders in the broke the next next state of the shoulder. Turning round in partonage and sympathy which you have this night Most of them recommended vigorous measures, and seeing my cousin Malachy before me. He gave me strenuously advised an immediate attack on Wick- a cordial shake of the hand, and appeared, by his gloomy apprehensions. To reflect, however, was now useless; and, without giving my thoughts time to inform against my purpose, I hurried to the credit such sweeping assertions, and, though he did the revolt. As I was sincerely glad to see him, thus not contradict his friends, he unhesitatingly con- unexpectedly, at perfect liberty, I did not conceal demned the having recourse to further hostilities. | my feelings ; and having learned that some good "For," said he, "defeated in our first grand at- fortune-too long then to detail-had released him tempt, all further endeavours must be futile. Our from prison, I communicated the name of my hotel. ing firmness, gave directions ; and I was handed the enemies are armed, our friends are dispirited, and and directed him to the lodgings of my friend. He

our only hope is now in patience. The justice of expressed the greatest satisfaction at seeing me; About six o'clock, Emmet, Malachy, one or two our cause must one day triumph ; and let us not and having, as he said, some important information indiscreetly protract the period by any premature for Emmet, he proceeded towards Harold's-cross, endcarours to accelerate it. No doubt I could, in promising to pay me a visit in the evening. astrack upon the Castle; and, when all was ready, forty-eight hours, wrap the whole kingdom in the When I reached my hotel, it struck me that I had forty-eight hours, wrap the whole kingdom in the acted imprudently, and committed an error against fames of rebellion; but, as I have no ambition be-acted imprudently, and committed an error against Emmet made an animated address to the conspira-yond the good of my country, I best study her in-friendship and judgment. Alas ! I had a prescience tors. At eight o'clock precisely we sallied out of terest and the interest of freedom, by declining to of what soon took place; for, the moment the ebultors. At eight o'clock precisely we sallied out of the depot, and when we arrived in Thomas-street, the insurgents gave three designing cheers. The consternation excited by our presence defiers The consternation excited by our presence defies around unhappy Ireland. In revolts the first blow rather extraordinary; it was, certainly, an event decides the contest. We have aimed one; and, well calculated to create suspicion ; and, dreading dreds, and almost every window exhibited half a missing the mark, let us retire unnoticed, and leave the worst of consequences, I snatched up my hat, dreas, and almost every window exhibited han a dozen inquisitive heads, while peaceable shopkeepers ran to their doors, and beheld with amazement a lawless band of armed insurgents, in the midst of a peaceable city, an hour at least before dark. The scene at first might have anneared amusing to The scene at first might have appeared amusing to a careless spectator, from the singular and dubious the tyrants of Ireland will relapse into false secu-lost their sight—and nothing but the sense of my character which the riot bore, but when the rocket rity, and afford us, perhaps sooner than we ima- own danger could have prevented me from falling ascended, and burst over the heads of the people, the aspect of things underwent an immediate and oppression. Let me, therefore, my friends, advise in it, I had the grief and mortification to see my wonderful change. The impulse of the moment was you to act with that prudence which becomes men heroic young friend marched off a prisoner. His self-preservation, and those who, a few minutes engaged in the grandest of all causes-the liberation countenance, which I narrowly observed, hetrayed before, seemed to look on with vacant wonder, now of their country. Be cautious-be silent ; and do no tokens of fear or perturbation, but evinced the assumed a face of horror, and fled with precipita- not afford our enemies any ground for either ty- same calm and dignified aspect which ever distinthe eageness with which the people retreated from before us impeded their flight, as they crowded upon one another in the entrance of allers, court-ways, and lanes: while the screams of women and Children were frightful and heartranding more armed in the cause of Ireland; but, should I police officers were in possession of my room and through country offices, so that all the duties which fail on the scaffold, let not the coward or the knave papers. There was evidently treason in all this; will have to be performed in the railway carriages, intimidate you from again and again appealing to and I had no hesitation in fixing on Malachy as the Heaven in behalf of your rights and liberties by al- | traitor. Perhaps I wronged him ; but not to sus-

luding to my recent failure. Oh ! I beseech you, as friends and fellow-patriots, to believe me, and, in Dublin being no longer a Dublin being no longer a place for me to reside

we may mention the city of Kandy, with the Temple of Budhha's tooth, followed by views of the manner of catching the wild elephant : the hunters appear in all the ardour of the chase, some mounted on horseback, others on foot, and a third party on the backs of tame elephants, who, by the way, appear to enjoy the sport. These views are all admirable specimens of this delightful art.

DRURY-LANE THEATRE.

sustained-since the little gleam of sunshine which and the growing attraction of our Easter spectacle, and promises of support received from many kind friends, have induced me to make such arrange-

ments as supersede the necessity of immediately closing. (A general burst of applause.) I am not one who is easily given to despair ; and, confidently Let me once more offer you the sincere thanks of a derson retired amidst congratulatory plaudits.

POST OFFICE ARRANGEMENTS,-It has at length been finally determined that the sorting duty neces-sary for forwarding letters through London on Sundays shall be performed in railway carriages, and that such duty shall commence Saturday night. The ne-cessary instructions have just been issued from the will be the sorting of the stamped letters which are posted in country offices, which cannot possibly reach their destination except by passing through London. The railway sorting clerks will only have

PERRY'S PURIFYING SPECIFIC PILLS Gleets, Stricture, and Disenses of the Urinary Organs. Price 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. per box.

Patients are requested to be as minute and concise as possible in the detail of their cases, noting especially the duration of the complaint, the mode of its commencing, its symptoms and progress, use, habits of living, and position in society. Medicines can be forwarded to any part of the world; no difficulty can occur, as they will be securely packed, and carefully protected from observation.

N.B.-Medicine Vendors can be supplied by most of the Wholesale Patent Medicine Houses in London.

JAMES MORISON, THE HYCEIST, AND THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.

(Extract of the concluding passages of ' An Inquiry into the mode of action of Morison's Hygeian Medicines, by Hugh Marshall Smithson.') It needs no fire of fancy-a sober imagination may easily

It needs no hre of rancy—a soler integination may easily realise the idea, that it is permitted to the disembodied spirit to contemplate, with a meek and gentle satisfaction and joy, the sweetly beneficent fruits of its philanthropic doings whilst on earth; and the shade of James Morison, aggravate, disease; that the real function of remedial means is to restore health to the afflicted, and not simply to minister to the necessities of a barbaric profession; that the worth of medicines is to be estimated by no other rule than the amount of human suffering which they relieve, and the perfect and permanent cures which they happily effect. The alchymists of a former day were far more skilled and learned, and, imp-lled by a kindred avarice, delusion, and folly, were infinitely more ardent and devout in the prosecution of their wild and maniac researches, than even the most profound and enthusiastic physicians and surgeons of our time-that the surgeons who essay with more than alchymical stolidity, to discover the laws of health and life by elaborately mangling the corrupt and loathsome carcases of the dead-than the physicians who however, guiltless of murder.; whole heratombs of human of servile, mental prostration and abandonment, The pub-lic mind in our time is too much engrossed in amassing wealth, is too much abstracted and lost in the lofty and exclusive researches of the applied sciences, and of the useful and ornamental arts ; the public mind is so entirely

* See Appendix to Curran's Life, by his Son.	* The rebel outlaws, who took up their abodes in the mountains and fastnesses of Wexford and Wicklow; after 1799, ludicrously called themselves • The babes of the wood •	which Malachy had brought upon his family, it being currently reported that my cousin had given	constituents met him, at the Grapes inn by pro-	those casualties, which are purposed and added to those	ries the armorial bearings of the Monisons of B gnie, in Aberdeenshire—but the motto 'at one 1 low' is certainly a
-while an occasional shot announced that our dan- ger was not yet over.					
among, urums beating, and all the clamour of war	I is not lost that is in danger.	how the death of the liest can with becoming for-	I CULLES IN LNA HOUSE OF COMMONS. This is his Gust	I vorbiel ovorAssion for all uncommon degree o.	
- HOUSES HAU LOSSE OF A LOWR Suddenly attacked - bells	s i hid us keep up our spirits, and remember that " all	the poor old man	I INIS GONLIOMAN NASSOI INPONON ILOCURATO TA bio	I family has in the AWAP DIGEL OF HIGHOUDDING a Pro-	i ojacom, oj amon mun ona memente ne completelo state
	- (300109 C. 400, WING & SEMMOND SHARE VI 110 1000.	I not some of first of the second to MAT 1111(11) bill 100	I W. DHARMAN URAWFORD, 150,	weight when the efforts of LBC Mall, SV LUAR 9 14180	I motto, ' uno 10tu'-at one blow, in accordance with fits
	The new polatocs abross the holdes back for an	this duant in the formed may that he had only lust	anvertisement	I the women and children lean with an anone	1 ⁴ Some persons have tangied that Mr. Morison chose his
Place of safety: and, having also danger to appre-	broker Denis soon conjuned himself, throw a sook	Kavanagh, whom I had seen once at Castle	aniounted to £158, 104 108. The duty in England	tion that can render life tolerable of scener support.	
houses we found three man who had sought that	e for Emmet was still dressed in regimentals, and I	days, I paid a kind of experimental visit to Father	ments inserted, the duty on which in the year	inhabitants are deprived of almost every account Them	Exeter Hygeian Dispensary, April 8th, 1850.
	Denis to town with money to purchase clothes for	nursuers relaxed in their industry; and, after being	newspapers in the United Kingdom, as appears from	states of Europe the inequality of property has	
an old man, hurrying us into a back parlour, and	d Next morning we arose early, and dispatched	baying reported that I had sailed for England, my	halfpenny, making the total, 89,145,010. In 603	T is most writed	Rection that on the Reshy tablets of the gratoful licarts of all succeeding posterity, he had miced to himself an en-
We entered. "Friend or foe ?" "Friend !" cried	d upon.	once more, with Captain Dwyer, under whose pro	ware 6 245 007 at one manpenny. In Housing there	of a square and the sides of the same."	opinie aus bioor aus that a done who had antibuly of the ros
doors down we turned into a shop. Denis asking, as	Is care that our place of retreat was not obtained	after me. On the night of the second day, I ferrin,	and 205 000 at one balfoonny. In Ireland there		future physical blessedness of coming generations, his
don, being full of old clothes' shops. About a dozen	Dwyer promised that some of his men should take	my quarters, to avoid the search that was making	Scotland the number at one penny was 6 288 205	" concluded that his love had diminished in the	and enjoyment : and when laving the funndation of the
into a street + resembling Monmouth-street in Lon	- renose in a small anartment above the litel	shouts of soldiers; while I kept continuary sintens	at any new way 10 000 000 at any holfronnie Th	he led her directly across it on which the lady	thad entailed mon manking the emancination of their
atd Denis Howlen soived my arms, and nulled m				time passed on, his passion became less warm, and	I twhilst mon garta, he foresaw to prophetic vision, that he
diers advancing against us from Cocmbe.	lared sumptuously, in company with the worthy	For two days nothing was heard through the sur-	that in the year ending the 5th of January last,	the acquaintance, to prolong the moments of tender	that single, fatal stroke, under which the medical monster now languistes, and must ultimately perish. And even
proceeded far before we saw another party of sol	I suppor of new polatoes and vacon. On which we	derwent another scarch.	I year. I foil the first orange of the return it appears		Limetro targets to James Morison, the Hygeist, has dealt
forcing our way into Francis-street, but had not	t Denis, where we found ready prepared for us a	did so; for early that morning Denis's cottage un-	of newspaper and advertisement duty paid in the	escorting her home from the house of a friend. They	hoon given to the trade in death, in the spirit of his own
A skirmish now ensued, and we succeeded in		I	$1 \neq 0$	the heart. A certain M. de Ray was in the habit of	witts, these loathsque vermin still dag out their anomal, ous and unnatural existence. But the death blow has
comrades, provide for your own safety."	night.	went out into a neighbouring field, and made my	containing returns of the number of stamps issued	i sion that is seldom attained in chronicling office of	f hubitas they are tologated by the WISE, and Fluiculed by alle
	TIEVEDIBY, CONSENTED to become my companies for the	ing it prodott to remain in the collage dia many 4	I Daner was printed (obtained by Alv. Reathorton)	I Ment for for her by a lover, with a degree of brech	- I and it is owing to this same inteneeting on the second the
them, and trampling them under his feet, he con-	a place to most his Dublin friend, Daving named a	Deing conceated in the mountains. Ind not think-	London on Saturday nights.	which enabled her to express the amount of attach	
ing the rockets from the man's hand who carrier	quiesced in ; and the assembly began to separate, two and three at a time. Emmet, having named a	and me, they having received internation of our	mini every Saturday, to work the up mails to	brated French lady, Mdlle. de Launay, was geometry.	inination it is owing to this entire mental available to the
"Our cause is lost !" exclaimed Emmet	affected. After some hesitation, his advice was ac-	yeomen were hunting through the hills for Emmet	office clerks, who will proceed to the provincial ter-		Lawistones in these our days of reneral miencernal little
the soldiers approached.	the hade them all farewell he appeared doeply	hour before : and that for three days previous the	The railway sorting will be done by London Post-	the negro, "but I 'spec I must overprayed mysef."	false and exploded science, owes its linger Bg, pestiferous
Malachy obeyed; and we remained near the Mar-	He spoke in a subdued and feeling tone; and, as	search had been made for me there about half an	Saturday nights was dismissed some time since.	alaph 2"-" Don't know Massa 'yookly " responded	bodily health. It is to this total abstractions of the mind from these goncerns of the highest earthly import, that a
	1 giron liberty to traignd 7	I Donie and was not a little surprised to had blice	I ber of ottiges which correspond direct with I and an an		portant and wital concerns of personal constort and of
It. Let no lives be unnecessarily lost. Run back	I had overthrown the temple of despotism, and	o'clock in the evening I reached the cottage of	the railway lines, and hence the reason why the num-	avoid it, and was there found asleep. Being asked	tion of intelligence and c vilisation, as not to allow the dedication of a moment's time to the infinitely more im- portant and wital concerns of personal constort and of
match from the man's hand who was about applying	thansmit it to your children, that, had I only one thousand pounds more, and another thousand men, I had overthrown the temple of despotism, and	more in the Wicklow mountains. About eight	be performed by the principal forwarding offices on		ing wealth, and of promoting the advancement and eleva-
"Hold a while " said Emmot spatching the		Incline Thad no resource but to take reluye uncu	I make up have for more all'as Milling them. I the still	Virginia negro boy who profested to be dreadfully	Carried away and abandoned to the concerns of accumulat-
" Fire the rocket!" cried Malachy	the name of our approx country I shares you to	in and my money being now in nossession of the	I to perform road or divisional conting and will not	The Richmond Whig tells a pretty good story of a	useful and ornamental arts the public mind is so entirely
Dello more than twenty insurgents with ma	a find and filler patricts to believe me and in	Dublin being no longer a place for me to reside	London The milmon continu clorks will only have	Done about him than was good for him.	exclusive researches of the applied sciences, and of the

NATIONAL BENEFIT SOCIETY, Enrolled, pursuant the statute 9th and 10th Victoria, c. 27.

LINE ABUVE SUCLEDED, as uncluced and legalised, was formerly known as the NATIONAL COOPERATIVE BENEFET SOCIETY; the managers of which have long seen the necessity of legal protection for the security of its members. In framing the new rules, care has been taken to equalise the expen-diture with the receipts, so that the permanent success of the bociety should be beyond all doubts. The Society is divided into three sections, nonneet the necessities and requirements of all classes of mechanics and labourers, from eighteen years of age to forty. THE ABOVE SOCIETY, as amended and legalised, was formerly known as the

THE FOLLOWING IS THE SCALL OF FEES TO BE PAID AT	WEERLY ALLOWANCE IN SICENEES. S. d.
Age. 1st servicen. 2nd section. 3nd section. s. d. s. d. s. d.	First Section
From 18 to 22	MEMBERS DEATH. wife's DEATH. £ s. d. £ s. d. First Section 15 0 0
- 38-40 21 0 14 0 7 0 MONTHLY CON	Allew Cooncerter

First Section, 3s. 6d. Second Section, 2s. 4d. Third Section, 1s. 2d.

The Society meets every Monday evening, at the Two Chairmen, Wardour-street, Soho, Middlesex, where every infor-mation CAR De had, and members enrelled. Country friends, applying for rules, can have them forwarded, by enclosing

Non posses stands. Members of the late Co-operative Benefit Society, who have paid all dues and demands up to the 25th December, 1849, can at once be transferred to either section of the National Benefit Society, without any extra charge. Agents and sub-secretaries of the late National Co-operative Benefit Society, are requested to immediately inform the Agents and sub-secretaries of the late National Co-operative Benefit Society, are requested to immediately inform the General Secretary of the number of members likely to transfer to the National Benefit Society; and parties wishing to become agents, or to form branches of the new society, can be supplied with every information, on application to the Secore agents, but operative is not to form branches of the new society.

Secretary, by enclosing a postage stamp for an answer. JAMES GRASSBY, General Secretary, 96, Regent-street, Lambeth.

THE CHEAPEST EDITION EVER PUBLISHED.

Price 1s. 6d., A new and elegant edition, with Steel Plate of the Author, of

PAINE'S POLITICAL WORKS.

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Sold by J. Watson, Queen's Head Passage, Palernoster row, London; A. Heywood, Oldham-street, Manchester, and Love and Co., 5, Nelson-street, Glasgow.

And by all Booksellers in Town and Country.

NATIONAL CHARTER LEAGUE.

D U B L I C M E E T I N G, convened by the Council of this body, will be held at THE NATIONAL HALL, 242, HOLBORN, On Wednesday, May 1st, 1850. Chair to be taken at Eight o'Clock precisely. Office of the League, No. 5, Snow-hill, City.

PROCLAMATION.

TO THE SOCIAL REFORMERS OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

WHEREAS, by a resolution of the ⁷⁴SO-GIAL REFORM LEAGUE," at a meeting held in London, on the 31st of October, 1849, it was agreed that a CONCRESS should be called together in the month of 1 Una 1950

May, 1850. Now We, the Executive Committee of the above League. Now We, the Executive Committee of the above Decigat, in pursuance of the foregoing, give notice, that the said Congress is hereby convened to meet at the FARBINGDON HALL, SHOW Hill, London, on MONDAY, the 13th of MAY ensuing, at the hour of 11 o'clock, A.M., then and there to receive the report of the Executive Committee for the past year, and to deliberate thereon, and consider such other measures as may be necessary for future operations.

Representatives are invited from all bodies organised for propagandist or practical co-operative purposes, and from prublic meetings specially convened to consider the question of the Organisation of Labour. All Delegates will be required to bring credentials of their provident of the provident of the second se

their appointment.

This notice is to be considered a sufficient intimation to

all parties desirous of being represented on the occasion. Returns of Elections to be made by letter, addressed t the Socretary, on before Thursday, the 9th of May. Signed by order of the Committee,

CHARLES SULLY, Chairman.

HEREY A. IVORY, Secretary. Board Room of the Social Reform League, 11 A, Wellington-street North, Strand, London, April 11th, 1559. N.B.-All friends in the country are requested to give

every publicity in their power to the above, and to render what pecuniary assistance they can towards the expenses incidental to the Congress.

TO THE EMBARRASSED. THERE are thousands of persons who have

A PUBLIC MEETING. CONVENED BY the Provisional Com-U mittee of the NATIONAL CHARTER ASSOCIATION, will be held at the SOUTH LONDON CHARTIST HALL, Webberstreet, Blackfriars-road, on Monday Evening, April 22nd, when the following persons will attend and address the Massey, W. J. Vernon. Chair to be taken at Eight o'Clock. ADMISSION FREE.

POLITICAL VICTIMS. PUBLIC MEETING, convened by the A A Provisional Committee of the National Charter Asso-ciation, will be held in the Hall of the Literary and Scien-tific Institution, John Street, Tottenham Court Road, on Tuesday evening next, April 23rd, for the purpose of adopt-ing a memortal calling on her Majesty's government to re-lease Ernest Jones, and other incarcerated l'atriots.

G. W. M. Reynolds, G. J. Harney, Walter Cooper, Bron-terre O'Brien, and other friends to justice and humanity, will attend and address the meeting. Chair taken at Eight O'Clock. Admission Free.

THE COMMITTEE OF THE FUND FOR THE NIDOWS OF SHARP AND WILLIAMS

HEREBY beg to notice that a Meeting of the said Committee will be held at the Office of the National Charter Association, 14, Southampton-street, Strand, on Monday evening, April 22nd, 1850. Chair to be taken at half-past seven precisely, when all who have had Tickets for sale for the late Tea Meeting at the National Hall, are especially solicited to attend. Signed, on behalf of the Committee, WILLIAN DAVIS, Chairman.

LAND AND COTTAGES' NEAR LONDON, The property of a wealthy gentleman.

UPERIOR AGRICULTURAL LA-D BOURERS may have TWO OR MORE ACRES OF FIRST-RATE LAND, at 31. per acre, and 31. for each room, with immediate possession, on producing a good character for sobriety and honesty, and proving that they have the means of cropping the land, and of maintaining themselves till harvest. There is a capital opening for and slating as well as the carpenters' work), and for ENICEMAKERS AND POTTERS as well, as this estate contains hundreds of thousands of yards of superior clay, within two feet of the surface, and magnificent sites for cottages, along the turnpike road, and the London and York Rail-way, a station of which will be opened next September, close to this estate.

Apply, personally, or by letter, to Mr. Hallett, Slummers Farm, Colney Hatch (near Muswell Hill), Middlesex, where the proprietor may be seen every day, till Saturday even-ing, April 27th, and any day after May 6th. From 27th April to May 6th he may be seen at Mr. Page's, shoemaker, Dibdin Hill, Chalfont, St. Giles, Bucks (two miles from O'Connorville), to whom should be addressed all applica-tions for allotments on that estate, at 27. per acre, and 27. for each room.

effecting the interests of humanity." They from, and hostile to, each other. well knew that they were surrounded upon all sides by plotting and scheming conspirators, who had nominally accepted the Republic,

to, and working upon, public opinion ; but, in the greatness of their magnanimity, the Provisional Government could not stoop to repressive, or even regulating, measures upon a matter which they believed should be free as air. They were not afraid to let truth and falsehood grapple, for they had faith with the manual labourer by the same classes. ever perform, to a life of comparative repose. Literary men would be enabled to become pro- They are appointed for life; and long after glorious JOHN MILTON, that truth never fails

n a fair and open encounter. When, by the vacillation and weakness of some of its members, the treachery of others, and the carefully prepared schemes of the enemies of the Republic, the reactionary party obtained possession of power, the unrestricted and open expression of public opinion was at once assailed. From that time to the present, there has been an incessant war waged against the popular press, increasing in stringency, oppressiveness, injustice, and vindictiveness, as the designs of the party in power have become more reactionary and despotic.

Yet, despite the fines, proscriptions, imprisonments, and other violent and arbitrary intellectual aspects of the question in its lowest Public Boards entrusted with the administrapurpose of silencing the Press in France, it fraternise for the purpose of destroying the struggle between themselves, as to who shall have the power to plunder and oppress the ence of the democratic Press can be offered, now actuated. than that the reactionary party are now engaged in an attempt to place the journals of France under the same fiscal burdens and rethe people to the condition of contented or helpless-because ignorant-serfs.

