My FRIENDS, Paris, Wednesday.

I write to you now from the hot bed of excitement; and what I have learned here, has taught me the truth of my old maxim, "That the folly of to-day may be the wisdom of the morrow"—as I have gathered the fact from leading men here, that the greatest difficulty against which the veritable Republicans of Paris have to contend, is the suppression of | Company of the Amagination of the Part of the Company of the Amagination of the Part of the Company of the Amagination of the Part of th violence. The thinking men of progress see violence to victory, if the thoughtless will VOL. XIII. NO. 657. only abstainfrom premature violence—a course

a few friends have formed themselves into a leave the loom, shuttle, bench, last, and desk Committee, who beg us to announce to those for at least twelve hours, and enjoy the re-

SCOTTISH CHARTIST CONVENTION.

TO THE CHARTISTS OF SCOTLAND.

incumbent upon us to address you at the pre- respectable and animated a freight as ever the sent momentous and interesting era of our movement. There never was a time when it was more necessary to throw off that apathy which has hitherto paralysed the efforts of the Stanch advocates of the Peeple's Charter, the Premier (Lerd John Russell,) to resist the Premier (Lerd John Russell,) to resist the little real representatives and interesting era of our movement. There never was a time when it was more necessary to throw off that apathy was addressed by Mr. R. Otley at constituting and picturesque contrast, the down; but they had tasted the sweets of Stallwood, Mills, and T. Brown, were present, siderable length; and at the conclusion, a resolution passengers of the Chair. Letters were read to the chair. The men who had convend their interest; but when the men of Erance therefore, They were during the meeting of Eng. They were during the meetin demand for popular right, and falsely representing the people as being satisfied, and not wanting reform. The circumstances impending over our country, behave us to rouse the dormant energies of the masses, for the obtainment of their social and political rights.

The movement is gathering once more in the mightiness of its majesty, stronger in its structure, which is based on the ruin and lent cold collation, embracing great variety, consume the honey they produce; or, in other misery of the proletarian classes, must fall, and suiting every taste. The victims of Whig spies and informers are

emerging from their dungeons, apparently with increased ardour and affection for the principles of political justice; their zeal whetted more keenly, and with resolves fixed more for the German and Polish refugees, and £1 than ever to stick to the old banner. The movement promises soon to become as vigorous as any in the history of Britain, demonstrating the utter impossibility of arresting the march of Democracy, even amid the fire of persecution.

Brothers, many of you know to what a condition tens of thousands have been reduced; a vast number are now sunk into the lowest -depths of despair, by poverty, degradation, and crime. The statistics of the public press bear ample testimony to the fact, that the condition of the labouring classes is becoming worse every year. The labourer, on account of repeated reductions, has been obliged to

Milliam Rider Publisher

16 Great Mindmill Street, Haymarket, Loueloz

"POLITICAL OFFENDER

The following letter has been received to the memorial lately addressed to Grey, adopted at a public meeting, John-street Institution:

Whitehat Sin.—I am directed by Setretary Sir Georgian workedge the receipt of your letter, of the 1st involedge the receipt of your letter, of the 1st involedge the receipt of your letter, of the 1st involedge the receipt of your letter, of the 1st involedge the receipt of your letter, of the 1st involedge the receipt of your letter, of the 1st involedge the receipt of your letter, of the 1st involedge the receipt of your letter, of the 1st involedge the receipt of your letter, of the 1st involedge the receipt of your letter, of the 1st involedge the receipt of your letter, of the 1st involedge the receipt of your letter, of the 1st involedge the receipt of your letter, of the 1st involedge the receipt of your letter, of the 1st involedge the receipt of your letter, of the 1st involedge the receipt of your letter, of the 1st involedge the receipt of your letter, of the 1st involedge the receipt of your letter, of the 1st involedge the receipt of your letter, of the 1st involedge the receipt of your letter of the 1st involedge the receipt of your letter, of the 1st involedge the receipt of your letter of the 1st involedge the receipt of your letter of the 1st involedge the receipt of your letter of the 1st involedge the receipt of your letter of the 1st involedge the receipt of your letter of the 1st involedge the receipt of your letter of the 1st involedge the receipt of your letter of the 1st involedge the receipt of your letter of the 1st involedge the receipt of your letter of the 1st involedge the receipt of your letter of the 1st involedge the receipt of your letter of the 1st involedge the receipt of your letter of the 1st involedge the receipt of your letter of the 1st involedge the receipt of your letter of the 1st involedge the 1st involedge the 1st involedge the 1st involedge t NAL TRADES' JOURNAL.

who have hearts to feel for suffering humanity, that they have taken the Standard Theatre for the Benefit of th each pier adding to our numbers, until the FELLOW-COUNTRYMEN, -We feel it a duty Gem could take no more; and presenting as "Great Metropolis" furnished, or "Whitsun disembarkation having taken place, amidst the hearty cheers of the bystanders,

The procession was formed four a breast, The Provisional Committee at the head, the band in front playing "The Marsellaise." The procession extended from the pier to the Wortham-road. The spacious grounds of the

after the tables were cleared, Mr. T. Brown sang "The Marsellaise," the whole audience joining in chorus. A collection was then made for the German and Polish refugees, and £1 cities. It was necessary that the nearly gardens, at Low Moor, three miles from the lower sand of the late to form a locality, elect their local officers, and clear them ing were announced in honour of the late to form a locality, elect their local officers, and clear them ing were announced in honour of the late to form a locality, elect their local officers, and clear them ing were announced in honour of the late to form a locality, elect their local officers, and clear them ing were announced in honour of the late to form a locality, elect their local officers, and clear them ing were announced in honour of the late to form a locality, elect their local officers, and clear them ing were announced in honour of the late to form a locality, elect their local officers, and clear them ing were announced in honour of the late to form a locality, elect their local officers, and clear them ing were announced in honour of the late to form a locality, elect their local officers, and clear them ing were announced in honour of the late to form a locality, elect their local officers, and clear them ing were announced in honour of the late to justify me, by stating that I am not to blame.—

Chartist prisoners, to be held at Mr. North's gardens, at Low Moor, three miles from the local them in the local officers, and chart them ing were announced in honour of the late to justify me, by stating that I am not to blame.—

Chartist prisoners, to be held at Mr. North's gardens, at Low Moor, three miles from the local officers, and chart them in the late to justify me, by stating that I am not to blame.—

Chartist prisoners, to be held at Mr. North's gardens, at Low Moor, three miles from the local officers, and the local officers, and the local officers, and the local officers are the local officers. 10s. was collected, and handed over to Mr. Langenschwarz, for presentation to the Committee in Greek-street, Soho. The waiters likewise learned that Chartists can be gene-likewise learned the progression was the progression was the progression was large that the progression was learned the progression was large that the progression of the notice on the question of the notice on the question of the medical body and was requested to address the members in the above was requested to address the members in the above was requested to address the members in the above was requested to address the members in the above was requested to address the members in the above was requested to address the members in the above was requested to address the members in the doctors have the form of the notice on the question of the notice on the question of the medical body and the progression was requested to address the members in the above was requested to address the members in the above was requested to address the members in the above was rous as well as just; and the various rails, boats, and roads, having brought a large ac-

The Grand Demonstration was formed in

LONDON, SATURDAY, MAY 25, 1850.

ing strains, "The days we went a Gypsying a long time ago," &c., ever and anon being recognised and greeted by some friendly tar, bear.) Did not this clearly show the gross humbur and absurdity of property qualifies. humbug and absurdity of property qualifications? (Cheers.) The aristocracy of a neighbouring county had shown that they admired Universal Suffrage so long as it worked for CHARTER ASSOCIATION.—This body met at their interest; but when the men of France their office, 14, Southampton-street, Strand, lish Chartists and Irish Confederates, was held in

The dinner was served up in good style; and and enjoy. (Great cheering.) This was the democratic feeling which pervades in that after the tables were cleared, Mr. T. Brown to the strong democratic feeling which pervades in that the tables were cleared, Mr. T. Brown to the strong democratic feeling which pervades in that the strong democratic feeling which pervades in the strong democratic feeling ciation. It was necessary that the people town, on Sunday last. The procession was that Messrs. Reynolds and O'Connor be again

success. (Great cheering.)

was pre-eminent. (Loud cheers.) A memorial but as some mawkish professors of religion ob- services they have rendered the cause of democracy an immense field, at the back of the Tavern. had been adopted at a public meeting, pray igeted to the procession, it was resolved to promote the numbers present variously ing for the liberation of their suffering friend, estimated at seven, eight, and nine thousand; and others who were incarcerated for their adata three o'clock precisely,

The Grand Demonstration was formed in was pre-eminent. (Bott cheefs.) A inclinical but as some inawkish processors of rengion observed the cause of democracy during the travelendered the cause of democracy during the fact. After which it was moved by Mr. Buxton, and seconded by Mr. Tonks, and carried without a dissentient. "That we the multitude blocked up the public thorough and at three o'clock precisely,

The Grand Demonstration was formed in the cause of democracy jet to the procession, it was resolved to produce the first of the first of the multitude blocked up the public thorough and carried without a dissentient. "That we the multitude blocked up the public thorough and carried without a dissentient. "That we the multitude blocked up the public thorough and at three o'clock precisely,

The Grand Demonstration of the cause of the constitution of their suffering friend, the multitude blocked up the public thorough and carried without a dissentient. "That we the cause of the constitution of the constitut and at three o'clock precisely, vocacy of popular rights. That memorial had fare, the two marshals, Mr. James Ramsden carrying into effect the fifth clause of the consti-Mr. John Randall, a resident of the town, been transmitted to Sir G. Grey. He (Mr. (alias William Tell), and M. Isaac Jossephon tution, do hereby record our votes without exception

and the second problems of the control of problems of control of pro

the second of the control of the second of t

gliding down the pool, amidst a forest of masts, Walter Cox's brass band playing the enlivening strains. The days we went a Gypsying strains. The days we went a Gypsying

Chartist Intelligence. (Great cheers.) The men who had convened this magnificent gathering to day were the Chartists of the metropolis, who were not the ambitious turbulent demagogues they had been represented to be, but men of peace, who determined the convent of the Converse sired rights, liberties, and privileges for all. monies on account of the Gravesend excursion the time; however, in accordance with the desire Chartism should yet penetrate into every vilwere requested to settle for the same forthof the meeting, I sent a notice to all the three

BRADFORD.

back, until their efforts were crowned with in various localities, especially on the Manchester-road. At eleven o'clock, the bowling-green, quisition of democratic strength from Rochester, Stroud, Chatham, Sheerness, Tunbridge, Tunbridge-wells, Greenwich, Woolwich, Maidstone, &c., &c.

Mr. Julian Harney came forward to second in the centre of Bradford, was crowded, and the resolution, and was greeted with prolonged the entrance of a brass band and procession the resolution, and was greeted with prolonged the entrance of a brass band and procession the entrance of the National Charter Association hath from Bingley, added to the excitement of the scene. Numerous banners were in readiness; our warmest gratitude for the gratuitous and efficient that a scene of the country, and we hereby tender scene. Numerous banners were in readiness; our warmest gratitude for the gratuitous and efficient that a scene of the country and we hereby tender scene. Numerous banners were in readiness; our warmest gratitude for the gratuitous and efficient that a scene of the country and the

perty qualification must be abolished, and the Charter, and the meeting being at an end, the Dixon, and Co., to supersede the veritable body, enemies of Democracy in this locality, for they, remembers be paid for their services. (Hear, people betook themselves to their amusements Mr. White was loudly and enthusiastically cheered marked, with dismay, the terrible carnestness with members be paid for their services. (Hear, people betook themselves to their amusements hear.) Again, they must have the electoral until six o'clock, when the trumpet sounded, and on retiring from the platform.

critical position of the National Charter Association, and the past conduct of the Provisional Committee, we, the members of this locality, recom- There were several police-constables scattered

term of three months. STOCKPORT. - Mr. T. Dickinson delivered two lectures on Sunday, the 19th inst., one in the open air, and one in the Chartist Association Room, Waterloo-road. Both meetings were well attended. Sheffield.—On the 5th inst., a meeting of Eng-The movement is gathering once more in the mightiness of its majesty, stronger in its intellectual aspect in the eyes of all shades are besieging the strongholds of corruption, and, if we be be doubtful; and, sooner or later, the super-late the movement is gathering once more in the movement in the movement is gathering once more in the movement in the movement is gathering once more in the movement in the moveme be written to respecting the same. I having an movements." Bradford has again given proof of the strong aversion to feuds and quarrels took no notice of the democratic feeling which pervades in that matter. However, I find that it is highly necessary I should make this statement, and beg of the editor

> BELPER .- At the usual weekly meeting, held on Sunday last, it was moved by Mr. Dean, seconded

The second secon

The following letter has been received in answer

The following letter has been received in answer to the memorial lately addressed to Sir George Grey, adopted at a public meeting, held in the John-street Institution:

Whitehall, May 18th, Sin,—I am directed by Secretary Sir George Grey to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 14th inst., transmitting a petition in behalf of political offenders.

I am Sir,

Your obedient servant.

Mr. John Arnott, 77. H. Waddington.

HE IRISH DEMOCRATIC

with directions to take down the names of as many of their "human stock" as dare to disobey them. mend the re-election of that body for a further through the crowd, one or two of whom took notes. The resident magistrate and sub-inspector of police were also present; and Head-Constable Orr hovered ike an unquiet spirit on the outskirts.

There were deputations present from Kilkenny. Cork, Calian; and delegates from Clonmel and Waterford arrived during the meeting. They were

O'Grady, Mr. P. Mackey, of Kilkenny, and others. The speeches-particularly of the two last-named gentlemen-were most eloquent and soul-stirring. The following significant and excellent resolutions were unanimously adopted :-

"That the Irish Democratic Association possesses the confidence of this meeting; and that we place the utmost reliance on the principles of self-respect and personal independence, which that body inculcates as means of achieving the regeneration of our

BRITISH COLLEGE OF HEALTH, NEW-ROAD, LONDON.

to the financial & social reformers THROUGHOUT GREAT BRITAIN. can, how the doctors have for ages cheated the people

We are, Fellow-Countrymen, Yours in the cause of Salutary Reforms,
The Members of the British College April 12th, 1850.

A SION OF THE TIMES .- A strong proof of the prosperity of the country is seen in the general diminution of the number of offenders for trial at the various spring sessions. At the Sheffield sessions on Friday week the number of prisoners for trial was fourteen, and the number of barristers in attendance twenty. Of these twenty no less than fourteen were briefless. It was remarked by Wilson

Foreign Intelligence. · FRANCE.

RUPTURE WITH ENGLAND. briefly aunounced the recall of the French Ambas- to require any legal proof of the same. This is sador from this country. We now give the parti- all that has hitherto been done in the interest of every shape, that of the most admirable patience and culars in full, as contained in the report of the society at a time when the most immoral scepti- order. proceedings in the National Assembly on Thursday, General Bedeau, one of the vice-presidents, took

the chair at half-past one. A number of petitions against the bill to modify

M. Piscatory on the affair of Greece. General de la Hitte, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, ascended the tribune, and said : Gentlemen, in the sitting of Saturday last I had the honto the English Government for explanations. The reply which was given us not being such as we had a right to look for, considering the good intelligence of his council, gave me orders to recall from London our Anbassador. (A loud burst of cheering from the Right, clapping of hands, cries of 'bravo, bravo! renewed cheers, and clapping of hands from the same quarter; the Left all this time remained silent. The approbation continued at least five minutes.) In order to make the Assemhly aware of the motives which actuated the Government to come to this decision, I cannot do hetter than read to you the letter which I addressed to M. Drouvn de Lhuys on this subject :--TO M. DROUYN DE LHUYS, FRENCH AMBASSADOR

Paris, May 14th, 1850 Monsieur-As I had the honour of announcing despatches must have caused you to anticipate the decision of the Government of the Republic, France, interpose her good offices, for the purpose of terminating on honourable conditions the difference which had arisen between Great Britian and Greece. It had been agreed that the coercive measures already employed by England should be suspended during the course of the mediation, and that if an arrangement deemed fit to be accepted by the French mediator should be rejected by the British media tor, the latter should refer the matter to London before again having recourse to force. We had received, on this latter point, the most formal promises, which, however, have not been observed. This deplorable consequence has resulted therefrom, that at the moment when a convention, negotiated directly and definitively agreed to between the cabinets of Paris and London, was on the point of

a misunderstanding. We had hoped that the Cabinet of London, like appeared to us that the prolongation of your so- great scrupulosity is not to be expected of those who turning off of several workmen, who had incurred journ in London is no longer compatible with the are charged to execute it. The elector expressing the displeasure of M. Carlier. dignity of the Republic.

the naval forces of Great Britian, in spite of the

energetic representations made by the French envoy,

* The President has ordered me to direct you to return to France, after having accredited M. Mareschalchi as Charge d'Affaires. He has also directed me to express to you all the satisfaction which the Government of the Republic feel at the zeal, ability, spirit of conciliation, and firmness united, which you have always shown in the course of a negotiation the non-success of which was not

'You will be pleased to communicate to Lord Palmerston the present despatch. (Signed) 'LA HITTE."

(Loud cheers again burst out here as before.) Gennegotiation. You will perceive, I am inclined to think on perasing this voluminous collection, that the acts and intention of the Government of the Republic are not undeserving of your approbation. (Cheers.) I have to propose to you to order that the documents he printed. (Hear, hear.)

two or three other members of the tiers parti, stood up on the negative side of the vote.

When the Minister descended from the tribune, he was surrounded and complimented by a crowd cile, and prefer it in as no degree possessing an excluof representatives, amongst whom were MM. Thiers, Mole, Piscatory, Larochejaquelin, Admiral Dupetit-Thocars, General Changarnier, &c.

The sitting was then suspended for half an hour amidst the utmost agitation; the members of the Right assembling in the centre, discussing the communication made, whilst the Left remained impassive as before. It will be seen from the above that the announce-

with thunders of applause by the Conservative benches; while the Opposition received it with marked coldness and evident displeasure. THE CONSPIRACY TO DESTROY UNIVERSAL

The 'Presse' of Wednesday publishes the follow-

natures -. To the Members of the Legislative Assembly.-

Representatives of the people,—The deputy (man- the list of personal taxation; second, by the declardataire) who destroys the right of the constituent ation of fathers and mothers, domiciled for three (mandant) destroys his mandate. This is the prin- years, as far as regards sons above twenty-one residciple; deduce the consequence. To vote for the ling under the paternal roof; third, masters and bill on the electoral law which is presented to you is patrons may answer for servants or workmen of age to vote a law upon which a decree may be founded | who may be in their employ, if dwelling in the same to pronounce your dissolution, and to declare that house or on the premises.—Art. 4. Public functionyou have ceased to be the faithful representatives of aries will be inscribed on the list of the canton in the electoral majority. The 'loi-baroche' is under which they reside irrespective of three years' resianother form the 'proposition Rateau.'-The chief dence, if they have been three years in the public editor of the 'Press, EMILE DE GIRARDIN.

This was signed in one day by 10,000 persons. LEON FAUCHER'S ESPORT ON THE ELECTORAL LAW. | which they muster .- Art. 6. The declarations of

In the chamber, on Saturday, M. Leon Faucher | parents, masters, or patrons, shall be made by fillsaid: Gentlemen, I have the honour to lay before ing up a form, to be provided gratis. The parents, you the report of the committee of the Assembly &c., who certify in these cases must present the ceron the electoral law. (Read it ! read it !') Since tificate to the mayor, attended by two witnesses doour first revolution, from 1789 to 1848. France has miciled in the commune. Every false declaration passed under many rules, and proved the most will be punishable before the courts of correction by diverse forms of government. From liberty the lines of from 100f, to 2,000f., by imprisonment of most unlimited to despotism the most absolute, we from six months to two years' duration, and by inhave run through every degree of the political capacitation to vote or be elected for a minimum of scale. Sometimes the governing power has widened five or a maximum of ten years. its base so as to rest upon the votes of five or At Montereau a claudestine manufactory of gunsix millions of citizens; semetimes it has con- powder has been discovered by the fact of an extract d this so as to comprehend no more than plosion having taken place which blew off the roof have been employed, and as much has been done to were found concealed and half burnt from the effects extend as to restrain the rights which belong is a of the explosion. Important papers have been found paid to the consideration of the explosion. free country to citizens. Meanwhile, among so on them. The 'Patrie' says :- We learn from a many innovations, there is one which the boldest person in a position to be well informed that at La minds have not perceived or the most comprehensive Viletie on S laws embraced before our own epoch. Universal gunpowder was discovered, and that a certain num- constitution gave Universal Suffrage to France, and direct suffrage figures in no one of the five or ber of arrests were effected in consequence. six constitutions which mark the changes from 1791 The Evenement' states that strict search was might not always remain so; and it ought to 1804. None of all those which have been made by the police in several houses in Paris, on beware of giving an example of employing its mediary agency, and thus to take, so to speak, an who were said to have arrived in Paris.

suffrage. But how has this duty been fulfilled? electoral bill sufficient motive for imposing the dic-The organic law of March 15. 1849, contented itself with merely giving a more formal sanction to the decree of the government: it rendered the six In our latest edition of last Saturday's 'Star,' we months residence more imperative, but neglected cism is working incessantly to dissolve and destroy, and when anarchy attacks it in front. On examining the economy of our electoral system without prejudice, we cannot but be astonished at one thing, namely, that our masses, whether urban or rural, should have so well resisted, for the most part, the que, Arnaud (de Var.) Banul, Perinon, Testelin, De finstence of this want of rule, this indifference of the law. Still with every trial of universal suffrage, The order of the day was the interpellations of thus understood, the confusion becomes more mani-

fest and the peril greater. Each election has double articles about the reign of anarchy. the anxiety of public opinion. We must perceive in these circumstances one of those necessities which are imposed on all enlightened minds. Thence proceed the propositions we now make, and to the quence of the failure of our good offices in the examination of which we invite you. The governnegotiations pursued at Athens, the Government ment thinks that our electoral system is defective of the R public had considered it its duty to apply in the highest degree. The government has judged electors inscribed and of voters at the general electhis to be the moment to revise and correct the tions of May, 1849; the number of votes obtained electoral system; in the attempt it thus makes to by the representatives elected; the statement of the secure a moral and political benefit we believe the individuals assessed or assessable for the personal sident of the Republic, after having taken the advice assembly will not refuse its concurrence. In the opinion of your committee the government and the normal population of the towns were the personal assembly are agreed on the end to be sought. Are and moveable contingent is paid wholly or in part by what was now gained would be made the means of the reforms which this project of law seeks to in- the municipal chest; and lastly the statement of the obtaining more; each conquest leading to another troduce into our electoral system within the limits which the fundamental law has laid down, and have butions in service to the roads, or of what would be to oppose such oneroachments with his utmost they all the efficacy which the situation demands? called in England the highway duty: Such are the points we now propose to discover. The entire economy of the project resides in two principal dispositions; that which determines the number of persons liable to the personal and move-well as daugerous. The honourable gentleman then conditions of the electoral domicile, and that which extends the domain of the existing legal electoral incapacity. The project of law requires three years residence in the commune, on the list of which the elector is to be inscribed. Has the constitution made the fact of domicile a condition of the exercise of to you yesterday, the council has deliberated on the the suffrage? One can hardly doubt it on conreply of the Cabinet of London, which you had sulting the text and interpreting it in good been directed to transmit to us. My preceding faith. By the terms of art. 30 the election is made by departments by examination of the list, and the electors vote at the chief in a spirit of kindness and peace, had decided to place of the canton. The constitution then requires that each elector shall exercise his rights in

the canton to which he belongs, that he should vote for one year for having formed a secret society under in the place of his habitation, the seat of his social interests, and in the midst of his relationships. The right of election becomes thus in some sort the right of citizenship. The law of the 15th of March ac- neuve d'Agen the municipal council has declared the knowledges and consecrates the obligations of the project of the electoral law a breach of the constitudomicile; but it renders at the same time this con- lion. M. Baroche has announced that this council dition illusory, by reducing it to a residence of six will be dissolved. months. It results from this that the elector may successively vote for several departments during the at five o'clock, at his lodging at Paris, which was existence of the same parliament. The right of suf. subjected at the same time to a rigorous search by frage becomes, as it were, mobilised, instead of attached to the family and fixed. The law seems to on the road to St. Cloud. His house was searched challenge the elector to a nomade existence; it presents to him the temptation to engage in party com- by the police, but nothing was found to incriminate arriving at Athens, where already the essential binations which can, at a given moment, by means bases of it were known, Greece attacked afresh by of a floating population, create a majority at hazard. The constitution of the first republic, seeing farther than the law of March 15th, required the elector to reside a year in the canton in which he should vote. was obliged, in order to escape complete ruin, to But it also added to this regulation guarantees of matum infinitely more rigorous (bien autrement) another nature in the interest of society; on the one casions it was seized; and its responsible editor is accept, without discussion, the clauses of an ullirigoureuses.) On learning the strange result of our hand, the legislature required a maturity of judg- cited to-day before the Court of Assizes for repeatmediations, we desired to see in it only the effect of ment guaranteed by the age of twenty-five years; on the other hand it sought guarantees for social order in the situation of those who contributed; under a us, considering as of no effect (non-avenus) the facts direct form, to the charges of the state. Often two so much to be regretted by every one, and which degrees of election were established. The constitution of 10.00 and this place of 10.00 and this place. The motives of the president of the presi had taken place only in consequence of the violation tion of 1848 neither requires nor admits any other whose friendship he owed this place. The motives suffrage, and the other, the abolition of death for gral fication than that of domicile. This is one read of M. Peauger's retirement are said to be the vexa- political offences. The first was a question of equamaintain the convention which had been agreed to. son for rendering that condition more significant. A You had been charged to apply to it to do so; and residence of six months opens the door to all sorts his democratic opinions, dissension with the Minister Universal suffrage was calike now, irrevocable and

an opinion which is personal to himself, also emits a

collective vote; he is inspired with the opinions and

as a stranger in his own country, who holds in reality to no social aggregation; for then he ceases to represent that mutual reciprosity of interests which is the bond of men in society. The project of law makes the electoral domicile result from continuous habitation of three years, that is to say, during the continuance of one parliament. Less cannot lie requ'red to constitute in seriousness a domicile. Every tlemen (continued the honourable Minister,) I have narrower limit would establish an inequality among laid on the table the documents connected with this the electors by conferring upon some a virtually double vote. To this is to be added that the delay of three years is not excessive, representing no more than the time necessary to incorporate a citizen and his family in a communal aggregation. The electoral domicile, in order to become a certain right, must have its proper rules; it is not a right that The Assembly, being consulted, ordered the can be left to the apprecation of magistrates. The voting at elections; the second, for the reduction printing of the decuments almost unanimously. government has thought that of all the circum- of public functionaries; and the third, praying General Cavaignac, M. Gustave de Beaumont, and stances which could characterise the continuity of that an appeal be made to the people in order that We believe that this will be the best proof of domisive character. The following are the terms of the sisted by two delegates for each commune, chosen | decided the debate on the measure itself will be at by the justice of the peace and the resident inhabitants of the canton. The delegates will have the right to enter their observations in the proces verbaux. The proces verbaux will be deposited by the ment of the recall of the Ambassador was received | mayor, with the electoral lists, with the secretary of terested in them .- Art. 2. The lists will comprehend, men who have completed their 21st year, enjoying civil and political rights, at that time domiciled in the commune, and who have been so for three years at least. 2. Those who, not having attained the ing petition, leaving two columns in blank for sig- prescribed age, at the opening of the lists, shall do so before they definitively close .- Art. 3. The electoral domicile will be proved, first, by inscription on service.-Art. 5. Soldiers and sailors actually serving shall be inscribed on the lists of the commune in

placed in practice have called all Frenchmen to Friday night to find out the supposed hiding place elect their representatives without any inter- of some of the French exiles latterly in London, and

active part in the direction of the state. The re- MCNDAY .- The correspondent of the Daily volution of 1848 has first introduced this new News' writes,-If any proof were needed that the present bill, by establishing differences between public right into France. Netwithstanding the in- quarrel with England has been picked designedly by certain parties of the population, made one portion contestible progress made by our society during the the Burgrave cabal out of a very flimsy diplomatic last sixty years, the attempt was not without peril. punctile, merely to pitch over the English allience, Its success was hazarded by the absence of all and to get rid of the inconvenient scruples suggested limit, rule, or guarantee for its right exercise. The by constitutional traditions, that proof would be decree of the provisional government (March 5. furnished by the leading article of to-day's Constitutional traditions, that proof would be limits which authority would sanction. The system of compression which the Government had, 1848.) while conferring the suffrage on all persons tutionnel, a paper which represents more nearly he said, adopted, must eventually lead to civil retwenty-one years of age, required a residence of than any other the hidden power which rules this suits, as the population would, in the end, besure only six months as a qualification for inscription country. In the opinion of this organ parliaments, to fling off the yoke which now weighed on them. of De Flotte surprised everybody by its calm and on the electoral list of the commune. But the in- the press, juries, and all those institutions which it lie thought that if urgency were adopted the bill didactic tone. struction issued on the 8th of March, dispensing admits are the most solid guarantees of society, be could not be properly discussed, and he must, with proof of majority, and allowing citizens to vote come, in the present state of France, mere instru- therefore, call on the Assembly to reject that, dein another commune than that of their residence, nents of anarchy. This is the daily language of the

tatorship implied by a state of siege. The cry eternally kept up about anarchy is one of those lying prefences which bullies raise before they assault a peaceable victim. The attitude of the people is, notwithstanding multiplied aggressions in

No provocation has been neglected which could goad to rebellion; yet Paris has been unruffled by the least riot. Day after day fanavics like M. Piscatory mount the tribune, in order to urge on the ministers to rasher violations of the law, and walk unmolested home through the crowds, who are joyed their civil and political rights. Those asserobliged to go to bed without reading a paper, thanks to the influence of such ; then they sit down, and write, with unblushing foreheads, outrageous

M. Thiers spoke on Saturday evening at the clubof the Quai d'Orsay with much energy, and in favour of the Electoral Bill.

The members of the Assembly received yesterday at their private abodes the statistical documents bearing on the Electoral Bill. These are five in rendered it restricted. (Applause on the Left. and moveable tax by department; the names and The number of electors in May, 1849, amounts to

9,936,000; the number of voters to 6,765,000; the able tax to 6,701,000; the number of persons drew the attention of the Assembly to the qualificaliable to highway duty 4,326,000.

number of those disfranchised by the government's Electoral Bill would amount to four and a half millions—in round numbers one-half of the electors. The 'Presse' states that no printer in Paris could

be found to print an article entitled 'The Situation, which was to have appeared on Friday in the last number of the 'Nouveau Monde,' by Louis Blanc. The Court of Cassation confirmed on Saturday the judgment of the Court of Assize of Paris, which condemned MM. Buvignier and Hizay to imprisonment the title of 'La Solidarite Republicaine.'

The Socialist agitation has commenced its propagation in the departments of the south. At Ville-

M. Aime Baune was arrested yesterday morning, M. Carrette was arrested yesterday, at Boulogne

The papers are filled with seizures of journal, prosecutions of editors; dismissal of liberal functionaries;

arrests and imprisonments. The . Democratic Pacifique has been prosecuted ing a rumour of the Bourse from the 'Voix du

Peuple. M. Peauger, director of the government printing establishment, and formerly prefect of Marseilles, tions to which he has been subjected on account of lity, and the second one of justice. (Hear, hear.) that demand not having been acceded to, it has of fraud. When the law shows itself so indulgent, of Justice, and above all, his resistance to the definitive. It made all classes coalesce together;

> Louis Napoleon drove yesterday to St. Cloud. There was a review of the national guard of the interests in the midst of which he is habituated to banlieue on a small scale, at which the unwelcome live. There is no citizenship without the city. That | cry of 'Vive la Republique' resounded in his ears, is an incomprehensible right of suffrage which is raised by the bystanders, and then joined in by the claimed for an isolated individual, wandering about national guard:

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY .- TUESDAY .- M. DUPIN, sen., the President, took the chair at a quarter numbers of persons being content to stand up behind the last line of seats.

Petitions against the new Electoral Bill were presented by MM. Bertholon, Versigny, Latrade, Soubies, Greppo, Estelin, Noel Parfait, Baune, Michel (de Bourges,) Savoi, Penn, Ducoux, Pierre Leroux, Nadaud, Jules Favre, Lagrange, Baudin, Delbecque, Charassin, Miot, &c., &c. The presentation of these petitions lasted upwards of half an hour, sixty-one members having ascended the tribune.

M. LEO DE LABORDE presented three petitions from the department of the Gard; the first praying that some penalty should be imposed on persons not habitation during three years the most eligible was it might be ascertained if there was safety for the the inscription on the list of personal contributions. country out of the great principle of hereditary right. (Agitation and exclamations.)

The order of the day was the discussion on the Electoral Reform Bill. The President: On Saturday it was decided that project of law :- Art. 1: Within the twenty days the question of urgency should be decided this succeeding the promulgation of the present law, the day. The discussion, consequently, will commence electoral lists shall be prepared by the mayor, as on the point of urgency, and when that matter is

once proceeded to. (Hear, hear.) M. LAGRANGE could have wished that a more able man than himself had commenced the discussion, pregnant as it was with the question of public tranquillity. He however, ascended the tribune to perform a great public duty, and would the mayoralty, to be inspected by any persons in- at once say that in his opinion the bill, if adopted, would violate the constitution, and the demand, of in alphabetical order, the names of-1. All French- urgency was an aggravation of the measure itself. At what moment had the bill been presented? At the moment when the people were all perfectly tranquil, notwithstanding the reiterated provocations thrown out to induce them to commit some breach of the peace. He could not believe that the measure would please the greater portion of the majority. But if the contrary should prove to be the case, he would entreat them to use their force with mildness. What could be worse than the language of the reactionary journals concerning this matter? Did not, in fact their remarks amount to a call to civil war? The hon, gentleman here read an extract from the 'Constitutionel,' in which it is recommended that extreme powers, far superior to what he now enjoyed, should be given to the President of the Republic. The present bill could not come into operation before two years, and was nothing else but a conspiracy against the Republic and the constitution. (Applause on the Left.) The honourable gentleman went on blaming the measure in general terms, and enumerating the attacks which, he declared, had been made on the press and the liberty of meeting, addressing himself to the Right as the authors of these measures. M. LAGRANGE Went on to say that what was

now desired was evidently a collision, but that would not take place. The people were well aware which party now urged them to anarchy. No, there will be no civil war; the people would remain tranquil no matter what provocation was made. As for him he opposed the urgency, as he should oppose the bill, because to support any measure which violated the constitution was, in his opinion, a crime. (Loud applause on the Left.) M. DE FLOTTE ascended the tribune, and excited considerable attention. He was dressed in black, with white cravat, and wore his beard 80,000 electors. The most centrary combinations of the house. An apothecary and a medical student long. He observed that it was a grave matter thus to bring forward a bill which attacked the paid to the consideration of such a measure, and nothing ought to be done with precipitation. The urgency demanded would not allow sufficient time to examine the bill in all its phases. The and no one had a right to interfere with or lessen six constitutions which mark the changes from 1791 The Evenement' states that strict search was it. The majority was now all-powerful, but it power in an arbitrary manner. The honourable gentleman then entered into a disquisition on the principles which govern society, arguing that all things ought to be common to men, and that the privileged to the disadvantage of the other. He then entered into an examination of what constituted authority, and seemed to imply that the Government was at present going far beyond the

The President: No other member has expressed effaced the last trace of that feeble guarantee.

The constitution of 1848 wisely abandoned to the deems the petitions presented against the wholesale division has been called for on that point. Ushers, law the care of organising the right of political disfranchisement contemplated in the government' lake round the urns.

