



## THE NORTHERN STAR.

## THE NORTHERN STAR, AND NATIONAL TRADES' JOURNAL,

ESTABLISHED IN LEEDS IN 1837, and since then the leading Provincial Journal in the Kingdom, is now published at No. 340, Strand, London.

The object of the Proprietor in establishing the Northern Star was to furnish a fearless and faithful organ for the representation of the Labouring Classes, whose interests from time immemorial have been shamelessly neglected.

The removal of the Star to London has enabled its conductors to supply the reader with the latest intelligence, as well as the most interesting news, in consequence of which its number of readers have materially increased in the Metropolis, and its country circulation can be equalled by few, even the most extensively circulated Metropolitan newspapers.

From the extensive circulation of the Northern Star, together with the fact that it is read by all classes of society as the organ of the movement party, Advertisers will find it to be a means of communication with the public at large worth notice.

Books and Publications for review must be addressed (post paid) to the Editor, 340, Strand, London. Advertising and other orders for papers to be addressed to George O'Connor, 340, Strand, where all communications will be punctually attended to.

The following extract from the Newpaper Stamp Return for October, November, and December, 1845 (since which no returns have been made), show that the Northern Star is far at the head of many old-established London Weekly Journals—

	117,000
News of the World .....	85,000 United Service Gazette .....
Record .....	83,500 Zetts .....
Brimstone .....	71,000 Patriot .....
Miranda .....	51,000 Standard .....
Tartarine Express .....	45,000 Era .....
Sheet .....	45,000 John Bull .....
Advertiser .....	41,000 Warden .....
Niles .....	37,000 Age and Argus .....
Nonesuch .....	30,000 Sentinel .....
Bell's New Weekly Journal of Commerce .....	20,000 13,500
Messenger .....	22,500

\* \* \* Observe the Office, 340, Strand, London.

The following Books are published at the Northern Star Office, 340, Strand, and may be had of all Booksellers and News Agents.

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The numerous appeals that have been made to Mr. O'Connor from nearly every part of the Kingdom for the publication, in pamphlet form, of those Dialogues that have recently appeared in the Star, have determined him to gratify what appears to be the almost unanimous wish of the Labouring Classes.

"The Employer and the Employed," \* \* \* by Feargus O'Connor, \* \* \* beats anything else of its author's. ——————

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"I have, within the last few months, visited every part of France, and I declare that I have seen more misery in one street in Dublin than in all France; the people are wretched, well fed, and merry; they are all employed on SMALL FARMS of their own, or on equitable takings!"—*Vide Lord Clarendon's Letter in Morning Chronicle, Oct. 1843.*

Those persons desirous of bettering their condition and of becoming "Independent Labourers," by entering the "Prudential Labour" Market, will do well to buy "A Practical Work on Small Farms," by Feargus O'Connor, Esq. It contains much useful information, invaluable to the parties for whom it was written; and Old Farmers will find many useful lessons in the new system of husbandry, which they have yet to learn. The work displays great practical knowledge, and is written so that any one who reads may understand. Mr. O'Connor seems not to have used either the old or "new nomenclature" in this work; he has not buried his meaning in chemical technicalities, which very few understand, but which most writers on agriculture seem so desirous of using. Perhaps they do not understand the practice of Farming so well as the theory; and, therefore, mystify that which they cannot explain, by some long chemical term, which the plain reader may pass over as a "hard word" hard to pronounce, and harder to understand when it is pronounced. The reader will find that Mr. O'Connor has avoided all those hard names, and suited the language to the toiling labourer, whose college is generally the workshop, or, at best, the Sunday School. Though the work is written for holders of Small Farms, yet no Allotment Tenant ought to let without it; the valuable information it contains respecting tillage and cropping is alike useful to all."—Extract from a Farmer's Letter.

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**HENRY SMITH, Liverpool.**—Our endeavour is to render the Star generally interesting to the general body of its readers. This we believe to be in some degree attained by the observance of the rule which has operated to the exclusion of mere local "addresses" for three years past; a rule which we do not feel disposed to alter to gratify the querulousness of fancy part.

**AN OLD FELLOW.**—His letter next week, and also some other information of considerable importance to the Order.

## RECEIPTS OF THE CHARTIST CO-OPERATIVE LAND SOCIETY.

FER MR. O'CONNOR.

	£	s	d
Morpeth, near Stockport, per H. R. Wigley ..	2	0	0
Warrington, per Seth Travers ..	1	2	0
Carlisle, per John Bond ..	2	0	0
Norwich, per J. Hurry ..	2	0	0
Barnsley, per J. Ward ..	2	0	0
Rotherham, per W. Kimberster ..	3	14	6
West Linton, per R. Hodges ..	6	6	8
Bradford, Yorkshire, per Joseph Alderson ..	9	6	0
Leicester, per Mr. Gades ..	0	10	0
Bath, per W. S. Newell ..	2	0	0
Scarborough, per C. Weasley ..	2	5	0
Ashington-le-Byne, per E. Holton ..	6	13	0

## NATIONAL CHARTIST ASSOCIATION.

EXECUTIVE.

FER MR. O'CONNOR.

Hamilton, per John Varky ..	0	5	0
Mr. G. Howlett, Norwich ..	0	5	0

## THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO GERMANY.

On Saturday last, almost immediately after the pro-rogation of Parliament, the Queen and Prince Albert left Buckingham Palace for Woolwich, where at five o'clock she embarked on board the Royal yacht for Antwerp on her visit to Germany. The Queen looked remarkably well and was attired in a Tuscan cottage bonnet trimmed with primrose-coloured ribbon, purple silk dress, and a black silk shawl. The Prince carried his white hat (immortalised in Punch) in his hand to the last. He wore a black surtout and French grey trousers, and light drab wrapper. A goodly muster of sight-seekers and fools were present, who of course annoyed the poor Queen with their impertinent staring and silly chatter. At half-past five precisely the Royal yacht cast off her moorings and proceeded at slow speed down the river. The yacht anchored in the lower Sea Read, nearly opposite Southend, on Saturday night, and at an early hour on Sunday morning sailed for the Scheeld. The Queen is expected to be absent about four weeks. How are we to get on in the meantime goodness gracious only knows! Peter Borthwick is in a sad hurry, and expects nothing else but that President Folk, Prince Jonville, or King Dan, will be singly located at Buckingham Palace before her Majesty can return. Peter thinks the accident to the crown (which the stupid Duke of Argyle let fall out of his fingers) is ominous of some frightful calamity. Thank heaven there is no Richard in the way—the Duke of Cumberland is safe in Hanover, otherwise Peter would must upon having the law lords justice to take care of the royal "tabes."