That a Free Press is an indispensable and necessary element of Democracy, is conclusively shown by the example of the United States. No obstacle whatever to the publication of opinions, either in the shape of stamps on newspapers, duties on paper or advertisements, or security and caution money, have ever existed, or even been proposed, in any of the Free States of the Federation. In that great Republic the conviction is deep seated in the minds of all parties, that Democracy, in order to be successful, must be intelligent, and that whatever hinders the diffusion of knowledge among all classes of its citizens, is a public, universal, and heavy calamity, which endangers the prosperity and permanency of the commonwealth. The consequence is, that a Newspaper and Printing Press is an invariable adjunct of American civilisation. a river-among the wide and far-spreading un-his legal defenders, he has not even a leg to gion which some of the friends of the Bishops dern times. receipt of the following sums, sent herewith :--WIVES AND of the Back Woods, the Newspaper makes FAMILIES OF VICTIMS.—The Chartists of Codnor Park 28 Gd.—HONESTY FUND.—The Chartists of Codnor Park its appearance. It is the one great bond that 3s 9d; a Friend, Swanwick 1s; a Carrier, Alfreton 1s; knits society together, the common utterance a Publican, Swanwick 1s; W. White 1s; G. H., Swan- of the whole poople. When the discovery of of the whole people. When the discovery of NorTINGHAM.-J. Sweet acknowledges the receipt of the the gold places which lie between the westward slopes of the Sierra Nevada and the Pacific, first attracted the mighty rash of population which has since set in towards California, not a single Newspaper existed in a country which, for 200 years, had been under the dominion of Spain, and the Friars. With the appearance of the Americans there came also the never-failing agents of civilisation-the Printing Press and the Newspaper. In a country, the population of which was com-posed of the most heterogeneous and unpromising materials, and surrounded by the most extraordinary incitements to plunge into anarchy and lawlessness, the Press, to a great extent, kept society together in its incipient extent, kept society together in its incipient shall have power to imprison the person so found guilty of shall have power to imprison the person so found guilty of an assault for any term not exceeding three years. tion, which has framed a Constitution for the New State, infinitely in advance of any Constitution ever yet proposed for the government of any community, either ancient or directing the jury to acquit the Birds. The modern, Contrast these facts with the relentless and remorseless cruelty of the despotic and quasi- inferior crime of manslaughter by an unpar-Liberal Governments of Europe, which persist in dooming their subjects to mental blindness. See the results in the bitter anta- clearly bound, under the clause we have gonism, the deep degradation, the merciless oppression, and the wide-spreading evils of poverty, discontent, and crime, which characterise the peoples thus infamously condemned to ignorance-and say whether "the Unlicensed Liberty of Printing," contended for so powerfully and unanswerably by the immortal Secretary to the PROTECTOR of the English Commonwealth, two hundred years ago, is not one of the most important constituents of genuine freedom-the only guarantee for the peaceful, rapid, and beneficial developement of individual energies and national resources. Yet our rulers at home are nearly as much afraid of a Free Press as the veriest despots on the Continent; while, by an ingeniouslywoven net of fiscal burdens and restrictions, they have contrived to make what is the Press of a powerful section of the community apparently, unrestricted. They virtually make Newspapers the property of capitalists-sworn to uphold the monopoly and the predominance of Capital; and they thus stille the voice of its parent-Labour. Hence it is that, upon all really fundamental and important questions of a social, educational, and organic character, the Press of this country is centuries behind those in which the intellect of a people is allowed to utter its own inspirations, unwarped by such influences. The "say is all on one side." The doctrines, theories, and discussions, which are in accordance with the interests of landlords, capitalists, usurers, merchants, manufacturers, traders, and profitmongers of all descriptions, find the fullest possible representation in the Press-because as they are politically enslaved, the press is each section is powerful enough to support an troduced forthwith. The truth of the state-

varite, and publish his opinions on all matters and growing daily more and more estranged by bishops, he demonstrated that the latter tions, Does the fact not prove their own in are menstrously over-paid. There is, besides, nate consciousness of their unsoundness.

prices which are as scanty and unremunera- pay. But bishops are promoted from such active, relatively speaking as those awarded to tive services as rectors and college dignitaries

prietors of journals themselves-they would be age has totally unfitted them for the active freed from a debasing dependence which is performance of any duty whatever, they continot more injurious to themselves, than it is nue to receive the enormous incomes attached hurtful to the best interests of the country. to their sees. The salary of a Prime Minis-Newspapers and periodicals with higher ob- ter-with all the unquestionable hard work jects, purer principles, and a healthier tone, and anxiety attached to the office-is only would make their appearance in every part of one-third of the Parliamentary income of an the country. We should no longer be struck archbishop, and one-half that of the BISHOP with the anomaly of Huddersfield with nearly of LONDON - the Parliamentary income, thirty thousand inhabitants, being without a be it remembered, being very considelocal newspaper, and a collection of rude rably below the amount actually reshanties in the backwoods, with three hundred ceived, and the pre'ates having besides,

and the degradation of the people.

LEGAL INFORMATION FOR IGNO RANT JUDGES AND LAWYERS.

by bisheps, he demonstrated that the latter nate consciousness of their unsoundness, weak are meastrously over-paid. There is, besides, nate consciousness of their unsoundness, weak iron, and hostile to, each other. If the formidable and dexterously devised this essential difference between these classes ness, and indefensible character ? They know that their only chance of perpetuation at the second destruction of the civil indicial, and diplomatic functionaries, that their only chance of perpetuation at the second destruction of the civil indicial. If the formidable and dexterously devised this essential difference between these diased that their only chance of perpetuating they know obstacles which prevent the establishment of of civil, judicial, and diplomatic functionaries, that their only chance of perpetuating the as sides by plotting and scheming conspirators, obstacles which prevent the establishment of and bishops, that their duties require men in who had nominally accepted the Republic, a really free Press in England, were removed, and bishops, that their duties require men in only the more certainly to undermine and de-stroy it; they knew also that those very con-footing than any single measure that can be of the judges, a remunerative profession has good care to do so as far as their corpor-take good care to do so as far as their corporate le. stroy it; they knew also that those very con-spirators were practised veterans in Newspaper aamed. Talent would be liberated from the Literature, skilful in all the arts of appealing thradom of Capital and speak out its own in the generally to be given up by the person elevated gislative, and administrative influence tends. Literature, skilful in all the arts of appealing thradom of Capital and speak out its own to the Bench. High office is generally the severe and heavy. good vare to up to instrative influence tends, thraldom of Capital and speak out its own to the Bench. High once is generally and cannot fail to end in severe and heavy reward of a life of active political and cannot fail to end in severe and heavy reward of a life of active political and cannot fail to end in severe and heavy reward of a life of active political and cannot fail to end in severe and heavy reward of a life of active political and cannot fail to end in severe and heavy reward of a life of active political and cannot fail to end in severe and heavy reward of a life of active political and cannot fail to end in severe and heavy reward of a life of active political and cannot fail to end in severe and heavy reward of a life of active political and cannot fail to end in severe and heavy reward of a life of active political and cannot fail to end in severe and heavy reward of a life of active political and cannot fail to end in severe and heavy reward of a life of active political and cannot fail to end in severe and heavy reward of a life of active political and cannot fail to end in severe and heavy reward of a life of active political and cannot fail to end in severe and heavy reward of a life of active political and cannot fail to end in severe and heavy reward of a life of active political and cannot fail to end in severe and heavy reward of a life of active political and cannot fail to end in severe and heavy reward of a life of active political and cannot fail to end in severe and heavy reward of a life of active political and cannot fail to end in severe and heavy reward of a life of active political and cannot fail to end in severe and heavy reward of a life of active political and cannot fail to end in severe and heavy reward of a life of active political active political and cannot fail to end in severe and heavy reward of a life of active political act honest thoughts. Genius would utter its own temporary reward of a me of active pointion tribution on the parties who thus sacrifice and heavy re-lofty inspirations instead of being dependent is ervice, and the attaches to our embassies have the great and permanent interests of soil the great and permanent interests of soi lofty inspirations instead of being dependent service, and the attaches to our empassies have the great and permanent interests of societ, the metheir exponent and their drudges, at they are rewarded with permanent place and to the selfish aggrandisement of a small product of the great and permanent of a small product of the selfish aggrandisement of the se

The long-expected measure for Extramul Interment has at length made its appra ance, and, with few exceptions, seems to be well adapted for the object in view. The entire system of burial is proposed to be regulated Act of Parliament, and the undertakers Parliament, and the und vented from fleecing poor widows and orphate at the time when affliction renders them a helpless prey to the employers of those whe

'Let out their bodies by the hour, To mimic sorrow when the heart's not sad,

Existing cemeteries, and burying ground are to be purchased on terms fixed in the g dinary manner, by awards of juries some of inhabitants, posssessing that article. Apart palaces provided for their residence. Con- the cometeries being made, perhaps, available the lunder the new system and the standard wailable the lunder the new system and the standard bench with the lunder the new system and the standard bench wailable the lunder the new system and the standard bench wailable to the lunder the new system and the standard bench wailable to the lunder the new system and the standard bench wailable to the lunder the new system and the standard bench wailable to the lunder the new system and the standard bench wailable to the lunder the new system and the standard bench wailable to the lunder the new system and the standard bench wailable to the lunder the new system and the standard bench wailable to the lunder the new system and the standard bench wailable to the lunder the new system and the standard bench wailable to the lunder the new system and the standard bench wailable to the lunder the new system and the standard bench wailable to the lunder the new system and the standard bench wailable to the lunder the new system and the standard bench wailable to the lunder the new system and the standard bench wailable to the lunder to the new system and the standard bench wailable to the lunder to the new system and the standard bench wailable to the lunder to the standard bench wailable to the standard be inhabitants, posssessing that article. Apart paraces provided for then residence. Con under the new system, and the others place altogether from the purely political, social, or trasting the Episcopal Bench with any of the under regulations deemed more conductive. under regulations decmed more conducive b prisonments, and other violent and arbitrary intellectual aspects of the question in its lowest Public boards end usiness, the same dis-measures which have been resorted to for the —the commercial and material point of view—tion of the National business, the same dis-public health and advantage. Public burying, the Brass public barying is observable. The whole Board of grounds are to be instituted in certain is -the commercial and material point of view- tion of the frational values, the band of grounds are to be instituted in certain site the abolition of all restrictions on the Press, parity is observable. The whole Board of grounds are to be instituted in certain site in the second of size T ords do not carefully selected within spirally is the second of size T ords do not carefully selected within spirally is the second of size T ords do not carefully selected within spirally is still powerful enough to beat the Govern- commends itself to the true statesman as a Admiralty, consisting of six Lords, do not carefully selected, within suitable distance ment with all the means of corruption and all measure of primary and paramount import- receive as much as a single primate. Yet from the Metropolis; and, after the lapse of a the organised machinery at its back—as well ance. It would open up new markets for in- they are entrusted with the management of certain time, interment in these grounds is h as the combined factions who for the moment dustry, release an important manufacture from our large navy and dockyards. The two be compulsory—no funeral, except under the galling and absurd restrictions of the Ex- Boards of Customs and Excise, through whose license, being permitted to take place else. Republic, only to clear the way for an after cise, stimulate enterprise, and increase emcise, stimulate enterprise, and increase em-ployment at the same time that it educated revenue passes, are not paid so much money as the ignorant, and incited the intelligent to act two bishops. The salaries of the whole of with funerals, are to be entrusted to the Gene have the power to plunder and oppress the the ignorant, and incited the interingent to act two bishops. The solutions of the solution of the Board of Health, and its officers; and the thirty-three ambassadors and charge ral Board of Health, and its officers; and the thirty-three ambassadors and charge firsh houses are to be exceeded with its and the solution of th of the immense value and wide-spread influ- and self-interest, than those by which they are d' affaires do not come within fifty per cent, of fresh houses are to be erected within a given the sum annually divided among the Bench of distance of the cometeries.

One of the most touching and sorrowful of Bishops. Forty-three Governors of Colonies . The objectionable feature of the arrange laments written by an emihent living poetess, do not receive as much as twenty-seven ments in these public cemeteries to us, seems is entitled "We might have been." It is in- Bishops; and thirty-three Judges in En- to be forced on the framers of the measure by strictions as those which, in this country, have deed saddening to contrast what we might gland and Scotland are paid less money the bigotry and antipathies which separate proved so effectual in limiting the diffusion of have been in this respect-what we might be- annually than the Members of the Episcopal one denomination of Christians from another political education, and reduced vast masses of and then rememember that all the evils we Bench ! Truly "Godliness" in their case, One would think, that it would be sufficient have glanced at, are inflicted ostensibly to raise "is profitable both for this life and that for these followers of the "meek and lowly taxes which are afterwards squandered in which is to come!" The scandal and disgrace JESUS," to hate and live apart from each maintaining extravagant and useless establish- of the whole affair is, that while the dignitaries other during their lives, without insisting that ments, or in keeping up the physical force re- of the Church receive these monstrous salaries, even in their graves the line of separation quired to perpetuate the oppression of rulers, the poor curates and hardworking parsons are shall be strongly drawn between them. The paid, in numerous instances, far lower salaries cemeteries are to be divided into two portions than the Coachmen who drive the Bishops consecrated and unconsecrated. In the one about in their luxurious carriages. Of course the dust of the children of the Church will there were plenty of defenders found for the mingle together, while in the other, the ashes well-paid highly-worked prelates; and Mr. of Dissenters will repose, uncontaminated by We observe that the members of the bar on the Western Circuit, are getting up an address to the Judge, by way of rejoinder to the al-who seem to be of opinion that Christianity who seem to be of opinion that Christianity who seem to be of opinion that Christianity most unanimous condemnation of his conduct consists in pounds, shillings, and pence, and rately, schemes to perpetuate such senseless by the Press, in the case of the BIRDS. They that unless we paid Bishops extravagantly if not blasphemous, divisions !

intend to justify that conduct, on the ground we should all become Pagans or Atheists. The existing rights of incumbents and pa that it was strictly legal. Now, as we re- It need scarcely be added, the House refused to rishes are duly provided for in the bill; and marked at the time of the trial, if it was legal, meddle with these favourites of Parliament though the plan is a vast one, it does not ap it was high time the law should be altered, and Providence-the gentlemen in lawn, pear that it will involve any expense to the which permitted so gross an outrage on the though every thousand pounds that was cut public, which will gain largely in health, by moral feeling of the whole community. But from their salaries should have been applied the abolition of one of the most disgusting. unfortunately for Mr. Justice TALFOURD and to the diminution of that ignorance and irreli- deadly, and objectionable practices of ma

fessional gentlemen, and all others, owing to any amount (the latter without any publicity), can be entirely raised from their difficulties at small expense, and without imprisonment or bankrupicy. All such Mr. WESTON begs will apply to him at 6, Essex-street, Strand, by letter, or personally. Office hours from 10 till 2, and 6 till 8.

N.B.—The above Acts stay all Palace Court, County Court, and other proceedings. Clergymen need not submit to sequestrations.

EMIGRATION TO NORTH AMERICA.

W. TAPSCUTT AND CO., Sales and Emigration Agents, Liverpool, continue to despatch First Class Ships— To NEW YORK—erery Five Days. To NEW ORLEANS—erery Ten Days. To BOSTON and PHILADELPHIA—erery Fifteen Days.

and St. JOHNS. Drafts for any amount, at sight, on New York, payable in any part of the United States.

Tapscott's "Emigrant's Guide" sent free, on receipt of

Four Postage Stamps. CF About twenty-eight thousand pers ailed for the New World, in Tapscott's line of American ²³kets, in 1849.

BEAUTIFUL HAIR. WHISKERS, &c., versus BALD-NESS, WEAK, AND GREY HAIR.

ROSALIE COUPELLE'S celebrated PARISIAN POMADE is universally acknowledged as the only preparation for the certain production of Whiskers, Eye-brows, &c., in so short a time as six or eight weeks, reproducing lost hair, strengthening and curling yeak hair, and checking greyness at any time of life, from whatever cause arising. It has never been known to fail, and will be forwarded (free) with full in-structions, de., on receipt of 24 protons characterized

Dr. Erasmus Wilson :- It is vastly superior to all the clumsy greasy compounds now sold under various myste-rious titles and pretences, which I have at different times analysed, and found uniformly injurious, being either SCENTED or COLOCED with some highly deleterious ingredient. There are, however, so many impositions aboot, that persons reluctantly place confidence when it may justly be bestowed."

For the NUSSERY it is indispensable as forming the basis of a good head of hair.

DO NOT CUT YOUR CORNS-BUT CURE THEM. Also will be sent (free), on receipt of 13 stamps, her only

cafe, speedy, and lasting cure for soft or hard Corns, Bunions, &c. It cures in three days, and is never-failing. Mrs. Hughes, Sunbury :- 'It cured four corns and three bunions amazingly quick, and is the best and safest thing

I have ever met with.' Address, Miss COUPELLE, Ely-place, Holborn, London.

BROTHER CHARTISTS! DO NOT BE BEGUILED. **RUPTURES! RUPTURES! RUPTURES!**

DR. DE ROOS' astonishing success in Die Die HOUS asconsing success in the treatment and cure of every variety of RUP. TURE is ample proof of the unfailing efficacy of his dis-covery, which must ere long entirely banish a complaint hitherto so prevalent. All persons so afflicted should, without delay, write, or pay a visit to Dr. DE R. who may be consulted daily from 10 till 1; and 4 till 8.—(Sun-dars avaanted) days excepted.)

This remedy is perfectly free from danger, pain, or inconvenience, may be used without confinement, is applicable to male and female, of any age, and will be sent free, with full instructions, &c., &c., rendering failure impossi-ble, on reccipt of 7s. in cash, or by Post Office orders, payable at the Holborn office,

A great number of Trusses have been left behind by persons cured, as trophies of the immense success of this remedy, which will be readily given to any one requir-

ing them after one trial of it. Letters of inquiry should contain two postage stamps. Address, Walter De Roor, 35, El3-place, Holborn-hill,

In every case a cure is guaranteed.

BRITISH COLLEGE OF HEALTH. NEW ROAD, LONDON,

ARSENIC IN CHOLERAIL! OH! OH! OH!

subject to restrictions, graduating from the fiscal obstructions imposed by high dutics, to the rigorous supervision of a hostile censorship. The oppressors of mankind in all countries of the interests and selfishness of Ca-the rigorous supervision of a hostile censorship. FELLOW-COUNTREMEN. - What to do think of this ? Arsenic in cholera ! Oh ! Oh ! Well, if you will take the Received by W. RIDER. J. Scott, Lynn 6d. J. Cummits and Friends, Edinburgh 28 6d. W. Wragge, Ileanor 6d. J. Scott, Lynn (second subscription) 6d. Received by Jer Anyorz - Dunden non 1 Contours trouble of looking into the Medical Times, you will find printed in large letters, 'Case or Astaric Cholera suc-CESSFLLX TREATED WITH ARSENIC.' A doctor positively ad. The oppressors of mankind in all countries, "love darkness better than light, their deeds and modifications. The wealthy journals are formers should, with the exception of Mr. the revolution; and he opposes Secular Educa-being evil." With the establishment of the ARNOTT.-Dundee, per J. Graham 15s. vising arsenic in cholera—the case is also reported at length in the S9th number of the Hygsici, to be had at the office, 368, Strand, price 1d. or 2d. by post. Well, can you be surprised, my friends, that we should have so many FOR MRS. FUSSELL. Received by JOHN ARNOTT .- Dundee, per James 62 being evil." With the establishment of the huge, monopolising corporations, which buy HUME, have voted in a body against the pro-Republic at Rome under the illustrious up the talent, and corrupt the honesty of those posal of the leader of the opposition. Mr. Dis- the people irreligious. What worse than MONUMENT FUND. cases of felonious poisoning throughout the country by arsenic ? What is the real difference between the prisoner and the doctor ? Why, that in one case the party, when Received by W. RIDER. -Bridgeton, Glasgow, per P. Star rington 2s-Edinburgh, per G. Bremner 12s. Mazzini, a flood of intellectual light wasthrown who might otherwise enlighten and benefit upon that city. A bold, unfettered, newspaper society; and while an active, almost omnipo-spirit on Tuesday night, when he both spoke Tory party do if they were in power? and the doctor ! Why, that in one case the party, when he dies, is said to have been murdered by assenic, and in the other, to have been murdered by assenic, and in the other, to have been murdered by assenic, and in the other, to have been murdered by assenic, and in the other, to have been murdered by assenic, and in the other, to have been murdered by assenic, and in the other, to have been murdered by assenic, and in the other, to have been murdered by assenic, and in the other, to have been murdered by assenic, and in the other, to have been murdered by assenic, and in the other, to have been murdered by assenic, and in the other, to have been murdered by assenic, and in the other, to have been murdered by assenic, and in the other, to have been murdered by assenic, and in the other, to have been murdered by assenic, and in the other, to have been murdered by assenic, and in the other, to have been murdered by assenic, and in the other, to have been murdered by assenic, and in the other, to have been murdered by assenic, and in the solution of the man who does all this has the tabled full grown MINERVA from the classes think there is no have taking a lessen from the deliver us !" It is enough to excite the indig-papers opposed to them. They were free to tolk they all other all of the wealthy and the profit for the solution a "liberal." From such liberals "Good Lord they held power, never interfered with the papers opposed to them. They were free to tolk they all other all of the wealth of the whole commutation in the Salaries of the papers opposed to them. They were free to tolk they all other "Goinea trade gentlemen; and, for our own part, are do not create any real difference is and, for our own part, are do not create any real difference is the felonious priseper and the doctor—the only difference is that the doctor, in some creases, gives the poison in such doses as not to kill, chough in grany he does kill, but then don't you see it is called "doath or discase" and not "murder" Nor, follow construction con you he supervised that who papers opposed to them. They were free to toils they all subsist-from whose exertions NATIONAL VICTIM FUND. whether any reduction in the Salaries of the nation of the whole country, to see the vicious say what they pleased of their acts, and the they wring all the conveniences, comforts, and principles of the Government. Those who rule luxuries of life-are not permitted to speak, for the benefit of the people, not of themselves or exclusive and privileged classes, have no The last statement may appear too stron Now, fellow county size, can you be surprised, that wha was called cholera last year, should have been so fatel, fear of full and free discussion. The moment but it is true. If, by chance, earnest, honest, whilst such poisons were given for its sure ? Arsenie, opium, &c. That this destor's advice was generally taken about arsenie in cholera are will not say, but it was pub-lished in the solumns of a stilly circulated medical paper, the bigotted, intolerant, truth-hating, and tyrannical domination of the Cardinals was re-established at Rome the prosent is averaged they are deficient. and answered the purpose intended mightily-siz, of PRO. re-established at Rome, the press was extin-CLAIMING DEADLY FOISONS AS CUBES FOR CHOLEBA-Oh, oh, onlighed, and the duration of the press was extinare taken in consequence, they will probably ledge of which it is averred they are deficient. of Social and democratic principles, it is guished, and the dungeons of the "Holy have only a prospective operation, and thus they refuse to do so, because a cheap Press What a pity that the aqua tofana is unknown to doctorsthey might just give a little of it to some unfortunate patient, and then publish to the world with trumpet-tongue, that the acqua tofana was an excellent remedy for Some disease or other,' and the poor ignorant and confiding public would swallow all. We should then see 'aqua ofana marked on fine bottles in the chamists' and drug gists' shops of this fair island,' Let the people arise from their lethargy! The members of the British College of Health, therefore call for the total prohibition of the following deadly poisons

wick 6d ; G. Walters, Swanwick 3d.

following sums, sent herewith, viz. :- FOB THE HONESTY Foxo.-Mrs. Burbage, 6d.

Mr. E. FARRELL, Uxbridge.-The sum of six shillings was received for the Honesty Fund, yet, in consequence of an error of the printer, six *pence* was only acknowledged in

TAPSCOTT AND CO., SHIPPING Mr. MATHIAS, Ratchiffe-cross. - The 17s. 6d. was acknowledged in our first edition published on the 9th ult. An accident occurred whereby the entire page was rendered one confused mass, and time would only allow of giving the total amount received in the two subsequent editions. To NEW ORLEANS-every fee Days. To BOSTON and PHILADELPHIA-every Fifteen Days. And occasionally to BALTIMORE, CHARLESTON, SAVANNAH, QUEBEC, and St. JOHNS. DESCRIPTION OF THE DAYS. Mr. T. WALKER, Monk Wearmouth. —The same answer as the one to Mr. Mathias. The 3s. 6d. eame to hand. Mr. A. SMITH, Handbridge, near Chester.—We do not know the charge. Write to Mr. J. Watson, Queen's Head

Rassage, Paternoster Row.
Ilastingoen. — Julian Harney cannot engage to visit Haslingden when at Padiham, but will do so if possible.
HONESTT FUND. — The following sums received by Julian Harney, were paid over to Mr. Rider, and acknowledged in his list in last Saturday's Star; Manchester, by J. Alcock, 8s id; Rochdale Female Chartists, 10s; A Few Weigned work Backback and Saturday and Satur Friends, near Rochdale, per B., 5s. J. H. has also re-received, and paid over to Mr. Rider, from Barrhcad, per David Stewarr, 11s.

to Mr. John Arnott, from Dundee, per Mr. James Graham, for Mrs. Jones, 158; for Mrs. Fussell, 158; and for Mrs. M Douall, 15s. HARDIMENT, Norwich, intimates that he will place at the

disposal of Mr. O'Connor, two, four, and one, two acre scrips, to prove his confidence in that gentleman. WM. MUIRNEAD, Parkhead.-Next week.

LEIGH GLAVE.—We are sorry we cannot give your letter this week, it shall appear in our next. EDWARD CLAYTON, Huddersfield.—Yes, a few months ago

at Aylesbury. BROADHEAD, Tillicoultry ; GEORCE BEOWN, Wakefield ;

and DAVID STEWART, Barrhead. -No room.

NATIONAL CHARTER ASSOCIATION. OFFICES, 14, SOUTHAMPTON STREET, STRAND,

LONDON. The Provisional Committee of the NATIONAL CHAR-

TER ASSOCIATION hereby give notice, That those friends who are desirous of forming localities can be supplied with Cards of Membership and Rules, by applying to the General Secretary, John Arnott, as above, from nine to two o'clock, daily (Sundays excepted), and on Monday evenings from seven to nine o'clock; if by letter, preneric All emiliantices by letter, while most

prepaid. All applications by letter will receive the most

prompt attention. Notice is also given that all the receipts for the Cards issued, must be forwarded monthly, per Post Office Order, anade payable to John Arnott, at the Post Office, Strand, and addressed to him at the Office of the Association, 14,

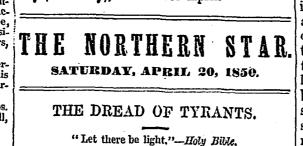
outhampton-street, Strand, London. 14, Southampton-street, Strand. April 16th, 1850.

Signed, on behalf of the Committee.

JOHN ABNOTT, General Secretary.

STAFFORDSHIRE POTTERIES

Mr. W. P. ROBERTS will be at Hanley this day (Saturday), the 20th of April.