The division gave the following result :-Absolute majority 351 Noes 239

Majority.....222 In consequence, the urgency was declared to be adopted. The PRESIDENT: The discussion now opens on the pill itself. The tribune is to General Cavaignae. General Cavaignac said that art. 25 of the contitution declared that all Frenchmen aged twentyone had a right to vote, provided they were in possession of their civil and political rights. Art. 26 declared that all Frenchmen were eligible, provided that they were twenty-five years of age, and en-

tions being so made, did the constitution, when it declared that the electoral law should decide on what condition universal suffrage was to be exer cised, intend that any period of domicile was to b set forth? He could not think so. He was of opinion that the constitution merely meant that the electoral law should regulate the exercise of the right of voting. The constitution, he conceived, gave the right of voting to all; the present bi There was no payment of taxes specified; no do micile required by the constitution; but the bill seemed to require both. What would be the consequences of the bill? Of two things, one. Either the bill would produce a profound modification, or it would produce but little. In the first case would be attended with danger; in the second it would be useless. The danger would be this-that number of persons inscribed on the roll of contri- But, were that attempted, he then pledgod himself strength. There was also another danger. This bill, if adopted, would remain for two years a con stant cause of struggle and dispute, and for that reason, in his opinion, altogether inopportune as tion required, before 1830 for voting, and showed The 'National' deduces from these data that the how it had been increased afterwards, though to no effect. The people were not represented fairly and feeling that, they expressed their dissatisfac tion more and more loudly, until at last their just complaints not being attended to, the nation in

> A Voice : It was not the nation. On the Left: Yes! yes! (Cheers from the same quarter.) 🗥 🗥 🗥 General CAVAIGNAC: It was to the credit of the Provisional Government, whom it was now the property or any other qualification, and decreed The restoration of the papal court, with universal suffrage, which was adopted afterwards all its pomp, pride, and circumstance, the with enthusiasm by the people. Why should that frequency of church ceremonies, and the re-establishinstitution be now altered, and a return, though in a limited degree, to what had been found to work so badly for thirty-five years before 1848, be proposed It was idle to say that expediency demanded the change—he could not see that such was the case

and in all cases it should be borne in mind that the constitution was formed against any attack on universal suffrage. Before descending from the tribune," said the hon, gentleman, "I must protest against the unmeasured attacks made on us who oppose the bill. We are represented as favourers of anarchy, bad citizens, demagegues. But let it not be forgotten that before 1848 that was the very lan guage employed against the Opposition then exist ng. They, like us, were held up to public animad ersion. Attacks of that kind never availed any thing where justice existed. They did not prevail have justice on (our side, they will be ineffective for articles on the 12th and 15th inst., on which oc. against us. (Applause on the Left.) As to what is personal to me in these attacks, I think I can afford

to despise them; satisfied to do my duty as my conscience tells me is right. (Applause on the Left.) M. DES ROTOURS de CHAULIEN read a speech in favour of the measure, but in so low a tone that it was impossible to follow him:

of the people. (Laughter.). The hon, gentleman here passed a high eulogium on the institution of universal suffrage, and went on to remark that the their numbers and operations. St. Ignatius left no The advices from China announce the decease of the point in which that institution ought to be looked at was not that some advocate, or physicion, or magistrate had obtained the right of voting, but that the poor man suddenly found himself taking a part -an active part-in the affairs of his country. Was it not a grand thing that the man who, during the rest of the year was politically nothing, should, on one certain day, find himself invested with the soveeign power, and, should elect those persons whom he thought best calculated to represent his interests? Was it not a grand thing to be able to say on that day le pouvoir c'est moi? (Cheers on the Left.) Universal suffrage; what was it but saying to the people, "Be calm, for you are sovereign?" Was it not grand to see the workmen on such a fête day issue forth with his lofty air? (Laughter, which seemed to disconcert the honourable representative.) He must really object to this systematic interruption. (Oh, oh, loud marks of denial.) He

maintained that such a course of conduct could be

intended only for the purpose of troubling the

thought of the speaker. A Voice: The memory, you mean. (Laughter.) M. Victor Hugo: But the public would appre ciate, as they merited, such interruptions. (Oh oh!) :: Universal suffrage abolished the right of inimpair that mode of voting, helped to revive the right of insurrection. Yet was not this what the government was now attempting? It declared that society was in danger, and in consequence prepared its plan of reformation. The government considered itself composed of men who were organisers, conservatives, defenders; but they were in reality, naively and innocently, revolutionists-(hear, hear -and revolutionists of the worst kind of the naive species. (Laughter.) They were, in fact—without seeing what they were doing, without wishing to produce such a result-leading to revolution. But f the government looked for an outbreak at present t would find itself mistaken—the people would remain calm in its dignity, and despise the attacks made on them. (Oh! oh!) He would now proceed to remark on the strange anomalies of the bill which the government had not feared to bring for- the outward and visible form may speedily be fol- acts with the virus chemically, and destroys its power ward to weaken universal suffrage. Was not the lowed up by the reality of sovereign pardon. Whefather set against the son in it—(oh! oh!)—and the ther it was doubt on this head that chilled the devomaster against the workman? (Laughter on the tion of the crowd customary on such occasions, or Right.) The Moniteur will declare whence arise this laughter. Was not an inanimate matter made the test for a man's vote, his domicile? (Hear, hear). It was, in fact, full of snares, which would of the blessing, many hardly uncovering, and more deprive 3,000,000 of men of their right to vote—it still neglecting to kneel, a duty which was, however, violated what was above the constitution—the sove-scrupulously performed by the troops present, as reignty of the people. (Applause on the Left.) It well as by the swarms of country people who had was a Jesuitical bill, worthy of Escobar himself. (Loud cheering on the Left.) But even if the bill nations were for the first time also assistance. passed, it would not serve the purpose of the government, for the voters left would avenge the cause of those cut off. (Hear.) Take away (said the honourable gentleman) three millions, four, five, nay, eight millions, and the votes of the rest will be against you. You may cut away electors if the bill is adopted, but what you can never do away with is the gross ignorance of the present time, and of the progress of men's minds. What you cannot do away with is, the immense space between you and sound government—between you and the spirit of liberty -between you and the spirit of philosophy of the present age. If they are on the east, you are on the west. (Loud applause on the Left.) The law now presented, shows that you have shut your eyes to the light which has broken out for all others. (Cheering on the Left.). For my part, L could not permit so hypocritical a line of conduct to pass unchallenged. I have done my duty. Let the Assembly perform what the country expects from, ir, and re-

iect the measure. : (Loud cheering).: The honourable gentleman, on descending from the tribune, was surrounded by many of the M. J. DE LASTEYRIE spoke in support of the bill.

bill, as the constitution declared that every man stouter competitor. should have the privilege of voting; whereas the bill would deprive several millions of the suffrage. In the evening to the Bridge of St. Angelo, the banks

Why was not universal suffrage disapproved of at of the wind and the london establishment. Why was not universal suffrage disapproved of at first? Because the first elections were in favour of the moderate party. It was only when the condition of the moderate party. It was only when the condition is purely balantie, and every point of the frowning front of the moderate party. It was only when the condition is purely balantie, and every point of the frowning front of the moderate party. It was only when the condition is purely balantie, and every point of the frowning front of the moderate party. It was only when the condition is purely balantie, and every point of the frowning front of the moderate party. It was only when the condition in the condition in the condition is purely balantie, and the condition is purely balantie. duct of the Government became reactionary that the popular will changed its mode of thinking, and sent members of an opposite character to the As-

some time speaking against the bill. The discussion then adjourned to the next day. The sitting was brought to a close at half-past

fied with the results of Tuesday's debate in the Assembly. The orators of the Left, Cavaignac, Victor Parkey, has left for Malta. The Ganges and Scourge Hugo, and Pascal Duprat, all shone to equal ad-lonly remain in the Pircus.

40lbs. of gunpowder were seized, as also some April, are those to which the Hellenic government sacks of sulphur, saltpetre, and charcoal.

day, to six months imprisonment and 1,000. Inc. such being the tenor of the instructions and for a seditious libel, copied from the Voix du Peu- void. Such being the tenor of the instructions and the Ropublic to Home Majesty's representative. no communication for a seditions noes, come from the roll of the Republic. to Her Majesty's representative, no communication ple, and insulting to the President of the Republic. The director of the 'Voix du Peuple' was sentenced on the subject was of course made to the Greek by default to one year's imprisonment and 3,000f. Government or to Baron Gros. fine for having originally published the article. TALY. TO M

ROME.—The 'Daily News' correspondent, writing from the Electoral City on the 8th inst, says :the English and French Journals most attached to the English and French Journals most attached to the audience, which lasted some time, no allow the ancien regime as a kind of moral El Dorado sion whatever was made to the late and the late The return of the Pope to Rome has been treated by suddenly presented to the delighted inhabitants sion whatever was made to the late unpleasant of the city, whose consequent enthusiasm on the oc- events. casion they magnify more or less according to the focus of their own political vision. The Debats' drolly enough, admits the inferiority of applause lately bestowed on the triumphant pontiff to that administered by the popular dimostrazioni to the reforming Pio Nono, but insists upon its superior sir. of the Piræus, each vessel soluted the tricol ured forming Pio Nono, but insists upon its superior sit - flag which it carried at the main. The Preph the French army occupied the foreground of the Bleam frigate Vauban, lying in the harbour of the scene, the inevitable deduction being that the presence of a foreign force is the only way of obtaining the real sentiments of a country. Such writers would do well to recollect Gay's precept,

Lest men suspect your tale untrue, Keep probability in view.

The Pope's return, considered in a romantic or icturesque light, doubtless presents many points of attraction. A foreigner of taste will find much to admire and much to describe in the rich ecclesiastical costumes, the waving feathers, and the glittering halberds which surround his holiness, and during the embargo a very painful duty to perform, will be fall ear' when the fluty voices of the sopranos and they performed it as leniently as was possible salute his entry into St. Peter's; whilst less imaginative travellers will go into ecstacies at the brilliant stockings and gorgeous carriages of the cardinals, and hold their breaths with delight whilst gazing, le of insisting upon the payment of the interest upon nez en l'air, at the girandola's Vesuvian burst of the loan by the Greek government as soon as posrockets." Even people with less Pickwickian enthu. siasm about them may be pardoned for being pre-1848 made the revolution. (Marks of denial on the possessed in favour of the restored order of things present in England, with which Lord Palmerston is by the Pope's venerably dignified deportment and affable mode of reception, when we see French officers and soldiers, previously nothingarians in religious belief, now become absolutely fanatics ishion to run down, that they perceived the folly of catholiques enrages, under the same influence. ment of an entire but death-like calm in the eternal city, after the din of war and the fervish busile of republican rule, may, I repeat, fascinate the imagina tion or mislead the judgment of superficial observers; but what say those most interested in the claim be made upon England for injuries sustained whole affair? What are the daily exclamations of by Greek subjects during the blockade. That chance the Romans themselves at beholding the circ and of obtaining remuneration is therefore cut of attention devoted to external solemnities, whilst the weightier matters of the law, judgment, mercy, and faith, are, alas! so wofully neglected? What can they think of councils being held to decide upon the cut of a dress or the build of a state carriage, whilst the people are groaning with discontent and the finances going to rack and ruin? Yet such sub- an enormous and most lucrative trade with Greek jects now occupy the serious attention of the sacred against the Opposition before 1848; and, as we also college. Cardinal Lambruschini recently opposed a performing a duty in coming to the relief of those new prammatica for the costume of their eminences, advising them to do away with the abbe's coat and

inconvenient, saying that it might do very well for M. Vioron Hugo said that the revolution of 1848 | Cardinal Lambruschini, as he was used to such long portant question, with several other points titute of special interest. The Affreedees are still in church discipline, is soon to be settled in a council. Whilst upon the subject of ecclesiastical dresses tween Peshawur and Kohat. Another expedition is I may observe that the Jesuits have not yet resumed their peculiar costume, and will not probably do so at Calcutta, and the commander of the troops is on for some years, if ever, since, by dressing like the his way from Lahore to Simla. Trade in Calcutta secular clergy, they are better enabled to disguise dull. Exchanges are rising by 2s, to 241, the rupee, obligation upon his followers in this respect; and Emperor, and the succession of his fourth son, who the dress adopted by them, and worn ever since, is sill a minor. A dreauful famine prevails in the was merely the usual garb of Spanish priests at that General Baraguay d'Hilliers has taken leave of

the army in a complimentary but common-place dull. The advices are void of interest. The Hadorder of the day, and has resigned the supreme command temporarily to General Guesvillers. The republicans had an attempt at fireworks last night, to celebrate the election of Eugene Sue at Paris. Tricoloured Bengal lights were to be seen at Piazza d Venezia, Monti Citorio, Piazza del Popolo, and in the Corso; puzzling the police by the ubiquity of their appearance and their short-lived splendour. It is to be lamented that such tricks are continually being played, as they only serve to irritate the aubeing played, as they only serve to irritate the authorities, and afford a pretext for numerous imprisonments after each attempt; although, heaven knows, that the Papal dungeous are full enough

Cernuschi is still languishing in the Eastle of St. Angelo; the room which he inhabits was recently subjected to a rigorous examination, and several surrection; and whatever measure or act tended to letters and papers from his friends were seized. which prove that under French custody the commun'cation with prisoners in the castle is an easier task than formerly. Cernuschi's sentence has been annulled by the French government, so that the trial will have to come over again shortly, when it is expected that the influence of his enemies will be sufficiently strong to get him condemned.

MAY. 10,-The papal benediction was yesterday imparted to the stray sheep of the Eternal City, for the first time since their manifold transgressions are prevented in consequence from entering into the against their spiritual pastor and temporal sovereign. ings. His Holiness once more spread abroad his hands towards his people from the lofty balcony of St. John Lateran, in sign of forgiveness and blessing, and it now only remains for them to hope devoutly that not, I cannot say, but certainly the majority of the the whole subject critically and philosophically inquired people seemed very irreverential in their reception into of the blessing, many hardly uncovering, and more nations were, for the first time also, assimilated under the mystic sign of the cross as dispensed from the Pope's uplifted arms, the French being placed the property of the cross as dispensed from the property of the cross as dispensed from the property of the cross as dispensed from the property of the Pope's uplifted arms, the French being placed upon his right, and his own rehellious soldiers on his left, the generals and staff officers of head their attention exclusively to this peculiar class of maladies, his left, the generals and staff officers of both armies occupying the centre. The usual distribution of induled the control of the control of the control of the centre occupying the centre. The blessing, and was always took place after the blessing, and was always to the country for t tended by the usual scramble, although a far different result awaited the two papal bulls and their tages, yet, from what they have experienced in inquiring unonstraints seals than that of preceding years. The expectant countrymen below the balcony, who had (from their most simple condition to that of the most danger-been enduring a fearful squeeze for some time pre- ous and inveterate) they have always entertained the been enduring a fearful squeeze for some time previous in the hope of being in a good situation to catch one of the indulgence bulls, were cheated out sulted as usual, at 19, Berners-street, Oxford-street, of their just expectations by the gustiness of the London, from eleven to two, and from five to eight in the evening; and or Sundays from eleven to one.—Consultations and the wind most provokingly carried the weather, and the wind most provokingly carried the weather, and the wind most provokingly carried the tation Fee El. first document just out of reach of their straining THE CONCENTRATED DETERSIVE ESSENCE fingers towards a party of French soldiers, by whom it was immediately snapt up. The second underwent the same fate; and I was just in time to see a French grenadier, very red from the struggle, cram members of the Left, felicitating him on his suc- it into his shako, as the safest depot he possessed. cess, and who, at last, accompanied him, out of the 'A chasseur d'Orleans, one of the unsuccessful scramblers, inquired confidentially of me the nature of the bulls—'Qu'est ce que c'est donc que ces papiers of the circulating fluid throughout the entire frame, and the circulating fluid throughout the entire frame is the circulating fluid throughout the entire frame is the circulating fluid throughout the entire frame is the circulating fluid throughout the circulating f M. PASCAL DUPRAT wished the discussion to be la? 'Mais,' replied 1; 'ce sont des indulgences.

Adrian's Mole, it must be in cred that the nocturnal entertainment of the generality of the Romars than
the manning and the generality of the Romars than
the manning are remarked by its unvarying success in thousand determined the manning are remarked by its unvarying success in thousand determined the manning are remarked by its unvarying success in thousand determined to the generality of the Romars than rior attractions to the generality of the Romars than sembly. The honourable gentleman continued for the morning ceremony of the benediction.

GREECE.

ATHENS, MAY 9.-Greece is at last free, and The friends of universal suffrage are highly satis- The British fleet, of six sail of the line and two commerce is beginning to resume its wonted course. steam frigates, under the command of Vice Admiral

A claudestine manufactory of gunpowder was dis covered in Montpellier on the 17th inst. About Prench Ambassador in London, on the 18th of Wholesale Patent Medicine Houses in London.

ought to conform. But if Mr. Wyse shall have acks of sulphur, saltpetre, and charcoal.

The director of the Democratic Pacifique' was found means to bring the question to a satisfactor of these deponds of these deponds of these deponds of the satisfactor of the satis The director of the Democratic Facinque was sentenced by the Court of Assize in Paris, on Tuessentenced by the Court of Assize in Paris, on Tuessentenced by the Court of Assize in Paris, on Tuesthe convention is to be considered as all the convention is to be convention. day, to six months' imprisonment and 1,500f. fine then this convention is to be considered as null and

On the 4th inst. Mr. Wyse was honoured with an audience by their Majesties to deliver the Royal letter which announced the death of the Queen Dowager. Mr. Wyse was received with all the honours due to his rank, and was treated by their On the 4th inst. Admiral Parker sailed with the

fleet under orders for Malta. It was the anniversary of the constitutional establishment of the French Republic, and as the English ships, gaily Pirmus, returned the salute. Shortly before Sir William Parker's departure, the masters of the Greek vessels that had been captured by the fleet thanked him for the kindness he had shown to them and their crews. Those Greek vessels that had suffered any damage during the time of their de. tention were repaired by order of the Admiral, and in several instances subscriptions were made by the officers of the fleet to supply the more pressing necessities of some of the masters and crews. Ad. miral Parker, and the officers under him, had under the circumstances.

It appears that in a late communication to Mr. Wyse, Lord Palmerston made known his intention sible after the settlement of the late question. There is a strong spirit of public economy existing at of course anxious to comply; but Her Majesty's government, as well as the British people, must remember that Greece at this instant is in a state of utter poverty. Instead of making a demand upon Greece with which it will be impossible for her to comply, it would be much more natural if some b nevolent persons in England were to raise a sub. scription for the relief of the owners of ships and the poor fishermen and boatmen who suffered by the embargo. By a clause in Mr. Wyse's protocol for the adjustment of the Anglo-Greek question, it is stipulated that at no future period shall any from those who suffered by the coercive measures: nor can they with any legal right make a demand for compensation upon their own government, which moreover is not in a position to give these poor prople any efficient-relief. There are many mer. chants and manufacturers in England who carry on houses in the Levant. These men would be merely poor people in Greece who have suffered by the blockade. The consequences of the deplorable black shorts, and to adopt a long black sottana, or Anglo-Greek question, together with the very severe winter which has just passed, have thrown gown, trimmed with red, with a scarlet silk cloak and eash, a far more dignified garb, certainly, but this country back half a century; indeed it has one which the majority of cardinals objected to as but very little chance of recovering at all, unless it receive some relief like that I have suggested, INDIA AND CHINA.

> OVERLAND MAIL.—The news from India is desforce. They are in full possession of the defiles bepreparing against them. The Governor General was central provinces and in Shanghae. A pirate fleet of thirteen junks has been destroyed by the English. The tea trade is looking up. Trade in Bombay is dington steamer has arrived from Suez.

> ON THE PREVENTION, CURE, AND General character of SYPHILUS, STRICTURES,
> Affections of the PROSTRATE GLAND, VENEREAL and SCORBUTIC ERUPTIONS of the face and body, Mercurial excitement, &c., followed by a mild, successful and expedi-

> just published, price 2s. 6d; or by post, direct from the Establishment, 3s. 6d. in postage stamps.
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and Syphilitic Diseases, Secondary Symptoms, Gonorrhea, &c., with a PRESCRIPTION FOR THEIR PREVENTION; physical exhaustion, and decay of the frame, from the effects of solitary includence and the injurious consequences of the abuse of Mercury; with Observations on the obligations of Marriage, and directions for obviating certain disqualifications. Illustrated by twenty-six coloured engravings. By R. and L. PERRY and Co., Consulting Surgeons, 19, Berners-street, Oxford-street, London. Published by the pathogs and add by Steep London. authors, and sold by Strange, 21, Paternoster-row; Han-uay, 63, and Sanger, 150, Oxford-street; Starie, 23, Tich-borne-street, Haymarket; and Gordon, 146, Leadenhallstreet, London; Powell. 88, Grafton street, Dublis; and Raimes and Co., Leith Walk, Edinburgh.

Part 1: treats of the anatomy and physiology productive organs, and is illustrated by six coloured engravings.
Part II. treats of the consequences resulting from exces-

sive indulgence, producing nervous excitement, and genera-tive incapacity. It is particularly addressed to those who marriage state. : Illustrated by three explanatory engrav-

Part III. treats of the diseases resulting from INF. 6.30% Illustrated by seventeen coloured engravings. Part IV. contains a Remedy for the Prevention of Disease by a simple application, by which the danger of infection is obviated. Its action is simple but sure. It on the system. This important part of the work should not escape the reader's notice.

Part V. is devoted to the consideration of marriage and its duties. The reason of physical disqualifications, and

The Authors as regularly educated members of the Medical Profession, having had long, diligent, and Practical observations in the various Hospitals and Institutions for the relief of those afflic ed with Syphilis, Secondary Symptoms, Stricture, Venereal and Scorbutic Eruptions of the face and body, have perhaps had an unusual epportunity

Messrs, R. and L. Pennx and Co., Surgeons, may be con-

'AN ANTI-SYPHILITIC REMEDY.' Is recommended in Syphilis and Secondary Sympto searches out and purifies the diseased humours from the blood, and cleanses the system from all deteriorating causes. Its influence in the restoration to health of persons labouring under the consequences which inevitable follow contamination is underiable, and it also constitutes a certain cure fo recurvy, serofula, and all entancous erof adjourned to the next day, but the Assembly decided that it should proceed.

Ab, bah! exclaimed he, in return, turning away the vital stream, so as altogether to eradicate the virus of and consoling himself with a most expressive shrug serting that the constitution was violated by the Price 11s., or four battles in one for 33s., by which

of cases. To those persons who are prevented entering the his married state by the consequences of early errors, it is in valuable. Price 11s. per bottle, or four quantities in one into for 33s. for 33s. The £5 cases of Syriacum or Concentrated Detessive

ESSENCE can only be had at 19, Berners-street, Oxbord adstreet, London, whereby there is a saving of £1 12s., and ad the patient is entitled to receive advice without a fee, which jet advantage is applicable advantage is applicable. advantage is applicable only to those who remit £5, for for

vantage in their several styles. The maiden speech of De Flotte surprised everybody by its calm and didactic tone.

Petitions against universal suffrage continue to be scized in the provinces, where the democratic party have made this constitutional right a subject of agitation.

A clandestine manufactory of gunpowder was dis PERRY'S PURIFYING SPECIFIC PILLS

THE POPULAR PRINTS. News, news,-bring me the news,-To be pining in darkness is sad and vexational. News, news,—haste with the news,—
Thy broadsheet of politics, social and national.

My ten years acquaintance brings joy for the An hour of the Star-light still wins me from sad-And helps me to wile away Sunday—the better day.

To be newsless I should soon be verging on Then bring me, it matters not, one of those darling Dublin's deep red, with its gem-studded pages;

Julian's, whose crimson hue, Stamps it a brother true; Or Reynolds's illumining the darkness of ages.
News, news,—bring me the news,—
Which embraces a principal, stern, non-concessional, News, news,-bring me the news,-The broadsheet of politics, social, and national. I am told with a sneer, I'm "a Chartist and

Democrat," Granted. I scorn to give truth a denial. Allegiance is ban'd by the sleek-skin'd aristocrat And the people have yet to find cause to be loyal Scorn! point the callous brood gorg'd with the sweat and blood, Drain'd from the hearts of the want-stricken

Vengeance! for centuries nurst! When shall thy thunders burst? And scourge from earth's fair fields its polished despoilers. News, news,—bring me the news,— For all peace with the proud must be henceforth

conditional. News, news,-haste with the news,-The broadsheet of politics, social, and national. Shall we bend slavish still at the feet of "gentility?" No. Knowledge has gone on in its godlike com-And manhood stands forth, proud of heaven's

and blushes to think on his former submission. Then speed on, ye heralds bright, scatter your mental light, And fear not the fruits of the truths you have

And soon shall the shout go forth.-Thundered from south to north,-"Britons! arise! see, your fetters are broken!" News, news, -bring me the news, Ever welcom'd by me with a passion devotional. News, news,—haste with the news,— With its banner of Red—both social and national. JAMES HARRNESS. Edinburgh.

THE HEART'S THE APPROVING PLACE. "The leathern cap may cover worth

As well as princely plume." BY J. R. M'KENZIE.

Let others boast of wordly fame. Of honour, title, race, The outward form is but the name, The heart's the approving place. For riches may, With fortune's ray, Of changeful, fluttering wane, O'erclouded be With misery, Yet the heart doth still remain. What though the outward garb be torn,

A wreck of shattered woe, There's many a tinsell'd noble born Whose heart's his greatest foe. E'en honest toil, He fain would foil, From gaining its reward, His cankered heart,

Can scarcely part,

With what his serfdom stored. The outward form may glittering shine, With ostentatious show. Yet still the heart doth inward pine.

If honesty's a foe.
Your heart's reliance,
May bid defiance,
To the proudest head on earth, If labour's name, Your wealth can claim, And honesty your worth. Give me the man of honest worth, Though rough his outward form, Howe'er so lowly he by birth, He'll conquer riches scorn. Fortune may frown, His hopes to drown.

In this wide world of strife, Yet dauntingly, And vauntingly, He conquers to the life, A palace may with lustre bright, Appear a home of mirth, Yet still false honours' rueful might May reign instead of worth.

The honest soil Of labour's toil To sight may lowly seem, Yet joy abounds, And mirth surrounds, The hearth where worth's supreme. Then why should worth unheeded lie, Whilst titled vice doth reign? Come rouse ye, break triumphantly, Oppression's direct chain: In freedom's cause,

We'll crush those laws, That shame our native land, Then Liberty, Fraternity, And worth triumphant stand.

Rediews.

The National Instructor. No. 1. London: mill-street.

We have received the first number of this new We may add, that it is neatly printed, and its the cry of your children, or see the pale cheeks of supported; the tableaux brilliant; and the auditory, columns give promise of a judicious variety— a blending of the entertaining with the useful. "Life and Adventures of Feargus O'Connor, practicable—the hypocrites? Esq., M.P." We must postpone extracts, with the exception of the following paragraphs threats nor promises, artful advice nor prolonged from the Editor's opening address:-

That there may be no mistake as to our objects, we have distinctly to state, that in politics we shall advocate the adoption, unmutilated, of the "People's Charter;" because Political Rights inhere in the nation, and the nation is composed of Land is the creation of the Author of the Universe, and that, while man has a fair claim to all that he individually produces, he has no right whatever to appropriate to his own use that which God gave for

These two departments of human thought, leading to human action, are, though separate in their exfernal aspect, identical in essence. The Political

villanous journals.

"Thad vainly attempted to rob us of the affection of villany and falsehood of the people; so they next determination of villany and falsehood in ruin us with the middle class, by attributing the creation of the deliers nationaux to the Luxembourg; an infamous lie that no one the Luxembourg; an infamous lie that no one the leaves of the day that which, it was considered, might be advantageously palmed off upon the ignorance of the majority. Twenty times, from the Tribune or the Press, have I refuted this

"Indiany and falsehood of the affection of vilany and falsehood in the study of the people; so they next determination of vile agriculture, deepend out in, soue throat, in on of the state of Connecticut. In a certain enter-the or the people is not of the expressions, with the more discussion, Washington remarked, "We must be sent of the open of the ore employed to confuse the public mind in this peen which, so throat, in or of the state of Connecticut. In a certain enter-the or the people is so they next determination of vilange and falsehood that been employed to confuse the public mind in the people; so they next determination of vilange and falsehood days, and sand-discs of contents of the open of the original states. The person of the open of the original states of the people is or the present working men's associations, which seems a confound sky, and there are persons who had ever read my this pervalence of the cyrescion. The effect of the constant use of the cyrescion, "We must only constitute the constant use of the cyrescion, "We must only constitute the constant use of the cyrescion, "We must only constitute the constant use of the cyrescion, "We must only constitute the constant use of the cyrescion, "We must only constitute the constant use of the cyrescion, "We must only constitute the constant use of the cyrescion, "We must only constitute the cyrescion, "We must only constitute the cyrescion, the constant use of the cyrescion, "We must only constitute the cyrescion, the cyrescion of the cyrescion

falsehood, and challenged any one to contra- of honour to acquit me of it. He thought fit, for dict me publicly, nor has any one dared to do his own interest, to keep it silent, and I, too, for his interest, thought fit to be silent on the subject, here are proofs clear until official decomposits because the tenth to light as the midday-sun." Louis Blanc goes on to prove that

THE ATELIERS NATIONAUX WERE ORGANISED BY M. MARIE.

by the committee of inquiry respecting the ateliers nationaux, and replied: "It was M. Marie who was occupied in the organisation of the ateliers &c. London: E. Mackenzie, 5, Winenationaux. It, was, in fact, M. Marie who organised these

principles which he had not the capacity to undermas says: "I have never spoke to M. Louis Blanc in my life; I don't know him." He continues: while I was at the atclier I saw M. Marie every day, often twice a-day; MM. Recurt, Buchez, and good hand writing is essential. Marrastalmost every day: I saw M. de Lamartine only once, M. Ledru Rollin never. nor M. Louis Blanc, never saw M. Flocon nor M. Albert.

This director of the ateliers nationaux had already said, in his deposition of the 28th June, 1848. have always gone with the mayor of Paris against the influence of MM. Ledru Rollin, Flocon, and others. I was in direct hostility with the Luxembourg. I openly opposed the influence of M. Louis Blanc.

Now, there is not a single deposition in the whole three volumes of the inquiry to weaken the force of these most clear and positive official de-clarations. Let them search all the archives and abortive, and ruin and beggary be his porall the poisoned weapons so gladly seized upon by tion throughout life, merely from bad penthe counter-revolution to injure me, and they will not find a single declaration that tends, in the least, to point me out as the originator, organiser, or even approver of the ateliers nationaux.

To the evidence already adduced, Louis Blanc adds the official acts and decrees from the Moniteur, proving beyond the reach of doubt that the project of the Ateliers Nationaux was entirely preceding to show the importance, pleasure, a scheme of Marie's, and was as entirely carried out by that traitor and his instruments. Although one of the Provisional Government, Louis Blanc was not even consulted in the matter. "The resolutions," he observes, "were come to at a sitting to which they took care not to call me." If it be urged, that although the Ateliers Nationaux were established without his sanction, they were, at least, established on his principles—that assertion is at once disposed of by showing that

THE SO-CALLED " NATIONAL," WERE NOT SOCIAL WORKSHOPS.

tended to bring together all the workmen of the lages to gratify the curiosity of the sightseeing same trade. The national workshops, such as they were under

thered together indiscriminately from every va-In the social workshops, such as I had proposed them, the workmen would form a sort of joint-stock river, poured alone the road, and swept down the company with the government, but would work for railway, and by mid-day the fair, the park, the streets, their own common profits: that is, with all the and Blackheath were covered with gaily dressed and

termed esprit de corps. In the national workshops of M. Marie, the state Richmond, and, as the sportsman would say, other acted merely as employer, and the workmen as outlying localities, had their attractions and their hired servants. Now, as the labour was useless, a visitors. All the metropolitan railway stations were as it bursts. Of these last, many which fell amongst mere pretence, and in most respects quite new to crowded with passengers hustling and elbowing each the workmen, the government was consequently other in order to secure the first and best seats, only squandering its finances by giving a premium and it may with truth be said that "in the memory

the firmest bonds of solidarity, having the strongest itions in the West-end at present open were crowded interest to be industrious, and therefore productive. The national workshops under M. Marie, were but a tumultuous assembly of proletarians, bound toge
Zoological Gardens, the British Museum, West-end at present open were crowded of the corpse in the stirrups. Such are the spectations in the West-end at present open were crowded cles which a field of battle occasionally presents. Not far off laid a Piedmontese artillerist who had a tumultuous assembly of proletarians, bound togeZoological Gardens, the British Museum, West-end at present open were crowded cles which a field of battle occasionally presents. Not far off laid a Piedmontese artillerist who had been strucked at the spectations of the corpse in the stirrups. Such are the spectations of the corpse in the stirrups. Such are the spectations of the corpse in the stirrups. Such are the spectations of the corpse in the stirrups. Such are the spectations of the corpse in the stirrups. Such are the spectations of the corpse in the stirrups. Such are the spectations of the corpse in the stirrups. Such are the spectations of the corpse in the stirrups. Such are the spectations of the corpse in the stirrups. Such are the spectations of the corpse in the stirrups. Such are the spectations of the corpse in the stirrups. Such are the spectations of the corpse in the stirrups. Such are the spectations of the corpse in the stirrups. Such are the spectations of the corpse in the stirrups. Such are the spectations of the corpse in the stirrups. Such are the spectations of the corpse in the stirrups. Such are the spectations of the corpse in the stirrups. Such are the spectations of the corpse in the stirrups. ther by no tie, but a sort of military discipline, un- minster Abbey, and the other principal public buildder chiefs bearing the strange but characteristic ings. The various panoramic and scientific exhibititle of brigdiers, and for whom nothing was done but to give them food for want of knowing how to patronage. occupy them.

Louis Blanc proves still more—that the ateliers nationaux were established for the pur- which 1851 may be expected to bring with it, was pose of undermining his influence; in fact, was played here last night for the first time, under the title of Novelty Fair; or, Hints for 1851. The piece was successful; and after the leading actors had army at the disposal of the enemies of Socialism. Even Lamartine has written, that of the Assembly, a sort of check to the soctarian workmen of the Luxembourg, and the sedi-tious workmen of the clubs. Far from being Economical Whitsun Morality was produced at this in the pay of Louis Blanc—as it has been pleasant little theatre. The piece may be described said—they were inspired by the spirit of his prove that if the diggins in California continue to adversaries."

Their mission was ever and entirely gratuitous: in-to what might have been expected in a larger and somuch that it was the cause of their greatest pri-more pretending arena. vations and most severe troubles-most of them being dismissed by their enraged employers, and followed up by a most barbarous and unrelenting persecution. Combinations were formed against in the supremacy of British rule over the whole these advocates of the poor, in order to deprive surface of India, from the conquests of Clive and them of the bread of labour; and their consequent distress was afterwards shamelessly used as an ardistress was afterwards shamelessly used as an ar-

"What has become now of all your deceptive theories?" said some to them. "You are told of in interest the now old spectacle of The Affghanistan the organisation of labour; the advantages of asso- War, or the Revolt of Cabul, and British Triumphs in ciation are held up to you; the speedy abolition of proletarianism is promised you—mere rhetorical flourishes, Utopian dreams, Will-o'-the-wisps, by which was revived at this highly popular place of amusement. The main events of this portion of British history are strikingly rendered by Mr. Published by W. Rider, 16, Great Wind- which you are led away, naked and famished, into Batty's playwright, as well as by his unique corps the land of chimeras. Come to yourselves again, dramatique engaged in the spectacle, and that the miserable beings; turn a deaf ear to the fascinating, resources of a vast establishment have been lavished but empty, sounds of such orators. Remember that upon their representation in a manner which entitle candidate for public patronage, too late to do poverty is the inevitable lot of the greatest number. the proprietor's enterprise to unreserved commendations than aunounce the fact of its appearance. Were ever your sufferings greater? Do you not hear the proprietor's enterprise to unreserved commendation. The leading characters were extremely well

their mothers?" a blending of the entertaining with the useful.

The contents include the first of a series of papers on the "Progress and Effects of steam-driven Machinery;" an article on the poet Wordsworth; Chapter 1 of a story entitled "The Secret " and the first of a story entitled to the words of men who, with cool calculating cruelty, shut up their capital, went about complaining of loss of credit, suspended the works they had commenced, and refused to undertake that which was offered them, in order that they might bring about the evils they had foretold; and lent themselves to the basest tricks in order to prevent the cool calculations of a series of feats of equitation, relieved by the drolleries of Messrs. Barry and Wheal, and of the laughable farce The Two Gregories. Barry's antic performance upon the first fiddle was a siminitable in its way as any of the single-string bring about the evils they had foretold; and lent themselves to the basest tricks in order to prevent. themselves to the basest tricks in order to prevent peculiarities of Paganini. "The Secret;" and the first four pages of the the realisation of ideas that they had declared im-

But the people were not to be deceived. Neither And we, who were daily witnesses of this heroism, whose only reward was in its holy enthusiasm, were deeply affected with admiration and respect. High-minded men, accept this testimony from one now in fairy spectacle, founded on a tale of Alfred Crowindividuals, no one of whom has a right to exclude another from the franchises common to all. In Social Science, we shall base all propositions on the broad scriptural and unassailable ground, that the broad scriptural and unassailable ground, that the large of happiness that broad scriptural and unassailable ground, that the large of happiness that large of happiness that broad scriptural and unassailable ground, that the large of happiness that large of happiness that so the large of happiness that broad scriptural and unassailable ground, that the large of happiness that large of happiness that shown of heing loved by such large of happiness that large of happiness that the auditory who conducted them. It is said that a certain may, the wind of an another or a punited the auditory who conducted them. It is said that a certain may, the wind of an another or a punited the auditory who conducted them. It is said that a certain may, the wind of an another or an another or an another from the franchises common to all. In the midst of all my afflictions and solitivoodman's Spell. This afterpiece introduces a punited the was a fixed of fish to be had in London, called variety of elphin scenery, enchantments, revels, and gutta perchasoles.