**ASSEMBLY.**—The Royal yacht reached Antwerp on Sunday evening after a long passage. The voyagers, however, did not disembark till the next morning (Monday), when the Queen and her husband enjoyed the usual reception. The Royal party proceeded immediately to the Liege railway, of course attended by a vast number of people. At the Malines and Louvain stations large numbers of people had assembled. Describing the stoppage at Louvain station, the *Paris Correspondent* says: "The people received the Royal travellers with the customary welcome. The quiet courtesy of the people seemed, however,不够 enough for a travelling Englishman who happened to be among them. He sat at once the most popular, on either, in his fashion, the 'lorry,' and tried, by acting as footman, to induce the rest to join. And the crowd was very faint. The train stopped, however, for a few moments, and when it was once more in motion our Englishman again set up his cheer, waving his hat most energetically. By this time the people had entered into 'the humour of it,' they joined him with a cheer as loud as could have been produced by any given number of John Bull's. The footman seemed intensely delighted at the roar of this feet." What an ass! We are sorry the poor annoyed Queen did not put this donkey into the Liege, "was a scene of great excitement" after a few minutes stoppage, the train proceeded on to Aix-la-Chapelle.

**CORONATION.**—Arrived 12.—After leaving Liege the next place arrived at was Aix-la-Chapelle, near the Prussian frontier. According to the *Times* here "there was a grand audience." Here "the King and Queen of the Belgians, who had accompanied her Majesty thus far, took their leave of the travellers and turned about for Brussels. The next station at which the train stopped was Haselbacht, the point at which the Prussian territory commences. Here the Crown Prince of Prussia made his appearance immediately on the arrival of the train. It went into the Royal carriage. The characteristic enthusiasm of the Prussians was exhibited here also. "The cheering was deafening." At Aix-la-Chapelle "a similar scene was presented, but on a larger scale." The Prussian troops lined the station, in which also there was a very large assemblage of Herren und Frauen. Here the King of Prussia was waiting." Here too there was "a scene of salutes," "triumphal arches," "immense multitudes," "enthusiastic cheering." Here the Queen visited the tomb of Charlemagne, in the Cathedral. The party returned to the station at about a quarter to five o'clock, having been away altogether three hours. In a few minutes the train was again in motion. At a small place, called Langenweide, the train stopped for a few minutes, and again at Duren, "where there was a great display of Prussian beauties, troops, music, laurels, and enthusiasm." But, according to the *Times*, "gratifying as the reception of her Majesty by the Prussians must have already been, Cologne presented a still more striking spectacle. As the spires of the ancient city became visible in the distance, so also were there signs that its vast population were on the stir. When the train neared the station, a dense mass of people were to be seen, who had collected there to view her Majesty's arrival. There were triumphal arches, festoons, bands of music, and above all, flags in abundance—in fact, the same scene which had been enacted at almost every station on the way down was now repeated, but on a gigantic scale. The whole population of the city seemed to have poured out, dense and so enormous was the crowd." The royal party left the railway for the private carriages, which were drawn up outside the station, and drove off at once to the station of the Bonn Railway. To do this they had to pass through the principal part of the city of Cologne. A short time on the Bonn Railway brought the travellers to the Brühl station, close to the palace of the King of Prussia, "when her Majesty arrived soon after in safety, in the presence of multitudes, who gave her a right hearty welcome."

**BOURN, AUGUST 12.**—This day the great musical festival and solemn inauguration of the statue of Beethoven took place here. The King of Prussia, Queen Victoria, and Prince Albert, with their usual suites, arrived by the railroad from Brühl, at twelve o'clock. The inaugural address was pronounced by Dr. Leopoldstein, and then followed the festal song composed for the occasion by the same professor, which was beautifully executed. After the festal song their Majesties and suites appeared in the balcony, and were received with a loud burst of applause. The record was then signed by the members of the committee, stating that the inauguration had taken place in the presence of their Majesties the King of Prussia and the Queen of England, and that they were deposited in the monument. The statue was then suddenly uncovered, and this was the signal for a loud burst of enthusiasm, which was increased but not overpowered by a salute of musketry and artillery, the band performing one of Beethoven's favourite melodies. The statue was so placed that it looked towards the balcony in which the Royal party were seated, reminding one of the story told of the great musician, and maintaining his peculiar characteristic to the last, of never taking off his hat to the Emperor of Austria, or paying any homage to royalty. The total height of the statue is 25 feet, of which the pedestal makes 15 feet. On the four sides of the pedestal are allegorical emblems representing symphony, satire, dramatic, and religious music. The statue is of bronze, and the countenance is strongly marked and expressive of great intellectual power. Countless thousands were assembled for all parts of Germany, and the proceedings are described as having been most magnificent. The royal visitors left the town immediately after the inauguration. They afterwards embarked on board the Fairy yacht steamer at Brühl, and proceeded down the river to Cologne, the banks on either side being splendidly lighted up with flambéaux and lanterns. Cologne was one blaze of light. When the steamer had arrived opposite the town, at a given signal the roof of the cathedral was suddenly illuminated with many thousand torches, presenting a most splendid and extraordinary appearance when viewed from the river. In a raft moored in the centre of the stream, a grand pyrotechnical display took place, ending with a device styled "Le Bouquet de la Reine d'Angleterre," consisting of a thousand rockets simultaneously discharged, and lighting up the banks of the Rhine for some miles on either side.

**Accidents, Offences, & Inquiries.**—An accident of a serious character occurred on Saturday morning last at Moira Colliery, near Ashby-de-la-Zouch, from an explosion of hydrogen gas in the Bath pit, from the effects of which three persons afterwards died and fifteen others were seriously injured, several of whom are so dangerously hurt as almost to preclude the hope of their recovery. An inquest was held on Monday before J. Gregory, Esq., coroner, when it appeared that the gas by which the explosion was caused had exuded from the roof of the pit, and that no blame was attributable to the miners or the colliers.—*Morning Herald*.

**SAFETY COLLIERS ACCIDENT.**—An accident of a serious character occurred on Saturday morning last at Moira Colliery, near Ashby-de-la-Zouch, from an explosion of hydrogen gas in the Bath pit, from the effects of which three persons afterwards died and fifteen others were seriously injured, several of whom are so dangerously hurt as almost to preclude the hope of their recovery. An inquest was held on Monday before J. Gregory, Esq., coroner, when it appeared that the gas by which the explosion was caused had exuded from the roof of the pit, and that no blame was attributable to the miners or the colliers.—*Morning Herald*.