Whenever the people have achieved political freedom the press is also free. In proportion subject to restrictions, graduating from the

are in the habit of bewailing stand upon here either, and must be convicted of ignorance of the law, and of his duties as

JUDGE, when he summed up the case in such a manner to let loose two murderers upon so- bids fair to be as unfortunate as his last year's ciety. As it would appear that the members production. The proposed alteration in the of the Western Circuit are as ignorant of the Stamp Duties when looked into, turned out to law as the Judge, we shall, for their special be- be an addition instead of a diminution of taxanefit, teach them what the law really is in tion; and, besides, was intended to subject such cases. It is so clearly and unequivocally many transactions to taxation which are now laid down, that not one of them, with all the exempt from it. The threatening attitude subtlety of the lawyer-intellect and power of assumed by the bankers, the mercantile world, quibbling, can get over it.

In the 7th of WILLIAM the IV., and 1st of the items in the Bill, frightened the poor VICTORIA, cap. 85, sect. 11, there is the following clause :---

Be it enacted, that on the trial of any person for any of the offences hereinbefore mentioned cr for any felony whatever. where the crime charged shall include any assault against the person, it shall be lawful for the jury to acquid f the felony and to find a verdict of guilty of assault agains the person indicted, if the evidence shall warrant such finding; and when such verdict shall be found, the Court

Now, if the Judge's statutes had been worked up as they ought to have, he could not have committed such a legal blunder as evidence might not sustain the charge of murder, and the indictment did not charge the donable blunder on the part of the person who drew it up. But Mr. Justice TALFOURD was quoted, to direct a verdict of guilty of assault, and therefore sentence each of the prisoners to a year's imprisonment. The felony with which they were charged, and which in the judgment of the court was not legally brought home to them, most certainly did include "an assault against the person" of their unfortunate and brutally maltreated victim, and the Judge ought to have known that the law was in existence, and had been acted upon in other courts. No less than nineteen cases having occurred in which this law has been applied. The conduct of the judge is therefore as indefensible in law, as it was in morals; and the " learned gentlemen" on the Western Circuit, will do well not to proclaim their own igno-rance of law, by asserting that his summing up was legal, or in accordance with the sta-tutes by which he ought to have been guided been gui in such a case.

PARLIAMENTARY REVIEW.

OVER-GORGED BISHOPS - THE BROKEN-DOWN BUDGET-TORY WHIGGISM-IGNO RANCE PERPETUATED - EXTRAMURAL INTERMENTS-COMMITTEE ON WORKING the Tory benches a more inveterate opponent CLASS INVESTMENTS.

Committee on Public Salaries was made the CHEQUER opposed Mr. GIBSON'S motion for the occasion of a great party fight. Mr. DISRAELI, repeal of the Taxes on Knowledge, by the with considerable tact, proposed an amend- ancient threadbare argument of Chancellors, ment to the effect, that as the Ministers and that he could not afford the money ; but LORD

Sir CHARLES WOOD'S Budget this year,

and the legal profession with reference to some CHANCELLOR, and accordingly he submitted a second edition of the Budget to the Committee

on Monday night. But even then he failed. He was asked in vain for the data on which he legislated, and at last the House divided against him in a most essential principle of money under £50 should be 2s 6d. The House decided that it should be only 1s.,

whereupon Sir CHARLES declined to proceed further that night, and asked time to consider deavours, it will confer a great boon. From what he should do next. We by no means regret these frequent defeats of the Ministry. The Whigs are like stock fish, all the better for being beaten. But the marvel is the equanimity and meekness with which they submit to these repeated proofs, that they have ceased to have any hold on the confidence or respect of the House of Commons. It must now be evident, even to themselves, that they are only tolerated in power, because from the accidental state of parties, no one is strong enough at the present moment, to sustain himself in office. As we have already said, the whole Budget is one of the most flagrant finan-lid-Derby Chartists (second subscription) per W. Charlier Derby Chartists (second subscription) per W. Charlier whole Budget is one of the most flagrant finan-cial blunders that ever was perpetrated. A surplus of nearly two millions in the hands of a capable and shrewd Minister of Finance, would have been the means for effecting either a large and immediately perceptible reduction of some pressing public burden, or of reducing the permanent expenditure upon the debt. But Sir CHARLES WOOD has frittered it away But Sir CHARLES WOOD has frittered it away 2s 6d.

The PRIME MINISTER becomes daily more reactionary. There was a time in the history of this country when he might have claimedwith some degree of truth-the title of a Reformer, and a Liberal. There is not now on Lord JOHN RUSSELL'S motion for a Select educational. The CHANCELLOR of the EX-

the House were already in possession of all the JOHN took up a position based on different information necessary for Legislation, the ap- grounds. He opposes a cheap Press upon pointment of a Committee was a waste of time, principle. He thinks it good that the people and that a Bill on the subject should be in- should be kept ignorant ; and, therefore, he

Mr. SLANEY, wonderful to tell, has at length succeeded in extorting from the present Government a Committee to inquire into a matter connected with the welfare of the working classes. The scope of its inquiry's certainly a limited one, and that we presume was one reason why Mr. LABOUCHERE di not oppose it. It is to consider and suggest means of removing obstacles and giving fact lities for investing the savings of the middle and working classes. A second object, the original motion, of much greater importance, was struck out, namely, to "afford them the means of forming societics to insure themselve against coming evils frequently recurring." Mr. SLANEY very properly reprobated the existing laws of partnership in this Country as a great obstacle to the co-operation of the working his measure, leaving him in a minority of 29. classes in any practical effort to improve the He proposed that the stamp on securities for own condition, and of his Committee for the effect of amending the law in this respect, and giving the industrious classes the protection and benefit of the law in any associative enthe want of such legal protection and security many a well intended and noble enterpris has failed.

> MONIES RECEIVED FOR THE WEEK ENDING THURSDAY, APRIL 18, 1850.

THE HONESTY FUND. Received by W. RIDER .- W. Tennaut, Gilling, near like Sutcliffe, Luddendenfoot. near Halifax 31-1

T. Kirk 1s-E. Whinham 6d-W. Tent 1s-three Friends 2s 9d-P. Elliot (second subscription) 3s-Leicester, F. Newton 2s-Henry Gouse, Derby 1s-High Wycombe is.

£ s. d. Received by W. Rider .. Received at Land Office 10 \$ 10 •• .. 1 18 3 .. £12 7 1 Total

FOR MACNAMARA'S ACTION. Received by W. RIDER .- S. Ward, Bermingham Is. AGITATION FOR THE CHARTER.

Received by W. RIDER .- Barnstaple, per R. Farleich 15 Received by W. RIDER.—Barustaple, per R. Farleich E-Codnorpark, Derbyshire, per J. Gregory 105.—Received by Jons ARNOTT.—Robert Bevill Is—Patrick M.Donell B —Burnley, per R. Holgate 135—collected at Greenwich II-collected at John-street II 55 103d—Cards at John-strie Ss 4d—Cripplegate Locality, per Mr. Sloeum 105—M. Antill, for Cards 25—Cheltenham, per R. Hemain 65– Thomas Heywood, Padiham 15—J. E. Duncan 15.—Mi Rider, as ner Star 115 Rider, as per Star, 11s.

FOR MRS. JONES. Received by W. RIDER.-Cheltenham, per J. Hemmin la ---Received by JOHN ARNOTT.-Dundee, per James Graham lös.

FOR MRS. M'DOUALL.

luxuries of life—are not permitted to speak, either in Parliament, or through the Press. The last statement may appear too strong, but it is true. If, by chance, earnest, honest, eiff-sacrificing mon contrive to set on foot a DREADFUL ACCIDENT AND LOSS OF LIFE IN FRANCE. The proclamation of a free and unfettered mation of the provisional Government, while sur-sistently did that a great gulf vawns between the such as has en-thore surface and such such as has en-sitent that a great gulf vawns between the such as has en-thore such as has en-sitent that a great gulf vawns between the such as has en-sitent that the such as found pirter thore such as has en-thore anarchy, and a convulsive excitement, such as has rarely been chronicled in the history of nations, adhere to the fun-damental doctrines, the ancient tradition of all democracy—"Full, free, unfettered piscussion, liberty for every man to speak, discussion, liberty for every man to speak.

LETTERS TO THE WORKING CLASSES. LXXXIV.

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

THE TAXES ON KNOWLEDGE. PARLIAMENTARY REFORM.

BROTHER PROLETARIANS,

Rarely does the Commons' House of Parliament condescend to discuss questions. having for their object the well-being of the night, however, "honourable gentlemen" (BRUTUS, though an assassin and usurer, was) (DRUIDe, John Stranger (1997) (2017) their ordinary rule as to deign to discuss a leage, take wisdom." The mover, and his se- Press. conder (Mr. Coway), ably exposed the injuswould otherwise have long since been effected, from John O'Groats to the Lands' End,to the benefit of producer and consumer ; that DOWN WITH THE TAXES ON KNOWLEDGE. makers of the Continent and America; and Reform Association. It is to be hoped that that it is the great barto the publication of first- the gentlemen attending that Conference will class literature, at a price within the means of see the propriety of amending their programme, the people. It was affirmed—by those com- so as in effect to transform their little Charproductions of the existing "cheap and nasty"

her name and address; it may then be directed, open at tionary era of 1848, to show that the people were the sides, to any Liberal Member of the House of Commons, not the sanguinary monsters their tyrants delighted who will receive it, post free.

desired consummation.

Stamp-Abolition Committee to come boldly strictly legal means to obtain them. (Cheers.) before the public, and appeal to the people what is the narrow contracted mind of an immoral through the medium of public meetings. It aristocracy when compared with the broad expansive base here wall said that "revolutions are not soul of the working classes? From the latter spring said, well, if this be the work of the devil, and to hell the was not for spoliation, or from those who already possessed all the rich and exclude the rich and exclude wealth. He was for passing laws by means the rest and while the poor, for surgly the poor, for surgly the poor for surgly the poor for surgly the poor for surgly here the rich and exclude wealth. He was for passing laws by means the rest and the rich and exclude wealth. He was for passing laws by means the poor for surgly th has been well said, that "revolutions are not soul of the working classes? From the latter spring said, whilst such things last their should be no of the Charter, that should gradually effect their ordinary rule as to deight to discuss a measure of reform, which they were pre-de-termined not to accord. On that evening, Mr. MILNER GIBSON'S long-deferred motion for the repeal of the detestable Taxes on Know-the repeal of the consideration of the ledge, came under the consideration of the ledge, came under the consideration of the ledge wisdom." The mover and his se-

Undismayed by the vote of a knowledgehating Parliamentary majority-a majority

port trade in paper—it being impossible for have summoned a Conference to assemble in rights—vindicate their social privileges—and having port have in paper and factorers to compete London on Tuesday next, to devise means for so done, then could they claim to be the noblest our heavily-taxed, or lightly-taxed, paper carrying out the objects of the Parliamentary cheers h class literature, at a price within the means of the people. It was affirmed—by those com-petent te give an opinion on the subject—that the repeal of the duty would be a vast benefit the repeal of the duty would the repeat of the unity would be a vast belief common sense, must by this time have become they were to take the first 658 that were caught, to the people, both as regards their physical common sense, must by this time have become they were to take the first 658 that were caught, to the people, both as regard advancement; it convinced, that it is in vain for them to hope to those 658 could not be worse than their represenwell-being and intellectual advancement; it continued, may be have the table to the principles tailed in the removal merely of move the people unless they take up principles taives in St. Stephens. (Hear, hear.) He, (Mr. being understood that the removal merely of to which the people's sympathies are weded. O'Brien) undertook to say it was impossible to being understood that the removal intervent to forty to which the people's sympathies are weded. thousand persons in London alone, and enable It has been the "artful dodge" of certain nousand persons in London andry whereas of publications) parties, who doubtless have their own purpose Commons"—whereas the Commons of England publishers to produce a charge of publications of England sorely needed, to compete with the degrading to serve, to insinuate, and indeed assert, that were not represented there at all. Secondly: its the Democrats desired to prevent a combina- chairman was called the speaker, when he was the tion of the middle and working class. The as-

publish portions of their impressions without nise the entire of their fellow countrymen, as a stamp, and the remainder with a stamp, in equal claimants with themselves to that the word in preference to another the gibbet, while England of the present day and the remainder with a stamp. there being in the accurptions may three public demanded is simple enough. Let them recog-cations registered as newspapers, permitted to demanded is simple enough. Let them recog-better—one portion of it—the bench of bishops who have stood the block and the gibbet for them; a stamp, and the remainder with a stamp, in order to give the stamped portion the privilege of free transmission through the Post-office. Mr. GIBSON claimed for acknowledged news-papers the same facility of using, or not using, the stamp for postage purposes. It was shown, the stamp for postage purposes. It was shown, pendent of the question of principle, the Deconclusively, that the stamp, as at present mocrats. cannot understand the policy of imposed, prevents the publication of cheap getting up a great agitation, and plunging the landlords and fundholders - dared to classes to the baneful influence of the disgust- revolution-for the purpose merely of ex- and which are really and truly the people' at once call into existence. Further comment That the case of Mr. GIBSON and his friends on this subject is for the present unnecessary. was unanswerable, was amply proved by the On Sir JOSHUA WALMSLY and his friends, speeches of their opponents. Anything like a rests the responsibility of determining the fair argument against the repeal was not given question as to the establishment of that

To my friends, who cannot be more sick of for their oppressors, who, the moment they restand the rest of the reins of power, resuscitated the political scaf-petitioning than I am, it may be necessary to say, that the Committee's recommendation is not been with the reins of power, resuscitated the political scaf-idle paupers; but if they had a wise government. petitioning than I am, it may be necessary to say, that the Committee's recommendation is needed to enlighten public opinion, and prepare the popular mind for more efficient action. We must have a Free Press, but men willing people-the brave proletarians of Europe-by desigto suffer toil and persecution in pursuit of that nating them "a base and bloody democracy. object must have the support of public opinion, (Loud cheers.) Englishmen were not behind their object must have the support of public opinion, (inclusion in telligence, humanity, or otherwise their efforts will be thrown away, and their sacrifices be unproductive of the land of sakespeare, of Milton, and of Newton. (Cheers.) But, oh, how must he feel, when he re-and their sacrifices be unproductive of the might glean—the member of parliament had more field they were rapidly degenerating to the stanthe advent of her liberty. They fortunately did not In calling upon the people to petition, I at require physical convulsions in this country, alnaving to "common people." On Tuesday the same time call upon the Newspaper- though determined to obtain their political rights the same time call upon the Newspaper-Stamp-Abolition Committee to come boldly strictly legal means to obtain them. (Cheers.)

ter, clearly demonstrating it to be one of the most perfect electoral machines ever submitted to the intice and injury to the community of the hating Parliamentary majority—a majority spection of an intelligent people, and was raptu-several taxes they proposed to abolish. It was which as much represents the people of this rously applauded. He conceived that the middle several make all dispute, that the paper duty country, as does the knowt-loving-press-hating classes and the aristocracy were nearly on a par as shown, past all dispute, that the paper duty county, as does no known of a presented presented, regarded tyranny, and consequently that the work-prevents improvements in that article which tyrant of Russia ;-let the cry be sounded, ing classes should have the opportunity of representing themselves. (Loud cheers.) Mr. Reynolds then called on all to join the National Charter Asto me ocned or provide on an to join the National Charter As-that impost has almost put an end to the ex- Sir JOSHUA WALMSLEY and his friends sociation, and thereby establish their political

THE CHAIRMAN next introduced DRUGIERAN O'BRIEN amidst rapturous applause, who com-menced by asking, if the people were as ignorant move its basis; and when they fell, depend on it they never would be built again. (Loud cheers.) find a worse. He would tell them it was a lying Parliament :- first it called itself "the House of very man that did not speak at all-(laughter and

cheering). These two powers—"the Lords and Commons" — or more properly speaking, the cal newspapers, thereby subjecting the working country into a state of excitement, perhaps things such as land, mines, fisheries, &c., &c. classes to the baneful influence of the disgust-ing trash provided by speculators in literary revolution for the franchise to a portion of the people, have deprived the Queen of everything save and offal. The arguments that have been pre- rendering the repetition of the same process except what they please to dole out to her; and be viously gone over in this paper relative to the necessary at a future time, for a further ex- it known, that everything in the same way is the advertisement duty, and on foreign books, tension of the right of voting. The Demo- Queen's, save the National Debt, and that, of advertisement duty, and on foreign books, were repeated ; and, altogether, a case per-fectly unanswerable was made out, for the total and immediate repeal of these iniquitous destroy those who cared for and sought the welfare of the neeple. Loud cheers.) Then another section was called several occasions-(hear, hear)-and now was Oh ! let them prick their ears, and be 'Liheral." the time to take advantage of the disunion in alarmed immediately they heard the sound of "Li beral." Let them remember that they never heard utterance to, either by the CHANCELLOR of the union which would be effective for obtaining of the damable Poor Law Bill until the Liberals a real Radical Reform of the Commons' House | came into power. A Poor Law Commissioner went down to Gloucester, and pretended to live for a tunity to the working classes to give vent to month on the Poor Law diet, and said he never was their opinions. (Loud applause). so well in his life. If that were so, why did he not continue that way-living and doing well upon Mr. G. W. M. REYNOLDS came forward, 1s. 111d. per week? Why did he come back amidst rapturous applause, to move the follow-£1.200 per annum? (Cheers.) Their and take excellent friend, the late Augustus Beaumont, once told him a tale of Liberalism :-- "A planter in Jaing resolution : --- "That as the Whig ministry has lately been subjected to several demaica had a slave called Quashee. Sometimes. Quashee would not work very well. Quashee aid the planter, 'if you don't work I'll sell you to so called constitutional forms of the legislature, Scotchman.' (Laughter.) This had the desired this meeting is of opinion that no worse set of effect for a day, and Quashee relapsed into his men could possibly be in power, and therefore former habits of ease. The planter returned, and shouted, 'Quashee, if you don't mend your pace, I'll sell you to a Jew.' Quashee, at this, worked calls upon the ministry to appeal to the country, with a view of testing public opinion." well for a week, and again relapsed. The planter Mr. Reynolds said, it was important to obthe business by soliciting an impartial hearing this time said, in harsher terms, 'Qunshee, if you serve, that ministers invariably met with for all parties. He looked to politics as the don't work as you should do, flog me if I don't means to solve social problems. For himself, sell you to a Liberal.' Quashee, at this, he had held the franchise for seven years, or jumped, up, and said, 'Oh ! pray, massa, two or three minor defeats before the grand don't sell Quashee to a Liberal, and Quashee work like de berv devil." (Roars of laughter, and great in a minority on a division, they invariably reapplause.) Mr. O'Brien here gave a heart-rending signed ; but the Whigs, in pecuniary circumdescription of Wiltshire labourers, and said they had recently endeavoured to take their affairs into their own hands, but making the attempt sectionally they had failed, and their leaders, for following the advice of Sir Robert Peel, were sent to prison. He knew it was said that Parliament could not control knowing, as they did, that the working classes these things, but he (Mr. O'Brien) knew full well and being fully confident that the only means that Parliament could, and did make laws to regulate land and machinery. Parliamentary staticians had told them that the average duration of human life amongst workmen was seventeen years, whilst socially clevated is, by the enactment of the that of the non-producers was thirty-eight years, letting the candidates know what they wanted, document called the 'People's Charter ;' this double, and four years over. There must be some foul play here, or the workman never could be robbed of more than half his years, and that too the best half. (Hear, hear.) It was said that they did not want reform in Parliament, because the people had benevolent men there already. There were those who looked to social results from the Disraeli-(laughter)-Cobden, and John Bright, act for repealing the Corn Laws, he had a party of who by the bye was not always Bright John. about one hundred and twenty supporters; this ducer of wealth, and felt that he had not his (Laughter.) Some pseudo reformers had told them would have formed a nice little nucleus in which to that the Reform Bill would reduce taxation and rehave based an official party, but these, tired of lieve their difficulties ; but himself and their friend more persons had been murdered within the the late Henry Hunt, had told them differently waiting for the ministerial table, had dwindled down to about fifty, and consequently it would be last twenty years by an infernal anti-social and they were right, for he was now ready to prove system, than had been by the devastating de- that the debt called National had been doubled since impossible for him to hold power as a minister, hence there appeared no alternative but Lord Stanmon of war. (Cheers.) Look at the wretched, the Battle of Waterloo-he did not mean that the ley; and if he came into power he would put the number of figures were increased to twice the most odious rampant Toryism into practice-would amount, but by alteration of the currency, the positively begging leave to go toil in foreign money then due would buy or purchase twice as put down the meetings of the working classes-gag lands. whilst millions of fertile land lie un- many goods as it would when lent. (Loud cheers.) the Press, and send the leaders of the people to prison. He did not believe that the Tories would cultivated at home. He thought it worse than "Lord John" assigned for his reasons for not grantdare raise the political scaffold-not because peal the "New Poor Law." Second : that they would repudiate "The National Debt." money was borrowed to keep down Republicanism lords and fundlords. Now the English law said. when a man died without assets, his son was not bound to pay his debts ; and if time would permit, he (Mr. O'Brien) would undertake to prove that the people never had any assets, and consequently, two sections in the house-Peelites and Russelites, he was puzzled to find any difference between them. This reminded him of a lady asking a gentleman

less than a population of forty millions of souls they would not give a fig for mere abstract rights. What must be and unless they did their they wanted was, that labour should be fairly re-business for themselves, that awful state of things muerated—that A. B. C., and so on, should all at the meeting half an hour earlier, as be had at the meeting half an hour earlier, as be had of themselves at the meeting half an hour earlier, as be had at the meeting half an hour earlier, as be had at the meeting half an hour earlier, as be had at the meeting half an hour earlier, as be had at the meeting half an hour earlier brothers-come, help to gain your rights and lithe aristocracy or middle class there, he would tell such men that his order of bygone days was prolific of great and good men, and that at the present day they had a modern Milton in Thomas Cooper. (Loud cheers.) Then, he said, get understanding, get knowledge, be prepared for the coming struggle, for a struggle there undoubtedly would be-not that

the working classes wished by physical force to raze to the ground the altar and the throne; nor because never again to be restored. laugh, and in his joy, to sing with Burns,

'A prince can mak a belted knight, A Marquis, Duke, and a' that; But an honest man's aboon his might, Guid faith, he mauna fa' that ! For a' that, and a' that, Their dignitics, and a' that, The pith o' sense and pride o' worth, Are higher ranks than a' that.

He would rather be the despised Chartist than a school. The penny stamp-tax was shown to be un-equally inflicted, and capriciously enforced, there being in the Metropolis fiffy-three publi-there being in the Metropolis fiffy-three being in the Metropolis fif

MEETING AT JOHN-STREET.

The Provisional Committee of the National Charter Association continue their series of tution, John-street, Fitzroy-square. At the speeches-that meant anything or nothing-by the position he had suggested in his speech, which was meeting on Tuesday evening, April the 16th, Mr. Thomas Brown was called to the acre ; and these men, who were jealous of their unanimously in favour of a deputation to the ensu-

-by Gavan Duffy, of the Nation-by the John test them. He knew he should be thrusting his Bull-and by the Times, simply because he advo-cated the doctrine called "Socialism;" but he said it, and did not mind it. They had associations as spent huge sums in punishing crime, instead of if thus cordially desiring to better the social condi-about half a million in education. Yet with all tion of his fellow-men brought on revilings-by know was, whether they could not do something in bound half a million in education. Yet with all bound is the delighted to be so reviled. (Hear, which all could agree? (Hear, hear.) He perceived dard of the ape-when he reflected on the state of Socialism was established, he should be delighted to be called "Honourable," or a minister "Right prostitution, crime, and misery? Yet was he told to say, "Here, take this property, and divide it Honourable." He believed the financials to be this was the result of civilisation ; but Fraser's-a amongst the human family." (Cheers.) These were thorough humbugs, and he would not give the Tory, magazine-said, "Well, if this be the work his own conscientious feelings and convictions ; but they would produce. These were the work his own conscientions feelings and convictions ; but they would produce. the poor, for surely the poor stood most in need peace. He thought he heard some one say, what the change, until the present anti-social system of the votes. He wished originally the qualificathen do you want? He replied better food, better was entirely eradicated, and a new and tion had been that every man should have done clothing, and better laws to bring them back when a happier one established. His friend, Mr. O'Con- something for his daily bread. He had seeu Mr. they go wrong. Let no one suppose that Char-tism meant robbery or spoliation, or that any one politics; but, he asked, why should they not point Instructor a letter from him (Mr. O'Brien) to the Decomes a Charity of the National State of the National State of the National State of the National State of the State of becomes a Chartist for the mere fun of the thing. Well, then, come brothers-for they were all as memorable examples? Would it not be well for mentary Reform Association," embracing the fol-them not forget themselves - begin reform at home. Ile trusted they would form a locality of the National their children admire his virtues and heroism? Did a full measure of political and social rights for Charter Association of the National their children admire his virtues and heroism? Did a full measure of political and social rights for Charter Association there, and prosper. He gloried they not point to Hampden, to Wallace, to Mitchel, all classes, should wait upon the Conference of and Meagher? And if they might laud the patriots the Parliamentary Reform Association, about to of England, Scotland and Ireland, why not rever- meet in London, and require of them, as a proof ence the noble heroes and martyrs of France-the of their sincerity, to give a public pledge to the Ledru Rollins, the Louis Blancs, and Barbes ? He working classes to secure the return to parliament, trusted they should hear no more of not interfering with foreign politics, as most assuredly the ball of forty gentlemen, who should be publicly chosen in democracy would again roll over Europe, and then as many populous boroughs, as the fittest persons the thrones and rule of Kings would be broken, to represent the new electors in parliament. The middle class electors should publicly pledge them-The CHAIRMAN said, after the eloquent and ex- selves to give their votes in favour of such gentlecelent speech of Mr. Reynolds, he trusted they men after they shall have been previously duly would hear no more of the matter as regards the elected as their delegates, by a clear majority of

difference between the leaders relative to Socialism the non-electors"-(loud cheers) - and unless Sir and foreign politics; let each express their separate Joshua and his middle class friends should give opinions, hear all, and judge for themselves. Mr. J. GRASSBY said, he had great pleasure in se-conding the motion; a more imbecile set of minis-ters never existed than the present—they wanted "little Charter" scheme as nothing better than a a ministry with some pluck in them, who, if they did base, unchristian plan, to unite all the rich against not please the people might rise the ire of the de- poor by giving the votes to the former, and withnot please the people might rise the free of the de-mocracy, and cause it to act. (Loud cheers.) He wished to say a few words as to what had fallen from the last speaker, regarding Mr. O'Connor. Of course every man had a right to speak and publish his own sentiments—(hear, hear)—but Mr. O'Con-nor had, in his letter in last week's Star, talked of a set of "franscallions" Now why did Mr. O'Con-source to the superfraction of the deputation would be to and in case the middle classes should give their a set of "rapscallions." Now, why did Mr. O'Con-sanction to it, a clear and irrefragable evidence nor leave it in such mystery? Who did he mean? | would be furnished of the competence of the work-And why did he not tell them? He was resolved to ing classes to vote wisely and honestly. (Loud know. If Mr. O'Connor meant James Grassby, he cheers.) The persons who should nominate at the ought to at once have had the manliness to say so. hustings he would like the middle classes to select. disgrace to be poor, neither did he conceive gentle- rary purpose, as he, for one, would never be ness to be a crime. He really, at the present mo-ment could not think of any who would answer Mr. that given in the People's Charter. (Loud cheers.) that given in the People's Charter. (Loud cheers.) O'Connor's description, except the "poor gentle- If this proposition was not conceded, would they not men" with whom he was immediately surrounded. be justified in voting the middle class a band of He had, in times past, frequently heard Mr. O'Con-nor conclude his speeches with, "Peaceably if we can, forcibly if we must;" and yet they were called Mr. GERALD MASSEY delivered an excellent and

to account because their advocates said, "The soul-stirring speech. Mr. J. ROGERS also addressed the meeting. Charter and something more ;" which meant, " The Tuesday evening meetings, with undeviating Charter and their social rights." (Loud cheers.) Mr. O'BRIEN, in moving a vote of thanks to the success, at the Literary and Scientific Insti-

Mr. THOMAS BROWN was called to the chair | deavoured to impede their progress, by denouncing | The vote of thanks to the chairman was then

THE NORTHERN STAR

taxes.

