THE LAND AND THE BANK.

I can only tell you that it is now two o'clock on Thursday morning, and that at half-past five I I start on a journey of thirty-three miles to atter d an auction, and that for the last fortn might I have not slept five hours a night. Here,

atterd an auction, and that for the last fortn might I have not slept five hours a night. Here,

and adjourned to Sunday evening, (to-morrow), at six o'clock, at the Globe and Friends, Mor-'a 'and at Herringsgate, we are going on most gloriously. I have seventeen horses OF OUR OWN at work, and fifteen in-calf-heifers making dung, and ten houses up, and the carpenters' work of all nearly completed. I will just give you one word upon the value of cooperation. On Friday last I purchased ten horses, for which coal merchants, brewers, timber merchants, and distillers, were all bidding, but I said. "No, they are worth more to the weavers than to you, and the weavers' pence shall beat your points," so I bought them. At half-past five on Friday I wrote to Lowbands to build stables for ten horses; my letter did not arrive till one o'clock on Saturday, and at seven on the same day the horses were each in on the same day the horses were each in separate firm stalls with mangers, and paved for the ensuing year.

Dumfries.—The Democratic phalanx continues in and finished. Now what say you to that? and and finished. Now what say you to that? and a most satisfactory state in this locality. Internally I was offered eight guineas, four guineas it is all that could be desired: a full muster-roll, the a-piece for two more than I gave, and on Monto build houses for men that never had a house minister to the prosperity and usefulness of an instiin their lives. When I tell you that I have the Your faithful Friend,

FEARGUS O'CONNOR.

Chartist Intelligence.

METROPOLITAN. AGED VICTIMS' FUND .- To the Editor of the Northern Star: -I this evening, March 14, waited on the agitating committee of the Tower Hamlets, at the Whittington and Cat, Bethnal-green, and had good tion of our unfortunate fellow-creatures; and in sympathizing with their sufferings, generously noted the sum of £1, to the funds of the "veterans' and Correspondent. orphans' committee," with a hearty promise to do localities to contribute one pency a-month, which E. Jones. J. West, - Tattersal, and D. Ross. small sum they feel confident would enable the commitee to amply provide for the future support of the aged and infirm, as well as for those who are depriwho enact their base laws to crush and grind us. They anxiously (through the Star) look for responses from every quarter in the kingdom, to the noble example they have set, and although the majority are very poor men, are nevertheless determined that our friends shall neither rot in prison, or a l'oor Law Hell, for the want of their mite. All honour be to their feeling hearts, and God speed them in their that one charitable soul, whose heart seemed to be made of flesh and blood, cheerfully gave a shilling, with a regret only that the sum was so small.

Your's truly, J. Sha 24, Gloucester-street, Commercial-road East. AT THE MEETING OF THE METROPOLITAN COM-MITTEE. Mr Cumming in the chair, the intended meeting in support of Mr Duncombe's motion for the repeal of the Rateraving clauses was considered, when it was resolved that the delegates should conat the next meeting on Thursday evening, March from the "Star." and several other articles, which

votes for Messrs O'Connor, Dovle, Wheeler, Jones, facture. [We have no room for the report of the lecand M'Douali to fill the office of executive committee.] ture.] At the conclusion of Mr D'andress has more The chapel at Dockhead h s been taken for a meet- presented with a silk scarf as a testimonial of esteem ing to be held on Tuesday evening, March 30th, for

the purpose of furthering the cause of Chartism. MARYLEBONE.-Mr J. F. Lindon, delivered a lec-Painters' Arms, on Sunday evening last, his subiect was "Natural and Political Economy," which

in the chair, when the case of the veteran Preston travagance. He has also judiciously displayed, in was brought before the committee, and the sum of terms not to be misunderstood, an historical account ten shillings voted to him. Ten shillings was also of English aristocracy, exposing the oligarchial ordered to be forwarded to Mr J. Yates for the use tyranny of the present ages, as well as past. of Mr J. Richards. Ten shillings each was likewise awarded to the veteran, T. R. Smart, and the law-known his profound views on the present state of made widow of William Sherrat Ellis. The following sums were handed in :--

Mr John Shaw, on behalf of the agitating Westminster Locality, per James Grassby ... Two Friends, per ditto ... Somers Town, per John Arnott ...

Camberwell and Walworth, per John Simp-

Sono.—The Central Registration and Genera campaign, which were duly forwarded.-Mr J. on behalf of the Manchester Council, G. II. Smith, Shaw was authorised to procure and lay before the chairman. next meeting of the committee, information connected with the requisition got up in the Tower Hamlets, inviting Universal Suffrage candidates to present themselves at the next election.—Mr McGrath then brought forward his motion.—"That tation of Chambers's. a Metropolitan public meeting be held at the Crown and Anchor on Wednesday evening, the 14th of tating for a repeal of the Ratepaying Clauses in the Mr Tapp, secretary to the local committee of the City of London, said he had no doubt that the City O'Connor, M'Grath, D. y'e, Clarke, and Wheeler. locality would exert themselves to the utmost to support the object intended; in fact, they thought of waiting on every professing liberal within the pecuniary and otherwise. -Mr B. Rogers, Lambeth, able services. said his locality would also do its ulmost. After several members of the committee had given their opinion on the subject, the resolution was carried unanimously. It was, then, resolved that a circular newspaper press, for the support rendered on a recent occasion, and invoking their future aid in the cause.—Messrs M'Grath, Stallwood, and Grassby were appointed a sub-Committee, to draw up the circular, and take the Crown and Anchor Tavern for the occasion. It was likewise resolved, unani-mously. "That all Metropolitan localities, as well as street, on Tuesday evening next, to consider the proevery Chartist, and all friends to the repeal of those priety of convening a public meeting. obnoxious clauses be hereby requested to aid, by pecuniary and other means, in supporting this Metropolitan demonstration." "That subscriptions Soho, and by all secretaries and other officers of the localities." That the whole of the members (including the tellers) who voted for Mr Duncombe's motion, be invited to attend the proposed meeting, with all such other friends as the committee may

until Tuesday evening next at eight o'clock. Somers Town.-On Sunday last, a crowded meeting was held at the Bricklayer's Arms, Tonbridge-street, New Road, Mr Turner in the chair. Messrs O'Connor, M'Grath, Wheeler, Clark, Doyle, and Skelton, were nominated to act for the ensuing year. A subscription of 3s. 4d. was made for Daddy Richards. Mr Gathard afterwards lectured on

think fit." A very pleasing communication was read frem Nottingham, and the committee adjourned

practical Agriculture, and gave great satisfaction. THE SOLEMN FARCE!-Resolutions have been

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BILSTON.—The following officers have been apointed :- Committee - W. Jennings, R. Rowley, W. Richards, J. Pinner, and T. Almond. Scrutineer-A. Fairburn. Treasurer-J. Linney. Secre-

minated as candidates for the executive committee

most perfect unanimity and good feeling amongst its members, a reading-room full of newspapers and day they earned Ss. 4d. a horse, drawing stones other periodicals; everything, in fact, which can tution such as the Dumfries and Maxwelltown Workin their lives. When I tell you that I have the least profit from 'The Labourer,' I may, without begging, ask you to read and KEEP the next number.

Your faithful Friend,

tution such as the Dumfries and Maxwelltown Working Men's Association. The last quarterly election of office-tearers resulted in the appointment of the following staff:—treasurer. Mr John Wilson, framework knitter; secretary, Mr James Grierson, currier; finance secretary, Mr John Wilson, smith; librarian, Mr J. Mayson, bookseller; auditors, librarian, librarian, Mr J. Mayson, bookseller; auditors, librarian, Mr J. Mayson, bookseller; auditors, librarian, librarian, Mr J. Mayson, bookseller; auditors, librarian, Mr J. Mayson, bookseller; auditors, librarian, librarian, Mr J. Mayson, librarian, l Messrs William Grievson and John Paterson, ironmoulders. And the association seems determined after a pretty long rest as regards out-door work, to renew its efforts, so often successful, in the way of arousing the public to a sense of its rights, and how to establish them. It has been arranged to set affoat the National Petition in this district, and a committee is now actively engaged in the preliminaries.

Another committee is busily employed in arranging some, and carrying out other measures decided on by the general meeting, preparatory to the holding of another of these soirees which have been producreason to be proud with the result of my visit, for on explaining the degraded and miserable position of poor old "daddy Richard's," and the rest of vehicle in the Temperance-hotel, on the evening of the terans, victims, &c. after some desultory conversation, every one appeared to be actuated by the same motives, viz. to adopt the most sneedy and effectual means to ameliorate the sad, and deplorable conditions of one unfortunate follow creatures; and in any of the room, the array of beauty and manhood,

HALIFAX.-The following persons have been no-

Henden Bridge.—The following resolutions have been adopted :- "That it is the opinion of this meeting, that there should be two delegate meetings in ved of their natural protectors, by the selfish crew, each district, previous to each annual conference. cretary, and the second for scrutinizing the votes and giving instructions to the delegate; and that the directors should fix the time and place for the first meetings." "That for the better managing of the election, a list of the candidates' names should be published in the Star, at least, three weeks before the day of election." "That a list of the successful humane resolves!" Say I.—I must tell you, also, candidates should be published in the Star, at least candidates should be published in the Star, at least two weeks before the meeting of the conference, to intervened during the time. At the conclusion, they prevent the possibility of two delegates going from one district under the plea of ignorance or mis-

Manchester.—The following gentlemen have I cen nominated for the executive :- Messrs. Christopher | which reflected the greatest credit on the worthy host Doyle, Philip M Grath, Feargus O'Connor, Thomas

MANCHESTER.—At the People's Institute on Sunsult their constituents on the subject, and report day evening, Mr Grocott read Mr O'Connor's letter were well received. Mr Dickenson then delivered a Bermondsey .- The members have recorded their lecture on the rise and progress of the cotton manuture.] At the conclusion of Mr D.'s address, he was from the Manchester Chartists; and also with the following address:-

"The Chartist Council being desirous of mani ture to a very numerous audience, at the Coach festing their devoted attachment and profound esteem towards Mr Thomas Dickenson, for the able and assihe treated in a thoroughly artistic manner, con-months' residence in this town, in the ranks of the trasting natural economy with the humbug, known people and the cause of democracy, do hereby present He was frequently interrupted with loud cheers. At we have observed in him, while advocating popular the carnest request of the meeting Mr Lindon con- rights, a sincere desire to promote human progress. sented to deliver a second lecture on this subject on [The cause of suffering humanity has occupied his chief attention. With a degree of natural eloquence peculiar to himself, he has exhibited the manifold He has taken great pains, in his discourses, to make society; the rapacious desires of the rich to acquire wealth at the physical expense of the poor; the great affluence of the one, and the hardships of the other Truth has been his only weapon, and he has directed or rather desired, the working classes to walk in the o saths of virtue, and steadily seek after useful knowledge. In sympathising with the British labourers, he has particularly wished to see them, not only an 3 enlightened but elevated race of citizens, and has advocated unity, as necessary for the accomplish-Election Committee met on Tuesday evening, at the power to impress these two axioms upon their minds. Assembly Rooms, 83, Dean-street, Mr J. Shaw in We deeply regret that we cannot secure his permathe chair.—A communication was read from Mr. nent stay in this town. However, we feel assured, Davies, Secretary to the Greenwich Local Com- where ever he goes, he will make known our prinmittee, announcing the formation of a committee in ciples the principles of the l'cople's Charter. As that borough, and requesting addresses, forms of he is now taking his farewell, we wish him to accept claim, and information, on which to found an active this as a memorial of our grateful esteem."-Signed

Mr Roberts then briefly addressed the meeting, ex-

OLDHAM.—On Sunday last, Mr T. Jones, lectured in the school-room of the Working Man's Hall. At solely by misgovernment. Seven new shareholders April next, to aid and assist Mr Duncombe in agi- the close a member's meeting took place, for the were added to the company: a considerable acquisipurpose of nominating fit and proper persons to serve Reform Act."—The motion having been seconded, the Executive Committee, when the following indication. It was also announced, that the proprietor out. A vote of thanks was afterwards given to the viduals were put in nomination, viz :- Alessrs. of the rooms had given up the Dispatch, and com-

Rosendale.—At the weekly meeting on Saturday, Mr O'Connor's letter in the Star was read, and a gestion for holding the next conference at Lowbands, boundaries of the City, calling on them for their aid. vote of thanks passed to that gentleman for his valu-

FORTHCOMING MEETINGS.

house, 122, Brick-lane, at eight o'clock. CHELSEA.—Shareholders will meet at Herbert's

DEMOCRATIC COMMITTEE FOR POLAND'S REGENERA-

TION -The first annual meeting is postponed from the 25th of March to a more convenient day. Time be received for that purpose at 83, Dean-street, and place will be announced in next Saturday's Star. DISTRESS IN IRELAND. - A public meeting will be held at the City Lecture Theatre, Milton-street, on Wednesday evening, March 24th. T. S. Dun-

combe, Esq., M.P., will take the chair. street, Soho. Business of great importance will be and clearly demonstrated that from the immense o'clock.

MANYLEBONE. - Mr T. M. Wheeler will lecture on Sunday evening, at the Coach Painters' Arms, Marylebones. Subject: "Government its effects upon the happiness and prosperity of a Nation.' Sono.—Mr Illingworth will lecture at 83, Deanstreet, Soho, on Sunday (to-morrow) evening.
South London.—A special meeting of the share-holders of the Lambeth district, will 1 3 held at the LONDON, SATURDAY, MARCH 20, 1847.

PRICE FIVEPENCE or

sent wholesale murders committed in the Irish nation by class legislation. Chair to be taken at eight o'clock precisely.

Somers Town.—Mr. P. M'Grath will lecture to-morrow evening, at the Bricklayers' Arms, Tonbridge-street, New-road, at eight o'clock precisely. Subject, "The Royal Proclamation for a General

Tower Hamlers.—A general meeting will be held at the Globe and Friend, Morgan-street, Commercial-road, on Tuesday evening, March 23rd, at eight o'clock. Mr Harrison will lecture on "the State Church" on Sunday evening, March 28th,

Chartist Land Company.

MESSRS. CLARK AND DOYLE'S TOUR. LEDBURY .- On Tuesday evening, the 9th instant numerous and highly respectable meeting was held n the Town Hall, for the purpose of hearing addresses from Messrs. Clark and Doyle, directors of the National Land Company, upon the land, its capabilities, and the means of obtaining it, as laid down by the Company's regulations. At about 20 minutes to 8 o'clock, Mr Iluish, an ardent and sincere friend to the cause, was elected to the chair, who opened the business in a pithy speech, and then introduced Mr Doyle to address the assemblage. The speaker gave a graphic but lamentable history of the physical and social evils under whose blighting influence the working people have suffered, and pointed out in clear and forcible language the remedy, which, if applied, would effect a cure, viz., the Land; and sat down loudly applauded.—The Chairman next presented Mr T. Clark, who, upon rising, was loudly cheered. Mr C. fully explained the land plan, its principles, objects, and details, and shewed in the most convinc-ing manner, the benefits that would result from their adoption by the sons of labour, and the trading classes generally.-Mr C.'s speech gave the greatest satisfaction. A vote of thanks was given to the chairman and the lecturers, after which the meeting dissolved. This was the first meeting ever assembled in this faction-ridden town for so landable an object, and there can be no doubt but the efficient abours of the gentlemen who held forth on the occasion, will be productive of considerable good.

Devizes—Public Meeting.—On Wednesday even-

ng last we were favoured with a visit from Messrs I. Clark and C. Doyle, who attended here for the purpose of explaining the objects and means of the National Land Company. The meeting was held in the National School-room, and was presided over by Mr Bond, jun. It was this gentleman who recently subject of the land was need at the George the Pourtal comes, and set then laces against sold his right to location on O'Connorville to Mr Grath, J. Gathard, E. Stallwood, S. Gamball, of Somers Town, for the sum of £90. The Boonam, and W. Hewitt, attended from London to on a previous occasion to "partial on a previous occasion to "partial on a previous occasion to "partial on the sum of £90.

dresses were most enthusiastically receive !. BRIDGEWATER .- For the first time in the memory of the oldest inhabitant of this corrupt and priest-dominant borough, a public meeting for a worthy purpose was held on the evening of Thursday, the 11th | nstant, in a commedious room. The meeting was called to hear addresses from Messrs Clark and Doyle upon the all-important subject of the land. A working-man of the right stamp was unanimously elected to the chair, who made a very effective opening speech, which was repeatedly applauded. their sentiments seemed to give the most perfect satisfaction to their auditors, as unmistakeably received the hearty thanks of the meeting. When the business was over, a goodly number of friends retired to the "Fleur de Lis," and partook of an excellent and substantial supper, the getting up of and hostess. Several democratic toasts were given and responded to during the evening, and the utmost harmony and brotherhood prevailed through-

Wellington.—On Friday evening last, a public the large room of the Half Moon Inn, for the purpose of considering the propriety of forming a branch of the National Land Company. At half-past seven, ing to the meeting, on which a discussion ensued. services, which was seconded by Mr Doyle, and car-

which they satisfactorily answered. Mr. Clark ably delineated the inability of the present banking system, and completely set at rest certain doubts which existed in the minds of some who were presatisfactory, and the following resolution was carried unanimously :- " That the National Land Company

to effect a vast amount of good here.

CAMBERWELL AND WALWORTS.-A very numerous throughout the length and breadth of the kingdom, present dearth, scarcity, famine, or whatever other term they might choose to designate it, was caused tion was also made to the ranks of the Charter Asso menced taken in the Northern Star. FINSBURY.—The shareholders approve of the sug-

LAMBETH.—At a meeting of shareholders held at

the South London Hall on Sunday last, it was sug- field and George Roberts, auditors. gested that the directors call upon members and Messas Clark and Dotle will visit the following during the ensuing week: Buckfastleigh, mence until £1 he subscribed the society having be issued, thanking the Metropolitan and Provincial places during the ensuing week: Buckfastleigh, mence until £1 be subscribed, the society having holding meetings at such a place, unless the allottees Totnes, Torquay, Newton Abbot, and Teignmouth. the benefit until that time; but 3½ per cent. will had been located at least a sufficient time to have Betunal Green. — On Sunday evening Mr the benefit until that time; but 3½ per cent. Will had been located at least a sufficient time to have be paid afterwards on whatever cash may be sub-reaped one crop of their own cowing. That the scribed.

great satisfaction, and a vote of thanks was given to Conference in some large town, such as Sheffield. Mr M'Grath. After the lecture, a special meeting of the members was held, when Messrs S. Dowling, L. King, E. Peterson, J. Glover, and T. Newsom, ence, when and where the next Conference should were chosen for committee; S. Dowling, scrutineer. WESTMINSTER.-The debate on the Land and the Charter was resumed at the Westminster Library and Debating Society Hall, Broadway, on Saturday evening, March 13, by Mr Stallwood, who gave an able exposition of the "six points," vigorously defending this just and true representative govern-METROPOLITAN COMMITTEE.—The next meeting ment from the assaults of its enemics, and showed will occur on Thursday, March 2 th, at 83, Dean-the connection between the Land and the Charter,

submitted. The chair will be taken at eight quantity of uncultivated land in England, Scotland and Ireland, that were the people fully and fairly represented, a more equitable distribution of wealth must of necessity ensue, and, consequently, that it must of necessity ensue, and, consequently, that it Sunday evening, a resolution was passed condemn-would be utterly impossible that those awful scenes ing the Chambers's, and thanking Mr O'Connor. of misery, destitution and death which were now so fearfully depopulating Ireland, could take place, and held their usual weekly meeting, on Sunday evening that no proclamation for a "Solemn Farce" would in Butterworth-buildings, when a resolution was another pay clerk of the Board of Works.

disgrace our land. Mr Stallwood resumed his unanimously adopted in favour of holding the conseat amidst loud applause. - Mr Cathie did not terence in July, at Lowbands.

White Conduit House, T. S. Duncombe, Esq., M.P., will take the chair. The National Association has offered its services. The public will be admitted, at a charge of 2d. each, after tea.

Tower Hamlets.—On Sunday evening, the agitation committee met and voted £1 to the Victim Fund; and adjourned to Sunday evening, the more row), at six o'clock, at the Globe and Friends, Morards, at the Globe and Friends, Morards, at a charge of 2d. each, after tea.

PROVINCIAL.

Bilston.—The following officers have been ap-Chatham and Edmund Burke, in support of his views. He (Mr C.) thought property better calculated to produce enlightened, cultivated men than poverty, and concluded by asking if any one would dispute the advantages of his educational test? [Mr Stallwood: Yes, I will.]—Mr J. Gathard said, it might not be politic or prudent to advocate women suffrage just now; but, at the same time, he certainly would not object to that, but as regarded children, os with plants and animals, a certain time must elapse before they were ripe; hence he objected to children possessing the vote, and thought the age laid down in the Charter a good one,—it being the one of legal maturity. (Hear, hear.) As regarded the diploma of his friend, he would very much like to know in whom the appointment of judges of the Mechanics' Institution was to be vested? (Hear, near.) Mr Cathie had admitted that knowledge prevailed to a much greater extent in the United States than in England; how was this to be accounted for otherwise than from their having an approximation to the People's Charter, and consequently the people

of that country had no stamp acts, or other toll bars on the road to knowledge. (Cheers.)—Mr Trumble, in following on the same side, said he did not like the doctrine of expediency, and thought if we waited till they admitted "it was time," we never should possess the suffrage. (Cheers.) He contended for the superior intellect for his order-the working classes. Take the first peer of the realm, the Duke of Cambridge, as a specimen of the intelligence of his order, hear him declare that he invariably voted with the minister, and consequently that he had no mind of his own, although he had been a legislator for nearly half a century—(hear, hear)—his friend Cathie had quoted Earl Chatham as a specimen of aristocratic elequence, but he should remember that even his was not hereditary wisdom, and against this he had a most brilliant and most powerful mind, that arose from and acted for the people to place-he meant John Philpot Curran. (Loud cheers.) Ay, (said Mr Trumble,) only give the people the suffrage, and then the golden barriers will be removed, and from the working men will spring many a John Philpot Curran. (Applause.) The time for closing naving arrived, it was resolved that this question be considered finished, and that Mr Cathie bring on his

question—"the influence of machinery," on Saturday next (this evening, March 20). The room was so crowded that many could not find admission.
We understand that a more commodious room will be provided before the commencement of the next debate. A considerable acquisition to the numerical strength of the Debating Society was made.

provided for the occasion was crowded. Mr W. briefly opened the proceedings. Mr J. Gathard addressed the meeting, and said that land with labour was the source of all wealth, but it had hitherto been locked up from the working classes, and tens of thousands of them were consequently thrown out of employ, having no other resource to fall back upon than such as that great abomination the new poor law Englishman. (Hear.) Well, the working men had by their delegates assembled together in the month of May, 1845, and formed the present National Land quest of other favourable spots for the purposes of the Company. In December last, he (Mr. Gathard) had the good fortune to obtain a four-acre prize, for which he had been offered 100L, but had declined the offer. The Chairman now called on Mr. M'Grath, who was meeting of the inhabitants of Wellington, washeld in Whigs or Torics, or any other description of partisans, but for the purpose of considering the best means of placing the working men on the land. He held the principle that the possession of land is well the Germans would proceed in propagating their Mr Thompson, schoolmaster, was colled to the chair, and opened the proceedings of the evening.—Mr A few months ago scarcely anything was said or Clark then proceeded at considerable length to develope the plans of the company, challenging resuccessful operation of their company had transfutation at every point, and was frequently interprived; every newspaper, periodical, magazine, painting of Mr Clark's address, the chairman urged some it had become a staple commodity for legislators of the meeting of Mr Clark's address, the chairman urged some it had become a staple commodity for legislators of the motion of the Mr Lovie replied in one of his usual closurer. which Mr Doyle replied in one of his usual cloquent clothing, or dwellings, sprang from the land; yet trasting natural economy with the numbug, known people and the cause of democracy, do hereby present and able speeches. At the conclusion of which, the the land was monopolised by a few, which he dechairman brought forth a budget containing certain clared to be a gross injustice-(cheers)-for if the calculations which he had prepared previous to com- land be the property of the few, those few, like his Grace of Newcastle, have a right to do what they The result was, that after the chairman had ex- like with their own, and consequently should they hausted his opposition, he declared that he was please, might abstain from cultivating a single acre, The National Victims', Widows', and Orbitals, peculiar to number, he has exhibited the manner of the manner of the same place and same evening, Mr J. Simpson vereigns, with all the paraphernalia of pomp and expected with the pulation. (Applause.) He believed that God gave means proposed in the rules. A vote of thanks was the earth to his people, for the benefit of all.then moved by Mr Clark to the chairman for his (Cheers.) However, he did not wish to take the land by force from those who held it in right of laws made by themselves, but he did look to those PLYMOUTH.—Messrs Clark and Doyle addressed who held it as bound by their tenure to render a full meeting at the Mechanics' Institute, on Mon- an account, and to cause an equitable distribution day evening. Several questions were submitted, of its produce. (Applause.) Mr M'Grath then reviewed the mode in which the landed aristocracy following statement of the appalling condition of the in Tuscany. The Augsburg Gazette states from Rome e mode of obtaining property very questionable -(hear)—yet, by such tenure did thirty thousand men hold possession of the broad lands of this country to sent. The proceedings of the evening were most the exclusion of their much more worthy fellow-m n -(cheers)-ay, and in Scotland the whole land was held by three thousand men, amongst whom his and the Land and Labour Bank possess the confidence | Grace of Sunderland was rated as the greatest mement of their emancipation. Seeing that knowledge, of this meeting, and that we pledge ourselves to nopelist, besides being charged with (through his power, and unity is strength, be has done all in his power to impress these two axioms upon their minds. We deeply regret that we cannot secure his permatical effects a vact amount of good here. National Land Company, its practical working, its estates, buildings, National Land and Labour Bank, &c., and demonstrated the value of the security

meeting of shareholders was held on Monday czening, at Harrison's Assembly-rooms, 9, East-lane, Walworth; Mr William Woodford in the chair.—

Walworth; Mr William Woodford in the chair.—

A resolution of the secution of the appropriate of the chair.—

A resolution of the appropriate of the appropr Walworth; Mr William Woodford in the chair.—
Mr John Simpson detailed the rise and progress of the Land movement in that district, and said, were the principles of the Land Company in full play

Mr John Simpson detailed the rise and progress of the Land Company, as the Land Company in full play

Mr John Simpson detailed the rise and progress of the Land Company, as the principles of the Land Company in full play

Mr John Simpson detailed the rise and progress of the Land Company, as the propounded by Mr M Grath, was moved by Mr W Grath, was moved by Mr were found drowned in the East river, who undoubtedly Dempster, and seconded by Mr Stailwood, and (after) some questions had been put and satisfactorily an- Bloomingdale is like a field of carnage, where the dead swered) was carried unanimously. A district of the and dying are piled up in one mass of revolting conta-Company was then formed for Woolwich and vicinity.

elected: -John Roy, secretary; Richard Brook, treasurer; John Bradshaw, scrutineer; George Stan-Accrington.-At the weekly meeting, the follow-

same accommodation cannot be had for the mem-13 held; and this meeting is of opinion that the directors ought not, unless from some urgent cause, to either alter the time or place of meeting as agreed to by a Conference of Delegates, otherwise con-ferences will be useless; their decisions will be they were stopped by five armed men, who shot them looked upon as not binding, and the success of the society will be endangered.

BRAMHOPE, NEAR OTLEY.—On Sunday this place was visited by Messrs Alderson and Smyth, and the principles of the Land Association explained; when arrangements were made for the formation of a branch of the National Land Company.

BOLTON. - At a meeting of the shareholders on BRADFORD.—The members of the Land Association

days, for the purpose of getting up a public half-past six o'clock, to take into consideration the light to live, and consequently all should be represent meaning and tea party on Wednesday, 24th inst., at 1 set mode of defraying the expenses already in light to live, and consequently all should be represent meaning and tea party on Wednesday, 24th inst., at 1 set mode of defraying the expenses already in light to live, and consequently all should be represent meaning and tea party on Wednesday, 24th inst., at 1 set mode of defraying the expenses already in light to live, and consequently all should be represent meaning and tea party on Wednesday, 24th inst., at 1 set mode of defraying the expenses already in light to live, and consequently all should be represent meaning and tea party on Wednesday, 24th inst., at 1 set mode of defraying the expenses already in light to live, and consequently all should be represent meaning and tea party on Wednesday.

Five Shillings and Sixpence per Quarter

Newcastle-upon-Tyne. — Resolution passed:"That in the opinion of the shareholders of the

branch, the expenses consequent upon holding the previous conference having been more than the income, we vote against holding the ensuing conference sooner than the time and place appointed by the late conference; which conference should, if the state of the expense fund permit, order the next conference to meet in July 1848, at such time and place as it

shall deem proper."

Nottingham.—Mr. Douse lectured at the Fox and Hounds, last Sunday evening. Subject, "The Cultivation of the Soil." A spirit of inquiry was aroused; and, at the conclusion, Mr. D. received an

unanimous vote of thanks.