## THE LATE FATAL COLLISION ON THE LONDON AND BIRMINGHAM RAILWAY.

**ADJOURNED INQUIRY ON THE BODY OF MR. CHARLES DEAN.**—On Monday forenoon this inquiry was resumed. The jury, by a previous arrangement, assembled in the first instance at the Euston station, where they were afforded an opportunity of inspecting the remains of the broken carriages and trucks. The jury having answered to their names, proceeded in company with the coroner to view the spot where the accident occurred. They next examined the officer on duty at the bridge, and questioned the officer on duty as to the mode of working them under different circumstances. Subsequently they proceeded to the mouth of the tunnel, where the same course of examination of the officer on duty and inspection of the signal was adopted. Returning to the bridge a number of carriages and trucks were placed upon the line in the exact position of those to which the accident occurred, the result being that the jury were enabled very clearly to understand the manner in which the collision took place. On the return of the jury to the inquest room, Mr. John Thomas Griffiths said he was one of the house surgeons at University Hospital, and saw deceased immediately after his admission. On examination witness found that the left leg below the knee was dreadfully lacerated and the bone much crushed. A consultation was held, and Mr. Liston having pronounced amputation necessary, the operation was performed by Mr. Morton four hours after admission. The deceased went well for three or four days, but on Monday last his countenance became anxious, the constitutional system began to weaken, and he gradually sank, and died on the morning of the 5th instant. Witness had since, by direction of the coroner, made a post mortem examination of the body, which discovered extensive mortification of the muscles of the left leg, extending some distance up the thigh. Witness considered the immediate cause of death to have been exhaustion arising from excessive irritation of the stamp. The deceased had been a very fine liver, and that might account for the accident having terminated fatally. Had the leg not been amputated he might not have lived twenty-four hours. Witness asked no questions on the subject of the accident, because he felt it necessary that he should be kept as quiet as possible; but he heard him say on one occasion that when the collision occurred he was sitting in the carriage with his back to the engine, and that the shock forced him forward against the opposite seat by which his knee was crushed. Witness did not hear Mr. Dean express any opinion on the subject of the accident. The Coroner: Have you any doubt that the injuries deceased sustained by the accident caused his death? Witness: None whatever.—John Hale was here introduced: I said, I am a police constable (No. 95), in the service of the London and Birmingham Railway Company, for the guidance of their servants, have been out very ineffectually for some time past; and further, the jury consider that the area of the Louvain station, the Town Station, and the system of rails there laid down, are too much cramped and limited, consistently with the public safety. The jury having signed the inquisition separated at a quarter past five o'clock.

**MURDER AT LEICESTER.**—had acted up to his duty, and no further, the accident would not have happened, because if the luggage train had left at an earlier period, it would have been out of the way when the mail train came in; and if the mail train had come at a proper speed it would not have been in until after the luggage train had gone. Consequently there appeared to be two causes in direct opposition to each other, which brought about that calamity. His impression was that more time ought to be allowed for the making up of the luggage train, to he could not conceive what difference it could make to the interests of any party, to receive it in a mere ten minutes or even half an hour later, when all might be done without danger. But it was not extraordinary that Ilmworth, with the knowledge that the luggage train was so irregular as witnesses had described, should not have exercised more care in his coming through the tunnel. He would have been in ample time if he had allowed the train to crawl through; and when he had got to the mouth of the tunnel, having perceived that the fog was so thick that he could not see the red signal, he also thought it was most extraordinary that on such a foggy morning as the 29th of July, the policeman did not take more caution, and stop the mail train before it reached the station. He (the coroner) considered the greatest danger must be apprehended from trains arriving late, or too early, at the terminus; but he trusted further precaution would be taken to ensure regularity. The jury were to take all these things into account and form their verdict accordingly. He did think that all persons who employed men in such perilous duties, perils not only to themselves, but also to the public that it was impossible to be too precise in the directions they gave for the execution of their ends. That a man ought to know plainly as he knows his alphabet, every duty he was to discharge, and a punishment ought to be inflicted for the neglect of that duty with the precision of military discipline. An over-reaching of time without the party having suffered any penalty or inconvenience had, he was afraid, led to this melancholy accident.

The jury retired at half-past three o'clock to consider the verdict. After an absence of an hour and a quarter, they returned into the inquest room, and having given to their names, the coroner handed them the following written verdict:—"We find the deceased, Charles Dean, died from an injury to his left leg, caused by an accidental collision between trains on the London and Birmingham Railway, near to Canfield Town; and that the engine, numbered 99, belonging to the company of the railway, moved to the death of the deceased, and that its value was £1000, and that he made a DEEDON on the said engine to the extent of One THOUSAND POUNDS. In delivering this verdict, the jury express their opinion, that the laws and regulations of the London and Birmingham Railway Company, for the guidance of their servants, have been served out very ineffectually for some time past; and further, the jury consider that the area of the Louvain station, the Town Station, and the system of rails there laid down, are too much cramped and limited, consistently with the public safety." The jury having signed the inquisition separated at a quarter past five o'clock.

## MURDER AT LEICESTER.

LEICESTER, MONDAY.

A murder of a most appalling character has occurred here this morning. A young man, about four or five and twenty, named William Hubbard, a framework knitter, had lived with his wife for some time past in Newark, occupying a room in his brother's house, who is also married. The matrimonial career of the former, though but of three years' duration, has, it is said, been most unhappy from its commencement. She reported to have been a still, steady, hard-working woman, and he, on the contrary, to have been improvident and idle. They had been poorly off for some time, and he was determined to fall upon the union. This his wife resisted strenuously, declaring her intention of proceeding to Birmingham, where her mother and a sister reside, and there earn her own maintenance. This morning was fixed upon by her for her departure thence. About six o'clock she was struck by the up-train engine, the point where the latter came in contact being about the sixteenth or seventeenth truck from the tender. The murderer had immediately down a lane leading to the Leicester Canal, along the tow-path of which he was seen to have been running. He had not been down more than three minutes before he heard a most dreadful noise, resembling a groan. He awoke his husband, and said, "John, whatever is the row?" We both got out of bed directly and ran down stairs. In the kitchen I saw the deceased standing against an iron chain, without support, bleeding very fast from the throat. My husband ran up to her and carried her out into the yard. William Hubbard was standing at the back of her in the corner, and had something in his hand, but what it was I cannot say. I did not see whether it was bloody. I said to him, "Oh, Bill, what have you done?" He said, "I intended to put it in my wife's mouth." He then began to cry out.