Exchequer or Lord John Russell. The sole ground of their resistance to the motion of Parliament. was, the necessity for keeping up the existing taxation, in order to secure the preservation of our "glorious institutions," and "keep faith with the public creditor." The plain English of this is, that the people must be kept in ignorance, that restrictions upon commerce and trade must be continued,-and thousands of the working classes denied the opportunity of acquiring sustenance by their labour, in order to ensure to the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHANCER the means of glutting the rapacions appetites of heartless tax-eaters.

It is strange that Lord JOHN RUSSELL and his friends will persist in the suicidal course of warning the country against Parliamentary and Financial Reform, lest such reform should lead to "repudiation." The noble Lord's warnings are actually setting the people reflecting on this very ticklish question of REPUDIATION. Many people are beginning to think, that of two evils, political slavery and grinding taxation on the one hand, and the SPONGE on the other, that the latter would be by far the least injurious. The opinion is also gaining ground, that knowledge taxes, a light and health tax, and exactions of the most shameful kind on articles of prime necessity, constitute a charge far exceeding the worth of our " glorious institutions." In short, people begin to think that they are paying too dear for their whistle, and that they had better part with that whistle, than be at the expense of keeping it. It is true, Lord JOHN avers, that " the men of England have their hearts full of loyalty." This may be true of himself, and those who profit by the existing system; but I can assure "his Lordship, that men with stomachs only half filled, and pockets entirely empty, have but little loyalty in their hearts-precious little regard for "public faith"-and the smallest possible amount of veneration for those institutions which have made England (Lord ! how some men are given to lying !) "the admiration of the world, and the envy of surrounding

It is to be regretted that our moderate re-

The resolution was then put, and carried unani-Press must be had, no matter what the toil class from oppressing them for the future. and cost. The Newspaper-Stamp-Abolition Committee have resolved to single out the Mr. Robinson see mously. Mr. Exticort, in a few words, proposed the se-cond resolution, as follows :-- "That this meeting. having full and implicit confidence in the Provi-Mr. ROBINSON seconded the motion. Stamp-tax for the purpose of directing public Stamp-tax for the purpose of directing public Mr. G. W. M. REYNOLDS was then introduced, and attention to its iniquity and mischievous ten- received a right hearty welcome. He expressed his attention to its iniquity and mischievous ten-dency, with the view of forcing its repeal. Three-fourths of the petitions on this ques-tion, recently sent to the House, demanded sional Committee of the National Charter Association, hereby agrees to form a locality of the said association, for this borough, and hereby appoint the following persons to act as a committee, viz.— Messrs, Morgan, Floyd, Robinson, Lever, Sweetthe repeal of the whole of the Taxes on Know- threshold with "Oh, the people are too ignorant;" but were not the asserters of this ignorance aware, that time had been when the representatives of love, Enticott, and Paris." ledge. The Committee now recommend the that time had been when the representatives of the people could neither read or write, as education was then confined to the priesthood ? (Hear, hear.) But impresentatives of education and was hailed with loud cheers. He said, doubt-But impresentatives of education and was hailed with loud cheers. He said, doubt-happen in Paris. Then would the insurrection Mr. Hoper seconded the motion. adoption of the following form of petition, having special reference to the Stamp-tax the people could neither read or write, as education alone.

L'AMI DU PEUPLE. APRIL 18th, 1850.

GREAT CHARTIST MEETING AT GREENWICH,

A crowded meeting, convened by the Provisional Committee of the National Charter Association, was held on Monday night, in the Lecture-hall.

Mr. FLOYD (an elector of the borough) having been called to the chair, commenced he had held the franchise for seven years, or rather his house had-(laughter)-and his desire was, that it should be conferred on every man, instead of, as it now is, to bricks and mortar. (Loud cheers.)

Mr. JOSEFH MORGAN (an elector) moved the following :--- "That, as class antagonism, grossanomalies, and monstrous inequalities, are the results of the present system of legislation, whereby this system can be removed, and the condition of the toiling masses politically and meeting, therefore, resolves to agitate until that measure becomes the law of the land, and the whole people are made happy and prosperous." Mr. Morgan said he was one of adoption of that resolution. He was a proshare in its consumption. He believed that miserable condition of the wealth producers-

folly to expend money in the expatriation of ing the Charter. First : that the people would renations." human beings, when they might be so profit- peal the New Poor Law; of course they would reof any humanity which existed in the breasts of the On the House dividing, there voted for that the contracting of the debt, and showed that it was aristocracy, but simply because public opinion was portion of the motion declaratory of the necesnot at all binding on the people. Commenting on ably employed in their own dear native land. too enlightened for it. (Hear, hear.) He thought sity of repealing the paper duty, 89; against the speech of Mr. Page Wood in the House of on Wednesday, May 1st. (Cheers.) The resolution he had the honour the English constitution the worst of all to live Commons, Mr. Harney said that the subject of it, 190; being a majority of 101 for perpeto submit, pointed out the means to entirely in America and France, and was got up by the landunder, and that it would be better to be under the social reform brought him to a subject which had tuating ignorance, and preventing the em-ployment of capital and labour. The other Autocrat of Russia; for there they would have but free the people from the despotism of all been commented on by previous speakers-he one tyrant, and here they had ten thousand, with classes; and it certainly was to be done ust sufficient liberty to blind the eyes of those who alluded to what had been said respecting Mr. portions of the motion relating to the stamp- through the medium of the People's Charter. O'Connor. He (Mr. Harney) differed from much minutes. were unwilling to look far enough. He knew the The Secretary was instructed to communicate tax, the duty on advertisements and foreign aristocracy were nothing without the people, that the people produced all the necessary elegancies that had been said by that gentleman on a previous (Hear, hear.) There could be no man who books, were negatived without a division. occasion in that hall, and also from some things did not wish to be within the ark of the condid not wish to be within the ark of the con-stitution. He thought the major portion of their forefathers' debts. (Loud cheers.) As to the published by him in last Saturday's Star. (Hear, hear.) He did not condemn Mr. O'Conand luxuries they enjoyed, and for which the producers scarce received ordinary thanks, and are form friends never set themselves to the pernor, believing that he was deceived and ance of those gentlemen at the impending public the newspaper press had acted badly by the arrogantly told that they have no rights, that they formance of a popular duty, but they contrive meeting. people in so grossly misrepresenting them. He misinformed. That gentleman had complained of are serfs and slaves, made expressly to furnish forth The Treasurer announced that, as instructed by to botch their work in some way or other. a conspiracy, but he (Mr. Harney) said that conceived the true social position of man was, heir comforts and enjoyments. (Cheers.) He Lately Mr. JOSEPH HUNE, when introducing that he should enjoy the whole profit resulting Solicitor and an Attorney? He was bothered; at last the members of the National Charter Association, hould like to see a general election at the present and other parties, meeting in that hall, had sometime, even if it did not let in the Protectionists. his "little Charter," and while engaged in firing from his labour. (Cheers.) What cared the he replied, precisely the same as that between "a thing better to do, than to conspire against any Better have a reactionary than a stand still mincapitalists for the workmen? They knew crocodile and an alligator." (Laughter.) Disracli his broad-side into the Ministry, must need pour League, in future, are to be sent. individual. (Cheers.) If there was any conspiracy istry ; and sure he was, if they had Stanley and Disthat the greater the competition for work, the had taunted Cobden with robbing the country of ninety-two millions of money; whilst the Free a volley of small shot into his Chartist friends. against individuals, the conspirators were at the raeli, they would have such tyranny as was not Land Office in High Holborn. (Loud cheers). For £10 9s. 10d On Tuesday night Mr. GIBSON, who otherwise known since the days of Castlercagh. This would larger was the amount of profit derived by Traders replied, that by their Free Trade they had himself and his friends, and those whom he adbind the people together, and draw them into the delivered a very good speech, went out of his them ; and if their system drove the oppressed saved the country ninety-one millions ; well, as the dressed, their conspiracy was against an unjust ranks of the National Charter Association. It was way to denounce some of the unstamped workman to crime-why, they had the police- Free Traders called themselves the country, i man, the prison, and the hulks for him. (Ap-plause.) The masses were victims to this sys-plause.) The masses were victims to this sysnot possible for the toiling millions to be much papers. The charge he brought against them, system, all their efforts were directed. (Renewed worse off. Then let the days of tyranny come : this namely, of imputing unworthiness to the Parwould cause the people to reflect on the days of tem only because they did not discuss and people lay in their accepting promises from those men, instead of demanding power to do their busiliament and Government, my readers will consider as constituting their best claim to primitive freedom, and cause them to declare that they would suspend all labour until they were weigh well their political rights and social pri- ness for themselves. Let them listen no more to public sympathy and support. vileges. It was not the desire of the Chartists | their juggles, but demand the power of doing their What is to be done? A thoroughly Free to oppress any class, but to prevent all or any own business. (Tremendous cheering.)

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and said, they had met at a most important them as physical force men; but their jealousy and passed by acclamation, and the meeting adjourned time; the Whig ministry had been beaten on malice would re-act upon themselves, whilst the until Tuesday evening next. National Charter Association would march forward to victory. (Loud cheers.)

Mr. Fuzzon said, he thought Mr. O'Connor had Parliament to upset the Whigs, cause a disso. | been misrepresented, as, surely, his good sense must lution of Parliament, and an appeal to the point out to him the Charter as the means of country, and thus furnish a legitimate oppor. | ameliorating their social condition. For himself he was a Republican, and infavour of Social Rights, to their fullest extent. (Loud cheers.)

JULIAN HARNEY-who on coming forward was received with great applause—said, that he heartily agreed with Mr. Reynolds as regarded the turning out of the Whigs. It would be recollected that when, on a former evening, discussing Mr. Hutt's motion, Mr. O'Brien-whom they all heard with feats, and as it does not appear to be delight, and from whom they invariably received inclined to retire from office according to the invaluable instruction, (applause)-had taken exception to his (Mr. Harney's) view, on the ground that the "scorpion" Stanley, and the Tories, would come into power, and put down public meet ings, and subject the working classes to a reign of terror .- At this moment Bronterre O'Brien entered the hall, and was greeted with loud cheers. -Mr. Harney reiterated what he had just stated He thought that Mr. O'Brien's reasons for regarding a Tory ministry with horror, were just the reasons why such a ministry should be hailed with joy. clash came. The Whigs were tenacious of The Tories in power, and hounded on by such men office. When the Tories were in power, if left as Ferrand, would wage a war against the Free Traders and middle-class Reformers, as well as against the working men, and so would compel the middle classes to unite with the working men for stances, appeared to be poorer, and conse- self-protection. (Cheers.) He, therefore, said quently clung to place and power. (Hear, out with the Whigs and welcome a Tory adminishear.) The concoctors of the resolution did tration, which would compel the bourgeoisie to unite not wish or intend any insult to the meeting, | with the proletarians. (Loud cheers.) It would be the fault of the people if they allowed themselves to be humbugged, as they were in the time of the had no power to elect a new Parliament ; but Reform Bill agitation. Mr. Harney then proceeded they felt that a dissolution would give them to comment on the debate on Public Salaries, which the opportunity of holding grand demonstra- had occupied the House of Commons a few evenings tions, of putting forth their sentiments, and previously. A stranger might imagine that all sections of the House of Commons had become most patriotic economists. There was Lord John Russell deand by this means even reaching the ear of manding a committee to inquire into official, judicial Majesty with their grievances. An old adage and diplomatic salaries, with a view to reduction. says, "When rogues fall out, honest men and Mr. Disraeli meeting that motion with an come by their own." When Sir Robert Peel amendment "That the house was already in posseswent out of office at the time of the passing of the sion of sufficient information, and that reductions be at once proceeded with." He believed they were both veritable humbugs. (Cheers.) As regarded Lord John Russell's committee, Mr. Disraeli had truly said that after sitting a year or two the committee would produce such a " blue book" which could defy the world's competition at the Industrial Exhibition of 1851. (Loud laughter, and cheering.) They might as well have expected Greenacre to have hanged himself, as to expect Lord John Russell to cut down his own salary. (Loud cheers.) The so-called Radical section of the house also played the game of humbug in pretending to agitate for financial reform, while leaving untouched that huge swindle, the "National Debt." (Great huge swindle, the "National Debt." applause.) Mr. Harney entered into the history of

THE TEN HOURS BILL -MEETING OF THE DELEGATES IN LONDON

On Wednesday night a meeting of the delegates from the manufacturing districts of Lancashire and Yorkshire was held at their meeting-room in Northumberland-court, Mr. Thomas Pitt, of Ashton, in the chair. The main object of the meeting was to arrange their course of proceeding. After the ransaction of some matters of business, the followng letter was read from Lord Ashley :—

House of Commons, April 17, 1850. — To the Delegates from the Short Time Committee of Lancashire and York-shire.—Gentlemen,—The Factory Bill which was fixed for Thursday next, April 18, must be postponed until the 2nd of May, the first day on which there is any likelihood of btaining an opportunity of discussion. The business for Thursday would occupy the house until a very late hour, so that I could entertain no hope of being able to move the bill into committee. I am, your obedient servant,

On the motion of the delegte from Oldham, seconded by the delegate from Bolton, the letter was ordered to be entered on the minutes and pubished.

The delegate from Todmorden then moved the ollowing address, which was seconded by the dele-

To the Factory Operatives of Great Britain and Ireland. -At your call we have again assem bled in London, for the purpose of promoting the passing of a bill to explain the intention of the act of 1817, namely to effect a uniform and continuous working of ten hours a day in factories, mcal times only excepted. That bill, as you are aware, was to have been brought before the House of Commons to-morrow (Thursday), April 18th, but by a combination of circumstances over which our noble leader had no control, Lord Ashley has been compelled to postpone it till the 2nd of May. We therefore conjure you, as you love the cause in which you are engaged, the best possible use of the time thus afforded. Our enemies are in the field, and are active. We must therefore persevere. A few millowners in some of the secluded alleys of Lancashire and Yorkshire, where neither the ight of public opinion nor the freedom of the factory workers have yet appeared, are coercing their workpeople to ign petitions in favor : of the odious system of working by elays. In some of the glens of Scotland the same oppres sive course is being adopted, and the masters of Hawick have sent up to London a few of their time-scrving managers and overlookers in support of these petitions. These, friends, are symptoms of opposition which you must meet, and meet with energy and promptitude. Go on, then, peti-tioning, and let your watchwords be, 'Ten Hours,' 'No relays,' and 'No surrender.'

Signed, on behalf of the delegates,

Thouse Pirty, on a Thouse Pirty, Chairman, Northumberland-court, April 17th, 1850.

NATIONAL CHARTER LEAGUE,

. The Council held its third meeting on Monday evening last, at which were present P. M'Grath, W. ixon, J. Hobden, W. Allnutt, A. Fairchild, E. Nobbs, R. Side, W. Tapp, and the secretary, T. Clark.

The Secretary reported that the National Hall was taken for the first public meeting of the League,

Letters approving of the League, and its proposed nodus operandi, were read from W. Lovett, London; Dr. Bowkett, Limehouse ; and J. Barker, of Leeds. The letters were ordered to be inserted upon the

with several gentlemen, who from their conduct for many years past, have manifested their zeal for the cause of the people, and requesting the attend-

the Council, he had engaged a commodious room for the meetings of the Council, at No. 5, Snow Hill, and to which address all communications for the

The receipts for the week, were announced to be

political and social system, and to change that PANTALOON AND SHIRT BRACE OF FRAMEWORK KNIT. TERS.—The strike in this branch is not yet tercheering). With regard to Republicanism, they minated, there being two manufacturers who have were all-with few exceptions-Republicans-(great | not agreed to give the advance, consequently their cheering)-but it was not true that they desired to hands remain out-but we trust the two firms alas free as when God gave them the earth for an supersede the Chartist agitation by an agita- luded to, will be induced to employ very soon, as the inheritance. (Loud cheers.) He knew that all tion for a Republic. It was not necessary, in-present were Chartists at heart, but times required assuch as Republican institutions were sure to advance, and their hands have returned to work. that they should be active Chartists. He did not ask them to resort to insurrection, but to adopt all the peaceable, legal, and constitutionel means in their power. The nations of the continent had never risen until goaded by their oppressors, and then they possessed all the capitals in Europe, and then they possessed all the capitals in Europe, and then they possessed all the capitals in Europe, and then they possessed all the capitals in Europe, and then they possessed all the capitals in Europe, and then they possessed all the capitals in Europe, and then they possessed all the capitals in Europe, and then they possessed all the capitals in Europe, and the believed. The resort to insurrection is a substitution of the continent had then they possessed all the capitals in Europe, and the believed. The resort to insurrection is a substitution of the continent had the believed. The resort to insurrection is a substitution of the continent had the believed that the the capitals in Europe had their duty to give that failing their ability to give that their ability to give the substitution to the continent had the believed that the capitals in Europe had their duty to give that failing their ability to give the substitution and the substitution of the continent had the believed that the capitals in Europe had their duty to give the substitute to give the substi then they possessed all the capitals in Europe, and he believed, that before six months more had elapsed, they would again be in possession of them. (Cheering.) Witness the signs of the times as showed in France; whole regiments had left their arms in the barracks, and marched through the towne abarting We only the sympathy of words, but it was cheering would again be in possession of them. The weight of the bemoeratic and Social Republic. (Loud are at Somerset House, six at Edinburgh, and six there are the size of the persons of the person cheering.) Mr. WARD stated that he had intended to have addressed the meeting in opposition to the senti-ments continually promulgated from that platform, https://www.addressed.com/ addressed the meeting in opposition to the senti-at Somerset House, six at Lamburgh, and six ployed amount to £5,010, of which £3,991 is paid at Somerset House, £399 at Edinburgh, and £620 ments continually promulgated from that platform, https://www.addressed.com/ at Manchester. The other expenses are stated af Alone.
 Alone.

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diseases are at present less fatal than usual; there are also 37 from typhus, which is about the average ; and 13 from diarrhea, 6 from remittent fever, 5 from rheumatic fever (besides 3 from rheumatism,) and 8 from erysipelas, from which diseases the mortality is rather above the average. But diseases of the re-spiratory organs still exhibit a small increase on the average, though compared with the mortality of this class in the previous week they show a reduction. Bronchitis, pneumonia, asthma, and other complaints affecting the organs of respiration (with the exception of hooping cough and consumption). number 174, the average being 164; their progress during the last six weeks may be traced in the following numbers:-171, 182, 231, 252, 253, and 174, these fluctuations being nearly coincident with rise and fall of temperature. Phthisis (or consumption) was fatal to 10S persons last week, an unusually small number; the year 1843 affords the only example of a corresponding week in which the mortality from this disease was so low; the average is about 150. On the 6th of April, in the Marylebore workhouse, a widow died, whose age is reported to have been 103 years, she sunk by "natural decay." On the 28th of March, in Ferry-street, Poplar, the daughter of a making sight-seers. labourer, aged 3 years, died of privation, or, according to the return made by the coroner's jury, from "natural death accelerated by want." Two men and two women are registered as the victims of intemperance. In workhouses, 77 deaths were registered in the week, and in hospitals 58, of which 35 were in general hospitals, 8 in naval and military, and S in lunatic asylums.—The births during the week numbered 1,473.—At the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, the mean height of the barometer in the week was 29 425 in. The mean daily reading of the thermometer was highest on Sunday, when it was 54'4 deg., and lowest on Saturday, being 46'2 deg.; the mean temperature of the week was 49 5 deg., or 5 deg. higher than the average of the same week in seven years. The mean temperature was throughout the week higher than the average, and on Sunday was higher by 9.5 deg., and on Monday 8.5 deg.

SUICIDE BY POISON. - On Saturday last Mr. Payne held an inquest at the White Hart, Fetterlane, on view of the body of Mrs. Eleanor Dundas Percival, aged thirty-five, a lady of high respectability, who committed suicide with morphia at the Dinty, who committee suicide with morphic as the Hope coffee-house, No. 37, Fetter-lane, where she had taken temporary apartments.—Sophia Cole, a governess, residing at No. 37, Fetter-lane, said that the decaded had heen living at the same house the same house of the original day they expired the behandenfied, lest he should lay violent be governed to be provided for the expeabout two months. She informed witness that her relations, who were most respectable, had turned relations, who were most respectable, had turned diately subsequent to their conviction they mani trembled violently, and when within a few yards of it diately subsequent to their fate, they yet said, 'I am near the spot-1 can go no further,' and about two years ago. When at the is and of Havanuah she lost her husband, to whom she had been tain in the naval service. She at the same time lost that she had mixed some arsenic in a mess of which married nearly twelve months, and who was a capan infant child. Being left in these circumstances The statement was as the state of the state she obtained a situation as governess in the family approx by With Index (Grink Velocity)
 complex Section Colls of H is interver. To strate the first interver inter subsequently wrote to Miss Burdett Coutts, when, a few days ago, a gentleman called on the part of that lady, and paid the rent she owed, amount ing to £2 14s., and left her 10s. Deceased for some days past had been in a very excited state. On Thursday evening she went out, and returned with a phial in her hand, which contained morning. There was a direction are in that the

Comparison of the week ending last Saturday. The total deaths re-gristered in the metropolitan districts, which in the weeks of 1840.9, and raised in proportion of measure and anylation is 1001 and in the last three company's stores, near the Week-anding John Jane, one of the mean provide to unload the ice from the Week-anding John Jane, one of the mean provide to unload the ice from the Week-anding John Jane, one of the mean provide to unload the ice from the Week-anding John Jane, one of the mean provide to unload the ice from the Week-anding John Jane, one of the mean provide to unload the ice from the Week-anding John Jane, one of the mean provide to unload the ice from the Week-anding John Jane, one of the mean provide to unload the ice from the Week-anding John Jane, one of the mean provide to unload the ice from the Week-anding John Jane, one of the mean provide to unload the ice from the Week-anding John Jane, one of the mean provide to unload the ice from the Week-anding John Jane, one of the mean provide to unload the ice from the Week-anding John Jane, one of the mean provide to unload the ice from the Week-and the ice from the week in the ice from the Week-and the ice from the week

previous week rise to 1,22, where is the average derived from deaths in the corresponding weeks of 1840.9, and raised in proportion to increased population, is 1,001, and in the last three derived from deaths in the corresponding weeks, namely those of 1847.9, the corresponding weeks, namely those of 1847.9, the deaths rose to about 1,050 and upwards. In last week deaths rose to about 1,050 and upwards. In last week as compared with that immediately preceding, the epidemic diseases, are almost exactly of the same amount; in this return there are 157, of which 7 were amount; in this the ice-tongs, on its reaching the platform. By some briated, addressed the constable in a low tone of and so along the coast of Cheshire into the river ber of the holdings had been given the means one of the blocks in its ascent caught the voice, and said he had a secret to tell him. The con-Mersey, and all over the rivers Mersey, Irwell, and Chancellor granted the application. tunate man was employed to detail form. By some incars one of the blocks in its ascent caught the beam which crosses the barge, and the horse, ond all end as secret to tell him. The con-stable, supposing that the man was merely joking, the tackle was fixed, and the plat'orm, from which the poor fellow was precipitated head 'oremost, and fractured his skull. He was immediately conveyed in cont to the possing to the body of William Cain, to this effect:—That about twenty years since, on a

fractured his skull. He was immediately conveyed in a cab to the Westminster Hospital, and, from the extent of his wounds, not the slightest ho; es are en-tertained of his surviving more than a few hours. DEATH OF MADARE TOSSAUD.—This well-known lady died on Monday night last, in her 90th year. She was a native of Berne, but left Switzerland, when but six years old, for Paris, where she became a pupil of her uncle, M. Curtius, "artiste to Louis XVI., by whom she was instructed in the finearts. of which by whom she was instructed in the finearts. of which by whom she was instructed in the fine arts, of which he was an eminent professor." Madame Tussaud house. Some words arose between them, and he (the burnt off his body, and the vitriol having penetrated the house of his body. prided herself upon the fact of her having had the prisoner) hit her with his left hand under the car; the bones of his knees and legs-that he died as he nonour of instructing Madame Elizabeth to draw and she fell, and expired instantly. The prisoner then was being conveyed to the infirmary. It was stated model, and she continued to be employed by that princess until October, 1789. In 1802 Madame Tussaud left France for England, and from that time to the present—close upon half a century—has exhibited in the principal citics and towns of Great Britain and Ireland her collection of wax figures, to the great gratification of tars of the sould are the then many and the held, and it was sup-the great gratification of tars of the sould are the then many and the held, and campaint, or he the great gratification of tars of the sould are the then many and the held, and campaint, or he the great gratification of teus of thousands of holiday- | He then measured the body, cut away the turf from | would not have employed him in such a dangerous

bosom. He refilled the grave, and replaced the turf,

and carried back the spade to the place he had taken

The Provinces.