An entropy of elphin scenery and the said the said that a certain may, the wind of the wild the conducted them. It is a fairy spectacle, tounded on a take of nation of the propositions on the toy or a fair y spectacle, tounded on a take of nation of the propositions on the toy or a fair y spectacle, tounded on a take of nation of the propositions on the toy or a fair y spectacle, tounded on a take of nation of the propositions on the toy or a fair y spectacle, tounded on a take of nation of the propositions on the toy or a fair y spectacle, tounded on a take of nation of the propositions on the toy of the propositions on the toy of the propositions on the toy of the propositions of the propositions of the proposition of the propositions of the propositions of the propositions of is the pleasure, the glory, of being loved by such and merriment to the auditory, who conducted them-

men as you. We close this subject with the following extract from Louis Blanc's eloquent

PROTEST AGAINST THE CALUMNIATORS. After all these overwhelming evidences of the falsehood of the accusation brought against me, and Heformer strives to win for the masses the pos-after my having so repeatedly and publicly proved this falsehood, that I should still have been made ishes to show them how that power may be used the victim of such a slander, shows the immense most beneficially for themselves and the community. power of calumny when we see all shades of oppres-The "NATIONAL INSTRUCTOR" will aim at repre- sive parties equally making use of it. The ateliers

be mutations of ages and races.

HISTORIC PAGES FROM THE
FRENCH REVOLUTION OF FEBRUARY, 1348. By Louis Blanc.

BRUARY, 1348. By Louis Blanc.

North, Strand.

North, Strand. the authorship of the Ateliers Nationaux, ite- the most impudent calumny in the associations that performances, the Grand Dioramic View of the lated and reiterated in the Times, and other did take their origin from the Luxembourg, as that Passage of the Alps by the French Army under Naof the tailors—that of the spinners—of the lace-"Our enemies" observes Louis Blanc, makers, and the saddlers, which were all so radi-"had vainly attempted to rob us of the affectally different from the ateliers nationaux? And

until official documents brought the truth to light Since that time the personage of whom I speak, and who was once my colleague, has placed his signature beside those who proscribed me. Cruelly have I expiated my scruples of delicacy! But no matter! July 5th, 1848, M. Francois Arago was examined I am not a man to repent of that.

&c. London: E. Mackenzie, 5, Wine-Office Court, Fleet street.

workshops, and gave the direction of them to one For two-pence, the teacher, pupil, and self-M. Emile Thomas, a ridiculous, low fellow, who instructor, may obtain, embodied in this small, puffed up with an importance he never really pos- but valuable work, a series of useful lessons, sessed, indulged in a vulgar disposition to traduce by which a defective hand-writing may be stand, and did not hesitate to attack, me, without amended, and a beautiful, easy, and businesshaving the power to introduce me to reply. Well, like style, speedily attained. The author truly in his deposition of July 28th, 1848, M. Émile Tho-

"In the execution of all the duties, private and public, to which the pen is subservient

"Many a worthy aspirant to fame has laboured to have publicity given to his lucubrations, but met with irritating neglect from writing an imperfect hand, editors not having time or inclination to decipher hieroglyphics. "Friendships have cooled and ceased from inattention.

"Still more serious, in a commercial country like England, are the consequences to a man of business, his industry may be rendered manship.

"The receipt of a well-written letter, from friend or correspondent, always gives pleasure from its easy perusal, and commands attention, while respect is felt for the writer.

and utility of writing a good hand." Directions for the making and mending of forms of epistolary address will be found Writing, that you'll be in soon, if yer father don't amongst the useful information contained in this little book. Machenzie's Self-Instructor in Writing has our hearty recommendation.

Public Amusements.

THE WHITSUN HOLIDAYS.—During the last week reparations on an extensive scale have been making She social workshops that I proposed, were in- in the metropolis and the suburban towns and vilcrowds, who at this season of the year perambulate the streets, overburden the steamboats, fill the om-M. Marie, exhibited a number of workmen ga-thered together indiscriminately from every va-the rail." Greenwich on this as on similar occariety of trade, and all employed at the same kind sions in previous years was one of the principal points of attraction. From an early hour a continuous stream of human beings floa ed down the course. Before and around the spot on which Fieldardour of self-interest united to the powerful influ- lighthearted persons anxious to see and be seen, and ence of association, and that feeling of honour enjoy the pleusures of Greenwich fair and all its arious amusements. Brighton, Gravesend, Dover, to idleness, and alms to the poor under a pretence of of the oldest inhabitant" no preceding Whit-

A burlesque a propus of current events and those the ateliers nationaux formed, till the meeting for the author, went through a similar ceremony. STRAND.

dversaries."

be worked as at present, a sovereign will hardly be Louis Blanc pays the following eloquent worth its weight in bread. It is entitled the Philo-

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE. The succession of great events which have resulted the stage. Whatever may be the next dramatic representation drawn from India, it will not exceed who were very numerous, highly delighted. The remaining performances which gratified the holiday

MARYLEBONE.

This house was opened for the Whitsuntide holinumerous audience. The leading feature in the relief. The entertainments concluded with a serio-comic gary. selves, considering that the occasion was a Whitsuntide saturnalia, with comparative propriety and

decorum throughout the entire evening.

This theatre furnished the holiday folk with an abundant bill of fare, in which two or three of the productions were novelties, at least on this side the origin. The plot turns upon the power obtained by The "National Instructions" will aim at representing and reconciling both. It will be, essentially, a journal of political and social progress; not as measured by the opinions adopted after reading the "Times," but as laying the foundations, broad and wide, of those great and holy principles of society, and which alone human communities can defy all the mutations of ages and races.

The attents of it. The att

poleon. The display of fireworks, which closed the entertainments, was most brilliant and artistic.

CREMORNE GARDENS.

"Good Alone is all powerful, and alone necessary. Evil is but a huge accident in the world : and that is why its fate is ever to be vanquished. Now while the victories of good are definitive, the defeat of evil is irrecoverable: printing will ever remain, tor-ture will never be re-established, nor the fagot of the inquisition be relighted. Religions have ceased to make martyrs; politics must soon cease to make victims.—Louis Blanc.

RATING SUFFRAGE is not manhood suffrage. Whoever is supreme over the administration of the taxes will be lord of the rate book. IN Sr. Ives market, last week, a good calf, a

week old, was sold for the sum of one shilling. Mr. Booth, of the Angel Inn, East Retford has found in a brocello cabbage a hedge sparrow's

THE KERRY SCHOOLMASTER AGAIN. - "That's

the big A, the king of the alphabet, the leader of the

host, and gineral of all the letters - see how he

stretches out his two legs, as much as to say -

'Thrip up my heels, if you can.' Terry: 'Ah!' Good boy! that's the very ways of that; you'll be great scholar! Keep your finger on him, and remimber that A stands for Attintion, that you must always pay to me, and Arithmetic that you'll soon come to, with Algebra, a while, and Admiration, that your mother will be in when she sees what larning you've got. Wait till you get into history, and then you'll see what a renouwned warrior. Alexander the Great was, though nothing to some of our ould pothooks being received with contempt or Irish heroes. Many's the good thing this letter has done; when you go home, look at the gable-end of your father's house, and you'll see it's copied from the letter A. We must give another specimen of the 'Irish Tutor,' which is in regard to the letter W: — 'Double yew.' Terry: 'Double yew!'
'That's right, anyhow, bedad! It's progress yer
making. See, my dear, the rayson that he's called Double yew is because it takes two of his neighbours to make him up to what he is, only they should have called him Double V; but they were not so particular in thim times as we are now, and so we can't help ourselves for the times gone by. He stands for Wise, that I mane you to be; and Witty, as I think "Enough has been said in the few lines ye are; and Wig, such as I have on my head, and it's nearly worn out it is, and I want a new one badly enough; and Whiskey, that brings many a dacent man into trouble, and makes us see double; and Water, that ought always to be mixt with it, pens; receipts for making "Black," "Red," especially for faymales; and World, that's too hot "Indelible," and "indestructible" Inks; and for some people, and too could for others; and

> Terry grins." Kicking AT Nothing.—A shrewd farmer, in the Vermontshire legislature, declined answering the speech of a member who was remarkable for nothing but his frothy and pugnacious impudence and selfconceit, thus: "Mr. Speaker, I can't reply to that ere speech, for it always wretches me terribly to kick at nothing.

Odillon Barrot.-This man, a lawyer, without Marshal Radetzky was standing, the heavy 16lb. shots ploughed up the ground, tracing in one place a deep furrow, and cutting down a tree like slubble

in another. It is remarkable how each kind of missile has its own characteristic. There is the tremulous howl of the large round shot, the whistle of the musket ball, the hiss of the shell, like that of the Catherine-wheel fire-work, and then its detonation us missed fire, and many exploded harmless in the air, but where one fell and did its office the effect was fearful. One such struck an officer in the breast, exploded at that instant, struck down a man Not far off laid a Piedmontese artillerist who had been struck on the forehead by a spent 6lb. shot, which remained in the wound. A hussar had been killed at the same instant with his horse by a shot which had passed through the neck of the latter; they had sunk together, the rider still in the saddle, and the sabre still in his hand. The sudden col lapse of a man in full vigour is what is most fearful to behold. One sinks without a groan, another jumps high from the ground with a shriek, falls over, lies stiff, and is dead! I saw a Granzer from the Banat, with a ball in his forehead, falter a few paces, leaning on his musket like a drunken man, and then, after a faint whisper about his home, expired. Over the town the cannon smoke had spread a colossal canopy, which floated motionless above the roofs like the crown of the Italian pine trees. -Scenes from the Life of a Soldier in Active Service in

THE EXPENSE of a copy of a will from Doctors' Commons entirely depends on the length of it—about 4d. for every seventy-two words. Ir is stated that the debts affecting the Mountcashel estates amount to £275,000.

tribute to the lofty principle and sterling patriotism of the delegates of the Luxembourg—It is important to observe, that "the delegates of the Luxembourg as effective and amusing as the materiel allowed, and the Luxembourg have never received a farthing."

Their mission was ever and entirely gratuitons: in A FACT FOR NATURALISTS .- About six weeks ago the same tenderness. When shifting her bed, she carried the young hare carefully by the back; it however did not relish this new mode of transit for some time. The leveret died the other day, having been, it is supposed, destroyed by a strange cat, to the great grief of its adopted mother.

GETTING OUT OF A DIFFICULTY. - A clever amateur theatrical performance was late given at the Theatre Royal, Bath, when an amusing occurrence took place during the enactment of the well-known farce of Diamond Cut Diamond. Captain Seymour and Captain Howard had to fight a duel, but the pistols having, we suppose, a strong desire to keep the peace, refused to "go off." After several ineffectual attempts to produce a report, Mr. Callaghan, who represented Captain Seymour, threw the house into convulsions of laughter, by suddenly coming forward and exclaiming, "Ladies and gentlemen, I am supposed to be killed." And he placed himself

on the ground-theatrically dead accordingly. CURIOUS EPITAPH. - The following curious incription appears in the churchyard, Pewsey, Dorsetshire :- here lies the body-of-Lady O'Looneygreat niece of Burke-commonly called the sublime. -She was-bland, passionate, and deeply religious; -also, she painted—in water colours—and sent several pictures—to the exhibition.—She was first cousin—to Lady Jones;—and of such—is the king-

AT THE present moment thirty eight persons are incarcerated in Nottinghamshire alone, through the game laws. Their prosecution has cost £200; and twenty-five wives and seventy-nine children are. in days on Monday evening, and was attended by a consequence of their imprisonment, receiving parish

distress, could shake the calmness with which the attractions of the bill of fare was the re-appearance of There are now in the gaol of Ennis 518 prisoners, representatives of the corporations of the Luxem- Mr. G. V. Brooke, the eminent tragedian. The three times the number for which it was built. The bourg held their solemn hunger council-meetings. performances commenced with Shakspeare's tragedy great majority of the unhappy prisoners are charged of King John, in which Mr. Brooke sustained the with stealing turnips, potatoes, and other articles of part of the recreant usurper of his brother's throne. food, and about a moiety of the remainder with beg-

IT is said that a certain lady, the wife of an M.P.

AN EDITOR, away down east, who served four days on a jury, says he is so full of law that it is hard work for him to keep from cheating somebody. CHOICE OF A PROFESSION.—An old farmer in Cumberland once called his numerous children around him, and asked each of them what he would be. The elder replied that he would be a farmer, like his father; the second, that he would be a sailor; the third, that he would be a draper; and so on. At last it was the turn of the youngest child to make his water. The first play was entirled Matilda; or selection; and he said, "Oh! I'll be an executor." Lugarto, the Mulatto, a translation from the French of Eugene Sue, and bearing indubitable marks of its child, on being asked for his reason, said, "Oh! an executor must be a thriving trade, for I have ob-

SERGEANT COCKLE, WHO WAS a reflection of the symptoms and disorders, are traced by the fellow, once got from a witness more than he gave. In a trial of a rightto a fishery, he asked the witness, "Dost thou love fish?" "Ay," replied the witness, but I donna like cockle sauce with it?"

THE TERM "BROTHER JONATHAN." — General Washington placed great confidence in the good sense and patriotism of Jonathan Trumbull, who, at an early period of the American revolution, was Governor of the State of Connecticut. In a certain emerical period of the State of Connecticut. In a certain emerical period of the State of Connecticut. In a certain emerical period of the State of Connecticut. In a certain emerical period of the State of Connecticut. In a certain emerical period of the State of Connecticut. In a certain emerical period of the State of Connecticut. In a certain emerical period of the State of Connecticut. In a certain emerical period of the state of Connecticut. In a certain emerical period of the state of Connecticut. In a certain emerical period of the state of Connecticut. In a certain emerical period of the state of Connecticut. In a certain emerical period of the state of Connecticut. In a certain emerical period of the state of Connecticut. In a certain emerical period of the state of Connecticut. In a certain emerical period of the means by which these effects may be remedied, and full and ample directions for their cause. This selection concluded with an explicit detail of the means by which these effects may be remedied, and full and ample directions for their cause. This selection concluded with an explicit detail of the means by which these effects may be remedied, and full and ample directions for their cause. This selection concluded with an explicit detail of the means by which these effects of physical decay.

Contains an accurate description of the discusse caused by an early period of the American period of the bounces, goneriman, flag the selection period of the selection period of the selection p



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> Brother Chartists! Beware of Imitations! EXTRAORDINARY SUCCESS OF THE NEW REMEDY!! Which has never been known to fail.—A cure effected

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You can form no idea of the storm of balls and shells which crossed each other in their deadly course. Before and around the spot on which Field.

Before and around the spot on which Field. Indeed, and bladder, gleet, stricture, seminal weakness, GUTTÆ VITÆ has, in all instances, proved a kidneys, and bladder, gleet, stricture, seminal weakness, nerveus and sexual debility, loss of memory, and finally such a state of drowsiness, lassitude and general prostra

tion of strength, as unless skilfully arrested; soon ends in a miserable death! In the prevention and removal of the foregoing symp toms, and as a restorative of manly vigour, whether deficient from early imprudence, or residence in hot climates, &c., this medicine has obtained an unparalelled popularity.

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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 attempts at cure by mercury and other equally dangerous medicines, have produced the most alarming results.

medicines, have produced the most alarming results.
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Rost-office Orders payable at the Holborn Office, to WALTER DE Roos, M.D., 35, Ely-place, Holborn, London, CAUTION,—Sufferers are carnestly cautioned against dangerous quacks, who have impudently assumed the title of D-ctor, and dared to infringe the proprietor's right by advertising a spurious compound under another name, the use of which can only bring annoyance and disappoint AGENTS WANTED.

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The social workshops, according to my proposals, would have formed families of workmen, united by what families of solidarity having the strengest have fall driving the strengest have fall driving the strengest have fall driving the strengest of the cornse in the strengest have fall driving the strengest have sease arising from solitary indiscriminate excesses, and infections, such as gonorrhoan, gleet, strictures, and syphilis, or venereal di-sease, in all its various forms and stages, whether primary or secondary, which, owing to neglect or improper treatment, invariably end in gout, rheumatism, skin diseases, gravel, pains in the kidneys, back, and loins, and finally, an agonising death! The lamentable neglect of this class of diseases by medical men in general is too well known, and their attempts to cure by means of such dangerous medicines, as mercury, copaiba cubebs, &c., have produced the most deplorable results. All sufferers are earnestly invited to apply at once to Dr. Barker, as he guarantees to all a speedy and perfect cure, and the eradication of every sympton, whether primary or secondary, without the use of any of the above daugerous medicines they are applied to the content of the property of the production of the property of the property of the production. —thus preventing the possibility of any after symptoms.

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CURES FOR THE UNCURED! HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.
An Extraordinary Cure of Scrofula, or King's Evil.

Extract of a letter from Mr. J. H. Alliday, 209, High-street Cheltenham, dated January 22nd, 1850.

Sia,—My cldest son, when about three years of age, was afflicted with a glandular swelling in the neck, which after a short time broke out into an ulcer. An eminent medical man pronounced it as a very bad case of scrofula, and prescribed for a considerable time without effect. The disease then for years went on gradually increasing in virulence, when besides the ulcer in the neck, another formed below the left knee, and a third under the effect besides seven others on the left arm, with a tumour between the eyes which was expected to break. During the whole of the time my suffering boy had received the constant adof the time my suffering boy had received the constant advice of the most celebrated medical gentlemen at Chelten. ham, besides being for several months at the General Hospital, where one of the surgeons said that he would amputate the left arm, but that the blood was so impure, that if that limb were taken off it would be then even impossible to subdue the disease. In this desperate state I determined to give your pills and ointment a trial, and determined to give your pills and ointment a trial, and after two months perseverance in their use, the turnour began perceptibly to disappear, and the discharge from all the ulcers gradually decreased, and at the expiration of eight months they were perfectly healed, and the boy thoroughly restored to the blessings of health, to the astonishment of a large circle of acquaintances who could testify to the truth of this miraculous case. Three years have now elansed without any requirement of the melody. have now elapsed without any recurrence of the malady; and the boy is now as healthy as heart can wish. Under these circumstances I consider that I should be truly un-grateful were 1 not to make you acquainted with this won-derful cure. effected by your medicines after every other means had failed.—(Signed)—J. H. ALLIDAY.—To Professor

Cure of Acute Rheumatism of Four Years Standing, Extract of a Letter from Mr. John Pitt, Dudley, January availing themselves of Dr. De Roos's skill.'—This work is indeed a boon to the public, as it has the two-fold advantage of plainness, and being written by a skilful and duly qualified man, who evidently well understands his subject.'—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 marriage.—Record.

Address Walter De Roos, M.D., 35, Ely-place, Holbornchemist, of this town, two boxes of pills, and two of ointment, and in three weeks, through them and the blessings of God, I was restored to health and strength, and am now as well able to walk as ever I was in my life. I am well

HOLLOWAY.

known in this parish, having been sixty-five years in it, with an exception of ten years I served in the 24th regiment of foot.—(Signed)—JOHN PITT.—To Professor Hollo. Cure of a Bad Leg of more than Sixty Years Standing. Cure of a Bad Leg of more than Staty lears Standing.

Mr. Barker, of No. 5, Graham's place, Drypool, near Hull, had ulcers on his leg from the age of eighteen until upwards of eighty, and although for many years he had sought the first advice in the country, nothing was found to cure them. He very often suffered most excruciating pain for long periods together, which incapacitated him from attending to his business. He had given up all hopes of metting a give when at last he was possended to try of getting a cure, when at last he was persuaded to try Holloway's Pills and Ointmeat, which he did, and however wonderful it may appear, the leg was thoroughly healed by their means, and by continuing to use the Pills alone after his leg was well, he has become in health so hale and learty as now to be more active than more form. hearty as now to be more active than most men of fifty.

N.B.—The truth of this extraordinary statement can be youghed for by Mr. J. C. Reinhardt, 22, Market place,

Hull. February 20th, 1850. Cure of a Desperate Case of Ringworm of Six Years

Standing.

Cancers Contracted and Bite of Moschetoes Elephantiasis and Sand-flies Fistulas



Sore Throats

Skin-diseases

Eurolled, pursuant to statute 5th and 10th Victoria, c. 27. THE ABOVE SOCIETY, as amended and legalised, was formerly known as the NATIONAL CO-OPERATIVE BENEFIT 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 expenditure with the receipts, so that the permanent success of the bociety should be beyond all doubts. The Society is divided into three sections, the meet the necessities and requirements of all classes of mechanics and

labourers, from eighteen years of age to forty. THE FOLLOWING IS THE SCALE OF FEES TO BE PAID AT WEEKLY ALLOWANCE IN SICKNESS. ENTRANCE :-First Section 15 0 Second Section 10 0 Ist section. 2nd section. 3nd section. s. d. s. d. s. d. s. d. From 18 to 24 3 0 2 0 1 0 Third Section 5 0" - 21-27 6 0 4 0 2 0 - 27-30 9 0 6 0 3 0 _ 50-33 12 0 8 0 - 33-36 15 0 10 0 5 0

36-38 18 0 12 0 6 0 **__ 33_40 21 0 14 0** First Section, 9s. 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 information can be had, and members enrolled. Country friends, applying for rules, can have them forwarded, by enclosing bour postore started.

four postage-stamps.

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.

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JAMES GRASSEY, General Secretary, 96, Regent-street, Lambeth.

Lekets to Boxes and Pit only will benefit Mrs. Fussell. TANDARD THEATRE, (Opposite the Eastern Counties Railway,)

Shoreditch. Sole Lessee, Mr. John Douglas. A few friends having formed themselves into a committee, hereby beg to announce to those who have hearts beel for suffering humanity, that they have taken the above splendid Theatre for the BENEFIT OF MRS. FUSSELL AND FAMILY, Wife of Jone Fussers, one of the Political Prisoners still confined in the Tothill fields House of Correction.)

On WEDNESDAY EVENING, MAY 29TH, Being the Second Anniversary of the Evening on which Mr. Fussell delivered the Speech, of which he was most unjustly convicted.)

-When such an entertainment will be presented and sunwith such an entertainment will be presented and suffered by Messrs. Lyon, R. Honner, H. Lewis, E. B. Gaston, Frs. R. Honner, Mrs. Atkinson, Miss Terry, and the whole of this talented Company, that the Committee feel assured will give satisfaction to those who will favour them with

The Committee further beg to state, that unless about £10 can be raised immediately, Mrs. Fussell, with her numerous Family of Six Children, will be turned out of house TICKETS to Boxes, Is. ; Prt, 6d.

May be had of Thomas Brown, \$2, Bartholomew-close, Smithfield; John Miller, 3, Great Mitchell-street, \$t. Luke's; John Fowler, 26, Golden-lane, Barbican; William Bavis, 1, Buttress-street, Waterloo New Town; Benjamin Kewley, 12, White-street, Bethnal-green; at the Whittington and Cat, Church-row, Bethnal-green; Old Dolphin, Old street \$t Luke's Bricklayers' Arms Tophridge. Old-street, St. Luke's; Bricklayers' Arms, Tonbridge-street, New-road; Mrs. Fussell, 15, Pearl-crescent, Bagnigge-wels-road; and of the Secretary, John Arnott, 14 Southampton-street, Strand. N.B.-Tickets only, to Boxes and Pit, will benefit Mrs.

Doors open at Six, Performance to commence at half-

TO THE EMBARRASSED.

THERE are thousands of persons who have long struggled against the force of misfortune, but hew are aware that, by very recent Acts, all small traders swing debts not exceeding £390, farmers, private and proessional gentlemen, and all others, owing to any amount the latter without any publicity), can be entirely raised rom their difficulties at small expense, and without im-prisonment or bankruptcy. All such Mr. Weston begs will apply to him at 6, Essex-street, Strand, by letter, or ersonally.
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

BEAUTIFUL WHISKERS, HAIR, SKIN, AND TEETH!!

TWENTY RECIPES Indispensable to THE TOILET, and personal comfort to every Lady er Gentleman, who, at the outlay of a few pence only, and a subsequent attention to the use of one, or all the following articles, would secure those attractions of which too The Recipes are for a most beautiful LIQUID HAIR DYE, requiring only four minutes in application, and being combed through the Hair with a brush, may be used without assistance. It is considered the best Dye extant. Remedies for Freekles, Sunburn, Pock Marks, Ringworm, and all cutaneous disfigurements; Superfluous, Weak or Grey Hair, Baldness, &c.
POMADE and BANDOLINE for producing and curling

the hair.

AMANDINE for softening and beautifying the Hands,
Lips, and Complexion; TOOTH POWDER for purifying the
Teeth and Breath, both of which are great essentials to
health and longevity; ENAMEL FOR FILLING DECAYED

REPORT MOVEMENT toothache and decay, thus rendering health and longerity; ENAMEL FOR FILLING DECAYED TEET II, preventing toothache and decay, thus rendering them useful through life, for mastication and ornament; cure for soft or hard Corns, Bunnions, &c.; and a choice selection of FRENCH PERFUMERY, far exceeding in elegance, and durability, anything of the kind ever before published in this country; and which, with several useful recipes for LIQUID GLUE, CEMENT FOR BROKEN CHINA. GLASS, &c., &c., cannot fail to give universal tatisfaction to the purchaser,—The Toilet recipes being all medically attested, may be fully relied on for safety and efficacy.

The whole will be sent (free) on receipt of 25 postage. TESTIMONIALS, &c.

Miss Hill, Plastow .- 'Your recipes are invaluable, the Hair Dye alone being worth ten times the cost of the Mir. Jones. Palelli, North Wales:— Some time ago I sent two shillings for your Parisian Pomade, from the success of which, in restoring the hair, I am induced to purchase chase your twenty recipes.'
Address, MISS ROSALIE COUPELLE, Ely-place, Hol-

BROTHER CHARTISTS BEWARE!! RUPTURES EFFECTUALLY CURED WITHOUT A TRUSS!!

PR. DE ROOS still continues to supply the afflicted with his celebrated cure for single, or comble RUPTURE, the efficacy of which for both sexes, and all ages, is too well known to need comment. It is perfectly free from danger, causes no pain, confinement, or inconvenience, and will with full instructions, &c., rendering failure impossible, be sent free on receipt of 7s. in cash, or by Post Office order, payable at the Holborn office,

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

ing them after a trial of it. Letters of inquiry should contain two postage stamps.

Address, Walter De Roos, M.D., 35, Ely-place, Holborn-hill, London.

At home from 10 till 1; and 4 till 8.—{Sun-

days excepted.)
CAUTION.—Sufferers are earnestly cautioned against youthful impudent quacks, who copy this announcement, furge testimonials, place Dr. before their names make as sertions, the most extravagant and absurd, and have re course to the basest practices to victimise the public.

THE OXLY CURE FOR RUPTURE.

TRUSSES .- It is a well-known fact, that of all the ills that flesh is heir to, none suffer from prejudice so much as those afflicted with Hernia, different kinds of Trusses being required to meet the peculiarities of cach case, and as the majority of Truss-makers are strongly prejudiced to their own inventions they use them to the exclusions of all others. Thus it is that the ruptured public are obliged to visit numerous Truss-makers before being suited. Now the undersigned, a practical maker, having been twenty years in the trade, and well acquainted with the virtues and failings of every Truss extant, earnessly lavites a visit from the afflicted, when he will extinct the extinct of the content o hibit to them the real cause of their discomfiture, and agree not to receive one penny until complete satisfaction is given, the most hopeless and desperate cases not excepted; with which latter J. G. has been eminently successful. frem his impartial system of adaptation.

Persons suffering from EUPTCHES will do well to pay Mr. G. a visit after they have been victimised by Quacks, who profess to have remedies, it being known by the whole Profession that no rupture can be cured without a Truss

adapted to the case.

Every variety of trusses and bandages can be had at the lowest possible prices:—Best plain trans, 5s. : Ody's expired patent, Ss.; Coles's expired patent, 10s.; Eggs, or German truss, 15z.; Suspensory bandages—cotton, 2s.;

silk, 3s. 6d. The following are authentic testimonials, the originals of which may be seen, and the parties communicated with if required:—
Sis,—I told you that I had been afflicted with ruptures

about ten years, in that time my sufferings in mind and body have been inconceivable. I have spent considerable sums of money in trusses, but never had a day or scarcely an hour free from pain, till I got a truss from you, that I am now wearing. You are quite at liberty to make what use you please of this letter, and I shall be happy at any time to certify to the superiority of your truss.—I am, Sir, yours most gratefully, Heney Randall, York Town, near Barshot, March 26th, 1850.

Bagshot, March 26th, 1850.

Sig.—I enclose you a Post-office Order, which pays for the trues I had of you, which please acknowledge per return of post. It fits well, and I am very fond of it. Instead of heing a burden, as all the others have been, it is a perfect Insury — Yours respectively, John Munea, Pickering, March 14th, 1850.

I hereby certify that I have examined the trues made by

Mr. Garrett for Mr. Nixon, and find that it very perfectly succeeds in supporting the hernia, after he had ineffectually tried all the truss makers in London, and used every remedy advertised .- WILLIAM HEXTABLE, Hackney, Surgeon Sep. 18th, 1849. To Mr. Garrett, Truss-maker, 38, Wardour-street, London.

Sig.—I gratefully acknowledge the benefit I received from your truss. I was persuaded to try Ody's. I did so—it caused me dreadful pain. I left it off and got one of yours, that I now wear. I go through very great fatigue, yet your truss not only keeps up the rupture perfectly, but it is so light and easy that I frequently forget I am ruptured at all. I believe your truss to be the best, and I feel it a great mercy I came to know you, for by it I am made comfort-Yours respectfully, Thomas Brooks, blacking and ink-maker, 11. Brock-street, Regent's park.

To Mr. Garrett, Practical and Scrotal Bandage

Manufacturer, Loudon.

Mr Bran Sin,—I feel happy to inform you the Serotal Bandage you made for me has exceeded my most sanguine expectations; my continuous, formerly sallow, is now be-

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

WIFE'S DEATH.

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, rom nine till two o'clock, daily (Sundays excepted), and on Monday evenings from seven to nine o'clock : if by letter, prepaid. All applications by letter will receive the mos

rompt attention.

Notice is also given that all the receipts for the Cards issued, must be forwarded monthly; per Post Office Order, made payable to John Arnott, at the Post Office, Strand, and addressed to him at the Office of the Association, 14, Southampton Street, Strand, London. N.B.—The Committee respectfully solicit the Agents who have received cards of membership, to forthwith forward their names and addresses with the number of paid-up members, to the General Secretary, he being desirous of corresponding with them on important business.

Signed on behalf of the Committee, JOHN ARNOTT, General Secretary, On Sunday Evening May 26th, Mr. Bezer will lecture a 26, Golden-lane, Barbican.

Gn Tuesday Evening, May 28th, a public electing will be held at the LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INSTITUTE, JOHN-STREET, TOTTENHAM-COURT-ROAD, for the purpose of Reviewing the recent Proceedings in Parlia.

G. W. M. Reynolds, J. R. O'Brien, and other friends to Democratic and Social Reform, will attend and address the meeting Chair to be taken at eight o'clock.
ADMISSION FREE.

DEAFNESS. - Important Notice. - Mr. FRANCIS, the eminent aurist, who has devoted his attention solely to DISEASES of the EAR, continues to effect the most astonishing cures in all those inveterate cases which have long been considered hopeless, and of thirty or forty years standing, enabling the patient to hear a whisper, without pain or operation, effectually removing deafness, noises in the head, and all diseases of the aural canal. Mr. F. attends daily from 10 until 6, at his consulting rooms, 6, Beaufort-buildings, Strand, London. Persons at a distance can state their case by letter. Advice to the poor, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, from 6 till 8 in

EMIGRATION TO NORTH AMERICA. TAPSCOTT AND CO., SHIPPING W. TAPSUUTT AND OU., and Emigration Agents, Liverpool, continue to despatch First Class Ships—
To NEW YORK—every Five Days.
To NEW ORLEANS—every Ten Days.
To BOSTON and PHILADELPHIA—every Fifteen Days.

And occasionally to BALTIMORE, CHARLESTON, SAVANNAH, QUEBEC,

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.

About twenty-eight thousand persons sailed for the New World, in Tapscott's line of American Packets, in 1849.

MIGRATION TO GEORGIA IRWIN COUNTY, UNITED STATES.

COTTON! COTTON!! COTTON!!! Independence !- Self Government in Factories !- with Fixity of Working Hours!

The attention of Manufacturers and Operatives in Cotton of small capital is called to an extract from the New York Correspondent of the Times, dated 17th July, 1849, which Correspondent of the Times, dated 17th July, 1849, which says, relative to the State of Georgia—'Advantage has been taken of its extensive water power to establish cotton manufactories! A fact not only true, but also that the returns making upon the capital invested in those factories average at the present time from twenty-five to thirty per cent. Why, therefore, do not the small Manufacturers and Operatives of Manufacture and the significant and Operatives of Manchester and its vicinity, who now only obtain a precarious livelihood, club together their funds, while they have any, and proceed in a body to Irwin County, Georgia, where, if a number—say from 150 to 200 families, with capital sufficient to erect a mill—will proceed by the vessels of the advertiser in addition to the advantages he offers to the general emigrant, he will allow them to choose in the vicinity of their town allotments,

free from all charge,
FIFTY ACRES OF LAND, as a site whereon to erect such mill. The fown in such case to be called NEW MANCHESTER.

The frigate-built Ship, SURREY, 800 tons, Robert Jackson, Commander, examined and approved by her Majesty's Emigration Officers, will sail from the London Docks, London, on the 25th June. About the same time, an equally eligible vessel will be despatched from Liverpool Passages by either may be obtained on the following terms:—Each adult, with a steerage passage and provisions, with twenty acres of freehold laud, and a quarter acre of town lot, with a shantce hut, 9 feet by 12, erected thereon, for Eleven guineas. Intermediate, with twenty acres, and a half an acre of town lot, with a shantee hu erected thereon, 12 feet square, for Eleven Guineas. A few cabin berths may be secured upon terms to be

agreed on.
Passengers can be located upon their several town allot ments from the port of debarkation (provisions included) for £2 2s. Children under fourteen years of age, 10s. 6d. each. Those who wish to avail themselves of this advantageous offer will have to notify the same on taking their passage. Man and wife, occupying the same birth, will not be required to take each twenty acres of land, but in such case the passage money for the wife will be subject sengers will be required to find their own bedding.

The stores and provisions are supplied in accordance with liberal dietary scales, and are of the best qualities, and in all cases are examined and approved of before shipment by inspectors appointed for the special purpose.

A deposit of one-half of the passage money to be paid on engaging a berth, and the remaining half prior to the day of sailing. In no case will the deposit be refunded. Previous to the embarkation a certificate will be given, guaranteeing to the holder his twenty acres of freehold land, and the town allotment, with shantee hut erected thereon, which certificate will be exchanged for the title-deeds within as short a period as possible after he has made his selection. To present our selection. selection. To prevent any misunderstanding that might arise as to the exact position or boundaries of the several

town lots, the absolute power of deciding such will be vested in the Agent or Surveyor. Every information may be obtained relative to the above, and a prespectus containing full particulars sent free, on receipt of two postage stamps, on application to MR. RICHARD KEILY.

Georgian Emigration Office, No. 1. Royal Exchange-buildings, London; or to YILLIAM HUTCHINSON and Co., Ship Brokers, No. 1. Riches-court, Lime-street, London.

Brother Chartists Beware!! RUPTURES EFFECTUALLY AND PERMA

NENTLY CURED WITHOUT A TRUSS!! CAUTION .- Sufferers are carnestly cautioned against youthful impudent quacks, who copy this announcement forge testimonials, place Dr. before their names, make as sertions, the most extravagant and absurd, and have re course to the basest practises to victimise the public. EVERY SUFFERER FROM RUPTURE

(Single or Double, and of every variety) is earnestly invited to write, or pay Dr. BARKER a visit, as in every case he guarantees them a perfect cure.

During an extensive practice in many thousands of cases; his remedy has been entirely successful, as the testimonials he has received from patients; sittly many eminent members of the medical medic

Sundays, 9 till 1.

Hundreds of testimonials and trusses have been left behind by persons cured, as trophies of the immense success of this remedy, which Dr. Barker will willingly give to any requiring them after a trial of it.

In every case, however bad or long standing, a cure is

It is presumed that the following authentic Testimonials Inrch 14th, 1850.

I hereby certify that I have examined the truss made by their cases:—'In the five cases I wrote to you about, the remedy has perfectly succeeded; send me another for a succeeds in supporting the hernia, after he had ineffectually case of Scrotal Hernia, "John Armstrong, Navy Surgeon. We have witnessed the cure of three cases of Rupture by Dr. Barker's treatment, which confirm the remarks we made some time since on the utility of this discovery to those suffering from Hernia.—Medical Journal. 'Your remedy has cured my Rupture after everything clee failed. I have used violent exertion since, but there is no sign of its coming down, —Miss Symmonds, Bayswater. 'According to promise, I write to say the Hernia is quite cured.'— J. Tarrant, Oxford. 'A fair time has elapsed since I used your remedy, and moreever I have been examined by a surgeon, who declares it is quite cured. —Mr. Potts, Bath. 'As I promised to let you know the result of the last pack-

age you sent me, I now do so. I used your remedy in four cases with perfect success.—Mr. Owen, Eurgeon, Hoddesdon. 'I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letters, and thank you for your kind attention. Your remedy has cured my Rupture.'—Mrs. Farren, Woburn. 'Many thanks for your remedy; I have thrown away my truss, glad enough to get rid of the torture of it.'—G. Henrys, therefore. 'Your remedy has succeeded most triumph

THE CHEAPEST EDITION EVER PUBLISHED. Price 1s. 6d.; A new and elegant edition, with Steel Plate of the Author, of .