"Murder," as loud as I could, and saw no more of him. I could not say which way he went. My husband continued to hold the deceased and cry out "Murder!" also. Deceased never spoke after we went down stairs.

John Hubbard, the husband of the last witness, was then sworn and corroborated in part his wife's evidence. He said, "I heard a scuffle before I went to bed, immediately, and I heard William Hubbard say something to her, but could not say what it was. Deceased lighted the fire, and cleaned the kitchen up, and I heard them talking together during the time it occupied, but not in an angry tone. Their child cried, and William Hubbard came up to the door of the stars. I then heard him say, 'She has dropped off to sleep' (meaning the child), and he went down again. He had not been down more than three minutes before I heard a most dreadful noise, resembling a groan. I awoke my husband, and said, 'John, whatever is the row?' We both got out of bed directly and ran down stairs. In the kitchen I saw the deceased standing against an iron chain, without support, bleeding very fast from the throat. My husband ran up to her and carried her out into the yard. William Hubbard was standing at the back of her in the corner, and had something in his hand, but what it was I cannot say. I did not see whether it was bloody. I said to him, 'Oh, Bill, what have you done?' He said, 'I intended to put it in my wife's mouth.' He then began to cry out.

"Very respecting, jury, was it sworn, and they immediately proceeded to view the body; it was not without difficulty, however, that they reached the house where it lay, in consequence of the vast number of people who had assembled, and amongst whom it is perhaps needless to state, one universal feeling of execration exists. The female portion of the crowd more especially appear to have become enraged by the extra quantity of goods to be conveyed that morning. I have never known a train with a greater number of trucks start at its proper time, and have seen as many as forty-seven wagons in the log-log train, the point where the latter came in contact being about the sixteenth or seventeenth truck from the tender.

The Inquest.—The inquest on the body of the unfortunate Hannah Hubbard, was held on the Tuesday before Mr. John Gregory, coroner, at the Bowring-street, on the 2nd instant. At this stage of the inquiry, the coroner gave it as his opinion that the gentleman was labouring under a severe attack of palpitation of the heart, arising from excitement, it would be very difficult to discern, as to whether the cause of death was due to an attack of the heart, or another disease, such as heart-disease, or rheumatism, or any other disease.

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## Foreign Gleanments.

"And I will say, at least in words, (And—should my chance so happen—desire), With all who war with Thought!"

"I think I hear a little bird, who sings The people by and by will be the stronger."—BYRON.

## ITALY, AUSTRIA, AND THE POPE.\*

Having sketched a few traits of the "hero" government (the Austrian) existing in Italy, Mr. Mazzini next proceeds to offer the English people a glimpse of the "other," the State of the Pope. "That there could, by any possibility, exist a worse government than the Austrian despotism which at present crushes Venetian Lombardy, our readers will, most likely, be inclined to doubt. Let the dour, however, read the following, and mark, learn, and inwardly digest the consequences of allowing priests to rule!"

Central despotism is the characteristic of the Austrian Government; organized anarchy, to the extent such a thing is possible, is the characteristic of the Papal. And this anarchy, an inevitable consequence of the constitutional nucleus of the government, cannot be modified by written law or by essays of partial reform, come from what quarter they may. The government is elective and despotic; it is vested in a man who is Pope and King at the same time, and who proclaims himself to be infallible. No rule is prescribed, none can be prescribed to the sovereign. His electors, all and alone eligible, believing themselves clothed with a divine character, divide among them the direction of affairs. The chief offices in the different departments of administration are all filled by priests. Very many of them are totally irresponsible, not merely in fact, but in right. The Pope generally a creature of the faction opposed to that which elected his predecessor, overthrows the system in operation prior to his accession, and by a *mote-propositi* substitutes his own. His electors, the cardinals, each eligible after John XXII., whenever it shows signs of life, and on every member of that body is enthroned a petty absolute prince, vice-regal in every one of his spheres. The bishops, also participating in this divine character, and in irresponsible authority, exercise a wide and almost entirely independent power. The same too, with the clerics of the Holy Inquisition. The ecclesiastics, holders of the principal offices, incompetent from past habits and studies to undertake their administration, discharge their duties by the aid of inferior employés; who, in turn, feeling their position uncertain, as dependent on a necessarily short-lived patronage, are guilty of every possible malversation, and aim solely at self-enrichment. Beneath all, the weary people, born down by all, reacting against all, are initiated into a corruption, the example of which is set by their superiors; or avenge themselves as they may by revolt or the ponyard. Such, abridged, the normal state of Papal Italy. In such a system there is not, therefore, any place for general, social interest, but place for the interests of self alone. The priests who govern have nothing in common with the governed: they may have miseries—they cannot have joys. Their children, who have any, are half legitimate, and have nothing to do with the other half, illegitimate, and have no claim to the inheritance of dominion—such a stainless, contemptuous, and audacious when every other is wavering—exists not for them. The shadows of all unity of system, the instability of all principle of government, as evidenced at Rome under each new Pope, and in the provinces under each new legate, wholly destroys the possibility of such an impulse. How should men devote themselves to amendments that can be in force but a few years, that must pass away as they bear fruit? Besides, as I have before said, the ecclesiastics are driven, by their want of political aptitude, to govern by auxiliaries, assessors, or secretaries: why should these last labour for good, when the glory would all go to their chiefs? Why should they not labour for evil, when the dishonour will fall there also? Fear has no hold on the subalterns; for, not acting in their own name, they have nothing to dread for their patrons. Fear has no hold on the heads; for as to some, their power and the part taken in the election of the reigning Pope, as to others, the apostolic constitutions or the traditions of the Church, establish an irresponsibility in fact or law. In the Papal States the Minister of Finance (Treasurer-General) has no account to render: he may rob the Treasury with impunity, and he can be removed from his office only by promotion to the Cardinalate. From this single fact judge of the rest. Consequent on this irresponsibility, in combination with the absence of distinctive limitations to official authority, the subalterns, as well as the most eminent priests, began to appear. Latasaek again launched a threatening letter against the priest of Hinsdale, which occasioned his inviting his patron and churchwardens to meet him on the morning of the 17th June. He then declared to them, his resolution to lay down his office in the Romish Church, and to give immediate information to that effect to the diocesan vicar. This he accordingly did, and his immediate suspension, and conditional excommunication (that is, if he do not within five given time return to the bosom of the Church), followed, as matter of course.