Oxford. — A notice has appeared in the Oxford Journal of the intended stopping up of no less than forty-six public ways and footpaths, many of them such, no doubt, from time immemorial, and leading, by short cuts, across pleasant fields, and along de-lichtful walks. Excess pleasant fields and fields and field walks and lightful walks. Fearing that this wholesale curtail-ment of some of the most valuable rights and privi-he struck her he did not intend to kill her. After terhead, left the harbour there on Saturday last, on leges of the citizens of Oxford has not met with the the discovery of the skeleton, a few months since, he their perilous enterprise. These vessels have been attention it deserves, we now notice it, in order to became still more wretched-the deed preyed on his fitted out at the expense of the Admiralty, and are check it, if yet possible. The stopping up is an-

sister of the female. The horrid act was effected he would point out the spot where he had buried his tives, and inspired by the highest hopes of success, by means of poison, and was committed to enable victim, he consented instantly. The constable then leaving all that are near and dear to them, for the the guilty parties the more fully to indulge in a took him to Charles Hanell, policeman, who does regions of perpetual snow.-CAPTAIN AUSTIN'S Exand at twelve o'clock this day they explated their begged to be handcuffed, lest he should lay violent gutta perchasledges are to be provided for the expe-crime on a gallows in this town. Although imme-hands on himself. As he approached the spot he dition, on a plan proposed by Lieut. Halkett, R.N. shortly afterwards exhibited a most desirable change pointed to it. The skeleton was discovered on the of conduct, and the girl Reeder very soon confessed 30th of November last, by a carpenter, who was putting up some new fencing, and in making a hole for a post struck against the skull. The skeleton was her deceased eister had partaken. Lucas continued found entire, and subject to the rude inspection of to deny any participation in the crime, but upon his the dery and y participation in the crime, but upon his found entite, and subject to the fuel inspection of the prosecutor, the ball inspection of the prosecutor with subject to the fuel inspection of the prosecutor with subject to the fuel inspection of the prosecutor with subject to the fuel inspection of the prosecutor, the ballivan, and saw Mr. Wyatt. Witness asked for a cheroon for the prosecutor, to stands of the state of the prosecutor, to stands of the state of the state of the prosecutor, to stands of the state of the state

the same length and breadth of ground, and dug a occupation. The boiler into which deceased fell was grave two feet deep. In this he put the woman, between two and three feet above the ground. The dressed as she was, placing her arms across her jury returned a verdict of "Accidental death."

mind. More than that, it was in every person's provisioned for three years. The crew of the Lady mouth, and he fancied all that looked at him thought Franklin number twenty-five, and that of the Sophia

Freland.

SALE IN THE ENCUMBEED COMMISSION COURT .-

John O'Connell next addressed the very few per- name a brown, concerned and and and sons who were in attendance. He said if they were tain in the parlour of the prosecutor's house on the night in question, and they heard what we then to dissons who were in attendance. He said if they were tain in the parton of the product's nouse in not relieved by the country, to enable them to dis-the night in question, and they heard what what place; and he confirmed in this respect the avia

Central Criminal Court.

check it, if yet possible. The stopping up is an-nounced to take place in August next. EXECUTION AT CAMBRIDGE.—CAMBRIDGE. AT the devide at third browdel at the devide at the devide at the devide at third browdel at the devide at the devide at third bro She observed him sitting down between the parlour natural lives. With regard to Tiddiman, considered him sitting down between the parlour natural lives. and the shop door. He had got his hand in his ing, but at a late hour, certainly, that he had re pocket, and he said to her uncle, "Now, this settles dered all the assistance in his power to further the then bet the then bet the shop of until a set that he had re assistance in his power to further the shop of until a set that he had re assistance in his power to further the shop of until a set that he had re assistance in his power to further the shop of until a set that he had re assistance in his power to further the shop of the set the shop of the set the s pocket, and he said to her under, how, this settles under an the assistance in his power to include it between you and me," and he then left the shop. —Baron Platt suggested it would be better to call Tiddiman before this witness was further examined. How the settle s -Henry Tiddiman was accordingly brought from ment would not be to that extent. The evidence the gaol and sworn. He deposed that he was for-merly an omnibus conductor. He had known Ben-nett three years and a half. He was formerly check-with three years and a half. He was formerly checktaker at the Adelphi Theatre. Witness remembered shown them. It was utterly impossible, however, going to Mr. Wyatt's shop. He had seen Sullivan to pass over such an offence without adequate p A sale took place on Friday in the Encumbered and Bennett five or six months before, and had inshment, and under all the circumstances the jud Court, under circumstances of a very remarkable drank with them. About fourteen months ago, he ment of the court upon him was that he be intered went to the shop of the prosecutor with Sullivan, soned and kept to hard labour in the House of Co

John O'Connell next address. sons who were in attendance. He said if they were not relieved by the country, to enable them to dis-charge their debts, the doors would be shut. With about £1,000 he would undertake to work the asso-ciation efficiently. They should not allow Lord Clarendon, besides carrying off the Viceroy, to bring also the joyful news that the spirit of the people was g sunk; for a few paltry pounds the association must he liberty abandoned. That shall not be, (Cheers.) At the conclusion of the meeting Mr. O'Connell an-nounced the rent for the week to be £22 6s. 8d, ip-ant mined that their association should not go down. ted that he said "he was let into that secret, and he wished he had staid at home."-Mr. Samuel Wilt **Central Criminal Court.** INDIGTMENT FOR EXTORTING MONEY BY THREATS. —Henry Tiddiman, 24, omnibus conductor ; John Bennett, 22, sugar refiner; William Laidler, 30, waiter; John Jones, 24, labourer; and John Sullivan, 39, fancy willower, were indicted for feloni-ously extorting money and a valuable security, to wit, an I O U. for £50, from Samuel Wyatt, by a threat to charge him with an abominable crime. The prisoner Tiddiman pleaded guilty to the charge. Mr. Bodkin and Mr. W. Cooper conducted the pro-secution. Mr. Woollett defended Bennett, Mr. Parnell defended Jones, and Mr. M. Prendregast de-his own defence. The prosecutor is 64 years old, and carried on the business of a tobacconist in Little Queen-street, Lincoln's-inn Fields.—Mary

consists of a governor, Captain J. Curtin (late 40th Regiment), a chaplain, the Rev. Mr. Dennis; a sur-Regiment), a chaplain, the Rev. Mr. Dennis; a sur-

ACCIDENT IN THE I HUNDER STORM. — I ne storin of Friday, the 12th inst., was extremely destructive. A man, unknown, was struck dead by the electric A man, unknown a blad the was and the A man, unknown, was struck dead by the electric In the presence of a many was struck dead by the electric fluid near the Nightingale, Lissen-grove, and re-fluid near the Nightingale, Lissen-grove, and re-fluid near the Nightingale, Lissen-grove, and re-moved to the Paddington dead-house. A billy-boy egifty tons burthen, was also struck near to Hun-egifty tons burthen, was also struck near to Hun-gerford Suspension-bridge, and huile on their road to Cheltenham, they movered in number, escaping almost by a miracle. The commony hallstones that fill have destruyed preverty to a considerable amount in the suburbs. The consume haitscose that if have during the intermed to the province of the pro

The stands in the

UPORTANT PUBLIC MEETING ON THE perceive that governments are for the well-regulating of societies. And he adde to But LABOUR QUESTION.

A public meeting of the inhabitants of Brighton A public meeting of Hall, on the evening of Tues-tured so to limit his exertions would, necessarily, re-tured so to limit his exertions would, necessarily, re-tured so to limit his exertions would, necessarily, rewis held in the torns of the purpose of discussing duce himself to comparative want and wretchedness." dy, the 2nd 1135, and the rights of labour -(Malthus's 'Principles of Political Economy,' c. it all important questions of the journeymen bakers and for vii. s. 9.) The 'unanimous resolution' here spoken and the conditions in support of a bill to be intro- of could never be attained. and the condition of a support of a bill to be intro-subting resolutions in support of a bill to be intro-supplied by the support of a bill to be intro-supplied by the support of a bill to be intro-supplied by the support of a bill to be intro-supplied by the support of a bill to be intro-supplied by the support of a bill to be intro-supplied by the support of a bill to be intro-supplied by the support of a bill to be intro-supplied by the support of a bill to be intro-supplied by the support of a bill to be intro-supplied by the support of a bill to be intro-supplied by the support of a bill to be intro-supplied by the support of a bill to be intro-supplied by the support of a bill to be intro-supplied by the support of a bill to be intro-supplied by the support of a bill to be intro-supplied by the support of a bill to be intro-supplied by the support of a bill to be intro-support of a bill to be intro-supplied abopting resolutions in a present of Robert Grosvenor, would engender many strikes, and, knowing deed in o parliament by Lord Robert Grosvenor, would engender many strikes, and, knowing decid in to parmament night work in the baking as I do the dreadful evils consequent on for the abolition of night work in the baking as I do the dreadful evils consequent on

On the monon of Secretary to the Journeymen is to consider the case of one section of our people, ouded by Mr. Read (Secretary to the Journeymen is to consider the case of one section of our people, the reneration Strain of the Factory Children.'

hears as the placards calling the meeting, New, if any employment ought to be comfortable After reading the product of Brighton-You and profitable, it is theirs. What is the fact? Mr. Oastler saw, Luss your chairman—yon have They are very poorly rewarded in wages; they have now chosen me as your the deliberations of are very poorly rewarded in wages; they have now caused me to preside over the deliberations of are doomed to an excessive—to a killing toil. for the purportance. I need not assure you that I am awial impressed by this mark of your confidence, deeply impressed by this mark of your confidence, deepis my condence, and with the responsibility of the office with which and with the shared me. Let your motto be, your summers, hold fast that which is good.' No one can charge as with meddling with that which one can things to us. Kings and peasants, and 18s. Foreigners and boys now compete with them. does not termediate grade, are alike interested in and their condition is deteriorating. Hear one man's every intermediate this great question. If we glance our eyes over the tale-

continental nations of Europe, or stretch them continuations beyond the Atlantic, we see the governments and the people intently striving to gorernments are an analy in the rights of each day out of the twenty-four. My mates round me know source and How shall they be secured ? Many very faolish men, calling themselves philosophers, fancied ther had settled that mighty question here in England. They, ignorant as they truly are, persuaded themselves and their confiding dupes, that the way to secure the comfort and well-being of the industrious was to cheapen every article of their production, which they have effected! By opening the competition of the world, in our own market, they

have succeeded in cheapening the price of every home commodity, and lowering the wages and profits of all who are engaged in their production and distribution. And what is the result? Listen may be reckoned about 2s a week more. Talk to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, who, while he finds the exchequer overflowing and exports increasing, feels the rottenness of the prosperity of which he boasts; and, dreading more sinned against than these wretched men! the consequences of that very cheapness which it return to higher prices. He fondly ho, es 'low of crime and destitution, the result of that cheapharbarism. Do I exaggerate? Turn over the statesmen left? If we have, I demand of them, colomns of your daily papers; read those long and how long is this brutality to be allowed by law? 'Labour and the Poor.' You will there find confirmation of the sad truth I have enunciated. Lantray. Figures and words may state the facts, but life ? Have those 8000 in employment a right dured by excessive but ill-requited labour in creat- nity and Christianity. answer-No. A thousand ing, not wealth, but cheapness; Strange that the times-No! ame organ, while furnishing such incontestable proof of the total failure of the cheap ph losophers,

of English society is not really so had as the 'Morn- for Brighton.) were unanimously adopted. ing Chronicle' represents? Turn next to the leading journal, the 'Times,' and therein, in terrific, but | Kydd, and others, addressed the meeting, conconcise and impressive language, read the sad cha- demning nightwork and long hours of labour. neter of English society. Read the description of Some opposition was attempted, but the parties our once happy father-land. And, mark well, his | did not move any amendments ; eventually joining are not the words of passion, enthusiasm, or excite- in support of the resolutions. Mr. Read made an ment, spoken in the heat of debate, or to serve a impressive speech, full of details and important 'Times,' while calmly penning that which he tion of Mr. Cobden to the Bakers' Bill in parliaknew every civilised people could read and ponder, England :--- 'The prison is a palace by the side of the House of Commons that the London bakers the cottage. The murderer is comfortable, and the needed no protection ! IIe, the pretended friend children, perhaps, of his victim suffering all kinds of of the working classes, thus proving his determiwretchedness. The gaol has lost its terrors. The nation to grant them no relief. He (Mr. Read) village labourer cannot get half so much of the housing, the clothing, the feeding, the teaching, and the comforting of his wife and family, as the state sole claim to its attention is some atrocicus crime !' -(the 'Times' March 2Stb, 1850.) Such is our national character, heralded by the 'Times' to every civilised nation on earth ! What state of barbarism can surpass our own? We lavish our premiums and rewards on murderers and iniscreants, while we rob the village labourer of his rightful wages ! After all, we are so proud, arrogant, and self-sofficient, that we boast of our Christianity and civilisation - nay, we dare to profess ourselves the missionaries of both ! Thus adding be discovered.' Mr. Kydd's speech was full of to all our other crimes the sin of national hypocrisy. Will not Heathen nations answer us out of the book we would persuade them is the Word of God-' Ye hypocrites, cast first the beam to rull out the mote that is in our eyes? Will

THE CONDITION OF ENGLAND QUESTION.

taneous' resolution of all the labouring classes to

work fewer hours in the day, the individual who ven-

I have just left my place, at Mr. ----, High Holborn,

(Condensed from the Morning Chronicle.)

LIFE IN LEEDS.

The east and north-east districts of Leeds are. perhaps, the worst. A short walk from the Briggate, in the direction in which Deansgate branches off from the main entry, will conduct the visitor into a perfect wilderness of foulness. Conceive acre on acre of little streets, run up without attention the motion of Mr. Nunn (master baker,) se- not forget that our principal object to-night thickly-peopled ground, without a paving-stone onded by Mr. Mean (Least and Least a Bakers Association, and the chair, and source and the chair, and source and the source of the source elected to occupy the common was greeted with hearty cessary employment of preparing the daily bread used not exactly as the common cess-pool, but the venerable gentleman was greeted with hearty of the millions who inhebit our context of the common cess-pool, but its centre, ash-pits employed for dirtier purposes than containing ashes-privies often ruinous. almost horribly foul-pig-sties very commonly left pro tempore untenanted, because their usual inmates appointed me to me to me to me to me to an excessive-to a killing toil. have been turned out to prey upon the garbage of this numerous and thoughtful assembly, congregated They number about 12,000; one-fourth of them the neighbourhood. Conceive streets, and courts, this numerous of discussing a question of most generally unemployed, out of work. The courted which a courted which have been turned out to prey upon the garbage of this numerous and the neighbourhood. Conceive streets, and courts, out of work. The regular and yards, which a scavenger never appears to have for the purpose of discussing a question of most generally unemployed, out of work. The regular and yards, which a scavenger never appears to have for the purpose of discussing a question of most generally unemployed, out of work. The regular and yards, which a scavenger never appears to have which, in fact, give the idea of a town built in a from eight or nine a.m. to one to three p.m. On slimy bog. Conceive such a surface drenched with Sunday night they enter on their week's work, the liquid slops which each family flings out daily at eleven o'clock, till five or six on Monday evenand nightly before their own threshold, and further ing ; resuming work again at eleven at night, and fouled by the malpractices of children, for which so on, through the week, their wages being about the parents, and not the children; deserve shame and punishment. Conceive, in short, a whole district to which the above description rigidly and truth-

fully applies, and you will, I am sorry to say, have a fair idea of what at present constitutes a large proportion of the operative part of Leeds. I have where I have been living for fourteen months, and I have been compelled to leave, for I could stand it no longer, fer during the whole of that time I have worked twenty hours seen here and there in Bradford spots very nearly, and in Halifax spots quite as bad : but here it is no spot-the foulness over large sections of the town, particularly towards the suburbs, constitutes the had that one beat them. Had I not left my place I must very face and essence of things. I have plodded by have sunk under it. I have lived at _____, in Barbican, and you all (addressing his club mates) know what a killing the half hour through streets in which the undis place that is, but the one I have just left beats that turbed mud lay in wreaths from wall to wall, and hollow. We used there to get about an hour to our meals in the course of the day, because everything was timed, across open spaces, overlooked by houses all round. in which the pigs, wandering from the central oasis. but we couldn't in the other ; we used to go straight at it seemed to be roaming through what was only a large until we left off. We used to bake about fifty sacks of sty. Indeed, pigs seem to be the natural inhabiflour into bread a week ; above one-half of that we had to tants of such places. I think they are more comportion to private customers in baskets on our backs, the mon in some parts of Leeds than dogs and cats are in others e and more comcarry to chandlers'-shops on boards on our heads, another

in others; and wherever they abound, wherever the For all this labour he received 18s. per week, and population is filthiest, there are the houses the smallest, the rooms the closest, and the most overwhat bread and flour he wanted to consume, which crowded. One characteristic of such localities is a curious and significant one. Before almost every about serfs and s'aves, indeed ! Reason about the house-door there lies, of course until the pig comes miseries of savage life, and the blessings of civilisaupon the deposit, a little heap of boiled-out tea tion ! There cannot be in human nature a class leaves. Although all the domestic refuse is flung out, you hardly ever see bones, but the tea-pot is evi-Health they cannot have. Domestic, social, or perdently in operation at every meal. Here and there, has been the object of his school of statesmen and sonal enjoyments they are debarred from? Does I ought to add, the visitor will, even in the midst of philosophers to create, casts about for hope from any Christianity demand their worship of the true such scenes as I have tried to sketch, come upon a grarter, and at last he thinks he perceives it, in a God ? They have no time-no strength ; they are cluster or a row of houses better than ordinary, Helots, slaves to Mammon, in the metropolis of a and through the almost invariably open doors of prices will not long continue. Read, in the increase nation boasting of its liberty, civilisation, and which he will see some indications of domestic com-Christianity ! They minister to the sustenance of fort; but such buildings are the exceptions-and, exceptions as they are, they rise out of the same of crime and destinant as they are, they rise out of the same ness, which is fast reducing English society to others, by their own self-sacrifice. Have we any slough of mud and filth, and command the same ugly sights as their neighbours. There is, I believe, a Nuisance Committee in Leeds. I inquired elegant letters in the 'Morning Chronicle,' headed Ah ! but they are adults-free agents ! Indeed ! whether they were aware of even the most flagrant The statesman who says those men are free agents. of all these sanitary enormities. Had their attenknows nothing of society. But if they were, what tion, for instance, been ever drawn to the practice gusge fails to describe the miseries it would pour- then ? Have they a right to sacrifice health and of keeping pigs, or rather of letting the pigs keep I was answered, by a gentleman much interested in the heart-rending horrors consequent on such ap- thus to keep out the remaining 4000 from any the subject-"Yes, I have reported these things mling faces can only be imagined by those who employment? Philosophy, I know, says yes ! But, over and over again, until I was sick and tired of closely investigate the moral and social foulness pro- reason, nature, sound policy, common sense, huma- reporting ; but, you see, nothing has been done. Three of the ordinary trades of the Irish in

Leeds are rag-picking-such as I have described it in Batley, near Dewsbury-untwisting old ropes, Resolutions condemnatory of the existing cruel system, and in support of Lord Robert Grosvenor's and max-making. Men and women generally work at the latter employment ; but the women almost sheald still applaud their schemes, and urge for a bill, and a petition to the House of Commons in invariably hawk the produce about for sale. I still further extension of the very principles whose its favour, to be signed by the chairman on behalf visited two cellars in one of the Irish streets, in partial operations have produced such almost uni- of the meeting, to be presented by Capt. Pechell, each of which I found a man and woman preparing resal havoc. Does any one think that the picture and supported by Lord Alfred Hervey (the members mats. A sentence of description will suffice for both apartments. They might be about seven feet square, littered with old bagging. Russia mats. old Russia mats, old | ponding with the title. Wells, Mockford, Messis. ropes, and shavings-furnished with ricketty deal tables, and two or three chairs more or less dilapidated, and a bed, in one case, spread on a low frame, in the other, rolled up in a corner. The cooking apparatus, in both cases, coasisted of a single pot. Miserable as these abodes are, they were clearly superior to the Irish cellars in Manparty or a passing purpose. The Editor of the facts ; informing the meeting of the strong opposi- chester and Oldham. The people in the second cellar were rather better off than those in the first, ment. ' Mr. Cobden, the great captain of the because the wife had a "good connexion" in the thus describes the present condition of society in Free Traders,' said Mr. Read, 'was pleased to tell mat-selling business, and could more generally realise fair prices for her wares. In both instances the people gave me every information about their trade, and I subjoin the substance of their statements, which in the main acreed. "We make two sorts of mats, rope mats, which would ask whether were the London bakers or Mr. | are the best sort, and stitched mats. Both of these Cobden the best judges ? He liked the old saying, mats are principally made of a stuff called 'dewit.'" This dewit was a substance like long Mind your own business;' and if Free-trade hvishes on the single person of a miscreant whose orators would speak only on subjects which they clusters of coarse hemp. "We buy it for 3s. a stone. We then dye it brown with catechu; we dye it by understood, they would talk less and be more boiling a stone of it with 11d. worth of catechu. thought of. Mr. Cobden often bozsted that he was and then we rinse it out with clean water and the friend of the working classes, but his friendship The side of little alum, and hang it up to dry." for them was mere thin air-so etherial that when each room was clothed with clusters of the stuff you tried to analyse it, you discovered it was only in question. "We have next to get ropes for the words : words, sound, and nothing else ! but bis rope mats, and old sacking and shavings and twine friendship for the great capitalists was strong and for the stitched mats. The ropes cost about 1s. 3d. influential, marked by deeds, following his words. per stone. The old bagging comes to about 11d. per mat, and the twine and Russia matting to a Soon the English labourers would find out their trifle more. We use shavings when we can get them true friends-among them Mr. Cobden would not for nothing. To make a good-sized rope-mat, like what we sell for a gentleman's door, takes six or powerful reasoning and eloquent appeals to the seven pounds of rope, and from a pound to a pound head and the heart. He demolished the crude and a half of dewit. We generally count, working work." theory of ' enlightened philosophy and free action, up the waste of one with another, that 16lbs. of and proved, that on mutual dependence alore could dewit will make three rope mats. Stitched mats out of your own eyes, and then shall ye see clearly national security be built, that dependence being do not take more than half that quantity, but they cemented by the mutual interchange of the produce | require, besides the sacking, twine and garden mats. of each other's labour among the people of each-in The rope mats are made upon the principle of

officer) would be very likely to come round, but he wouldn't stay." "What does your father do ?" - "Sweeps the streets, sometimes, "But does not he help you to pick these ropes ?"

"No; he wouldn't do that. He makes us do that.' "What do you get for picking ?"-" Fourpence stone, but I give it all to my mother." "Do you go to school ?"-" Only on Sundays. 1

must work, you know. I can't read yet. But my little brother goes to school on week days. Parson pays for him, only sometimes they keep him at home to help in picking. He can't read either. "And is not the other little boy your brother? Oh no; he only comes in to help us to pick." "Do you like picking ?"-" No, because it makes me poorly. The dust gets into my eyes and down my throat, and makes me cough. Sometimes, too, it makes me sick. I can't keep at the work very

long at a time because of that. "You say you give all you earn to your mother, does she never let you have a penny for yourself ?"~

The poor child hung down her head, hesitated, and then stammered out-" sometimes." "And what do you do with it?" - "I buys

hread." In another house, very close to the last, I found

three children left alone, but in idleness. The place was a mass of filth. The scanty furniture, broken and flung carelessly about - the unmade bed a chaos of brown rags - cracked and handleless cups, smeared with coffee grounds, on the floor-amid unemptied slops, and beside a large brown dish, full of fermenting dough, upon which the fireside. The uncleaned window and the dim these details. There were here three little savages would be free from all such incumbrances in a mo-

ment I asked them if they ever went to school?-' Never.'