PAINE'S POLITICAL WORKS. Now Ready, a New Edition of

MR. O'CONNOR'S WORK ON SMALL FARMS Sold by J. Watson, Queen's Head Passage, Paternoster

row, London; A. Heywood, Oldham-street, Manchester, and Love and Co., 5, Nelson-street, Glasgow. And by all Booksellers in Town and Country. SECOND YEAR OF

Edited by G. JULIAN HARNEY.

On the 1st of June will be published No. 13, being the first number of Vol. II. of this monthly exponent of Democratic and Social Progress.

The contents of the number for June will include a letter from the Editor on the Conspiracy in France to destroy Universal Suffrage; articles on Democracy, Mazzins's work Renegade's Revelations; with other matter important and interesting to the Chartists, and all friends to Democratic

FORTY PAGES (in a coloured wrapper), Price THREEPENCE.

London: J. Watson, 3, Queen's head-passage, Pater-noster-row; and, on order, of all booksellers in town and

IMPORTANT DELEGATE MEETING. YORKSHIRE AND LANCASHIRE A DELEGATE MEETING will be held in the NA-TIONAL CHARTER ASSOCIATION ROOM at HEBDEN BRIDGE, on SUNDAY, THE 20TH OF MAY, 1850, at Ten o'Clock in the forenoon, when the following questions will be submitted for consideration:—

pointing an Executive head to the Chartist movement.

2.—To discuss the New Plan of Organisation, as put forth by the London Conference. forth by the London Conference.

3.—To consider the best mode, of bringing the Chartist mind of the two counties, and the country generally, to

bear upon the political questions of the day. Mr. G. J. HARNEY will attend on behalf of the Provional Communications to be addressed to JAMES WILLIAMS, , Duke-street Back, Sandy-brow, Stockport, Cheshire. NOTICE.

WEST RIDING DELEGATE MEET A ING will be held on Sunday, June 2nd, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at Mitchel's Temperance Hotel, Union-street, near the Court House, Bradford, when dele gates are requested to attend from the following places.: Leeds, Bradford, Halifax, Birstal, Wilsden, Keighley Bingley, Hanley, Holmfirth, Berry-brow, Huddersfield, Dewsbury, Watefield, Sheffield, Pudsey, and every other place in the Riding, for the purpose of drawing up a fresh plan for the lecturers, and other business will be brought before the delecturers. before the delegates. By order of the Thomas Wilcock, West Riding Secretary.

NOTICE. THE NEWCASTLE - UPON - TYNE L BRANCH OF THE NATIONAL LAND COMPANY. will hold their General Quarterly Meeting in Mr. Greener's Long Room, Cock Inn, Hend of the Side, Newcastle-upon Tyne, on Sunday, June 2nd. The Chair to be taken at Two Town and Country members are carnestly requested to

attend, as business of great importance will be brought JAMES NISBETT, Secretary, 10, Gibson-street, Newcastle.

THE LAND AT O'CONNORVILLE. TO BE LET ON LEASE, the superior Two Acre Allotnient, now occupied by T. M. WHEELER (the late purchaser having failed in fulfilling his engagement), the Land is completely cropped, and the Crops are looking well; there is a large quantity of fruit trees; the out-buildings are ample and convenient, and it will be disposed of as a bargain, stock, gardening, imple ments, &c., included. For particulars apply to T. M. WHEELER, O'Connorville near Rickmansworth, Herts.

All letters must contain a postage stamp for reply. NATIONAL CHARTER LEAGUE.

SERIES OF LECTURES Will be delivered at the DRUID'S HALL, 1, TURNAGAIN LANE, SKINNER STREET, CITY,

In Furtherance of the Objects of the League. SUNDAY, MAY 25TH-MR. AMBROSE. Subject: 'Reform and Reformers.' SUNDAY, JUNE 2ND-MR. AMBROSE. Subject: 'The Mythology of the Aucients.' SUNDAY, JUNE 9TH-MR. M'GRATH. Subject: 'The Wrongs of Ireland.'

SUNDAY, JUNE 16th-Mr. W. DIXON. Subject: The Sanitary Condition of the Coal miners of Great Britain. SUNDAY, JUNE 23TH-MR. CLARK.

Subject: 'Commerce, its Influence as an Agent in the Civilisation of Mankind,' To commence each evening at half-past seven. Admission: Non-Members Twopence; Members On Penny.
Discussion invited. The secretary will be in attendance to enrol members.

CO-OPERATION.

TO THE CO-OPERATORS OF NOTTINGHAM. My Friends,-During a short stay in your town, and passing through one of your streets, (the name of which I have forgot,) my eye caught a glance of a paper in a window which stated the premises were occupied as a Co-Operative Labour and Provision Store. It was natural for me, being myself a co-operator, to go in and make some inquiries of the storekeeper about the principles of the company and the objects in view for establishing it. To my great delight, I found that the parties did not commence the concern as a money-making affair, as they had far higher objects in view, their intentions being to provide themselves with good food and clothing, and to sell to the public at reasonable profits; but their chief object being to carry out the Co-Operative Labour Question by employing their members at their own trades, and so keep for their own use the profits which fill the long purses of the different grades of moneymongers who live and fatten on the labour of their fellow-creatures. So far my conversation with the storekeeper was of a pleasing character; but when I asked how many members have you? his answer surprised me. Less than thirty, was his reply. And when I learnt that Mr. Westley, Wellingborough.—The sum of 13s was acthe shares were only five shillings each, I could not knowledged as received at the Land-office instead of £1. believe I was in the Democratic town of Nottingham. where Chartism was proclaimed with such eclat in the election of Mr. O'Connor to Parliament, Only thirty men, practical co-operatists, out of a population of 50,000, in the most Democratic town in England, was an anomaly that I could not understand. Working-men of Nottingham, do not allow this noble attempt of a few good men to better your condition want that assistance which you are bound by your principles to give. The founders of this store have a right to expect your co-operation in their undertaking. If each co-operator would take a share, and bring only a portion of his custom to the shop, the profits would soon enable the members to test the Labour Question, as the shares can be paid by small installments, there can be no excuse on the ground of poverty. If a stranger should judge of the Democracy of your town by the conversation in coffee-houses and ale-houses, he would think you were Democrats; but if his opinion is formed by your neglect of this Store, and your neglect of the with it, he could not come to the same conclusion. ployment in Nottingham, I should have been one in your company of co-operators. The individual system must, of necessity, always produce tyrants and crats, you have a right to support it.

Yours truly, A YORKSHIRE TAILOR ON TRAMP.

We have the honour to be, Sir, yours, &c. THE MEMBERS OF THE BRITISH COLLEGE OF HEALTH. New-road, London, May 7, 1850.

Education for the Millions.

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED, THE FIRST NUMBER

NEW CHEAP UNSTAMPED WEEKLY PERIODICAL TO BE CALLED "THE NATIONAL INSTRUCTOR.

PRICE ONE PENNY

. . OF A

The object of the Proprietor, FRARGUS O'CONNOR, Esq., M.P., is to place within the reach of the

amusement and instruction of the fireside. One prominent object of "THE NATIONAL INSTRUCTOR" sent Position, and Future Prospects of THE NA- not the merits of the question selected for the TIONAL LAND COMPANY, and an exposition of the trial that determines the vote. For our own obstacles it has had to encounter, will be given in part, so utterly sick and disgusted are we the early numbers.

exponent of public opinion.

CONTENTS OF NO I.-1. Address.

2. The Secret. 3. Progress and Effects of Steam-Drivon Machinery. 4. Life and Adventures of Feargus O' Connor. 5. English Poets : William Wordsworth. 6. Gleanings.

> SIXTEEN LARGE OCTAVO PAGES, Price One Penny.

Orders and Advertisements to be sent addressed Heywood, Manchester; W. Love, and G. Adams, Glasgow; Robinson and Co., Edinburgh; J. Sweet, Nottingham; J. Guest, Birmingham. The "National Instructor" will be supplied b all the London Booksellers and News-agents.

Portraits of Patriots.

Democratic party generally, are informed, to be remembered of the session of 1850. that there is now a re-issue of the various Steel engravings which have been lately distributed with the "Northern Star." They consist of

MEAGHER, SMITH O'BRIEN, LOUIS BLANC.

are faithful portraits; and are executed in the mensely since 1832. They are not to be taken their workmen to remain surrounded with the most brilliant style. Price Fourpence each. To be had of J. PAVEY, Holywell-street.

MAGNIFICENT ENGRAVING.

A splendid Steel Engraving—being a Portrait of each American President, from General to encounter a stern and universal opposition not think it is bound to interfere in such cases; WASHINGTON to the present President, on the part of the whole people, the result of or, if some case of more than usual atrocity subscribers, and will be ready for delivery to own cogitations. agents about the end of the present month. To prevent disappointment, and to ensure early impressions, orders should be forwarded immediately.

NOTICE.

I am instructed to request that all monies subscribed for the "Honesty" and "Macua" mara" Funds be sent direct to the "STAR" office, in order to obviate a complication of Wm. Rider.

To Correspondents.

Northness.-J. Sweet acknowledges the receipt of the following sums, sent herewith, viz.: — For Honesty Fund.—Mr. Wild 3d; Mr. Parker 3d; Mr. Hudson 2d. For Mrs. Fusell. —From the Eagle Tavern 2s 6d; Mr. W. Smalley and Friends 6d; Mr. H. Lowe 6d; Mr. Lowe, jun. 6d; Mr. W. Lees 6d; Mr. R. Spencer 3d; Mr. J. Brown 3d.; A Friend 2d ; A Friend 1d.

J. Brown 3d; A Friend 2d; A Friend 1d.
Mr. George White requests us to state that he has removed from Leeds. His present address is, 35, Victoriastreet, Manchester-road, Bradford, Yorkshire.

Newcastle-on-Tyne,—Mr. M. Jude begs to acknowledge the receipt of the following sums for the Honesty Fund:
Collected at Chaptiet Beam for Legal Clarify Receipts. Collected at Chartist Room 5s; Joseph Gland's Book 5s 6d; Mr. Pigdon's Book, as follows, M. Clark 1s; Wm. Wilson 1s; Wn. Blenkinsop 1s; J. Drummond 1s; C. Clark 6d; Deduct for Post-office order for this remittance, and a previous one 6d:—Total 14s 6d.

Anches Fei.—All communications intended for the National Chartes Fei.—All communications intended for the Natio tional Charter Association of this locality, must be ad-dressed to the secretary, Thomas Ormesher, 52, Bridge-water-street, Manchester. Any locality desirous of the

services of Mr. G. J. Mantle, late a prisoner in Chester Castle, may procure them by applying as above. Carraart of E. Jenes.—Several subscribers write to us for we have not any on hand.

Mr. Jonson, Finsbury.—Your address would be charged as It was not handed over to me. BREFFIELD CHARTISTS. — We can bear witness that Mr. Cavill is altogether blameless for the abridgment of the communication sent to this office on the 11th instant. Press of matter compelled the abridgment, not only of the Sheffeld report, but from other places likewise.

four Hull, Padiham.—We cannot continue the discuss respecting Potersville. he has written an answer to your question. We have no room for the correspondence from the Western Times.

NORTHERN STAF SATURDAY, MAY 25, 1850.

PROGRESS AND PROSPECTS OF THE SESSION.

TO SIR GEORGE GREY,

Secretary of State.

Sir,—Everybody is inquiring what those deputations of Doctors that are constantly with your states of the property is the which is now wested in this respect is the which is now wested in the provent poverty from overwhelming the masses do not exclude from the enumeration the intelest prevent poverty from overwhelming the masses do not exclude from the enumeration the intelest prevent poverty from overwhelming the masses do not exclude from the enumeration the intelest prevent poverty from overwhelming the masses do not exclude from the enumeration the intelest prevent poverty from overwhelming the masses do not exclude from the enumeration the intelest light in the intelest prevent poverty from overwhelming the masses do not exclude from the enumeration the intelest prevent poverty from overwhelming the masses do not exclude from the enumeration the intelest prevent poverty from overwhelming the masses do not exclude from the enumeration the intelest prevent poverty from overwhelming the masses do not exclude from the enumeration the intelest prevent poverty from overwhelming the masses do not exclude from the enumeration the intelest prevent poverty from overwhelming the masses do not exclude from the enumeration the intelest prevent poverty from overwhelming the masses digner.

Sir,—Everybody is inquiring what those deputations of Doctors that are constantly with your prevent poverty from overwhelming the masses do not exclude from the enumeration the intelest prevent poverty from overwhelming the masses do not exclude from the enumeration the intelest prevent poverty from overwhelming the masses do not exclude from the enumeration the intelest prevent poverty from overwhelming the masses do not exclude from the enumeration the intelest prevent poverty from overwhelming the masses do not exclude from the enumeration the intelest prevent poverty from overwhelming the masses do not exclude from the enumeration the intelest prevent poverty from overwhelming the masses d tions of Doctors that are constantly with you demand? It is also asked, do the Doctors require to physic the public by act of Parliament, and that their fees shall also be paid by act of Parliament, or what is it they want? In short, Sir, these constantly which sate it is most in the step-cylinder stant attendances upon you make in the step-cylinder all, convert the whole industrial population and saw it carried into practice; but, which is now wasted in foolish attempts to which is now wasted in foolish attempts to alleviate, cure, or punish, that which may be to "churn the wind," and nothing else. Those the character of mere sharers in dividends, or or what is it they want? In short, Sir, these constantly with you analogy we know of in this respect is the which is now wasted in foolish attempts to alleviate, cure, or punish, that which may be cheerly and effectually prevented—and, above the character of mere sharers in dividends, or or what is it they want? In short, Sir, these constantly with you analogy we know of in this respect is the which is now wasted in foolish attempts to ever credit may be due to them, it is in their in the which is now wasted in foolish attempts to ever credit may be due to them, it is in their in the which is now wasted in foolish attempts to chearly and effectually prevented—and, above the character of mere sharers in dividends, or or or what is it they want? In short, Sir, these constantly with you analogy we know of in this respect is the which is now wasted in foolish attempts to ever credit may be due to them, it is in their in the character of mere sharers in dividends, or or or punish, that which may be chearly analogy we know of in this respect is the which is now wasted in foolish attempts to ever credit may be due to them, it is in their in the character of mere sharers in dividends, or or or punish, that which may be caused in foolish attempts to ever credit may be due to them, it is in their in the character of mere sharers in dividends, or or or or punish. stant attendances upon think "that there must the state of Denmark."

meshort, Sir, these confidence to keep the step-symmetric the whole industrial population because they contributed so many pounds into honest, industrious, useful, and solf-suphers of society.

meshort the whole industrial population into honest, industrious, useful, and solf-suphers of society.

sterling that they are entitled to public esteem in porting members of society. hand that it is the end of their enforced toil. But, that an assembly of "English gentlemen" should voluntarily place themselves on a legislative treadmill, with the same results, sure as this; and from the impatience of the long that the working staff untouched whether the working staff untouched which the same results, sure as this; and from the impatience of the long that the working staff untouched which the long that the working staff untouched which the long that the is "positively astonishing."

made the ground for a trial of party strength there would be no necessity for expounding in the House of Lords. Tory and Whig are there would be no necessity for expounding the House of Lords. in the House of Lords. Tory and wing are such a truism. As it is, it will no doubt to be fairly pitted against each other—the imto be fairly pitted against each other—the inpetuous STANLEY heading the attack. If he
if ever brought forward, be negatived by the has come to the resolution to do this, and to votes of a "Free Trade" Parliament, W make the Irish Franchise the battle field, it is observe, also, among these unfixed notices, with the imbeciles who have misgoverned the signed to improve and elevate the Political and country ever since Sir Robert Peel's retire. signed to improve and elevate the Political and ment in 1846, that we should gladly welcome and in other countries, to treat the labouring classes, its ment in 1846, that we should gladly welcome masses as if they were the great state of the west and in other countries, to treat the labouring Social Condition of the Working Classes, its and Government in their place. A bold, con- life and negretic distance and described any Government in their place. A bold, con- life and negretic distance of the great enemies of columns will be opened for fair and temperate dis- any Government in their place. A bold, con- life and property. To protect society against classical the questions affecting their wel- sistent, stout-hearted Tory administration their passible insurgation. e submitted for consideration:

1.—To consider, and finally settle, the best mode of applacement fare, and it will thus become a truthful and living would be infinitely preferable to a set of political IAGOS, who, under pretence of being sive force is maintained at a cost which eats friendly to popular liberty, stab it in the back, and whose sole positive characteristic is, that community. Modern society seems as if it they offectually prevent all positive or percep- were in a state of seige, and bristles at all tible reform while they are in power. If the points with civil, legal, and military defenders Whig mask were torn from the face of the of "Peace, Law, and Order." oligarchy, and it became a fair stand-up fight The originators of the calumnies which between it and the people, we have no fear as frighten old women in and out of petticoats to the issue. In every contest that has taken into such a state of terror, that they could not place between them for the last quarter of a go to bed at night without expecting, as the century, the people have been uniformly victo- Irishman said, to waken next morning and rious. The strength they have acquired from find their throats cut, unless they were thus to the office of the Northern Star, London; or to A. past triumphs over bigotry and exclusive privileges, the increased and increasing diffusion a syllable when life and property is really enof political knowledge, and that spirit of calm dangered by the capitalists for their own determined self-reliance which such knowledge selfish purposes. So that the murder can be invariably generates, would make them more colourably termed an accident, or one of the than a match in any future constitutional casualties of trade, it is all right. Any instruggle for supremacy. If the rejection of quiry that may be made, is decorously hushed the miserable mockery, called the Irish Fran- up by a convenient coroner's jury, and the chise Bill, hastens this consummation, it will verdict "Accidental Death" is an answer to The readers of the "Northern Star," and the be almost the only one thing that will deserve all future cavil or queries.

We observe that one "liberal" morning simple and cheap, and easily applied invenpaper, in a very magniloquent style, reminds tions, the working of coal and other mines their "lordships" of the result of their resis- may be made as safe, quite as healthy, and tance to the Reform Bill of 1832, and Louis nearly as pleasant—except for the deprivation PHILIPPE's flight from France in 1848—under of daylight—as labour on the surface of the the homely cognomen of WILLIAM SMITH— earth. With such facts known, every death and threatens them with something similar, if that takes place in any mine from the nonthey dare to reject the ricketty Whig bantling appliance of these invention, must be consi-These Engravings have excited the admira- which has been sent up to them. Let them dered a case of wilful murder against the tion of every one who has seen them. They not be daunted. The people have learned imin now by solemn shams and specious clap- death dealing agencies, which annually send traps. The only thing that will rouse them hundreds of the miners to their graves, and in earnest, will be a genuine substantial Re- leave large families to deplore the instant form, not such "Brummagem ware" as and untimely deaths of their only protectors. Whigs manufacture. At the same time, it is But our Government, which so loudly probut right to warn them, that if they take office claims that the great and paramount duty of as an Anti-Reform Ministry, they will have the state is to protect life and property, does

> As to the other public measures which were terments contains clauses so hostile to the and daughters, brothers and sisters, rending spirit of parish independence and individual the air with shricks for the loss of their relaprofit-mongering, that it will have to encounter a most determined opposition, and, besides, involves so many objectionable principles, and such vast interests, that its discussion will necessarily consume much time. With respect they are so watchful-not of the poor to other measures for the promotion of Public throw out a couple of Bills, which would have added to the number of private speculators not the least potent of which was the disgracewho now possess the exclusive monopoly of ful and unprincipled gambling, and utter want

dication of its termination is to be found in the | rush, have had to keep their scrip, and pay fact, that Sir Charles, after five abortive their calls thereon. A few Mammoth specuattempts to constitute a tolerable Stamp Act, lators, like George Hudson-we will not use has abandoned the whole of them, and brought | the harsher, but truer term-may have realised the portrait of Mr. Jones. We beg to inform them that in a sixth edition, which would appear to be hundreds of thousands by "cooking accounts," more palatable to the money-mongers—his and by timely bargains, made and paid for

masters, and ours. the recess carry down the business before the somewhat smartly for meddling with railways. House of Commons to Wednesday, the third It is only within the last year or two, however, of July. Looking at the enormous number of that they have found out, and really felt the losses bills set down among the orders of the day, of their true position. Previous to that time, and the importance of a considerable number they were paid very large dividends on what, of them, as affecting the interests of powerful in many instances, was a fictitious capital; PORTBURY, Exeter. Mr. Arnott has informed us that classes, it is quite certain that many of them and, putting one thing with another, the must be thrown overboard. In the course of bona fide investers in railways cannot, as yet, another month or so the usual yearly slaughter have been of a very ruinous character. of the Innocents will be commenced, and we shall then be able more accurately to count up the beggarly performances of the session. Besides the bills and motions uess, the success of those great undertakings which are on the parameters and motions uess, the success of those great undertakings which are on the parameters and motions uess, the success of those great undertakings which are on the parameters and motions uess, the success of those great undertakings that the parameters are the parameters and the parameters are the parameters. which are on the paper, for each day, down to mainly depended. Everyone must perceive that the time we have named, there are a consider- a succession of accidents, such as could easile able number of motions for which no day has have occurred upon any line, without any one been named; among which may be men- being chargeable with any grave or legally After a brief recess, the curtain has risen tioned one by Mr. Poulett Scrope, affirm punishable offence, would have deterred the Working-Men's Schools and News-rooms connected upon the third and concluding act of the aning a great and important principle, namely, public from using the new mode of locomo is the second not come to the same conclusion. nual Parliamentary melo-drama, or farce—that all persons capable of labour main-tion. The effect of every accident, in these Had I been fortunate enough to have obtained emwhichever may be the most suitable title for tained at the public expense, whether early stages of the system, was of that at
ployment in Nottingham, I should have been one in the performances in the "New Palace at as prisoners or paupers, should be employed as kind, and the natural prejudice against card as prisoners or paupers, should be employed as kind, and the natural prejudice against card as prisoners or paupers, should be employed as Westminster." There has been, during the far as possible upon labour of a productive trusting life and limb to the powerful—and, distributed to the powerful and distributed to the power whole Session—as far as we remember—only character, with a view both to the saving of perhaps, uncontrollable elements—broughth he has received from patients; and many eminent members of the medical profession, amply prove. It is applicable to one with plenty. Let the true Democrats of Notingham, to a man, rally round this Labour and most certain in effect.

The remedy is sent post free on receipt of 6s. 6d. by post-office order, cash, or postage stamps, by Dr. ALFRED BARKER, 48, Liverpool-street, King's Gross, London, where he may be consulted daily from 9 till 1, and 5 till 9; orats, you have a right to support it. tice of sitting an hour or two longer. Yet, future, reclaim from vice and misery hundreds with all this diligence for nearly four months, of thousands of poor wretches who are now when the work they have "turned out" is inevitably driven to the commission of crime—

looked at, it is needed to complete the intervent powerty from consents and complicated of the system, was carried out. Of course we want to the intervent powerty from consents the intervent powerty from consents and complicated of the system, was carried out.

House whenever Mr. Scrope addresses it, we the tide changed, at least for a while, until the live further appropriate the change of the tide changes, at least for a while, until the live further appropriate the change of the c Origin of Pimlico.—The derivation of this word is explained from the following passage in a rare (if not unique) tract now before me, entitled "Newes from Hogsdon," 1598:—"Have at thee, then, my browne." Pimlico kept a place of entertainment in or near Hoxton, and was calculated for his not or near Hoxton, and was calculated for his next the desirable for his intellectual fitness and capacity than any Go-Chepstow. 'Your remedy has succeeded most triumph.

The come of bearing and trough warming inferior trusses, and the proposition to easily and ready have succeeded most triumph.

The come of bearing and trough warming inferior trusses. It opers into the serotum. Accept, my dear sir, warment that, for what pool have been the successful to person into the serotum. Accept, my dear sir, warment that, for what pool have been the successful to person into the serotum. Accept, my dear sir, warment that, for what pool have been the successful to person into the serotum. Accept, my dear sir, warment that, for what pool have been the successful and gear. It of the successful to person into the serotum. Accept, my dear sir, warment that, for what pool have been the successful to person into the serotum. Accept, my dear sir, warment that, for what pool have been the successful to person into the serotum. Accept, my dear sir, when they millised and stated many globular to prove and they for Old Bon Primities's nutre to make a more, tenn, my proving the pool of the sum of the content that they millised and they for Old Bon Primities's nutre to prove the sum of the sum of the content that they millised. I most an aday in one has suffered more than I have with my limited proving the many globular to prove the sum of the sum of the content that they may are the most of the sum of the content that they may are them to sum of the sum of the content that they may are them to sum of the sum of the content that they may are them to sum of the content that they mit they million they for Old Bon Primities' and they may for the last half content they may for the last half content they may for the sum of the content they may for the last half content they may for the sum of the content they may for the sum of the content the

no doubt after due consultation with his party, grave question, mooted by Mr. Bouverie, a and a belief that they have on that ground a with respect to the Law of Divorce in this better chance of success than upon any other country. He rightly affirms, that the present at present. Indeed, significant hints that such practice of dissolving marriages by private was the policy of the Tories, were given in Acts of Parliament, is open to the gravest ob-L Of BRITISH and Foreign Politics, History of which they are at present deprived by the the House of Commons in the debate on the jections, and ought not to be continued; and third reading. Our readers know the low he proposes that an inquiry should be third reading. Government "Taxes on Knowledge." Life and value we put upon the measure itself. If by a Commission, whether a Court of Law In addition to a serial history of the "Life and value we put upon the measure itself. If In addition to a serial history of the "Life and value we put upon the including in Equity, should not have jurisdiction to pro.

Adventures of Feargus O'Connor from his Boy thrown out by the Peers it will be no great or Equity, should not have jurisdiction to pro. hood," it will contain Essays by the best writers on all the leading Questions of the day, written in an earnest, honest, and impartial spirit; Tales and on this subject is a disgrace of the law on this subject is a disgrace on the law o earnest, honest, and impartial spirit; Tales and Ships will venture, in the spirit spirit; Tales and s Sketches, illustrative of the working of our present public opinion, to Toyotte Social and Political System; Reviews and abstracts and homographic an extension of the franchise throughout by the most flagrant violation both on the Popedem, &c., &c. In the same number will also of New Books of a useful and instructive character, appear certain letters excluded from the Northern Star, and Miscellaneous Information, suited alike for the including the Editor's defence of Chartism, in reply to a looking at the little that has been done, the ried in the other House. If, however, the much that remains to be done, and the little that has been done, the much that remains to be done, and the little that has been done, the much that remains to be done, and the little that has been done, the much that remains to be done, and the little that has been done, the much that remains to be done, and the little that has been done, the much that remains to be done, and the little that has been done, the much that remains to be done, and the little that has been done, the much that remains to be done, and the little that has been done, the much that remains to be done, and the little that has been done, the much that remains to be done, and the little that has been done, the much that remains to be done. Tories imagine that "the pear is ripe," that much that remains to be done, and the little prominent object of "The National Instructor" their party opponents have, as is their custom time there is to do it in—there can be no doubt whatever that the Session will be to explain the principles, objects, and will be to explain the principles, objects, and then party opportunity into public whatever that the Session will put the climax results, of The Small Farm System, as practised when in office, fallen sufficiently into public whatever that the Session will put the climax results, of The Small Farm System, as practised when in once, identification of the atmost successfully in various countries, with the disrepute to be safely "turned out," the atmost successfully in various countries, with the disrepute to be safely "turned out," the atmost successfully in various countries, with the disrepute to be safely "turned out," the atmost successfully in various countries, with the disrepute to be safely "turned out," the atmost successfully in various countries, with the disrepute to be safely "turned out," the atmost successfully in various countries, with the disrepute to be safely "turned out," the atmost successfully in various countries, with the disrepute to be safely "turned out," the atmost successfully in various countries, with the disrepute to be safely "turned out," the atmost successfully in various countries, with the disrepute to be safely "turned out," the atmost successfully in various countries, with the disrepute to be safely "turned out," the atmost successfully in various countries, with the disrepute to be safely "turned out," the atmost successfully in various countries, with the disrepute to be safely "turned out," the atmost successfully in various countries, with the disrepute to be safely "turned out," the atmost successful to the safely "turned out," the atmost successfu view of preparing the public for its introduction at tempt may be successful. In such cases it is Administration of Lord John Russell. WAR OF PROFITMONGERS AGAINST LIFE AND PROPERTY. It is the fashion of certain journals, in this

passed the Lower House. It is said with con- whilst no duty is imposed on the produce of the

fidence by the party organs, that it is to be labour of foreigners. If common sense, instead

made the ground for a trial of party strength of Political Economy, ruled our Legislators

into the very vitals of every so-called civilised

It is now known, that by means of certain

ZACHARY TAYLOR—is now preparing for our which must be left in the mean time to their and appalling magnitude occurs, the most that is done is to send down some theoretically learned professor, who makes a very learned promised in the Royal Speech, they have not abstruse report to the Secretary of the Home emerged from the Commons; and looking at Department; who places the said report in one the short time which must elapse before the of the many pigeon holes to be found in that Session closes, it is very doubtful whether department, and then the matter ends, until some of them will do so in time for even the next explosion of fire damp hurries 100 or colourable consideration by the "other House," 120 miners into eternity, and leaves three The Bill for the abolition of Intramural In. | times that number of widows, mothers, sous

> tives. The Government and Legislature are great protectors of life and property; but it is the lives and property of the wealthy over which

An illustration of the impunity with which, Health, we see in the paper, bills for Scotland in the pursuit of a higher dividend—a larger

and Ireland in different stages; but the supply per centage on capital invested—the owners of water to the two millions and a half of peo. of money may risk the destruction of life ple in the metropolitan province has not advanced one jot. All that has been done is to Scotland. Everybody knows that, by various means

The Parliamentary Papers issued during jority of the "small fry" have had to pay

miles an hour, and rushed into the train with this. There is no reason why the ploughgreat force.

The concussion was tremendous, and spread the greatest terror among the passengers, some of whom, as the engine came up, seeing the danger, vainly attempted to escape from the train. The cattle-truck in front of the train, which experienced the full shock of the collision, was shrown high into the air. It doubled, in a manner, over the luggage van, and separating into two parts, the upper half fell over on the south line of rails, leaving the wheels and axles on the line where the collision occurred, deeply imbedded in the ground. The luggage van sustained scarcely less injury, the roof and sides being dreadfully shattered, but, singularly enough, the framework remained upon the line, and (the couplings connecting it with the truck having been broken) with the train, which also escaped being thrown off the rails, receded backwards from the severity of the shock twenty or thirty yards. The engine was found to have remained on the line, but the

To this last accident the passengers owe their lives, and the fact that they marvellously escaped with merely "Severe Contusions" because the engine and tender were thereby brought to a stand.

The explanation of this second accident is. "Knobstick," who, in his excessive anxiety very satisfactory way of terminating the affair. near the train, lost all command of himself and any little comand over the engine, cepted by "men of honour." which, in his coolest moments, he might have possessed.

The simple recital of these facts is sufficient to point the moral we wish to convey. It is quite clear that no trading Company, for the sake of their personal profit, should be almanner. The law is hard enough against the workmen when they combine for their own which can be construed as dangerous to the those upon whose experience and knowledge the spots fit for the pur whole safety of railway traffic depends, are no chance of interruption. they not committing a grave offence against the community for purely personal and selfish purposes? Are they not, in the worst sense, the enemies of life and property, because the position they occupy induces the public to trust them with both, to a greater extent than they would otherwise be? If twenty or thirty had been lest through the improvement. lives had been lost through the ignorance, unskilfulness, and inexperience of the "Knobsticks," who supplanted the regular drivers at lower wages, we wonder what the verdict of a Coroner's jury would have been? If we had been on such a jury our answer to the question would, at least, have been "aggravated man-

DIPLOMATIC QUARRELS.

THE French Ambassador has been suddenly recalled, and for the moment a rupture of the books are open for inspection. amicable relations, fermerly subsisting between the two Governments, has taken place. The explanations given in both Houses of Parliament by Lord Lansdowne and Lord J. Russell, were exterted, as it were, piecemeal, and were at last by no means of a very explicit or satisfactory description. Lord PALMERSTON—the monkey who used them as cats' paws to touch the hot chesnuts-kept out of the way till all the questioning was over, when he made his appearance, looking as innocent, unsuspicious, and child-like, as if there were no such things as diplomatists, or diplomacy, or quarrels, in the world. Since that time the broad sheets of the morning papers have been filled for two or three days with a monster correspondence, which has passed between the French Foreign Minister and the representative of the French Government, at the Court of St. James's.

We may briefly, however, state, that the British Government, having for some years made certain claims on the Greek Government. the settlement of which the latter have as constantly slurred off, upon one plea displayed. or another, Lord PALMERSTON resolved to bring the shilly-shally to a close. Some time since, therefore, the Greeks were astonished with the sight of a fine and powerful British 1850, and following days. Fleet entering the Piræus; and by shortly after finding that Mr. WYSE, the English Minister, had taken up his quarters with the Admiral, Sir W. PARKER, and from his flagship sent the alternative of an immediate settlement of all claims in full or a blockade, and the seizure of all vessels leaving the port. In these circumstances, the Greek Foreign to frequent communications between the were passed for the guidance of the con-French Embassy and our own Foreign Minis- ference. ter, and the upshot of all is, that General De LA HITTE accuses Lord Palmerston of having it will be necessary to specify what may be so considered—
if jockied. France, and breaks off formal that is, the regulations of the miners' day's work; the diplomatic intercourse as far as the presence wages to be earned per week; the state of the coal trade in of a Minister is concerned.

Great was the rejoicing of the Times and French people, to what they hoped would be clean out of everybody's head, and made LOUIS NAPOLEON and his tools the most po-Pular of men. Since that time, indeed, the fool as well as knave, who concocts these fictions, has been compelled to eat his own

lordship may remain in office. He is no great structured ensure. It is therefore intended to raise the standard of a National like motion of the earth favourite of ours, but his being so cordially tional Union among the miners of this country, and to half a minute at a time,

work for the reduced sum offered, and hated by the mouth-piece of the Courts of bring about a general and correct feeling among that use and inexperienced hands were engaged to St. Petersburgh and Vienna, would cover a the jealousy which has so long prevailed, and to create a simple of the period of the perio

mignt to r. The result was a collision of a and from London to Paris, cheaper in money most fearful character at the North Bridge and less in point of time than a journey bemost fearful character at the North Bridge and less in point of time than a journey bestation, Edinburgh, on Saturday, the 11th Station, and which was clearly attributable to few years since, has, however, put a stop to the station of the miner. To effect which purposes, the following General Laws were passed by a National Conference of Miners, held at the few years since, has, however, put a stop to the purpose and journey and ignorance of the new that course. The property is a stop to the purpose of the new that course and journey bestation, and which was clearly attributable to few years since, has, however, put a stop to the purpose of the miner. To effect which purposes, the following General Laws were passed by a National Conference of Miners, held at the Moral Parket Course and Jockey Inn. Wigner, Laws were passed by a National Conference of Miners, held at the few years since, has, however, put a stop to the purpose of the miner. To effect which purposes, the following General Laws were passed by a National Conference of Miners, held at the few years since, has, however, put a stop to confirmed at next conference and journey bestation. the incompetency and ignorance of the new that course. The people have made each the manufacture. The passengers by the 11 o'clock others acquaintance, and all the diplomatists mail train for London had taken their seats, in the world wont be able to set them at logand the signal having been given for the train gerheads. In future diplomatists must fight and the signal having district and the signal start, the "knobstick" driver turned on the their own battles. That is both the most nato start, and the most income the force, that at the first tural and the most economical plan. When revolution of the machinery, the crank of the our statesmen and diplomatists quarrelled with arle of the driving wheel snapped in two, by the French rulers about half a century ago, which the engine was completely disabled. they set other people to cut each others throats, Another engine was sent for from the works who knew nothing at all about the matter, at a little distance, and, in the mean time, the who had no earthly interest in it at a mean, consisting of carriages with passengers, whatever, and they saddled unborn getracks with cattle, &c., was removed to the nerations with a debt, which threatens, in the centre line, leaving the disabled engine on the long run, to pull down all the institutions of up line rails. Scarcely had this been done, the country—Throne, Church, and Three per when the expected engine dashed up the Cents—unless it be dealt with timeously and centre line at the rate of more than twenty vigorously. We cannot afford any more of

men, shoemakers, blacksmiths, and weavers should be taught to murder scientifically, and then be placed in front of an equal number of French ploughmen, shoemakers, blacksmiths, and weavers, similarly trained, in order that they may there and then mutually slaughter each other, to gratify the

said diplomatists, and to save their "honour." If these said diplomatists are so very punctilious—so very susceptible—and their honour is only to be kept pure by washing it away now and then in blood, let it be their own :-"Let those who make the quarrels be the only men to

No doubt General DE LA HITTE is panting to revenge himself on "perfidious Albion" in the shape of Lord PALMERSTON. No doubt M. DROUYN D'LHUYS is irate at the idea of being "done" by that astute diplomatist. M. LINDOS, the Greek Minister, BARON BRUNOW, the Russian Ambassador, may all for one when the miners of the district set down their names brequet chain and key, the property of Miss Butler, that the second engine was also driven by a ject. Well, let us suggest to them a cheap and become members of the union. Application to whose father is the chief secretary at the Ordinance be made to the general secretary, and he to lay the Office, and resides at 152, Albany-street, Regent's-

to show how clever he could be in an emer- Let them fight it out themselves. Of course in all cases where a district forward cash to the chain and key in a box in her bedroom, and that on the chain and key in a box in her bedroom, and that on the chain and key in a box in her bedroom, and that on the chain and key in a box in her bedroom, and that on the chain and key in a box in her bedroom, and that on the chain and key in a box in her bedroom, and that on the chain and key in a box in her bedroom, and that on the chain and key in a box in her bedroom, and that on the chain and key in a box in her bedroom, and that on the chain and key in a box in her bedroom, and that on the chain and key in a box in her bedroom, and that on the chain and key in a box in her bedroom, and that on the chain and key in a box in her bedroom, and that on the chain and key in a box in her bedroom, and that on the chain and key in a box in her bedroom, and that on the chain and key in a box in her bedroom, and that on the chain and key in a box in her bedroom, and that on the chain and key in a box in her bedroom, and that on the chain and key in a box in her bedroom, and that on the chain and key in a box in her bedroom that the chain and key in a box in her bedroom that the chain and key in a box in her bedroom the chain and key in a box in her bedroom that the chain and key in a box in her bedroom the chain and key in a box in her bedroom the chain and gency, turned on full steam, came up at a Lord PALMERSTON'S colleagues in the Cabinet rapid speed, and, seeing his danger when too will back him in the field, if need be, and invilabour among them, so long as money can be raised next morning, after breakfast, she went up into her tations to that effect would be cordially ac-

As, however, the English magistracy and police have lately got an inveterate distaste to and that the delegates attending the next confeparties seeking "satisfaction," for real or rence come prepared to decide whether the objects the bed.—Police-constable, 191 S, said that when imagined wrongs, by the aid of the pistol, and of this law shall be extended, (i. e. to pay agents he went into the premises, he found the prisoner as it is possible, that, if the rencontre came off in this country it would be preoff in this country, it would be prelowed to endanger life in this wanton reckless vented by these meddling and officious people, we advise that it should retary, one of whom to be a perambulating lecturer, found in his possession. It was further stated that benefit, and, in prosecuting that, do anything the honour of these gentlemen should be kept the executive council when any important business family, and that he (prisoner) had upon a former stainless, and, therefore, suggest the Bois de tricts when not otherwise engaged. Next confe
The property was produced by the constable, and public peace or the public security. Why Boulogne, the place where the irascible and its terrors and its penalties be reshould its terrors and its penalties be re-valorous members of the French Assembly officers. served for them only? When wealthy retire to settle their differences. It is a very 7.—That this conference appoints three corres-Directors, and greedy Shareholders, combine to pull down the fair remuneration of those upon whose experience and knowledge the the presence appoints three corresponds three corresponds to his return nome, without any accountable to his return nome, with his return nome, without any accountable to his return nome, with his ret

> If they take our advice, they will have the to be appointed as chief corresponding secretary, in Short's-gardens, Drury-lane, with intent to murder glorious satisfaction of fighting their own bat-

land having the slightest interest in the matter, as Burchell says-"Fudge."