The character of Thineer, whether as general scholar, thoroughly trained theologian, eloquent writer, long experienced priest, and expert controversialist, joined to his blindness and orthodox creed, make him the very man by which the Catholic reformers at the present crisis. Invitations from Berlin and Leipzig, with very considerable temporal offers (which, however, may well be deemed unchristian by the man who had voluntary laid down the richest cure in Silesia), have been declined for the present, though in the most friendly terms; and a gratifying testimony to his value, especially to their cause, is expressed in an address presented to him, in the name of the Breslau Catholic reformers, the 27th ultimo. It has, without exactly accepting any pastoral charge among them, announced his determination to remain for the present in Breslau, regarding Silesia as the cradle of the new reformation (the himself, beyond all question, having been its first mover in years gone by), and it is perhaps a less wise than natural resolve, since nowhere else can his influence and example be expected to work so powerfully as in his native country, and among his former clerical associates, many of whom are believed to be of kindred mind with him, as to the necessity of reforms in the Roman Catholic Church.

Another, and no less powerful motive, which may cause to retain Thineer, is that in a Breslau probably, his ardent resolution should be effected by public competition, and that after the first auction a certain time should elapse, to see if any party will advance on the highest bidding, and yet the Secretary of State and the treasurer constantly violate this prudent regulation, and, for a sum in hand, without the slightest formality, assign such contracts to whomsoever they please. Cardinal Allen published at Bologna, on the 1st of February, certain ordinances of Gregory the Sixteenth, of the 8th of October, 1571, to the effect that for the future no man should be taken out of the hands of his native judges; and twenty days later he created a Provolet's court, that treated as crimes acts not before obnoxious to the law. The Cardinal Treasurer and the Cardinal-Camerlengo promulgated at the same time (1572) two opposing regulations relating to the posts. The functions of the provincial heads are laid down by law; but the Pope reserves to himself the gift of a letter or brief of instruction, by which he extends their power to what he pleases, and often invests them with the exercise of a portion of legal jurisdiction in civil matters: they may abuse these powers according to caprice, for whatever they may do, they cannot be recalled till the expiration of three years.

Under this abominable system of misrule, the sources of material prosperity are one by one withering, property is devalued, commerce swallowed up between the monopolist and the smuggler, and industry shackled and oppressed. The treasury, when not plundered by the irresponsible treasurer, is exhausted in pensions scandalously lavished on idle pretenders—an inferior pretender, whom it has been unable to deprive of their emoluments, but which it is hazardously to bring to justice or ignore, thus draining the veins of life and strength of the community, on such as have rendered service serviceable to the Government, or any one of its members. Large pensions have often been granted to the brigand chiefs of the Campagna, who covenanted with the Government for a life-income, proportionate to the profit they drew from their murderous calling! The treasury "maintains large parts of the congregation of the Propaganda; it fomented political plots in Spain, Portugal, and elsewhere; it everywhere keeps alive by secret agents, Jesuits, or others, the assailant spirit of Papistry; it feeds the luxury of the most demoralised court in Europe, in the midst of a spreading population."

Mr. Mazzini next speaks of the intellectual state of the Pope's subjects. He asks of English travellers, how many peasants have they met in the Papal domain that could read and write? At the Congresses of Science that have assembled of late years in different parts of Europe, not a single professor has been seen from the Papal States. And all this, the mass of material and moral pestilence, afflicting a wretched population, is based on a phantom no longer believed in, that used to have itself. "Conceive," says Mr. Mazzini, "the state of a credulistic, discrediting people, who are taught, brainwashed by an army of priests manifesting faith only in Rome, who surround themselves with Swiss and Papal bayonets, or in the name of Cesar, muster brigands from the galley."

Religion—I speak of Papal Catholicism—is, in the Roman States more elsewhere, lifeless; lifeless in the educated classes as a consequence of the enlightened age; lifeless in the people as wanting a symbol—as wanting something representative. Who in that country is ignorant that the nomination of Christ's vicar depends on ambassadorial intrigue, and that the direct or indirect *reto* of Austria, of France, or some other power, throws into conclave momentily the so termed chosen of the Holy Spirit? Who is ignorant that, long since the King snatched the Pope; that diplomacy masters theology; that the uses of foreign plenipotentiaries have inspired bribe to the clergy of Poland, to the bishops of Ireland? Which *auto-propos* of a Pope but insults the infallibility of his predecessor? Who at home but points out the mistakes of the cardinals &c. &c. in the provinces but can point to the agents of the papal governors, shamelessly trafficking in all that can bring money to themselves or their masters? How, dizzied in this whirlpool of scandal, of hypocrisy, of dilapidation, can man preserve his faith intact!

Here is a specimen of the faithlessness of the Papal Government, and its utter disregard of the most solemn treaties:

In 1831, an insurrection, internally victorious, was quelled by Austrian intervention; but the insurgents remained in possession of their arms, their position and places of strength. A capitulation was signed at Ancona on the 3rd of March, between the members of the Provisional Government on one side and Cardinal Beaufort on the other, covenaining a full and entire amnesty for all those implicated in the rising. The cardinal was *legate à latere*; that is to say, clothed with every power, *de facto*, in the language of Rome, *de jure et non nobis ratione redditum*. The 3rd might have furnished a pretext for that party who would have been glad to look upon him as at that date still in the power of the insurgents; but, by exhibiting all the munificence of their worship with an almost forgotten, long-dissused pomp. Proceedings no less than pilgrimages are the order of the day. Knights, nobles, and high-born dames are seen prostate in the street when the host is carried past; the highest clergy display a zealous humility in officiating in the most common church services; and every possible device is put in requisition to furnish the literate with so much show and shadow, as may supply the lack of substantial instruction. For the more intellectual there are books enough furnished, both in prose and verse. The German booksellers should strike a medal in honour of Ronge, for, between himself, his abettors, and his opposers, a golden literary harvest is being reaped; upwards of 300 publications, pro & contra, are to be in circulation; and set Austria and Bavaria to their best to stop, Savoy and some other powers to turn the current. The two former prohibit all which are on the controverted subject, whereas the new opinions must at least advert to the statements they contradict, some portion of the position must be imbibed with the sandstone. But, dear as they may, light will make its way, if not through windows, at least through chinks, large enough, at least to show the darkness within.