" Can you tell your letters?" - A mere stolid stare of ignorance.

"How old are you ?" I asked the eldest girl. 'Don't know."

"Do you know what is the Queen's name ?"-4 No "Did you ever hear of anybody called the Queen ?"

-" No.' "Where were you born ?"-" Don't know." The relieving officer said he believed all the

family were Irish. "Did you ever hear of a place called Ireland ?" 'No."

"Or of a place called England ?"-" No." " Or of a place called Yorkshire ?"-" No." " Do you know the name of this town ?" After a pause, this question was answered. The

eldest girl did know that she lived in Leeds : and this knowledge, with the exception of matters belonging to the daily routine of existence, seemed positively to be the only piece of information in the both of which the inmates were receiving parish relief, the ignorance was almost equal. None of the children knew the Queen's name. In each of read. I was struck during the course of my rambles in the Irish quarters in Leeds at the frequency with with pictures of the "Liberator" hung upon the fithiest and meanest - where potatoes to be eaten upon the squalor; and, in one or two instances, I found his effigy supported by a repeal map of Ire-

better not go to-day, for you (to the relieving- 6s. to 7s. a dozen. The Calcutta police are just | It's impossible for me to save a farthing. I can

Metropolitan, 6s. a dozen. I never knew them more, and they take about the same. The Penitentiary is a small ring, something similar to the inside of it. They are 2d. a piece, to the best of my recollection. I can do about twelve of them a day. The Model Prison have oak leaves and acorns, with a coronet in the ring. The're worked in buff 12s. a dozen. But then there's a deal more work

in them. The oak leaves and acorns requires a good deal of shaping. When they were first done they were 18s, a dozen, and that was about five or first came up, were 16d. to 18d. a collar, and not done half so well as they are now. Dear me, there was no shape in them scarcely. The Fire Brigade

is so badly paid-I think they offered me 11d. a collar-that I couldn't work at them at all. There's the Isle of Wight work-that's the entrance to the prison gate; we have to form all the stones, and the brick-work over the arch. They are 9d. each. I've had them three or four times, but I never had a great many. We can earn about the same at dust and ashes were rapidly settling as it stood at | that as at any other of the work. Some things have to do are black cord worked upon blue, but light of a winter's afternoon made the place so I don't know what they are for; they're a small dark, that it was with difficulty I made out coronet in a ring. We work for the Irish police as well. It is the same as the Metropolitan, without of children - their hair, tangled in filth-clotted either figure or letter. They put metal in them masses, hanging over their grimy faces. Their when they get there. Then there's all sorts of clothes were mere bunches of rags, kept together crests that we work you know-coats of arms and by strings. A wriggle of their shoulders, and they such like. They are mostly small orders, and don't run above fifty. We work for the Thames Police. that's the anchor, and like the Metropolitan. At all kinds of work about 2s. to 2s. 6d. is what I can earn a day, working twelve hours, or 12s, to 15s, a week. There's very few hands in our business, and we can't think what's become of the work. I never had a piece of work returned in my life, and I'm generally reckoned a very good hand at the business.

There can't be more than 200 persons working at it. We likewise do the soldiers' grenades on the collars of their coats. The general pay of them is 6s, a hundred, but I have never done any under 8s. 4d., because I wouldn't work upon scarlet cloth unless I had full price. I could do about 150 a week. I've worked at the embroidery and tapestry ever since I was thirteen years old.

"A little while ago there was the embroidering of the gentlemen's stocks; they was worked upon the hand, and the hand embroidery has ruined the

frame embroidery altogether. At these I did very well; I could make £1 a week at them easy. I've got a frame nearly half as long as this room, that suppose I shall never want again. You see here's one of the frames-its tied up, and no use. I've got three more, and had them all full. The cause possession of the family. In two other houses, in of the stock work falling off was this : a man got a quantity of the girls out of the workhouse, and put a few tidy hands to superintend the business. There was a great deal of laughing and joking about that these instances I must observe that the reason of man, for he was a butcher by trade, and the idea of these families being upon the parish was simply his starting in the embroidery line tickled every a temporary stoppage of the husband's employ one. He took 'em down to Cambridge-heath, and ment in a mill. In neither case could the mother out down the prices so low that fifty of us was forced to leave the business at once. The butcher made a failure of it. and the whole establishment was broke up, and that was the ruin of the hand walls. Wherever the cottage or the cellar was embroidery. Then there was another cheap hand, the son of a party in the trade. He underminded and rags to be picked lay mingled upon the floor- his father. He went to the warehouses and offered the features of Mr. O'Connell looked blandly down to do the work for less than half price, and ruined it altogether. I believe he made a failure too. Besides these another was going to have all the work. land-the south and west coloured a vivid green, You see there was a good bit of money made at it and the "Black North" tinted to a sable corres- then. This party sent me a shawl, a very well

drawn thing. It was honestly worth 4s. 6d. or 5s. I had had more money taken to see, were those of wives with four or five I took it in, he had the impudence to offer me children. deserted by their husbands. Others were 1s. 11d. for it. Well, this one made a failure of it too, and I have heard that his wife now is trying to pick up a bit of work anywhere. The military embroidery was very good about three years ago. 1 had a great deal of it, so that I could have supsuppose, eighteenpence as old rags, and one solitary ported myself and four or five children very comfortable on it. I could always keep four frames full, and now I've nothing at all to do. Last Sa-

the same work as the Metropolitan. I do just as barely live on what I get. Indeed, the anxiety of many of one as the other. It's a white duck collar my life at present, having my living to get, and to worked with blue cord. The Liverpool police has get my rent up, is such that I certainly would do the bird called the liver, with a branch of olive in anything I could to avoid it, but still I have such its moath, and a single strap and number worked a struggle to live and pay my way that I'm tired of in white cord upon blue. Everything used is it. I have been upon my own hands about ten worsted. It's been argued we work with white years, that is, ever since my mother's death. cotton cord, but that's a mistake. They're 6s. a Father was afflicted with rheumatic gout for fourdozen, and take about the same as the Metropolitan | teen years before his death, and all I earned then and the Isle of Man police. The ornament of that went to him. I have nothing in pawn, and I owe is the same as the Isle of Man halfpenny-three no rent, nor any money in the neighbourhood legs, boots and spurs. The price is the same as the All I know is, i've worked hard all my life, and been unable to get anything more than would barely keep me. As for putting by anything out of it for my old age, it was ridiculous to think : 6d. Fire Brigade. It's a small ring, and the number a day is all I have had to find me in coals, clothes, and food for these ten years past. I find it very irksome that I should be forced to be a pauper in my old age, but it is impossible for me to have done otherwise than I have. I have cut and conupon blue. Those I'm paid double for, 11s. and trived every way to get a decent living out of the little I got, but now even that little is beginning to fail me. I've had my mother's clothes, you see. and they've lasted me pretty well, and 1 haven't had much to buy that way. I am quite alone in the six years ago. The Metropolitan Police, when they | world. If a place in some almshouse could be got for me that would be a real blessing indeed - worth more to me than all the meney in the world."

(To be Continued.)

Imperial Parliament.

MONDAY, April 15.

HOUSE OF LORDS .- On the motion of Earl GREY, the Exchequer-bills Bill and the Brick Duties Bill passed through committee.

HOUSE OF COMMONS .- INDECENT DRESS .- Mr. HUME presented a petition from the inhabitants of Stirling, complaining of the indecent dress of the Highland soldiers. (A laugh.) The petitioners represented that in the course of the last nincteen months, during which a regiment of Highlanders had been stationed at Stirling Castle, they (the petitioners) had been obliged to witness many painful spectacles. (Roars of laughter.) The petitioners further alleged that the manner in which the bodies of the soldiers were exposed to the inclemency of the weather was injurious to their health (laughter, renewed), and that, as a compensation for their scant clothing, the men received an additional premium from the public of £1 5s. On the score of economy, therefore, no less than of delicacy, the petitioners called upon the house to take the matter into their serious consideration. (Laughter.)

THE LORD-LIEUTENANCY OF IRELAND .- LORD JOHN Russell gave notice that, on the 6th of May, he should move for leave to bring in a bill for the abolition of the office of Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland. and for the appointment of a fourth Secretary of State.

STAMP DUTIES BILL .- The order of the day for going into committee on the Stamp Duties Bill being read,

The CHANCELLOR of the ExcHEQUER went into a short statement to the effect that great numbers of objections and suggestions had been made to and upon the details of the bill, and that alterations had been made which met ninety-nine out of a hundred of the difficulties thus raised. There was, he said, no increase of taxation by this bill affecting the great mass of business, though the adoption of the ad valorem principle did not affect transactions of high value.

Mr. Goulburn expressed a very unfavourable opinion of the ad valorem principle, which he said would be most injurious to the landed interest. In certain cases a payment which was now £25 would be raised to £700. He thought it would drive people to the bill market, to which in fairness the same principle ought to be extended, but the mercantile man would never submit to it. The result of the bill would be embarrassment to the honest, and evasion by the ingenious.

Mr. MULLINGS objected to the system of discouraging the raising money on mortgage.

Mr. ROUNDELL PALMER called attention to the operation of the bill on the transactions of building ieties.

Mr. HUME did not think that the country would

object to the ad valorem principle, having hitherto

had to complain of large transactions being lightly

Mr. HENLEY thought the Chancellor of the Ex-

chequer ought to satisfy the house whether the

£300,000 of revenue which he proposed to give up

would not be in great measure repaid by this new

arrangement of stamps, which bore very hard upon

the agricultural interest. He complained of the

taxed in comparison with small ones.

not the untutored savage retort- 'Physicians, heal' yourselves?' The Editor of the 'Times' adds, 'All that we can hope is, that we may gain a little by the experience of each year; and to that we will add our own fervent desire that the British public and ligitlature would direct their efforts more to the Comparatively easy work of retaining in employment,

comfert, and duty, those whom otherwise it will be almost impossible to reform.' Passing strange it is caring the desired object than a still further increase of that very competition which has brought in its wake such destructive cheapness, such demoralising wealth! Another remedy being the transportation of the industrious to distant climes ! Is it not high time for you, the common people, to betake your-

selves to thoughtfulness on this most important question, seeing that the learned-the philosophers- are

lowered. They told me last time I was at the ware-DEAD.-Under the authority of the proposed bill per piece for unpicking it after the cloth comes at their wits' end ? It is. For that purpose you can get, and if we're very hard up I take very liouse that they were obliged to sell so cheap they more information on the subject. He asked the To make better provision for the interment of from the dyers' hands. A good work-woman will couldn't afford to pay that price any longer. I said are met here to-night. You are anxious to retain 'in little. I get as little as 4d, and 6d. for each of the Solicitor-General for Ireland three questions ;the dead in and near the metropolis," it is intended to create a new burial district, to include all earn from 5s. to 6s. a week; but the work is selstitched mats, and as little as 1s. or 1s. 2d. for the I hoped they would consider of it, but I would be employment, comfort, and duty' those who are now First, how many sales had been made under the dom regular. One of the women engaged in it Act for the Sale of Encumbered Estates ? Secondly, glad to take what they could afford to give me, as Employed, and to find means of employing those rope mats. The last day I was out selling, I went London, Westminster, and the borough of Southhad been " playing" for three weeks before she got how the orders had been made by the commissioners I had nothing else to depend upon. In the day, at who are now unwilling idlers. You, too, must be four miles into the country with four mats, three the piece upon which I found her labouring. The wark. The divisions will be-the Holborn division: the commonest work, I can earn 1s. 2d., and at the of the cheap sort, and one of the best. I walked under which sales had not been effected ? and thirdly, guided by ' experience.' The ' experience' of every parish, of course, is in the meantime supporting her best 1s. 7d., but then I have silk to find, and that St. Giles-in-the-Fields, St. George, Bloomsbury, St. all day. Sold two, and brought home two. I sold whether any one had offered to buy estates under age and of every nation proves that rational labour Andrew's, Holborn, and St. George the Martyr and her sick child. costs me 6d. a dozen for 1s. 7d. ones, and 11d. a the dear one and one of the cheap ones, and had the terms of the present bill? the liberty of Hatton-garden, Saffron-hill, and Ely ¹⁵ good for man and for nations—that when pursued dozen for the 7d, ones. I think I burn half a nound only 15d. for both. The time before that, I went The SOLICITOR-GENERAL for Ireland complained rents ; the parishes of St. Pancras, St. John, Hamp THE LONDON EMBROIDERY TRADE, urationally, excessively, labour is destructive of its of candles extra when I am at work. I have to out at seven in the morning, and never broke my warmly of the discourtesy of asking such questions stead, St. Marylebone, Paddington, and the pre-I found the good woman with her young children own value, and becomes the parent of physical, menlight my candles sooner, and I sit up longer fast. That day I sold three of the bag sort for without notice; but as regarded the first inquiry, cincts of the Savoy .- The Finsbury division : The in their bedgowns about her ready dressed for bed. tal, and moral evils. 'Experience' teaches mankind when I am at work than when I'm not. Half a he said that there had been either seven or ten sales 1s. 7d.' parish of St. Luke, the liberty of Glasshouse-yard, It was late in the evening when I visited her. pound of candles is 21., so that I can make clear, but referred Mr. Stuart to the newspapers ; and to labour, that they may live-not to live that they She I visited several cellars and wretched dwellings the parishes of St. Sepulchre, of St. James, Clerkwas the type of the better kind of labourer's wifeworking at the 7d. garters, 10¹/₂d. a day; and at that as to the other questions inquiry was necesmay labour excessively at intervals, and at others rot enwell, St. Mary, Is'ington, St. Mary, in the vicinity, inhabited by the Irish and the lowest Stoke the mother, housewife, and workwoman all in one. the mother, housewife, and workwoman all in one. the Is. 7d. I can get 1s. 0id. clear in the same sary. The checks of the children were red and shiny with time. When I am full employed all the weck at TI midleness. 'Experience' teaches the labourers and Newington, and the Charter House.-The Tower class of English labourers, male and female, many The question whether the bill should be proof whom were engaged in the miserable occupation the governors that there are enjoyments to be obdivision : The parishes of St. Mary, Whitechapel, recent scrubbing. In her arms she held an infant, ceeded with that evening or not was debated for the commonest kind I couldn't make twelve dozen of unpicking old ropes, so as to prepare the oakum tained in life from which the sons of industry may Christchurch, St. Leonard, Shoreditch, the liberty and by her side sat a good-looking boy in the dress a week, because I should have to do for myself. for being ground up again and wrought into shoddy, some time. not with safety be debarred. To secure those enof Norton Folgate, the parishes of St. John, Hackof a parish-school. By the fire sat her husband, a and wash and clean. I make two dozen for one The Soliciton-GENERAL at length consented to ney, St. Matthew, Bethnal-green, the Hamlets of canvas and sacking. This species of labour is so swarthy, big-boned man. I told them the object o jorments to the industrious, 'experience' teaches postpone the second reading until Thursday. day-to do that I must sit close, and hardly have unutterably wretched that it can only exist as Mile End Old Town and Mile End New Town, the my visit, and was instantly welcomed to their hearth. that the laws must restrain the griping hand of ava time to get my meals, and I couldn't go on so all In moving the second reading of the Medical eking out the pittance procured by the industry of parishes of St. Mary, Stratford-le bow, Bromley, the week through. I might, if I could get it to rice, and protect the labourer from the iron hoof of Charities (Ireland) Bill, Sir W. Somenville stated "I do the embroidery. I can work, any part of do, but they haven't got trade enough for it, to do the principal supports of the family. The first St. Leonard, All Saints, Poplar, St. Anne, Limethe nature of the remedies which it provided for the his remorseless taskmaster! Our business to-night woman upon whom I lighted, and who professed to house, the Haulet of Ratcliffe, the Parishes of St. the embroidery work, no matter what it is. I don't | ten dozen I say in the week, and ten dozen at 7d. follow this miserable trade, I found ill in bed. It suppose any one's doing good at the embroidery, for comes to 5s. 10d. ; then there's the deduction for vices and evils of the existing system. is to promote that object. The truth is, my friends, Paul, Shadwell, St. George-in-the-East, St. John, Sir D. Norreys objected to the principle of the those who are employed in England are too long at | Wapping, the Liberty of East Smithfield, the Pre was indeed a squalid household - the floor, dirty gracious knows where it's gone to. Then there's the silk, which is 11d. a dozen, and that's 1s. 3d., stone-the mean furniture, scanty and broken-the the tapestry, that's gone altogether. That was and the extra candles 21d., in all 1s. 51d to be bill, namely, the creation of a separate Central Work ; each man is doing the work of two, and thus cinct of St. Catherine, the Liberty of her Majesty's Board for the superintendence of medical charities. smashed window panes stuffed with rags - and an he is committing the double crime of wasting his Tower of London .- The Kensington Division : The what I learnt. We used to serve seven years at our taken from 5s. 10d., and this leaves 4s. 41d. as my emaciated woman, ghastly as death, lying shivering business. I embroider the policemen's collars and clear earnings for the week at the commonest kind After a short discussion, the bill was read a second Own strength for a mere nominal return and robbing Parishes of Kensington, St. Luke, Chelsea, Fulham, time pro formâ, in order that it should undergo on a flock bed on the floor, covered principally with the railway guards' collars, and sometimes silk work of work. 'Of the 1s. 7d. I think I could do about his neighbour of his right to labour. Malthus, the the Hamlet of Hammersmith, the Parishes of Chisamendment. a dress and a faded shawl. She told me that she -1s. to 1s. 3d. the dress, what I used to have 5s. five dozen in the week, though I'm often for months wick, Ealing, Acton.-The Brentford Division great Free-trade and anti-population philosopher, The Indemnity Bill went through committee. could earn just 4d. by unpicking a stone of ordiand 6s. for, and more than that. Why, they are and don't have any of that kind to do, and five The Township of New Brentford,-Estra Parochial had instincts that were sound and natural; he could INTERMENT OF THE DEAD .- Sir G. GREY then nary ropes, and that she was too weak to pick Places: Lincoln's Inn, Gray's Inn, Staple's Inn, paying now 2s. 6d. for cardinals, that I've had 16s. dozen at 1s. 7d. comes to 7s. 11d., and then there's see the dreadful evils of over-toiling. His heart that part of Furnival's Inn in the County of Middlefor. I do the East India work for the Calcuta 6d. a dozen to be deducted. I have to find this in a bill for the better interment of the dead in and the dreadful evils of over-toiling. His heat regested an alteration, but his head forbade! The philosopher was wrong, the instinct of nature was philosopher was wrong wrong the instinct of nature was philosopher was wrong wrong the instinct of nature was philosopher was wrong wrong the instinct of nature was philosopher was wrong wrong the instinct of nature was atternibuly there tail, and if a greater degree of relexation from wetter toil could be given them, with a tolerably wrong the instinct of wrong work is a so intended to philosopher was wrong wrong the was atternibuly there toil could be given them, with a tolerably work from the coltained t more than three stones a week. The family lived in the parish of Deptford. It is also intended to give powers to purchase certain cemeteries, to be named in one of the schedules of the act, such as "The General Cemetery for the Interment of the Dead in the Neighbourhood of the Metropolis" on, and presently I came upon a household in The deneral Cemetery for the Interment of the Dead in the Neighbourhood of the Metropolis" on, and presently I came upon a household in the deneral cemeter for the Metropolis and presently I came upon a household in The deneral Cemetery for the Interment of the Dead in the Neighbourhood of the Metropolis. The came upon a household in the Deneral Cemetery for the Interment of the Metropolis and presently I came upon a household in the Deneral Cemetery for the Interment of the Metropolis and presently I came upon a household in the Deneral Cemetery for the Interment of the Metropolis and presently I came upon a household in the Deneral Cemetery for the Interment of the Metropolis and presently I came upon a household in the Deneral Cemetery for the Interment of the Metropolis and presently I came upon a household in the Deneral Cemetery for the Interment of the Metropolis and presently I came upon a household in the Deneral Cemetery for the Interment of the Metropolis and presently I came upon a household in the Deneral Cemetery for the Interment of the Metropolis and presently I came upon a household in the Deneral Cemetery for the Interment of the Metropolis and the Metropoliter police denerated and the Metr fair prospect of its being employed in innocent proved mode of interment. In pursuance of this The polypeer or its being the polypeer or its being the polypeer or its being the polypeer of its been the setting instruction—thus far the man uters the sentiments of his heart; but the polypeer now steps in with the bead, and roises in with the bead, and roises in work the state of the burnar grounds in the Neighbourhood of the Metropolits" (Kensal Green). "The South Metropolits of the burnar grounds in the Neighbourhood of the Metropolits" (Kensal Green). "The South Metropolits of the burnar grounds in the Neighbourhood of the Metropolits" (Kensal Green). "The South Metropolits of the burnar grounds in the Neighbourhood of the Metropolits" (Kensal Green). "The South Metropolits of the burnar grounds in the nearbour of the polypeer asys—1 is hould consider it as very totoria Park," and "Abney Park" (Brompton), "Wictoria Park," and "Abney Park" (Stepring," "Victoria Park," and "Abney Park" (Stepring in the respille and the grounds to be placed under for extramural interments are to be placed under for the nurmoses with their weak, henv. little fingers. An intelli- paid for then. Then the collars was much better for the other was a working still or the deconory and solomility. power, and of the duty so imposed on the Board of the direction of the Board of Health. The staff of the direction of the Board of Health. The staff of the direction of the Board of Health. The staff of the direction of the Board of Health. The staff of the direction of the Board of Health. The staff of the direction of the Board of Health. The staff of the direction of the Board of Health. The staff of the direction of the Board of Health. 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contradiction to every country. weaving. The strands of untwisted ropes are After a vote of thanks to the Chairman the stretched across a frame, exactly like warps, and meeting broke up. Many persons thronged round then the workman, passing a stronger rope in the Mr. Oastler to shake hands with the 'old veteran ; manner of a woof across them, binds into the these marks of kindness were evidently appreciated twisted cordlocks of the dewit, which forms the by the 'Old King.' superficies of the mat. In the stitched sort the

dewit is fastened by coarse needlework to the sack-The proceedings of this important meeting were ing. One of the mat workers I saw was an old remarkable for calmness and dispassionate reasonman. He could, he said, once have made four or -the same mind suggests no better method Se- ing. It was impossible to witness so numerous an five rope mats a day. Now he could not make more assemblage, composed principally of working men, in a week. The stitched sort required a day to reasoning on so important a subject as ' the rights make two, and another day was generally requisite of labour,' without observing that the seeds of a to sell them. The woman in the first cellar stated, great industrial movement have been sown, and in regard to the sale, as follows --- "I sell the mats that soon the harvest will be reaped. we make here, and it's very hard work-much harder than making them, and very uncertain. The

prices I get depend mostly altogether upon whether t's poor houses or rich houses I sell at. There is no regular price for the mats. I take what I

number of the cases of poverty which I was the sad ones of old working men who had outlived their capability for labour. One of these individuals lived certainly in the blankest poverty I ever saw. In his room there was a bed, not worth, I should broken chair. The floor was sinking, and the laths showed in great patches, plasterless and bare. The occupant was an unshorn, little, old man. He said, turday week I took 5s. 10d., and that was earnt in "I have nothing to do. I want to work, but they say I am too old. The parish pays is. a week months. My weekly earnings for the whole of this for the rent of this room. I live on bread and water.'

"Then why did you leave the workhouse?" said the relieving officer.

"Because I wanted my freedom," said the old man, sitting down on his one broken chair. The sentiment must have been strong to survive amid such misery. He had been a weaver, but had not flung a shuttle for nearly a dozen years. He had walked well nigh through Yorkshire trying for work, and got none. Since he had been out of know I generally used to be so full. Three times employment as a weaver, he had been a bricklayer's last week I sent that little boy for work, and they labourer, and had earned as much as 17s. a week, said, 'send in next week,' Where they're a doing but now he was too old for that, too old for anythe work, or how they're a-doing it, I can't tell. thing. But he would not go into the house. No; Whether they're doing it in their houses or not, by he would have his freedom and his bread and cold young girls, I can't say ; but there must be somewater. Another man, who would be in a similar thing like that, for you see as the new clothes comes position were it not for the kindness of his family, round there's the work to be done, and some one observed to me-" They say I'm past work. I'm must do it. Perhaps they're a-doing it in the pri not. I could work yet-only a little, perhaps-but | sons, for there's many a trade been cut up in that I could work. But things have come to that pass way; but it's a sad pity, for it was a very pretty, in this land, that laus and lasses have men's tasty, and clean business."