Persuore.—The shareholders thank Mr O'Connor for his reply to Chambers, and approve of the Conference meeting at Lowbands, on the 1st of July. ROCUDALE. - A gentleman who had recently visited O'Connorville delivered a highly satisfactory lecture last Sunday evening, to an attentive and numerous meeting. At the conclusion, a few quesions were asked, and replied to satisfactorily. RETFORD.—The shareholders at this place have xpressed their disapprobation of the conduct of the

hambers's, and their thanks to Mr O'Connor. SWINDON.—At a meeting of shareholders, on Monday last, the following resolutions were agreed to :- "That the next conference he held at Redmarley." "That one penny per month be levied on each member to defray local expenses." All members in arrears, unless paid on or before the 1st of April, will be struck from the list of shareholders.

THE FRATERNAL DEMOCRATS.

On Monday evening this society assembled at their place of meeting, Drury-lane, when, in the unavoidable absence of G. W. Wheeler, J. Caughlan removed whilst she was under the influence of the was called to the chair. Some new members having been elected, letters were read from W. Daniells, editor of the Miners' Advocate, and R. Wild, of editor of the Miners' Advocate, and R. Wild, of Mottram, who were both nominated for member-ship. The discussion on the American Land Move-she died. Two surgeons gave an epinion that the

forth twelve propositions, in which, for the most part, he concurred, although he regretted that the Americans did not go the whole length of proclaiming the land national property. He wished the Woodwich .- The first important meeting on the Americans would invest the women with the fransubject of the land was held at the George the Fourth chise, and set their faces against the holding of land of F. Polhill, Esq., M.P., a few years back in the

monopoly was not the great evil—the monster error! but the spacious entrance hall, drawing room, house Hewitt was unanimously called to the chair, and was the allowing land to be at all held as private keeper's room, bachelor's room, and library, with a property. After the first French Revolution there great number of bed rooms, comprising the left wing, have been burnt to the ground, nothing remaining were eleven landholders where there had been but but the stacks of chimnies, with small portions of one previously; but was the condition of the people wall attached to them. present currency system, and contended that the his trial and acquitted on the ground of insanity. American Reformers were also in error as regarded the judge ordered the prisoner to be confined during the currency.

that the land should not be private property, delaws of the Medes and Persians.

CARL SCHAPPER opposed the views of the preceding speaker, who seemed to have taken Jean Jacques Rousseau for his model. He (C. Schapper) was not for going back to the teachers of a century ago, or even to the time of the French Revolution; nor did he approve of the Communism taught by Robert Owen. The German Communists did not ened serious consequences. believe in the practicability of family communities;

next meeting; W. Robson to open the discussion.

EMIGRATION.

We refer our readers to our police report, where they will find an exposure of that swindling scheme, tropolis and the Government Emigration Commis- up the citadel to Montemolin's party. sioners. Of the real state of Texas we may say something another time; this week we ask our readers to " mark, learn, and inwardly digest" the pected of being hostile to the government. poor emigrants in New York:-

THE SUFFERING IMMIGRANTS.

The wretched victims of capital and land monopoly are daily thrown upon our shores. All our charityhouses are crammed to suffocation. The exhibitions of misery are horrifying. Homeless, landless, half-naked famishing, benumbed with cold, covered with fifth and rags, crawling with vermin, tottering to and fro with the ship fever upon them, they stalk through our streets, mere wrecks of men and women! At night, if so fortunate, they are gathered into the station houses indisimploring looks upon the careless throng of passers, speaking a language that their lips dare not utter, "O, gion. The physician is sick; there is but one nurse for Mr Green was appointed secretary, pro tem. The all the patients, and she has been laid sick with the ship nights of meeting will be Monday in each week, at fever. The dead and dying lie for hours beside each 5, Beresford-street. A number of shares were taken other in narrow unventilated apartments. Mothers have abandoned their young infants and gone, none know whither. Three young innocents, so abandoned, are lying amid filth and vermin moaning piteously for care Almondbury .- A branch of the Land Company and nourishment. O God! what a specimen of misery is there to be witnessed! The eye may sketch it, but tongue nor pen cannot relate it in its horrible details. We intend giving next week a history of these emigrant hospitals and their abuses: let this recital suffice for th present. The common council have the matter in hand

of Works and a constable have been brutally murwas one of the party. A remarkable feature in conwas one of the party. A remarkable feature in connection with this fearful outrage is, that the brother of Mr Prim had just been sworn on a jury at Kil
Up to a late hour last night, and early larly larl

Aatest Aews.

METROPOLITAN.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN REGENT STREET, WEST-MINSTER. - This morning, shortly before one o'clock, a rapid destructivo fire was discovered burning upon the premises, occupied conjointly by Mr Willis, a carpenter and builder, and Mr Mills and Mr Wood (private), situate at No. 102, Regent street, Westminster. The flames were confined to the premases in which they originated, but they were not entirely extinguished until the building was gutted, and the whole of the furniture and wearing apparel of the occupants totally distroyed.

ILLICIT DISTILLERY.—At the Enfield sessions, Mr G. Duncombe, formerly a chemist, residing at Potar,

and who latterly lived in a cottage at Enfield-chase. was summoned by order of the Commissioner of Excise, for having allowed an illicit distillery or his premises, by which he was liable to a penalty of £200, and also for each of the stills, £200, there having been six erected there. After hearing the case, the defendant was fined in the penalty of £1,400, namely, £200 for being the landlord, and £200 for each still.

BARNSLEY-LATE LAMENTABLE COAL-PIT ACCIDENT. -The inquest on the sufferers by the late con nit ecident, was concluded late on Thursday night, when the jury returned the following verdic :-Accidental death, and the jury arelof opinion mat efficient regulations are not enforced in this district to prevent the use of naked lights in those part of coal-mines where inflammable gas is known to wist, and are further of opinion that the recurrence of accidents involving so large a loss of human life demands the immediate attention of her Majesty's 40verument, and would justify parliament in framing such a code of regulations as would give greater recurity to persons employed in mining operations." The jury requested the coroner to forward their sentiments to the Secretary of State for the Home De-

Court Mantial. — Sentence of Death. — John Barton, a private of the Royal Marines, was tried at Portsmouth on Friday, and found guilty upon the following charges:-"1. That he, the said John Barton, when a private Royal Marine, and borne on the books of Her Majesty's steam-sloop Salamander. in commission, on the 28th day of January, 1817, on board the said sloop, did utter mutinous words and threaten Co-lour Serg. M. Sager, of the said sloop, in a violent manner, declaring he would have his life before the ship was paid off, and did make use of gross and insubordinate language. - 2. That he, the said John Barton, when such private Royal Marine, and so borne aforesaid, on the said 28th day of January, 1847, on board the said sloop, in commission, did strike the said Colour-Sergeant Miles Sairr, being his superior officer, in the execution of his duty. The dread sentence is to be carried into effect at the yard arm of one of her Majesty's ship.
Lincolnshine. - Death by Vapour of Ether. - A

coroner's inquest was concluded on Monday at Grantham, on Ann Parkinson, aged 21, who died two days after an operation performed under the influence of ether. A tumour had formed on the leg of the deceased, and by her own request it was nent was then resumed.

J. Overron said the American Reformers had put was every evidence that death had resulted from the vapour of ether, the deceased having inhaled were than her system would bear. A verduct to this effect

was returned. DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT HOWBURY HALL .- On Wednesday, at three o'clock in the afternoon, a destruc-J. Moy repeated the objections he had urged Renhold, north-east of Bedford. The house was unon a previous occasion to "partial reforms." Land occupied and unfurnished, and the books removed

improved? He admitted the right of every indi- THE MURDER AT DERBY .- On Thursday, at the vidual to possess as his own the improvements he Derby Assizes, James Cross, 54, charged with the effected on the land, but not to hold a property in murder of Ann his wife; and with cutting and the land itself. He next showed the evils of the wounding Mrs. Osborne (a neighbour), was placed on

SCOTLAND.-INCREASE OF FEVER.-Pestilence G. Julian Harney, while holding the doctrine is making fearful ravages in Dundee and Glasgow. IRELAND.—The Kilkenny Murders.—A verfended the American Reformers. If their movement dict of "Wilful Murder" has been returned by a was not perfect, it was open to improvement; the coroner's jury against the "unknown" murderers of laws of the American Reformers were not like the Mr Prim and the policeman. Several persons have been arrested upon suspicion, under the warrants of Mr L. N. Izod and Mr W. M. Reade, justices of the

peace, but as yet the bloody deed is shrouded in mystery. COLONIAL AND FOREIGN.

Newfoundland,-The latest dates from this colony give accounts of a very severe winter. St John's has been again visited by a fire, which at one time threat-

FRANCE. - A MEETING INVADED BY POLICE -Last Sunday evening a number of Germans, reprinciples, until the majority of the people were siding in Paris, were assembled for the purpose of ripe for the change, and then change the entire discussion, when the police, to the number of lifty, system, social and political, at once. He disap- invaded the house, ordering them to disperse, comproved of the American movement, because the pelling each person to give his name, threatening Americans admitted the holding of the land as them with the penalties of Louis Philippe's paternal administration should they venture to meet again: On the motion of W. Robson, seconded by - at the same time hinting to the landlord that, should Brown, the discussion was again adjourned to the a like assembly be found in his house, at any future time, he would be subjected to a fine of 800 francs. Such are the blessings of middle-class government! FRANCE.—The food question continues to excite serious apprehensions. The corn markets are rising

in the departments. Spain.-It now appears that the Carlists gained a decided victory at Tarassa. Some disturbances in The Mutual Emigration Association." The warn- favour of Montemolin have taken place in Soria. ings we have held out against emigrating to Texas A conspiracy has just been discovered among the are now confirmed by the Lord Mayor of this megarrison of Pampeluna. They had agreed to give POLAND. - Accounts from Warsaw state that numerous persons had been arrested at that city, sus-

that the l'apal police has recently discovered in the o provinces some conspiracies, in which ecclesiastics is

UNITED STATES. - GREAT FIRE AT NEW YORK. --We learn by the latest accounts from America that it building 226, Water-street, which was totally con- 1sumed, with the adjoining warehouse, 298. Both h were five-story buildings, and contained between in 2,000 and 3,000, bales of cotton, all of which were re destroyed. No. 294 was damaged to the amount of of , 500 dollars, by the falling in of the adjoining walls lls

MURDER IN SHOREDITCH.

About half-past ten o'clock on Wednesday night;ht Thomas Brooks, an umbrella-rib-maker, upon Wm. m. Gobert, who at the time was living with the sister of ot the former. The prisoner, when conveyed to thethe station-honse, at once confessed the crime, merelyely assigning as a reason for its commission that, had he her not shot deceased, the latter would have shot him.im. When searched, some powder and shot were found on on his person. From his statement, it appears that hatt deceased, in company with the female mentionedned entered the house, and demanded some trifling pro pro perty in the prisoner's possession. Upon beingeing ordered to withdraw, and refusing, Brooks threatene ene to lodge a bullet in the breast of deceased, and inl in stantly fired; the shot entering on the left side ede (c the breast, death ensued instantaneously. The pre pri soner is apparently under 20, and his victim about 3nt 22

On Thursday morning the prisoner was broughought before Mr Arnold at Worship-street; but the investvest gation was a private one. We have, howeverever gleaned a few particulars at the above stated tim tim; TERRIFIC MURDERS IN IRELAND .- We have to ceeding on his beat through Hare-alley, Shoreditedite record one of the most sanguinary outrages perpe- he was called into one of the houses therein by a by trated in this unhappy land for some years past, female, who said that a man named William Gob@obco Shoreditch.—On Wednesday evening last Mr bers as in a more populous place, and more mem.

M'Grath lectured on the Land. The lecture gave bers may be added to the company by holding the giving the main fact, that a pay clerk of the Board bers may be added to the company by holding the giving the main fact, that a pay clerk of the Board bers may be added to the company by holding the giving the main fact, that a pay clerk of the Board bers may be added to the company by holding the giving the main fact, that a pay clerk of the Board bers may be added to the company by holding the giving the main fact, that a pay clerk of the Board bers may be added to the company by holding the giving the main fact, that a pay clerk of the Board bers may be added to the company by holding the giving the main fact, that a pay clerk of the Board bers may be added to the company by holding the giving the main fact, that a pay clerk of the Board bers may be added to the company by holding the giving the main fact, that a pay clerk of the Board bers may be added to the company by holding the giving the main fact, that a pay clerk of the Board bers may be added to the company by holding the giving the main fact, that a pay clerk of the Board bers may be added to the company by holding the giving the main fact, that a pay clerk of the Board bers may be added to the company by holding the giving the main fact, that a pay clerk of the Board bers may be added to the company by holding the giving the main fact, that a pay clerk of the Board bers may be added to the company by holding the giving the main fact, that a pay clerk of the Board bers may be added to the company by holding the giving the main fact, that a pay clerk of the Board bers may be added to the company by holding the giving the main fact, that a pay clerk of the Board bers may be added to the company by holding the giving the main fact, that a pay clerk of the Board bers may be added to the company by holding the giving the main fact, that a pay clerk of the Board bers may basement flooring upon his back. He had been slen shi dered. Mr. Prim, one of the pay clerks of the approach of the constable, and then ceased used Board of Works, accompanied by an armed police- breathe. The constable then proceeded up stail stails man, left Thomastown on Monday morning about where he perceived upon the landing the prisonrisono eight o'clock, with a sum of money for the payment Thomas Brooks, who is connected with the murdemrders of a body of men at Callan. They were in a gig, man either by marriage or otherwise, with a sort sort it and when they came up to a sharp turn in the road, carbine in his hand, which had evidently been juen ju they were stopped by five armed men, who shot them dead. It is said that there is hardly a vestige of the head of either Mr Prim or the constable left, and that in the course of the day a man was found in a soner, and found upon him a dark lantern, a powdpowdd that in the course of the day a man was found in a that in the course of the day a man was found in a flask, with powder, and some shot. The unforunform wood not far from the scene of this double murder nate man, it appears, had been to the house (once (once)) in a dying state, two bullets having entered at his bad repute) on a previous occasion to demand certd cert: shoulder and lodged in his lungs. It is stated in a letter from Kilkenny that this man has confessed he and he was then told if he came there again on s1 on s s

kenny for the trial of a man charged with robbing morning, crowds of persons were assembled roled rock the entrance to Hare court, Shoreditch, in which which h ASTLEY'S THEATHE.-Mr I'cel, the well-known murder took place, and the people of the house houses printer, takes his annual benefit as above on Monday which the body lay, were callously engaged in ed in e adopted at various district meetings within the last Chartist Hall on Sunday evening, (to-morrow), at Chartist Hall on Sunday evening, (to-morrow), at the next. An excellent entertainment is provided, and biting the corpse of the murdered man at a pena pena few days, for the purpose of getting up a public half-past six o'clock, to take into consideration the lift we went upon Cobi ett's principles, that all had a Plough, New Brompton, Chatham, on Tuesday even-we trust the friends of the "little man" will "forget head, for the purpose, as it was alleged, of delof dele ing the expenses and interment of the body. y.

What a painful and noxious disease is the Files! and comparative, how few of the afflicted have been per momently cured by ordinary appeals to medical skill! This, no doubt, arises from the use of powerfu apprients too frequently administered by the profession; indeed) strong internal medicine should always be avoided in all cases of this complaint. The proprietor of the above dintment, after years of acute suffering, placed himself under the treatment of that eminent surgeon, Mr. Abernethy, was by him restored to perfect health, and has enjoyed it ever since without the slightest return of the disorder, over a period of fifteen years during which time the same Abernethian prescription has been the means of healing a vast number of desperate cases, both in and out of the proprietor's circles of friends, most of which cases had been under medical care, and some of them for a very considerable time. Abernethy's File dintment was introduced to the public by the desire of many who had been perfectly healed by its application and since its introduction the fame of this dintment has spread far and wide; even Aderable time. Abernethy's Pile Ointment was introduced to the public by the desire of many who had been perfectly healed by its application, and since its introduction the fame of this Ointment has spread far and wide; even the Medical Profession, always slow add unwilling to acknowledged the virtues of any medicine not prepared by themselves, do now freely and frankly admit that Abernethy's Pile Ointment is not only a valuable preparation, but a never failing remedy in every stage and variety of that appalling malady.

In the Medical Profession, always slow add unwilling to acknowledged the virtues of any medicine not prepared by freed from all irritating and deleterious matters, which render their operation mild and agreeable; they do not require the least confinement or alteration of dict; and softeness will not repent giving the Ointment a trial. Multitudes of cases of its efficacy might be produced, may be taken by the invalid with perfect safety; as an

Sufferers will not repent giving the Ointment a trial. Multitudes of cases of its efficacy might be produced, if the nature of the complaint did not render those who have been cured unwilling to publish their names. Sold in covered Pots, at 4s. 6d. or the quantity of three 4s. 6d. Pots in one for 11s., with full directions for use, by C King, (Agent to the Proprietor.) Napier-street, Hoxton, New Town, London, where also can be procured every Patent Medicine of repute, direct from the original makers, with an allowance on taking six at a time.

**** He sure to ask for "ABENETHY'S PILE OINTMENT." "The Public are requested to be on their guard gainst noxious compositions sold at low prices," and to observe that none can possibly be genuine, unless the name for King, is printed on the Government Stamp affixed to each pot, 4s. 6d., which is the lowest price the proprietor embled to sell it at, owing to the great expense of the ingredients.

CORNS AND BUNIONS.

PAUL'S EVERY MAN'S FRIEND. Patronised by the Royal Family, Nobility, Clergy, &c.

It a sure and speedy Cure for those severe annoyances, without causing the least pain or inconvenience. Unlike a other remedies for Corne, its operation is such as to render the cutting of Corns altogether unnecessary : indeed, we may say, the practice of cutting Corns is at all times highly dangerous, and has been frequently attended with lamentable consequences, besides its liability to increase their growth; it adheres with the most gentle pressure, produces at instant and delightful relief from torture, and with perseverance in its application, entirely eradicates the most

Testimonials have been received fr m upwards of one hund ed Physicians and Surgeons of the greatest eminence, as well as from many Officers of both Army and Navy, and nearly one thousand private letters from the gentry in town and country, speaking in high terms of this valuable remedy.

Prepared by John Fox, in boxes at 1s 14d, or three small boxes in one for 2s 9d, and to be had, with full directions for use, of C. King, Napier-street, Hoxton, New Town, London, and all wholesale and retail medicine vendors in town

and country. The genuine has the name of John Fox on the stamp. 2s 9d Box cures the most obdurate Corns. Ask for "Paul's Every Man's Friend." Ab quethy's Pile Ointment, Paul's Corn Plaster, and Abernethy's Pile Powders, are sold by the following respectable Chemists and Dealers in Patent Medicines:

Barclay and Sons, Farringdon-street; Edwards, 67, St. Paul's Church-yard; Butler, 4, Cheapside; Newbery, St. Paul's; Sutton, Bow Church yard; Johnson, 16, Greck-street, Soho, and 62, Cornhill; Sanger, 150, Oxford-street; Willoughby and Co., 61. Bishopsgate street Without; Owen, 52, Marchmond-street, Burton-crescent; Eade, 39, Goswell street; Prout, 229, Strand; Hannay and Co., 63. Oxford-street; Hunter and James, Webber-row; and retail by all respectable chemists and medicine venders in London.

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Wholesale Agents—Messrs, Bolton, Blanshard, and Co., druggists, Micklegate, York. COUNTRY AGENTS: -- Baines and Newsome; Mr. Buckton, Times Office; Heaton Smeeton, Hall, Reinhardt and Sons

ience of success.

COUGHS, HOARSENESS, AND ALL ASTHMAT AND PULMONARY COMPLAINTS.

EFFECTCALLY CURED BY KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.

Upwards of thirty years experience has proved the infallibility of these Lozenges in the cure of Winter Cough, Hourseness, Shortness of Breath, and other Pulmonary

The patronage of his Majesty, the King of Prussia, and his Majesty the King of Hanover, has been bestowed on them; as also that of the Nobility and Clergy of the United Kingdon; and, above all the Faculty have especially recommended them as a remedy of unfailing efficacy. Testimonials are continually received confirmatory of the value of these Lozenges, and proving the perfect safety of their use, (for they contain no Opium nor any preparation of that drug;) so that they may be given to females of the most delicate constitution, and children of the most tenderest years without hesitation.

Prepared and sold in Boxes, 1s. 11d.; and Tins, 2s. 9d. 4s. 6d., and 10s. 6d. each; by THOMAS KEATING, Chem st, &c., No. 79, St. Paul's Churchyard, London. Sold retail; by all Druggists and Patent Medicine Venders in the Kingdom.

VALUABLE TESTIMONIAL .

with much interest:-

SIE.-I beg to inform you that for the last twenty been under medical treatment with but littlerelief, and have not for many years been able to walk more than half a mile a day. After taking three boxes of your Lozenges my Cough entirely left me, and I have this day walked to Ross, a distance of four miles: for this almost renewal of life I am solely indebted to your Lozenges You are at liberty to make what use you please of the letter and I shall be happy to answer any enquiries respecting my cure.

I remain, Sir. your obedient and obliged servant, (Signed) Percrais, July 16th, 1845.

To Mr. Keating, St. Paul's Church Yard, London. Cheetham Hill near Manchester,

August 21st, 1845. Siz.-I am glad I have taken your advice in trying Mr EARTING'S COUGH LOZENGES, as I have for a long time been troubled with shortness of breath and a bad cough, and have tried a great variety of medicines, and derived very little benefit from theza: but since I have made trial of Keating's Cough Lozenges, I have breathed better, and the cough is quite gone. I am, Sir, your's truly, SARAH FLETCHER

To Mr. CROFT.

July 11th, 1844. I have used KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES there tlast twenty years, and have always derived benefit from em. About twenty-two years ago I was exceedingly with a COUGH, and could get no relief from any mediiline I tried; a gentleman recommended me to try these ciOZENGES, which I did, and found immediate relief; and L think two B)xes effected a COMPLETE CURE. I had already had the advice of an eminent physician, and two surgeons, but nothing they ordered for me did me any

I remain, dear Sir, your's truly,

J. MILLER To Mr. KEATING. P.S.—I shall always feel the greatest confidence

and pleasure in recommending them. Sin, - I shall feel extremely obliged to you if you would send me a Tin of your most excellent Lozenges, Cough that can possibly be had; this I can testify from experience, for I have been troubled with a most violent without any benefit, until I met with your Lozenges, and

they afforded me instant relief. I remain, Sir, yours truly, HENRY WOODERSON.

1, North Feltham Place, near Hounslow.

Feb. 12, 1845. To MR. KEATING, St. Paul's.

DEAR SIR,-Having been for a considerable time during the winter afflicted with a violent cough, particularly at laying down in bed, which continued for several hours incessantly, and after trying many medicines without the slightest effect, I was induced to try your Lozenges; and by taking about half a box of them, in less than twentyfour hours the Cough entirely left me, and I have been perfectly free from it ever since.

I am, dear Sir, yours very respectfully, JAMES ELLIS.

(Late Proprietor of the Chapter Coffee House, St. Paul's.) 9, Claremont Terrace, Pentonville,

Feb. 17, 1845. To MR. KEATING.

London, 68. Cheapside. Dec. 3, 1845.

BEAR SIE,-Having for some time past, as the winter approached, been subject to a severe Cough, my attention was lately called to your Cough Lozenges, and after taking two small boxes in the course of the last three weeks, I have no hesitation in saying, that in my opinion, they are the best remedy, and have given me more ease than anything I have ever met with.

I am, dear Sir, yours truly, WILLIAM WHITE, (signed) To Mr. T. Krating, 79, St. Paul's Church Yard. Medical Warehouse,-Halifax, Novo Scotia,

August 15, 1846. To the Proprietor of Keatinng's Cough Lezenges, 79, St. Paul's Church Yard, London.

Sin,-In mentioning the receipt of your last letter with second consignment of Lozenges by the "Racer,' we are gratified in being able to inform you that they have given very general satisfaction here, (having proved singularly efficacious in the removal of COUGHS AND Lond on, of whom may be had he "Silent Friend." OOLDS) of which the increasing demand is a sufficient evidence. We shall probably require for the winter a further supply of FORTY OR FIFTY DOZEN, which you can forward at first convenience by one of the Cunard Steamers, via Liverpool, for

N all cases where practical experience and economy with secreey is required, consult with J. MORRIS and Co., Surgeons, No. 31, Newington-causeway, Southfurther supply of FORTY OR FIFTY DOZEN, which

Yours respectfully,

N.B.—To prevent spurious imitations please to observe and extensive practice enabled them to effect a complete

ON THE CONCEALED CAUSE OF CONSTITUTIONAL OR ACQUIRED DEBILITIES OF THE GENERATIVE of diet or hinderance from business at all necessary, or SYSTEM.

Just Published, A new andi mportant Edition of the Silent Friend on

Human Frailty. rice 2s. 6d., and sent free to any part of the United Kingdom on the receipt of a Post Office Order for 8s. 6d.

duence of Mercury on the skin, by eruptions on the head-ace, and body; with approved mode of cure for both sexes; followed by observations on the obligations of MAR-RIAGE, and healthy perpetuity; with directions for the removal of certain Disqualifications: the whole pointed out to suffering humanity as a "SILENT FRIEND" to

R. and L. PERRY and Co., CONSULTING SURGEONS. Published by the Authors, and may be had at their Residence, 19, Berners-street, Oxford-street, London; sold by Strange, 21, Paternoster-row; Hannay and Co., 63, Oxford.street; Gordon, 146, Leadenhall-street; Powell. 10, Westmorland-street, Dublin; Lindsay, 11, Elm-row, Idinburgh , D. Campbell, 136, Argyle-street, Glasgow; ingham, Market-street, Manchester; Newton, Church-

street, Liverpool; Guest, Bull-street, Birmingham. OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.
"We regard the work before us, the "Silent Friend." ss a work embracing most clear and practical views of a paes of complaints hitherto little understood, and wered over by the majority of the medical profession, for asst reason we are at a loss to know. We must, how ha, confess that a perusal of this work has left such a averable impression on our minds, that we not only re-

commend, but cordially wish every one who is the victim frust folly, or suffering from indiscretion, to profit by advice contained in its pages."—Age and Argus Part I. of this work is particularly addressed to these who are prevented from forming a Matrimonial Alliance, The following Testimonial of a Cure of a Cough of twenty | and will be found an available introduction to the means perfect and secret restoration to manhood, Part II. treats perspicuously upon those forms et

diseases, either in their primary or secondary state, years I have suffered severely from a cough, and have srising from infection, showing how numbers, through neglect to obtain competent medical aid, entail upon themselves years of misery and suffering. THE CORDIAL BALM OF SYRIACUM Is intended to relieve those persons, who, by an immo

derate indulgence of their passions, have ruined their constitutions, or in their way to the consummation of that ieplorable state, are affected with any of those previous ymptoms that betray its approach, as the various affec-.ons of the nervous system, obstinate gleets, excesses, ir egularity, obstructions of certain evacuations, weakness, stal impotency, barrenness, &c. This medicine is particularly recommended to be taken

before persons enter into the matrimonial state, lest, in paired digestion, with constant pains in his chest, was the event of precreation occurring, the innocent offspring carrenely nervous, and so greatly dibilitated as scarcely about hear engagement upon it he abscical characters able to walk one hundred yards; during the long period hould hear enstamped upon it he physical characters derivable from parental debility.

Price 11s., or the quantity of four at 11s. in one bottle or 33s., by which 11s. is saved; the £5 cases may be had s usual, which is a saving of £1 12s.

THE CONCENTRATED DETERSIVE ESSENCE,

An anti-syphilitic remedy for searching out and purifying the diseased huznours of the blood; conveying its active principles throughout the body, even penetrating the minutest vessels, removing all corruptions, contaminations, and i npurities from the vital stream; eradicating the merbid virus, and radically expelling it through the

Price 11s., or four bottles in one for 33s., by which 11s. is saved, also in £5 cases, which saves £1 12s. althoughfor a while undiscovered, at length break out upon the unbecpy individual in its most dreadful forms or else, unseen, 'srnally endanger the very vital organs well rubbed into his breast, he is, I am happy to say, not in existence. To those suffering from the consequences head and face, alceration and enlargement of the throat sitons, and threatened destruction of the nose, palate, &c., nodes on the shin bones, or any of those painful affections arising from the dangerous effects of the indiscriminate use of mercury, or the evils of an imperfect for having tried them, I find they are the best remedy for | ucre, the Concentrated Detersive Essence will be found to ne attended with the most astonishing effects, in checking the ravages of the disorder, removing all scorbutic com Cough for many years, and have tried many things, but plaints, and effectually re-establishing the health ania constitution. To persons entering upon the responsib ties of matrimony, and who ever had the misfortune during their more youthful days to be affecteanyd with form of these diseases, a previous course of this medicine is highly essential, and of the greatest importance, as moer serious affections are visited uponan innocent wife family should ever require either. and offspring, from a want of these simple remedies than perhaps half the world is aware of; for, it must be

remembered, where the fountain is polluted, the stream that flow from it connot be pure. PERRY'S PURIFYING SPECIFIC PILLS Price 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. per box, With explicit directions, rendered perfectly intelligible to

every capacity, are well known throughout Europe to be the most certain and effectual remedy ever discovered for gonorrhea, both in its mild and aggravated forms, by immediately allaying inflammation and arresting further progress. Gleets, strictures, irritation of the bladder, pains of the

loius and kidneys, gravel, and other disorders of the urinary passages, in either sex, are permanently cured in a hor space of time, without confinement or the least ex-

red only by Messrs. R The above medicines are and L. PERRY and Co., Surgeons, 19, Berners-street, Oxford-street, London. Messrs. PERRY expect, when consulted by letter, the usual

fee of One Pound, without which no notice whatever can be taken of the communication. Patients are requested to be as minute as possible in

he detail of their cases, as to theduration of the com. laint, the symptoms, age, habits of living, and general ccupation. Medicines can be forwarded to any part of he world; no difficulty can occur, as they will be securely packed, and carefully protected from observation.