\* Italy, Austria, and the Pope. A letter addressed to Mr. James Graham, Bart. Sir Joseph Mazzini, London, Shoe-lane, 8, Queen-street, Goldsmith-square; Paul's-court, Cheapside; Holborn-west street; Watson, Pall-mall; and Strange, Fleet-street-row.

## Chartist Intelligence.

## LONDON

CITY LOCALITY.—Mr. Cooper's lecture on Sunday evening last, was one of the most numerously attended of any that have been given in the vicinity of the City Chartist Hall; in fact, the attendance was so great that it was impossible for many to obtain sittings: an inconvenience that will be obviated on the night of the next lecture. Mr. Cuffay was unanimously called to the chair, and introduced the lecturer in a few weighty and most appropriate sentences—prior to which, the City Chartist Choir, accompanied by the audience, sang "The time will come when wrong shall end," one of the "People-songs," composed by the lecturer during his imprisonment. The singing was a matter of "heart and voice," so earnestly was it accepted by the audience. Mr. Cooper's lecture occupied two hours and a half in the delivery: after a philosophical introduction on the difference between barbarism and civilization, and on the varied character of civilization itself—the country of Egypt was described geographically, and its agriculture and manufactures, its social and domestic customs, pointed out. The gigantic monuments of the land of Champs—its stately statues, paintings, and mudmounds, with the mysterious character of its old religion, which the lecturer avowedly believed to be the parent of modern paganism—the craft of its priests, its estates and degenerate inhabitants were severally pictured to the mind in graphic and forcible language. The audience repeatedly manifested their delight at the instruction thus imparted, and when the Chartist chant "Truth is growing," had been sung, the meeting broke up.

SOUTH LONDON CHARTIST HALL.—The quarterly meeting of the Lambeth district of the Chartist Cooperative Land Society was held on Sunday evening last. There was a good number of shareholders present, and seven shares were added to the list, which now numbers 140. The money paid for shares in this district already amounts to nearly £60. It was agreed that a levy of one penny per month should be paid by each shareholder for the purpose of defraying the district expenses. The committee particularly request the shareholders to bring their cards with them for the future, so that mistakes may be avoided.

## SUSSEX.

THE CHARTER AND THE LAND.—Mr. Stallwood delivered a public lecture on the above subject, to the members and friends of the Westminster locality, at the Parchment Rooms, Saint Martin's-lane, on Sunday evening, August 10th. At the close of the lecture several questions were asked and answered. A vote of thanks was given to the lecturer for his services, and the meeting dispersed.

## MANCHESTER.

MR. O'CONNOR'S VISIT.—Sunday last was a day of great interest to the Chartist Society. It was known that it was the intention of Mr. O'Connor to deliver a lecture in the Carpenters' Hall, on Sunday evening, on the all-absorbing subject of the "Land and its capabilities." The spacious hall was crowded in every part. At the hour appointed, Mr. Sutton, a factory slave, was unanimously called to the chair, who opened the business by a few appropriate remarks. The meeting was then addressed for a short time by Mr. Dixon. During the time Mr. D. was speaking, Messrs. McGrath, Doyle, Clark, and Wheeler, entered the hall, and were loudly cheered. The members of the Executive then severally addressed the meeting. Just as Mr. McGrath was about to conclude his address, Mr. O'Connor entered the hall, when the meeting *re-éclama*. The chapter might do its pleasure as regarded him, but if it decided on hostile measures, he had five madmen ready, which he likewise would lay before the public, and which might, perchance, be neither agreeable nor beneficial to the chapter! The threatened breach was apparently headed through the intervention of Dr. Ritter (canon of the cathedral), and on the renewal of his services in the choir. The chapter, when a report of some of Thineer's works was announced, and the most monstrous spirit began to appear, Latasaek again launched a threatening letter against the priest of Hinsdale, which occasioned his inviting his patron and churchwardens to meet him on the morning of the 17th June. He then declared to them, his resolution to lay down his office in the Romish Church, and to give immediate information to that effect to the diocesan vicar. This he accordingly did, and his immediate suspension, and conditional excommunication (that is, if he do not within five given time return to the bosom of the Church), followed, as matter of course.

The character of Thineer, whether as general scholar, thoroughly trained theologian, eloquent writer, long experienced priest, and expert controversialist, joined to his blindness and orthodox creed, make him the very man by which the Catholic reformers at the present crisis. Invitations from Berlin and Leipzig, with very considerable temporal offers (which, however, may well be deemed unchristian by the man who had voluntary laid down the richest cure in Silesia), have been declined for the present, though in the most friendly terms; and a gratifying testimony to his value, especially to their cause, is expressed in an address presented to him, in the name of the Breslau Catholic reformers, the 27th ultimo. It has, without exactly accepting any pastoral charge among them, announced his determination to remain for the present in Breslau, regarding Silesia as the cradle of the new reformation (the himself, beyond all question, having been its first mover in years gone by), and it is perhaps a less wise than natural resolve, since nowhere else can his influence and example be expected to work so powerfully as in his native country, and among his former clerical associates, many of whom are believed to be of kindred mind with him, as to the necessity of reforms in the Roman Catholic Church.

Another, and no less powerful motive, which may cause to retain Thineer, is that in a Breslau probably, his ardent resolution should be effected by public competition, and that after the first auction a certain time should elapse, to see if any party will advance on the highest bidding, and yet the Secretary of State and the treasurer constantly violate this prudent regulation, and, for a sum in hand, without the slightest formality, assign such contracts to whomsoever they please. Cardinal Allen published at Bologna, on the 1st of February, certain ordinances of Gregory the Sixteenth, of the 8th of October, 1571, to the effect that for the future no man should be taken out of the hands of his native judges; and twenty days later he created a Provolet's court, that treated as crimes acts not before obnoxious to the law. The Cardinal Treasurer and the Cardinal-Camerlengo promulgated at the same time (1572) two opposing regulations relating to the posts. The functions of the provincial heads are laid down by law; but the Pope reserves to himself the gift of a letter or brief of instruction, by which he extends their power to what he pleases, and often invests them with the exercise of a portion of legal jurisdiction in civil matters: they may abuse these powers according to caprice, for whatever they may do, they cannot be recalled till the expiration of three years.