In the course of my wanderings through Leeds, an old maiden woman engaged at the business. Her encountered two or three women engaged in a room exhibited the utmost order and neatness, rather curious trade, a description of which I am Not an article but what was in its proper place, and not able to give with technical accuracy, though I all was scrupulously clean. On the window-sill can easily make clear the object in view. Like most which was as white as snow, stood a row of gera occupations, the cloth trade has its share of tricks. niums and cactuses in pots, brilliant with red one of which consists in passing off an inferior for lead. The nose of the bellows was polished quite a superior kind of cloth by some legerdemain pracbright, and over the mantel-piece was a piece of tised in the dying process. The deception, were it antiquated embroidery in a gilt frame. The dress not for the ingenious device I saw being practised, of the old maid was quite as tidy. She wore an would, however, I was told, be exposed at once by old green stuff gown, without a speek upon it, and the peculiar action of the dye upon the selvage of a little red silk handkerchief tied round her neck the cloth. The object, therefore, is to dye the cloth Her statement was as follows : without dyeing the selvage upon its borders, and for this purpose the piece is delivered to a woman, .who India rubber web and I stitch the straps and the "selves" it-that is to say, who rolls up the selbuckles on. I have 7d. a dozen pair for what I vage into a circular cylinder all round the cloth mostly do. That is the lowest price I get. The and then covers it with a scrt of envelope, tightly ighest price I get is 1s.7d. a dozen. If I could get stitched, and perfectly water-proof. The whole i sufficient I could do two dozen pair of the 7d. ones then plunged into the dye-vat, and after being duly a day, but they havn't got it for me to do; and taken out and dried, the sewing is unricked, and the of the 1s. 7d. I couldn't do more than a dozen. My selvage unrolled precisely in its original state. The usual time of working is from eight in the morning women employed in this adroit trickery have about till nine at night. The 1s. 7d. ones are going to be 10d. per piece for sowing up the selvage, and 2d.

bill being unduly hurried forward. Mr. SADLEIR also objected to the hurrying forward a measure of so vast importance and complicayear hasn't been more than 2s., take one week tion, and he spoke at some length against various with another, and three years ago I used to make details. 15s. to 16s. a week regular, and that with perfect The house then went into committee. ease. As for the 'gold hands,' I know one that The CHANCELLOR of the Exchequer briefly could sit and earn 10s. a day, and I don't think she answered the objections of preceding speakers, knows what it is to see a bit of work now. I don' again asserting the fairness of the ad valorem prinknow what really has become of the work lately ciple, and stating that, from information supplied by All the embroidery hands are earning a mere triffe the Commissioners of Stamps, he had no doubt that -3s, one week and then 2s.-and many has called the loss to the revenue would be about £350,000, on me to know what's the cause of it, because they though it was impossible to say whether, in years to come, that loss might diminish.

"I make up the garters. They give me the

Mr. DISRAELI charged the government with falsifying the statement made when the Budget was produced, and with taxing the greater proprietors to relieve the smaller ones. There existed, in fact, a sum of £350,000 in the Exchequer, which was at the service of any gentleman who might have a plan ready for the remission of any taxation.

A prolonged discussion followed, in which Mr. BRIGHT and other members urged delay, in order to obtain the opinion of the country upon the measure, Mr. Bright, in particular, asserting that the general

I now made my way to a garter-maker, and found impression was that it increased taxation. Lord JOHN RUSSELL resisted the proposal for postponement, declaring that delay would be most inconvenient.

Sir HENRY WILLOUGHBY, on the item charging a duty of 2s. 6d. on bonds for sums under £50, moved an amendment reducing the duty to 1s. After considerable discussion.

The Committee divided, when the numbers were-For the amendment ... 164 ... 135 Against it...

The division was received with very loud cheering The CHANCELLOR of the Exchequer said, after this decision, which involved a principle applicable to mortgages and other parts of the measure, he wished to have time to consider what course the government should take ; and,

Upon his motion, the CHAIRMAN reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again on Monday next.

On the next order, for the second reading of the Securities for Advances (Ireland) Bill.

Mr. STUART moved the adjournment of the dis. cussion until the house should be in possession of

THE GOVERNMENT PLAN FOR THE BURIAL OF THE

bu and sat the present time in the metropolis is 138, bu: this cannot be taken as the actual number since a great many parishes have not yet sent in their returns. The total nutation cannot be less than 200, and is probably somewhat more. There are, then, in London, situated at various distauses from each other, and each differing in extent, 200 centres of more or less pollution, each pouring off unceasingly day and night, its respective contribution of decaying matter, but the whole together, reckoning only the gases from decomposing human remains, amounting, as we have seen, in one year, to upwards of two millions and a half of cubic teet. Whatever portion of these gases is not alsorbed by the earth-earth already surcharged with the accumulations of centuries and whatever part does not mix with and contaminate the water, must be emitted into the atmosphere. bearing with them, as we know, putrescent matters perceptible to sense. That these emanations do act injuricusiv on the health of the people resident in the imme-diate neighbourhood of the places from which they issue, appears to us, by the evidence that has been adduced, to be indubitably established. From the law of the diffusion of gases they must be rapidly spread through the whole of the atmosphere that surrounds the metropolis; and though they thereby become diluted, and are thus rendered proportionally innocuous, yet that they do materially contri-bute to the contamination of the air breathed by 2,000,000 of the people, cannot, we think, admit of any reason able doubt.

8

(Hear, hear.) Without entering into the evidence, he would proceed to state the outline of the bill which had been prepared upon the basis of the report of the board, leaving matters of detail to be considered when the bill itself should be prixted. He proposed, in the first place, that, for the purposes of the bill, a district should be formed, to be termed "the Metropolitan Burial District," consisting of all the parishes enumerated in the sche-London district, with the exception of a few outlying parishes which it would not be necessary to include in the metropolitan districts to be formed. For this district burial-grounds would be provided either within or without the limits of the district, which would be placed under the control and mapublic health no longer to retain as places of inter- gles of the Penny Cyclopædia against the fatal effects ment, and, on the other hand, to retain for that of the Excise duty on paper. From this it appeared purpose such others as it might be deemed expedient to continue. Every burial-ground to be provided under the act would, like all the great cemeteries hitherto established, be divided, one portion being consecrated and provided with a suitable chapel for the performance of service according to the rites of the established church; the other portion being left for interment of persons of other denominations. Power would further be given to set apart portions for those denominations who, on religious grounds, required separate places of interment. be provided under the act should be opened for interment, the Queen in Council would be empowered, upon the report of persons entrusted with the execution of the act, and after due notice, to order burials in churchyards and other existing graveyards in any part of the district to be discontinued, subject to any exceptions that might be thought necessary, and the prohibition might from time to time be extended until interments were discontinued throughout the metropolis, with such saving of £1,000 per annum as the duty on paper which he existing rights of burial in vaults and the like as used; and it was useless to observe that the paper might be exercised under certain precautions without prejudice to the public health. The inhabitants of the parishes in which the burial-grounds were of reception to which the poor (who were now so pose in the slightest degree to alter the postal part ciple. often endangered by the continuance of the bodies of the question, being quite prepared to admit that Mr. Cowas seconded the motion, and described by their labour and diligence. of their deceased relatives in the rooms occupied the living) might have the corpses removed. A especially in the cases of the poor ; and it was therefore proposed to empower those appointed to exechose might avail themselves) for conveying bodies to the places of interment, and for conducting the funerals, at specified and moderate rates of payment. A large portion of the incomes of some of the London clergy was derived from fees on burials. and it was therefore only just and fair that provision should be made for affording compensation to them and to other persons whose incomes might be affected by this measure. In the case of the clergy. some regard would be had in fixing the amount of compensation to the dimunition of their duties, and the consequent saving of expense which they would effect : but, in consequence of the large proportion of the incomes of some of the clergy derived from these fees, it had been deemed necessary to extend the compensation beyond the existing incumbencies. The amount of such compensation would, however, be subject to revision from time to time. Provision would also be made for compensation to clerks and sextens during the tenure of the present holders of the office. It was calculated by the Board of Health. in their report, that the whole of the expenses, inhe compensations and the interest of the money borrowed for purchases of burial-grounds, and other expenditure, would be completely covered by the receipts on the interments which took place in the district, notwithstanding a great diminution of the present charges in respect of burials. As, however, it would be necessary to make some provision for the immediate purchase of burial-grounds, the bill provided that in case of necessity the deficiency of the receipts might be made up by a rate on the district ; but it was provided that this charge, if it became necessary to resort to it, should not exceed an annual rate of a penny in the pound. The Board of Health, in their report, recommended that the powers which were necessary to establish and carry on the system of extramural interment should be exercised by a commission specially appointed to carry out the measure. There were, however, obvious objections to the creation of a new commission, unless an indispensable necessity could be shown for it, and it had been thought by the government that the Board of Health were fully competent, and were, on the whole, the best body, in the first instance, at least, to carry into effect the measures they had recommended. Their knowledge, acquired in their inquiries and in their other duties, and to a great extent their existing staff, might be thus made available. It was proposed that one ad-ditional paid member should be added to the board, and that with this addition, and the appointment of such subordinate officers as might be requisite, they should superintend the measures necessary for establishi a system of extramural interments for the metropolitan districts. Before he sat down he wished to express the sense which he entertained of the ability and efficiency with which the Board of Health had discharged the duties imposed upon them, and of the value of that great mass of infor-meddle with truth. (Hear, hear.) The Stamptheir report. The thanks of the public were especially due to the noble member for Bath (Lord Ashley), who, as an unpaid member of that board, had inost assiduously and usefully devoted many months of his valuable time to carry out the objects of the board, and to obtain information on the subject to which this bill referred. He (Sir G. Grey) would only express his cordial concurrence in the hope expressed in the concluding paragraph of the report of the Board of Health, that their inquiries and recommendations might prove eminently conducive to the public health, by leading at no very of intramural interments.

employment of labour, and other considerations of wished to see kept up, not for the sake of the re-| Mr. Gibson in many of his objections; but this was so. When a manufacturer succeeded in making paper which it was laid down in an act formerly existing of preventing the circulation of a faithful record of him to secure the public revenue; but a comprodefied the government, and, under the name of feltmanufacturer, made from other materials an article which competed with paper. As regarded employment, he called the attention of hon. gentlemen in-terested in the rural districts to the fact that the manufacturer of paper was perhaps the only rural manufacture that existed, and the tendancy of the tax was to lessen the number of manufactories, the production and export of paper, and consequently to lessen the employment of labour in these rural

of the duty would lead to the employment of 40,000 people in London alone on the manufacture itself. and on manufactures subsidiary to it. He said a studied the act, and, finding that printing upon single newspaper which purchased as much as cloth was not within the prohibition, he set to work £3,000 worth of paper in a year employed as much and printed his journal upon cloth, giving matter as £15,000 per annum in labour. When societies were springing up to export the female population stamp, and calling his paper the Greenock News who could not find employment, they ought to Clout, sent it forth despite the Solicitor to the pause till they had done something to remove Stamp-office. (Laughter.) Unless it was proposed lated to its effect in preventing the diffusion of be read, and what not read, they must do one of two paper duty. knowledge among the mass of the people. It was things ; they must either repeal the stamp duty on M Culloch's Commercial Dictionary would be 6d. only. In the petition presented last year, Messrs, Chamnagement of the parties intrusted with the execution | bers, of Edinburgh, stated that they had been take any of the cemeteries which had been estab-lished under acts of parliament within the districts, alone would have been a good return. There was papers sent by post. Now, there were at present would be given to shut up any of these cemeteries pamphlet-the Struggles of a Book against Excessive blessings of knowledge by means of cheap literaemployed labour of any kind he was obliged to pay giving him the leading facts of the passing time, manufacturer got back these amounts from the consumer; for the fact was, that this duty prevented persons to be buried near the bodies of their own and he proposed that the house should resolve that proceedings in the courts of justice, which were the to provide, within the limits of the district, places expected to pay this amount. Now, he did not pro- to interfere with the enunciation of a great prin-

> when a newspaper went through the post it should the eculiariy

a commercial character not immediately connected venue, but simply for the purpose of preventing the not a time when the house should condemn taxes with the diffusion of knowledge, he should ask whe- circulation of the knowledge of facts amongst the establishments essential to the defence of the court ther it was in the power of the government by any device they could adopt to protect the honest from the fraudulent dealer? Notwithstanding, the most vexatious measures were adopted, it failed in doing so. When a monoportion public credit and of the fraudulent dealer? Notwithstanding, the most to protect the honest from the fraudulent dealer? Notwithstanding, the most to protect the honest from the fraudulent dealer? Notwithstanding, the most to protect the honest from the fraudulent dealer? Notwithstanding, the most to protect the honest from the fraudulent dealer? Notwithstanding, the most to protect the honest from the fraudulent dealer? Notwithstanding, the most to protect the honest from the fraudulent dealer? Notwithstanding, the most to protect the honest from the should be glad, indeed, to find that it to protect the honest from the should be glad, indeed, to find that it to protect the motion, and thereby show to the transmitter to put the the protect the honest from the should be glad, indeed, to find that it to protect the motion and thereby show to the transmitter to put the transmitter to put the to protect the honest from the should be plater to put the the protect the motion and thereby show to the transmitter to put the the protect the protect the hone the protect to put the transmitter to put the protect the motion and thereby show to the the protect the plater to put the protect the plater to put the transmitter to put the plater to put the transmitter to put the plater to put the plater to put the transmitter to put the plater to put the plater to put the transmitter to put the plater to put the plater to put the transmitter to put the plater to put the plater to put the transmitter to put the plater topponent to plater topponent to plater to put the plater to pl tax upon a mere revenue foundation than as a and that they were worthy of the people they reprefrom dry materials instead of the wet materials from | matter of public policy to retain it for the purpose | sented. Mr. DISBALLI reminded the house that the questhat paper should be made, steps were taken against facts among our fellow-countrymen. With regard tion immediately before them related simply to the to the present stamped press, especially the daily duty on paper; but he could not view the question him to secure the public revenue; but a compro-mise was effected; yet the same manufacturer still but also. The hon. member, after alluding to the government. He held it to be a general rule that two considerations ought to influence a financial difficulty of defining what a newspaper was, and the conflicting decisions of the Solicitor of Stamps on Minister in dealing with a surplus-first, the relief the subject, showed the nature of some of the evaof any suffering interest; and if there were none, secondly, the reduction of the public debt. Believsions resorted to. He held in his hand a specimen of a very ingenious device that had been resorted to ing that there was an interest greatly suffering he had proposed to relieve it ; but the government had by a publisher at Greenock for evading the stamp. This person himself informed him, that having opposed this proposition, and instead of devoting the surplus to a reduction of the debt, they had so given offence to the authorities by some political

observations in a weekly unstamped paper of his, applied it as to leave a portion of it unappropriated, districts. Mr. Crompton calculated that the repeal of the character of Chambers's Journal he was proand Mr. Gibson asked that a part should be applied to repeal the duty upon paper. He (Mr. Bisraeli) had to consider, then, whether upon the secuted for violation of the Stamp Act, and fined for each of five numbers £25. Hereupon he diligently whole, it was most for the advantage of the country that that duty should be repealed, or that the Chancellor of the Exchequer should remain in po-"savouring of intelligence," without the penny session of this fund without any security that he would discreetly apply it, for he had not stated what he intended to do with the Stamp Act. There might be two opinions as to the other resolutions, dule and comprised within the Registrar-General's obstacles to the employment of labour at home. to establish a consorship, making the Solicitor to but his opinion was, that it would be prudent, The chief view which he took of the paper duty re- the Stamp-office the judge what publication should | politic, and beneficial to the country to repeal the

> The house having divided, the resolution was no argument to say that the duty on a novel, or on newspapers altogether, or they must enfore the law negatived by 190 to 89. The other resolutions were negatived without a fairly and indiscriminately, and permit no competi-

THE NORTHERN STAR.

tion between tax-paying newspapers and untaxed division.

INDUSTRIAL INVESTMENTS .- Mr. SLANEY then rose newspapers. (Hear, hear.) Let all men bear the of the act, who would also be authorised to fix the obliged to abandon a work intended to diffuse the burden equally, or relieve all from it. As to the to move for a select committee to consider and sugfees and payments to be made upon all interments blessings of knowledge, and moral culture, and revenue of £350,000 from this source, it would not gest means of removing obstacles and giving facility within these grounds. Power would be given to which had a sale of 80,000 weekly, because it was be wholly lost, for there would still be payable, ties to safe investments for the savings of the middle and working classes, and for affording them the lished under acts of parliament within the districts, alone would have been a good return. There was papers sent by post. Now, there were at present means of forming societies to insure themselves making compensation to the companies. Power a similar statement from Mr. C. Knight in his able some \$6,000,000 of compulsory stamps issued for against coming evils frequently recurring. The newspapers, and upon Mr. Rowland Hill's data it richer the person and the larger the investment the which it should seem advisable on the ground of Taxation, which contained the history of the strug- would appear that of these about 70,000,000 now less did it cost in proportion. Now, taking a man passed through the post. He would not say that possessed of £5,000 as representing the richer, class the whole of these 70,000,000 would continue to pass he might invest that sum in land at a cost of only that the Penng Cyclopædia—a book intended ex-through the post, but he believed he might fairly £2 10s. per cent., or £125. A man possessed of clusively for the instruction of the poorer classes— calculate that a large proportion of them would still only £500 might represent the middle class, but paid for paper duty no less than £16,500. What an stamp themselves for that purpose, and he was the investment of that sum in land would cost him enormous sum to exact from a man before allowing strengthened in that supposition by the vast num- £10 per cent., or £50; whilst a man possessed of him to spread through this vast community the bers of the 53 registered publications which stamped only £50 could not invest it for less than £20 per themselves for the post, and for the post only. cent., or £10. That gave the humbler classes a strong the funds of a number of poor people in his neighture; which, in the words of Sir H. Parnell, (Hear, hear.) But, even did he ask the house to claim to relief being afforded to them in some other sacrifice a greater portion of the £350,000 than he mode of investment. It might be said they could "formed the raw material of the social improve-ment of the working classes of this country !" | honestly believed would be sacrificed, he felt that invest in the public funds; but the wind the solution of the Another fact stated by Mr. Knight was, that within the sacrifice would be richly compensated by the when the funds were high, and be obliged to sell the last twenty years he had expended £80,000 on inestimable boon which would be conferred upon out when the funds were low, and thereby lose a When one or more of the burial-grounds to copyrights and literary labour, and that he had paid the nation by the circulation of cheap newspapers part of their capital. There was already an example £50,000 in paper duty in order to give the world among the masses. (Hear, hear.) There was no for what he proposed. The other day a large lodgthe benefit of that £80,000 worth of editorial and literary labour. Here was a tax on capital and a pressure on the industry of talented men which, he the poor man should not have his penny weekly and he believed that the noble lord at the head of would be bound to say, was not equalled by any- paper, or even his penny daily paper. Of course, the government and the Chancellor of the Exthing in the tariff, either of Customs or Excise. for papers on which a higher class of intellect was chequer, as well as the noble lord lately at the head The proprietor of another cheap work-the Working | employed, higher payment must be made ; but the | of the Woods and Forests, were partners in it. A Man's Friend-had informed him, that before he working man might still have his penny newspaper, charter had been granted to it, and it was being giving him the leading facts of the passing time, carried on by joint capital. But the local im-and, further, information as to the best mode and provemenns which he proposed could not at present place of employing himself. One word as to the be undertaken without a separate act of parliament bearing of the subject upon the law of the land. in each case. He asked, then, only that the same You held that no man was ignorant of the law; principle should be applied in this case as was apthe entering upon these speculations at all, and thus you would permit no man who appeared before a plied for the landed gentry a short time since for closed would have the same rights of interment in the country was deprived of many means of mental criminal tribunal to plead that he did not know the the enclosure of commons, at a comparatively small the new grounds as they had in their own burial- improvement. He came next to his second resolu- law; and yet you prevented the circulation of expense. He did not ask the government to give grounds, and, to provide for the natural wishes of | tion, with regard to the stamp duty on newspapers, | cheap newspapers throughout the country, of those | anything, but to afford to the humbler classes the means of a safe investment for their small savings. relatives, power would be given to remove, without | it was expedient to abolish that duty. (Hear, hear.) only practical mode by which a general knowledge | If the government thought his motion was too exthe expensive process called a "faculty," bodies It yielded about £350,000 per annum. He knew it of the laws they were to obey could reach the tensive, and refused it, he trusted they would confrom the intramural places of interment into the new grounds. The persons who were to superin-tend ite execution of the act were to be empowered nothing, and that in return they might fairly be £300,000, even supposing the sacrifice so much, and attaching them to this country, nothing was of sider the subject, for he felt confident that, for the more consequence than to give them every facility for the safe investment of what they had obtained

naner dutv Mr. LABOUCHERE had great pleasure in statin

WEDNESDAY, April 17th.

tion did not mean atheism. He said that the

charge of our duties. He thought the bill incompatible with the liberties of Englishmen, and with the character of the numerous and admirable schools already in existence, in most of which the assertion of a religious principle was the important element. A power was proposed to be given to the Committee of Privy Council to force a system upon the nation, and he thought the enormcus power of taxation which was also to be given was most objectionable. The Bill had not at all been what he expected, and he should therefore support Mr. Stafford's amendment. He

wished, however, that parliament had more information upon the subject, after obtaining which the question might he reconsidered. Mr. HUME supported' the Bill, and said that Mr. Fox'

statements on introducing it had not been answered. He expressed great regret at the unexpected and inconsistent onduct of Lord John Russell.

The Marquis of BLANDFORD spoke against the Bill. Upon the motion of Mr. CHISHOLM ANSTEY, the debate was then adjourned for a fortnight. The orders of the day were then disposed of.

THURSDAY, APRIL 18.

HOUSE OF LORDS .- The Marquis of LANS-DOWNE moved the second reading of the PIRATES' HEAD MONKY BILL.

A short discussion took place, and the bill was read a second time.

HOUSE OF COMMONS .- NATIONAL LAND COM-PANY.-Mr. T. DUNCOMBE presented a petition from 2,000 members of the Nottingham branch, declaring their confidence in the honesty and integrity of Mr. O'Connor, but praying that in consequence of the difficulty of carrying the Land scheme into effect

Sir BENJAMIN HALL reminded the hon. and learned member for Nottingham (Mr. F. O'Connor) would be a public or a private bill?

Mr. F. O'CONNOR said the hon. baronet was correct in saying, that he had stated it to be his intention to introduce the bill in question as soon as possible after Easter. The truth was, that he had not been able to be in the house until the night before last, having been ill since before Easter, but he begged to tell the hon, baronet that he had apto put to the hon. baronet. He begged to ask him whether it was true that he was once a trustee of bourhood. (Cries of "order," and laughter, amidst which the hon. and learned member resumed his seat.)

On the house going into committee on the Larceny Summary Jurisdiction Bill.

Sir B. HALL rose, and requested the indulgence of the house whilst he said a few words in relation to what had fallen from the honourable and learned member for Nottingham. (Cries of "Order,

Speaker do leave the chair, and the honourable baronet must speak to that question.

Sir B. HALL said he would then move the adjournment of the debate. (Hear.) The SPEAKER said the honourable baronet was | 280lbs., 28s to 30s.

still out of order. (Hear, and a laugh.) Sir B. HALL begged then to say that to-morrow

he would take an opportunity, on the motion for nation ; and he challenged the honourable and Monday may be considered without alteration. learned member for Nottingham to be then in his Arrivals this week : -- Wheat-English, 1,550 quarters; learned member for Nottingham to be then in his place. (Hear.)

Mr. O'CONNOB, amidst loud cries of "order," intimated, as was understood, that he would be pre-

On the motion for going into Committee on the off, but there was no advance on last week's prices. Arceny Summary Jurisdiction Bill, Wheat sold from 4s 3d to 5s 6d; oats, 1s 10d to 2s 6d; Larceny Summary Jurisdiction Bill, Mr. M'CULLAGH moved that the Committee be barley, 38 0d to 38 6d ; beans, 38 6d to 38 9d per bushel,

gone into that day six months, which was negatived.

license was renewed, with an intimation that the music and dancing was to be discontinued, and that all publicans who had music and dancing in their houses, and had their licenses refused in consequence, would have but little chance of success on appeal to the Quarter Sessions. Granted, with an order on appellant for £10 costs.

> BRITISH COLLEGE OF HEALTH. NEW-ROAD, LONDON.

TO THE FINANCIAL & SOCIAL REFORMERS THROUGHOUT GREAT BRITAIN.

FELLOW-COUNTRYMEN, - Prove, as most easily you can, how the doctors for ages cheated the people on the question of their health, and all the reforms that you demand must follow, and that, 100, in quick succession. The dishonesty of the medical body can be most easily established.

We are, Fellow-Countrymen.

Yours in the cause of Salutary Reforms. THE MEMBERS OF THE BRITISH COLLEGE April 11th, 1850. OF HEALTH,

Markels, &c.

CORN.

MAER-LANE, Monday, April 15.-The supplies of all Eng. lish grain to-day were short, but we have had large arrivals difficulty of carrying the Lanu scheme into the affairs the House would pass a bill to wind up the affairs of the Company; by Sir J. PECHELL, from the members at Brighton, complaining of attacks which had been made on Mr. O'Connor, and alleging that one of the "allottees" sublet his land at one period for more than the sum for which Mr. O'Connor let it to him. in flour, but sales were quite rotant. The angular variey sold fully as dear, having very little here, and the best sorts of foreign were taken off at full prices, but all inferior learned member for Nottingham (Mr. F. O'Connor) that he had given notice of introducing a bill for winding up the affairs of the Land Company as early as possible after the recess; he wished to ask if that was still his intention, and if so, whether it that was still his intention, and if so, whether it prices. In linseed cakes no alteration. The current prices as under.