N.B.—Country Druggists, Booksellers, Patent Medicine Venders, and every other shopkeeper, can be supplied with any quantity of the Cordial Balm of Syriacum, the Concentrated Detersive Essence, and Perry's Purifying Speific Pills, with the usual allowance to the Trade, by ost of the principal Wholesale Patent Medicine Houses

GOOD NEWS FOR THE MILLION!!

wark, London, who, during an extensive practice of twenty-two years, in which time they have been successful without a single failure, in 40,000 cases which lengthened that the words "KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES" are engraven on the Government Stamp of each.

and extensive practice enabled them to enece a complete cure of every stage and symptom of all disorders arising from Indiscretion excess, solitary habits, &c., including Impotence, Seminal Weakness, &c.

The cures performed in less time and on such economic and the complete cure of every stage and symptom of all disorders arising from Indiscretion excess, solitary habits, &c., including Impotence, Seminal Weakness, &c.

mical terms as were never before practised, no restraint fear of discovery or exposure.
J. M., and Co., may be consulted by letter, patients

stating the full particulars of their case, when an equally perfect cure will be effected as by a personal visit. Advice and a Prescription will be forwarded in reply by return of Post to any part of the Country, and correspondence continued until a perfect cure is accomplished on

THE POPULAR REMEDY.

IMPORTANT TO FAMILIES.

A mild, safe, and most effectual cure of Indigestion Bilious, Liver, and Stomach Complaints. Sick Head ache Costiveness, &c., &c. Their composition is truly excel-lent; they are compounded entirely of vegetable products, render their operation mild and agreeable; they do not require the least confinement or alteration of diet; and may be taken by the invalid with perfect safety; as an occasional dose in all nervous and debilitated cases, recoveries from protracted diseases, &c., they will be found highly valuable, imparting vigour and tone to the system when emaciated by disease.

Their value as a general tonic and restorative of the impaired stomach and biliary system, is daily manifested to the proprietors by their increasing rapid sale, and the numerous testimonials forwarded by those who have not pass upon him the highest sentence of the law, not pass upon him the highest sentence of the law, proved their efficacy. The following, with many others, has been recently

Communicated by Mr. G. BATTERS, Chapel-bar,

Nottingham. November 27th, 1846. Sirs,—The many thousand boxes I sell in the course of a year fully testify the superiority of Parr's Life Pills over every other patent medicine. Old and young, rich and poor, all acknowledge the great benefit they derive from taking them. Many ladies and gentlemen of high standing in society, and numerous respectable families have adopted Parr's Life Pills as a family medicine; and thou sands have given me full proof, verbally, of the cures which Parr's Life Pills have effected.

I remain, gentlemen, yours, obediently, GEORGE BATTERS.

Communicated by Mr. Gamis, Yeovil. Yeovil, July 13th, 1846.

Sirs.—Having, during the last two years, witnessed the remarkable efficacy of Parr's Life Pills, I feel much plea-sure in stating the following cases for the encouragement I am, truly yours, Medicine Warehouse, Yeovil. E. A. – An elderly gentleman, came for a second box of Parr's Pills, and with pleasing astonishment said, "These

are the best pills I have ever had, and I intend always to keep them by me; they are the best remedy for the Piles P. G.—Another person, aged 76, affirmed, that, after trying almost every medicine for Indigestion and Bilious Complaint, Parr's Life Pills stand unequalled, and empha-

Complaint, rair's life riss and the quarter and complaint it was the best aperient medicine extant.

W. E.—A young man, who had for a long time beer rendered incapable from following his usual employment, being painfully afflicted with a most obstinate complaint in his stumneh, is now able to follow his usual employment, by persevering in the use of Parr's Pills.

E. H. Who declares he has spent pounds in endeavouring to cure a complaint which he terms the Blind

Piles, has, by taking three 2s. 9d. boxes, received a perfect

B. M .- Who has been sadly afflicted with Rheumatism for two years, has found these pills a perfect antidote, by aving recourse to them especially in the spring and fall These are but few amongst the many testimonials that I have received of the good effects of Parr's Life Pills for

for all Rheumatic Complaints. P.S .- You will forward me, as usual, onegross of Parr's and also a case of Spencer's l'ulmonic Elixir. This medi-cine the more it is tried, the more it is approved of, for se consulted without exposure, and with assured confi-Affections of the Lungs, Coughs, Tightness of Breathing,

all disorders in the Head and Stomach, and particularly

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS. None are genuine unless the words "Parr's Life Pills, are in White Letters on a Red Ground, on the Government Stamp, pasted round each box; also the fac-simil" of the signature of the Proprietors, "T. Roberts and Co., Crane-court, Fleet street, London," on the Directions.

Sold in boxes at 1s. 14d., 2s. 9d., and family packets at 11s. each, by all respectable medicine vendors throughout

ASTONISHING EFFICACY

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS. The Testimony of a Clergyman vouching to Eleven Cases of Cures by these wonderful Pills.

To Professor Holloway.

know, some of them baffled the skill of Derry and this County. In a previous letter this gentleman states as follows :- Within a short distance of my house resides a small farmer, who for more than twenty years has been coived it on the thigh, where it inflicted a frightful in a bad state of health; Mrs. Prior gave him a b x of gash, which the surgeon stated was five inches long. the pills, which did him so much good that I heard him say, for twenty years past he never ate his food or enjoyed | t so much as since taking your pills. (Signed) GEORGE PRIOR.

** The above reverend and pious gentleman purchased some pounds' worth of the pills for the benefit of his poor parishioners.

Bad indigestion, with extreme Weakness an Debility-an Extraordinary Cure.

Mr. T. Gardiner, of No. 9. Brown-street, Grosvenor. square, had been in a very bad state of health for a long time, suffering much from a distended stomach, very imof his declining health he had the advice of four of the most eminent physicians, besides five surgeons of the greatest celebrity in London, from whose aid he derived no benefit whatever; at last he had recourse to Holloway's Pills, which he declares effected a perfect cure in a very short time, and that he is now as strong and vigorous as ever he was in h's life. This being so extraordinary a case, may lead many persons almost to doubt his statement, it might therefore be necessary to say that Mr.

Gardiner is a broker and well known. Cure of a Confirmed Asthma, accompanied with great Debility.

Extract of a Letter from John Thompson, Esq., Proprietor of the Armagh Guardian, Armagh, 17th April. 1816.

To Professor Holloway.

Sir,—There is at present living in this city a Serjeant,

who had been for many years in the Army at Cabul, in the Venereal contamination, if not at first eradicated, will On his way here, from the change of weather of a tropi then remain secretly lurking in the system for years, and call to a moist climate, he caught a very violent cold, which produced a confirmed case of Asthma. In December last he commenced taking your pills, and by the use of two 11s. boxes, with two 4s. Ed. pots of your ointment only cured of the Asthma, but is also become so strong which this discase may have left behind in the form of and vigorous, that he informed me yesterday he could run secondary symptoms, eruptions of the skin, blotches on the round the Mall with any person in the city, and that he never got any medicine equal to your pills and ointment, (Signed) THE Earl of Aldborough cured of a Liver and Stomacl

Complaint. Extract of a letter from the Earl of Aldborough, dated

Villa Messina, Leghorn, 21st February, 1845 :--To Professor Holloway.

Sin,--Various circumstances prevented the possibility of my thanking you before this time for your politeness in sending me your pills as you did. I now take this apportunity of sending you an order for the amount, and, at the same time, to add that your pills have effected a eure of a disorder in my liver and stomach, which all the most eminent of the faculty at h me, and all over the continent, had not been able to effect; nay! not even the waters of Carlsbad and Marienbad. I wish to have another box and a pot of the ointment, in case any of my

Your most obliged and obedient servant, ALDBOROUGH. (Signed) This Wonderful Medicine can be ended with the greatest confidence for any of the following diseases: -Ague Female Irregu. Sore Throat Asthma larities Scrofula, or King's BiliousComplaints Fits Evil Blotches on Skin Secondary Symp-Bowel Complaints Headache Tic Doloreux Indigestion Inflammation Constipation of Bowels Jaundice Ulc. rs Consumption Liver Complain's Venereal Affec-Debility Lubago Vorms, all kinds Piles Rhematism Weakness, from Erysipelas Retention of Urine whatever cause Fevers of all kinds Stone and Gravel Sold at the establishment of Professor Holloway, 241

Strand, near Temple Bar, London, and by all respectable bruggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the civilized world, at the following prices:—1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., 22s., and 33s. each box. There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes. N.B .- Directions for the guidance of patients in every

-A meeting of the central short-time committee of the West Riding of Yorkshire was held at Bradford last night, when the following resolution was adopted :- "That it is the deliberate opinion of this meeting that nothing less than a legislative enactment to protect young people from being worked more than twelve hours per diem, will ever satisfy the claims of justice to the manufacturing population of request their parliamentary friends to do every thing hours clause of the present Bill, so that this long-

TEN HOURS' FACTORY BILL .- BRADFORD, March 13,

Hollowar's Pills and Ointment .- An Extraordinary Cure .- Edward White, residing at No. 45, Clement's lane Strand, was an in-door patient at King's College Hos pital, for an abscess in the thigh, and a wound nine inches long on the same limb. He could neither bend his knee or put his foot to the ground. He remained at the hospital five months in bed, when he was informed that "nothing more could be done for him," he was then carried to his home, and commenced using the above invaluable medicines; he is now, to the astonishment of every

ati-factory settlement.

ADERNETHY'S PILE OINTMENT.—One of the greatest egacies bequeathed to human kind, by the immortal Abernethy, was, no doubt, his wonderful discovery for the infallible cure of that most loathsome and painful discase—the piles. The proprietor of this valuable remedy, though under the treatment of several doctors, suffered Ringdom on the receipt of a Post Office Order for Ss. 6d.

MEDICAL WORK on the INFIRMITIES of the GE.

NERATIVE SYSTEM, in both sexes; being an engage of the concealed cause that destroys physical continued until a perfect cure is accompnished in though under the treatment of several doctors, suffered though under the treatment of several doctors, suffered intensely for many years with the piles and occasional bearings-down, "yet was nothing better, but rather grew or free, on receipt of Postage Stamps to the amount of Three Shillings.—These far-famed renovating Pills have has since proved its powers to heal in thousands of cases the powers to heal in thousands of cases that destroys physical contents are calculated for their wonderful has since proved its powers to heal in thousands of cases that destroys physical procession.

Law and Assize Intelligence.

NORTHERN CIRCUIT-YORK.

March 13.—Edmund Kaye, 78 years of age, was put on his trial for a felonious assault on an interesting but diminutive child, then—that is, the 29th of November-only nine years of age. The prisoner was in custody at the Winter Assizes, but the child was then wholly uneducated, and this Court adjourned grounded. the case to give time for her being instructed. She now gave a very clear account of the outrage, and her evidence was supported by another child as to the prisoner having sent ner away and detained the prosecutrix, and by a surgeon who was called in on the 2nd of December, and also her mother, as to the state in which the child was .- Mr. Baron Rolfe said all such cases of assault on children were very grave offences, but this was particularly revolting, notwithstanding his great age. He then sentenced him to be transported for the term of his natural life.

Blackburn, were charged with a riot and assault at Spofforth, near Wetherby. On the day in question the prisoners, together with 100 or 200 other a sale by auction taking place on the premises of a astonished crowd, in their boots, hats, and other pitchers. The prisoners at the same time made an attack upon Joseph Mortimer, who remonstrated rescued by the prisoners and their companions Evidence of these facts having been given, all the defendants were found Guilty, and sentenced to be mprisoned for three months at hard labour.

Wounding by a Lunatic .- John Cartwright, 20. was charged with having feloniously wounded Peter the market-place at Bromsgrove at two o'clock on Singleton. The prosecutor is a labouring man at the day named in the indictment, shortly before the Golcar, in Huddersfield. On the morning of the offence alleged against the prisoner was committed. 17th December he was proceeding on the road to Huddersfield, when he was met by the prisoner, who had that morning escaped from the workhouse, and the riotous persons assembled. The jury found him society. The stewards had been requested to induce by whom he was assailed and stabbed in the thigh. guilty. And his lordship, after telling him he ought the tenants, if possible, to abandon the sowing of po-The wound was three inches deep, and of a very dangerous character. It appeared that the prisoner's intellect had been affected by repeated fits, and the jury found him Not Guilty on the ground of insanity. He was ordered to be kept in custody during her Majesty's pleasure.

MARCH 15 .- CUTTING AND WOUNDING. - John Moon, a "navvy," aged twenty-three, was indicted with intent to do grievous bodily harm, to Robert Newsome, at Battley Carr, near Dewsbury, on the 25th December. The prosecutor also is a labouring to be imprisoned six weeks. man, and on that day was at a public house with which the party blows a dart through a tube at a mark. It was the prisoner's turn to blow the dart, while Ottey was standing near the mark, when them alone, according to the evidence for the prosecutor, ensued, which ended in the prisoner being disliked his rambling from home and his habits of rushed upon them, struck a violent blow at the first of their party, who evaded it, but the presecutor received it on the thigh, where it inflicted a frightful and in one part one and a-half inch deep. He struck again, and cut another of the party in the back, and the indictment included counts for that cutting with the like intents. This was a new experiment, and was objected to by the judge, who called upon the counsel for the prosecution to elect on which case he would proceed, who thought the indictment was right, because it was all one transaction"-a view of the law wholly untenable. Information was given to the constables, and two of them went to the prisoner's house to take him into custody. He was abed and asleep, and before awaking they examined his pockets, and found a knife with recent stains of blood upon it They then awoke him and told him what they wanted with him, when he jumped up, swore he would not be taken by them, ran to his pecket, as was supposed, for his knife, and behaved with the greatest violence. After retiring for a short time, the jury found him

guilty of the felony. Sentence was respited. MARCH 15 .- WHITEHEAD V. GREAT NORTH OF ENG-LAND Railway Company,—Accident and Death from Negligence.—This was an action brought by Mr. F. Whitehead, a manufacturer in Saddleworth, to recover damages against the company for injuries which had caused the death of his wife, and put him to expenses amounting to, in the whole, £525. The plaintiff's counsel said he understood it was contended for the defendants in this trial, that they, a railway company, were not to be held responsible like other common carriers. But he apprehended they were so; and that although they were no insurers against every kind of casualty, they nevertheless must be held as undertaking that no injury should be sustained, through fault or negligence of theirs in the management of carriages and trains employed by them. The death of the plaintiff's wife had in this case been occasioned by an act of the company's negigence, either by the improper placing of carriages together, or by the excessive speed at which they had been driven, or by those two combined. He now brought this action to obtain, first, indemnity for the sufferings he had endured during a long and most painful illness suffered by the unfortunate lady previous to her death; and, secondly, to reimburse him a large sum of money which he had been obliged to expend for her medical care, for nurses to attend her, odging, &c.; to all of which expense he had been put by the negligence or unskilfulness complained of. The principal witnesses for the plaintiff were Captain J. Harland, Richmond, Yorkshire; Mr. J. Meak, alder man, York; Mr. Parsons, dentist, York; and Mr. Watson, surveyor, Cumberland. They all, on the evening of the 4th of October, 1845, got into the mail train at Darlington, to proceed towards York. The plaintiff and his wife also entered a first class carriage in the same train, they being on their return from an excursion in the north, and having come to Darlington in a one-horse chaise, which with their horse they were taking on with them by the train. That train was considerably behind its regular time, having not arrived at Darlington until about twenty minutes to six, instead of five minutes to five, in the evening. On starting, it began to go at an unusual speed, about forty miles the hour or more. At about the fourth mile, just over the bridge, near Croft, which there crosses the Tees, and towards the end of a curve which there is at that spot, several severe shocks were felt, and one, if not more of the carriages became turned over. Major Parker, once the secretary of the company, was amongst the passengers. and the station master spoke to him about the time. Captain Harland, Mr. Meak, and Mr. Watson said that the speed was greater than any they had before experienced; and the former witness expressed his opinion that the placing of the trucks, with carriages on them, had contributed to the accident. The trucks, by the jamming up of the carriages, and getting off the rail, appeared to be smashed to pieces, and several of the wheels were knocked off by contact with the stone sleepers. Mr. Meak first perceived many yards of one of the rails to be thrown up as high as the top of the carriages. There were 23 yards torn up. He sat in the coupé of a carriage, along with Mrs. Meak. They had his portmanteau between them, and the corner of one of the trucks, which came next to their coupé, was forced into the place these districts, and therefore they most urgently Whitehead was wounded by a similar breaking in of where they sat, and into the portmanteau. Mrs. one carriage upon the other, in which she was sitting. impressed with its harmlessness in the hands of any in their power to secure the adoption of the ten She received some dreadful wounds, having both qualified gentlemen, who will avoid its use in cases agitated question may now be brought to a final and injury besides on the back. The surgeon who had attended the unfortunate lady at the spot described how shockingly she had been wounded. His bill alone for attendance was £!51 6s. 6d. She was atterwards attended by Mr Thorpe, and that gentleman stated her death to have occurred on the 11th of June. She died of the injuries received, as before-mentioned. The defendants' counsel having dis-pensed with formal proof of the railway tickets which plaintiff had ob ained, one being for his horse. the learned judge said, on looking at the printed one, soundly cured, and can walk as well as ever he did notice, that the company would not take the risk of conveying horses, that it might be very well for com-

panies not to take upon themselves such a risk as that, but some of them repudiated any other risks

The plaintiff's expenses now claimed came to the increase of members, who numbered 248, in addition sum of £525.

Mr Martin said he certainly should not contend Three Shillings.—These far-famed renovating Pills have description completely cured him, and the ability of manhood, ere vigour has established her empire:—with Observations on the banefin effects of SOLITARY INDULGENCE and INFECTION; consumption on the first three sittings of many years, been celebrated for their wonderful profession. Soc. the effect produced after a few form Indiscretion, &c. the effect produced after a few form Indiscretion, &c. the effect produced after a few form Indiscretion of the constitutional WEAKNESS, NERVOUS IRRI-TATION, CONSUMPTION, and on the partial or total EXTINCTION of the REPRODUCTIVE POWERS; with means of restoration; the destructive effects of Gonorrheas, exceptible of conversion in its since proved its powers to heal in thousands of cases in the assumed that the engineer and surveyor, was upset in his carriage. In fact, the engineer and surveyor, was upset in his carriage, for it was neither shown that done here, for it was neither shown that the engineer and surveyor, was upset in his carriage. In fact, the engineer and surveyor, was upset in his carriage, for many years, been celebrated for their wonderful in thousands of cases in the advanced by the since proved its powers and purifying qualities in all complaints, arising from Indiscretion, &c. In fact, the engineer and surveyor, was upset in his carriage. In avalancile had fallen across the road, which had been calcared away only from half the engineer and surveyor, was upset in his carriage. In avalancile had fallen across the road, which had been cleared away only from half the engineer and surveyor, was upset in his case of read in a case of negligence were proved; but he though the through the engineer and surveyor, was upset in his case of read in thousands of cases in the la

General Pasley, the government officer for investigating such cases had been down, and made the usual inquiries into the cause of the accident, and yet he had not said a word in condemnation 93 the company or their servants on account of negligence or want of skill; and knowing that, and the plaintiff fo, tealling General Pasley, who was now in York, the inicrence was that the plaintiff had no ground for the a cculsa. was that the plaintiff had no ground for the action was Clauses of the Reform Act; and in the absence on the company on which this action was

The jury found for the plaintiff: damages the amount of the expenses incurred, £525.

OXFORD .- WORCESTER, MARCH 13.

at Pinvoie set fire to a barn, with intent to injure John Hurgan. On the 3rd of February, the building in question contained a quantity of straw and agricultural implements. At an early hour in the morning, smoke was seen to proceed from it, and, in a few moments, flames shot up from the roof, and very speedily the whole was burnt to the ground. The conduct of the prisoner was most extraordinary; he his place in Parliament on that occasion of their was the cause of his own detention and apprehension. On the day of the fire he met one of the witnesses. RIOT BY RAILWAY NAVIGATORS. - C. Winterton. and said he had been setting the blacksmith's barn on r. Harness, G. Wilson, C. Smith, F. Porter, and fire, and if anybody wanted him, he should be found going on the road to Worcester. The party did not the electors to make an effort to be really reprethen know of the arson, and consequently allowed the prisoner to go his way. At a late period of the persons, assembled at Spofforth, on the occasion of day, hearing the news, he set off after him on the feeling of the Hamlets. (Hear.) Mr F. Clarke road he had mentioned, overtook, and finally brought | then proposed the first resolution-"That this meet person named James Shortland. The prisoners are him back. On returning, the prisoner said he ing thinks it necessary strongly to remonstrate with railway labourers, employed on same adjacent works. thought the building belonged to some old farmer, or General Fox on his vote against Mr Duncombe's no Amongst other property to be sold was a quantity he should not have done it. Upon a box of lucifer ton for the repeal of the Ratepaying Clauses of the of beer, two barrels and a half of which some of the matches being taken from his pocket, he said he had Reform Act, a clause by which thousands of their men fetched out of the cellar, to which they had by fired some buildings that morning at Evesham with force gained admittance. They knocked in the their aid, and had done it to get into gaol. It subseends of the casks, and dispensed the beverage to the quently appeared that the prisoner is also charged with another burning in Gloucestershire, and will be embraced by their representatives to creatly extend equally extraordinary substitutes for classes and tried there at the ensuing assizes. Guilty. Sentenced the number of electors." In moving that resolution to be transported for ten years. RIOT .- William Hutton was indicted for having,

against their conduct. Finding he should get the at Bromsgrove, on the 29th of September, riotously worst of it, he escaped to the house of a person named and tumultuously assembled, with others, and de-Parker, but the prisoners pursued him, burst open | molished the shop of Edward Hancox, and destroyed the door, and dragged out poor Mortimer by the | bellows and other implements used in the making of hair of his head, and severely maltreated him, nails. The prosecutor had a nailor's shop about four Subsequently the mob proceeded to a mill, occupied miles from Bromsgrove, and refused to join in the by one Deighton, whom they compelled, by threats late strike of the nailors in that district. Several of and violence, to give them some beer; and they also those who so struck for wages assembled together and unanimously adopted; and the chairman was reassaulted a man named Groves. The man who committed depredations upon the property of those struck Groves was made prisoner, but was ultimately who refused to join them, amongst whom was the prisoner, who, it was sworn, on the day named in the indictment, headed a mob, who effected an entry into ciety was held on Saturday, at the King's Arms the prosecutor's shop, cut his bellows, and destroyed Tavern, Poultry, for the purpose of receiving a report other implements used in his trade. For the defence two witnesses were called, who saw the prisoner in It appeared that he went by the nickname of "Butcher," and as such was addressed by some of to be transported, sentenced him to one year's impri- tatos, as it was impossible to distinguish between sonment and hard labour.

MIDLAND CIRCUIT .-- NOTTINGHAM. MARCH 15 .- NECLECT OF A LUNATIC. - Joseph Large, one of the attendants at the Nottingham County Lunatic Asylum, was found guilty of having left an prisoner's absence, committed suicide by strangling |

CURIOUS CHARGE OF POISONING.—Elizabeth Smith some friends; the prisoner came in, and he and one 29, and Sarah Taylor, 68, were indicted for the mur-Ottey began playing at "puff and dart," a game in der of George Taylor, aged 36. by having given him arsenic at various times. Smith was the deceased's housekeeper, and the other prisoner was his step-mother; and it appeared from their own admissions that the prisoner, designedly or not, blew the dart into Smith had given him arsenic for the purpose of Ottey's face, in which it stuck. A fight between making him unwell, and thereby keeping him at home, as Smith, who was attached to him, greatly Extract of a Letter from the Rev. George Prior, Curate of Mevagh, Letter Kenny, Carrigart, Ireland, 18th Jan. 1846. wards the prosecutor and three others went away. wards the prosecutor and three others went away, mother joined. No new facts came out on the trial. and in going home had to pass through a yard where One peculiarity of the case was, that no trace of ar-Sin,—I send you a crude list of some eleven cases, all the prisoner was, and on one of them remarking senic had been detected in the stomach; but the surcured by the use of your fills. I cannot exactly give you that he was the man who puffed the dart into Ottey's geon thought the poison might have passed away by a professional name to the various complaints, but this eye, the prisoner drew his hand from his pocket vomiting. Verdict Not Guilty.

NORFOLK CIRCUIT.—BEDFORD.

MARCH 16.-ARSON. - James Goodliff, aged 40. was charged with wilfully and feloniously setting fire to a stack of haulm, the property of Mr Addison, of Little Staughton, on the 25th of November. The meeting took place at Cartwright's Coffee Ilouse, prosecutor and prisoner reside at a very short dis- Redeross-street, to form a branch of this society, and tance from each other, and the stack in question was to open a public reading-room. Mr Sullivan took discovered to be in flames at about ten o'clock at the chair. Mr Cartwright was elected treasurer, night, at which hour the prisoner roused the prose- and Mr Clancy, secretary. Several resolutions were entor and asked for a saddle and bridle, in order that he might saddle a horse, and set off for an engine to St Neot's. Having obtained those articles, the prisoner rode off on one of the prosecutor's horses, but what became of him after this did not very distinctly appear, for he was not seen at the fire, which was confined to the haulm stack. In the course of the inquiry, which was very properly instituted, suspicion, however, attached itself to the prisoner, who the following uppers, Nation, Northern Star. Times, was shown to have been drunk at seven o'clock on Advertiser, Daily Sun, &c. A public meeting will cion, however, attached itself to the prisoner, who the night of the fire, and to have borrowed some lucifer matches for the avowed object of lighting a o'clock. pipe and candle from a friend, to whom he made a complaint of the difficulty of getting work, and expressed himself to the effect, that "he knew what old Addison wanted, and that was a d-d good blaz-ing, and that he should have afore long." In addito the details of the locality, and the correspondence the Dissenters when Sir J. Graham introduced of certain foot-prints with the boots of the prisoner; his education scheme, and expressed a hope that the one of the witnesses concerning which latter piece of same decided course will be adopted with respect to evidence triumphantly produced two portentous im- the present measure. Education was the business sions are stated to have been made by the boots of bell, the Rev. II. Richards, the Rev. R. Parsons, turned out on inquiry that they had been made by oppose it, were carried. the witness himself after the fire for the purpose of comparison with the originals, so that they did not carry the case much further against the prisoner than the boots themselves. Mr. Tozer having addressed the jury, commenting on the case as one which was not sufficient even to call on the prisoner to explain it, his lordship summed up, and the jury returned a verdict of Guilty. Sentenced to 15 years' transpor-

ETHER A SAFE REMEDY.

the Weekly Times:-The vapour of ether has long been known to possess therefore, the novelty of its recent exhibition consists in common sir, for the purpose of depriving the patient of scribes what the Act holds to be a brothel; clause t sensation under surgical operations. That it possesses gives power to convict summarily the keeper of, or other than this most useful property cannot, however, be servant, or assistant in a brothel, the punishment denied. Some of my patients have manifested its first for the first offence to be three, and the second six important influence by singing, screaming, or struggling, and afterwards relapsed into a perfect state of unconsciousness, during which I have frequently extracted three large molar teeth, and sometimes as many as seven troublesome fangs, without the person being in the slightest degree aware of their removal. More generally, however, the patient, after breathing the mixed vapours for two or three minutes, after a little muscular rigidity, reclines as if "in the arms of Morpheus;" the hand, when raised, falling to the side-the pupil of the eye being mostly dilated-the pulse small and quick. Some few persons, upon conscioueness returning, exhibit many of matters of form. The chairman, the Earl of Mountthe common effects of laughing-gas; and I think this cashel, the Rev. Mr. Ilughes, and several others condition, in some instances, was induced by the premature application of exciting questions, in which respect agreed to. visitors are very prone to be injudicious. Delicate females sometimes evince various slight symptoms of hysteria; but the great majority of patients remain for a short time amusingly lequacious, or quickly arouse from pleasant dreams, although in three instances the dreaming was disturbed and uncomfortable.