Under this abominable system of misrule, the sources of material prosperity are one by one withering, property is devalued, commerce swallowed up between the monopolist and the smuggler, and industry shackled and oppressed. The treasury, when not plundered by the irresponsible treasurer, is exhausted in pensions scandalously lavished on idle pretenders—an inferior pretender, whom it has been unable to deprive of their emoluments, but which it is hazardously to bring to justice or ignore, thus draining the veins of life and strength of the community, on such as have rendered service serviceable to the Government, or any one of its members. Large pensions have often been granted to the brigand chiefs of the Campagna, who covenanted with the Government for a life-income, proportionate to the profit they drew from their murderous calling! The treasury "maintains large parts of the congregation of the Propaganda; it fomented political plots in Spain, Portugal, and elsewhere; it everywhere keeps alive by secret agents, Jesuits, or others, the assailant spirit of Papistry; it feeds the luxury of the most demoralised court in Europe, in the midst of a spreading population."

Mr. Mazzini next speaks of the intellectual state of the Pope's subjects. He asks of English travellers, how many peasants have they met in the Papal domain that could read and write? At the Congresses of Science that have assembled of late years in different parts of Europe, not a single professor has been seen from the Papal States. And all this, the mass of material and moral pestilence, afflicting a wretched population, is based on a phantom no longer believed in, that used to have itself. "Conceive," says Mr. Mazzini, "the state of a credulistic, discrediting people, who are taught, brainwashed by an army of priests manifesting faith only in Rome, who surround themselves with Swiss and Papal bayonets, or in the name of Cesar, muster brigands from the galley."

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## THE NORTHERN STAR.

## DEMOCRATIC SUPPER.

A Democratic Supper was held at the Angel Inn, Blackfriars-road, on Monday last, August 11th, to celebrate the anniversary of the formation of the Democratic Association of 1833-39.

The supper should have been held on the 10th, but the 10th falling on a Sunday, rendered the adoption of the day following instead necessary.

At eight o'clock the supper was announced to be ready.

The chair was taken by Mr. William Ridder, one of the Yorkshire delegates to the Convention of 1839; and on his left by Mr. Thomas Cooper, recently a prisoner in Stafford Gaol for his devotion to the cause of Chartism. A considerable number of the fair sex graced the meeting with their presence. A short time after the commencement of the supper Major Bedfordski entered the room, and was warmly received by his old friends and comrades.

The viands having been disposed of with a zeal on the part of each and all, which fully proved that they considered democracy a "knife and fork question," and the cloth having been removed, the second part of the evening's business commenced by

The chairman said—It was customary on occasions like the present to give one or two standing toasts—the *Sovereign*, or the *sovereign people*. He could not hesitate as to which he should select. (Hear, hear.) It might be appropriate for aristocrats, bascking in the smiles of royalty, and profiteers, who lived by ministering to the luxuries and selfish conceits of a court—it might be well for those classed to drink "the Queen," and bellow "God save the Queen"—but for Democrats, who had nothing to do with royalty but the questionable pleasure of helping to pay for it, it would be much more appropriate to drink "the People," and shout "God save the rights of man!" (Cheers.) The days of old-fashioned loyalty had gone; loyalty to individuals went out with the Stuarts; was smothered in blood at Culloden; and the loyal man now is loyal to his country and the principles of liberty. (Applause.) The adherents of the Stuarts, though mistaken men, were honest; they believed in the right divine of kings, and proved their faith by the offering of their blood and their lives. They were fearfully mistaken; but they were to be respected for their sincerity; whereas on the other hand, the privileged and pot-bellied rascals who now boast of their loyalty at their feasts and guzzlings, cared nothing for Victoria, except as the head of a system by which they profited, and were enabled to riot in wrong and robbery. They would just as soon have for the head of that system Nick the younger of Russia, or Christina the royal sine-curte of Spain; and would just as soon toast those worthies as they did Victoria. (Hear, hear.)

The chairman then proceeded to criticize the "Queen's speech," delivered at Saturay last, the remarks thereon being warmly applauded.

The chairman concluded by saying that most of the company had been engaged in the movement for the People's Charter since its commencement, and their reception of the toast he was about to give would prove that they were yet as zealously devoted to the obtainment of that great measure, despite proscerution and persecution, mistakes, failures, and treacheries, as they were when they first engaged in the struggle—

"The Sovereignty of the People, as defined in the People's Charter. To the establishment of that measure as the law of the land, we pledge our untiring exertions until success crowns our efforts."

Mr. HENRY ROSS responded to the sentiment. He felt proud to have the honour of appearing amongst them that evening, the sight of the excellent Democrats who surrounded him, and the recollection of what they had done in former years inspired him with hope and renewed vigour, and really made him feel ten years younger. (Cheers.) The sentiment he had to respond to was a noble one; it recognized the only rightful sovereign, the people, and pointed out the way that sovereignty might be established. That war was through the obtainment of the People's Charter. (Cheers.) But how was that Charter to be obtained? Not by using the mealy-mouthed language of expediency; not by cringing to the "respectables," and weighing every word before they gave utterance to it, lest it should alarm the genteel Reformers; not by carrying on a mere mechanical agitation, meeting and talking, but talking nothing to the purpose, and doing nothing at all. (Cheers.) To get the Charter they must enlist the sympathies of the masses, and to do that the people must be spoken to in language they comprehend; something like the spirit of the Democrats of 1838 must be revived if they would succeed. (Applause.) Mr. Ross then spoke at some length on each section of the toast in succession, in one of the ablest common sense addresses it was ever our good fortune to hear, and which elicited the warm applause of the company. He concluded by expressing his hope that such meetings would be held often. If the Democrats would promote their principles, and revive enthusiasm for those principles, they must come before the public and address the public; by so doing, if they failed, they would materially hasten the obtainment of the Charter, which was the only means by which they could hope to establish the sovereignty of the people.

Mr. COOPER sang "Rule Britannia," with a characteristic chorus, assisted by the whole of the company.