> MONIES RECEIVED FOR THE WEBE ENDING THURSDAY.

THE HONESTY FUND

Received by W. Rider.—James Lamont, Dalkeith 2s 6d—Nottingham, per J. Sweet 8d—Messrs. Mitchell and James, Southampton 2s—Newcastle, per M. Jude 14s 6d—Chartist Association, Burnley, J. Sutcliffe 2l 5s—B. Chaffer, Burnley, per J. Sutcliffe 5s.

Mr. Sutcliffe, Burnley, desires us to state that the books are open for inspection.

Received by W. Rider ... 3 9 8 TO EXEMPT E. JONES FROM OAKUM PICKING. Received by W. RIDER.—Chorley, per S. Smallwood 6s.

FOR MRS. FUSSELL. Received by W. Ridfe.—Nottingham, per J. Sweet 5s 3a.
FOR WIDOWS OF THE LATE MESSRS. WILLIAMS
AND SHARP. Received by John Annort.—Wm. Symmonds 2s 6d.

DEBT DUE TO MR. NIXON. Received by John Arnott.—A mason, per E. Stallwood 1s

Received by John Arsorr.—Per Mr. Stallwood.—Mrs Austin and Mr. Brett 1s 6d.—A few friends, Sheerness 6s 81d.—Joseph Sansom, shoemaker 3s.—A Friend 2s 6d.—

MINERS PUBLIC MEETING.

A public open air meeting of the miners of Wigan, was held in the Orchard of the Horse We have not done more than glance at the and Jockey Inn, on Monday last, for the purinterminable columns which it fills, and if we pose of petitioning the House of Commons to had, in mercy to our readers we should have pass a law enforcing a better ventilation and spared them the infliction of even a resume of inspection of mines. Mr. David Swallow wa what appears from beginning to end to be a called to the chair; and the meeting was ably trumpery quarrel, got up for the very purpose of cutting out a little work for the diplomatic E. Lawton, W. Kelsey, &c. A petition to exchange of lecturers be the House of Commons was unanimously agreed to. After the public meeting, a delegate meeting of one from each pit in the Wigan district, was held at the Horse and Jockey subsequent conference shall be held. Conferences Inn, and a most excellent spirit of union was to be held in every district or county in rotation; displayed.

THE CONFERENCE

Was held at the large room, Horse and Jockey Inn, Wigan, Lancashire, on May 20th,

Martin Jude, President; William Daniells, Secretary. The following districts were represented :- Northumberland, Martin Jude ; representative or representatives. Durham, John Fell; North Staffordshire, William Daniells, William Kelsey; South Staffordshire, Edward Lawton; Bolton, John Lyon; Pemberton, Edward Watkinson; Oldham, William Else; Bradford, Charles Minister solicited the "good offices" of the Winstanly; Ashton, John Lloyd. A society French Minister—the French Minister, with called "The Oldham Miners' Friendly So-Winstanly; Ashton, John Lloyd. A society the consent of his Government, gave his ciety," was represented by Thomas Harrison. "good offices." The case gave rise, of course, Yorkshire, by letter. Several resolutions

each district; how many days per week have been the average for the last half year; what quantity of coals are worked in the district, and how many tons per week each the absolutist journals at this denouement; they saw in it, no doubt, a very clever coup de theatre for the purpose of diverting the attention of the people of France from the exectation of the peop A vote of thanks was given to Charles

The conference assembled this morning at wise. nine o'clock, when the Secretary called over resolutions passed yesterday, which were confirmed, after which the following Preamble of

shall we have a war, that is the question? healthy harmony of action and a brotherly feeling of duty to each other, both locally and general, the association public—in order that a few shillings more public—in order that a few shillings more public—in dividends at the end of the might be paid in dividends at the end of the that have made a trip from Paris to London, safe atmosphere to work in; to shorten the hours of labour: to diminish the excessive tail. healthy harmony of action and a brotherly feeling of duty confirmed at next conference, and then to become laws for the government of the Miners' National Association.

The following General Laws were then passed:—

1.—That all miners joining this association, shall become subject to the rules and provisions legally and constitutionally made and adopted by the proper authorised parties, as stated in a subsequent rule (see rule 2nd) and shall faithfully adhere to the same, and assist in proard ellow-workn en. 2.—That all rules and regulations shall re-

ceive the sanction of the representatives of the cries, came up and secured my assailant on the spot. miners of each district in conference) assem- The complainant found that his watch had been bled, and shall be adopted by the ballot (any dragged out of his waistcoat pocket, and was hang-delorate having name to demand the same on ling by the guard-chain to which it was attached delegate having power to demand the same on any question before the conference) of the maority so represented, who shall have paid their levies due at the meeting of such confer- and his wife when they got to a rather unfrequented ence. Also all officers shall be chosen by spot, and not far from his abode; that he (comballot, if more than one person be nominated plainant) had not lost any money, which he attrito any office. The conference to decide all

3.—That when any question of importance manner of voting by each delegate shall be recorded, together with the numbers given in, which their delegates vote. AFTERNOON SITTING.

The delegates re-assembled at two o'clock, and the following laws were passed :-

agents, the general society lending assistance when soner for trial.—Committed accordingly. requested, and to be repaid all such monies exsame before the conference, who alone shall have park .- Prosecutrix stated that on Saturday night treasurer, an efficient agent to be sent, who shall the following night she missed the articles. On the to meet the expenses incurred; all above which sleeping apartment to make a further search for shall go to the funds of the district.

ō.—That each organised county, so far as they can, assist to organise their neighbouring counties,

carry out the rules and regulations adopted by con- had been in the house two whole days. At the staference, consisting of president, treasurer, and sec- tion he was searched, and the stolen property was not take place here. We are anxious that to visit and organise districts, and to return to meet the prisoner was the son of an old servant in the

> subject of the Miners' National Union; one of these of throwing his wife out of window at No. 19, and who are only to hold office till next conference. The conference here adjourned.

WEDNESDAY.

The conference met this morning at nine o'clock when the roll was called and the minutes of the previous day were read by the secretary; it was hen resolved that all the rules and regulations passed by conference shall be printed in the minutes, also the preamble, in order to give satisfaction to

Resolved that a petition be drawn up to the House of Commons for the better ventilation and inspection of mines, and signed by the delegates. Two letters were here read, one from Messrs. G Brown and Anty, conjointly, of Yorkshire, the other (a copy of which) had been sent to Sir George Grey; both of which gave great satisfaction. The following general laws were then passed:-

8.—That this conference resolve that the various mining counties forward to the next conference one and to form the NUCLUS of the general fund. The surplus, when all liabilities are paid, to be handed over to the general treasurer.

9.—The conference to constitute a court of appeal in all cases of general import, upon which meeting, and only when they cannot be fairly decided by the latter to be taken up by the con-ference, whose decision shall be final. In all cases of appeal to conference, as above, the parties losing to bear all expenses; both parties to deposit the respective amounts, previous to hearing, in the

10 .- That districts may exchange lecturers, and by mutual agreement, to bear the expense of the connected therewith, before such change is made:

uniform.

11.—That the next conference be held on Monday, August 19th, 1850, at Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Every Conference to appoint where and when the shall be decided by ballot:

12.—That in order to diminish the expense of conof the association, every organised county shall every 500 members; but that a county in the infancy of its organisation may send one, it being distinctly understood that each locality pay its own

The conference met at two o'clock, when it was resolved,-"That the 10th resolution on the programme, follow the preamble in the minutes, and be called objects. That the 11th rule on the programme be dispensed with, as its spirit has already been entertained by this conference. The following rules were then passed :-(That conferences take up all questions from the

counties or districts, bearing upon the goneral affairs of the association; such questions to be sent conference meeting; the same to be printed and form a programme of business for conference, one: copy to be forwarded to each lodge or colliery, that their votes may be taken thereon, and instructions before they go to conference.)

13.—That the national association take no cogni zance of strikes, nor encourage them in any way

The Conference then adjourned, to allow the

the names of the delegates, and read over the delegates to address meetings at Hindley, Blackrod, &c.

rorus, a process he is very much accustomed to, and to confess that the whole of the formed to, and to confess that the whole of the first time in our level and any manifestation of approval. Their stern silence showed they understood the new dodge, and were not to be cheated by it.

The Times calls leadly for the removal of Lord Palmerstox, whom it accuses of playing into the hands of the French Socialists. If so, for the first time in our level were and the stern in off the first time in our level were and stern out to the hands of the French Socialists. If so, for the first time in our level were and stern out to the lands of the first time in our level were and stern out to the lands of the first time in our level were time in our level was agreed to:

The stand land destruction. Between the 19th and 29th of April no less than sixty-three severe shocks were shocks were shocked were first time in our level was a felt on the morning of the first time in our level was a spread to it.

The stand land destruction. Between the 19th and 29th of the lands of the cape of poretty, misery, and starting in question, afflicts the working classes of this country, is so apprehended therefore the cytical was a viness and stand on the morning of the the spread of the bands of the remained were left than the town of the hands of the French Socialists. If so, for the first time in our level was a state in the center of the individual to the hands of the French Socialists. If so, for the first time in our level was a state on the stand and who it is said could have been spoken to the stand and the stand of the cape of the individual the true hand of the cape the into the was for tunate that clothes for it were brought the the should despet the into the was for the imprisonment in the cape of the willout the true hand of the heapth of

Police to abselve to so to a

James Hickey, a powerful young man, was charged with violently assaulting Mr. Henry Da Costar and his wife, and attempting to rob the former.— The complainant, stated that as he was returning home on Sunday night, accompanied by his wife, the prisoner came up to them, near the Obelisk, at the bottom of Blackfriars-road, and solicited alms. Complainant, having no change, went into a public-house near the spot, and called for a pint of porter, which he gave to the prisoner, and then gave him twopence besides. He and his wife then walked on towards Great Union-street, where they lived, but had not proceeded many yards when the prisoner came up to them again, and taking off his cap, said the twopence was of no use to him, and begged that he would give him sixpence. Complainant, astonished at the impudence of the prisoner, said that he certainly should not give him any more, upon which the latter ejaculated, "Then, I will have what you have got. mulgating and extending the benevolent The moment he uttered these words, he struck Mrs. Da Costar a blow on the breast, which knocked her down and then rushed upon me and struck me down, and then rushed upon me, and struck me several times, when I loudly called for assistance, and fortunately a policeman, 272 M, hearing my round his neck; and he added that the prisoner must have followed them for some distance and availed himself of the opportunity of attacking him buted to the timely arrival of assistance, as he stood no chance of defending himself against so powerful motions for altering the rates of wages, and for an assailant as the prisoner. — Policeman 272: M stated that, on hearing the cry of "Police," he ran to the spot, and saw the complainant in the act of has been decided by the conference, the defending himself as well as he could from the prisoner, whom he charged with attempting to rob him. He (policeman) saw the complainant's watch hanging loosely by the guard-chain outside his waistcoat, so that each constituency may see the way in and he at once took his assailant into custody. When they got to the station-house he heard the prisoner exclaim that he knew where the complainant lived, and that he would serve him out when he got his liberty.-Mr. A'Beckett said that it was a very 4.—That each county bear the expense of its own daring assault with intent to commit robbery, and organisation and choose their own lecturers and that upon that charge he should commit the pri-MARYLEBONE.—AN UNPLEASANT VISITOR.—G. pended thereon by a small enrolment fee, to be paid Lewis was charged with having stolen a gold

power to expend any money for that purpose : but last, after winding up her watch, she put the gold them, and found the prisoner under her bed .- Mr. J. Blackwell said that in consequence of the cry which was raised he went into the house and assisted in pulling the prisoner from his hiding-place beneath had nothing to say, was remanded in order to

whom all correspondence shall centre, and who her, was brought up for further examination, and

William Kelsey for North and South Staffordshire; their money by means of newspaper advertisements, as on former occasions, was crowded by young nien, principally from the country, who had parted to the risoner and his associates with sums of money, varying from £3 to £50, as cash securities on accept-Sergeant Thompson said he had other witnesses to

cases in Upper Wellington-street, in which Stanley and Wright were both concerned.—The prisoner was

charged with violently assulting his wife Henrietta. would kill all foreigners, as he thought there would strangle her. With great exertions she contrived to get from his clutches, and ran to the window. He followed her, and, throwing up the sash, said if the door, when he took up a loaded pistol which was lying on the sofa, presented it at her, and swore he would shoot her. Before he presented the pistol he put a cap on the nipple. She ran out of take her life .- Mr. Bingham ordered him to find informed of the relative wages, and other matters two sureties, to keep the peace for six months, and directed that a medical man should see him, in order to examine him as to the state of his mind. Bail not being forthcomming, the prisoner was about being led from the dock, when the complainant rushed from the witness-box, and, crying bitterly, threw her arms round her husband's neck, and begged the officer not to take him from her. The husband likewise begged of the magistrate not to separate him from his "dear" wife. They embraced each other so closely that it took the united strength of two officers to separate them.—The

> Assault on the Police.—Emile Roshay was charged with creating a disturbance at 24, King'splace, St. James's, and assaulting police constable tused, stated that on Tuesday morning, about two take charge of the prisoner for creating a disturbance there and refusing to leave the place. On seeing the

last Friday three weeks the prisoner was seen by a little girl, Harriet Glover, to seize a cat belonging to a Mrs. Philips, of No. 1, Walter's-court, Isling-WANDSWORTH.—RUFFIANLY OUTRAGE.—Hugh ton, when he held it up by its neck, and set fire to Davis, who described himself as a general dealer the poor animal with a lighted paper. He subse- residing at Chelsea, was charged with a cowardly quently beat it in a most furious manner until it was assault on a respectable married lady.—Mrs. Mary lifeless.—Mrs. Mary Philips, the owner of the cat, Withal, of No. 1, York-cottages, Battersea-fields said that the prisoner entertained a grudge towards one of whose eyes was most frightfully discoloured her in consequence of her having prosecuted his and lacerated, stated that on the previous aftermother ten years ago, and he had sworn to be remother ten years ago, and he had sworn to be revenged, and threatened to take away the lives of Wandsworth, near to the fair. There were some

and was conveyed to prison. COWARDLY ASSAULT .- James Crane, a labourer residing in Peter-street, Saffron-hill, was charged with having violently assaulted his wife. It appeared from the evidence of the wife, whose head was severely injured, that at half-past one o'clock on Tuesday morning the prisoner returned home intoxicated, and whilst she was in bed he commenced abusing and beating her in a brutal manner. Her cries of "Murder!" brought to her assistance several of the neighbours and the police, who took the prisoner to the station-house. She was conveyed to the hospital covered with blood, and nearly insensible, where a desperate wound, which was inflicted by a poker on the back of the head, was dressed. The prisoner she said was a drunken fellow, who lived entirely upon her industry. She felt her life to be in danger, and she begged that he might be bound over to keep the eace, as he was continually treating her unmercifully without the least provocation.—Margaret Finney, a lodger in the same house, corroborated the evidence of the prosecutrix.-The prisoner denied the assault, and, after a great deal of recrimination, Mr. Tyrwhitt fined him 40s., or in default of payment six weeks' imprisonment in the House of Cor-

IMPUDENT ROBBERIES .- William Smith, alias Bill Pony, alias Bill Sheen, alias John Bedham, a smooth faced well-dressed young man with good address, was charged by Mr. H. Vondeick, jeweller them. On hinting an inquiry as to their use, I and watch-maker, of Pickering-terrace, Bishop's- | found the good lady of the house disposed to shuffle road, Paddington, with having stolen a valuable off any explanation; but by a little importunity I gold watch, and George Redwood, an elderly man of discovered that they had the credit of being able to having received and disposed of the property knowing it to have been stolen.—The prosecutor having Nanny," said I, "you surely don't believe in witches been sworn said that on the 27th of March last he now-a-days?". "No! Iz don't say 'at I do; but was in his shop, when the prisoner Smith entered, (and producing a watch to his (witness's) notice said it was, out of repair, and his "mamma," who resided at "Woodford House, Woodford-road, Harrow-road," had sent him to witness in order to have it repaired. While he was conversing with tracted from poor Nanny more particulars on the the prisoner, two ladies came in, and upon whom subject, as follows:-- How that there was a woman a hurry, and requested witness to write out instruchad nothing to say, was remaided in order to tions and a list of prices that he might show them neighbour's daughter, against whom the old lady ensure the attendance of the officer who could give to his "mamma" on his return home. Witness in question had a grudge, owing to some love affair, which he must have stolen during the time the wit- cause, and finally died, nobody knew why; but how ness was engaged at his desk writing out the instructions, &c., for the prisoner. Information was | pined away in consequence of a glance from the evil immediately communicated to the police, when Brown, 67, and Kemp, 81, of the S division, traced one who chose could themselves obtain the power of the watch to have been pledged by the prisoner the evil eye, and the receipt was, as nearly as I can Redwood at Mr. Hill's, a pawnbroker in the neigh- recollect, as follows :- "Ye gang out ov' a nightbourhood of Brunswick-square.—A shopman in the employ of Mr. Hill identified the prisoner Redwood ye've getten t'nine toads, ye hang 'em up ov' a as having pledged the watch at his master's shop.— Tyrwhitt said he should fully commit both prioners to take their trial at the Old Bailey Session. second charge was then preferred against the privick-square, for having been concerned in stealing quantity of silver plate and two sovereigns .- Mr. 'yrwhitt said he should remand this case until the officers could make inquiries to trace, if possible, the property, and for the attendance of Dr. An-

of Daniel May, one of the most active officers in the city detective force, charged with attempting to the pockets of several ladies. Daniel May stated that on Monday, about twelve o'clock, he hill, towards Fleet street; he followed them as far as Fetter-lane, when they turned back, ran into Bridge-street, and took up their station on Blackfriars-bridge, where a crowd had collected. He saw Keats cross the road, followed by Noble, and place himself close to the parapet of the bridge, and attempt several ladies pockets as they passed. Fosset remained on the opposite side of the bridge performing the office of sentinel, and on seeing witness approach gave the signal to Noble, who imme-May) directly gave Keats and Noble into custody were all taken to the station, where they were searched. On Keats was found 7s, 6d. in silver, on Noble 2s. 1d. and an empty purse, and on Fosset seven sovereigns, a sixpence, threepence in copper, an empty purse, a watch and key, two rings, and seven decoy sovereigns. One of the purses was about twelve inches long; the other was netted length. The prisoners were observed by May on Saturday plying their "profession," but they all ran away as soon as he made his appearance. He saw them again on the same day planting them-selves on either side and behind a lady for the purpose of robbing her, but they abandoned their game on seeing him (May). He had known Keats about twelve months, and he generally went by the name of "Jackey the Groom," because he practised in all dressed respectably, and evidently newly rigged out for the Whitsun holydays, were remanded till Wednesday, in order to give time for the owners of

Barker alias Isaacs, Edward Bailey, her paramour, Harriet Campbell, a midwife, and Sarah Cooke, a been concerned in the murder of a female child, two days old, the offspring of the prisoners Bailey and Barker.—The first witness called was Dr. Godfrey, of Mount-place, Whitechapel, who stated that from prisoner, who was rather the worse for liquor, witness requested him to go away peaceably. He refused to had made with Mr. Mure, a surgeon, he concluded that deceased had lived two days. There was no that deceased had lived two days. the pavement the prisoner struck him on the face, and also on the scalp; in the area of the forehead to the general secretary one month previous to the ner then seized him by the left hand with his mouth, culated to create a suspicion that death was occaand bit his forefinger completely through. Witness sioned by a fall or a blow. The witness was exawas becoming nearly exhausted, when another con- mined at great length by Mr. Yardley, and the new act to repeal the duties and drawbacks of it

14.—That at each conference meeting the books housekeeper of that gentleman, was found dead in the marks on the forehead, but not for the curved persons with whom they have contracted. A vote of thanks was given to Charles an exciting theme—a war with England. The numitigated scoundrel who daily concorts a budget of the most wicked, intended, but in themselves, silly lics for the Times, represented all Paris as literally falling into an exstacy of yoy at the prospect of such a war. The prospect of such a war, and a proper receipt be given at the motor of the curved of the association shall be audited, and if found of the association shall be audited, and if found of the association shall be audited, and if found of the association shall be audited, and if found of the association shall be audited, and if found of the association shall be audited, and if found in the marks on the forehead, but not for the curved appearance of the conference meeting the books of the marks on the forehead, but not for the curved appearance of the conference in the marks on the forenced were brought up for examination. The prisoners, with a third man had the original papearance of the conference in the marks on the forenced were brought up for examinate. It was possible, but not for the curved appearance of the conference in the marks on the forenced were brought up for examinet of the oblight and if found of the association shall be audited, and if found of the association shall be audited, and if found of the marks on the forenced were brought up for examinet. It was possible, but not for the curved appearance of the conference, in the marks on the forenced were brought up for examinet of the marks on the forenced with the marks on the forenced in papearance of the conference in the wandsworth-road, in the marks on the forenced with the marks on the forenced with the marks on the forenced with the marks on the forenced in papearance of the conference with the oble was convicted at the Old Bu a perfect set of housebreaking implements. The soner Barker after she was delivered of the child,

CLERKENWELL James Fitzgerald, aged 19, might account for, and as there was a doubt, the was put to the bar before Mr. Tyrwhitt, on a war-rant, charged, at the instance of the Royal Society street Bailey kissed the female prisoner, on which for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, with ex- the crowd, greater than usual owing to the proxicessive cruelty to a cat. Mr. Thomas, secretary to the Society, attended to conduct the case for the tion, and they were followed by a large and threatenprosecution. It appeared from the evidence that ing concourse, who would have done them some in-

her family. He had killed a cat on another occa- donkeys there, and she was treating her children to sion under similar circumstances.—The prisoner in a ride. The defendant came up and pushed and his defence said, that the cat was thrown out of the pulled the donkies about. Complainant said he window by Mrs. Philips' daughter, when it clung to must be a "wrong" man to try and throw the chiland scratched his little brother. It then ran into dren off, when he directly struck her on the eye and the house of a Mrs. Herring, who told him to kill it, knocked her down. He struck at her more as if as it was in a rabid state, which caused him to kill she had been a man or a bullock.—The evidence of but he denied having set fire to it.—Mr. complainant having been corroborated, Mr. Beadon Tyrwhitt inquired of Mrs. Philips whether it was said is was the most unprovoked assault he ever had true that the animal was rabid?—Mrs. Philips: before him, and he did not think he should be doing Lor! bless your honour, no; he could eat and drink his duty to the public if he were not to impose the highest penalty which the law allowed. The defenas well as you or me, your worship. (Laughter.)— highest penalty which the law allowed. The defendant would, therefore, pay £5 for the assault, or dark would, therefore, pay £5 for the assault, or mouths —The defendant not soner and said it was evident that he was an un- be committed for two months.—The defendant, not feeling brute, and sentenced him to pay a fine of being provided with the money, was removed to twenty shillings, or, in default of payment, one the cells. Prior to Mr. Beadon leaving the bench, month's imprisonment, with hard labour, in the House of Correction.—The prisoner could not pay, and was conveyed to research refused.

> MEDALS OF JAMES MORISON, THE HYGEIST.

May be had of all the Agents for the sale of Morison's Pills. PRICE ONE SHILLING EACH.

In Bronze, 10s. 6d.; in Silver, 2l.; in Gold, 18l. JAMES MORISON, the Hygeist proclaimed— Istly.—That the vital prin-THE IMMORTAL

THE EVIL EYE. - Going one day into a cottage in

PROCLAIMED THE CIRCULATION OF THE

ciple is in the blood. 2ndly.—That all diseases arise from impurity of the 3rdly. - That such imcated by a purgative such as Morison's Vegetable Uni-versal Medicine of the Briish College of Health, Newroad, London.
4thly. — That the deadly used as medicines by the doctors are totally unnecessary in the cure of

the village of Catterick, in Yorkshire, I observed hung up behind the door a ponderous necklace of "lucky-stones," i.e. stones with a hole through espectable appearance, was also charged with preserve the house and its inhabitants from the baneful influence of the "evil eye." "Why certainly i' former times there was widzards an' buzzards, and them sort o' things." "Well," said I. laughing, "but sou surely don't think there are any now?" "No! I don't say 'at ther' are, but I do believe in a evil eye." After a little time I exable to look with an evil eye; how, further, a it was her (Nanny's) strong belief that she had eye. Finally, I got from her an account of how any

any disease at all !"-Notes and Queries. Angling on the Moy.—The season for salmon up to this time far exceeds that of any previous say that the greater share of this sport has fallen to tended by Hearns, who has been so singularly for-GUILDHALL.—Picking Pockers.—John Keats, tunate in hooking a good many of the large-spring Henry Fosset, and Matthew Noble, members of the fish now running. It is confidently expected that London Swell mob, were brought up in the custody the summer angling will be proportionably good.—

an' they pine and pine away while they die, without

BURNING OF THE OCEAN QUEEN.—Another instance of spontaneous combustion of coal, by which a fine vessel, the Ocean Queen, belonging to London, upwards of 800 tons burden, was totally lost, was eported on Monday at Lloyds. The unfortunate vessel had a full cargo of Newcastle coal, and was bound to Suez, for the supply of the Indian steamers. On the 21st of December, the captain was informed by one of the crew that smoke was issuing forth from the hole forward, and he suspected the coal had ignited. The hatches were at and every effort made to subdue them proved unathey were picked up by a French homeward-bound Queen was burned. They were safely landed at the Mauritius. By a recent return there appears to have been no fewer than fourteen ships de-

IRISH CATECUISM.—Question.—Who were the last Richmond," "the dancing-master Whitworth,"
"the mangelwurzel Talbot," "the spindle-shanked,
rouged, and Hessianed Wellesley," "the gun-brig
and Algerine Anglesey," "the trunk-making Northumberland," "the shave-beggar Leveson Gower, 'the shin-of-beef De Grey," "the humbug Heytesbury," the cut-throat Castlereagh," "the Orange Peel," "the swivel-eyed Goulburn," "the scorpion Stanley," and "the butcher Clarendon."—Times of

THE WINDOW TAXING OF LODGING-HOUSES. — As-2s Id. for each window; beyond that number, not tax per window increases with the number : thus a charged £29 8s. 6d., that is, at the rate of no less than 5s. 10d. per window. The immense produce on a large scale for the labouring classes should be and kicked him with much force about the body. By there was congestion of the brain, but nothing to exempted from duty. Distinct chambers in the inns. great exertions complainant contrived to get on his account for death from natural causes, and taken of court are so; so are those in universities and in a public hospitals, as also houses divided into different tenements, being distinct properties. THE NEW ACT RESPECTING BRICK DUTIES .- The

stable came to his aid, and the prisoner was conveyed result of the investigation was that though the excise on bricks (13th Vic., cap. 9), which received d to the station.—The prisoner, in defence, said the marks on the body were consistent with violence, the royal assent on Friday, was issued on Monday, constable was the first aggressor, and as he was much | they were not inconsistent with a more innocent | From and after the passing of the act (the 17th it hurt, he thought, being a foreigner, he had a right mode; but they were more like the result of vio- inst.), all the duties and drawbacks of excise on m to defend himself.—Mr. Bingham told the prisoner lence. There was a crosse across the neck an inch bricks, and also the act 2 and 3 Vic., cap. 24, 4 he was mistaken in that idea, and committed him for and a half in extent, which, in his belief, occurred relating to bricks, are declared to be repealed. during death and whilst the body was as yet warm. except as to arrears and penalties in respect thereof, it LAMBETH.—THE ROBBERY AND ALLEGED Mur. The cervical vertebres were arched, as if the head A moiety of the duty charged on bricks is to be al-il-DER AT CLAPHAM. - W. Knight and H. Stark, who had been forced round, which would account for the lowed to makers on stocks in their possession whenen ceretary shall do all in his power, by writing and larger the other runners desired with a third payty not in custody for some days, on suspicion of crease in the neck. There was little or no ecohythe act was passed; and purchasers of bricks underer distributing handbills. contracts m ble Electoral Bill by which it is proposed to confiscate the one half of the franchises of the French people, to what they hoped would be

was secured; but the fact of his apprehension was tion, and also with natural causes.—Dr. Godfrey: State to be impriseded in the Westminster Bride-lekept secret, so as not to drive the other away. On the reason I attach so little importance to eachy—well for the space of two years. That period having age the evening of Sunday week the other prisoner motis is its absence in the cases of a number of expired on Saturday, the prisoner was removed ed (Knight) was secured, and on his person were found people who were hanged.—P. Wanzyski saw the pri- from the Bridewell to the Millbank Penitentiary, y preparatory to the sentence of transportation being no EARTHQUAKES.—The earthquakes in Stango, a third man, who was the most remarkable of the and also saw the infant. Mrs. Barker told her not carried into effect, and she will be sent amongst is small town in Dalmatia, continue to spread ruin three, and who it is said could have been spoken to to say anything about it; but at the same time said the next batch of convicts to Van Diemen's Land, id

more interrupted. In the latter place the piece the piece the piece the menon displayed itself on the 3rd inst., in a wave-like motion of the earth, which lasted more than latter place the piece, and the child had been seen by so many of stone was five ewt. This, we believe, is thether persons that the charge of concealment was also of stone was five ewt. This, we believe, is thether discharge.

The other prisoner he should done away with. Though there were several marks of apparent violence, which the manner of the birth been effected in Scotland.

The Metropolis.

HE HEALTH OF LONDON DUBING THE WEEK. In the reek week ending last Saturday 880 deaths were regispered ered in the metropolitan districts—a mortality Phich hich is still less than the average, corrected for inrreascrease of population, but shows a disposition to inrreascrease on the low rate of mortality that has been tion reached the station-house of the T. division, in bbsenbserved during the previous three weeks. A gratual dual rise is apparent in recent returns; for since the which policeman James King, T 192, and Soloman thirdthird week of April the numbers have been succesiivelsively 803, 829, 857, and 880. Taking the 10 coresponding weeks of the years 1840-9, it appears that that last week's mortality was greater than in any corresponding week of 1840-6, but less than in any of 16f 1847-9; and that the actual average of the 10 apparently dead. Mr. Guazzaroni, the parish surweekweeks was 868, or, raised in the ratio of population. 947, 947, compared with which latter numbers the precentsent decrease amounts to 67. Of epidemics, smallbox pox and scarlatina were fatal respectively in 5 and 16 cile cases, and exhibit a low morfality; measles and her dead. In the interim police-constable Sweeny moophooping-cough, which carried off 21 and 36 children resprespectively, show nearly the average amount. HypTyphus is also less destructive than usual; it was

catafatal in 27 cases, but in the corresponding weeks of 10 y10 years it ranged from 18 to 79, the average being aboabout 38. Five children died of infantile and remitmittent fever; 7 persons of erisipelas; 11 of diarrthoshoea. At 5, Tindall's-buildings, Gray's-inn-lane, the the wife of a baker, aged 45 years, died on the 11th cof of May of "English cholera." The place is desecrisoribed by Mr. Holmes, the Registrar, as "large, open, thickly inhabited on both sides by Irish famillier lies, and having a large sewer at the bottom." It sap appears that six persons died in the Shoreditch Wc Workhouse, Kingsland-road, between the 10th and 115t 15th of May; and that of these a man sank under coorcontinued fever, a boy under typhus, a woman under dia diarrhœa (8 days,) and 2 women, one aged 27 years, tthe the other 69, under "constipation and inflammation of of the bowels." Last week the deaths of 52 persons we were registered from bronchitis, of 63 from pneumic monia, and of 14 from asthma; the total deaths in tth the class which includes these diseases were 144, tthethe corrected average being 124. Besides these, 112 124 persons died of consumption, the corrected

av average being 154. At 20, Martha-street, St. Ge George's-in-the-East, a beerseller, aged 39 years, di died of "tuburcular disease and caries in the lu lungs (2 or 3 years.)" Mr. H. Rees, the medical m man who certified the cause of death, states that " "this is the fourth case in his own practice of st sudden death from hæmorrhage, whilst the patients have been apparently improving from taking codli liver oil." A commercial clerk, of 64 years, died of of "mental disorder and exhaustion from refusing to take proper nourishment." No inquest was held ir in this case. A currier, aged 50 years, died from " "free drinking and hepatic disease (12 months.) Another man, who was of intemperate habits and suffered from delirium tremens, fell with an earthenware pan and cut his thumb, which mortified and caused his death in four days. Of deaths registered in public institutions, 73 occurred in workhouses, 48 in hospitals, 5 in lunatic asylums, and 12 in military and naval hospitals.—The mean height of the barometer in the week at the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, was 29.817 in.; the mean temperature was 42.2, less than the average of the same week in seven years by 3.2. On three days of the week, namely, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, the mean temperatures were so much as from 6 to 9 degrees below the

SUDDEN DEATH OF GENERAL SIR JAMES SUTHER LAND .- On Saturday last Mr. Wakley, M.P., held an inquest on Major-General Sir James Sutherland, E.I.C., at No. 8, Upper Cumberland-street, Mary-The deceased, who was in his 66th year, and had seen much service, invited a large dinner and evening party on last Wednesday, in celebration of her Majesty's birthday. Some of the company had arrived, and the gallant general was in the act of giving orders respecting the wine to the butler, when he fell insensible to the ground. Dr. Edwards was in immediate attendance, but all efforts to save life were unavailing. - Upon an autopsy of the body being made, nine ounces of clotted blood were found in the region of the heart. The kidneys also were diseased. Verdict-"Deceased died of disease of SUICIDE OF A TRADESMAN .- On Saturday last Mr.

averages of the several days.