Every patient has been carefully watched. A few, certainly, experienced a slight weakness in the knees; but only two out of upwards of sixty complained of some headache and sickness after the inhalation of ether, to one of whom it had been administered twice, and to the other three times, at the same sitting. I have invariably refused the vapour to any patient evincing signs of congestion of the brain, heart, or lungs; and (without being prejudiced in favour of the remedy) am strongly similar to the above, and discontinue the remedy upon the appearance of any unfavourable symptom HOTEL AND TAVERN-KEEPERS' PROVIDENT INSTITU-

TION. - The eighth annual meeting was held on Monrelief to distressed members. The subscriptions and donations of the past year had, with the previous blance, amounted to £1,206 8s. 6d., of which £355 13s. 6d. had been invested, making the capital stock £4 761 16s. 10d., leaving a balance of £100 0s. 2d. Since auditing this account additional for themselves, and it was to be wondered that the legislature could allow them to go so far in

ACCIDENT TO MR. WAGHORN.—This indefatigable that these companies, as carriers, were not liable, if a case of negligence were proved; but he thought that was not done here, for it was neither shown that forty miles per hour was anything excessive for a bren cleared away only from half the breadth of the

to 745 honorary members.

Publie Meetings.

RATEPAYING CLAUSES.—On Monday evening a meeting of electors of West Hackney, Tower Hamlets, was held at the Tyson Arms, Dalston, to take into consideration the recent vote of General Foy one of the members of the Hamlets, against Michael Marches and Michael Mich Duncombe's motion for the repeal of the Ratepaying that occasion of Sir W. Clay, the other member for the Hamlets, John Mateson, Esq., was unanimously called to the chair. The Chairman congratulated the electors present on the public spirit which led them to come forward on an occasion of such vastim ARSON.-James Campbell was charged with having portance. It speared to him to be a sound constitutional principle for the electors to canvass the votes of their representatives in Parliament. (Hear, hear, The electors had reason to complain of the vote of their representative, General Fox, on the motion of Mr Duncombe, for the repeal of the Ratepaying Clauses of the Reform Act, and of the absence from other representative, Sir W. Ch. v. He (the Chair, man) had observed that the Whigs, in opposition were useful to the public; while in office they seemed paralysed and inefficient. He, ther fore, called on sented, and to adopt steps to that end, should their present members refuse to carry out the prevalent honest and industrious neighbours are deprived of the elective franchise, and do hereby convey to him their opinion, that every opportunity ought to be he considered the Ratepaying Clause of the Reform Act unwise and impolitic, that it was a tax upon labour, and that it ought on principle to be repealed and more particularly as labour was, in proportion more heavily taxed than real property. The resolution was duly seconded, and unanimously adopted A resolution disapproving of the absence of Sir W. Clay from his place in Parliament on the occasion in question, was then duly proposed, seconded, and quested to convey both to the respective members. WASTE LAND SOCIETY .- The half-yearly general meeting of the Irish Waste Land Improvement Soas to the condition of its affairs and future prospects. The Earl of Devon in the chair. Colonel Robinson, R.E., read the report, from which it appeared that in the month of March last, the gallant colonel went on a tour of inspection over the society's estates in Ireland, with a view of ascertaining the system of management pursued and the future prospects of the

the good and bad seed. The appeal in some instances was successf 1, but the Connaught peasantry could not be induced to give up their favourite potato; and hence, compared with others, they had suffered frightfully. There was £1,784 due upon the shares insane person, named Doubleday, by himself for a of the society, the balance in cash was £691 18s. 1d., short time, contrary to orders, and who, during the and the liabilities figured £12,461 18s. 1d. The report, after giving a vivid and painful picture of the 'misery and desolation now existing in the sister himself with his shirt. The prisoner was sentenced kin dom." and after expressing fears that the worst was not arrived at, stated that the society's tenants would be remunerated for their improvements, would not be charged their rents, and would have seed given them of all kinds on loans; and also that there was little danger of their being visited by the unparalleled privations which were inflicting and destroying the other inhabitants of Ireland. The noble chairman, after commenting on the report, and stating that, if possible, the society would borrow money of the government to carry out their object, said that it was satisfactorily proved that Ireand had within itself ample resources for its wants if they were properly developed. (Hear.) If those resources had the benefit of capital, and the personal superintendence of its own landlords, they would convert the present horrors existing in Ireland into a medium for the future advancement of that country and the amelioration of the condition of her people,

> IRISH CONFEDERATION —On Sunday, a preliminary passed to effect the objects of the meeting. The reading-room will be open for members at 2 o'clock, p.m., every Sunday. The service of a library is already at the use of the society, composing several hundred volumes, including Duffey's McCormick's, and Davis's works, History of Ireland, Repeal in the Corporation, Mercenary Informers, &c. The Lubourer, People's Journal, Chambers'; London Journal, with be held on Sunday evening, (to-morrow) at eight

(Hear, hear.) The annual election of officers baving

taken place, the meeting separated.

THE GOVERNMENT SCHEME OF EDUCATION .- On Monday evening a public meeting was held at the Tabernacle, Shoreditch, to take into consideration the scheme of education recently propounded by her Majesty's ministers. Mr. Josiah Conder alluded to tion to these points, evidence was adduced relating the success which had attended the exertions of pressions in clay, which were preserved and packed of the people at large. It was not the business of with great care in wooden boxes. These impres the government. Dr. Davis, the Rev. Dr. Camp-

the prisoner, and, at first sight, seemed to produce a and other gentlemen, severally addressed the meetgreat effect on the case, as they were taken to be the ling, and resolutions denunciatory of the government originals, but, to the surprise of the whole court, it education scheme, and pledging the meeting to PROTECTION OF FEMALES FROM SEDUCTION .-- A meeting of the supporters of this institution was held on Monda; at the London Tavern, Sir Edwin Buxton. Bart., in the chair, in the absence of Lord Robert Grosvenor, M. P., from whom an apology was read. The object of the meeting was to agree to resolutions expressive of their approbation of the Bill now before Parliament, for the purposes "of the more effectual suppression of trading in seduction and prostitution, and for the better protection of females;" and praying the Legislature to pass the same with as little delay as possible. The Bill con-Mr. Cattlin, surgeon-dentist to the Caledonian tains but thirteen short clauses, the substance of Hospital, has addressed the following to the editor of which is as follows:-Clause 1 provides that any the power of producing transient intoxication; and, of a brothel; clause 2 imposes the same punishits administration, mixed with rather a large portion of daughter in her moral destruction; clause 3 de-

person procuring illicit intercourse between parties shall be punished in the same manner as the keeper ment upon any parent who may aid his or her months, the third, or any subsequent offence, two years' imprisonment; clause 5 any person sharing the profits of a brothel, or the wages of prostitution, to be proceeded against as the keeper, &c.; clause B describes the mode of proceeding on summary conviction; clauses 7 and 8 describe the mode of proceeding on appeal; clause 9 empowers the avoidance of any demise of a brothel upon conviction of the keeper; clause 10 prohibits the removal of proceedings by means of certiorari, or their being quashed for want of form. The remaining 3 clauses refer to)

spoke to the resolutions, which were unanimously y LONDON DISTRICT LETTER CARRIERS .- A meeting & of this body was held on Friday evening, when the ic following resolution was adopted:-

That the meeting was of opinion that the time had it arrived for the London district letter carriers immedi- iately to lay their grievances before the Lords of the he Treasury, by memorial, and that a deputation of twelve ve of their body, with the attendance and assistance of two so or more members of the House of Commons, should wait ait upon their lordships, praying them to take their caseise into their serious consideration, and grant them a scaleale of salary increasing according to years of service, as as recommended by the commissioners of revenue inquiryiry in their eighteenth report. Also compensation for their eight loss of extra duty money, The General Post letter carrietsets being now in the receipt of the same for their officiabia losses. They trusted that their lordships would not no lose sight of the facts that, while the General Postus supernumerary letter carrier commenced his duties at a a salary of 23s., the London district letter-carrier begangar with 19s. a week only, with the disadvantage of havinging frequently to try to maintain two houses, in consequencence day, at Craven Hotel, Craven-street, Strand. Mr.
T. Clark, late of Windsor, presided. From the report, read by Mr. Tapster, it appeared that the required fund of £5,000 having been completed, the committee would be enabled to grant temporary

The subscriptions and the seniors and juniors performing 22 deliveries paper. The subscriptions and the seniors and juniors for those respective salarisations. of his liability to be sent to numerous places within la man, and nine collections for those respective salaristris whilst many of the General Post letter carriers were no no

deliveries per man; and some of the latter, in receipt ipt 25s, per week, were only about four years in the servicivio none of whom performed more than two deliveries ies donations had come in, so as to enable the committee | the day, and the evening sorting duty, but no collectiontic to invest £238 3s. 2d. more, which would make At the same time many of the senior London districts their funded stock £5,000. There had been a great | letter carriers had been in the service 30 years, and sou sou 40 years. SAW-DUST BREAD .- Sir J. F. W. Herschel statetat that saw-d'ast itself is susceptible of conversion in it

in the receipt of 23s., 25s., and 30s. per week for sir s

Noetrp.

THE PATRIOT PENSIONERS.

"I "Think of the sufferings and feebleness of these valiant ant old veterans in the cause of freedom-Smart, not if I live to the age of old What's his name. On one by the nose; but we descry the graceful form of the Pres Preston, and Old Daddy; -be determined to subscribe one one penny a month to keep them alive their full time." Appeal in their behalf from the Veterans', Ophans,' and Victims' Committee.

" Well, Arnott, I again repeat I am forced to submit to t to the Devil's law, and the regulations of the Devil's kin kings; at least for a time-how long. I know not: but 13-1 13-morrow's sun will see me a prisoner in a more deg degraded place than Stafford Gaol,"-Letter from Daddy ; Ric Richards, dated Hanley, March the 8th, 1847.

Ay! more than "think," ye working men, of these This noble trio-noble in their need; And do as well as think, for they, indeed, Have claims to make the very heart's-blood freeze, For what they've tried and done, to sow the seed Of Freedom's sovereign happiness, and seize On the fell foe that has so long decreed Your "order" to the chain in all its worst degrees. So have they toiled to serve, sincere and stern,-Stern in their truth, as all true men must be: And now in age and helplessness, they earn The right to share, that shuddering pauper fee The workhouse gives! Then rouse ye, instantly, Ye poor men with rich hearts, and active goodness learn.

A SYMPATHIZER,

JUST INSTINCT AND BRUTE REASON. BY A MANCHESTER OPERATIVE. (From " Howitt's Journal,")

Keen Hawk, on that old elm-bough gravely sitting, Tearing that singing-bird with desperate skill, Great Nature says that what thou dost is fitting-Through instinct, and for hunger, thou dost kill. Rend thou the yet warm flesh, 'tis thy vocation: Mind thou hast none-nor dost thou torture mind. Nay, thou, no doubt, art gentle in thy station. And, when thou killest, art most promptly kind. On other tribes the lightning of thy pinion Flashing descends-nor always on the weak: In other Hawks, the mates of thy dominion. Thou dost not flesh thy talons and thy beak. O, natural Hawk, our lords of wheels and spindles Gorge as it grows the liver of their kind: Once in their clutch, both mind and body dwindles-For Gain to Mercy is both deaf and blind. O, instinct there is none-nor show of reason, But outrage gross on God and Nature's plan, With rarest gifts in blashphemy and treason,

AN EABLY SPRING PICTURE.

March in his wakening strength! The west wind, loud Rising in vigorous and sonorous play, At once has hurried from the heavens away Their slumbrous guests of shadow and of cloud. The earth smiles greenly, as if glad and proud To feel the sunlight, faintly though it fall. But what a rich transparency o'er all! Sky, air, and rushing waters, are endowed. With a surpassing brightness, clear and blue. Flushed are the far woods, and a violet hue Tinges the far horizon. 'Tis a day That breathes its vigour through heart, soul, and frame Cares, like the clouds, and pains are chased away. Oh! for a life where each day was the same! WILLIAM HOWITT.

Reviews.

SIMMONDS'S COLONIAL MAGAZINE. London: Simmonds and Ward, Barge Yard, Buck-

It is now some time since we noticed this very eigl and well-conducted magazine. The numbers for January, February, and March are before us, and and entertainment of the first importance to all interested in our eclonial empire. The following are the titles of some of the most interesting articles in these three numbers :- "Life in the Jungle, or healthy, undersized, black darning needles ! Letters from a Coffee Planter in Ceylon;" " Mining Operations in our Colonies;" "Reminiscences of the Island of Cuba;" "Colonial Reform; "Notes on Scinde;" "The Requirements of the West Indies;" "Some Account of Kashmir;" "Australian Sketches;" "The State of Jamaica;" "Dr. Leichhardt's late discoveries in Australia;" "Account of Sierra Leone;" "The Commerce of Singapore ;" "The cultivation of the cane, and the manufacture of its products;" "The Lakes of North America:" and (in each number) "The Editor's Note-Book." It would take much more space than It would take much more space than we can afford to state the merits of these various the writers claim for their productions the patronage section interested in colonial affairs.

Everyone has heard of "Kashmir shawls," "The Rose of Kashmir," &c. &c., and of a place so famous

industry and cleverness:-

THE FLOATING GARDENS OF KASHMIR. Another and an important use made of the abundant water surfaces of Ka-hmir, is the formation of floating gardens. Various aquatic plants spring from the bottom if the lakes, as water-lillies, confervæ, sedges, reeds, &c. and as the boats which traverse these waters, take generally the shortest lines they can pursue to the place of their destination, the lakes are, in some parts, cut, as it were, in avenues amongst the plants, which in shallows, places the neighbouring farmer attempts to establish his acumber and melon floats by cotting off the roots of the equatic plants just mentioned, about two feet under the water, so that they completely lose all connection with the bottom of the lake, but retain their former situation in respect to each other. When thus detached from the wil, they are pressed into somewhat closer contact, and indefinite length. The heads of the sedges, reeds, and other plants of the float are now cut off and laid upon its surface, and covered with a thick coat of mud, which, at first intercepted in its descent, gradually sinks into the mass of matted roots. The bed floats, but is kept in its place by a stake of willow driven through it at each and, which admits of rising or falling in accommodation to the rise or fall of the water. By means of a long pole thrust amongst the weeds at the bettom of the lake from the side of a boat, and turned round several times in the tame direction, a quantity of confervæ and of other plants are torn off from the bottom and carried in the and of the same height, terminating at the top in a holleadily pushed between the lines without injuring see. their structure, and, for the most part, they will bear a han's weight, but, generally, the fruit is picked off from the boat. I traversed a tract of about fifty acres of these floating gardens of cucumbers and melons, and law not above half-a-dozen unhealthy plants; nor tave I seen in the cucumber and melon grounds in the

We have been much amused by the series of letters om a Coffee Planter in Ceylon to his cousin in london, entitled "Life in the Jungle." The writer, who is a thorough-bred cockney, is, however, leither a coxcomb nor a milksop, but every inch a "test-house," where, what with the heat, the mosquitoes, black servants, &c., he got no rest at all! The native dealers, "as impudent, rich and roguish as our Whitechapel Jews, only they tell a lie with far greater assurance," contrived to swindle his wife (Mrs Brown), out of some twenty pounds in return fr a whole wagon-load of curiosities and nick nacks another native to interpret what the teacher said! HEARTED, BENEVOLENT, GRACIOUS, like old leather, and everything else nearly as bac, The man who writes such tremendous fudge as we excent minutes. eat because likely to cause sickness! His superin- relieved from the task of reading his pamphlet. tendent to look after his "coolies" was a Portugueze, by name Leonardus Francisco Ludwig Tronck, whom Mrs Brown would persist in calling "Mr Trunk!"
The account of friend Brown's journey to the jungle is amusingly horrific. The scenery in some parts (le tells us) takes the shine out of Richmond-hill

kitchens reminded him of "the dog's meat shops in pings, but here she is. As she begins to throw off only the Singhalee kitchen is dirtier by a good deal!" But this is not the worst; here is a specimen of

LIFE IN KANDY. side of our miserable hut was a Buddhist Temple, with gentle and gracious Spring. We feel the thrill of her about half-a-dozen holy elephants in it; and what must the wretched heathens do, but beat great drums, called she brings with her. Spring is come! It is March; tom-toms, and blow a sort of bagpipe, all the blessed night long! It was their new year, so I suppose the elephants was a-keeping their Christmas holidays. There never was such an unearthly noise as they kicked up, except perhaps in the incantation seene in "Der Freeshootz." Sleep was out of the question; so I had the felicity of old trees about our houses with a merry strength; walking in the verandah during the night, occasionally oh! how different to the solemn fitfulness of Autumn, going in to quiet the children.

In the morning that nuisance was succeeded by another as bad; for on our other side was a nasty little papistical chapel, and it being some great festival of the Romans, they had a succession of singing all the day long, interspersed with a second edition of the tom-toms and bagpipes, when the elephants had their dinner. Had it been fine, I should have strolled out and sought quiet: but no-asif to try my temper, it set in a regular soaking the first March violets; through woods and vineday-none of your April showers, none of your wateringpot sprinklings, but a regular Falls of Niaggarum. It rained shower-baths. Half the tiles on our roof were broken; so we had a dozen or two of private-water-spouts inside the house, which amused me during the day in bouquets at all turns and corners .- WILLIAM HOWITT. placing pots, pans, and cocoa-nut shells to catch the rain in. Fancy my situation! But you can't fancy anything half so full of despair. Dodging between the loose cattle in Smithfield on a rainy day, with pantaloons and pumps on, would have been comparatively an agreeable recreation! There was the chapel a singing, the drums and bagpipes a coaxing the six elephants to eat their broth, the rain a-pouring like horse-beaus upon the roof, with an occasional gust of wind taking off another tile, my wife grumbling, the young ones crying and asking for dinner, the black servants hollowing like mad things, and I, poor "pill garlick," trying to keep our bed dry by itting on it with an umbrella over my head. His "coolies" not a little astonished Mr. Brown, particularly as regards their household arrangements.

patron-saint of the sister-isle:— "Hurrah for bold St. Patrick's fist, He was a saint so clever; He gave the snakes and toads a twist, And banish'd them for ever." His saint-ship appears to be sadly wanted where

friend Brown is, to wage war against the

Everybody has heard of the wonderful doings of the

CITLONESE VERMIN. What a country this is for vermin, insects, and other animals, to be sure! What with the ants, the musquitees, and the cockroaches, we've been at no loss for company. A grocer's shop in the very midst of summer, That Man, the souled, should piecemeal murder Man. with twelve sugar hogsheads just opened, is nothing at all compared to my bungalow on a fine calm day. We've white ants and black ants, and before long, I dare say I shall meet with some sky-blue ants. We can't take a cup of tea or a bit of bread, but we're sure to get a mouthful of some everlasting creeping things or other. But the white ants are the most outrageous chaps of the lot: nothing comes amiss to them, let it be an oak chest, a pair of boots, or a silk dress, and a neighbour assures me on his voracity, that they're not over-particular with a copper-kettle, or a crow-bar, or a pickage, if they happen to be rather sharp-set; I mean the ants, not the

I think nothing of having a dozen rats scampering over me in the night, or of being nibbled a bit at the toes while asleep; and ther're such whoppers! I recollect before we had seen any of them about, Mrs. Brown woke me one night and whispered gently in my ear, "Brown," said she, the pigs is all got loose, and they're getting on the bed -look-! what shall we do !" Well, I looked, and sure enough there was about a score of sharp peaked heads a bobbing up and down as though they was all making curtaeys; but after a bit I began to see they was no pigs at all, but only rats-regular old grandfathers. Deuce would they budge until I had flung my clothes at

But we've the ants and the leeches to make up for themy contain an almost inexhaustible mass of information It would frighten some people to see the leeches a walking to witness. Starlight Bess meets her in her about on their nasty little India-rubber tails in swamp. misery, pities her potwithstanding her wrongs, ground where they swarm as thick as lawyers or crows I don't like them at all; they look like so many un.

Wearing leech gaiters over my trousers I manage pretty well; but poor Mrs B. did'nt she pay the piper the first time she tried the uncleared jungle.! It's true she put on two pair of stockings; but as I said, you might every bit as well try to keep off musquitoes with a cabbage net. I warned her of the consequences; told her I was sure the leeches, if they didn't bite through, wouldn't crawl over stockings, and get upon her legs. "Nonsense, Brown,"said she, "I'm quite sure the leeches would not do anything of the sort, they wouldn't behave half so onough we did see. Robert-peare, after he had guilytined the Emperor of France and his family, didn't cut half such articles, suffice it to say, that the ability exhibited by a sanguinary figure as my wife on her return home. Is of the reading world at large; but particularly that another to stop the bleeding, and my rice and curry getting cold all the time. Not altogether satisfied with Mr Trunk, friend

Brown tried to get an English superintendent; he every person—but especially the ladies—will be glad to learn something. There can be no doubt that the as fast as possible. This worthy was a dirty, bepeople of Kashmir would be a virtuous and happy jewelled, perfumed, moustached cockney, who had race but for the vices of their rulers. The natives of come out as doctor to some ship, and wished to locate Kashmir have been always considered as amongst in Ceylon. Eight o'clock in the morning was too the most lively and ingenious people of Asia, and de- early for him to turn out, he had never left his room servedly so. The following extract illustrates their till ten o'clock, and was not going to turn ever a new leaf now! Poor Brown next tried his hand at "converting the heathen," but

The chaps can't read my books, and so they're of no use. I am now trying what some Singhalese tracts will do for them. I gave them two a-piece all round last Saturday night, to read on the next day; but what was my disappointment, on walking out very early in the morning, to find they had every man jack of 'em turned their tracts into kites, and were flying them in the air. This was certainly a damper to my zeal.

A Letter from Peter Carroll to John Bull, on the Origin. Nature and Conduct of the Landlords of Ireland. Liverpool: T. Kenny, Whitechapel.

So far as the exposure of Irish Landlordism goes, this pamphlet is calculated to be of good service in opening the eyes of John Bull to a sense of the unparalleled crimes of the master brigands of the Irish fortune which befel this truly clever actor, appears approbation; their enforcement might palliate, but the play-going world, and hence it was that on Monwould not eradicate the wrongs of the Irish people. day evening the theatre was attended by an exceed- advantageous to burn the soil turned up, as a more Handing over the landlords' estates to the landlords' | ingly numerous company. Mr. Wild's bill of fare creditors, would certainly relieve the people from one was as attractive as varied, and had evidently been set of blood-suckers, but the great curse of landlord- selected with much care from among the most popuism would still remain. Has Peter Carroll never lar of those pieces which were wont to set the house thought of the possibility of banishing landlords in a roar, and in which the beneficiaire gained altogether? Although the general tone of this pam- much of his now well-established fame and populaphlet is worthy of approval, we must make exception | rity, when the drama was in its more palmy days at | the whole to the depth of three inches. Now plough to Peter's charging all the crimes of the English this theatre, under his able direction and managegovernment and aristocracy to the account of the ment. Several actors and actresses, from some of English people. His argument throughout is based our larger theatres, in a very kind manner, proffered boat to the platform, where the weeds are twisted into upon the assumption that the English government re- their services, and did all in their power to render sow with grass seeds; the kinds recommended for was arrested, and the money recovered. conical mounds, about two feet in diameter at their base, presents the English people, which Peter must know the entertainments presented as successful as pos- this purpose are the timothy grass, cocksfoot-grass, is not the case. So far from the English people sible. The performances were "The Artful Dodge," low, which is filled with fresh soft mud, drawn from the being fairly chargeable for the injuries inflicted upon "The Turned Head," a ballet entitled "Beauty, bottom of the lake, to which sometimes wood ashes are Ireland, they have given unquestionable proofs of or the Cupid and the Satyr," and a musical extraadded, though much more frequently omitted. The their desire to restore to the Irish people their full vaganza, the "Boyhood of Bacchus." The amusefarmer has in preparation a large number of cucumber natural rights as men and citizens. On the other ments were received throughout by the audience and melon plants, which have been raised under mats, hand, the Irish people, acting under the baleful with the utmost enthusiasm. and of these, when they have four leaves, he places influence of villanous political Mokannas, have rethree plants in the basin of every cone or mound, of paid the fraternal advances of their English brewhich a double row runs along the edge of every bed, thren with hatred and scorn. We speak of this in atabout two feet distance from each other. No further sorrow not in anger, but the truth is the truth. Had care is necessary, except that of collecting the fruit, the Irish co-operated with the English people in a and the expense of preparing the platforms and cones common struggle for political rights and social jusis confined to the value of the labour, which altogether tice, they would, ere this, have been in a position to achieved another triumph, in presenting to the eye lie on the boundaries of Mid-Lothian and Tweeddale, is trifling, as the work is very soon done. Perhaps a have settled with their infernal landlords at once and a novel view of Grand Cairo, and one which in all at the distance of twelve or thirteen miles south tione economical method of raising cucumbers cannot for ever. Will the Irish even now fling away the likelihood contains more truth than is to be found in from Edinburgh, there existed, from time immebedevised, and though the narrow beds are ordinarily national prejudices with which scoundrels have in the vivid descriptions of modern travellers. There limost in contact by their sides, yet, by their flexible noculated them, and co-operate with the people of is, indeed, much to interest in the present exhibition.

The Miner's Advocate. Edited by William Daniells, March. Isle of Man: 27. Atholl-street, Douglas. bare I seen in the cucumber and melon grounds in the "The Coal Mines" (a scientific history); "Geo- if any, such as are erroneous; but here the object is five years ago, at which time there was neither tree, vicinity of very populous cities in Europe or in Asia, graphy—Russia:" Miners' Meetings;" and a mass presented to the eye, and truth, the soul of learning, house, nor road, upon the whole moor; and a more to large an expanse of plant in state equally healthy, of information on other subjects of no small interest is pleasingly enforced. A year spent in ordinary hopeless attempt than that of bringing such a tract though it must be a state equally healthy, of information on other subjects of no small interest is pleasingly enforced. A year spent in ordinary hopeless attempt than that of bringing such a tract though it must be a state equally healthy, of information on other subjects of no small interest is pleasingly enforced. though it must be observed, without running into luxu- to the class to whom the Advocate is particularly

Hopes of Rome—Revelations from Oxford. London: W. Strange, Paternoster-row. lication we have not yet seen—the Oxford Magazine. The writer of the article ably and boldly exposes the The writer of the article ably and boldly exposes the otherwise would have existed darkness and ignorance. In the month of April the heat makes awful have with our Protestant kings, priests of plantation in squares, protected by ditches and show here protestant kings, priests of plantation in squares, protected by ditches and show here protestant kings, priests of plantation in squares, protected by ditches and show here protestant kings, priests of plantation in squares, protected by ditches and show here protestant kings, priests of plantation in squares, protected by ditches and show here protestant kings, priests of plantation in squares, protected by ditches and show here protestant kings, priests of plantation in squares, protected by ditches and show here protestant kings, priests of plantation in squares, protected by ditches and show here protestant kings, priests of plantation in squares, protected by ditches and show here protestant kings, priests of plantation in squares, protected by ditches and show here protestant kings, priests of plantation in squares, protected by ditches and show here protestant kings, priests of plantation in squares, protected by ditches and show here protestant kings, priests of plantation in squares, protected by ditches and show here protestant kings are protestant kings. *23 so great that the perspiration ran down his and aristocrats, whom he proves to have been Protest- clever artist—he may be deemed a popular instructure dykes; and the fortunate formation of a new

opposed to the Church of Rome, he is not shy of ex-

posing the deformities of the Church of England.

The Currency Question. By Edmund Taunton. Happening to see the last paragraph of this of very little real value and far less use! Mrs B. further perusal. Here is the precious paragraph, and the residue equally. To his sons, William and pamphlet, we have been spared the trouble of a amongst his eight children in certain proportions,

except pine-apples, which they were not allowed to have here quoted, must be crazy. Of course we are the kind in Europe; and as a compensation to his eat here.

Plan of the Co-operative League. This tract may be had at the central office of the society, King's Arms-yard, Snow-hill.

Cow-cross, where they bile the poor old dead horses, one dark and shaggy habiliment after another, we see not our old-fashioned friend Winter, with his hardy, wrinkled face, and his keen eye, full of cutting jokes, and those horny hands that, in his mere play-I shall never forget the first night we spent in Kandy, fulness, nipped us mercilessly by the ear. and often pleasure, knowing all the beauty and the love that rough, yet pleasant, vigorous and piping March. It is the month of life, of strength, and hope. shall soon hear his voice, and 'the sound of his going to the top of the trees." Ilis gales will come rushing and sounding over forest and lea, and shake the or the wild wrath of Winter; and we shall lie in our beds at midnight and shall we not? - pray for safety to the thousands of our fellow men at sea * * Still to the very last, spite of sorrow and care, and desolating memories, spring and the first violets bring their poetry with them all the world over. With what eagerness, as of children, do the Germans set forth, in groups or alone, to hunt for yards. overhanging far-stretching scenes, do they go, knowing of old where the purple stranger first appears; but the boys have been as surely before them, and meet them with their little odorous

Public Amusements.

PRINCESS'S THEATRE.

On Monday the drama of "Angeline" was per formed (for the first time at this theatre). Mrs. Stirling supported the character of the heroine, and in an affecting and very natural style. The incidents are somewhat sombre; and the general style of the play sad and heavy. Nevertheless, the acting of Mrs. Stirling was very effective, and made the drama pass off with much success. The other parts were well filled; and Mr.'S. Cowell, as "Simon Simkins," imparted a little liveliness, by a clever personation of that character.

ADELPHI THEATRE.