BRITISH.-Wheat.-Essex, Suffolk, and Kent, red, new 32a barrish, — when a set asset, School, and Achieved, new 328 to 37s, ditto white 36s to 44s, Lincoln, Norfolk, and York-shire, red 30s to 34s, Northumberland and Scotch, white 30s to 35s, ditto red 30s to 33s, Devonshire and Somersets shire, red, --s to --s, ditto white -- to --s, rye, 21s to 23e, barley, 20s to 23s, Scotch 19s to 21s, Angus --s to --s, Malt ordinary, --s to --s, pale 46s to 49s, peas, grey, new 20s to 22s, maple 23s to 25s, white 22s to 23s, boilers new pointed the next morning for a consultation with Mr. Walmsley, of 21, Parliament-street, with a view of accomplishing the object. He had now a question to put to the hon, haronet. He hegged to ask him sed, 13s to 14s, Irish feed and black, 12s to 14s, ditto feed, 138 to 148, 1788 feed and onack, 148 to 148, ditto potato, 14s to 168, linseed (sowing) 503 to 528, rapeseed, Essex, new £30 to £34 per last, carraway seed, Essex, new 27s to 32s per cwt, rape cake, £4 to £4 10s per ton, lin-seed, £9 0s to £9 10s. per 1,000, flour, per sack of 280lbs,

steed, 25 os to 25 to 25 per 1,000, noth, per satek of 20103, ship, 24s to 26s, town, 35s to 27s. Foreign,—Wheat. — Dantzig, 38s to 45s, Anhalt and Marks, 33 to 39s, ditte white, 36s to 39s, Pomeranian red, 35s to 37s, Rostock 38s to 42s, Danish, Holstein, and Friesland, 30s to 33s, Petersburgh, Archangel, and Riga, 28s to 31s, Polish Odessa, 30s to 34s, Marianopoli, and Ber-diangle, 30s to 32s, Tearanger 98s to 31s, Brahamat and dianski, 30s to 32s, Taganrog, 28s to 31s, Brabant and French, 32s to 34s, ditto white, 34s to 38s, Salonica, 28s to member for Nottingham. (Cries of "Order, order.") The SPEARER said the honourable baronet must take some other opportunity of making any expla-nation he wished to give. The motion was that the Speaker do leave the chair, and the honourable Friesland, feed and black, 10s to 12s, ditto, thick and brew 13s to 16s, Riga, Petersburgh, Archangel, and Swedish, 12s to 13s, flour, United States, per 1961bs., 20s to 22s, Ham-burgh 19s to 21s, Dantzig and Stettin 20s to 21s, French per

WEDNESDAY, April 17.—We have again to report a large supply of grain to this market, as per statement below. The accounts from most of our provincial and country he would take an opportunity, on the motion for markets advise us of a dull trade and declining prices. We the adjournment of the house, to make his expla- are to day without activity on our market, but the rates of

oreign, 10,310 quarters. Barley-English, 1,840 quarters foreign, 16,380 quarters. Oats-English, 1,870 quarters; foreign, 26,060 quarters. Flour-English, 2,860 sacks, RICHMOND (YOKKSHIRE,) April 13.—We had a fair supply grain in our market this morning, which was all sold

BREAD.

Leave was then given to introduce the bill, which was brought in and read a first time. The house adjourned at a quarter past one o'clock

TUESDAY, APRIL 16.

HOUSE OF LORDS .- This house sat for a few minutes only, during which the Exchequer Bills Bill, and the Brick Duties Repeal Bill, were respectively read a third time and passed. HOUSE OF COMMONS. — TAXES ON KNOW-

was the removal of the bodies to a distant cemetery, | a compulsory stamp imposed upon it; and this | paper formed but a triffing article of our exports. system was at present adopted in the case of fiftycute the act to provide means (of which all who | tions of their impressions without a stamp, and the | means of doing so ; but he had already appropriated others to publish such portions of their impressions as did not go through the post without a stamp, for not permitting the same privilege to the Daily News? It might be said that the stamp on newspapers was a political question, and that it was necessary to be maintained in order to keep up the respectaindividuals, mentioning their names and naming newspaper stamp. It was contended that the stamp duty on newspapers prevented the political paper Stamp Act were, that any paper that " pubthose latter words, "remarks and observations." would apply to the political observations which ap-

peared in the unstamped publications which he had mentioned. The law, however, had no such effect. They gave their political theories without let or ever, provided they were not accompanied with the the theories and guide the people who read them in forming a just opinion thereupon. (Hear, hear.) enjoy real relief. They might give any opinions they pleased ; they might speculate upon religious or political matters to any extent they thought fit, so far as the Stampfacts. They might tell falsehoods, there was no country.

mation which they had collected and embodied in office could only punish them if they gave to the tical advantage to the country. working classes the debates of that house, or the proceedings of the courts of law. Was it fitting and right that such a state of things should exist? To give the house some idea of the sort and extent of hope that the Chancellor of the Exchequer would comments in which these publications were permitted to indulge, the hon. member quoted a passage from a paper called the Lamp, ridiculing what it called "the solemn tomfooleries" of the dispute between the Bishop of Exeter and Mr. Gorham. If moral condition of the country. He believed that the law allowed men to say these things he held that no proposition could be of equal importance to that it ought also to allow them to publish the facts to of Mr. Gibson, because the people of this country which the comments referred. (Hear.) The kon. were now asking for education, and if it was not distant time to the discontinuance of the great evil member then read an extract from Reynolds's Politi- given to them, there were Republicans and Socal Instructor, denouncing in strong terms the cialists and Communists on the other side of the foreign and colonial policy of the government, water, who, if we did not give the people a right There was also a paper, the Weekly Tribune, on education, would give them a wrong one. The society based on principles not opposed to, but in not be prevented from obtaining political power accordance with, nature." (Laughter.) After quot-ing an extract from Cooper's Journal and Plain multitude being in possession of the power of regu-Speaker, commenting on the Queen's speech from lating the affairs of this gigantic empire ! He would

the throne, the hon. member proceeded to say that the unstamped publications were the only papers that had access to the minds of the working people, in consequence of the law not allowing the higher that had access to the interests of man-that had access to the minds of the working people, in consequence of the law not allowing the higher that had access to the minds of the ob-LEDGE —After the presentation of numerous peti-tions for the repeal of these taxes, Mr. Grisov rose to more the following resolutions. ""Whereas all taxes which directly impede the diffasion of knowledge are highly injurious to the public interests, and are most impolitic sources of inavisial arrangements out to be made as will enable ous education ? And so we were to do nothing just berevenue, this house is of opinion - 1. That such financial airrangements out to be made as will enable the irrains for something to excite the passions or participand. 3. That it is expedient to abolish the stamp duties on newspapers in Great Britain and Ireland. 4. And that the Customs' members were entitled to rack guide that the Customs' duties now payable on advertisements in Great. Britain and Ireland. 4. And that the Customs' members were entitled to rack guestions of a countess of a doubles the base an innew for of the contained a that moment forgotten, but which he had been much as the excise duty on paper. These reverse reverse the server a notice the ought to have brought and the case of a fournees to the contain the to the stand to the TALLOW. TALLOW. TALLOW. Monday, April 15.—For the time of year a fair average amount of business is doing in our market, at prices about equal to those obtained on Monday last, P.Y.C. on the spot being quoted at 368 9d to 37s, and for delivery during the last three months 38s 3d to 38s 6d per cwt. Town Tallow 35s 9d per cwt. net cash. Rough fat 2s per 81bs. Our St. Petersburg letter brings rather biolog for mark members were entitled to raise these questions of level by a maniac, and another "story of real lite," taxation as broad questions of national policy with the confessions of a Countess; or the taxation as broad questions of national policy with the confessions of a Countess; or the taxation as broad questions of national policy with the confessions of a Countess; or the taxation as broad questions of national policy with the confessions of a Countess; or the taxation as broad questions of national policy with the confessions of a Countess; or the taxation as broad questions of national policy with the confessions of a Countess; or the taxation and the second regulation had arisen; but to that school he did not belong. He desired only to examine the incidence of their taxation and the conse of raising it in a particular mode, with the higher figures. HAY. itself. In the first place, it could not be denied justices, who refused to renew the license, on the that there was a lamentable want of education ground that the appellant had suffered music and quence of raising it in a particular mode, with the seller told him that he did not believe there was intelligence; but much of the matter contained in dealer of raising it in a parteniar index, that the parteniar index, that the provention of knowledge or depressing any important branch of knowledge or depressing any important branch and a wish of the pressing and the pressing an with of seeing whether they could not make their one in fifty of his customers who would not prefer newspapers was hardly to be dignified with the SATURDAY, April 13.-SMITHFIELD.-A full average supply ind a heavy demand. CUMBERLAND.-Supply good, and trade very dull. WHITECHAPEL.-Both hay and straw sold Blowly, at our uotatiens. Frinted by WILLIAM RIDER, of No. 5, Macclesfield-street, in the parish of St. Anne, Westminster, at the Printing-office, 16, Great Windmill-street, Haymarkee, in the Givy of Westminster, for the Proprietor, FEARGUS O'CONNOR Esq. M.P., and published by the sold WiLLIAM RIDES, at the Office, in the same street and parish.-S.turday April 20th 1850 April 20th, 1850,

he did not feel it necessary to oppose the motion of | pay the stamp duty as at present ; but when it did | the incubus of which, with the Excise restrictions. great practical difficulty in extramural interment not pass through the post that there should not be checked improvements in the manufacture. British his hon, friend. No one could doubt that the object of his hon. friend was of the utmost importance, and

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER would be three registered newspapers, who published por- always glad to remove taxation when he had the remainder with a stamp. Now, the privilege that his surplus in a manner which was not disapproved, was granted to those fifty-three registered news- and he declined to commit himself by a declaration papers in London he wished in justice to see cx- against any particular tax until he had the power tended to all. What good reason was there, if they of dealing with it. With respect to the paper duty, have greater facilities than they now possessed of investing their savings in an easy and safe manner, allowed Punch, the Athenceum, the Builder, and he controverted the statements of Mr. Gibson and and he should be glad by every means in his power Mr. Cowan as to the vexatious regulations of the Excise, reading documents to show that no excisto remove the obstacles to carrying out that object The inquiry, however, would involve serious quesable article was subject to so few restrictions as paper. Every suggestion for the improvement of tions connected with the law of partnership, upon the manufacture had been carried out with the cowhich point he would refer to the evidence given by operation of the Excise Commissioners. The many of the most eminent men in the mercantile bility of our newspapers. But how did it operate amount of the duty was increasing, being £581,000 world, before the committee of 1837. But he would as a security? Why, there were those papers, Sam in 1840, and £810,000 in 1849. Adding this to the Sly, Paul Fry, and the Town, scurrillous papers, amount of the other duties comprehended in Mr. suggest to his hon. friend the propriety of altering the terms of his motion, as the latter part of it was Sty, Paul Pry, and the Town, scurrillous papers, amount of the other duties comprehended in Mr. which circulated what he should call news, and news Gibson's resolutions, the total was £1,379,000; and not very clear. The first part of it was for a select of the worst description, and who lived by libelling he hoped the house would forgive him for suggestcommittee to consider and suggest means of removing a few reflections upon these successive proposals their places of residence, and they had been de- for the repeal of taxes. He was not more nervous clared by Mr. Keogh, the solicitor to the stamp de- than a Chancellor of the Exchequer ought to be partment of the Excise, not to be liable to the respecting our finances; but he could not look without serious anxiety at the course which a portion of the house seemed disposed to pursue. If all press from circulating among the working classes. | these taxes were to be given up, either fresh direct hon. member had better omit the words. He asked, did it ? (Hear, hear.) He knew it was | taxes must be imposed, or the expenditure reduced, irregular to produce newspapers in that house, whereas all the services had been already voted, and otherwise he could have produced a bundle of un- it was impracticable to diminish expenditure to with which building societies had to contend. stamped publications as large as one, if not both of such an extent. By adopting these resolutions the the red boxes on the table of the house-most of house would, by its own deliberate act, create a them weekly periodicals, which circulated amongst | deficiency of revenue, which would place the country the great mass of the community, and which con- in a position in which fears of repudiation might be tained those very political theories which some hon. entertained; for if the house caused a deficiency, objected to. gentlemen fancied were kept exclusively in the without providing for it, the public creditor might The motion, as amended, was agreed to. hands of respectable people by the imposition of a naturally apprehend that the credit of the country stamp. He did not mean to deny that many of these | could not be maintained. Mr. Hume had a motion unstamped publications were highly respectable, and on the paper to night for the repeal of Custom were doing much good, but what he wished to point duties to the amount of £1,538,000, so that it was the motion for the second reading of this bill out to the house was, that they were all at liberty proposed in one night to vote away nearly to spread political theories. The words of the News- £3,000,000. He thought it would be unwise and months. In a speech of considerable length, he discreditable to do so, and that the house should not lished intelligence, news, or occurrences, or any re-marks or observations thereon," should be liable to with next session. Taking the motion as a whole, opinions of the country, nor to accede to a new system of centralization of a most objectonable nature. the stamp duty. Some might perhaps fancy that it would, in his opinion, be an act of political sui-The country had a strong feeling against merely cide to throw away the financial advantages we now

possessed, and he called upon the house to negative the motion. opposed to it. He regarded the Bill as an assault Mr. HUME said, if our large military establishupon civil and religious liberty, and concluded by ments were reduced there would be an ample marsolemnly denouncing the establishment of schools hindrance. The Stamp-office did not interfere with | gin for repealing these taxes, as well as the window in which the name of the Redeemer would never be the promulgation of any speculative opinions what- tax, and the duties he proposed to abolish. Let heard. these and all obnoxious taxes be removed, supply

facts which were necessary to test the accuracy of additional means of diffusing knowledge, thereby diminishing crime, and the country would then

Mr. EWART recommended the substitution of direct for indirect taxation by increasing its rate upon property, thereby extending labour and cheapoffice was concerned; hut they must not give ening production, which was the true policy of this

Mr. AGLIONBY was obliged to vote against the motion, which, whatever its effect, could be of no prac-

Colonel THOMPSON hoped to be excused from voting with Mr. Gibson, because he did not consider that by doing so he did more than express a remove these taxes.

clared that we were gathering for the great battle between religion and infidelity, God and the Mr. ROEBUCK denied that this was a matter for a Chancellor of the Exchequer or of fiscal regulation Devil, Heaven and Hell. -it was a question affecting education and the Mr. ROEBUCK contended that the attack of the previous speaker was unjust, and that secular educa-

the necessity of an entirely new organisation of multitude were at present rising up; they could the throne, the hon. member proceeded to say that them to understand their own interests, and then, was it possible for Parliament to afford religi-

Sir G. STRICKLAND moved as an amendment, the omission of the whipping provision as regarded offenders exceeding 14, and under 16.

Mr. ROLBUCK, in vehemently opposing the whiphe thought it probable that the committee might oing clause, produced a certain sensation, by signiobtain valuable information on various topics conficantly asking whether there was no scion of "a was by no means first rate. The numbers of home-fe nected with it; at the same time, some of those distinguished family" who had committed petty larceny at the age of 16, and what would have been tonics were of great difficulty. He agreed with his hon. friend, that it was of great consequence for inthe feelings of his family had he been sentenced to dustrious persons among the humbler classes to be whipped.

The Committee then divided, when the numbers were---

For the amendment For the original words ... 89 Majority against the original words-81

The Bill then passed through Committee. On the motion that the MARRIAGES BILL go into committee, a long discussion, on a motion for its postponement took place, and the debate was ultimately adjourned.

> (From our Third Edition of last week.) FRIDAY, APRIL 12.

HOUSE OF LORDS. - The CONVICT PRISONS ing obstacles, and giving facilities to safe invest-ments for the savings of the middle and working BILL was read a third time and passed, after some discussion, iu which Lord LYTTLETON, Lord WODEclasses, and so far was clear enough ; but the latter Part of it, "and for affording them the means of House, the Earl of ILCHESTER, Lord STANLEY, and So far was clear enough; but the field.)-Beef, 2s 4d to part of it, "and for affording them the means of Lord MONTEAGLE took part. The house them so them house, the field to 4s 4d; veal, 3s 0d to 3s 10d; forming societies to insure themselves against compart of it, "and for affording them the means of ing evils frequently recurring," was obscure. The adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—SALARIES OF PUBLIC OFFICERS.—Lord JOHN RUSSELL moved for a select committee to inquire into the salaries and emolu-ments of offices held during the pleasure of the Crown, by Members of either House of Parliament, softed in the annual set imates and also into the softed in the annual set imates. The select based of the set of the se Mr. P. HOWARD hoped the committee would direct its attention to the removal of the difficulties Mr. SLANKY said he might defend the phraseology of his motion by high authority - "Coming voted in the annual estimates; and also into the events cast their shadows before them ;" but neversalaries and emoluments of judicial offices in the theless he would omit the passage which had been superior courts of law and equity in the United Kingdom; and into the retiring pensions allotted to the judges ; and also into the expense of diplomatic establishments charged on the consolidated fund

Mr. DISRAELI opposed the motion. and moved HOUSE OF COMMONS .- EDUCATION BILL .- On the following amendment :-- " That this house is in possession of all the information requisite to revise Mr. STAFFORD moved that it be read that day six and regulate public salaries : that parliamentary cautioned the house neither to outrage the religious committees of inquiry, under such circumstances, would only lead to delay; and that it is the duty of the government, on their own responsibility, forth-ith to government, on their own responsibility, forthwith to introduce the measures that may be necessary for effecting every reduction in the national secular education, and both the National Society establishments consistent with the efficient disand the British and Foreign School Society were

charge of the public service." A long discussion ensued, when the house divided For the amendment 159

Against it... ... 250 Majority against Mr. Disraeli -----91 250

Mr. HORSMAN then moved a second amendment to The Earl of ARUNDEL and SURREY seconded the extend the inquiry of the committee into the inmotion, and as a Catholic, declared indignant hoscomes of ecclesiastical dignitaries. The hon. memtility to a system in which religion was not made ber proceeded to give a variety of details showing to 3s 6d; guinea fowls, 3s 0d to 3s 6d; partridges 0s 0d to the first consideration. He dwelt upon the demothat the prelates were paid more highly, and every ralization which he said had been caused in France by the adoption of the new system of education, and proceeded to denounce a variety of cheap works published in England, and reprinted here, from America, and in which the history and cha-

racter of the Saviour were treated with apparent devotion and admiration, while in reality the distinct, and ought not to be confounded in the Gospel narrative was discarded, and the language same inquiry, which would thereby be rendered it placed in the mouth of Christ was described

The house divided—			
For the amendment-	•••	•••	95
Against		4,1.1	208

The motion for appointing the select committee was then put and carried, and the house adjourned.

MIDDLESEX SESSIONS.

hostility of Lord Surrey to the bill arose from the fact that secular education withdrew the people from ILLEGALITY OF BETTING LISTS .- The court sat on a meddling priestbood, whom he insisted on calling a Monday at Clerkenwell, for the purpose of hearing appeals against the refusal of the divisional justices Church, which it was not. He (Mr. Roebuck) was to grant and renew public house licenses ; Mr. Serjust as much a minister of the church, when teaching his children, as any priest in the world. This geant Adams, the assistant judge, presided. The first case on the list was an appeal by Samuel Searle, named nine different religious parties who had to against the refusal of the justices of the division of day's quotations -Yorkshire Regents 90s to 120s per ton ; decide on this bill, and said that if they all came to- St. Martin-in-the-Fields to renew a license under the state of the division of the state of the st was a question not of religion, but of policy. He gether and opened the Bible, no one would agree with another as to what its teaching meant. How, the house called the Salisbury Arms, Durham-street, Strand. Counsel having been heard, the learned Judge said the bench was unanimously of opinion that these betting lists were "gaming," and there-fore by the publicity given to the proceedings there,

The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 6d. to 61d.; of household ditto, 4d. to 51d. per 4lbs, loaf, CATTLE.

SMITHFIELD, Monday, April 15.-With foreign stock ou market was very scantily supplied, while its general quality beasts on offer this morning were considerably less than those exhibited on this day se'nnight. Their condition was, however, prime. Notwithstanding the unfavourable weather for slaughtering, the beet trade, owing to the com-paratively small supplies of meat in Newgate and Leadenhall, ruled firm, at an advance on the prices of Monday last of quite 2d per Slbs., the primest Scots selling readily at 3s 6d per Sibs., and a good clearance was effected. From Norfolk, Suffolk, Essex, and Cambridgeshire we received 1,700 Scots and Shorthorns ; from other parts of England, 500 Herefords, Runts, Devons, &c. ; and from Scotland. 500 Herefords, Runts, Devons, &c. ; and from Scotland. 240 Scots. There was a slight falling off in the supply of sheep ; yet it proved seasonably extensive. All breeds sold freely, and the quotations improved 8d per Slbs. Prime old Downs, in the wool, realised 4s 2d to 4s 6d ; those out of the wool, 3s 6d to 3s 8d per Slbs. We had an im-proved demand for lambs, at 2d per Slbs. more money. Prime Down breeds went at 5s 10d per Slbs. The sale for calves was inactive, yet prices were fairly supported. In pigs very little was doing, at late rates. ILEAD OF CATTLE AT SMITHFIELD.—Friday.—Beasts, 645; sheen. 3.040 : calves. 260 : bigs. 300. Monday. — Beasts.

sheep, 3,040; calves, 260; pigs, 300. Monday. — Beasts, 3,295; sheep, 19,530; calves, 92; pigs, 240. Price per stone of Slbs. (sinking the offal.)—Beef, 2s 4d to

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL, Monday, April 15.

PROVISIONS.

LONDON, Monday .- Since our last the demand for Irish butter slackened, and the transactions last week were on a more limited scale. The stock has further diminished ; the market, however, closed dull. The supplies of foreign were large, and prices for the best kinds is to 6s per cwt. cheaper. Bacon.-Rather more was doing in Irish of mild cure, at 1s. advance. There was a steady sale for American, at last quotations. In hams and lard scarcely

any variation. ENGLISH BUTTTER MARKET, April 15 .- Trade is very dull with us, and prices are fast running down. Dorset butter now comes in an increased supply, so does fresh; and

doz. 1bs. FISH, POULTRY, &c.

NEW HUNGERFORD. -- Turbots 2s 0d to 14s ; brills 2s 0d to 5s 0d ; codfish 4s 0d to 6s 0d ; whitings 4d to 9d ; mackerel 6d to 8d; haddocks 9d to 1s 3d; red mullets, 9d to 1s;

and lobsters 1s 6d to 2s 6d each; soles 6d to 2s 6d per pair; fresh herrings, 0d to 0s; and smelts 1s 0d to 1s 6d per dozen; cels, 9d to 1s; and salmon, 1s 3d to 1s 6d per lb.--Supply plentiful, trade middling. Turkeys 5s 0d to 7s 0d; goslings, 7s 6d to 8s; fowls 2s to 5s 0d; capons 5s 6d to 6s 6d; chickens 3s 0d to 4s 0d; ducklings 4s 0d to 4s 6d; rabbits 1s to 1s 6d; hares, 3s 0d 0s 0; and pigeons 6d to Sd each. Meat per lb. :-Prime legs of mutton 7d, shoulders 6d, necks 5d, and breasts 4d wiry more maxismly endowed, and less severely worked, than any of the judges or ministers of the crown. The whole system called for a strict inves-tigation. Sir G. GREY opposed the amendment, and said that the lay and the religious questions were totally distinct, and ought not to be confounded in the

FRUIT, VEGETABLES, &c.

Forced asparagus 3s to 7s, rhubarb 6d to 1s 3d, and rorced asparagus as to is, rudaro od to is 33, and brocoli 8d to 2s per bundle; cucumbers 1s 6d to 5s each; strawberries 2s to 3s per ounce; apples 1s 3d to 4s, pears 15s to 20s, onions 1s 3d to 1s 6d, parsley 10d to 1s, and spinach 4d to 6d per half sieve; red cabbages 2s to 4s, Savoys 6d to Sd, celery 6d to 1s, Horseradish 1s 6d to 2s 6d and early summer cabbages 1s to 1s 3d per dozen heads; turnips 1s 6d to 2s, carrots 3s 6d to 4s 6d, and greens 1s 6d to 2s per dozen bunches; foreign grapes 1s to 2s, pine-apples 3s to 10s, and filberts 1s to 1s 6d per 1b.; oranges 5s to 14s, lemons 5s to 9s, and forced French beans 28 6d to 3s per 100; seakale 1s to 2s, mushrooms 6d to 1s, and new potatoes is to is 3d per punnet; turning greens 6d to 8d, and brocoli sprouts 10d to is per bushe? basket; young radishes is to is 3d per dozen hands.

POTATOES.

Southwark Waterside, April 15 .- Our market continue to be abundantly supplied from the continent, all of which are selling heavily at a low price. York Regents are scarce, St. Martin-in-the-Fields, to renew a license under Wisbech ditto -- to --s; Scotch ditto 70s to 80s; Ditto the 9 Geo. IV., c. 61, to sell exciseable liquors in Cups 50s to 50s; Ditto Whites 40s to 450s; Rhenish and Belgian 40s to 50s; Dutch 40s to 45s.

WOOL.

unpractical and useless.

as inconsistent and unworthy of Him. Asserting that such publications were favoured by the atheistic school which produced this Bill, he de-