Payne held an inquest at the George, Gracechurchstreet, on view of the body of William Hunter, ponlterer, who committed suicide under the following melancholy circumstances: - James Yates, late in the deceased's service, stated that he found the deceased on the previous morning suspended by a cord from the bulustrades in the house where he carried on business, in Ship Tavern-passage, Leadenhall-market. Deceased was quite dead. About half-past six o'clock—an hour before he was discovered by witness-he came from Hoxton. where he resided.-Peter Davey, deceased's clerk, said that on Thursday morning the deceased received a letter from Mr. Watt, solicitor to Mr. Fricker, poultry salesman, Leadenhall-market, to whom he (deceased) was indebted a sum of £147 15s. 5d., requesting that he would pay the amount by two o'clock the following day, adding that other proceedings would be taken if it was not Witness found that letter on the deceased's table after the body was discovered .- Other evidence being given, showing that the deceased was in pecuniary difficulties, the jury returned a verdict of "Temporary Insanity."

FIRE AND LOSS OF LIFE. - On Saturday afternoon last the neighbourhood of Tooley-street, Southwark, was painfully excited owing to a fire, which unfortunately, was attended with a loss of life breaking out in the private residence of Mr. H. Bunn, No. 11, Brook-square, in the before mentioned street. The cause of this fire has been satisfactorily traced to a spark flying from the grate in the first floor front, and setting a quantity of wearing apparel in flames. At that period a boy about four years of age, unfortunately happened to be in the room, and before he could run away, the flames encircled his body, and he fell in the midst of them. Several persons, on seeing the smoke issuing from the window, and hearing the screams of the poor child, rushed up to render assistance; but although they succeeded in confining the fire to the part of the house in which it commenced, the child was

burned almost to a cinder. THE ALLEGED CHILD MURDERS AT WHITECHAPEL —On Saturday afternoon last an inquest on Elizabeth Barker's child was commenced by Mr. Baker, the coroner for Middlesex, at the Golden Lion Cannon-street, Commercial-road, East.—Mr. Thos. Meares, Brick-lane, surgeon, said he should judge that the child had lived two or three days. The face was livid, and the tongue protruded from the mouth, and, on examining the front of the throat. he observed distinct marks of pressure, as if from the finger and thumb. Those marks would be sufficient to account for death in a child so young, but he would not undertake to say that death was so caused. The lungs were slightly congested, and contained a frothy mucus, and on opening the head he found extravasated blood pressing on the substance of the brain, and the brain generally injected with blood. These symptoms, taken altogether, do not distinctly account for the mode of death, but in his judgment it arose from suffocation; at the same time, it was quite possible for death to have arisen from natural causes. The stomach and a portion of the intestines were in the hands of Dr. Letheby, of the London Hospital, for analysis. Dr. Letheby informed the coroner that he had not had sufficient time to make a complete analysation, but he had seen sufficient to say there was opium in the stomach. At this stage of the proceedings the jury generally expressed a wish to hear the evidence of Mrs. Campbell, the midwife, who is in the custody of the police as an accessory to the murder.—The Coroner observed he could not enforce the attendance of this party under the circumstances. All he could do was to write to Sir George Grey, explaining the circumstances to him, and very likely he might direct the police to bring her before them at their next meeting.—The inquiry was then adiourned. In the course of the afternoon, Harriet Campbell was brought up on a remand, before Mr. Yardley, at the Thames Police-office, charged with being concerned, with three others now in the House of Detention, with the wilful murder of an infant child. Mr. Yardley, after an interview with Dr. Godfrey, as to the result of the post mortem examination of the body, refused to take bail for the prisoner's re-appearance, and she was accordingly

Whitingham, of the merchant service, many years engaged in Baron Rothschild's shipping, and for upwards of a quarter of a century in the service of the General Steam Navigation Company. This unfortunate gentleman, it appears, had been transacting some business on Monday at the comparatively speaking, very few children were vacting some business on Monday at the company's company's in preventing the entered for that purpose. It has bettween four and five c'clock. On arriving at Thornton street, Bermondsey, his foot slipped of the kerb-stone, and he pitched forward on to the carriage way. At the very moment a heavily laden may agon, drawn by four horses, was passing, and, before there was time for the unfortunate gentlem. And head before there was time for the unfortunate gentlem of the unfortunate gentlem. The strength of the form and about St. Helen's. It is attributed stept. One of them broke open a bureau with a mens of new potatoes in a most healthy state, and the the central Criminal Court, which had been so coin, in the name of George departure from the provisions of the Winding-up obok, containing £201 notes, being hiddle by some objections raised against the system by book, containing £201 notes, being hiddle by some loose, papers falling on it. The other man was embetween four and five c'clock. On arriving at the same court, when his sentence for it become, and that he had been sentenced for the Winding-up observed that there were, some shows that during the entere of Wrs. Richell from Mr. Kean, of Shangarny.

A Man Overshoan—One Shewerites, to justify this to some objections raised against the system by some business on Monday at the mothers, who defined the hidden of the kinding-up observed that there were, some shows that the object in the open a bureau with a mens of new potatoes in a most healthy state, and the the central Criminal Court, the chief. And the chief in the departure from the provisions of the Winding-up observed that there where shows a position of the midney observed that the central carriage way. At the very moment a heavily laden wagon, drawn by four horses, was passing, and, before there was time for the unfortunate gentleman to roll himself out of the way, the ponderous wagon passed over his body. The driver, it seems, was at the head of the leading horse, and was unconscious of the accident till the shrieks of the unfortunate gentleman apprised him of what had occurred.

A labourer of the hearest cottage for assistance. A labourer of the hearest cottage for assistance. A labourer of the while under the influence of drink, jumped overboard in the name of Hume, armed with a poker, returned with Riding of Tipperary in search of fire-arms. It would be and attacked the burglars, who struck him on the Royal Gompany.—A call to definy the name of Hume, armed with a poker, returned with Riding of Tipperary in search of fire-arms. It would be and attacked the burglars, who struck him on the act of sinking a third time, and attacked the burglars, who struck him on the seas for ten years.

WILLIAM BUTLER, a boy of 16 years of age, with liabilities has been made on the shareholders to the the arm. Mr. Richbell, who slept upstairs, was in obtaining any.

A few persons in Dublin have been taking steps of the unfortunate gentleman to roll himself out of the way, the ponderous, and attacked the burglars, who struck him on the act of sinking a third time, and attacked the burglars, was in obtaining any.

A few persons in Dublin have been taking steps of the was one of the burglars, who was on the visiting several farming houses in the North Richard to the yould the seas for ten years.

WILLIAM BUTLER, a boy of 16 years of age, with liabilities has been made on the shareholders to the the arm. Mr. Richbell, who slept upstairs, was in obtaining any.

A few persons in Dublin have been taking steps of the unfortunate gentleman to roll the arm. Mr. Richbell, who slept upstairs, was in obtaining any.

A few persons in Dublin have been taking steps of the unfortunate gentleman to roll the arm. Mr. Richbell, wh conscious of the accident till the shrieks of the unhappy man apprised him of what had occurred. Medical aid was instantly obtained, but the fearful fingures Captain Whittingham sustained rendered him case hopeless, and he expired a few minutes after the accident. The deceased was in his 67th rendered year, and has left a widow and eight children to lament his loss. Most of the shipping in the river, as well as the vessels of the edineral Steam Navigation are well as the vessels of the General Steam Navigation as a mark of respect to the deceased. An in
conscious of the accident till the shrieks of the understand proposed for the common course—be his specially to atoms, in attempting to strike Mr. Richbell, with some weapon, but he fortunately escaped unhurted his case hopeless, and he expired a few minutes have been known for a long period.

Sexuer of the window and eight children to labeled the continue to describe the fair the country.

Sexuer of the common course—be his specially to atoms, in attempting to strike Mr. Richbell, with some weapon, but he fortunately escaped unhurted his case hopeless, and he expired a few minutes have been known for a long period.

The men, seeing they were discovered, quickly dealed the minute of the sountry as the best for prices of the delt throughout the country.

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The men, seeing they were discovered, quickly dealed the minute of the sountry as the best for prices of the

rick Barry, living in Jenning's-buildings, Highstreet, Kensington, had killed his wife, Mary Barry, by kicking her on the head. It appears that informa-Church court, that Barry had killed his wife, on Gentry, T 243, were immediately dispatched to Jenning's buildings to ascertain the truth of the report, when the unfortunate woman was found sitting on a chair at the door of her house, surrounded by a number of women, and bleeding from the right temple, geon, was immediately sent for, and in the meantime the unfortunate woman was conveyed to the T 135, while on duty in the High-street, was informed by some children that a woman had just been killed by her husband, and that the murderer had run off up the Queen's-road, and across the Palace green to the Bayswater-road, on which he instantly went in diately ran round, and fortunately secured him just before five o'clock was conveyed to the Hammersmith Police-court, when he was placed before Mr. rant a remand on the charge of murder.—The followthat a woman had been just murdered in Jenning'sbuildings by her husband, Patrick Barry, who had run off, on which he immediately pursued, and succeeded in capturing him.-Mr. J. B. Guazzaroni, surgeon, stated that he was fetched to see the unfortunate woman, Mary Barry, whom he found in a room at the Coach and Horses, Jenning's-buildings. On examining her he found her to be quite dead, and had been so some short time. He had made no particular examination of the body, and could not, therefore express an opinion as to the cause of death. - Mr Beadon, upon that evidence, remanded the prisoner

The Provinces.

until that day week.

MURDER AT NEWPORT, GLOUCESTERSHIRE. BERKELEY, MAY 17.—The Coroner for the eastern division of Gloucester, Mr. W. J. Ellis, was engaged stances whereby Mr. Daniel Knight, a small farmer, residing at Woodford, near Newport, came by his death. It appears that for many years past a benefit club has been held at the Crown Inn, Newport, near Berkeley and the anniversary of the society, according to ancient custom, was celebrated on Monday last, and the festivities were protracted till a late hour, not only at the Crown, but at the White Hart, and other inns in the immediate vicinity, a band being engaged and dancing kept up with much vivacity. The unfortunate deceased, it seems, had an idiot daughter, named Elizabeth Knight, who formed directors of the Hull bank, having determined to inone of the dancing party, and notwithstanding the vestigate the affairs of all their branches, sent a warning of her father, that he wished her to be at deputation over to Market Weighton, on the 10th home, she persisted in remaining. At a late hour her father went for her, and took her forcibly away, and, not contented with her quitting the company, he inflicted summary chastisement upon her by correcting her with a whip. This act, it appears, was witnessed by three men, named Wm. Fethery, John | The accounts were examined, and up to the present Nelmes alias Newman, and Wm. Lovell, who, being exasperated by having drank a quantity of beer in the course of the day, waylaid Knight, and beat him there is a deficiency of not less than £1,900. It ap most unmercifully about the head, leaving him in a pears from the books that a system of entering fictiperfectly insensible condition, in which state he was tious names and abstracting sums of money has been subsequently found by the Berkeley police. Hisskull carried on from the commencement of Roantree's was completely fractured, and although he lingered connection with the branch. Different sums, varyproved that death resulted from the wounds on the ally to call in an old director, upwards of seventy head of the deceased; there was a great quantity of Jears of age, and has admitted that he was afraid extravasated blood. After a short deliberation, the of calling in others lest the errors should be detected. jury returned a verdict of "Manslaughter against the He had also appointed parties to be directors, and three prisoners," and they were committed to take

their trial at the next Gloucestershire assizes. SUDDEN DEATH OF A CLERGYMAN.—The Rev. Mr. France, of Cockerhill, near Ashton-under-Lyne, died very suddenly on the 17th inst., while attending tion. We understand there is sufficient in the Hull the Archdeacon's visitation in that town. A'dispute of long standing with his parishioners was decided by to pay the depositers 15s. in the pound. Roantree the Archdeaon in his favour. The instant after the Archdeacon had announced his decision Mr. France sank down on the floor of the church, and expired before any assistance could be obtained. court was abruptly closed, and a surgeon sent for, application was made for upwards of £300 belonging but too late. The cause of death is supposed to have to some orphans, which was due on that day, the

been apoplexy. THE FORGERY AT LIVERPOOL.- Mr. William Threlfall, who was lately arrested on the charge of extensive forgery, has been made a bankrupt. A messenger from the Leeds Bankruptcy Court appeared before Mr. Rushton on Thursday week last, and demanded that all moneys and other property found on the prisoner should be given up to him (the amount of compensation due to the owner of a build Langton any property in his possession which had been found on the prisoner.

and alarm by three incendiary fires, which took place consecutively on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday nights last. The first was a large dairyhouse and premises, near the Red Lion Inn, Winfrith, occupied by the dairyman of Mr. W. J. Reader, which was discovered to be on fire about four o'clock on Thursday morning, and the dairyman, his wife, and son had barely time to escape before the whole premises were in flames; very few of the household goods were saved, and but for the prompt exertions of the neighbours it is probable the opposite and surrounding premises could not have escaped .- On Friday night, about twelve o'clock, the cottage and premises occupied by the policeman, Forsey, who has been indefatigable in the execution of his duties, were set on fire, and the room in which he and his wife slent was nearly surrounded by flames before they were aroused by persons from without, and the whole of the premises were in a short time in a heap of ruins. -On Saturday night, about eleven o'clock, a hay rick belonging to Mr. Hopkins (whose house and pre mises were only separated from the policeman's cottage by the turnpike road), was also set on fire and consumed. The premises above destroyed, in both cases, belonged to Joseph Weld, Esq., of Lulworth Castle, in the occupation of his tenants. On Saturday, in consequence of some reports which had been circulated respecting the abovenamed policeman's cottage, two idle characters of Winfrith, named Brine and Bowring, were apprehended and taken to Ware ham, where they were kept in custody until Monday, when the Rev. G. P. Cambridge attended; and it appeared from the evidence of Robert Trent, that on his return from Weymouth on Friday night, and whilst taking his supper, his son ran in and gave the alarm of fire, upon which he immediately ran ecross the heath towards the village of West Knighton, believing it to be Mr. Hopkins's premites which were a violent blow on the forehead by a person in the on fire. As he was approaching he saw two men running away from the fire, and whose persons were distinctly seen between him and the glare of light, first that they must be tramps, and had fired the pre- villain pursued Mr. Edgar round the room, inflicting Clare, Limerick, and Tipperary, was the possessor she had been giving fictitious orders, and remanded, mises, he made towards them; on coming up with them he knew and accosted one of the party with with a sort of pick with three prongs, which was "Holloa, George, what be you doing here; don't used to secure the door. The prongs of the pick you see there is a fire?" Upon which they replied were broken with the violence, and the villain conthat they did not, and appeared as if they would still tinued the assualt with the stem, bringing the blood the family estates, which are heavily incumbered, learned judge said the result of the inquiries that go on. This was talked of the next day, and led to at every blow. Meanwhile Mrs. Edgar sufficiently their apprehension; previous to which some foot recovered to give an alarm, and the ruffian escaped their apprehension; previous to which some foot marks leading over the garden hedge to the precise spot where the fire broke out, and others again going the same way back, were carefully preserved, and upon the capture of the suspected parties the marks who were the fire broke out on Monday night on the premises of fire broke out on Monday night on the premises of Mr. Winter, tallow-chandler, in Grafton-street, assuredly be her fate, and he hoped she would be for covered to give an alarm, and the ruffian escaped panies Winding-up Act, neglect to pay the calls order for sale having been made was by no means tavourable to her. In the doth the window. In his descent he was fortunately panies Winding-up Act, neglect to pay the calls order for sale having been made absolute some and the cause of her taking to this course of life was attributable to her mother. Unless she respectable man, and the ruffian escaped panies Winding-up Act, neglect to pay the calls order for sale having been made was by no means tavourable to her. In the doth the window. In his descent he was fortunately panies Winding-up Act, neglect to pay the calls order for sale having been made absolute some and the cause of her taking to this course of life was attributable to her mother. Unless she respectable man, and the ruffian escaped was a respectable m were found to correspond exactly with their boots. From this and other evidence which came out in

house of the policeman. DEATH OF CAPTAIN WHITTINGHAM.—Late on Monday afternoon a fatal accident befel Captain Henry

day afternoon a fatal accident befel Captain Henry

making by the small pox amongst a vast number of the parlour where Mrs. Richbell, who is very infirm,

The Cork Examiner states that two several specibod been convicted at the Central Criminal Court. the pecuniary position of the parties, to justify this Whittingham, of the merchant service, many years children in and about St. Helen's. It is attributed slept. One of them broke open a bureau with a mens of new potatoes in a most healthy state, and had been convicted at the Central Criminal Court, the pecuniary position of the parties, to justify this amount of the parties of the Windings Position of the Windings Positi

CRUELTY TO A WORKHOUSE CHILD. On Wed

nesday Mr. and Mrs. Boreham, a most respectable farmer and his wife, residing at Billericay, who had been committed to the Essex Sessions, for most inhuman cruelty to Eliza Walker, a union workhouse Coach and Horses, at the top of the buildings, where unusual character, the facts being these:—The male Mr. Gazzaroni promptly saw her, and pronounced prisoner being a farmer in a respectable way of busiwhen she was ill-treated. One night the prisoner and his wife were from home late, and came home in pursuit. Not seeing the man on the Palace green, he with fatigue, had lain down on a bed and fallen asleep, offered a reward of £50 for the apprehension of any suspected he would endeavour to make his way into leaving the candle burning, upon which the female of the offenders. the London road by the Palace avenue, and imme- prisoner caused the child to strip herself naked, when herself and husband commenced beating her to such as he was making off in the direction of Chelsea. He an extent that her whole body was one mass of bruises was instantly taken to the station-house, and shortly and wounds, and so great was the injury that for several days the life of the poor child was despaired of. put down the passengers proceeding by train; and The appearance of her body was described as frightful Beadon, the sitting magistrate.—Sergeant Clark, T from head to foot, to say nothing of the attendant in-13, said sufficient evidence was in attendance to war- decent and revolting circumstances. The chairman, on the part of the magistrates present, expressed their ing witnesses were then called :- John Sweeny stated horror and detestation of the cruelty to which this that about four o'clock that afternoon, while on duty poor helpless and inoffensive child had been subjected, in High-street, he was informed by some children and should mark their sense of it by fining them jointly in the sum of £50.

BRITANNIA BRIDGE. - One hundred and fifty extra hands have lately been taken on at these works, in order to expedite the preparations for the floating of but the sharpness of the turn upset the coach, and the third great tube. The situation which it now occupies being at much greater distance down the river than the two already floated, has rendered it sengers in the coach at the time; one of them, a necessary, preparatory to being floated between the young lady named Deverille, of Newent, was thrown piers, to remove it into the basin occupied by the first tube, where it will be turned round so as to bring it into the right position to cross the Straits precisely in the same course as the first tube, parallel to which it is to be placed on the Anglesca side. This movement is to take place on the 25th of the present month, and the pontoons have been already placed underneath the tube for the purpose. On the 10th of June (the succeeding spring tide) its final transit across to its permanent site is to take place. Since the completion of the present tubular passage over the river, circu'ar windows, four inches in diameter, the whole of this day, in examining into the circum- fitted with glass, and standing at about twenty feet apart, have been placed along the sides.

ANOTHER SAVINGS BANK DEFAULTER .- The in 1833, as a branch of the Hull Savings Bank. Mr. Jeremiah Roantree, draper, an influential member of the Wesleyan society, being a local preacher, class leader and trustee, and a most liberal contributor to all objects connected with the society, has been the agent and manager of the branch establishment for the last fourteen years, and his character was always considered to be beyond suspicion. The inst., who stated the object of their visits, when Mr. Roantree requested them to defer the investigation until after the fair, the week following. This they declined to do. Mr. Roantree afterwards acknowledged that there was a serious defalcation. time it has been ascertained that out of £8,000 which has passed through Mr. Roantree's hands never intimated the fact to them. The Rev. John George, Independent minister, had been so appointed, and never knew he was a director until he was summoned to meet the committee of investigabank to the credit of the Market Weighton Branch has conveyed his real and personal property to the trustees, and a party is bound for the sum of £150 It is hoped, therefore, that the depositors will not be The serious losers. On the very day the bank closed an

subscription will be entered into to make up any defalcation at the bank, Roantree's liabilities are he thus will sail direct by the North Channel, and of either of them until recently, when Police Connearly £3,000. RAILWAY COMPENSATION CASE.—At Birmingham. on Tuesday a jury was empanelled to assess the messenger), which was accordingly done. He then ing which had been damaged by the workings on the proceeded to the Bank of Liverpool, to get from Mr. London and North Western Extension Railway. ing which had been damaged by the workings on the Mr. Alexander, Q.C., officiated as assessor, with Sir Frederick Thesiger and Mr. Self for the claimants INCENDIARY FIRES IN DORSETSHIRE.—The village of Winfrith and the neighbouring hamlet of West Burton were thrown into a state of much anxiety formed the subject of this litigation, are situate in the High-street of Birmingham, and within one foot and a half of a tunnel, which the London and North Western Company have made for continuing their main line into the Stour Valley Railway. By reason of the working and excavation the houses few districts are still in a deplorable condition, as prevent himself from sinking for the last time, and sank considerably, became dilapidated, and ultimately in part fell, thereby rendering them unprofitable to the owner, a person named Allen, who cery for an order to stay the company from going on with their works until compensation to the amount of £7,000 was made. The Master of the Rolls complied so far as to order the company to deposit the sum named, leaving the amount to be paid to from starvation. At three inquests verdicts to that be determined by a jury. The company paid in effect were returned. £4,500 in liquidation of the damage. On the part | SALES IN THE ENCY of the claimnant it was contended that as the property was situate in one of the best streets in Bir-

regular notice having been given. It is said that a

ance should be made for the forced sale. Messrs. | month. Edge. Robing, Drury, and Houghton, architects and surveyors, swore that the property was worth £7,000,

OUTRAGE AT CREWKERNE. -- On Sunday afternoon as Mr. and Mrs. Edgar, a rather aged couple, who occupy a cottage at the extremity of the town toin the room overhead, and on Mr. Edgar proceeding up stairs to ascertain the cause he was assailed with window, which is at the top of a hanging roof. Mrs. for some time insensible from loss of blood.

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were discovered a district of the prisoner control of Derby's keepers, namely, Henry Tyrer, victed in the penalty of £100. He stated his utter James Tyrer, Honry Greenhall, and John Molyneux, victed in the post the fine, and was then committed to proceeded to Tinkle-pig-lane, near the Maypole, victed in the penalty of East of Sefton. Shortley believe, he afterwards settled, and is now residing.

In a sum of the mind of the officer, he stopped to the believe, he afterwards settled, and is now residing.

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In a sum of the mind of the officer, he stopped to the believe, he afterwards settled, and is now residing. approaching, and, concluding that they were their exnected friends, went towards them. Instead of meeting the Earl of Sefton's men, they encountered fourteen or fifteen poachers, all armed with deadly weachild, were placed at the bar at the Town Hall, pons, and a battle instantly ensued. The poachers Chelmsford. Upon the indictment being read over | cried, "Kill them." James Tyrer, Henry Tyrer, to them, contrary to general expectation, both pri- and Henry Greenhall, were quickly prostrated, and soners pleaded guilty. The case was one of most believing that they had accomplished their purpose, the poachers drew off. J. Tyrer was so dreadfully beaten that his life was considered in danger, but he is recovering, as are his two comrades, who were also and the little girl, ten years of age, was allowed to be seriously injured. Molyneux escaped with a few taken into his service, but had not been there long slight bruises. This brutal assault, it is supposed was made in consequence of a poacher having been recently committed for shooting at one of the keepers a state of drunkenness. The poor child worn out with intent to kill him. The Earl of Derby has

COACH ACCIDENT. -On Monday last an alarming accident happened to the Gloucester and Malvern coach in this city. The coach, on its arrival from Malvern, had been driven to the railway station, to the coachman, porter, and horse-keeper, proceeded to unload it, the passengers for this city keeping election of directors. A strong party of proprietors their seats. Suddenly the horses, through some unexplained cause, started off, and the cries uttered by the coachman and others to stop them only increased their speed, and they broke into a gallop, to the infinite alarm of the passengers, and of persons walking along the footpath.' Arrived opposite Messrs. Darton and Co.'s iron-warehouse, the horses darted round the corner towards the city : it fell with a terrible crash towards the iron railings in front of the warehouse. There were three pasoff, but escaped unhurt; another, Mrs. Davies, sister of Mr. Lowe, of Northgate-street, was thrown between the railings and the coach, which fell upon her legs, and it was miraculohs that she escaped impalement; while the third, being inside, was thrown against the roof of the coach, and received a severe blow on the head, which was the more painful, as the lady was at the time an invalid. Mr. C. Clut- there, You are interfering with the voting of the terbuck, surgeon, of this city, having witnessed the people. Go out of that -Alderman M'Kenna: I accident, immediately rendered his services, which were most required by Mrs. Davies, as the coach ruffian .- The Lord Mayor: May I ask you. Mr. had fallen on her, and before she could be extricated Chairman, to prevent this fellow from creating it was necessary to lift it. Fortunately, no bones disorder in the meeting? (To Alderman M'Kenna) were broken, although Mrs. Davies's ankle is se- You have no right to be there, sir.-Alderman verely sprained, and she is so much cut and bruised M'Kenna : I have a better right to be here than Market Weighton Bank for savings was established | that it likely she will be confined to her bed for a | you -Lord Mayor : You are a foul-mouthed fellow. considerable time. The other passengers were sufficiently well to prooced to their destination.

Scotland.

THE MURDERS NEAR EDINBURCH .- At the sitting of the High Court of Justiciary at Edinburgh on the fering with the voters. (Hear, hear.) The final 17th inst., before Lord Monorieff, Peter Pearson was placed at the bar, charged with the murder of For the amendment, 167; against it, 145. This ever, by a person on the other side of the thorough. Dr. Wilson and his aged mother, at the village of result was received with repeated bursts of ap-Juniper-green, on the 17th or 18th of March. On plause from the supporters of the amendment." the 18th of March last Dr. Wilson, a medical practitioner, residing at Juniper-green, was discovered in the kitchen of his house, quite dead, with his head almost beaten to a jelly; and in the passage was found Dr. Wilson's aged mother, also quite dead, with wounds of a similar description on her body as on her son, which had been inflicted on both by a poker and tongs. The prisoner was found in bed in the house quite naked, having burnt his clothes. The prisoner, who is a stout-built man. about 40 years of age, wore a sullen and morose aspect, and manifested little or no interest in the quest of the police authorities who declared him to be perfectly insane.-Dr. Spittal gave similar testimony.-Lord Moncrieff said he supposed that the to the general prison Perth, to be detained there subject to future orders of the court.—Lords Cockburn and Ivory concurring, the prisoner was re-

moved. SIR JOHN ROSS'S ARTIC EXPEDITION.-LAUNCH OF THE FELIX.—The schooner selected by Captain John Ross to proceed to the Arctic regions in search of Sir John Franklin and companions, was launched from the ship-building yard of Messrs. Sloan and Gemmell, on the 17th inst. Sir John will ride at anchor in Lochryan for two or three days, when he will take his charts, &c., on board, from his resigow and Stranraer steamers till that point is ture. All the members of the expedition-commanders, surgeon, officers, and crew-have arrived rangements to brave the Northern seas.

Freland.

DESTITUTION IN CLARE.—Whilst the general re-

SALES IN THE ENCUMBERED COURT .- For the remainder of the present month there will be few rious thieves in London. public sales of any consequence; but early in June

THE POTATO CROP. - The favourable change in the weather has already produced a beneficial effect his father's use of the prosecutors, Messrs. Godwithout rating allowance for the forced sale. On the on the growing crops, and there are no complaints, part of the company it was contended that sufficient or even rumours, of the re-appearance of the potato had dealt there for eighteen months, always having compensation had been offered, especially as they blight. The report from Donegal says: - Early the bills of what he bought made out in the name had settled with tenants, and had offered to rebuild sown potatoes are fast recovering from the injury of Mr. Warren, and paying ready money. On the of these I have not mentioned, but those whose names I the house in a style to meet the owner's wishes. The sustained by the frost, and all green crops are 22nd of April he went to them, and asked for two the house in a style to meet the owner's wishes. The sustained by the frost, and all green crops are 22nd of April he went to them, and asked for two

supplies the following statement: - "A gentleman in the belief that he was authorised by Mr. Warren, of highly respectable family and connexions, the and afterwards he obtained £9 worth of materials wards Yeovil, were sitting at tea, they heard a noise owner in fee of different estates not many miles in the same manner. Mr. Warren had never authofrom Newport, in this county, and which realised rised him in any way to make purchases for him, until very recently a rental of over £1,000 a year, and this coming to the knowledge of the prosecudied within the last few weeks a recipient of indoor tors, they caused the prisoner to be apprehended. room, who, it appears, must have entered by the relief within one of the Dublin workhouses. The The prisoner was convicted, and sentenced to three father of the unfortunate gentleman referred to had | months' hard labour. Edgar, who followed up stairs, was at once knocked | been at one time high sheriff of this county, held which was momentarily increasing. Believing at down, and left stunned with the blow, while the commission of the peace for the counties of at the last session of stealing from a shop, where very violent blows about the head and shoulders in his lifetime of over twenty fee simple and free; in order that inquiries might be made as to the hold estates, and a courtier in the reign of George state of her mind (her father having stated that he used to secure the door. The prongs of the pick IV., with whom he was a close companion and had reason to believe she was not responsible for favourite when Prince of Wales. The remnant of her acts), was brought up for judgment.—The will, we believe, be put up for sale in the In- had been made was by no means favourable to her.

of Mr. Winter, tallow-chandler, in Grafton-street, assuredly be her fate, and he hoped she would and owing to the combustible nature of the mate- not disregard that caution.—Sentenced to six DARING BURGLARY. - On Thursday morning, the rials on which it had to feed, a formidable out- months' hard labour. the examination, they were both committed for trial at the assizes, for having wilfully set fire to the of Mr. Thomas Richbell, of Wickham St. Paul's, were extinguished without much loss of property.

ALLEGED MURDER OF A WOMAN BY HER HUSBAND, each bex large sheets of glass were found, and at the mediately extinguished before any material damage upon the investigation before the Lords, that he ford-street. The child Davis pleaded "Guilty" ALLEGED MURDER OF A WOMAN BY HER HUSBAND. each bex large sheets of glass were found, and at the solution inches deep so as to represent had taken place. The outbreak is attributed to the was the next heir, after Michael James Robert, and It appeared that the policeman had met the solution of the edges of sheets of glass, but underneath these overheading of one of the flues. Here of the common of the flues of the edges of sheets of glass, but underneath these overheading of one of the flues. The outbreak is attributed to the was the next heir, after Michael James Robert, and It appeared that the policeman had met the policeman had met the edges of sheets of glass, but underneath these overheading of one of the flues. The Game Laws.—A few nights since, four of Francis Stephen Dillon is the rightful Earl of Rosing a bag, which upon being searched subsequently for the Earl of Derby's keepers, namely, Henry Tyrer, common. We are discovered a quadrity of learly proved, and the prisoner contain the property in the Earl of Derby's keepers, namely, Henry Tyrer, common the Earl of Derby's keepers, namely, Henry Tyrer, common the Earl of Derby's keepers, namely, Henry Tyrer, common the Earl of Derby's keepers, namely, Henry Tyrer, common the Earl of Derby's keepers, namely, Henry Tyrer, common to the Earl of Derby's keepers, namely, Henry Tyrer, common to the first the distributed to the was the interpretation of the policeman had met the common. We are informed that, owing to his was found to contain the property in question father's embarrassments, and being disgusted with There being something in the appearance and home, he enlisted as a private soldier, and went meanour of the prisoner Williams which created

> considerable scale, in various parts of the south and west. The process of clearing out the old oc. cupiers, and consolidating their farms, is carried on with steady perseverance. Those who can scrape up the means, emigrate; but the greater part endeavour to make out a temporary livelihood in some

> ENFORCEMENT OF POOR-RATES. - In the Islands of Arran, on the western coast, a body of police, under the command of Mr. J. B. Kernan, resident magistrate, are now engaged in enforcing the payment of poor-rates from the islanders, who, it is stated, have no paupers at present in the Union workhouses. The Admiralty steamer Lucifer is employed on this

THE REPEAL ASSOCIATION.—At a miserably small attendance of the Repeal Association, on Monday, at Conciliation Hall, the rent was announced to be £11 7s. 4d.

HIBERNIAN BANKING COMPANY. - A regular "row" occurred at the meeting of this company on Monday. when a proposition was made to modify some of the clauses in the deed of settlement, respecting the opposed any change, and an amendment to that effect, proposed by Mr. Reynolds, the Lord Mayor, was carried by a majority of 167 to 145. There was a great deal of wrangling and personal alter-cation, especially between the Lord Mayor, Sir Timothy O'Brien, Bart., Alderman M'Kenna, and others.—" While the votes were being taken down, the Lord Mayor called on Alderman Sir T. O'Brien, who stood near the tellers, not to be interfering with the voting. It was great presumption in him to do so. Who cared about his money?-Mr. P. O'Brien: That is nice gentlemanly conduct on the part of the head of the corporation.-Near the close of the poling, the Lord Mayor, addressing Alder-M'Kenna, (who was standing behind the chair of one of the tellers) said, Go away out of that, sir; you have no right to be there.'—Alderman M'Kenna: Sic, you are very impertinent to speak to me in that manner. You are a foul-mouthed ruffian .-The Lord Mayor: You have no right to be standing will do no such thing. You are a most impertinent but you have no right to interfere with the voting. -Alderman M'Kenna: I wont suffer you to browbeat me.-Lord Mayor: Put that person out. Go out of that, sir.—Alderman M'Kenna: I will not.—Lord Mayor: Who cares about your foulmouthed language? I implore you, Mr. Moylan. to keep order and prevent this person from interstate of the poll was declared to be as follows :-

MIDDLESEX SESSIONS.

The May adjourned general session of the peace for the county of Middlesex commenced on Tuesday and went off, followed by the girl. The person who morning, at the Sessions house, Clerkenwell. There were fifty eight cases of felony and four of misde. and the woman was shortly afterwards apprehended meanour for trial.-The learned Judge very briefly addressed the grand jury after they had been sworn. for stealing two brandy casks, value 14s., the pro- know what became of it at all. My mother told me proceedings .- Mr. Robertson, the counsel for the perty of William Ginger .- It appeared from the how to steal it, and I did as she told me .- The pritinct syllable. The surgeon, Mr. John Hicks, who time. It seems, also, that he had the entire manage. Prisoner, pleaded insanity, as a bar to the trial. evidence, which was somewhat complicated, that soner, crying, said she was innocent, but it was no made a post mortem examination of the body, clearly ment, and generally sat alone. He used occasion. he had examined because in More letter of the body clearly ment, and generally sat alone. He used occasion. he had examined because in More letter of the body clearly ment, and generally sat alone. He used occasion. town, and requested the loan of a barrow for a short learned judge said a more flagrant case of the kind time, at the same time giving Briant 3d. for the than this had never come before that or any other hire of it. Briant consented to his having the bar- court. These were cases rarely brought before the court could come to no other conclusion than that row, and told an individual named Louis Antonio public, but they were by no means so rare in occurthe prisoner at the bar was not a proper object for Desserreau, who was in his employ, to go with the rence as might thereby be supposed. It was trial, and he therefore moved that he be conveyed prisoner, and take the barrow home when he had almost incredible the number of parents in London done with it. There was another man with the pri- who regularly trained their offspring to be thieves, soner, and they, accompanied by Desserreau, went Such was the disgraceful state of the law that had to Albany-street, Regent's Park, and when they came to the Cape of Good Hope, public-house, kept by the prosecutor, the prisoner got two casks from the hypocritical wretch who stood at the bar, prethe railings in front of the house, placed them on tending to cry, could have been compelled to conthe barrow and told Desserreau to take them to the tribute to her support whilst in prison. There Adam and Eve, public house. The prosecutor, where parents who did not care what end their chilhowever, immediately missed the casks, and on sec- dren came to, and when such cases as the present ing Desserreau going away with them, he went up were brought forward, it was necessary that the to him and gave him into custody for steading them, but upon hearing the evidence of Briant he was disdence, the north-west castle, Strangaer. Similar to charged next day by the magistrates. The prisoner deficiency. It is reported, that in addition to the dence, the north-west castle, strangaer, similar to deficiency. It is reported, that in addition to the last occasion, when he visited the Artic regions, and his companion escaped, and nothing was seen year. the Felix will be taken in tow by one of the Glas. stable 81 8 met the prisoner at Chalk Farm, and apprehended him on the charge. When on the way reached. It is anticipated that Lady Franklin will to the station the prisoner adroitly slipped out of visit Strangaer to be present at Sir John's depar- the officer's hands and ran towards the Regent's Canal, pursued by the officer and several other persons, who had been attracted by the cry, "Stop in town, and are busy in making the necessary are thief." The prisoner reached the canal, and leaned on to some boats that were being unladen, when,

seeing that no other chance of escape was left him, he plunged into the canal, and endeavoured to swim across, but he failed in the attempt, not being able to prevent himself from sinking; and had it not been for the timely arrival of the officer with a boatports describe the gradual improvement of the coun- hook, he would have been drowned. The officer try and the decrease of absolute destitution, some caught him with the hook, as he was struggling to regards the state of the poor. Kilrush, which had he was dragged ashore more dead than alive, and obtained so much notoriety during the famine for conveyed to the station. The case depended entirely wholesale clearances and deaths from starvation, on the evidence of Desserreau. The prisoner had thereupon made application to the Court of Chan- still continues the scene of abject misery and want, offered 5s. to Briant to say nothing about the truck. at a time when food is unusually cheap and abun- - The prisoner asserted that he was innocent, and dant, and the markets of the districts are crowded that he ought not to be convicted upon the unsupwith potatoes and other provisions. The last ac- ported evidence of Desserreau, who had been comcounts from that union mention several more deaths plicated in the affair.—The jury found the prisoner from starvation. At three inquests verdicts to that "Not Guilty."—The learned Judge.—Well, gentlemen, the verdict's yours, not mine. I can only say that you have let loose again one of the most noto-

CHARGE OF FRAUD, -Sidney Giles, 16, was inmingham, and at its present rental fetched £210 the estates of Sir James Cotter, Bart., in the county dicted for obtaining goods under false pretences. per annum, the fee-simple of the property was worth a much larger sum, and that a considerable allow-Nos. 5 and 7, High-street, Hoxton, and the prisoner was in the habit of purchasing materials for

dard, ironmongers, of Tottenham-court-road. He jury awarded £5,700, which is equal to about doing well. Altogether, the harvest prospects are sets of vest pins, and two sets of basso strings, and twenty-seven years purchase. REVERSE OF FORTUNE. - The Nenagh Guardian in the name of Mr. Warren. This was acceded to.