Public opinion is unanimous in pronouncing Mr Buckstone's new drama "The Flowers of the Forest," produced last week at the above theatre, as being not only one of the best productions of that talented and successful writer; but more than equal to competitors in its "getting up," and the unusual care bestowed upon scenery and appointments. The piece is very lengthy, -occupying nearly four hours in its enactment, but the interest was exceedingly well sustained throughout, and at its conclusion re ceived the vociferous plaudits of a crowded house. The plot, which is far from intricate, is as follows:--Alfred is on the eve of marriage with the Lady Agnes. At her toilet the lady is somewhat disturbed by some gipsy forebodings related by her attendants. Alfred is not quite at ease, and he relates to the lady's brother, Captain Lavrock, an Italian adventure of his, when, wounded by bandits, he was preserved by a gipsy girl, who fell in love with him. and whom he had lately seen again. This gipry, Cynthia, meets him on his way to church with his bride. He betrays so much emotion, that the brother indignantly breaks off the match, and summons him to a duel. At the place of meeting, a gipsy lad happens to pass, whom Lavrock had horsewhipped for peaching, and who, when the party exchange shots, levels his piece and kills his chastiser. Alfred, who had fired in the air, is arrested for the murder but the murderer himself becomes conscience-striken, and confesses his crime to Starlight Bess, another young gipsy to whom he is betrothed. Conthia overhears the confession, and drags him to the justiceroom, where he is found guilty, and sentenced to be There's one confort in being up here on the hill, we're tents, amid the curses of her father and the tribe. most detestable scenes we were ever obliged and takes her back to the tents, where she finds Alfred, who has come to seek her. She is promised forgiveness by her father if she will consent to assassinate the intruder, instead of which she plunges the dagger into her own bosom. The leading actors were seen to very great advantage,-and Madame Celeste, Mrs. Fitzwilliam, Miss Woolgar, (whom wa are happy to meet again, after a severe illness) and Mr. O. Smith, met with repeated and well-deserved laughter; but we could not discover any original witticism in what was "set down" for them, and indeed, had it not been a deviation from rule, we apprehend their parts might have been judiciously omitted. Altogether, however, the drama was de cidedly successful, and we have no doubt but that the 'Flowers of the Forest" will take firm reot in the

to both author and manager. SURREY THEATRE:

"Lilly Dawson; or, A Poor Girl's Story," has been successfully adapted for this stage by Mr. E. The scene is laid in the novel, somewhere on the coast of Sussex; in the play it is shifted first to Cornwall, and then it sojourns for a time in London. For the ability with which Mr Stirling has portions by the covered drains at five yards' distance tended. performed his task he is deserving of great praise. The scenes form a series, not a plot; and both book and drama have an ending, but no progressively produced catastrophe. This is the cardinal fault, which. being treated with indulgence, as it should be in these days of dearth of dramatic talent, the rest of at our minor theatres. The acting was good genefairly to the heart.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

On Monday evening Mr. George Wild's benefit took place at the above theatre. The late sad mis-

BURFORD'S PANORAMA.

This indefatigable artist has added a new instructive and interesting picture to his numerous works tioned at length in Jackson's Agriculture. It was of art already before the public. Mr. Burford has as follows:—"On the high and bleak grounds which tature, they are so separable that a small boat may be this country for their common good? We shall The philosopher would see in it a subject for fruitful meditation, and the public will be benefited by the and disorderly, and of little or no value whatever for spectacle. To the young, especially, exhibitions of this character are invaluable. The child, when it which lies about eight hundred feet above the level hears of Cairo, and is told that it is a large city, of the sea, being purchased by Mr. John Carstairs, naturally imagines the place is but another London. a gentleman in Edinburgh, he commenced operations This month's number contains able articles on the naturally imagines the place is but another London, 'Sanatory Improvement of the Mining Districts :" Words convey no images to the youthful mind. or, teaching would not communicate that which balf an of utterly waste land into cultivation, cannot well be hour devoted to the explanation of this panorama conceived. might be made to inculcate.

THE LATE MR. CLOWBS .- The stock in trade and personal property of this celebrated printer has been valued at £00,000. With the exception of a few bequests, he disposes of the whole of his property legan to learn the language, but the teacher knew printed in the same type as the pamphlet:—

Coorge, he leaves the business, stock, and materials, let a word of English, so poor Brown had to hire "MAY GOD LONG PRESERVE OUR WARM
Consider the language, but the teacher knew printed in the same type as the pamphlet:—

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THESE ARE THE CHAMBERS'S OF 1845!

[We have already shown to our readers the Chambers's of 1847; we now refer to the previous opinions of these changeable economists. Whence this wonderful change ?]

IMPROVEMENT OF WASTE LANDS-SPADE HUSBANDRY. (From the Information for the People, No. 72.) [Continued from our last.]

Though thus composed of a deposit of dead vege-

able matter, which is a basis of fertility to new ye-

getation, peat-mosses are not in a condition to be

actively useful till freed of superabundant moisture, and compounded with siliceous (sandy) materials. Where the subsoil, however, is composed of gravel or sand, it is necessary that the peat and these bodies should be mixed together, so as to form a soil. The first of these methods was planned by the late Lord Kames, and performed with distinguished success on his estate of Blair-Drummond, in the county of Perth, The first process performed by Lord Kames was to construct a ditch through the centre of the moss, through which a stream from the river Teith was directed. Branch ditches were cut in all directions from the main one, the water from which poured it self into the river Forth. The whole estate was divided into portions, and let to small occupiers of boat for the accommodation of emigrants has been land, who received the most favourable terms from | put on by the directors of the Royal Canal. the proprietor, as an inducement to carry out his were carried into the Forth, and thence to the sea. appears had mastic ted a small portion from one of After the moss was cleared away, the trees of the ancient forest appeared, and presented new difficulties to the workmen, which were only overcome with great labour and expense. The roots of these trees were firmly fixed in the earth, and the tanning process which they had undergone in the moss seemed to have added greater strength to their root branches. They were completely eradicated, however; and in the year 1782, no fewer than 336 acres of ground were reclaimed and brought into cultivation. His son, who inherited his father's spirit of enterprise, pursued the same plan; and in ten years more, the population on the estate had increased to 764 persons. who cultivated 444 acres of land. In 1805, by survey, 577 acres were cleared; and in 1814, between 800 and 900 acres were under cultivation. Lately (1842), the whole has been cleared. Thus an extensive tract of country, which at one time was entirely seless, has been brought by labour and perseverance, to bear rich crops; and the land is now worth from £3 to £5 per acre of annual rent. In this case, the subsoil was good earth, and the operation necessary was the removal of the peat-moss, so that the subsoil

might be made the surface soil. Where the subsoil is gravel or sand, a very different operation must be performed; and this perhaps is the most common species of moss ground. Of whatever nature moss ground be, it is evident that, so long as the stagnant water remains, no useful crop can be cultivated; and to remove the superabundant raity, moisture, by means of draining, must be the first operation of the improver. In some eases, where the moss is not too wet, a road may be run through the land, which will greatly facilitate the afteroperations. Should such a road be cut, and a deep ditch on each side of it formed, the next operation is to open drains leading to some main channel, by which the water can be carried away. The moss land should be sounded in different places, to ascertain where the greatest depth lies, and when this is found, the main drain should be drawn as nearly in that tract as possible. Where there are beds of great depth, it does not appear expedient that the drain per annum. should be cut to the bottom at first; and, indeed, a difference of opinion exists as to whether moss land should be thoroughly drained at first, so as to render it perfectly dry. Mr. Boroughs, the author of a treatise on waste land, is of opinion that the surface water only should be drained off at first; while Mr. Blackadder of Stirling asserts that there is no danroom, where he is found guilty, and sentenced to be hung. For this offence, Cynthia is expelled the pend upon whether or not the moss be in a decomposed state. When moss is rendered too dry, it te- employed on his estate of Kilcoy, under the Drain- to be sooner abated than was expected. and form of drains, it was formerly the practice to Guards. make these wide and deep, and at about fifty yards together, that in the course of years, they were scarcely traceable. The depth of the main drain will depend in some measure upon the depth of the moss; and if the average depth of this be twelve feet, the drain may be seven or eight feet deep, and about the sloping, so that the bottom of the drain will not be Bedford and Wright, as usual, excited a good deal of above two or three feet wide; and this difference between the top and bottom will gradually diminish in consequence of the lateral pressure. It may in some cases be necessary to perforate the main drain with holes, if any water appear to be coming up from below. The next operation is to form smaller drains leading into the main channel. Experience has shown, that the most effectual way of draining favour of the public, and bring forth " golden fruit" deep moss is to insert drains at small distances from each other, and as deep as the nature of the moss will allow. They may be either of tile or stone, and guarded from choking by overlaying turf. Moss ground drained in this effectual way will be, first, surrounded with the main drain which carries the water entirely away from the field; second, cut into divisions with open drains, at from forty to sixty yards apart, leading into the main drain; third, these divisions will be again divided into smaller prefaced by an address. The house was well at-

from each other. In this manner, the moss will be effectually reoperation is to level the land with the spade: In cases of dry moss, of course the draining is needless.

M. A. de Humboldt has submitted to the Prussian cases of dry moss, of course the draining is needless. and may be omitted. The land being either naturally the play is very superior to most of the melodramas or rendered artificially dry, should now be ploughed with a peculiar kind of plough made of wood, and rally, but we must particularly notice the performance of Mrs. Vining, as "Lilly Dawson." Her acting was almost too good for a melodrama, and went plants be growing in profusion, however, it is thought which are to be furnished plants be growing in profusion, however, it is thought which are to be furnished plants be growing in profusion, however, it is thought which are to be furnished plants be growing in profusion, however, it is thought which are to be furnished plants be growing in profusion, however, it is thought which are to be furnished to the profusion. better to burn them down to the surface before ploughing. After the ground is ploughed, some prefer rolling, and others burning, as the next operation. If a roller is used, it should be made of iron? with plates of thin iron six inches deep, five inches from each other, and placed at right angles to the cylinder. Repeated rollings from this will cut the oil. Peter Carroll's remedies do not claim equal to have created a vast amount of commiseration in sod fine enough to allow the mixing of it with sand are liable for the books ordered by the principal. or gravel. Instead of rolling, it has been found effectual way of decomposing the roots of such plants as the cotton-grass, mat-grass, marsh trefoil, &c. If the land is burned, it should be ploughed immediately after, preparatory to being mixed with other substances. The next step in the process is to cart sand or small gravel to the field, and spread it over all down, as the first regular dressing and culture. Thus prepared, the land is ready for cropping, and it is generally allowed that the best plan is to flight. Fortunately for the money changer, the thief and ribwort. Wheat, however, has been taken from newly reclaimed moss land; and potatoes, if the moss is in the neighbourhood of cultivated ground, will be found a very valuable crop to be disposed of for seed Italian rye-grass has been highly recommended for the last few days. bog land, and also rape, to be followed by oats or

> One of the most remarkable experiments ever made in reclaiming peat land, was performed some years ago in the neighbourhood of Edinburgh, and is menmorial, an extensive tract of moss, which was dug for its fuel, and exhibited the appearance of precipices of peat rising from sour pools of water, the whole broken for reclaiming it. The purchase was made twentyhouse, nor road, upon the whole moor; and a more

The first effort of Mr. Carstairs was to gain access We are pleased to again congratulate Mr. Burford to the ground, by forming a road to it from the great Great numbers of ewes have died before you in having acquitted himself so successfully. Works | road between Edinburgh and Dumfries. He extended | many lambs have also perished. This tract is seemingly a re-print from a new pub- of this character effect a real benefit, imparting the road at a great expense through the centre of the The Halifax Guardian says that a duck belonging knowledge in a vivid and pleasing manner; and en- moss, and built a handsome suit of farm offices at to a farmer near Huddersfield, lately laid three eggs lightening the minds of many of the multitude, where | the western extremity. The moss was then subdi- | within twenty hours. fingers and watered the ink! He was lodging in a ants, merely because by Protestantism they under tor, and a valuable fellow-labourer in the progress line of road between Edinburgh and Peebles, going test-house, where, what with the heat, the most stood public plunder and profligacy. Though stoutly and advancement of general education. exertions. Well-formed metal roads, made at his own expense, now intersect and cross each other all over the property, affording easy access to every part

> The extent of the land to be improved was from 500 to 600 acres; and this he partitioned into fields, protected by plantations and turf walls, as we have ust described. The land was also effectually furrowdrained, and levelled on the surface by manual operations. The remainder of the process of reclamation consisted in the application of lime and sandy materials, and tillage. Year after year the land gradually assumed a better appearance, and yielded a better crop. At first, the oats which grew upon it were scanty in the extreme, but now the land is in heart, and yields good crops, and also excellent pasturage.'

(To be continued.)

The state of the s WILFUL MURDER. -On Friday the above verdict was returned against Charles Newman, for administering to Sarah Adams a poisonous power, to procure

Varieties:

Mr Rose, of Birkenhead, has cut the first sod of field at Kennesse Green, Maghull. It is calculated that every wild rabbit, on a farm, costs the farmer at least a halfpenny per day in food, to say nothing of mischief.

A large three-masted ship was seen on fire one day last week between Westland Point and Lundy Island. She was burnt to the water's edge and then disappeared.

Mr Clive has resigned as one of the magistrates

been taken to France.

An ourang outang, brought from Sumatra to Rotterdam, ha acquired the habits of a man to such a degree that he will never sleep without a nightcap. degree that he will never sleep without a nightcap.

The Belgian government has lately authorised a sel in Dundrum Bay. She has been made quite safe company to establish in Liege a large factory for the by Captain Claxton, and has not received any further fabrication of fulminating cotton.

Emigration on an extensive scale is going on throughout the county of Westmeath; an additional the proprietor, as an inducement to carry out his on Wednesday, the 10th instant, a donkey belong of 1846; the houses having been originally destined views. The peat earth was cut into small pieces, ing to Mr James Keith, of Lindale, chanced to enter to contain 94,000. The average cost of maintenance and cast into the running waters, by which they a barn where some guano bags were lying, and it was 24. weekly per lead. the bags, from the effects of which it soon after died.

> the Surrey Theatre, on Wednesday evening last. A pedestal, farty feet high, has been designed by Mr. Barry for the Wellington Statue, to be erected in Hyde Park.

It being admitted that the evils attendant upon the Eton Montem were irremediable, this ancient custom is henceforth abandoned.

The American papers mention a machine, invented by one Elias Howe, which sews "beautiful and strong seams in cloth as rapid as nine tailors!" Last week a most disgraceful scene occurred in Barton market-place, namely, a sale of his wife by a man living at Barrow.

Jenny Lind has proffered to give Mr Bunn £ 2000 should he return the document signed by her, which gives Mr Bunn a claim for her services. The Letter-press Printers of London are getting up another amateur performance at the Strand Theatre

for the benefit of their distressed brethren. The late Member for Circnester, Joseph Cripps, Esq., banker, Gloucester, has bequeathed to his twelve children specific pecuniary legacies to the amount of upwards of £80,000. The Commissioners of Stamps have threatened to

proceed against hawkers of dying speeches, &c. Orders to recruit to the extent of 1,500 men for the Royal Marines, have been issued by the Admi-The inauguration of the first part of the Amiens

and Boulogne Railway took place on Monday last. The farmers in the Isle of Wight state that onetwentieth of the produce of their farms is destroyed by the game, while their labourers cannot obtain food enough for their families. The hog-crop of the United States last year

a falsehood is a base thing in the beginning and a very was three times the worth of the cotton crop. The 'standing army' of swine consumes annually two hundred million bushels of corn.

Post-offices amounts to about forty thousand pounds Within the last few days immense takes of fish, principally ling and cod, bave been made by the Dungarvan fishermen.

A vote of \$10,000 has been passed by Parliament for the completion of the scientific branch of the ordnance survey, Ireland. Three hundred female convicts have, within the last few days, been shipped for Hobart Town. Sir Evan Mackenzio has upwards of 180 people

all other lands, it will be easier to work afterwards | Mr Barry has submitted a plan for extensive M.P., Captain Williams, inspector of prisons, and when moderately moist. With regard to the size alterations, proposed elevation, &c., at the Horse

At the Keyham Works there have been the boncs apart. The lateral pressure of the water upon the of a human skeleton, entire, discovered in a hole at sides of these drains, however, pressed them so much | the depth of fifteen feet from the surface. By what | méans, or under what circumstances, it became deposited in such a singular place, is not likely ever to Sunday last, at his house in Grosvenor-square. The oe known. It is contemplated! to establish a fund towards the

formation of a school in the University College, Lonsame width at the top. The sides should be made don, for the education of Indians in the several branches of science, and to prepare them for the different professions in their own country. "A good night's work" was performed by the

Devo port fishermen, a few days ago, securing 40,000 mackerol at one haul; besides a large number escaping. They were valued at £200. A numerous meeting was held at Canterbury. on luesday last, for the abolition of flogging in the

The speech of Sir R. Peel on the Cracow question, has created a good deal of surprise among our Paris contemporaries. The man Blake, who was so severely injured by

the accident at Oshorne House last week, has since

A soldier being tried for habitual drunkerness, and asked whether he had anything to plead in excuse, lieved from its superabundant moisture, and the next | replied, "Nothing, please your honour, but habitual

Government a plan for forming throughout the kingdom a series of establishments, for collecting uniform meteorological observations. It is proposed to make use of the telegraph and railway stations, the ground is free from rushes, heath, &c. If these | which are to be furnished with the necessary instru-

We learn from Galignani that for some time past Mdlle. Mars, the celebrated actress, has been seriously ill, and her malady has now become so alarming that her friends have not the slightest hope of being able to save her. The Court of Queen's Bench has decided that

shareholders in proprietary schools and colleges The distress among the middle classes in Paris, especially the retail traders, is extreme; business is almost annihilated, and bankruptcies are of hourly

A young man, about 20 years of age, was arrested lately in the garden of the Palais Royal, after having seized on a handful of banknotes at a moneychanger's. He entered the shop under pretext of inquiring if a counter which he presented was gold or not, and whilst the master of the shop was look-

ing at the piece, he seized on the notes and took to One of the London and Salisbury coaches, which have been withdrawn from the road on account of the opening of the Salisbury and Bishopstoke Railway, had run for no less than fifty years. The "old Bury," equally as ancient, has been withdrawn within

Count D'Orsay has just executed a statuette of Mr O'Connell, which will be sold, and the proceeds will be appropriated to the funds for the relief of the

The American general. Worth, has issued an order that all his officers and soldiers are to appear on parade without whiskers or mustachios. an attempt was lately made to break into the rectory house at Ditton, Cambridgeshire, but a fine

parrot belonging to the rector gave the alarm, and the robbers decamped. The price of bread has been again raised in Paris, and is now fixed at 58 centimes the kilogramme, or 104d. for the 41b loaf.

It is estimated that not fewer than 800,000 persons in the United States belong to temperance societies, and a great number abstain from intoxicating drinks, though they do not belong to any society.

The Emperor of Russia has issued an ukase for the formation of a council of trade and manufactures at The inauguration of Prince Albert as Chancellor of Cambridge University, occurs on the 25th inst.

M. Martin (du Nord), keeper of the French seals, and minister of public worship, died a few days ago, from an attack of paralysis, under which he had been for some time suffering.

Accounts of alarming disturbances in some of the provinces are said to have been received by the Russian government, but the particulars have not transpired.

A judge in Louisiana has decided that a slave who

has once left the state, and landed upon a free soil, is no longer a slave if he returns. A likeness of the pope has been painted by a Jewish artist named Labrun.

The Belgian government has presented to the chambers a bill to exempt from tonnage duties until the 1st of September all vessels freighted with articles of food.

The Hanoverian states have sanctioned the treaty of commerce and navigation proposed between Harra

ver and the United States.

years. Upon being universally laughed at for this declaration, he exclaimed, "It's true nevertheless! for I can assure you it's so delicious, that the more I mouth."-Punch.

Miscellanea:

A KIND WORD .- If a civil word or two will render the Liverpool, Ormskirk, and Preston Railway in a a man happy, he must be a wretch indeed who will not give them to him. Such a disposition is like lighting another man's candle by one's own. which loses none of its brilliancy by what others gain. If all mankind possessed this feeling, how much hanpier would the world be than it now is!

THE LATE EXTENSIVE FORGERIES.—A reward of £500 is offered for the apprehension and conviction of Frederick, Robert, and William Glover, late of Leeds, woollen manufacturers and merchants, who at Wandsworth and Hammersmith police courts, stand charged with the perpetration of divers forhaving been appointed by the Lord Chancellor as geries, and with having absconded with the property judge of the county court at Southwark. We understand Mr W. F. Beadon will succeed Mr Clive. of their creditors; and in case of the apprehension and conviction of any one of them one-third of the The New Orleans Picayune says a slave has been amount will be paid. The amount of the forgeries declared free in that city, in consequence of having is variously stated, as exceeding £30,000, and even £50 000.

> THE "GREAT BRITAIN."-- Mr Brunel has made another report to the directors of the Great Western injury. Mr. Brunel promises to propound his plan for removing her into deep water in a short time. IRISH POOR LAW .- From a return laid before Parliament, out of the eight millions of Irish, about 106 000 were inmates f poor houses in the last week

RABE NEWS FOR POACHERS .- At the recent Rending petty sessions a married woman, Mary Egerton, who Vale, the comedian, took his vale! (farewell) at | had taken a hare from a wire in which it had been snared by her husband, and conveyed it home, was discharged by the magistrates from all penal consequences, upon the ground that, as the statute only related to male offenders, the information against a

female could not be sustained. BLESSINGS OF AN ABUNDANCE OF WATER. - I (W. E. Hickson, Esq.) wish to add my testimony to that of every practical man who is acquainted with the poorer class of habitations, that a greater blessing could scarcely be conferred by Government upon the working classes of London, or one more essential to health and comfort, than that of a cheap and abundant supply of water, and that the present mode of supply is about the most expensive and inefficient that can

be devised. THE BEST POLICY .- A Quaker, passing through a market, stopped at a stall an I inquired the price of citrons. "I have none," said the honest countryman, "that will suit you; they are decayed, and their flavour is gone." "Thank thee friend; I will go to the next stand." "Hast thou good fruit to-day?" said he to the dealer. "Yes, sir; here are some of the finest nutmegs of my garden. They are small, but rich of their kind." "Then thou canst recommend them." "O, certainly, sir." "Very well; I will take two ??" He carried them home, and they proved unsound, miserably tasteless. The next mornng he again repaired to the same place. The man who sold him the fruit the preceding day, asked him if he would like some more. "Nay, triend, thou hast deceived me once, and now, although thou mayst speak the truth, still, I cannot trust thee; but thy neighbour chose to deal uprightly with me, and from henceforth I shall be his patron. Thou wouldst do well to remember this, and learn by experience, that

unprofitable one in the end. Mr. Cobden at Rome. - "Sir Ricardo Cobden," The money found in uncalled-for letters in the as the Italian newspapers insist on calling him. was introduced to Pius IX. by Cardinal Fieschi, and had a prolonged interview with the Sovereign Pontiff. The most distinguished of the Roman nobility vio with each other in doing honour tothe English cettenspinners. The aggregate amount at present subscribed to the "Cobden Fund," is £60,133.

INTER-MURAL BURIALS. - Government have prepared a bill to prohibit the further interment of corpses in the church yards of large towns and populous districts. The greatest and most disgusting national nuisance of modern times is likely, therefore, WOOLWICH CONVICTS .- T. S. Duncombe, Esq.,

another gentleman, the commissioners appointed by government to inquire into the treatment at the convicts on board the hulks, have commenced their inquiries on board the Justitia. DEATH OF COL. GORE LANGTON, M.P.-Colonel

Langton, who sat for East Somersetshire, died on deceased was in his 88th year. Col. Langton, though a large landed proprietor, was an advocate for free trade, and his votes were also given for Roman Catholic relief, and in favour of the Reform Bill. AN ARTIPICIAL MAN .- The Memorial Bordelais says

that near St. Sevier, there lives an old soldier with a false leg, a false arm, a glass eye, a complete set of false teeth, a nose of silver, covered with a substance resembling flesh, and a silver plate replacing part of his skull. He was a soldier under Napoleon, and DISTRESSED IRISH AND SCOTCH.—The Foundation

Feast of Caius College, Cambridge (25th inst.), is to be dispensed with this year, and the cost applied to the relief of the destitution prevailing in Ireland and Scotland. The Under-graduates of Queen's College have subscribed £30 for the same henevolent purpose. OFFERING OF GOOD DEEDS .- We celebrate nobler obs quies to those we love, by drying the tears of The Shaksperians played Othello on Tuesday evening, at Miss Kelly's Theatre, for the benefit of the distressed Scotch and Irish. The entertainment was fair as a fruit-offering of goods. others, than by shedding our own; and the fairest ARISTOURATIC AMUSEMENTS .- A correspondent, de-

scribing the recent Roman carnival, says :- The English have generally distinguished themselves in the war of sevar plums: but none has rivalled Lord W—. He stood on a balcony and scattered his comfits broad-cast, the they lay ancle-deep in the street. Disdaining to retreat, when a lemon, thrown by some plebeian, struck his lordsuping face, he only requested the police to prevent the use of such " illegal" missiles for the future. SMALL DEBTS BILL - The Clerkenwell County

Court of Middlesex, established under the Act 10th of Victoria, c. 95, for the recovery of small debts and demands, was duly opened on Tuesday. DEATH OF CAPTAIN N. LOCKYER, C.B. - On 27th ult., this gentleman of her Majesty's ship Albion, breathed his last at Malta, on board the vessel

he had till then commanded, having suffered severely from bronchitis. ODD FELLOWS. - Much to the honour of one of the largest associations in the world, for benevolent purposes, composed almost entirely of working men, the Manchester Unity of Odd Fellows in England have already raised £600 for the relief of the distressed poor in Ireland. The subscription is still

going on. l'LAIN SPEARING.-Mrs Elizabeth Peters of Boone County, Indiana, thus notices her abscending hus--" Left my bed and board last fall, thereby rendering my expense lighter, my legal husband, John Peters, without cause or provocation. All the old maids, and young girls and widows, of all ages and conditions, are hereby forewarned against harbouring or trusting him on any account, as I am determined not to be held accountable for his debts, or more especially for his conduct, because he is a loafer, a drunkard, a gambler, a liar, a thief."

Mrs MARTINEAU .- This eminent lady is at present journeying, with a party of English friends, towards Jerusalem. In a letter to the People's Journal. she says-" Our journey has been prosperous to'a degree -almost too glorious." She then gives a "Survey from the Great Pyramid," to the summit of which the party had climbed, by the aid of Arab guides, only a short time before the paper was written. It is descriptive of the appearance of that interesting country, and full of reflections upon the great events of Egyptian history.

CROCKFORD'S CLUB HOUSE.—The Chairman of the Licensing Sessions has refused to grant a license to the new proprietor of this celebrated house, who intended to keep it open for public balls and concerts, for the amusement of the upper classes.

DEATH OF HERVEY LEACH .- The mortal careor of this remarkable individual, who carned for himself considerable reputation both in this country and abroad, for his clever personifications of the habits and eccentricities of the monkey race, under the assumed name of Signor Hervio Nano, terminated, after a short illness, on Tuesday evening last, at his residence, George-street, Shoreditch. A short time ago, deceased was exhibited himself at the Egyptian Hall, disguised as an extraordinary animal captured The lambing season has been very unfavourable in at the Cape of Good Hope. "supposed to be the Herefordshire and in the neighbouring counties, link between the human race and the ourangoutang." and called "What is it." The last request of the deceased was, that his body should be presented to Dr Liston, the eminent surgeon, not to be buried, but embalmed and kept in a glass case, as the doctor had been a particular friend to him. Nothing when You're used to Ir.—Guizot and Normanby have made it up. When it is recollected they only quarrelled about a lie, we think no one who understands the least about diplomacy, can blame them for not allowing such a trifle as that to

stand between them.—Punch.
HEALTH OF THE METROPOLIS.—The number of deaths registered in the week ending Saturday, March 13, was 1026, or males 503, females 523. The births registered in the same period were 1,435, or males 740, females, 695. The temperature during the past week varied between 475 and 187.

DEATH OF SIR W. CURTIS, BART.—This baronet, whose name is familiar to those interested in civic history, expired on Tuesday evening, at his residence in Portland-place, aged 65.

Execution:—On Wednesday the wretched men,

Welch and Matthows, underwent their dreadful sentence at the county gaol, Merpeth. Immense se crowds flocked into the town from all parts. When in the bolt was drawn, Matthews' death speedily fol-DELICIOUS.—A young Irelander was saying that M. lowed; but too great a length of rope being allowed ed Soyer's soup was the greatest luxury he had had for to Welch, some very painful delay occurred ere he ceased to exist.

EARLY CLOSING MOVEMENT. - The fifth annual cal for I can assure you it's so delicious, that the more I meeting occurred on Wednesday. The society protake of it the more it brings the water into my gresses, several branches having been formed in Manchester, Birmingham, and other populous towns.