The CHAIRMAN said the next toast, relating as it did to the Democratic Association of 1833-39, would require some explanation, as all present had not been members of that society. The chairman then entered into a lengthy review of the various popular associations which had existed in the metropolis from 1830 to 1838, including the National Union of the Working Classes, the Trades' Union, the Metropolitan Radical Association, the Central National Association, and the Working Men's Association. Having explained the causes that led to the formation of the Democratic Association, the chairman said the principles of the association were yet to be explained, wherein it differed from other bodies. The members were Chartists, for they adopted the Charter at the outset of their career; but they differed with other bodies, or rather one particular body, as to the *modus operandi*; they repudiated all reliance on the middle class, and all connection with the shopocracy; and further avowed that all the means which oppressors employ to keep the oppressed in bondage, the oppressed were justified in using against the oppressors. But the difference was not confined to mere questions of policy; the Democrats went beyond all other parties in the avowal of the extreme and righteous principles of political and social equality. They were Chartists, but they were "Chartists and something more." (Cheers.) What more were they was sufficiently signified by the day they selected for the anniversary of their Association—the 10th of August. That day was memorable for two great events—the overthrow of the French Monarchy in 1789, and the proclamation of the famous constitution of 1793. They did not hesitate to adopt that day, because it was a day most famous in English, but French history; they loved their country, and gloried in the history of their ancestors, but they were so far cosmopolites as to be willing to adopt the great days, great events, and the great men of all nations into their calendar. (Applause.) By adopting the 10th of August of French date, they set themselves to be Republicans. (Cheers.) He was a Republican—he always had been, and he felt assured he always would be to the day of his death. (Loud cheers.) But Republicanism was a very vague term—it might mean anything from Venetian oligarchism to simple Democracy, where the people met in public assembly and made their own laws, without the intervention of representatives. They wanted something more defined than the word Republican, and they found it in the Constitution of '93, in adopting the great principle of which they avowed themselves Democrats, so that they were Chartists, Republican Chartists, and Democratic Republicans; he thought that a very excellent triunity in unity. (Applause.) The chairman then entered into a brief exposition of the great principle of the Constitution of '93, the principle which, according to the people, the actuators of the laws, the members of the national assembly only deriving and framing the proposed measures, leaving it to the people themselves by their votes to sanction, amend, or reject the measures proposed. Having explained this, the chairman continued. In this principle consisted the great superiority of that constitution over all others he had ever heard tell of. Possessing such a power, a people could never be deprived of their liberties. With institutions based on such a principle, a nation's existence must be eternal, and eternally free. (Cheers.) But it might be asked why commemorates the anniversary of a defunct association? He would answer, for the purpose of keeping alive and promulgating the principles of which that association had been representative. (Applause.) It might be good policy to say "get the Charter first, and consider what we will do with it afterwards"; but he could not see the good of such policy. The Charter was a means to an end, but what was that end? They must do so as that the Charter was to be of any real benefit. The Charter—a power to pull down the tree of corruption, unless they knew how to build up the temple of freedom? (Loud cheers.) Unless they were prepared for the future, all they could expect to result from the Charter would be that at the best, with universal peace, nearly a universal wrong would remain. The acts and deeds of the Democratic Association, he would only say that it was successful, because its members called things by their right name, and enunciated principles which were in accordance with the universal right and justice, were understood and appreciated by the working men. The Democratic Association was not faultless, it fell into the mistake of hoping for too much within too short a period of time. All the principles of that association were, and are unexceptionable, and were the principles that must be appealed to revive enthusiasm in the metropolis. He hoped to see many such

appearances as the present, assured as he was, that important results would flow therefrom. (Cheers.) By meetings like the present they would spread abroad a knowledge of the rights of man, and hasten that of his influence. (Cheers.) But let it be borne in mind, that, as the people's organ, it had to combat faction—singly it had to contend against a host; therefore it must be sustained by the people, as it had hitherto been. By the people it had been made invulnerable to every attack, and by the people it would retain its power over those who conspired to compass its destruction. The sentiment alluded to the principles propounded in the Star—those of Equality, but as the assembly were mostly veterans in the cause, he need not trespass on their time by expatiating on that portion of the subject; they were already taught, and were proof against fraud and sophistry of every description, come from whatever quarter it might. As he was anxious to hear Mr. Cooper he would sit down by observing that the proprietor and present conductors of the people's organ had been sufficiently tried, and found faithful to their trust, and honest in principle—the principles they propounded were honest and just, and it remained with the people to push on to the attainment of the Charter and the Land, and at good things would follow to the full establishment of pure Democracy.

The CHAIRMAN said he had much pleasure in calling on their old friend Major Beniowski, a man who had been infamously calumniated, and suffered terrible persecution even from some of the Chartists themselves. (Hear, hear.) The Major had, however, outlived the mistakes of those who were misinformed, and the slanders of those who traitors themselves, wilfully plotted his ruin. (Cheers.) His presence at this festival proved his unshaken fidelity to the good cause, while the reception his friends had given him proved that they knew him best trusted and honored him. (Loud cheers.)

Major Beniowski, who was received with renewed cheering, said—I hardly need tell the meeting how grateful he was for the kind reception they had given him. But a few days ago he little anticipated the pleasure of ever again addressing his brother Democrats. Most of them knew how cruelly he had been slandered; he had been used most unjustly by men who would not grant him a trial, or any means of proving his innocence—nay, more than that, his accusers had never offered to prove their accusations. He would say nothing more on that subject now, but he did not renounce his resolve to bring justice from the bar of the law. (Great cheering.) He believed that much of the odium which had been cast upon him was because he had some disagreement with a female relation, which put him out of sorts, and he took drink to get rid of the trouble, with a view to cover it up. He however, said that he was not the man who contained nothing in the shape of furniture or bedclothes except a threadbare old blanket, a box, and a nail. On the night of the 7th of July the poor infant was found wailing upon the stairs, and some of the lodgers who had risen to see what the noise was, found the father in a room, and, after making a slight effort to break open the door before they succeeded, upon entering, they beheld a ghastly spectacle. The unfortunate drunkard had deposited the greater part of his person in the box, and was bleeding from a severe wound in the neck, which hung over the pall; and cast to the amount of two pounds. The man had been found in a state of stupor, and it was supposed of the property he had been left by his relation. The prisoner, upon being asked what account he could give of himself, replied that he had been completely unconscious of what had happened; that he had some disagreement with a female relation, which put him out of sorts, and he took drink to get rid of the trouble, with a view to cover it up. He however, said that he was not the man who contained nothing in the shape of furniture or bedclothes except a threadbare old blanket, a box, and a nail. On the night of the 7th of July the poor infant was found wailing upon the stairs, and some of the lodgers who had risen to see what the noise was, found the father in a room, and, after making a slight effort to break open the door before they succeeded, upon entering, they beheld a ghastly spectacle. The unfortunate drunkard had deposited the greater part of his person in the box, and was bleeding from a severe wound in the neck, which hung over the pall; and cast to the amount of two pounds. 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