Snor Robbert.-Amelia Gill, who was convicted

POOKET PICKING .- George Smith, aged 21, a man who had been convicted at the last sessions for ouse of the policeman.

Was alarmed by the entrance of thieves into the The Kanturk tenant-right meeting of Sunday last picking pockets, was brought up for judgment, was most successful as a demonstration of popular having been remanded on that occasion in order that inquiries might be made as to the man's previ-

The Clearance System.—Evictions continue, on considerable scale, in various parts of the south quiry proved to have been stolen from the premiser in summed up the evidence Lockyer, an officer of the jury "Acquitted" him.—Lockyer, an officer of the Westminster House of Correction, said that Wil. westminster mouse or convicted and sentenced liams had been previously convicted and sentenced hams had been previously to six months' imprisonment, and that he enter to six months imprison but that he was what was termed the "trainer" of the little child Davis That child, too, had been before convicted, and, in fact, had but just come out from the Westminster House of Correction when he was taken up on this charge.—The learned Judge said that the state of the law in respect of young offenders like this wretched little child, who had pleaded guilty to the indictment, was nothing less than a disgrace to a civilised country like England. The sentence upon that child was six months' imprisonment, whilst with regard to the older boy, Williams, he should direct that he should be detained in custody in order that the officers might ascertain if there were any other charges against him.

Assault.—Mary Elliott was indicted for having assaulted Elizabeth Elliott, her step-child.—The prisoner was living with her husband, the father of the prosecutrix, at No. 2, Brill-terrace, Somers, town, and the assault charged against her was thus committed—She was sitting in the room having tea, and the girl was sitting near her sewing, when the latter asked her for some tea, and finding herrequest disregarded she went up to the table and sipped a little from the prisoner's cup. The prisoner thereupon took up the cup and saucer and threw them at the girl's head, which was bruised in consequence, and her neck and shoulders were scalded by the hot tea which fell over her. The prisoner afterwards threw four other cups and sau. cers at her, and she was so hurt that the landlord of the house was obliged to carry her down stairs. About three hours before this the prisoner had threatened to cut her throat. - The prisoner was con-

victed and sentenced to two months' hard labour. Sнорынтико. — Eliza Connor, a young Irish woman, said to be well connected, was convicted of stealing sixteen yards of silk from the shop, No. 204, Regent-street. This was an ordinary case of shoplifting. The prisoner was sentenced to two months' hard labour. AN UNNATURAL PARENT.-Bridget Smith, 32

was indicted for stealing twelve pounds of beef the property of Francis Tonnington. -On the morning of last Tuesday week, at about half-past ten o'clock, the prisoner went up in front of the shop kept by the prosecutor, a butcher, in Walker's court, St. James's, and stood some minutes examining some pieces of meat, for one of which she eventually made an offer, but such a low one that she must have been certain of its rejection. This evidently was done to divert the attention of the shopman from the operations of her daughter, a child ten years old, who had crawled on her hands and knees up under the window, and dexterously whipped the piece of beef mentioned in the indict. ment, from the board. This was observed, howfare, and, keeping his eyes upon the girl, he saw her pass the meat underneath her mother's cloak, and the prisoner took hold of it with one of her hands, which the cloak effectually hid. She then told the shopman that she was sorry he would not take the price that she had tendered for the meat. had seen this, gave information to the prosecutor, but the meat had disappeared .- Mary Smith, the child, said : The prisoner is my mother. She told A LIBERAL JURY .- John Turper, 24, was indicted me to steal the beef, and I did steal it. I don't this poor corrupted child been caught and convicted, there would have been no means by which court should mark them strongly. The sentence was, that the prisoner be kept to hard labour in the House of Correction at Westminster for one

BRITISH COLLEGE OF HEALTH, NEW ROAD, LONDON.

Report of Lieutenant John Mackinnon, General Hygelan Agent to the British College of Health, New-road, London, Cape Breton, March 16th, 1859.

TO MESSES. MORISON.

DEAR Sirs,—I have the pleasure to communicate to you that all that my heart could desire has been fully accomplish with respect to my practice as your agent since I last re-ported; and it would be tedious, indeed, to give a state-ment in full of the numerous cases of cure and benefits derived from the heaven-blessed medicines of the British College of Health.

The decided superiority of the Hygeian system of medi

cine to all ordinary medical practice has been recently tested in our neighbourhood, the particulars of which I fee bound to communicate to you. We have lately been visited with a fatal disease termed by our doctors typhus fever—and the name of the disease appears to be all they know about it; for all the patients they took in hand were soon hurried to the long home. Among others who fell victims to this dreadful disease was a Mr. Peter Kelly, aged twenty-two; a Miss Mary Musgrave, a blooming young lady of nineteen; and, I have proof that the first doctor employed in this case after administering medicine, and blistering and bleeding to excess, declared he bad mistaken among them. Another who submitted herself to the doctor's treatment, was a Mrs. M'Kay, a young married woman, aged twenty-one, having one child. She too, poor young thing, was soon hurried to the grave. People now began to get out of conceit of the doctors, and the following ndividuals placed themselves in my hands to be treated with the Hygeian medicines of Mr. Morison; and under the blessing of God the success of your medicines, gentlemen, has, in the whole of these cases, been satisfactory in a high degree, for all my patients have been thoroughly restored to health.

Miss Mary Ann Moffatt, same age and related to the departed Miss Musgrave.

John Maidore, twenty-four years of age.

Mrs. Stalery, twenty-three years of age.
The Misses Grant, two sisters, and many others who

had the fever lightly by taking the pills in time; the name are now perfectly recovered, and I have every hope the disease has now vanished. It carried off five members in one family near Sidney, and the doctors there neither knew the name of the disease or how to cure it.

I shall only add that I rejoice to know that the system and medicine of the late venerable James Morison are firmly established, and that the honest people who signed the petition to parliament against the use and sale of doctors' poisons are to have their names recorded; and I feel pride in the reflection that I have done my duty in the cause on this side the Atlantic, and have ten children all thoroughly impressed with the soundness of the Morisonian theory. Should I live a few days longer I shall be sixtyfive years of age, and I have taken in my time 18,925 of your pills; but during the past four years I have not taken as many in twelve months as I formerly took in one, nor in one month as many as I formerly took in one day.

I am, Gentlemen, very sincerely yours,

Non-payment of Calls.—In cases where parties, fixed with liability under the Joint Stock Com-Court of Chancery, or by the Serjeant-at-Arms attending the court, and also to be liable to have their estate sequestered for the purpose of compelling payment. The official manager, however has power, with the consent of the Master, to enter into a compromise in certain cases, and to

high, as a mark of respect to the deceased. An inquest was held on the body yesterday, when a verdict of "Accidental Death" was returned. Baron Rothschild has headed a subscription for the best was packed so as to represent glass. At each side of the deceased widow and family.

Were taken separately, that against Collinson first, is more than twelve feet from the ground, narrowly diet of "Accidental Death" was returned. Baron Rothschild has headed a subscription for the best was packed so as to represent glass. At each side of the deceased. An inquest was tated had formerly been a commercial traveller. One of the cases in which the House of Lords, in 1828, his competitor was a bound of the House of Lords, in 1828, his competitor was a soven years.

The prisoner it was stated had formerly been a commercial traveller. One of the cases in which the House of Lords, in 1828, his competitor was a bound of the House of

Translin, has fully passed both Ti The British Ambassador, Sir H. L. Bulwer, has ald addressed a letter to the Secretary of State, showing a favourable disposition on the part of the Eng-193 193 sovernment as to opening the navigation of the psu han governce to American shipping. Mr. Bulwer states that this measure will be agreed on by his gor gorernment, provided the Reciprocity Bill now be-

fore fore Congress shall pass that body. Great destruction of property has been occasioned by by the sudden rise of the Hudson, Merrimack, and by Mine success, and the smaller streams in New You York. Northern New-Hampshire and Vermont. On On the line of the Vermont Central Railroad the on on the is suppresed to be not less than 200,000 du danage is suppresed to be not less than 200,000

The cholera has made its appearance on several str stramboa's on the Mississ ppi river, proving fatal in

all almost every case. The Massachusetts Legislature adjourned on the 3: 3.d inst., after a session of 122 days. It has passed 3: 320 bills and 111 resolves, all of which have re-C Cared the signature of the Governor.

The Anniversary of the proclamation of the Republic in France was celebrated on Saturday evenpa pa has a public banquet, in the Hall of the Coli 11 145 of The French Democrats in New York were p present at the re-union, which included several disp present invited guests, and among them were t the celebrated Italian patriots, Signor Forresti, and G General Avezzana. The evening was passed in the i interchange of patriotic sentiments and the enjoyn ment of social hilarity, elequent addresses being d delivered by M. Paul Arpin, the president of the

Mr. Fenner Von Fenneherg, a well-known German Democrat, arrived in New York on Sunday last. He was deeply implicated in the Vienna infor his person, alive or dead, by Prince Windischgratz, after obtaining possession of the city. He was also engaged in the revolution of last year in

The Icarian community at Nauvoo are expecting a large reinforcement to their numbers by the arrithis account, they have greatly enlargened their from the deek. milling operations. They are about to apply for ra uralization, in order that they may enjoy all the ni hts and privileges of American citizens. Another crevasse has occurred on the Mississippi

in the parish of St. James, which, at the last acfeared that immense damage must be occasioned be-I re the crevasse was stopped.

the people, to whom they profess to have already nearly frozen. granted self-government, to hold a general convenafterwards submitted to the people for ratifica- water. After swimm her Majesty's 23rd Regiment were drowned, together with one officer and eleven passengers. We have dates from California to April 1st, by

the steamers Empire, City, and Georgia, which arand mails of the steamship California which reached Panama on the 23d ult. with 1,700,000 dollars of gold dust on freight, and 230 passengers, who prohably had with them half a million more. The and both were saved. election for county efficers took place throughout the State on the day of the California's sailing. By this election, the organisation of the State was to be completed and the remains of the old Mexican sys-

We have advices from Mexico to the 11th ult a d from Vera Crux to the 14th. The City was in

great excitement on account of the assassination of the Deputy, Signor Canedo. The crime is supposed to have been dictated by political reasons.—The Members of Congress, the French Minister, and others of the Diplomatic Corps were present at the uneral ceremonies, which took place on the 30th General Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna, the dis-

bis abode for the present. The wily wooden-leg Republic of South America under a grand Republic of the Pacific, with himself, it is not unlikely, to be the head of the federal alliance. He has some great scheme on foot which time will disclose He wishes to become the Bolivar of Colombia. At the last dates from Rio Janiero, the yellow

city. The shipping in the harbour had suffered with great severity from the destructive epidemic. vessels. A number of Italian, German and English vessels have lost their whole crews, and in some instances their captains and officers. Several of the foreign mercantile houses have been closed, owing to the sickness of their innates. The Emperor had experienced a slight attack of the fever, but was convalescent at the last accounts. By dates to the 12th ult. from Truxillo, we learn

that the rebellion which was in progress in Hon-

duras, at our last advices, has been completely

quelled. The leader of the movement Guardiola was instigated by Joureque, a chief of the aristocratic party, who is supposed to have been in league with the British Consul Chatfield. It was proposed to overthrow the present government, placing Guardiola in the Presidential Chair, and making the State of Honduras an Independent Republic under the protection of Great Britain. The British Consul was to advance the rebels, 1000,000dols. in aid of the project. A treaty of alliance was then to be made with Great Britain, allowing all her claims to the Mosquito Territory, and pledging Honduras to cede no part of her dominions to any other power than Great Britain for twenty years. The rebels gathered to the number of about 500 under Guardiola, but were soon put down by the spirited measures of the government. Joureque was taken prisoner. Guardiola banished to Salvador, and Bustillo, who took an active part in the operation of the rebels, was shot. In other parts of Central state of disturbance. Carrera, a former President, had perished in a guerilla engagement.

RRITISH COLLEGE of HEALTH, New Road, Londor.

Pellow-Countrymen,—The following is the inscription on the book containing the Petition to the House of Commons, signed by 19,950 persons against pharmaceutical Poisons:— "MEMORIAL Of the Names of the 19,950

Independent Individuals who signed the Petition presented to the House of Commons, On Tuesday, the 15th of June, 1847, (Grough Sir Benjamin Hall, Bart., Map. for the Borough of St. Marylebone),
AGAINST THE DEADLY POISONS

Used or held out as Medicines by Doctor In order to prop their 'Guinea Trade', Which trade is the root of all evils as regards the public health; the cause of hospitals and lunatic asylums being filled with diseased objects; and, above all, the cause of all persons lives being kept in constant jeopardy through the deadly chemicals which doctors have introduced in

order to prop up that trade." The contents of the work are as follows:—

1. Case of Miss Abercrombie, poisoned by Strychnine
Reported by Mr. Se: grant. now Mr. Justice Talfourd. 2. Death of Wainwright, her Murderer.

3. Sale of Poisons. 4. Marchioness of Briavilliers. 5. Account of the Aqua Tofana.
6. Wholesale Poiscoing during the Roman Republic. Recent Cases of Poisonin

8. Preface to the Seventieth Thousand of "The 2. Buckingham's Case: a whole family saved by the Vegetable Universal Medicine, after having been accidentally po'soned by arsenic.

10. General Report of the British College of Health for 1850.

11. Principles of the Hygeian System of Medicine.
12. Letter to the Lord Bishop of London on the Sanitary Question.
13. The Rise and Progress of the British College of Health. London: Published by the British College of Health, New-road. Price 2s. Cd.

Box-Mot of Mr. Piscatory. - " In Louis Philippe's time," said Mr. Piscatory the other day at a dinner of the Elysee Bourbon, to his dear friend Brougham, "Guizot and I used to row in the same boat," at which the noble convert to despation. despotism observed, "Aye, aye I but not with the same scalls !"

THE LATE EXPLOSION OF A STEAMER IN

From further particulars of the explosion of the Steamer Wayne,' we give the following:-Fifteen of the crew, including captain, mates,

maid were saved. The Captain is of the opinion that there were about 130 on board. If so, the loss of life has been ter- hours only. You have thus separated yourself from rent standard of propriety and morality than that rible - not less than seventy-five to eighty. The saloon-keeper, who was up and among the passengers, thinks there was not less than 100. The clerk makes it about the same.

One of the survivors gives the following account of this frightful accident:

'The Authory Wayne left Sandusky about halfpast ten o'clock. The Superior had half an hour hazards. Your words are "the two hours are your the start. After leaving the harbour, our boat undoubted right," meaning that they are, by law, strered directly for Cleaveland. The lights of the Surerior were then in sight. Soon after passing the outer bar, the Captain and first mate turned in, and have fifty-eight hours labour per week, and no so did the passengers. The second mate, Stark- more, and that continuously, and without relays weather, had charge of the deck. About half- 2nd. Parliament blundered in wording the act past one o'clock I went out of the saloon, leaving which was meant to secure this protection. 3rd. Meade the barkeeper there, and joined the mate The millowners seized hold of this blunder, and near the bow. We had been conversing about a proceeded to annoy, distress, and oppress the minute, when I heard a dull, heavy sound, and parties intended to be protected. 4th. The minute, when I heard a dull, heavy sound, and advantage thus afforded and thus taken by thought the vessel struck a rock. I asked the millowners is morally wrong, though not legally mate, what is that? We turned, looked back, punishable. These facts your lordship allows; and and saw the air filled with steam, sparks, flying yet, as though you had forgotten that the vantage timber and boards, the chimneys and pipes falling. ground of the millowners was unjust and immoral The mate said we are blown up" and commenced and that the unskilfulness of Parliament gave them ringing the bell. One of the boilers was thrown this power to do wrong with impunity; you argue from its bed upon the cabin deck. The captain and thus-" You, the operatives, have an undoubted first mate rushed from their state-rooms on deck. right to a secure Ten Hours Bill, or fifty-eight hours The captain's first order was to trim her up, as per week, and no more, for all parties protected by the boat was lurching to larboard. The captain afteen hours a day for their convenience, though delivered by M. I am fifteen hours a day for their convenience, though festival, and several other interesting and powerful and Edgeombe remained on board until the boat not for your annoyance. They, however, abuse was about to sink. Most of the passengers were this range, and employ relays or shifts which Parlinforward. The captain went in a life-boat with five ment intended to abolish. Herein the millowners o hers. About the same time, the two mates, with inflict on you morally, an undoubted wrong, though two others, launched the big yawl, and rewed for a as the letter of the act now stands, they may do s surrection of Oct. 1848, and a reward was offered time around the wreck, picking up those who were scattered in the water.

The mate, with some dozen others in the yawl, espied a vessel in the distance, made for it, and at | last succeeded in reaching the schooner Elmira. which immediately commenced beating down to the wreck, which she reached about half-past seven. val of a number of Swiss and French families. On a.m. and took off the uninjured, scalded and dead When the hull went down, the cabin broke in

two pieces, the smaller remaining attached to the ever in principle a more unjust and immoral promast by the shrouds, and the latter to the stern, by the tiller ropes. On the first was Messrs. Mollen and Pettinger, and some six or eight others-on counts, was 200 feet wide and six deep. Several the latter, Mr. Eddy, thirteen others uninjured one plantations had been covered with water, and it was badly scalded and three dead. The cabin floated, but the doors, panels, &c. being carried away, it rose as close to the top or hurricane deck as bed-From Canada we have no advices of moment; the ding, chairs, &c., would allow, leaving the deck chief event worthy of record being the issue of ano- about two feet above water. On this deck the surther address to the people by the Central Commit- vivors and the dead remained during six long hours, tee of the British-American League, in which they while this frail support heaved with every indularepresent the duty of Canadians to be to urge the tion of the lake, shaping itself to the waves. Four Canadian Legislature, by petition, to pass an ad- women and two children were on the wreck, and for the poor? We regret to close our long connex. dress to her Majesty and both Houses of Parliament, they bore up nobly. Those on the forward portion | tion with your lordship with so little comfort to praying them to authorise, by an imperial act, to were most exposed to the action of water, and were ourselves, and so little credit to you; but we thank

The case of Mr. Archer Brackney is of thrilling tion of delegates for the surpose of considering and interest. He was on his way from Lafayette, la. meparing a constitution for the government of this to Philadelphia, with the remains of his wife and province, and with power to act in concert with de- child, recently deceased. Both of the corpses were legates from such of the other british provinces in inclosed in one box. When the explosion took place North America as may be desirous of forming a he succeeded in dragging his two living children federal union with Canada, such constitution to be from their rooms, and with them plunged into the tion. Accounts from Buffalo, dated the 7th, re- he came in contact with the box containing his wife exived by telegraph, announce the occurrence of a and child. Upon this he succeeded for some time in annoyance, the possession of that protection; that hmentable disaster on Lake Erie. Two steamers keeping himself and children from drowning, came in collision—one sank, with twenty-four of although every wave would roll his frail support tirely with Lord Ashley, this Committee will give and plunged them in the water, until at last his to Lord John Manners their confidence and little boy, two years old, was drowned in his arms. support. After becoming satisfied that his boy was dead, he reluctantly parted with the body, and turned his atrived at this port yesterday, bringing the passengers | tention to the rescue of the remaining child, who was clinging around his neck, crying, . Papa! we s' all drown !' .- He finally succeeded in gaining the fluating part of the wreck, with his little daughter,

CALIFORNIAN PROSPECTS.

We have the important information of large failures in California, principally among those enon the subject; but our private despatches give some painful particulars, such as are deeply calculated to shake our confidence in a large portion of those who claim to be business men in that region. We are also struck with amazement at the singular requisition from the state itself, on the collector of the port of San Francisco, Mr. Collier. The state authorities, on the 1st of April, demanded the revenue of the United States derived from that port to tiazuished Mexican hero, was making Carthagena be surrendered from that day, as due to their government. We were prepared for much; but not hero intends to reside permanently in the Republic | for this. It is something that ambitious men might of New Granada. It is said that he has a project dream of, but which it is difficult to realise in such ta foot to unite the Republic of Mexico with the a shape. But we must address ourselves to this subject on another occasion. It is with the land and it is with no little regret, with little surprise, and with no very well founded hope of a better state of things as respects real estate, that the reaction long since predicted by us, as the necessary fever continued to make frightful ravages in that suppose, however, that the bubble would burst under eight or ten months. While we were only anticipating it, the work of revulsion has com-Several Americans have died on board different menced in such a way that all the mad schemes and speculations appertaining to lands and land titles will bring about disappointment, despair, bankruptcy, and ruin, to those who are engaged in them. and will prove the insolvency of hundreds who have been reputed wealthy. This has always been the case in similar speculations. The Maine land speculations, only about twenty years ago, were of this character, resulting in mischief to thousands who

Californian firms are now suffering largely from how far his own ruin may touch the credit of perbe known. We have authority for saying, however, 300,000 dollars, would not fetch one-sixth of that asserts; yet such failures must tend very forcibly to impress upon the community the importance of stick to figures, and not to chances, if they would be safe in such seasons of speculation. Everything America, the country is represented as being in a truth were known, it would be found that there is thanks was given to the Chairman, and the meeting little soundness in the houses connected with land speculations; because, for many months, there has been going on a series of frauds, conspiracies at d forgeries among the land speculators, which must eventually break out into public view, compact, and entire as now appears the surface of things to delude credulous victims. The United States will have a searching investigation into her titles to the public lands; and any frauds which have been attempted, throw California back. Indeed, we do not well see how anything else is to be expected than a complete! revision of many of the transactions which have taken place. To begin anew, to go over the whole Leader did 'attack' him;" and he has put it down ground again, and to soberly work out the owner- accordingly in your last week's Star. Permit me ship of real estate in California, seems to be the to explain as much to those who do not understand n be adopted. If this should not be done, endless litigation will distract society, and the masses of hard labourers in the fields of gold will become the serfs of a few lords of the land—a Reasoner Office, May 22, 1850. few mining buccaneers—whose authority, in many cases, will be derived by knavery, frauds, and robbery of the country.

The commercial aspect of California is of a more

wholesome character, and should be a subject for rejoicing. The mad prices are coming down into a reasonable form; and out of this new state of things we may look for a happy improvement: in all the legitimate offices of labour. This is the best feature fornians that the land bubble speculation has been eight or ten months longer, it would have been far more ruincus. It will be bad enough now, and only improvement: in all the consider the social, intellectual, and political difficult to get a living, and the ladies are very hard better circumstances. Her husband was a farmer condition of the sex. There were a president, the trades can nationally be induced to to consider the social, intellectual, and political difficult to get a living, and the ladies are very hard better circumstances. Her husband was a farmer in Yorkshire, and her father was a very large farmer in the same county. The maiden women was a farmer was a very large farmer in the same county. The maiden women was a farmer in the same county. The maiden women was a farmer in the same county. The maiden women was a farmer in the same county. The maiden women was a farmer in the same county. The maiden women was a farmer in the same county. The maiden women was a farm

THE HALIFAX: SHORT TIME COMMITTEE unjust—that all rights are human rights, and of sums lent were mostly 6d. and 9d., while some ran life. They can say so of their own knowledge. They

a right to complain of the course you have taken. For you undertook this course in 1833, as one of limitation to fifty-eight hours a week and no more. And the reason you give us for relinquishing what you allow to be "our undoubted right" is not founded upon Justice, but upon a wrong, which you were bound, as we think, to have resisted at all our own, not for work, but for leisure. Now, my lord, what are the facts? 1st. Parliament and the Queen meant the parties referred to in the act to without punishment. The government and myself your undoubted right, but that you, the Poor, shall give up your "undoubted right" that you may induce the millowners, THE RICH, to abstain, in future, from perpetrating an undoubted wrong," or in other words, "THE RICH will cease to oppress and annov you, if you, THE room, will consent to work two hours a week longer than bargain, and give up so far your "undoubted right." My lord, we can scarcely believe our own eyes and ears! Was there

We read of practised thieves entering into treaties to restore stolen plate, jewels and parchments, 'upon conditions." You and the government will not propose an Act to make this legal, and why? Because it would be a wrong to the RICH. But you do propose, that we should compound acts of robbery and oppression with the rich, who are put by your blundering) into a position to injure us with impunity, and to rob us of our ceded rights, and that by the unskilfulness or negligence of parliament! But then, my lord, WE ARE POOR!!! Is this Justice—is this a Christian Act or proposal? Or is not this—one law for the rich, and another God that he has raised us up a "friend in need." and we hope "a friend indeed," and we will stand by Lord John Manners, while he stands by the right, and leave our cause to the protection of the God of truth and love. Signed on behalf of the Committee.

JOHN SUNDERLAND, Sceretary, We have come to the following resolution:-That the parties protected by the Ten Hours Act to ask them to labour two hours longer weekly, is

THE TEN HOURS BILL.

he factories of this district was held at Mr. George Utley's, on Saturday night, May 18th, and after a long and animated discussion, the following resolutions were agreed to :- "That the delegates here assembled cannot agree to the extension of the hours of labour in factories for young persons and women; beyond the period set forth in John Fielden's Act."—" That the thanks of the delegates, on the part of the factory workers of the Barnsley, district, taking up the cause of the factory children, when shamefully abandoned by Lord Ashley."-" That the thanks of the delegates be also given to the editor and proprietor of the Northern Star, and the other portions of the public press which have advocated the integrity of the Ten Hours Bill.

MEETING OF DELEGATES AT DUKINFIELD,-At a Road, at which meeting fifty-five delegates were present, the following resolutions were unanimously agreed to :- "That this meeting expresses its unqualified censure of the base and treacherous conduct of Lord Ashley, in betraying the factory workers in general, and more particularly the women and children:"—" That this meeting, after hearing the various statements of the delegates present, in reference to the base and unmanly treachery of many of the old Central Committee, and of Philip Grant in particular, look upon their conduct with abhorrence and disgust, and, in future, are determend all who are really anxious to gain an efficient Ten Hours Bill to do likewise."-" That this meeton the two limits-ten hours per day, and fifty-eight per week-and that it uses every constitutional means to assist Lord John Manners in his noble and Hours Bill."-" That a petition be adopted by this meeting, signed by the Chairman, and forwarded to departed from the legitimate channels of trade for Lord John Manners for presentation to the House the fortunes which glittered in lands, logs, and of Commons."—"That the best thanks of this meeting are due to Lord John Manners, George Banks, Esq., and others who have kindly consented to plead our cause in parliament, and gain for us and social welfare."-" That in the event of a general election taking place, this meeting pledges itself support the Ten Hours Bill."-" That this meeting sell. On the other days sometimes I goes out and approves of the straightforward and manly course | don't sell above five or six bunches; at other times the Ten Hours Factory Act, meeting in 27, Bloom. sum. The great commercial firm recently gone to Street, Portland-street, Manchester, and pledges to pieces, may wind up with a favourable show of give them its warmest support, so long as they the Ten Hours Bill."—" That a district committee the largest degree of caution. Merchants should be appointed to meet, as occasion may require, to carry out the spirit and intentions of the above." "That the foregoing resolutions be sent for publication to the Morning Post, Northern Star, London Times, and the Manchester Spectator."-A vote of

"THE LEADER" AND LOUIS BLANC.

SIR.—At the Congress which you reported in last week's Star, an incoherent and ejaculatory discuswords :- "Did not the Leader attack Louis Blane?" I answered "No, it only criticised him." He re-plied, "I shall put it down that you confess that the this mode of reporting. I am, Sir, yours faithfully, G. HOLYOAKE.

RIGHTS OF WOMEN.

The New York correspondent of the Daily Acws supplies the following :- A convention, composed of a week, summer and winter through. There's so five hundred women, recently met at Salem, Ohio, many at it now to what there was afore, that it's

course irrespective of sex—that the submission of as high as 2s. The dates, of many were last year, fax have read and considered your fordship's letter. of the race demands the extension of the elective for seven years. I pay for the backing 21d., that accepted Sir George Grey's measure, which is to perty and of their children; by the men, reduces months, interest. The greatest comfort I should clerk, saloon-keeper, two wheelmen, thee firemen, lay upon those who were meant to be protected by them to the condition of slaves; that all distinctions one porter, two deck hands, barber and chamber- a statute of Parliament, two hours of additional between men and women, based on the difference labour every week; and that you have thus aban- of sex are wrong, and should be abolished-"That doned the Ten Hours Bill, which was fifty-eight the practise of holding women amenable to a diffeus, and our constituents, and we feel that we have to which men are held amenable, is unjust and un natural, and highly detrimental to domestic and social virtue and happiness."

The ladies also resolved, that our mild republican government was in fact a tyranny; that they were kind to me, even badly off as we are. I know its all day. oppressed, taxed without representation, degraded, and subjected to misery and crime. In short, they published an address; and resolved to meet annually until they could obtain their rights.

Some of them expressed their high satisfaction at an article on "Woman," which appeared in the lanuary number of the Westminster Review.

THE CONDITION OF ENGLAND QUESTION.

(Condensed from the Morning Chronicle.) BRACE MAKING THE CHICKWEED AND GRUNSELL HAWKER

The following particulars were communicated by couple visited by the Chronicle's metropolitan corepondent :--I do brace-sewing for india-rubber braces,

said the woman. "I stitch the straps on to the ndia-rubber web. I take them from a person that has them from the warehouse. She is a brace-sewer as well. I don't know why I can't have them from the warehouse, I'm sure. I've done them for this person for these three years, They are given out to her with the straps pierced, ready, for stitching, and she gives them out to me. I have 3d, a dozen for the common; generally what I has is common, and if the long straps are stitched all round, I have 5d. a dozen; that's the highest price I ever had, and I have been upwards of three years at the husiness. I can't accomplish a dozen of the threepenny quite in a day. I finish them the next morn ing. I work from about eight o'clock in the mornng, and I have been at work as late as eleven clock at night ... I generally leave off at half-past eight or nine. My day's work is always twelve hours-never no less, often more when I'm full employed. Working: twelve hours I can do about ight or nine pair in the day of the common, and half-a-dozen of the best in the same time. I can't accomplish more than four dozen of the common at 3d. in the week, with doing for my little family, as well you know. I have two children-seven and ten years old ... I've never had a full week of the best I dare say I couldn't do more than three dozen of them, but I never tried. My earnings are about 1s. to 1s. 31d. every week, working six days of twelve hours. My work, I should think, costs me three balfpence extra every, week for my candles. My weekly expenses for my work, then; are about 21d. for cotton and candles. It will cost me 21d. to When I make 1s. 3d., I use the best part of an ounce of cotton; the stitched work takes a great candles extra in the week. My greatest clear under twenty years of age. earnings that I ever made was 1s., that is, besides all expense. When I first worked for the party as gives the work to me, those that I get 3d. a dozen or now were 31d. then, and those that I get 5d. for now were 6d. The price fell the summer before last. I'm rather a quick hand at the business. That is

girl. My little boy-did go to the ragged school, I then sought to ascertain from the man some for larks. That's all I sell, unless its a few nettles or it. I gets it out of the public fields. Every morning about seven I goes for it. The grunsell a Barnsley.—A meeting of delegates from each of gentleman gives me leave to get out of his garden: hat's down Battle-bridge way, in the Chalk-road, leading to Holloway. I gets there every morning about nine. I goes there straight. After I've got my chickweed, I generally gathers enough of each to make up a dozen halfpenny bunches. The turfs buys. A young man now calls here with them. He hires a spring barrow weekly to take them o such as me. He sells a few to some private laces. I gets the nettles at Highgate. I don't do much in the nettle line—there aint much call for it. After I've gathered my things I puts them because I aint able to do so much on that day, for gathers my stuff on the Friday for Saturday. I chickweed and grunsell as I goes along. I'm out in usual till about five in the evening. I never stop to eat. I'm walking all the time. I has my breakfast afore I starts, and my tea when round and found the fire was quite out. I asked was the blood," she said, "that ran through her ing pledges itself to resist every measure infringing like ice sometimes." "I am a walking ten hours walk fifteen miles every day of my life, that I douite that-excepting Sunday, in course. I charge d. a bunch for the chickweed and grunsell toge-

ther. The turfs is four a penny. The nettles is that protection which is so essential to our moral orths at a time. Why, Saturday is my best day, after Saturday. On a Wednesday sometimes I sell a great many that sells grunsell about the streets in London, like I do. I dare say there is a hundred, and more nor that, taking one place with another. I takes my nettles to ladies houses'. drinks 'em at tea, mostly in the spring and autumn. of 'em a week, and in the autumn about two threepen'orths. The nettles are mostly taken in Low field-street. The turfs I sells mostly in Londonstreet, in Marrabun and John-street, and Carbur-

five dozen bunches in the winter. Altogether then, 's said one of the poor old creatures, smiling of these disputes have been satisfactorily adjusted, d, I should say with my regular and chance to me, 'we starve; yes, we're obliged to it. We'd with due reference to the interests of both parties. is, customers I make from 4s. to 5s. a week in the rather do that than go in debt. We should always the most gratifying aspect in which your ur summer, and from 3s, to 4s. in the winter. Prices be thinking about it. I'm sure, last winter the rent operations can be viewed. (Cheers.) Every in-n-have come down dreadful with us. The same bunder we owed was always in my head. When I went to stance in which a peaceable and impartial settle-eches as I sell now for 1d. I used to get 1d. for nine bed and when I got up, I was afraid we should ment of claims is obtained, which might otherwise see or ten years ago. I dare say I could carn then, never rub it off." One of the parties is an old have led to an embittered and protracted strike, is is take one day with another, such a thing as 7s. a maiden women, and the other a widow. The one a testimony to the sound principle on which the he

We lay dreadful cold of a night, on account of being thin clad. I have no petticonts at all. We have no blankets-of late years I have nt had any. The warm clothing would be the greatest blessing I could ask. for the best."