THE LAND AND ITS CAPABILITIES. No. 3 of

THE LABOURER, Just published, contains a Reprint of Mr. F. O'Connor Letter, in the "Northern Star" of January 3 th, demon

strating the certainty with which an allottee may sup por: himself and family, and accumulate money, on a "Two Acre" allotment. The very general demand that was made for the paper con: ining the above letter has induced the Editors to

reprint it, after careful revision, in the March Number of

No. 4 of the Labourer, to be published on April 1st, will contain an elaborate article on "THE BANK" in its relation with the "LAND COMPANY."

JUST PUBLISHED, No. 3, (price 6d.) of THE LABOURER.

Monthly Magazine of Politics, Literature, Poetry, &c FFARGUS O'CONSOR, ESQ., AND ERREST JONES, ESQ., (Barristers-at-Law.)

The Democratic Movement in this country being wholly deficient in a monthly organ, the above magazine is esta-blished to remedy this deficiency. Placed by lowness of price within the reach of all, yet equal to its more expensive competitors, it embraces the following features: — 1.—THE LAND AND THE LABOURER, or the progres and position of the National Land Company, and all interesting facts connected with the culture and pro-

2.—THE POOR MAN'S LEGAL MANUAL, (by an emi-nent Barrister,) giving all necessary legal information for the express use of allottees on the land, and the working classes in general.

3.-THE HISTORY OF THE WORKING CLASSES. Compiled from sources hitherto carefully hidden from the public eye, narrating the encroachments on their rights, and the wild and during insurrections, by which they endeavoured to regain them,—being a lesson for the future, derived from the past.

4.-POLITICS OF THE DAY, comprising the state of England and Ireland, the Chartist and Trades' Movement, an analysis of proceedings in Parliament, and a summary of news at home and abroad.

.-- POETRY AND ROMANCE, since these are important branches of educational progression; and some of the first democratic authors have undertaken to furnish narratives of intense and vivid interest.

A large portion of the April number will be devoted to the plan and working of the National Land and Labour Bank, in connection with the Chartist Co-operative Land

Such publications will be reviewed as deserve the atten

THE PORTRAIT of an eminent Chartist will accompany every sixth number. CONTENTS OF NO. III.

1. The Life of a Flower, a Poem.
2. Insurrections of the Working Classes. 3. The Land and its Capabilities. 4. The Romance of a People. 5. The Poor Man's Legal Manual—The Small Debts Act. 6. The Good Old Days, a Poem.

 The Phase of Political Parties.
 The Confessions of a King.
 Mouthly Review. 10. Literary Reviews. Letters (pre-paid) to be addressed to the Editors, 16 rest Windmill Street, Haymarket, London.

and all booksellers in town and country. CHARTIST POEMS. BY ERNEST JONES.

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they appear, to us, almost unrivalled. We say "destruc for their tendency is "worse than Democratic." New Quarterly Review .- (Tory .) Orders received by the author and Mr. Wheeler, at the office of the National Charter Association, 83, Dean Street, Soho, London, or by M'Gowan. & Co., Printers,

16, Great Windmill Street, Haymarket, London, where copies may be procured. A NY ALLOTTEE wishing to DISPOSE of a PRIZE TICKET on the HERRINGSGATE or REDMAR. LEY ESTATE of a Four-acre Share, the Advertiser will give 240 and a Free Four-acre Ticket, or a Three-acre Allot acnt.—Apply (by post) to G. D., at Mr. Drake's, 2, Paddington-street, Marylebone, London.

A N application was made on the 22nd September, to A the Vice-Chancellor of England, by Ar. Beard who, acting under a most extraordiny delusion, considers himself the cole patentee of the Photographic process !) to restrain MR. EGERTON, of 1, Temple-street, and 148, Fleet-street, rom taking Photographic Portraits, which

he does by a process entirely different from and very superior to Mr. Beard's, and at one half the charge. ilis Honour refused the application in toto. No license required to practice this process, which is aught by Mr. Egerton in a few lessons at a moderate

charge.
All the Apperatus, Chemicals, &c. to be had as usual at his Denot, 1, Temple-street, whitefriars.



OTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Spring General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, for the West Riding of the County of York, will be holden at PONTEFRACT, on Mondax the Firth Day of April Next; on which day the Court will be opened at eleven o'clock of the forenoon, and on every succeeding day at court, New-road, St. Pancras, London. By Order, nine o'Clock. Prosecutors and Witnesses in Prosecutions must be in

attendance, in the following order, viz.:—
Those in Felony. from the divisions of Strafforth and Tickhill, Lower Agbrigg, Barkstonash, Staincross,

and Osgoldeross, at the opening of the Court on Monday morning.

Those from the divisions of Upper Agbrigg, worley, and Skyrack, at ONE o'Clock at Noon and Skyrack, at ONE o'Clock at Noon and Eweross, These from the divisions of Statement and Eweross, Claro, and the Ainsty, the of the remainder of the West Riding, and the oin all cases of misdemeanor,

West Riding,) and the on Tuesday morning The Grand In will be required to attend at the opening of the Court on Monday, when they will be immediage of the court on Monday, and afterwards motions by counsel will be heard.

The Traverse Jury will be required to attend on the opening of the Court on Tuesday Morning, when their names will be called over; the Court will then proceed with the Trials of Felonies and Misdemeanors, com

ing with the trial of respited Traverses. The attendance of Jurymen will not be excused on the ground of illness, unless it be verified by affidavit, or proved by evidence in open Court.

Solicitors are required to take notice that appeals must be entered with the Clerk of the Peace before the sitting of the Court, on Monday, the first day of the sessions; and the list of appeals will be called over by the same day; and all appeals in which counsel are not then instructed will be struck out, and the hearing of such appeals as are not then struck out will compies of the notice of Appeal, and examination of the Pauper, are required to be filed with the Clerk of the Peace on the entry of the Appeal:—And that no Appeals against removal reders can be heard unless the Chairman is also

Coroners and High Constables must be in attendance at the sitting of the Court on Monday Morning. The names of persons bound over to answer in Felony or Misdemeanor, with a description of the Offence, must be sent to the Clerk of the Peace's Office, THREE DAYS at | can be made to supersede an unjust and irrational least before the first day of the Sessions, together with all Depositions, Convictions, and Recognizances. AND NOTICE IS ALSO HERBEY GIVEN, that the Public Business of the Riding will be transacted in open Court, at Twelve o'Clock at Noon, on Monday, the first day of the Sessions, when Motions for Gratuities, and the

Appeal.

Finance Committee's Report, will be received and con-Constable will be appointed for the Lock-up at Bradford; ultimately crowns with success those who struggle to and the magistrates will take into consideration the notice respecting the town of Selby being made an add tional Polling Place for the West Riding.

Riding, Notice is hereby further given, that at the same own individual improvement—let them diligently time and place the Justices of the Peace then and there study the principles of communism; they will thus assumbled will take into consideration the propriety of providing Lock-ups and Superintending Constables' Houses, at Seiby, Otley, and Goole, in the said Riding, under the provisions of the 5th and 6th Victoria, cap. 109, be able to exhibit to the world a community based intituled. An Act for the appointment and payment of on just principles, in which the inmates shall be out of the County stock or rate of the said Riding, for those purposes as the Justices then present shall deem xpedient. C. II- ELSEY,
Clerk of the Peace's Office,
Wakefield, 9th March, 1847.

TO TAILORS.

Now ready,
THE LONDON AND PARIS AUTUMN AND WINTER be had at 12, Hart-street, and of all booksellers whereso Dress, Frock, and Riding Coat Patterns, the Newest Style Chesterfield, and the New Fashionable Double Breaster Waistcoat, with Skirts, the method of reducing and in creasing them for all sizes explained in the most simple formed by any person; manner of making up, and a full description of the Uniforms as now to be worn in the Royal Navy, and other information, price 10s. or post

three parts. First part, Coats, price 1:s; second, Habits, we may be successful in establishing a community Dresses, &c., 1:s; third, Box and Driving Coats, Waist- of united interests. coats, Breeches, and Trousers, 10s; or the whole, 25s; including the system for cutting Chesterfield and other fancy coats, understood at sight. Any person having one part, may have the two others for 15s.

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Company are respectfully requested to act as agents, or forward the names of persons whom the members of the several districts of the Land Company may approve of for that purpose; a suitable recompense for the servises of the agents is provided in the Rules: address to EDMUND STALLWOOD, At the office 83, Dean-street, Solio, London.

N.B.—Persons desirous of obtaining an answer, must enclose a stamp. The secretary is in attendance every Wednesday evening, at the Assembly Rooms, 83, Dean-street, Soho, to enrol members, &c. The Rules (price 6d.) can be had at the Office, or sent to any part of the kingdom, by forwarding ten postage stamps

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NOTICE.

UNITED PATRIOT'S AND PATRIARCH'S BENEFIT SOCIETY. Patron .- T. S. Duncombe, Esq., M.P.

IN answer to the numerous inquiries of Agents, Members, and other Correspondents, Notice is hereby given, that the Prospectus of the LAND and BUILDING BENEFIT SOCIETY requested, by them, to be brought into Co-operation with the above Institutions, is now in the hands of the printer, and will be ready for circulation at the end of the week. Within a few days the Rules will be submitted to the Certifying Barrister for Enrol-

DANIEL WILLIAM RUFFY, Secretary.

Agents wanted in every part of Great Britain.

N.B.—In answer to Agents and Members, Mr Ruffy begs to state that he sent no copies of the "Northern Star" (of the 6th or 13th inst.,) to them or any one.

A GOOD FIT WARRANTED.

A T the great western emporium, 1, and , Oxford-street Ubsdell and Co., practical tailors, are now making a beautiful suit of superfine black for £3 10s any size; splendid waterproof over coats made to order for 29s each and youths superfine suits for 24s. The above house is the cheapest and best in London, for black cloths of everydescription, as may be seen by several London daily papess of last July, September, and Novembe 3d Omnibuses to and from the City, stop at the establish-

ment every minute of the day.

ADDRESS OF THE SOCIAL FRIENDS'

Anxious to unite, in the bonds of brotherhood. the friends of the Rational System, and of human emancipation generally, we have formed a society, the Clerk of the Peace at half-past Eleven o'clock of the same day; and all appeals in which counsel are pose of applying the principles established by Robert Owen to social and personal improvement; and of mence on the Wednesday morning following, at co-operating for the purpose of ultimately establishthe sitting of the Court. That the Order of removal, co- ing a community of united interests, based on just and rational principles.

Truth is the basis of all excellence; it animates and sustains good men in all their undertakings. furnished by the Appellants with a copy of the Order of removal, or of the Notice of chargeability, of the examination of the Notice of the Section of the Notice of the Section of the Notice of the tion of the l'auper, and of the Notice and grounds of pursuit of their just and benevolent objects, by the partial failure that has attended their incipient efforts? What valuable truth in art or science was ever developed and brought to perfection at once Is it to be expected, then, that the science of society system based upon human ignorance, and pregnant with evil, without repeated failures? Let not those who have a just appreciation of the truths placed be discouraged by difficulties or deterred by partial failures. They must persevere. Perseverance is sustain a just cause. We call upon the hopeful votaries of communism, therefore, to re-unite; let And in pursuance of certain requisitions to me directed, them join the "Social Friends' Society"—let the severally signed by five Justices of the Peace for the said members apply the knowledge they acquire to their them join the "Social Friends' Society"-let the own individual improvement-let them diligently be prepared to carry out their principles, and will, without doubt, as the result of their united efforts. be able to exhibit to the world a community based Parish Con-tables;" and of making such grant of money trained to secure their own happiness by dispensing happiness to others. By thus acting we shall be fitted for the change we desire—we shall, by patient study and reflection, be enabled to ascertain the true cause of previous failures, and if we are sincere and faithful in our conduct, we cannot fail to help forward the cause of human emancipation.

In our estimation, the objects of our society are and Co., 12, Hart-street, Bloomsbury-square, London; the wise and good. Friends, we are in pursuit of and by G. Berger, Holywell-street, Strand, London. May improvement—intellectual, moral, and social. We desire to cultivate a fraternal spirit-to promote manner, with four extra plates, and can be easily per- the scale of social comfort—to acquire an accurate Land Company—another home, in the Chartist knowledge of the all-important doctrine of circumstances, with a view to apply it in forming the cottage. NOT AS PAUPERS, but as OWNERS Read and Co.'s new indubitable System of Cutting, in to zealously study the principles of communism, that

> Such, friends and brethren, are the objects of our society. If you think them just, adopt and aid us in attaining them. By assisting in the good work you

HENRY HETHERINGTON, Secretary. The society was established on the 8th of January, 1817, and meets at present at the John-street K.D.—The ratent Measures, or System of Cutting, will dike the Fashions) be sent post free, by Is extra being sent. For further particulars see Gazette of Fashion. OBSERVE.

All correspondence, reports of public meetings, Chartist and Trades' Intelligence, and general questions, must be addressed to Mr. G. J. HARNEY, "Northern Star Office," 16, Great Windmill Street, London. All legal questions, and matters of local news, not noticed in provincial papers, and requiring comme t, to be iddressed to Mr. Ernest Jones as above. All questions respecting Bills introduced into the Legis. lature, Acts of Parliament, their meaning and intent, &c., and questions respecting the Ministry, and the members of the two Houses of Parliament, to be addressed to Mr. George Fleming, "Northern Star" Office All questions, connected with the management of land,

and touching the operations of building, cultivation, &c.. to be addressed to Mr. O'CONNOR. Lowbands, Red Marle , Ledbury, Worcestershire. All communications of Agents, and all matters of acount, to be addressed to Mr. W. Rider, "Northern Star Office," 16, Great Windmill Street. London All Applications for magazines to be made through Mr.

M'Gowan, Printer, as above.

23 All reports of meetings holden in any part of England on the Sunday, must be at this office by Tuesday; reports of meetings held on the Monday must be at the office by Wednesday. This rule is each other. We must, however, do the Premier for "Trades," as well as "Chartist" and "Land the instice to say he snoke in favour of the Company" meetings. Notices of "Forthcoming Meetings," and correspondence requiring answers, must be at the office-by Wednesday, at the latest. Letters" commenting on public questions, intended for insertion in full, must be at the office by Tuesday. The communications of correspondents not attending to the above regulations will

THE NORTHERN STAR SATURDAY, MARCH 20, 1847.

THE TEN HOURS' BILL. Despite of open and concealed hostility, talking against time, and even a more than usual amount of trickery, the Ten Hours' Bill has been carried in committee; we may fairly infer that fear has had Bright, Macaulay, Dundas, again enjoy the unenviamore to do with this concession than humanity or ble notoriety of being arrayed against the people; principle, since the speakers frequently impressed and, among others, Mr Brownrigg voted against the Commons was adopted; and from what we know of upon the House the dangers of delay, and of tam- measure, probably influenced by considerations for the men of Barnsley, we are convinced that no pering with the excited feelings of the working his name, since we remember that Mother Brownrigg efforts will be neglected by them, to secure a classes: one of them even went so far as to state was tried and executed some years ago, for having his anticipations of a revolt, should the Bill be mu. Hogged her apprentices to death; while her present tilated or thrown out. Now, this measure, although thus far victorious, may still be ultimately defeated, and will doubtlessly have a fiery ordeal to pass | day. In order that the names of the supporters and through in the House of Lords. We therefore trust opponents of the Ten Hours' Bill may be handed that the people will not lose sight of the fact, that down to the day of election, we subjoin the following fact that many of the members of the legislature they mainly owe to out-doors agitation the support division-list, and remind the friends of Democracy at are proprietors of these slaughter-dens, and those they have met with in the Hou e, and that they the same time, that we have not only to shun those who are not are, with new exceptions, the will not let the pressure from without grow weaker | men who voted against us, but those, as well, who in the belief of security, since the expression of do not VOTE AT ALL; since he WHO IS NOT been represented in the Commons' House of Parliapublic feeling is daily proving itself more capable of FOR US, IS AGAINST US! squeezing something useful out of the spongy materials of party-government. It is worthy of remark | Acton, Gol. how the arguments advanced against this measure but add strength to the hands of Democracy, since they demonstrate still further how incapable a Classgovernment is to legislate for a progressing people; they urge the necessity of refusing reform, since one reform must lead to another;every fresh concession will uncover an additional deficiency in the fabric of corruption; loosen one stone, and the others must come tumbling after,-and thus an honourable member insinuates the transition would be easy from the manufacturing Bernal, B. operative to the agricultural labourer; from the profits | Blackstone, W S of the cotton lord to those of the landlord; and that, in trenching on a part of the system of monopoly, there is danger for the whole. So there is; and the Bruen, Col. whole must go: the words were prophecy; Government know their danger, and yet, in face of the awaking Democracy of England, they dare not refuse the admission of that principle, which unsets the cornerstone of their stronghold. It is to the principle involved in this measure that we mostly Chelsea, Viscount look-since it asserts the right of man to defend himself against the power of money; and, as a battle of labour against capital, we regard it as another Cole, Hon H A herald announcing the advent of the greater and more glorious reform embodied in the CHARTER.

The question is now removed from the ground of monied and of landed interest, to the broader one of democracy and monopoly, and when an opponent of the former contends that the "country" will lose two millions sterling per annum by the reduction proposed in the hours of labour, we are naturally led to ask what will the "working classes" gain? Can their wages be diminished? If the Government fear to withstand the demand for limited Evans, Sir de L hours of labour, can the manufacturers dare still Ferrand, W B further to limit the amount of wages? This rests Finen, G in the hands of the operatives themselves; and we Flectwood, Sir P may safely take up the line of argument advanced Flower, Sir J in the House, that there would be "danger" to monopoly in trying the endurance of the people too Fuller, AE much. We contend the country can never lose, Gaskell, JM while the working classes gain, since the prosadrity of the greater number must involve its Grimsditch, T increased prosperity. It has been asserted in Grogan, E Parliament that, as the income-tax did not Grosvenor Lord restrict those who paid it from additional exertions Hall, Sir B to increase their incomes, so it would be unfair to Halsey, T P restrict the working man from working more than Hamilton, G A ten hours. Is he restricted from working more? In the factory, certainly; for the benefit of his Henley, J W taskmaster, certainly; but he has so much the more time for himself. It is disgusting to observe how Dennistoun, the mouthpiece of the Glasgow millowners, endeavoured, at the "eleventh hour,' to infuse a fresh and perplexing element into the discussion, and, at the same time, to make Parliament take the initiative in the reduction of wages they desiderate, by proposing a system of relays in the rotation of toil, the result of which Bell. M would be, that 120 men might be employed where Berkely, Hon. C 100 are now, but the 120 to receive no more money collectively than the 100 received before! Even the Bowring, Dr House could not stand this, and he was obliged to Brown, W withdraw his motion, after having, free trader as he is, pronounced a funeral oration on the free trade Busfield W before society by the founder of the rational system fallacies, by asserting that the competition of foreign Byng, GS manufacturers could only be resisted by the addisidered; and at the same time and place a Superintendent invincible; it triumphs over every impediment, and tional hours of factory-labour at home. How poor Dennistoun. J must be the strength of the manufacturers, if a few Dickinson, F. H. hours' difference in weekly labour can annihilate Duncannon, Viscount their chance against foreign competition! How sad | Egerton, W T would be the prospects of the operatives, if left to Egerton, Sir P the tender mercies of the mill-owners, when the Fitzwilliam, Hon. G W advocate of the latter openly asserts, that only by Forster, M straining labour to an unlimited extent can they Gilson, T M succeed in driving foreign manufacturers out of the market, and absorbing, in their own persons, Harcourt, G G the wealth of a universal commerce. Such, then, is the future shadowed forth to the toiling millions. unless the Factory Bill obstruct their hellish career; lloward, Hon. C W G while the member for South Lancashire, Mr. Brown, contended that the tendency of the bill would be to FASHIONS for 1846 and 47, by BENJAMIN READ districts, and thus increase the Poor RATES! How one of our principles after another is unconsciously advocated by our opponents! The effect of a surplus ever residing, a Splendid Print, richly coloured, and ex-quisitely executed View, Hyde-parkgardens, as seen from Hyde-park, London. With this beautiful print will be sent landable undertakings to the best of our several laudable undertakings to the best of our several drive that surplus back upon the land, but, we escape from the competitive scramble which dooms trust, not to the Bastile! We have opened another the herest and industrious to a gradual descent in channel for that surplus, through means of the

arms were not long enough to hug the full measure of a thorough reform, and therefore, though he spoke in favour of the principle, he voted against the measure! We congratulate ourselves that our enemies are obliged to lay the mask aside, though much against their inclination, at a time so near upon a general election, and trust that on that occasion the people will not forget the deserts of those who refused to rescue Labour from the clutch of Capital. Thanks to the energy of the people in agitating this question throughout the country, the Bill has been thus far carried with a liberals will be found among the minority. Bowring, namesake imitates her example, in endeavouring to work and starve to death the factory slaves of his

MAJORITY-AYES

Howard, Hn E & &

Howard, P'H

Humphery, Ald.

Johnson, Gen.

Law, Hon, CE

Layard, Major

Lefroy, A

Kemble, H

Jolliffe, Sir W G H

Lascelles, Hon. W S

Liddell, Hon. H T

Lowther, Sir J H

Manners, Lord J

March, Earl of

Masterman, J

Maunsell, TP

Mostyn, Hn E M L

Miles, W

Morgan, O

Muntz, G F

Newdegate, CN

Newport, Visct.

Newry, Visct

O'Brien, A. S.

O'Brien, W S

O'Connell, D, jun

O'Connell, John

Owen, Sir John

Packe, C W

Palmer, R

Palmer, O

Polhill, F

Rashleigh, W

Rawdon, Col.

Rich, Henry

Richards, R

Rolleston, Col.

Rushout, Capt

Sandon, Visct

Sibthorp, Col

Smith, Abel .

Spooner, R

Russell, J D Watts

Ryder, Hon G D

Sheil, Rt Hon R L

Smith, Rt Hon R V

Stanley, Hon W O

Staunton, Sir G

Strickland, Sir G

Tollemache, John

Tower, Christopher

Trevor, Hou G Rice

Trowbridge, Sir E T

TELLERS.

Turner, Edmund

Stuart, John

Paget, Colonel

Pakington, Sir J

Plumridge, Captain

Rendlesham, Lord

Morris, D

Lowther, Hon. Col.

thereby. (Loud cheers.)'

Adderley, C B Aglionby, H A Ainsworth, P Allix, J.B. Arundel and Surrey, Earl Baillie; H J Baillie, W Barnard, E G Raskerville T B M Bennet, R Bentinck, Lord G Bentinck, Lord H Broadley, H Bulkeley, Sir R B W Bunbury, W M Butler, P S Cabbell, BB Chapman, A Chichester, Lord J L. Christopher, R A Codrington, Sir W Collett. J Conyngham, Lord A Cowper, Hon W F

Crawford, W S Curteis, H B D'Eyncourt, Hon C T Douglas, Sir H Douglas, J D S Du Pre, C G Eatwistle, W Etwall, R Fox, CR Granby, Marquess of Granger, T C Harris Hon. Capt. Hatton, Capt. V Hervey, Lord A

Verner, Sir W Vyse, Howard Vyvyan, Sir R Wadington, H S Wakley, Thomas Walker, R Wawn, J T Williams, William Hindley, C Fielden, John Hodgson, R Hollond, R. Brotherton, J Hornby, J MINORITY-NOES. Lambton, H Autrobus. E

Langston, J Lawson, A Barkly, H Legh, G C Leman, Sir C Lindsey, Colonel Macauly, T B Mitcalfe, H Monahan, J H Morpeth, Viscount Brownrigg, J S Ogle, S C II Patten, J W Philips, M Protheroe, E D Pusey, P Denyson, J E Rice, E R Ross, D R Russell, Lord J Stansfield, WRC Stuart, Lord J Stuart, W V Strutt, E Thornley, T Towneley, J Tuffnell, H Vane, Lord II Grey, Sir G Villiers, Hon. C Wall, C B Ward, H G Wood, Sir C Wortley, Hon. J S

Hawes, B Joues, Captain

Bright, J Duncan, G

THE WARRINGTON JUST-ASSES.

"Man, vain man!
Dressed in a little brief authority,
Like an angry ape * * *
l'lays such fantastic tricks before high heaven,

As make the angels weep." general and particular character of the members-and OF THE SOIL, the factory-slaves must return to Thomas Lyon, Esq., and William Stubs, Esq. (the Robert Peel, and the arguments used against its their counties; and class-legislation here again proves itself incapable of devising sound measures of B. Edelstone's file-cutters), in consequence of the sion of the tax to Ireland is only a matter of time, and reform, since, in pulling down an old ruin, it never setting aside of their decision by the Secretary of it is now only withheld, rather on the score of sentiattempts to prepare a new and better habitation for | State, has turned out to be well-founded, the gentle- | ment than of strict reason, for the tax is to be on the the objects of its legislative interference. We are men in question not having since that time taken property, not the poverty of Ireland. The fact of the glad to perceive the Premier has, this time, been their seats on the Warrington bench." Here is a matter is, that the disclosures which have been made forced to abandon the haughty position he assumed calamity for Warrington! "It is confidently stated," in the House as to the heartlessness, rapacity, and when opposing the repeal of the ratepaying clauses, says the Guardian, "that the proceeding will be selfishness of the Irish landlords as a class, have exand has, in this one instance, accommodated his words | made the subject of further parliamentary investiga- cited a feeling of deep disgust, not only among the Literary and Scientific Institution, every Sunday somewhat to the wishes of the people. There is tion." What proceeding? The retirement of Lyon members of the House, but the entire country, and which we fully concur, where, in retorting on though your self-conceit is not small, be assured paying the penalty of long misgovernment of Ireland, twelfe,

Bright, who accused him of advocating from party that Farliament does not equally estimate your im- and will in future have to pay still more heavily. All purposes principles to which he was opposed portance. But perhaps the Guardian means that the accounts from that country point to the most "When it is produced before me that the leading men of the Anti-Corn Law League repeatedly said that ten hours would be enough, provided the Corn Laws were repealed, I say that if I were disposed to retort imputations, I, in my turn, might say they used that argument merely to get the working classes to support the repeal of the Corn Laws, and not with the intention that they should be relieved He continues, however, to say-" that is not my belief!" But it is ours, and these pretty altercations emind us of King Charles's remark, when he saw some dogs fighting beneath his prison-window. For, as the king said-" Be it among ye!" so may the people say to the squabbling factions who govern in Warrington requesting you to remain in that "re- tematic scheme of Colonization; they oppose the them, reserving to themselves the right of believing tirement" you are doubtless so well qualified to adorn introduction of railways on a large scale, which all the evil that the hostile parties mutually say of good cause; but he only spoke; his little

THE SLAUGHTER AT BARNSLEY.

overflowing meeting was held in the National School room of that town, when the following resolution for the object in view. "That this meeting deeply deplores the sacrifice

of human life by coal-pit explosions throughout the country, but more particularly in this neighbourhood, and consider it our duty to investigate the best endeavours to prevent their recurrence." majority of 78; and yet some of the most professing The meeting was conducted by Mr Peter Hoey, M Frank Mirfield, Mr Grocott, Mr Swallow, Mr Milner Gibson, B. Hawes, Lord Morpeth, Villiers, Roberts (the Miners' Attorney-General), and others well known for their ability and energy in battling or the rights of Labour. A petition to the House of thorough investigation of this awful tragedy, and guarantees against the repetition of such a holocaust of the victims of capital.

The brutal anathy with which our legislators have continued to regard the periodical slaughter of the unhappy miners, can only be accounted for by the representatives of the capitalists. Had Labour ment, the capitalists would have been forced to devise means for the protection of the workmen. The remedy is a simply one, perfectly just and perfectly practicable. Make the lord of the coal-pit responsible for the support of the family of any man killed in his employment, and compensation or pensions secured to those who, without losing their lives, might be hadly wounded. Was this provision enforced by law, coal-pit proprietors would speedily adopt those precautions, which it is notorious might be employed with such good effect as to render coal-pit explosions almost impossible.

If the frightful deaths of the miners; the suffer-

"The broken tools that tyrants cast away;" the grief and misery of despairing wives and destitute children: if all these sights of woe and scenes of wretchedness fail to move the flinty hearts of the rapacious Coal-Kings-if their sympathies are not to be wakened, perhaps their fears may be acted on, It may be that the working men will begin to ask why they should encounter the gloom and toil, the terrors and dangers of the mine for a miscrable pittance, in dread of momentary death, while their masters, who never handled the pick, nor performed one hour's toil in the dark bowels of the earth, reap untold wealth from their slavery! The riches created by the miners are of right theirs The coal-pits should be the property of the State. Robbery has been long tolerated, and murder has hitherto escaped with impunity. What if the miners-what if the people generally-refuse to tolerate either longer? What if they demand, "by what right do you rob society of these national treasures; by what right do you compel us to toil, suffer, and die for you?" How will the Coal-Kings answer?

PARLIAMENTARY REVIEW.

The great event of the week is the triumphant passing of the Ten Hours' Bill in committee. There clause would be thrown out, as many of the members who supported the second reading expressed their determination to stop at a limitation of eleven hours, and the Premier himself expressed his desire that the reduction should rest at that point. On a division, however, the Ten Hours' clause was carried by the large majority of 78, in a house of 200 members, and the result was greeted with loud and hearty cheers. The opponents of the Bill tried every possible manœuvre to impede the progress of the Bill, but after the decided beating they have received in every successive attempt to defeat it, we apprehend that they will not offer any further opposition on the bringing up of the report. It may, therefore, now be said to be virtually law, so far as the House of Commons is concerned, and we cordially congratulate the operatives and friends of the measure on the termination of this great struggle for justice and humanity. The subject being treated of at length in another column, precludes the necessity for further remark in this place.

The Irish Poor Law, after a two nights' preliminary debate, has at last got into committee and there is little doubt but that it will be carried in its present shape. In moving the order of the day, Lord John Russell delivered a speech which had the merit of going a great deal further than his Bill. His Lordship gave the "Irish party" of Peers and Commoners some exceedingly hard hits, and broadly declared that the poor had a right to support from the land and property of the country. This right, however, we do not find conceded in his Bill. The limitations to it are so numerous and stringent, that virtually the dispensing of out-door relief is altogether discretionary, and is meant to be P. M.N. (Sateford.) - We regret we have not space for or merely temporary, and ordered only on special occasions by the Executive Government. It may, however, prove the thin end of the wedge, and ultimately lead to a real poor law for Ireland. One thing is quite certain, that the Irish banditti will no longer be allowed to escape from The first step has been taken towards a Poor Law, by means of which property will be compelled to step has also been made towards causing the Irish landlords to contribute to the general expenses of the State, in the same ratio as their class on this "Tell it not in Gath!" the Manchester Guardian side of the Channel do. In the debate on Mr Roeof Wednesday brings the doleful tidings that "the buck's motion, the principle he contended for was rumour of the intended retirement from the bench of clearly admitted by both Lord J. Russell and Sir magistrates who adjudicated on the case of Mr. J. adoption referred only to form and time. The extenone passage in his clever and forcible speech with and Stubs? No, gentlemen, don't deceive yourselves; something like retribution awaits them. We are

that "proceeding" by which you have rendered appalling conclusions. The full extent of the calayourselves infamous—the refusing to allow poor mity has not been meted—despair, mortality, pestiworking men the common justice of being tried ac- lence, clouds of destitution and disease, will yet be cording to law-is to be made the subject of further wafted across St. George's Channel. Even a good investigation. Be advised-let well alone. Your harvest will not repair the consequences of the faildoings have been of that nature that the more ure of the potato crop, and that can hardly be looked they are stirred the more they stink. We observe for, when it is remembered that all accounts concur that some of your "friends" have been hawking a in stating that a much less breadth of land has been document to and fro for signatures, which document | brought under cultivation than usual. There must testifies to your "valuable services" and requests you of course, be a diminished production to meet these to return to your magisterial duties. To this memorial probable future calamities. Ministers have as three hundred signatures have been appended; but yet proposed nothing worthy of a moment's you must know that nothing could be easier than the consideration. The Waste Lands Bill is a most collection of three times three thousand signatures paltry iciune affair. They will not support a sys-Experience is said to teach even fools. May you might be done without being open to the objections urged against Lord George Bentinck's plan. In short, the plans by which the perennial destitution of Ireland might be removed, and a permanent improvement effected in its condition, are obstinately We are glad to see that the men of Barnsley have | withheld or opposed; and England will have to pay taken up the case of the poor victims slaughtered at a heavy addition to its present contributions for the the Ardslev Main colliery. On Monday evening an relief of Irish distress, without the satisfaction of seeing that these large sacrifices have been effectual

The only other question of importance mooted this week has been, the Suppression of Cracow: the debate on which terminated on Tuesday night, by the withdrawal of Mr Hume's motion for stopping causes of those dreadful catastrophes, and use our the payment of the Russo-Dutch Loan. The only two defenders of the Three Powers to be found in the House of Commons were, Lord George Bentinck and Mr Disraeli. They both contended that the annexation of Cracow constituted no violation of the treaty of Vienna. Lord George absolutely thanked the mild, the clement, Emperor of Austria; the just King of Prussia; and he also thanked the Emperor of Russia!!" Well might such an insane declamation, in a free country, be met by "shouts of laughter!" In fact, the whole speech had a running accompaniment of that kind of music, and the exhibition has done more to damn his Lordship, as a politician, than the most strenuous efforts of his worst enemies could have done. Mr Disraeli, with his practised literary powers and fine genius, avoided the ironical cheers and loud laughter which greeted his noble friend. He threw around a bad cause the brilliant halo of oratory; defended it by research; and delivered a speech remarkable at once for the unsoundness of the principle contended for, and the great mental ability by which it was distinguished. But Mr Disraeli must not play these tricks too often. He has established for himself a high reputation as an orator and debater. We believe that, upon the whole, his sympathies and aspirations are of a wholesome and healthy description. He is ambitious. Let him not shut the door against himself and debar himself in future time from bringing his cultivated powers and refined intellect to the service of the people. As the organ and advocate of the industrial classes he would occupy a higher and prouder position than as the mere mouthpiece ings of those who escape death only to linger a life of a faction, who, if they were in power to-morrow, would, in less than three months, be kicked out of office amidst the unanimous execration of the

To Readers & Correspondents.

O'CONNORVILLE PRINTS .- The Plain Prints of " O'Connorville" are now ready, and have been sent to such of our agents as have ordered them. The Coloured Prints have also been sent to some, but not to all, nor will it be practicable to send them all till next week, or probably the week following. We are, however, colouring and mounting as fast as possible. Any disappointment that may be felt by the subscribers must be attributed to the agents, whose neglect in forwarding their orders has caused the delay. We had as many coloured and mounted as we thought likely to be wanted; but the orders which are now coming in from agents will require a much larger number than we anticipated-as many indeed as it will be practicable to finish within the ensuing fortnight. Had the agents used due diligence in ascertaining the wishes of the subscribers, and communicating their orders to us, a sufficiency of each sort would have been ready at the appointed time.

MR. O'CONNOR will have much pleasure in attending the Ten party at Manchester on Good Friday next. LAND QUESTIONS .- Mr. O'Connor begs to say that sixteen hours a day would not be sufficient to answer the several questions put to him on the subject of the Land, and must refer correspondents to the printed rules, and to next month's number of the " Labourer." W. CARTLETCH, Newcastle.—No shares can be transferred until after the company is completely registered.

R. M., Glasgow.—Committees on public bills are composed of the whole house. were grounds for apprehension that the Ten Hours' C. F. WARWICK .- If inquiry is made, Mr H. will do as

requested. J. Young .- We have handed your letter to Mr Jones. HALSTEAD, -We cannot answer your questions. LONDON PLASTERERS .-- The "Address" shall appear in our next. The society of Operative Plasterers meets every Monday evening at 8 o'clock, at the Rock Tavern,

Lisson-grove. 'A SCOTCHMAN" AND J. JEPHSON .- Your letters have been forwarded to Mr. O'Connor. THE FINSBURY Shareholders of the Land Company suggest increased exertions to collect the monies due to Mr. O'Connor on account of the Defence Fund, and that the amount subscribed be handed to Mr. O'C. on

the occasion of the allottees taking possession of their allotments on the Herringsgate Estate; and if the amount subscribed should exceed the sum required, the overplus to be apprepriated to the Victims', Widows', and Orphans' Fund. JOHN BROWN, Kinross, and DAVID LITHGOW, Biggar .-Both papers were posted at the proper time. Mr Joux Gaskell, Hyde, - The charge announced in the

Northern Star for the plates, entitle every subscriber to the paper and plate. Mr E. Invin. Bishopwearmouth .- The agents pay the expense of carriage. We can either send by railway, or enclose them in a bookseller's parcel. Say if you receive one from London, and if so, from whom.

. S. (Hampstead-road.)-Judging from the laws of attraction, we incline to the opinion that it must be a hot body; it is assuredly the centre of heat, and consequently gives forth-produces warmth. We think our correspondent is disposed to be facetious with us. However, it is a controverted point. J. B. (Hauley) .- Appears to have been treated very unjustly; but we should think six years' character would d

weigh well with his employers; and that, humiliated d as his feelings must have been by the rough and insolent conduct of certain officials, he will yet find consolation in the reflection that his reputation remains s unstained. The police might have been mistaken as to identity: it is a common error. R. Coggen (Coxheath) expresses his approval of the pcti- i-

tion adopted by the unemployed workmen of Manches- ster. Their proceedings are applauded by the people le throughout the land. MR SKIVINGTON, Loughborough.-Yes; at the price charged to agents.

your observations on the potato disease. MEATHYR-TYDVIL,--- We handed your letter to the Di- i. RICHARD OASTLER, Esq.-We are reluctantly compelled ed

by press of matter to postpone Mr. Oastler's letter on on John Bright's speech. P. GRAY, Dumfries.—We have handed your commands ds to Mr. Jones and the publisher,

their fair share of both local and general taxation. (LEGAL QUESTIONS not answered this week, will be be replied to in our next. GEORGE BRATLEY, Old Basford .-- You had best pay the he

farmer what is due, and the lawyer his 35.6d. support or employ the labouring classes. Another A Poor CHARTIST, Truro.—You must pay the half-ulf-

quarter's rent, notwithstanding your premises wereere WILLIAM ASHWORTH, Halifax .- If there were twelve shil-hillings due for rent, the judgment of the Court seems to to be correct, and you must pay the money. All otherher

matters appear to be irrelevant. A CHARTIST ELECTOR, Halifax.—She cannot make a willwill, even with her husband's consent, unless under a powerwer contained in a settlement made previous to the makinging of the will; and to such settlement the husband mushust

G. Berwick, St Andrew's.-You will procure a coppopy on communicating with Mr T. M. Wheeler, 83, Deancanstreet, Soho, Bondon CHARTIST POEMS."-Mr Ernest Jones begs to requesives! those friends who sent for copies of the above poemsems; to remit the amount, per post-office order, maduade

payable at the branch office, Old Cavendish street, out, or per postage stamps.

Todmorden. - Fielden Brothers mills commencience full time again this (Wednesday) morning, afteafter being stopped for three weeks. Is is rumoured that has

they will run the mills ten hours per day, and pay tay to

IRECEIRECEITS OF THE CHARTIST CO-OPERATIVE LAND COMPANY. PER MR. O'CONNOR. SECTION No. 1. 1917 of L₁₇ of London pymonymouth theredihereditch 0 5 2 12 Hyde .. Norwich ffestmirestminster Ditto Ditto Nottingham, Sweet 0 7 sames smith Glasgow Whittington and ;; L. B. L. B. 4 11 Miganfigan Ditto (omitted Marnirarnick 33acup3acup 🕶 101dhapidham last week) •• Bermondsey zowerzowerby Helm .. Ashton zockerockermouth ... Swindon LLeicesLeicest**er** Salford sstaly lstaly bridge 0 0 Eurnley pa orcha orcester 0 14 1 Todmorden ssearbsearborough ... 0 1 0 Hamilton Rochgochdale SECTION No. 2. SHARES. City City of London Flyn Flymouth Aber Aberdeen 6 J. Rudman 1 6 6 Rochdale King Kinghorn Shot Shoreditch 0 4 0 Tredegar We Westminster, R. Prescot Boulogne s, V s, Vizard Nottingham G C. Gwilliam Market Laving-Mar Marylebone, W. ton, Love Norwich

Worsboro' Common 1 14 1 12 £74 15 F Fletcher Ditt Ditte, C. Ravenor Dit Ditte, B. Gibson Hammersmith Somers Town, J. Gu Gurge Troron.. Dartnall Glasgow We Westminster .. Chelsea G. G. Bishop Stevenson, Cullen Ips Ipswich Th Thrapstone Whittington and Cat 0 6 Ashton under-Lyne 4 10 Ite Iteston Jos Joseph M'Cartney Th Thomas Vowell W: William Rogers Southampton .. Torquay Birmingham, per Bi Birmingham (Ship) Ce Central Rossendale W Warwick ... Goodwin Burnley B Bacup S Stafford Worcester Nuneaton D Derby n w. Cuin Bath Oldham George Martin .. Teignmouth Ledbury Cockermouth . Leicester, Astill Wolverhampton 0 2 6 Gainsborough .. G. Allinson 0 19 6 Bradford Manchester Stalybridge Lambeth 0 12 0 Hamilton SECTION No. 3. SHABES. Mr Soulsby Stockport W. Smith, Don-Manchester

caster Aberdeen Brightlingse2 David Peebles ... Worcester Maurice Pygott Norton Falgate Rochdale Cheltenham George Smith .. Thomas Self .. Clitheroe Catherine Cooper Sutton-in-Ashfield Shoreditch Sarah Keighley Thomas Crabb..
John White ... Keighley Nottingham Robert Jones Market Laving-Joseph Moss .. ton, Love Westminster Accrington Joseph Derrick Hammersmith .. Joseph Kendall Ipswich Keswick Samuel Evans ... Glasgow B. Briggs Wm Bracen .. Whittington and Mary Ann Mansfield Edward Dove .. Cat Alex. Fowler James Johnson Thomas Pike .. Elizabeth Foster George Leveridge James Hill Ashton Birmingham (Ship) 3 15 10 Birmingham, Pare 0 10 Central Rossendale 0 15 0 Torquay ... 0 14 Warwick Giggleswick win Bacup .. Woolwich, Langham Burnley w. l'ershore

Mansfield 0 12 0 Ledbury Smithy Brook ... 8 IS 10 Wolverhampton 1 6 10 Gainsborough .. Doncaster 0 5 6 Todmorden J. Clough 5 4 4 Hamilton Leicester, Astill EXPENSE FUND. City of London 3 0 Rudman Plymouth George Smith W. Pickett Edward Tobin .. Prescot Catherine Cooper Westminster ... Nottingham **Ipswich** Wigan . 1 Central Rossendale 0 Glasgow ... Southampton ... Warwick W. Golightly Derby J. Clough Worshoro' Common 0 5 Salford Brightlingsea TOTAL LAND FUND. Mr. O'Connor, Section No. 1 Mr. O'Conner, Section No. 2 Mr. O'Connor, Section No. 3

FOR THE BANK. Sums previously acknowledged 764 8

For the Week ending the 18th March £856 16

Expense Fund

G. Wright

The new Land Rules are now ready, price four-Rules are made to serve both purposes: each Locality and every individual who can afford it do the throughout the kingdom will be furnished with a supply of the same, also with an acount book, and the necessary Bills, &c., for distribution. Books for the use of Depositors in the Land and

to Depositors in a few days. T. M. WHEELER, PHILIP M'GRATH, Secretaries.

BECEIPTS OF NATIONAL CHARTER ASSOCIATION

1 0 0 Camberwell ... Manchester ... POLEND'S REGENERATION COMMITTEE. Mr Foster, Hanley .. Balance of the late Anti-Militia Committee .. 0 7 102 RECEIPTS OF THE VICTIMS' COMMITTEE. 0 0 4 Mr Oakley 0 0 6 Mr Moss

G. R., Westminster 0 1 0 Mr Moss ... Bilston ... 0 12 0 A Friend ... Somers Town ... 0 3 4 Newcastle-upon-Bilston 0 12 0 A Friend Tyne .. 0 3
0 1 0 Bradford, Yorkshire 0 4 Hamlets VETERANS', WIDOWS', AND ORPHANS' FUND. 0 0 6 Hull, per J. Shaw 0 7 G. R., Westminster 0 1 0 Whittington and .. 0 10 0 Whittington and .. 0 10 0 Cat, per J. Shaw 0 3 Camberwell 079 Mr. Flower, Brighton, Westminster
Tower Hamlets
Committee, per Westminster

acknowledged) 06 CHRISTOPHER DOTLE, Secretary.

ROYAL MARYLEBONE THEATRE. - The spirited lesses of this theatre, determined to afford his patrons all the pleasure and variety of amusement possible has engaged the celebrated American tragedian J.R. Scott-who has been playing the round of legitimate characters as Richard the Third, Damon, Macbeth, &c. On our visit, we witnessed the performance of that beautiful play "Damon and Py to much ladvantage as Damon. In most characters this gentleman is an uneven actor; but in this he was the author's Damon, from beginning to end. Nothing could be more true to nature than the fine delineation of Mr Scott: it elicited, as it deserved, the most rapturous applause of the whole house, Campbell's Calthia was admirable.-Professor Hemming and sons are now delighting the numerous Patrons of this theatre, by their elegant and graceful drawing room performances, a La Risley.

ness of importance will be submitted.

FINSBURY MUTUAL INSTRUCTION SOCIETY.- MI

NATIONAL TRADES ASSOCIATION, they cannot altogether prevent, effecting rises of terms. The interview was prolonged, the employer seeming FOR THE PROTECTION OF IN-DUSTRY.

" Union for the Million."

We have hitherto confined our remarks in this form to the protection of industry, by pointing out the necessity and advantage there is for the operatives of every trade, and in all parts of the country. to unite with our association; but while we would impress this duty upon them, and urge the expedience of one and all to contribute to the £20,000 fund, which is to be devoted to the protection of those workmen who may be compelled to resort to a strike to resist a reduction, or to obtain an advance of wages under circumstances which the central committee approve of as being just and equitable, and which unquestionably come under the character of contending for a fair day's wage for a fair day's work; we have also to remind our numerous members and friends of the equal nesessity there is for them taking up shares in the fund for the employment of labour, which fund is separate and distinct from the former. The eman cipation of industry is a work of such importance

as to require not only the means of protecting industry, by supporting those who are off work during an approved strike, but also to find employment for an approved strike, but also to find employment for perty that belongs of right to an, viz., the trades. Its present rapidly increasing numerical that belongs of right to an, viz., the trades. Its present rapidly increasing numerical that belongs of right to an, viz., the trades. Its present rapidly increasing numerical that belongs of right to an, viz., the trades. Its present rapidly increasing numerical that belongs of right to an, viz., the trades. Its present rapidly increasing numerical that belongs of right to an, viz., the trades. Its present rapidly increasing numerical that belongs of right to an, viz., the trades. Its present rapidly increasing numerical that belongs of right to an, viz., the trades. Its present rapidly increasing numerical that belongs of right to an, viz., the trades. Its present rapidly increasing numerical that belongs of right to an, viz., the trades. Its present rapidly increasing numerical that the present rapidly increasing numerical that the sound and liberal grant to the opulent West India planters (where taking an active part in advocating or otherwise they say to others, "go to your own trade." using their endeavours to procure and maintain their just and equitable rights, whether as individuals or barbarism, to confine man, as in Chiua and India, to the him to relax in his extremely severe conduct to his in numbers. This can only be done by instituting calling of their fathers, to prevent them rising in the hands. They did so, and obtained an interview; but dent, the activity and vigilance of the Central Commanufacturing establishments of various branches of trade, which is one of the means intended to be used | the carpenter's caste, &c. in carrying out the great work in which we are

In order to complete this fund of £100,000, every branch of our association, in whatever part of the paying to the men? it is the master learns the lad the one of the hands sixpence for daring to have a Northern remotest corner of the industrious hive. Here let for protection, and although employment, not sharity, is country it may be situated, or of whatever descrip- trade, not the men. tion of workmen it is composed, may reasonably be expected to take shares of £5 each, in accordance with the number of its members, and their ability as other occupants, as necessary to prevent the trade or to have any opinions or desires, save those that are in 1 4 3 with the number of its members, and their admity as other occupants, as necessary to prevent the trade or accordance with his imperious will.
2 18 6 high or low paid trades. Individual members, also, calling being over-stocked with hands, as surplus are elligible to take shares, and can obtain the ne- hands caused reduction of wages, and contended, if cessary information by applying to any of our agents, men, according to their doctrines, were to be runor by writing to the secretary of the National Asso- ning from one trade to another, that they would be Have and Hounds Inn. The room was crowded, and the combined power of insatiable capitalists is not ciation of United Trades, No. 11, Tottenham Court- all their lives apprentices and never work for jour- the utmost satisfaction was expressed at the several ad- able to prevail. road. London. The independent position in which workmen will

to give more encouragement to the oppressed opera- it to themselves, which was not monopoly. That tives of Britain than any other source of hope what- unions, in maintaining good wages for the trade, did soever, that amount being invested in manufactories not oppose free trade. He read from the commisof various kinds, will give employment to great sioners' report on the miners, to show the hardships numbers of those workmen whose efforts, by prudent they were subject to, and the good effected by the proceedings and firmness in the cause of industry, restricted drag or day's work, in raising prices may subject them to loss of employment. None. therefore, will have to dread the loss of their work by incurring the displeasure of masters in seeking or maintaining their just and equitable rights by rudent and temperate means. The threat of being sischarged will be harmless when associated with the ford to pay for labour; no doubt the masters would consideration that other employment is available, and sufferers in the cause of industry obtain a priority had been stated before the parliamentary committee it is all fair to pay their workmen at the rate of in the price of goods, it was clear the largest item riers, and the silk weavers of Macclesfield, will commuwhat the most necessitous of surplus workmen will was profit. He contended that higher wages could be nicato with him at his residence, 5, John-street, Mantake, and who strive to perpetuate the system of British slavery, can only be effectually defeated by the means we have devised of protecting industry cially in times of depression) seeking to reduce wages, and employing labour, by capital subscribed by the trades' unions were necessary, and had done good in passed a resolution unanimously,—"That they forthwith working man's pence, which will be found to be as valuable as the pounds of the rich to the same amount. There are many of that class of masters machinery it was ridiculous to suppose such a thing, in the country described in our last week's report it was estimating the genius of Watt and Arkwright of the London tin-plate workers, who will hearken very low to assert they would never have produced March, when every member is particularly requested to to no reason, but resolve upon giving a certain their wonderful discoveries if trades' unions had not attend.

own folly, and of the justice and efficacy of our cause, I from the sweat and blood of the working class: anby the institution of rival establishments. When a few other reason why men should unite to save themdoubtless, begin to think that their conduct in abridg- they asked a shilling or two rise, oh, you will drive ing the workmen's wages to a rate so low as to the shipbuilding to London, a place where nearly induce them, to resort to the means of subscribing to double wages; if the work was done to places where a fund to commence rival establishments which can higher wages were paid the working man could follow undersell them has been foolish in the extreme. to his own advantage. They will, however, have time to repent of their folly, and other masters will act wisely by taking a caution from their situation. No doubt there are many masters who will act with caution, and who strikes could not occur without union. producers of wealth ought to be amply remuneaccordance with the amount of wealth created by abour, and not according to the amount of surplus labour in the market, or what the most necesitous workman will take for his labour. Such masters, in whatever business they may be found. will do well for themselves and for all concerned, by pointing out to other masters like themselves the policy there will be in their preventreasonably and equitably towards them: so long as they do this, they need not fear the danger that will inevitably fall upon those who seek to pursue a contrary course of deportment towards their workmen. mote strikes nor disputes of any kind between masters and servants, to supersede the necessity of such measures, by stepping in between the parties contending, and irquiring into the real merits of the mat-| from the subject, those men have led us away.

unreasonable proceedings, they will use their endeacan effect, even amongst working men, in the present general movement for the emancipation of industry. quires the aid and the interest of all who are condependant on the fruits of their labour for subsistance, consider the subject as one which interests and concerns themselves; and let them prove their zeal by uniting with the association; and let every branch pence. The issue of Cards is discontinued, as the union take as many shares of £5 each as they can,

same. The central committee of the above association held their usual weekly meeting on Monday last. After the usual preliminary business was disposed of and the voluminous correspondence read, the Labour Banks are being prepared, and will be issued following reports were received from the association's

missionaries. PAISLEY, SNEDDON DISTRICT. - On Monday

evening a meeting of the weavers was held in the public school room, to hear the plans of the National Association explained. Mr Jacobs' address thoroughly convinced all present, and the immediate remittance of the first month's contribution was decided on.

NEWTON MEARNES .- Mr Jacobs lectured to public meeting of this branch of the National Association, on Tuesday evening, in the large ball of the Newton Inn. The members and the public were fully satisfied with the efficacy of the plan, and the EDINBURGH .- On Wednesday evening, a public

meeting of plumbers was held at Cranstone's Hall, to hear a lecture from Mr. Jacobs on the necessity for union and national association. After the lecture, questions were asked relative to certain insinuations made against the society in a letter received by the secretary from a plumber in Manchester. The district secretary read the reply to those queries from the general secretary, which seemed to astonish the meeting that so little should have been paid in, and so much given the party complaining, support. Mr J. briefly stated the nature of the case as it appeared to him in the full committee meeting held in London, in December, but 12 o'clock, that they would take 7 minutes each, at the next Conference he doubted not all would be which was done, and the vote taken, when there apsatisfied that the central committee had fulfilled the recommendation of the last conference to the full extent of their intentions and expectations. Votes

Which was done, and the vote taken, when there are the conference as which was done, and the vote taken, when there are the conference as which was done, and the vote taken, when there are the conference as which was done, and the vote taken, when there are the conference as which was done, and the vote taken, when there are the conference as which was done, and the vote taken, when there are the conference as which was done, and the vote taken, when there are the conference as which was done, and the vote taken, when there are the conference as which was done, and the vote taken, when there are the conference as which was done, and the vote taken, when there are the conference as which was done, and the vote taken, when there are the conference as which was done, and the vote taken, when there are the conference as which was done, and the vote taken, when there are the conference as which was done, and the vote taken, when there are the conference are the conference as which was done, and the vote taken, when there are the conference ar of approval were then passed, and the meeting separated. This body has already joined.

WISHAW. - IMPORTANT DISCUSSION ON THE BE-Society. Tha opponents were Mr Grey, Mr Sherrer, formed to make the necessary arrangements. Mr Wardrop, and Mr Somerville. This discussion

other speakers quarter of an hour.

Mr Claughay maintained the necessity for trades' amount, had determined upon the men receiving the

which he gave several instances. healthy state of society one in which men should live is no desire on the part of the workmen to do anything ing after a terrible engagement, to the dictates and in harmony, and work unmolested at their own or that will militate against the interest of those employers unjust exactions of unprincipled employers, is inany other occupation they chose to follow, and cited who are actuated by a desire of dealing fairly with their tolerable in the extreme; and therefore do they to trades' unions :-

Because they sought to establish monopoly by confining each trade to a certain class of unionists. Because they opposed free trade, by preventing the rorkingman selling his labour at the price offered.

workers from other lines coming into theirs.

could do more. that do not join them.

Mr CLAUGHAN proceeded to defend the restrictions of trades' unions on apprentices and learners from bep aced by the operations of this fund, is calculated and they had a right by union to protect it and keep

> through shortening the supply. Mr Sherrer did little more than reiterate the

arguments adduced by Mr Gray. Mr Jacobs said there was a difference of opinion between masters and men as to what they could afthink they payed as much as they could, but as it paid without affecting the price of the goods in the chester. market, and as the masters were continually (espekeeping up wages to which, end restrictions were necessary. As to unions causing the introduction of Protection of Industry." amount of wages and no more, without regard to sought to raise wages. The master class, it was true, whether the labour of the workmen is worth more had taken advantage of their inventions to further break wages, and rob the labourer of his hire; they Such characters can only be convinced of their had purchased machinery with the wealth wrung

Mr Wandrop: Their opponents had strayed or wilfully fled from the question, he would correct them. He repeated the subject of discussion. He contended If men acknowledge the justice of the principle, that the held a meeting and agreed to strike it was then a union; they had by that act formed into a union to rated, and that wages ought to be regulated in strike, all the strikes therefore that had occurred were caused by unions. He maintained that all trades' hould be free, that neither government nor any class of men had a right to prevent any man from entering and learning any trade. If all trades acted on the restrictive principle the effect would be fearful, Suppose the farm and other labourers were to unite and stop others entering their calling and refused to work but at a certain wage, or so many hours per day, and ing the workmen from becoming their own masters strike, the fields would be barren, the miners and by the means we have described, by acting fairly, other trades would have to pay much more for their food, a superabundance of hands would occur, would have to put people to death to get rid of them. Mr Jacobs had declaimed against the masters, and set The central committee of this association will ever hire. Now such assertions were calculated to make appreciate the reasonable and equitable deportment the worker believe their masters did not deal justly of masters, wherever it is to be found. They will not with them, and ought not to be said in such meetsupport workmen in any proceedings, but what are ings. A deal had been said of capital, now he mainbased on justice and equity. They seek not to pro- tained that capital was the health of the community, and without it society could not go on. Mr Claughan said we replied to the evidence put

Ile 185 3 2 ters in difference, and proposing what is fair and just had given them some information of the good that towards each under existing circumstances of the their own, and some other Unions had done; but he case. Whichever party is in the fault, they will had other and greater matter in reserve. Now he endeavour to bring them to a reasonable view of the matter. Or, if faults exist on both sides, they will act accordingly.