NUMBER AND EARNINGS OF THE METRO-

POLITAN NEEDLEWOMEN. According to the Occupation Abstract of the Government Report on the Population of Great Britain, there were of-Seamstresses and Seam- 6,269, of whom 5,602 were sters under 2 332tock (men's) makers ... Straw bonnet and straw liat makers 1,319 1,049 Glovers 1,236 464 . 499 nnet makers 1,417 14,904 11,394 If we add to these the dressmakers and milli We have the total num-From the above 35,684 we must deduct those who are in business for themselves, and these ac-

cording to the "London Post Office Directory" for 1850. are— Shirt makers ... Stay and Corset makers.....

needlework, and slopwork throughout London, of whom considerably more than three-fourths, or no less than 28,577, are females under twenty years The carnings of all the above classes have been

have purposely deferred all inquiry into the prices given to them till another and more fitting occasion. So that, deducting these, we may safely say wuch. I'm sure I burn three halfpenny worth of grades of needlework, of whom 11,394 are females And as regards the average earnings of this large

investigated, with the exception of the Milliners average clear income of the shirtmakers, blouse, be from 2s. 6d., to 3s. 6d., exclusive of trimmings. also to admit your legitimate title to a share of it, the extent that I can't hardly tell you how As I said before, these accounts had been tested, but by some inexplicable deficiency in what may be we do live upon it at times. My husband sells whenever it was possible, by the books of the emchickweed and grunsell, and gets from 4s. 6d. to ployers themselves, in which the earnings of the ope- put you in possession of your admitted rights. If 5s. a week. My boy earns nothing, nor does my ratives are set down by the master; and recently four more books have been placed in my hands, dustry of our people have given rise to a vast accubut he hasn't any shoes at present, so I haven't from which the following results have been obtained: mulation of national wealth, and if the principle of school, but not lately. To say the truth, their one weeks. In the course of this time £7 11s, 34d, [pre-eminently entitled to your share, I can charachas been carned at the best kind of shirt work. This terise this assembly no otherwise than as the new gives an average of 4s. 104d, per week. From this born genius of England, rightcously, peaceably, ducted, which leaves 4s. 41d. as the clear weekly property that itself created, while your willingness gains for upwards of half a year. Account No. 2 is to submit your social claims to be arbitrated upon that's ordered. I believe they're for tea, sir. I for the making of Flushing coats, and for this work by others, must convince even your traducers, that gets the chick weed at Chalk Farm. I pay nothing 15s, has been carned in four weeks, which gives an your demands are so just, that you are indifferent average of 3s. 9d. a week, or deducting trimmings as to the character of the tribunal to whose judgabout 3s. as the clear weekly income. Account ment they shall be submitted. If you see prudence, No. 3 is for shirts, like No. 1, and runs over five safety, and success, in the course that I have received, which gives 2s. 101d., or deducting cotton, 2s. 41d., as the clear earnings per week. The last of these accounts, extending over a period of less than a year, amounts to 17s. 9d., which has been gained at troysers work in fifteen weeks, and so or without the walls of Parliament in advancing your gives 1s. 2d. per week as the average earnings. But deducting trimmings, the clear gains would be only 8d. per week for the whole of that time. The defect allow us to generalize with safety on the subject. I sought, therefore, for some other statement, a few hours attention to its business, and from time which, extending over many years, would enable me to time deputations from the central committee to draw conclusions with something like certainty. ound London. Low Marrabun I goes to always of at which the business was brisk and slack througha Saturday and Wednesday. I goes to St. Pancras out each year. Such a statement was most difficult but, gentlemen, these form a very imperfect substion a Tuesday. I visit Clerkenwell, and Russell- to be found; but at length, after an infinity of fruitless inquiries. I was able to obtain an account affairs, which can alone be acquired, by every day goes down about Covent-garden and the Strand on of the earnings of two females, working together and actual participation in them. From whatever for a period of four years. The very fact of keep- cause it has arisen, I cannot conceal from myself ing such an account shows a habit of prudence that the association has failed to realise the perwhich stamps the individuals as being far above the haps unduly—high expectations I had formed of its word generally employed at a class of work (drawn | off has been owing to external, and how much to bonnet making), which is much better paid than internal causes, I am not now in an position to either the trowsers or shirt work; indeed, it was judge; but the fact appears to me indisputable, possible for each of them; by sitting up as many as | that the association has failed to acquire, and to three, nights in the week, to carn 10s. by such | weild that powerful and national influence it was means; and it was only when this better-class of intended it should. Gentlemen, in the letter I adthem whether they usually sat without one. The work was not to be obtained, that they resorted to dressed to the conference last year, I observed, that trowsers work" as a means of living. Hence it it is, "but natural to expect ebbs and flows in the will be seen that the result—low as it is—must still be above the income of the ordinary needlewomen. nishing the account are most industrious and sober for attaining its objects." (Hear.) Judging from persons, working frequently their twenty hours a | the data presented by the report of the central comday in the summer, often sitting up all night engaged | mittee, I also expressed an opinion that the reasons much above one mile, and a half an hour, owing to at work. Their statement shows, that after paying then assigned by them for the falling off, in a finantheir rent, all these two workwomen had left to cial point of view, did not imply any real or permapurchase food and clothing was, throughout the | nent decline in the influence of the association year 1840, fourpence farthing each per day—throughout the year 1847, threepence halfpenny throughout the year 1848, twopence halfpenny-and throughout the present year, twopence halfpenny also. To get this amount each, it should be re- realised during the past year. If the power of the membered that they had to work from eighteen to trades to support the association were measured by twenty hours every day, including Sundays. In the revival of business in all the principal industrial and that's the reason why I can't spare time to every year, they told me, there are generally seven districts, the addition of numbers and subscriptions gather on that day. On Saturday I dare say I gets | months, and at the very least six, that they cannot | must have been very large. I do not find by the reto use every exertion to return parties pledged to rid on two dozen bunches of chickweed and grun- pay rent, and during the other six months they port of the central committee that this has been the have to work night and day in order to clear off case. But at the same time I am gratified to obthe back rent. They can't go into a better lodg- serve, that ever since the last conference, the in-I get rid on a dozen; that I call a tidy day's ing, because they can't get credit for the winter come has been steadily—if not rapidly or largely work for any other day but a Saturday, and some months. The room is taken furnished. It is a augmented. (Applause.) The last return made to days I don't sell as much as a couple of bunches small attic, seven feet square without any fireplace, me shows that this gradual improvement continues and several panes are gone from the windows. in rather more than the ratio it has done for the There is scarcely any furniture: only one chair. provious three or four months. By acting upon the The other party has to sit on the bed. They pay advice I gave last year, and by economy in the interbetter than in the winter. They gives it more to 2s. 6d. a week. The first winter they came the nal management of the office, it would appear that he birds then, and changes it oftener. They are landlady insisted on having her rent every week, and that winter they were three months and never during the past year, in addition to paying off some had a bit of bread, not a crumb, to eat. They used small liabilities. The course of steady and quiet to live on oatmeal altogether. Frequently they organisation which has within the last few months had a pennyworth between them for the whole day. | gradually and continuously augmented the numbers After the first year the landlady, having had ex- and the income of the association may, in the course perience of their honesty, allowed them to go on of the ensuing year, in connexion with a rigorous credit during the winter. In fact, they were economy, do more than that, and after paying off obliged to allow their rent to go 12s. 9d. in arrear other outstanding liabilities, to commence a reserve the first winter of all. But they paid it directly fund. I can never consider the association in a safe they had work, and since then the landlady never for satisfactory position until this is the case. (Hear. troubles them during the winter for the rentnever, indeed, asks for it. She is satisfied that tion-what does the association hold out to the ton street, and Portland-street, and Berners, and they will pay it directly they can. They are con- trades in return for their subscriptions? And are all about there. I sells about three dozen of turfs vinced that no one else would do the same thing, its benefits of such a character as to secure, in week. Iselfs them at three and four a penny. I for their landlady is very kind to them, and allows future, that extended and national co-operation in charges em three a penny to gentlefolks and four them the occasional use of her fire. They never which the association was originally formed to proa penny to tradespeople. I pays 2d, a dozen for go in debt for anything but their rent. If they mote? (Hear, hear.) I observe, that in conse-e em, and so makes from 1d. to 2d. a dozen out of haven't got money they go without—never run cre-em. I does trifling with these in the winter dit for anything to cat. If they have anything to and the steady concentration of the energies of the re--about two dozen a week, but always three pledge, they get their food that way; and if they central committee upon the mediatorial duties in in dozen in the summer, and about four or are quite "up," and have nothing to pledge, "why cases of trade disputes, that a considerable number or

the sex to laws made for them without their con- and these had been backed for three months. I re paid off as much as £7 of back rent, and in order to My Lord,—The Short Time Committee of Hali- sent, is a proof of their degradation—that the good been paying interest for many of the things there do this they have worked regularly for six months They notice with surprise and grief that you have franchise to women—that the control of their prois 1d, for the backing, and 11d., for the three They often have sat, the two of them, and worked from daylight at three o'clock in the morning. They like to have would be something more on our beds. have got up at two to do their own little domestic work, so that they began work immediately it is daylight, and they have worked on, frequently with only one cup of tea, through the whole day, till eleven at night. They never burn a candle but I'm not at all discontented at my lot. That when they have work to do-they can't afford it; wouldn't mend it. We strive and do the best we and they never have a fire, even in the depth of can, and may as well be contented over it. I think winter. And after all this toil, suffering, and it God's will we should be as we are. Providence is privation, their reward is two-pence-halfpenny a

(To be Continued.) CONFERENCE OF THE NATIONAL ASSO-CIATION OF UNITED TRADES.

The sixth annual conference of this body commenced its sittings on Monday morning, when the proceedings were merely of a formal and prelimimry character. The conference re-assembled on Lucsday forenoon, at ten o'clock, in the offices of the association, Tottenham-court-road, for the dispatch of business. Delegates were present from Birmingham, Stourport, Kidderminster, Northwich,

T. S. Duncombe, Esq., M.P., the president, was

received with the warmest manifestations of esteem

and other towns.

and affection by the delegates, on his taking the chair. He said. Gentlemen, I avail myself of your annual meeting to express my unabated interest in the welfare of the trades of this country, and at the same time to explain my present views as to the position of the association, and my own connexion with it. The opinions, objects, and expectations, which induced me to accept the presidency of the association, and to identify myself with this movement, were fully stated in the address, delivered to the National Conference of Trades, which assembled in the Parthenium, in Easter, 1845. Looking at the large number of delegates who attended that conference from every part of the kingdom, and the variety of trades, occupations, and industrial interests represented by them, I was naturally led: to anticipate the most beneficial results from the extensive union among the trades of the United Kingdom, of which that assembly seemed to be the precursor. In order that that union might be based upon equitable and comprehensive principles, and that the machinery of the association might be simple but efficient, and adequate to all the varied requirements of the industrial classes, the formation of a constitution was entrusted to a Provisional And 2,055 deducted from 35,584 leaves 33,529 Committee of their most experienced friends. Proas the gross number of individuals engaged in vided with the most ample materials for forming a sound conclusion as to the nature and extent of the movement, and the complex and differing elements of which it was composed, that committee finally produced an elaborate and carefully digested constitution for the association, which was submitted to, and approved by a second conference in 1845. and Dressmakers. These being somewhat better nearly as numerous, quite as varied in its composipaid than the generality of other needlewomen, I tion, and as far as the numbers represented—even more powerful than the initiatory conference in Easter. Under that constitution I accepted the office of President, in the hope that through the deal. I thing it costs me at least 3d, to get that there are 13,000 engaged in slopwork and the lower cordial union and assistance of the trades themselves, my anxious, and earnest, and sincere desire for the elevation and improvement of the working classes might be realised. In my first address I body of individuals, according to the accounts that thus expressed the view I entertained of the subject have been furnished to me by the workpeople, the and of my own duty with reference to it :-- "One and all admit the vast increase that has taken place rowsers, waistcoat, and other hands appears to in the national wealth, while they are compelled

then, as no man can deny that the genius and inboldly, and honestly looking for its share of the interests." In this spirit I continued to devote my time and energies to the association, until ill-health compelled me to relinquish personal attendance to that and all other public business. For upwards of two years and a half I have therefore been association. At intervals I have been able to give have visited me to confer upon particular questions -occasional reports as to the proceedings and position of the association, have also been made to me: tute for that efficient and practical knowledge of tide of public opinion, and in the amount of support the association may receive, arising from causes altogether extrinsic to its own merits and capabilities the income has been fully equal to the expenditure hear.) But after all, gentlemen, it is a grave quesmaiden women, and the other a widow. The one is 43 years, and the other 54. They have been association is based. (Cheers.) The question is, is, working together seven years. The widow was in how far the trades can nationally be induced to to

eight or ten months longer, it would have been far more ruinous. It will be bad enough now, and only crushed when the ambition for personal aggrandise ment has toppled over the master spirits, who are virtually at issue with the federal government.

New York Herald.

Subjected, the want of protection for their labour, their inability to obtain for it a fair remuneration, and their inability to obtain for it a fair remuneration, their labour, there days afterwards. The two of them have for the poor thing died. I've got another little linner that the poor thing died. I've got another little linner they are very badly off—they have searcely winter they are very badly off—they have searcely by the ladies, and many spirited letters were read on the occasion, all of which breathed a spirit of restant.

New York Herald.

Sources would naturally and necessaring them have for their labour, there days afterwards. The two of them have for they of them have for they are very badly off—they have searcely winter they are very badly off—they have searcely by the ladies, and many spirited letters were read on the occasion, all of which breathed a spirit of restant.

New Had that one stuffed there. A young man that there days afterwards. The two of them have for they of them have for they are very badly off—they have searcely winter they are very badly off—they have searcely any food at all; their principal nourishment at that time is oatment.

They have frequently pawned everything they had that the pawnbrokers alone and abstaining from corporate interior.

The rights of women were proclaimed in a subsist upon for the whole seven days; yes, that, would lend anything upon. AN EXCELLENT COME OF A DISCORDE IN THE STORACH
AN EXCELLENT COME OF A DISCORDE IN THE STORACH
EFFECTED BY HOLLOWAY'S PLILS.—A lady, an intimate friend of the family of General Resa's, Governor of the fine with another, is generally what I do Republic of La Plata, declares that she was lately cured of a disorder in the stomach, and restored to perfect heating by the use of this admirable remedy. She had consulted been able to obtain any relief from the country, but had not been able to obtain any relief from the country, but had not been able to obtain any relief from the complaint that was likely enter that fall laws which prevent been able to obtain any relief from the complaint that was likely been obliged to let them such and from pursuing the personal responses to the four of the four of us to sex." The rights of women were proclaimed in a substaining from corporate interferencence would lend anything upon.

In this summer they get as many things as they and that the pawnbrokers take one time with another, is generally what I do take one time with another, is generally what I do take one time with another, is generally what I do take one time with another, is generally what I do take one time with another, is generally what I do take one time with another, is generally what I do take one time with another, is generally what I do take one time with another, is generally what I do the summer they get as many things as they would lend anything upon.

In this summer they get as many things as they and the twe point and they give got in pawn. I've got in pawn. I've got in pawn. I've got in pawn. I've got in pleage, but you can see their living by needlework and the experience already gained in all political struggles. (Hear, hear.) The goodcod and the women were about to seize the nether furcation that the permanent expenses of the the and the winter's rent score. They say that those who get their living by needlework is any that they are convinced, do the same as they do; in all political struggles. (Hear, hear to the benefits they confer. Gentlemen, I have birthy given my opinions on the leading points suggested by the documents which have been laid positions from it. You will perceive that I field as deeply and warmly interested in the working off the sons of industry of serious presently assured that their prosperity of the sons of industry of serious presently assured that their processing of the sons of industry of serious processing the processing of the sons of industry of serious processing the processing of the sons of industry of serious processing the processing of the sons of industry of the so

employer and employer; seeing that their miterests are mittal, and that neither can injure the other which, but for the association, would have thrown a special to be one of the principal objects of this person to the principal objects of this desired to be one of the principal objects of this manner in which exist against trades combinations to place themselves upon equal terms, as isposers of their labour, with those who purchase it; to secure themselves upon equal terms, as association, and without the wrong perpetrated recoiling upon the party who inflicts it. They would, therefore, suggest it to be one of the principal objects of this headilitional illustration of the benefits complete the policy outlined by manner in which the central committee vere contact they were so satisfied with the policy outlined by manner in which the central committee vere contact they will not think it here of the policy outlined by manner in which the central committee vere contact they did not think it here of the business of the terms as in the employer, and therefore the policy outlined by mich that they were so satisfied with the policy outlined by mich the they policy that they will not think it here were contact they did not think it here of the business of the trades combinations in the employer, and therefore they the association is satisfied with the policy outlined by mich that they were so satisfied with the policy outlined by mich that they were so satisfied with the policy outlined by mich that they were so satisfied with the policy outlined by mich that they were so satisfied with the policy outlined by mich that they were so satisfied with the monstration of respect.

If the resolution, as far as possible, steadily to pursue the policy outlined by mich that they were so satisfied with the monstration of respect.

If the resolution is a far as possible, steadily to pursue the policy outlined by mich that they were so satisfied with the policy outlined by mich the they were so satisfied with the policy outlined by

the commencement of last winter the committee with one or two exceptions, in which the workmen arranged for a steady and continuous movement, with the view of arousing the trades into activity, and enforcing upon them the peculiar claims of the association to their support, and in addition to the ordinary mode of agitation by public lecture and meetings, they determined to make an effort to that the uniform list had not yet been finally agreed reach the trades in their club-houses and workshops, as a more effective means of bringing under
their notice the objects and principles of the assoAs far as the feeling of the trade was concerned, tended with considerable labour to those engaged in position for the last seven years, and they attributed it, has been found highly effective. In addition to it all to their joining the association. The central these measures for enlarging and extending the committee had been of great service to them alknowledge of the association, the committee recedy, and when the negotiation now pending was ported numerous cases wherein their meditorial settled, he believed it would be the signal for the duties have been brought into operation with unadhesion of a large number of other trades whose exampled success. Indeed, in no case where there attention had been drawn to the subject, and were was an opportunity of supporting the claims of the now anxiously watching the proceedings. Prices members by reason and argument, in a personal interriew with the employers, have they failed in
terminating the dispute with advantage to the men,
and they believe to the satisfaction, and in many
instances with the complimentary acknowledginstances with the complimentary acknowledginstances with the complimentary acknowledginstances of the employers. In enumerating the more

In enumerating the more

in their trade had been successively punch down by
that he excuse to follow the example of his
members.

Mr. Humphries, on the part of the central committee, then proposed:—"That in order to secure
with the complimentary acknowledgvation, and determined to withstand the system
a general representation of the trades at the annual
that thus crushed them to the ground. Accordingly

conference of the association, the central committee
to be called into active service should the business
of the association increase to such an extent as to important cases in which they have been called upon to act in their members and their desired in the course of the association increase to such an extent as to of the association. The conference of the association in the course of the association in the course of the association. The conference then closed.

The conference of the association increase to such an extent as to of the association in the course of the association. The conference then course of the association in the course of the association. The conference of the association in the course of the association of the association. The conference of the association of the course of the association. The conference of the association of the association of the association of the course of the association. The conference of the association of the association of the course of the associa former attempts by working men to negotiate in has been no reduction made, nor was it likely that cases of disputes in relation to wages. The cases in which mediation had proved successful were reported, at great length. They were thirteen in number, and included cases of dispute in versions trades in any would be offered in future; so long as they had for the last year or two. He had no the support of the association, and preserved the same reasonable and peaceable mode of settling at the fulling off in the attendance of delegates was mainly owing to the difficulty which mediation had proved successful were reported, at ten o'clock.

The Conferences of disputes was mainly owing to the difficulty which mediation had proved successful were reported, at ten o'clock.

The Conferences of dispute in versions trades in differences. (Hear, hear.)

best feeling was established between the employers and employed. The former were becoming fully amy established between the employers and employed. The former were becoming fully aware of the immense superiority of this method of adjusting differences as compared with the hostility, expense, and embarrassment of the old method of strikes. The committee were of opinion that these cases presented a series of important and successful operations which stand unparalleled in the history of any Trades' Association, and offer a complete and triumphant answer to the question, what practical benefit have von conferred upon a complete and triumphant answer to the question, employed by other firms, who had not yet joined.
"what practical benefit have you conferred upon Mr. Bryan, of Stourport, gave a similar stateyour members in return for the contributions you ment, and bore testimony in the strongest manner exact from them? At the present time the com- to the advantage his trade had received. If it had mittee were engaged in an important negotiation not been for the association they would have been tribute to an extra and additional fund, the manage there would have been not here would have been tribute to an extra and additional fund, the manage there would have been nothing like the organization with the leading manufacturers in Wolverhampton, reduced from fifteen to twenty per cent, upon their ment of which would not be included which exception would have been much less with the leading manufacturers in Wolvernampton, to induce them, in conjunction with the tin-plate workers of that town, to agree upon a list of prices for the numerous articles of their manufactures, by which means many fruitful causes for dispute would be removed, and the good understanding which is so desirable to promote between parties so intimately connected as master and workmen, materially strengthened. They had great pleasure in stating that as far as this important work had materially strengthened. They had great pleasure in stating that as far as this important work had progressed, the employers, without a single exception, had received them with the greatest kindness and condescension, and evinced every desire to promote the object in view. The report then addition to the miner was only 2d. per ton. Not content with 6s, they soon after raised the price to 8s, at which it stood some time, ultimately would be entitled to place on the general would not be ton. Not content with 6s, they soon after raised the price to 8s, at which it stood some time, ultimately would be entitled to place on the general would not be ton. Not content with 6s, they soon after raised the price to 8s, at which it stood some time, ultimately would be entitled to place on the general would not be ton. Not content with 6s, they soon after raised the price to 8s, at which it stood some time, ultimately would be entitled to place on the general would not be ton. Not content with 6s, they soon after raised the price to 8s, at which it stood some time, ultimately would be entitled to place on the general would not be ton, which were stated to be of a cheering and hopeful kind. While they sympathised with every effort made by other parties for the political and social improvement of the industrious classes, the committee strongly expressed their confirmed belief in the soundness of the policy of non-interference with had, however, interfered, the case was just now settled. The defect of giving large bodies an interest so the effect of giving large bodies an interest so the number of delegates to the conference. The alteration would also, in his official capacity, it had a beneficial effect on the conference. The alteration would also, in his official capacity, it had a beneficial effect on the conference. The alteration would also, in his official capacity, it had the effect of giving large bodies an undure preponderance, by the number of delegates to the conference. The alteration would also, in his official cap improvement of the industrious classes, the committee strongly expressed their confirmed belief in the soundness of the policy of non-interference with political matters hitherto pursued by the association. The report concluded as follows:—Your committee have brought up the finance statement to the latest period, and also a general balance sheet for the year ending 25th March, 1850, with Mr. Glover's (the official auditor) report upon the financial operations of the association. They think that an examination of these documents cannot fail to be satisfactory to our members, exhibiting as they do a steady though gradual increase in our numbers and resources. A comparaincrease in our numbers and resources. A comparative will be raised to 6s.

The Chairman.—How is it then, that in London tive view of the quarterly income snews an increase in the aggregate of twenty-five per cent. for the last six months over the six months ending September 29th. But if the income of each month be submitted to a comparative examination, the improvement will be discovered to be of a still more decided master miner would sell black rock for 14d. or 15d.

The Chairman.—How is it then, that in London it is sold for 2s. 6d?

Mr. Pell acknowledged he was going to commit what was frequently called an act of inconsistency. He had been strongly in favour of the proposition of Mr. Humphries, but he confessed that his opinions upon the policy of the proposed measure had been master miner would sell black rock for 14d. or 15d. and encouraging character, establishing beyond the possibility of doubt the soundness and efficacy of the present policy of the Central Committee, Mr. Ste

to vindicate the rights of labour, and shall be adapted also to oppose the tyranny of any legislation again, and wrote a letter to the other employer to five enactments, to coerce trades' societies, or of the enactments that effect, took the chair:

The Secretary read upwards of the mover of the entent on the system of the committee to the absence of the President, took the chair:

The Secretary read upwards of them of the word of the entent of

been called upon to act as mediators, in cases of generally speaking, been more peaceable and condispute between the members and their employers, | tented, and its effect in regulating prices was pal- ham; cotton-spinners, Carlisle, Warwick-bridge, the true relation between the parties has been better understood, and that good feeling so essential for such a length of time so regular a system of to the interests and happiness of both, been materially augmented and confirmed. Thus far, not-their trade; and the universal opinion among them trail committee. tered, the movement may be said to have been eminently successful, not only in testing and establishing the principles upon which it is based, but in practical benefits to a large number of its members without, in any instance, by the advice or proceedings of the committee, entailing loss or injury to any individual connected with it. Towards were either inferior, or had not yet served a full apprenticeship, a uniform price was paid. (Hear,

This species of agitation, although at they had not been in a more quiet or peaceable

known for the last ten years. This was the more gratifying, because there was a great difficulty in dealing with differences in that trade. It was easy for the manufacturers to introduce a variety of inferior work and new methods by which the uniform the interests were introduced; as far as their own interests were introduced; as far as their own interests were introduced; and he thought the strong and powerful course of steady and quiet organization pursued by trades, in such a case, should assist the small and the Central Committee for the last few months, the weak in this matter. The contribution of one penny per month would not be severely felt by any bound to express their approval of the policy latest trades.

The Chairman.—Is not bay salt higher priced? ther through the press, or from the platform, to 10s. a ton.

The Charman wished to know from the delegates

are absolutely unavailing. Your committee are whether, in their opinion, the trades in the counsatisfied that large sections of the trades are not try were desirous of keeping up their local trade.

The next subject taken up was a p are absolutely unavailing. The committee and that large sections of the trades are not expressionally weared from the old-fashioned system in which they have been nurtured to be able to appreciate or receive the more effective plans which they have been found so practically beneficial. Mere preceptional harangues, though ever so, eloquent, are not equal to the coasion, they do not generally penetrate beyond the surface, It is practical operation of organised local trade societies, that if they were likely to be given up or fall off, it would be of no use whatever to keep a fight of the most subject taken up was a proposition made by the Kidderminster carpet weavers, that a member of the Central Committee should be appointed to visit that trade, and to remain for such time as the trade, and to remain for such time as the concluded the death had been caused by it. He therefore be to death had been caused by it. He therefore be to together with the report of the official auditor, Mr. National Association and its machinery depended so methat trade, and to remain for such time as much upon the co-operation of organised local trade to visit that trade, and to remain for such time as the where death had been caused by it. He therefore be to together with the report of the official auditor, Mr. National Association and its machinery depended so methat the condition and its machinery depended so motive to visit that trade, and to remain for such time as the control of the central Committee in cases of dispute.

The next subject taken up was a proposition made the Kidderminster carpet weavers, that a member of the Central Committee to visit that rane, and to remain for such time as the control of the organisation and its machinery depended so mich where death had been caused by it. He therefore be to destrolled to the central Committee to visit that rane, and to remain for such time as the central Committee to the central

mously agreed to. The second proposition had reference to an alteration in the terms of rule 21, which regulates the amount to be paid on entrance, and the monthly levies from each trade. At the hour of adjournment the conference had not arrived at a decision upon this point.

The conference re-assembled this morning at ten occupied the chair.

WEDNESDAY.

usie, &c. Many of them were of an exceedingly difficult and delicate character, but by the exercise of impartiality and moderation, they had in every instance terminated substantially in favour of the members. In several cases the immediate gain had been feeling and in all the last ten years. This was the more best feeling and quiet to the good feeling and quietude which personal representation was most vaded the large body with which he was connected by whom a personal representation was most needed; as far as their own interests were interested in raising the funds requisite to according to adjournment. In the chair.

Mr. Holmes, after briefly, he advantages that had been course of steady and quiet organization was most needed; as far as their own interests were interested in raising the funds requisite to according to adjournment. In the chair.

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not to feel the expense directly, and at the same time to guard against any possible waste. By the the Kidderminster district by the new policy. He proposed plan, they would be called upon to con- was quite satisfied, that if it had not been adopted,

mittee adopted, it was so surrounded with difficul-ties and dangers, that the safest plan would be to leave it to the trades themselves to provide for

the case in the way suggested by the amendment, been materially changed by the remarks of Mr. Holmes; and, as in his opinion, the greatest proof of the present policy of the Central Committee, who are of opinion that for the success of this or any similar movement, mere public appeals, when are of opinion that for the success of this or any similar movement, mere public appeals, when are of opinion that for the success of this or any similar movement, mere public appeals, when any similar movement, mere public appeals, when any similar movement, mere public appeals, when are of opinion that for the success of this or any similar movement, mere public appeals, when are of opinion that for the success of this or any similar movement, mere public appeals, when are of opinion that for the success of this or any similar movement, mere public appeals, when are of opinion that for the success of this or any similar movement, mere public appeals, when are of opinion that for the success of this or any similar movement, mere public appeals, when are of opinion that for the success of this or any similar movement, mere public appeals, when are of opinion that for the success of this or any similar movement, mere public appeals, when are of opinion that for the success of this or any similar movement, mere public appeals, when are of opinion that for the success of this or any similar movement, mere public appeals, when are of opinion that for the success of this or any similar movement. adoption of the amendment. The resolution was then withdrawn, and the

tailors, Kilmarnock; shoemakes, Norwich; bobbinturners, Todmorden; fender-moulders, Birmingham; cotton-spinners, Carlisle, Warwick-bridge,
and Dalston.

The conference then proceeded to take up the
matters on the business paper, prepared by the central committee.

The committee were also equally divided upon
tral committee.

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The conference then proceeded to take up the
matters on the business paper, prepared by the conto leave it to the conference
that immediate intended to the inten Mr. BARBER contended it was clear the man

was eligible to assistance under the rule. Mr. Bryan, on the contrary, thought he was not

are of opinion that there is no evidence of the in-dividual having been discharged under circum-stances which would bring him within the scope of the law relating to victims; and that even if he Mr. F. Green, in the absence of the president, had, the non-compliance with the law relative to Mr. BARBER, a vote of thanks was given to Mr. such cases would have disqualified him from recei-The discussion as to the alteration of rule 21 ving relief; but the conference earnestly recomwas resumed, and the proposition of the committee, | mend local secretaries to communicate immediately that the last four words should be struck out was agreed to. The effect of the amendment will be to insure every member being on the books of the association for the full period of six months before members by reason and argument, in a personal in- in their trade had been successively pulled down by they can have a claim to the benefits guaranteed to cers for the ensuing year. The following were therefore with the employers have they failed in one master after another, each making the excuse members.

The conference then adjourned till Thursday

The Conference met this morning at ten o'clock according to adjournment. T. S. Duncombe, Esq.

Mr. Holmes, after briefly, but forcibly, showing

maining sufficiently long in any to give the seed sown time to spring up and ripen. By the new method the trades were sought out, and kept together far better than before. Of course the central committee would be very proud if the conference adopted such a resolution as that proposed by Mr. Holmes, because it would distinctly stamp with the approval of the conference, the policy the committee had adopted, and in which they had the greatest faith, which they had commenced with the highest expectations of success, and which, so far, had not belied their anticipations. The resolution was then put and agreed to unani-

segment and a controlled in the properties of the controlled in th

as his health allowed, promote the interests and the welfare of the working classes through the medium of this association. (Applause.) He therefore accepted the office of President,—(applause)—with the proviso, that if, in three or six months, ill health, or other sufficient causes, should months, ill health, or other sufficient causes, should be considered himself to be mainly responsible; and that if there was any explanation or proposition. Several other delegates concurred in his opinion.

Mr. Barber moved,—"That the conference allow a small sum from the funds of the association, but that it was not to be regarded as a precedent in such cases; and, further, that the general secretary be instructed to repremend the secretary at Bridgenorth, for not giving notice, according to the Bridgenorth, for not giving notice, according to the bad already stated that he fold his health, best of his ability. (Loud cheers.) As for his health, bead already stated that he fold he considered himself to be mainly responsible; and he considered himself to be mainly responsible; and he considered himself to be mainly responsible; and that if there was any explanation or proposition that the considered himself that if there was any explanati rules."

This motion, not being seconded, fell to the growing stronger; and his medical attendant asground; and it was then resolved,—"That the conference, having maturely considered the case, by and that there was some years work in him conference, having maturely considered the case, by and that, though he did not now expect to see him quite recovered this session, as it was far advanced, yet, next session he hoped to see him as

well as ever. (Great cheering.) On the motion of Mr. HUMPHRIES, seconded by Fleming, for his long-continued and valuable services to the association, and for the readiness he had at all times shown to give his advice and assistance to the central committee, when applied to by them.

A vote of thanks was given to the members of the A vote of thanks was given to the members of the ter for Foreign Affairs to Lord Palmerston, and had ter for Foreign Affairs to Lord Palmerston, and had ter for Foreign Affairs to Lord Palmerston, and had the foreign Affairs to Lord Palmerston.

ful discharge of their duties for the past year.

Thanks were also voted to the Editor of the Morning Advertiser, for the full and impartial reports of their proceedings, which had been given to the conditions and their proceedings. on that and previous occasions, in the columns of that journal; and also to the Proprietor and Editors of the Northern Star, for their notices of the proceedings of the association

TEST FOR THE PRESENCE OF CHLOROFORM.—THE ALLEGED MURDER AT CLAPHAM.—Dr. Snow placed on the table, at the last meeting of the Westminster Medical Society, the apparatus which he used for detecting the presence of chloroform in the dead body. He said that the process was a modification of one described in the Journal de Chemie Medicale for March, 1849. The blood or portion of the body to be examined was put into a flask, from which there proceeded a tube, which was made red-hot in part of its course. Another glass tube, attached to the extremity of the latter, was moistened in a Wolfe's bottle, the interior of which was also moistened with the same solution. Heat being applied to the flask by means of the chloride of calium bath, the vapour given off had to pass through the red-hot tube, and any chloroform which might be present was decomposed, and the chlorine and hydrochloric acid gas being set free, were arrested in the next tube, where they formed a white precipitate of chloride of silver, which became rapidly darkened in colour by the action of light. The nature of the precipitate could be further proved by cutting the tube with a file, and introducing a drop.

TEST FOR THE PRESENCE OF CALPHAM.—Dr. Show placed on the table; at the last meeting of the westminster. Lord J. Russell prefaced his reply by observing that the information he could now feel justified in giving must be cautiously limited. He then proceeded to state, that Lord Norbanby had received a message from the French Foreign Secretary, M. de la Hitte, to the effect that the French governments.

Lord J. Russell prefaced his reply by observing that the information he could now feel justified in giving must be cautiously limited. He then proceeded to state, that Lord Norbanby had received a message from the French Foreign Secretary, M. de la Hitte, to the effect that the French governments.

Lord J. Russell added were, that the English government had always been most anxious to accept the friendly offices of France, and that if Baron Gros had not c it. Heresit to be the best policy that could be adopted to rouse the trades of this country to a sense of the trades of this country to a sense of the instrights and prileges.

The molion was secondary Mr. Barren, who have been more floor, produced in the bidder mixed of the precipitate could be further proved by the provided in the bidder mixed by the new policy. In the bidder mixed the presence of chiloroform by this process of the secondary of the bidder of a morning like the organization is the bidder of the presence of chiloroform by this process of the secondary of the se ABOLITION OF THE VICEROVALTY OF IRELAND. nature of the precipitate could be further proved by of the viscera of a woman, lately found dead, under very mysterious circumstances, in the Wandsworthroad. The parts had been closed up air-tight from the time they were taken from the body. They included a portion of the brain and of the liver, and though they were kept boiling for two or three the time they were taken from the body. They included a portion of the brain and of the liver, and though they were kept boiling for two or three hours in their own serosity, not the least trace of chloride of silver was obtained, whilst in the instances where chloroform had caused death, the precipitate began to appear when the heat to which the part was exposed reached to about the boiling point. In the muscle taken from the child's lee point. In the muscle taken from the child's leg, point. In the muscle taken from the child's leg, the chloroform was only a few minutes longer in being detected, although the quantity present must necessarily have been much less than in a case where death had been caused by it. He therefore concluded the death in the Wandsworth word could

policy with jealousy and distrust of France.

Mr. DISRAELI recommended the house not to ra-

object.

The house then went into committee of supply on the NAVAL ESTIMATES, and several votes were taken; after which the house adjourned. (From our Third Edition of last week.)

FRIDAY, May 17. HOUSE OF LORDS.—RECALL OF THE FRENCE AMBASSADOR.—Lord BROUGHAM put a question to the Marquis of Lansdowne, relative to the recall of

received certain explanations which he had gone to Paris to communicate to the government. These explanations he hoped would prevent any interrup-tion of our friendly relations with France.

receedings of the association.

The conference then closed.

Test for the Presence of Chloroform.—The conference of the Prime Minister, with the view of obtaining a "fresh explanation" of the present position of affairs between the British and French conference the Charles of the present position of affairs between the British and French conference of the proceedings in the French Chambers, the conference of the proceedings in the proceedings in the French Chambers, the confe

CHRITENHAM.—Recently christened at the Parish Church, the infant son of Mr. T. Rider, shoemaker, by the name of Julian Harney Kossuth Rider.

It is reported that Prince Metternich is about to return to Austria, and that he will be appointed chancellor of the empire.

Printed by WILLIAM RIDER, of No. 5, Macelessfield in the parish of St. Anne, Westminster, at the Printed by the LIAM RIDER, of No. 5, Macelessfield in the parish of St. Anne, Westminster, at the Printed by the complete in the parish of St. Anne, Westminster, at the Printed by WILLIAM RIDER, of No. 5, Macelessfield in the office, in the parish of St. Anne, Westminster, at the Printed by WILLIAM RIDER, of No. 5, Macelessfield in the parish of St. Anne, Westminster, at the Printed by WILLIAM RIDER, of No. 5, Macelessfield in the parish of St. Anne, Westminster, at the Printed by WILLIAM RIDER, of No. 5, Macelessfield in the parish of St. Anne, Westminster, at the Printed by WILLIAM RIDER, of No. 5, Macelessfield in the parish of St. Anne, Westminster, at the Printed by WILLIAM RIDER, of No. 5, Macelessfield in the parish of St. Anne, Westminster, at the Printed by WILLIAM RIDER, of No. 5, Macelessfield in the parish of St. Anne, Westminster, at the Printed by WILLIAM RIDER, of No. 5, Macelessfield in the parish of St. Anne, Westminster, at the Printed by WILLIAM RIDER, of No. 5, Macelessfield in the parish of St. Anne, Westminster, at the Printed by WILLIAM RIDER, of No. 5, Macelessfield in the parish of St. Anne, Westminster, at the Printed by WILLIAM RIDER, of No. 5, Macelessfield in the Parish of St. Anne, Westminster, at the Printed by WILLIAM RIDER, of No. 5, Macelessfield in the Parish of St. Anne, Westminster, at the Printed by WILLIAM RIDER, of No. 5, Macelessfield in the Parish of St. Anne, Westminster, at the Printed by WILLIAM RIDER, of No. 5, Macelessfield in the Parish of St. Anne, Westminster, at the Printed by WILLIAM RIDER, of No. 5, Macelessfield in the Parish of St. Anne, Westminster, at the Printed by WILLIAM RIDER, of No. 5, Macele