In the fault and other and greater matter in reserve. Now he matter in reserve. Now he matter in Clithero on Sunday, the 20th instant. He will attend question has been put, as if by instinct, lisp out, a public meeting of block printers and other trades of a public meeting of block printers and other trades of the cherk of But, while they will not support the workmen in gloves, to the evident stonishment of his opponents centre of operations for the next few days. He begs, of hundreds of men, who at the public corners disvours to bring those masters to a sense of what unity trades union; this is the work of men who were per- Padiam, Whalley, Langridge, New Church, Milton, Bar- the Land Plan, the National Trades Union, &c. This great work, however, which concerns all, re- is setting more to work every day. Now, would extending association to address, him at the Post-office, cerned: let every man, woman, and child who are themselves, or for their masters? I think we have be in time for the programme in next week's Northern proved the benefit of trades unions to the trades, and the community; and I would therefore call on our opponents to give the matter up, for they must own

we have gained our cause. Mr Sherrer said the restrictive system of trades some towns, have drove trade to such towns as Manchester and Liverpool. He knew a Glasgow manuwent and set up in New York. Thus unions set masters against men. Animals live in harmony, why

should man live at war with his fellow-man? Well, to further the argument, he was willing to retract those offensive expressions; but why should masters be continually acting against the workmen? Trades' Unions that set masters against man: they were called into existence by this antagonistic power, the workman found himself individually too weak to resist the encroachment of the master, hence he appealed to his fellows to unite and make each other strong. That unions had committed faults he would of union would say they were clear of faults; we were told a manufacturer left Glasgow because he would not pay the wages his men asked, well, what did he do at New York? Why he had to pay higher wages. This was patriotic of the master doubtless. Let the masters meet the men reasonably and argue the case and give the highest wages they can, and then they of Bradnineh, Devon, to be deposited at the rate of 4 may live in harmony; till then, the masters are the | per cent. interest. enemies of harmony. It was now agreed to close, that Mr Claughan and

one on the other side should wind up. Mr CLAUGHAN proposed as it was late, being near

NEFITS OF TRADES' UNIONS.—On Thursday evening, of the house-painters was held in Cranstone's Hall, successful attainment of those rights. Messrs Claughan and Jacobs proceeded to this Bailiefife's-close, when Mr Jacobs delivered a lecture. MANCHESTER .- Mr J. W. Parker attended by in-

tered into by members of the above debating so- Great Britain and Ireland, representing the districts of out like wolves, by the blood hounds of oppression. ciety, where it was stated the non-unionists had the best of the argument, upon which Mr Claughan was March 10th, at the Hop Pole Inn, Hardman-street, to cuss their grievances, was esteemed dangerous to the applied to, who sent a challenge to the opponents impart information relative to the principles of the Na- State, and to organise a union for the protection of of union to meet them, and proposed, as the form of tional Association of United Trades, many questions industry, regarded as treason almost to the crown, to the subject, the following:-"That as capital is having been put and and answered satisfactorily. The be suppressed only by the rigorous application of the Printers of Laucashire, Yorkshire, Cheshire, and Derby. Rayner was only second as Pythias; whilst Mrs fully protected by law, and labour unprotected, and degelates promised to lay the result before their respective law, tending to silence and shire: unable of itself to resist the encroachments of em- tive bodies. The members represented by the delegation neutralize its claims, but exterting the bitter and ployers, trades unions are necessary and beneficial." was 520. Since the meeting, arrangements have been deep sigh for freer and happier times. The opponents at the meeting urged the following :- | made for the missionary to attend a meeting of the | "That trades unions as they are and have been, Hatters of Oldham, on Thursday evening, the 18th inst. us) gone by. But through what changes have we are not beneficial to the trades or the community ROCHDALE.—On the same day, Mr Parker also at passed! How amazingly have things altered! To Thouas Paixe.—The committee for raising 2 at large." This question was accepted on the right tended a meeting of tailors, who were out on strike attempt thus to address you yesterday, as it were, monument in commemoration of the above patriot, of discussion, by Messra Claughan and Jacobs, in- against a reduction of eight pence, per great cont, on the would have drawn upon me the concentrated rage of in consequence of other employers paying the full marvellously are times and circumstances changed,

wages when opportunities occurred to favour them, determined not to yield. At length by persuasion and formed circumstances that I now congratulate you which the employer would never give, unless the argument, carried on by the employer in a very couron the onward progress of the National Association. labourer had power to uphold him in the demand; teous manner, he not only consented to pay for the future and further maintained that the worst strikes had the same as the other respectable employers, but paid Mr the rights of industry has infused a spirit of distrust. occurred among non-unionists of disunited men, of Parker the full amount previously deducted. The men and almost dispair, among working men; so that immediately returned to their employment, fully per- they are afraid to enter the field to contest in Mr Grar followed, and contended that trades' suaded that the most effectual way of gaining strikes is Labour's battles, lest, in place of carrying off the union, caused an unhealthy state of society by caus- to meet the fair trading employers in a calm, conciliatory, laurels of victory, they should, as heretofore, be ing discord. Political economists considered a yet dignified spirit. It also sets forth the fact, that there vanquished in the struggle; and the idea of succumb-Burns in illustration of his meaning. He objected hands. Contrast the above case with the following:-A Mr Aiusworth, a silk manufacturer of Eccles, near Manchester, has discharged from his employment 21 silk pickers, because they are members of the National Association of United Trades, at a moment's notice, al- be. Plans and projects acquire stability and perthough he exacts a fortnight's notice from his hands. The manence by being properly digested before being Because they prohibited apprentices, or sought to poor weavers, who also belong to the association, turned brought into active operation; theref. re, it is right restrict them to a certain number, and prohibited out in defence of their brethren; four of them were summoned before the magistrates for leaving their work un- they determine. Because they restricted the amount of work to be per- finished. They were ordered to return to their employformed in a day by each man, though young and strong ment upon pain of imprisonment, and had to pay four shillings each for a summons, at the same time many of Because they refused to work with non-unionisis, and them had left eight or nine shillings' worth of work in investigation into its rules and objects; it seeks not painful alternative, the Union poor-house, where (they thus cause them to be discharged, thus persecuting those their looms, for which they applied; but were told they for enlargement by exciting wild enthusiasm, but by are taught to believe) they must be continually subject had forfeited it, because they had left their employment. | candid inquiry, and by a rational appeal to the to insult, contempt, and harsh usage, in addition to the Unions teach ignorant men to think that their pro- This imperious king of a silk mill summoned those only understanding and judgment of those it seeks to scanty fare of a very indifferent diet. perty that belongs of right to all, viz., "the trades." who had left no work unfinished, but the others he elevate. Its present rapidly increasing numerical state of things, Messrs Peel and Parker considered it Unions have a tendency to drive men back to ancient their duty to wait upon Mr Ainsworth, to induce ment make to the sober judgment of the labouring house abolished the nefarious traffic in human blood social scale, dividing men into castes, the mining caste, as soon as he was made acquainted with the fact, that mittee, together with the untiring devotedness of our they were agents of the association, he very politely respected missionaries, and spirited co-operation of yet where can they look for compensation? Capitalists, Unions charge entry money and render no equiva- showed them the door, declaring that he neither knew our local officers and warm-hearted friends; all of the proprietors of uncontrolled machinery, would spurm manufacturer seems to think, that those who are unfortunate enough to enter his mill as workers, have no right of the Northern Star, to advocate the claims and pro-

Parker held a meeting of the trades of Eccles, at the grow and attain a giant's strength, against which neyman's wages, and masters would like this. That dresses and explanations of the missionaries, and a But I must not encroach further upon the space unarimously to the speakers and chairman, and the unions to withstand the power of capital. meeting then separated.

Messrs Peel and Parker, by order of the central comturer, of Manchester, and his hands, with the like results, ments to hold a meeting of the bricklayers and labourers of this place, on Saturday, the 27th of March, also of the tailors on the 23rd, and of the nailors about the same time. He will feel obliged if the bookbinders, printers, of that employment. Masters who now consider that on import duties that wages were but a small item stonemasons, mechanics, moulders, sawyers, dyers, cur-

> HANLEY, POTTERIES .- The tailors' society met at their club-house, on Tuesday, the 9th of Murch, and join the National Association of United Trades for the

Mr Parker will attend a meeting of the potters at the New Market Tavern, on Saturday evening, the 20th of

MANCHESTER .- Mr Peel reports that, on Wednesday, he attended the district committee, when, after the reading of the minutes and correspondence, the very important question proposed by Mr Gouldin, district sccretary, for the establishment of miscellaneous lodges, to consist of persons unconnected with any existing Trades' Unions, but favourable to the principles and objects of are not required to be realised out of goods sold at Dublin, you may as well say trades' unions drove the ensued, the general feeling appeared favourable to the the people's own shops, and that their customers are trade of Bristol to Liverpool. When he was in Dundee principle, as it appears universally admitted that such availing themselves of the benefit of cheaper goods of he was told the master skipbuilders who were there lodges would be a most powerful and efficient auxiliary ther consideration of the question was a journed to Tuesdev night.

On Thursday night, he attended a public meeting of which meeting Mr Cooper had also been invited to attend. Mr Peel, in a speech of two hours' duration, went through the usual explanatory statements, and anticipated and completely refuted the oft repeated frivolities of his zealous opponent, Mr Cooper, who followed him at some length. The meeting evinced considerable impatience, and after some very spirited and impertinent remarks from Mr Taylor and Mr Stephen Clark in favour of the "Monster" Association, the meeting was adjourned until Tuesday night.

On Saturday, Mr Peel attended a meeting of the fustian cutters and others of Gravel-hole, near Rochdale. An excellent meeting, including a number of females, was brought together. The lecturer, assisted by Mr Haigh of Rochdale, explained as usual, to the complete satisfaction of the meeting, the superiority of the National Trades' Movement.

Thanks having been passed to Messrs Peel and Haigh, the meeting terminated. Mr. Peel received invitations to them down as robbers plundering the labourer of his attend future meetings here, and at Rochdale, Heywood of resistance is growing among the workmen, and our and Royton, which he promised to attend to at the earliest possible moment.

Mr Peel attended a meeting of the committee of the into explanations of the laws and principles, answered the misrepresentation of Mr Cooper. The committee in by former speakers, if, therefore, we have gone passed a vote of thanks to the lecturer, and announced factory inspector makes his call here, but that in

and the meeting. This (said he) is the work of a therefore, to call the attention of the working classes of cuss their grievances, and the remedies :- such as secuted by their employers; the masters would not rowford, Gisborne, and Colne, &c., inviting all bodies Co-operation in provisions and cloth has wrought give the men the required wage, the society did; and desirous of obtaining information respecting this rapidly well in this town for years, and allow me here to it be better for weavers and colliers to work for Clithero. Communications forward by Monday's post will last general meeting of this society, they voted the

LEICESTER. -- Mr Winter reports he was informed an employer in Oacby, near Leicester, was in the habit of regularly paying his men in goods instead of money; he tion for the protection of labour not work well! Sir, hid an information against him. The case came on for Mr Sherrer said the restrictive system of traces of trac of which was the employer had to pay £1 9s. 6d. wages | should be directed into a proper and practical chanhe had stopped for bread, 51, fine, and 12s. expenses. He | nel; and there is nothing, in my estimation, so emifacturer who was so pestered with strikes, that he promised not to truck again. Col. Burnaby told him that mently calculated to do this, as a visit, in season. if he came again they would fine him 20%. without mitigation. When the man who had given evidence that procured the conviction of his employer, returned home, Mr Jacons said, he had been charged with using of course that man would give him no more work, and offensive titles towards the employer and capitalist. the other employers of the town refused to give him any, because, being all truck masters, they considered him a dangerous customer; but the employers will find the man will not be starved in consequence, as the Association Why should they (the masters) be always biteing out will set him to work. The committee have made up of the poor man's loaf? putting their spoon into his their mind to wage deadly war against the truck system, porridge? they must needs take from the toilers and where the witnesses suffer in consequence of their heir broth to thicken their own soup. It was not evidence against the truck master, the Association will take them under its immediate protection. The district Barrow, and others, on the bill before parliament committee composed of delegates from all the trades in London, belonging to the National Association, will meet laws and principles of the National Association of next, at eight o'clock, to concert measures to agitate the not deny, but he supposed that none of the opponents | report of progress from the central committee. A memquiring information respecting the above Association can receive it by sending a delegate there on that evening.

Mr Webb, the secretary of the Sister Association for the employment of Labour, begs to acknowledge the receipt of the sum of £10, sent by Mr G. West,

TRADES' MOVEMENTS.

ASSOCIATIONS OF UNITED TRADES. Friends and fellow-men, there was a time when an This discussion is the more important, in that it has opened a new district to the National Associaworse, if he had had moral courage sufficient to express complained of as opposed to the principle of "the Sixty Persons Drowned,—Intelligence has been rehis thoughts to his toiling brethren, as to the rights of EDINBURGII.—On Friday evening, a meeting labour, and the best method that would secure the cities are based. The Grecian Head Society will grant ship belonging to Hamburg, in the Gulf Stream, In taking a retrospect view, and contrasting the

honest-hearted and enslaved millions dared but to meet together to talk over their wrongs, and devise thias," in which the great powers of Mr Scott showed grew out of a former one on the same subject, en- vitation, a meeting of delegates of the Hatters' Society of plans for their redemption, they were speedily hunted

Such was the state of things in days (happily for that what would vesterday have been visited with It is under these delightfully reformed and trans-

. The past triumphs of oppression and capital over look before they leap, and consider before they determine - and it is right they should consider. Precipitancy often accelerates the over-

throw of any movement, however feasible it may One of the most admirable features in the prin-

inquiry, and shrinks not from the most critical shortly cease to exist, unless they have recourse to that enlightened appeals our Rules and Plans of Govern. the humanity and generous feelings of your honourable classes, through the medium of our honoured president and slavery), as a compensation for anticipated losses to the bold and praiseworthy efforts of the conductors more the interests of our mighty and matchless combination. By the assistance and influence of In the evening of the same day Messrs Peel and that journal, our association has been enabled to

each man's trade or calling was his private property, their only protectors. Votes of thanks were passed next I shall treat on the inefficacy of sectional determination rigidly to adhere to the association as so kindly given us in the Northern Star. In my

March 5th. 1847. EDWARD HUMPHRIES. mittee, met the hands of Messrs Stocks and Tait, of meeting of the Boot and Shoemakers of the Tower government inspection to prove their honesty, and show Stockport, made themselves acquainted with their grice- Hamlets was held at the Hermit Tavern, Bedfordances, and on Saturday sought an interview with Mr square, on Tuesday evening. Mr Luke King was the grant be refunded by instalments at reasonable Stocks, with a view to mediate, but, as yet, have been called to the chair, and in a neat speech showed the periods, on such conditions as you may approve. that he repeatedly called forth the cheers and approanswer them to the best of his ability, and he hoped to their satisfaction. No person rising, the following resolutions were put and carried unanimously:-That it is the opinion of this meeting that the National Association of United Trades is fully competent to carry

out the objects for which it was in-tituted. That we form a branch of the Association, and that the secretary proceed to enrol the names of all who wish to join.

A vote of thanks was given to the deputation for their attendance, and to the Editor and proprietor of the Northern Star for their advocacy of the best interests of the working classes.

A vote of thanks was given to the chairman, and the meeting was adjourned till Tuesday evening, March 30. OPERATIVE BAKERS' MOVEMENT .- In our report of the recent meeting at White Conduit House, we system of petitioning be organised, praying the Le- ventures and mishaps night work." By some accident, we also emitted to equal quality at the workmen's shops, they will, paying the lowest wages in Britain, tell the men if to our association, provided no interference is permitted state, that Messrs Watson and Webber, opulent with the existing organisation of local trades. The fur- master-bakers, of the City of London, supported the resolution on that occasion, and pledged themselves to render every assistance in their power, in effecting the praiseworthy objects propounded by the journeythe Working Classes of Openshaw and Droylesden, to men bakers. We understand it is the determination of the operative bakers to hold another large meeting at a very early day, over which Lord Robert Grosvenor will be invited to preside. Upwards of 300 bakers have enrolled themselves in the Operative Bakers' Society, since the White Conduit House meeting. The committee meet for the transaction of business at the Western Coffee house, Drury-lane, opposite Great Queen street, every Wednesday and Saturday evenings.

GALASHIELS WEAVERS .- A correspondent one of this branch of manufacturing industry) informs us that great distress exists in Galashiels, in consequence of the tyranny and rapacity of the master-class. One grievance complained of is, the emdoyment of a great number of boys as "apprentices," who are not, however, bound by any legal indenture, but merely "engaged" for a term of four years, receiving only one-half of the rate of journeymen's wages. The men can only get webs when the boys are unable to do the work. A spirit powerloom weavers of Manchester. He went at length | turer's services in organizing the workmen for the protection of their labour. Among other nice doings satisfactorily many objections, evidently arising from of the Galashiels slave-drivers, our correspondent names the following :- "There is not a time that the almost every mill children are concealed, either in some wool bex, or conveyed to the door until the Notice. - To the Cotton Traces of North Lan- bogle-man goes away; and even many of them but cashire. - Mr Peel begs to announce that he will be ten years old, hold up their heads, and before the lishment of a baking society. Why should co-operatimes like these cause men to think, and to think from some of the friends I have alluded to. THE CLOTH MANUFACTURES IN GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

-We regret to hear very gloomy accounts of the state of trade in the clothing districts of this county. nonplussed by the present state of affairs.

was held in the Town Hall, by permission of the Worshipful the Mayor, which was addressed by Messra Smart, Winters, White, Buckby, Brown, for the abolition of frame-rent and charges. The United Trades were also explained. The hall was never been held on trades' purposes before. On March 22, three counties' delegate meeting of the Framework Knitters will be held at the George and Dragon, North-street, Loughborough, at ten o'clock in the morning, to take into consideration the bill that as many delegates will attend as possibly can. MANCHESTER CORDWAINERS .- The so-

ciety of cordwainers, meeting at the Grecian Head died about 18 months ago. Our tale is not yet told. Inn, Deansgate, Manchester, has sent us a long account of some unpleasant differences which have distracted and divided the society. It appears that on three different occasions the majority of the members TO THE MEMBERS OF THE NATIONAL decided to have no connection with the Mutual Assistance Association; a minority, however, who dissented from this decision have seceded from the society, isolated son of labour would have been expelled from and formed a branch of the Mutual Assistance Asso-Association. Societies that will not relieve the old of 160 emigrants, with a portion of the crew, perished. village, to enter into a discussion on the above sub- At the end of his address, a resolution was carried past with the present, it appears as though I was trade cards must not expect that the old trade will The vessel is reported to be the barque Stephani, ject. with several members of the Philosophical unanimously to join the association, and a committee just awaking from a dream. When a few of the relieve their cards.

Association of United Trades, held a successful meet- mity is stated to have occurred during the heavy ing here on Monday evening.

BLOCK PRINTERS.—Mr. Duncombe has presented the following petition to the House of Com-

mons:-To the representatives of Great Britain and Ireland in Parliament assembled. The petition of the Block

Humbly sheweth, That your petitioners have long endured, with the

greatest patience and resignation, the most serious and complain not of their sufferings for a week, a month, nor will meet at the Craven Head, Drury-lane, on Tuesday evening, March 22, at eight o'clock, when busieach side and closer be allowed half an hour; all the

tion had been submitted to for some time, but the society
day, 1 can express my thoughts without fear. So

limit a reduction of the concentrated tage of their proposal. Agreed that the opener on part of one of the principal firms in the trade. The reducthe arrogant and domineering factory lord; but toleach side and closer be allowed half an hour; all the
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That the gigantic power of steam has enabled capital to multiply and increase machinery to that alarming extent, as almost totally to supplant the labour of your petitioners, leaving them and their dependants to perish from the want of food, and other necessaries essential to exist.

That the free traders had enlivened their hopes with the promise of an extension of trade, and that plenty would be the result of a change in the Corn Laws; but, unfortunately, experience proves that extension of trade is synonymous with extension of machinery, consequently, extension of misery to your humble petitioners. That your petitioners object not to machinery, but rather consider it a blessing to the community, when kept under proper restrictions; but when its rapid and uncontrolled progress reduces so many industrious operatives to distress and ruin, your petitioners humbly think there is something wrong in permitting it to encroach on their means of subsistence, before other

resources are provided. That the labour of your petitioners being the only property they have to dispose of, their only dependance, when that is gone destitution and starvation must ine ciples of the National Association is, that it courts vitably follow; when they cease to work, they must

That your petitioners have been surprised at the That your petitioners have lost their labour, their all,

lent; the miners and some other charge extra to learners, nor cared anything about the "united trades." It was whom are aided by the powerful Press, in circulating them with derision. Their only alternative is to appeal Is it not enough to pay a premium to the master without at this very mill, some time ago, that the manager fined the plans and progress of the association to the to the representatives, the guardians of their country, Star in his po-session. This haughty and purse-proud me offer a humble tribute of praise and gratitude their chief object, yet they eagerly grasp at the least shade of hope that promises relief, whether that hope be based on a rational or irrational foundation, That the generous aid given to the starving inhabi-

tants of Ireland and Scotland has prompted the idea that you might, on application, render some assistance to your petitioners, many of whom are nearly, if not equally, destitute, not possessing the means of paying lodgings, are driven from home and shelter, doomed to wander from friend to casual acquaintances for food, and very often meeting with disappointment, there being

That your petitioners humbly solicit a grant of thirty thousand pounds to form an establishment of their own EAST LONDON CORDWAINERS .- A public to relieve the unhappy wanderers, and to be subject to that their intended object is fully carried out, and that

unsuccessful; likewise with Mr Makin, silk manufac- superiority of a national union of trades over local or That your petitioners possess, every information requisectional ones. Mr James called the attention of site to carry out their business in all its variety, through MACCLESFIELD .- Mr Parker has made arrange the meeting to the rise and progress of the National every operation and process, on the most approved Association, he showed the good that had been done principles, and with persevering industry and strict to several trades, and so clear and lucid was his economy, they feel fully confident that they could successexposition of the rules and objects of the Association, fully compete with machinery, having no idlers to maintain, but every man being paid only for real work done: bation of all present. Mr Main said if any person nor can your petitioners doubt a full share of the had any questions to ask he would be happy to market, as experience would soon prove the difference between a genuine sound fabric and a cloth greatly impaired by sharp chemical processes, as is too frequently the practice, to curtail labour, and to get goods into market in the shortest time, at the least possible

> That your petitioners humbly implore you not to ose sight of their forlorn condition until you have adopted this or some more effective measure that will relieve and alleviate their dreadful sufferings.

And your petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray. Signed on behalf of the meeting, &c.

A ROMANCE IN STAGE LIFE. During the drama of "the Battle of Sedgemoor" at the Adelphi Theatre, Glasgow, a few evenings ago, an occurrence took place which far outdoes all such stated, by mistake, that a petition was adopted to the dramatic fictions as "The Wife of Two Husbands," of these are put into operation, and the masters find selves from being overwhelmed by the iron monster. Unions, but favourable to the principles and objects of stated, by mistake, that a petition was adopted to the dramatic fictions as "The Wife of Two Husbands," that the enormous profits which they have enjoyed the idea that union had driven shipbuilding from the National Trades' Union—an interesting discussion llouse of Commons; it should have been—"That a "The Fatal Marriage," or those numerous misadents and objects of stated, by mistake, that a petition was adopted to the dramatic fictions as "The Wife of Two Husbands," the National Trades' Union—an interesting discussion llouse of Commons; it should have been—"That a "The Fatal Marriage," or those numerous misadents and objects of stated, by mistake, that a petition was adopted to the dramatic fictions as "The Wife of Two Husbands," the National Trades' Union—an interesting discussion llouse of Commons; it should have been—"That a "The Fatal Marriage," or those numerous misadents are put into operation, and the masters find dramatic fictions as "The Wife of Two Husbands," the National Trades' Union—an interesting discussion llouse of Commons in the National Trades' Union—an interesting discussion llouse of Commons are put into operation and the masters find dramatic fictions as "The Wife of Two Husbands," the National Trades' Union—an interesting discussion llouse of Commons in the National Trades' Union—an interesting discussion llouse of Commons in the National Trades' Union—an interesting discussion llouse of Commons in the National Trades' Union—an interesting discussion llouse of Commons in the National Trades' Union—an interesting discussion llouse of Commons in the National Trades' Union—an interesting discussion llouse of Commons in the National Trades' Union—an interesting discussion llouse of Commons in the National Trades' Union—an interesting discussion llouse of Commons in the National Trades' Union—an interesting discussion llouse of Commons connection with love, m riage, and triumphant virtue, which are put upor the stage to "fill the pause and give the fancy play." The facts of the case are as follow:-"While on the above evening the business of the play was going forward, and while one of the favourite actresses of the Adelphi was performing her part-(Mrs De Bourgh), a tall handsome man, with a military air, in the pit, was observed to look very uneasy, for a few minutes, to gaze earnestly at the stage as if the lady had engaged his fixed attention, rising several times from his seat during the time, until at length apparently satisfied himself with his scrutiny -when, to the astonishment of all around, he exclaimed at the pitch of a stern military voice, "My wife, by Heaven! My Eliza!" Not knowing the cause of this sudden outburst, the spectators for a time appeared at a loss whether to treat the affair in joke or carnest. Sceing, however, that the gentleman was perfectly sober, and quite serious in his manner of address, their merriment gave way to wonder and curiosity, which was in no degree lessened when it was noted that the fair actress who had been thus pointedly addressed had swooned, and required to leave the stage. The play, however, went on notwithstanding, but the occurrence excited the most marked attention. On hearing of the matter, Mr. Miller, the manager, at once proceeded to the place where the gentleman sat, in order to ascorrespondent requests the address of Mr. Jacobs, or that had been given to the evening's entertainment. some other lecturer belonging to the United Trades and inquired his meaning for the expression he had Association, for the purpose of obtaining the lec- made use of. "I tell you," said the gentleman,

certain the cause of the unlooked-for interruption "that lady is my wife, whom I have not seen these 19 years. I have been abroad, and during that time have not heard from her: I thought her dead; and can you wonder I was astonished? But," said the stranger. "who are you that inquire?" Mr. Miller replied that he was lessee of the theatre -that he had a respect for this lady, who had now been in his corps dramatique for three years, during which her reputed husband, Mr. De Bourgh, had died, and as he felt an interest in the reputation of this lady, as well as far the good name of all the members of the company, he hoped the gentleman would not wantonly make a statement to injure her character. "Married!" exclaimed the stranger, "to another. My Eliza married! But I must see her immediately, she is still my wife." Mr Miller asked the name of the gentleman, who said "My name observe in honour of the working man, that at the is Lewis, Lieut Lewis, sir. I've come direct from last general meeting of this society, they voted the sum of ten pounds from their profits towards the relief of the destitute poor of the town, and also two inches high. You shall see him, sir. Somewhat formed a computitee to arrange matters for the estable. formed a committee to arrange matters for the estab- doubtful and yet surprised at this recital, Mr. Miller asked the maiden name of the lady. "Stanley," said the Lieutenant, "Elizabeth Stanley." After these in-terrogatorics, Mr. Miller proceeded behind the scene, when he found it at once verified by the actress, who had by this time recovered from her faint. And now for the sequel. The parties had a meeting, and such a meeting! our fair readers may form some idea. After loving embraces and hurried explanations, during which the Lieutenant seemed to have lived over again his first three years of marriage, the fol-Many persons are out of employment, and many of lowing statement was elucidated, which was highly the most zealous Free-traders, who predicted a flood satisfactory to Mr Miller and the other parties who of prosperity from the repeal of the Corn Laws, are had the fortune to be present at the scene:-They had married when young in England-he, at the time, LEICESTER. On Monday a public meeting a private soldier, she a rising member of a theatrical company in the town of—. The fruit of their union was a fine boy. The regiment was ordered abroad. and in vain the young soldier applied to have along women to go with the regiment had been made up, and, as a favour, their child, then three years of age was permitted to accompany his father. They parted, crowded to suffication. A meeting like this has and during the lapse of 19 years had not seen or heard of each other. The one believing the other dead, need we wonder at the remarkable nature of their first encounter? He had risen in the army by steadiness and good conduct to the rank of a Lieutenant, and, consoled by the company of his boy, had of Sir II. Halford, Bart. M.P., for the abolition of not married. She, about eight years after the deparframe-rent and charges. It is earnestly requested ture of the vessel with the regiment, had been positively informed that her husband had been killed in battle, and she married again. The second husband

henceforth not relieve cards of the Mutual Assistance | while on her passage to Canada, by which upwards Captain Bruger, master, which sailed from the port OLD BANFORD .- Mr Dean, the missionary of the of Hamburg on the 28 h of October last. The calagales in the 18th of December. The master and defour of the crew are reported to have been picked up in an open boat, by a schooner from New Orleans. THE DAGENHAM MURDER. - The grand jury have se returned two true bills for perjury and conspiracy against some of the parties who were examined as witnesses before the coroner in the inquiry respect- ting the murder, f the police-constable at Dagenham. u. The trial is post; oned for the present.
FRIGHTPUL GLA ACCIDENT.—On Wednesday after- r-

A fortnight since, accompanied by a respectable body

of friends, the happy pair, both being of the Catholic

persuasion, appeared before the Rev. Mr. Gordon,

who, after hearing the particulars, again formally

reunited two whom fortune and the chances of war

had put asunder.—Glasgow Post.

noon, an accordent of a most frightful accident oc- ocpainful privations from the want of employment. They curred to a gentleman named Saunders, who was as driving with a friend along Fleet-street; just as they ley a year-no; but for a series of years their poverty and got past Shoe-lane the animal shyed, fell, and both th distress have been progressively increasing, until they gentlemen were thrown out with great force. Mr Mir Saunders sustained very serious injuries. He was was lingering in dispair, without the most distant hope picked up senseless, and removed into Mr Hutchin- inthat they and their families will ever have a return of son's surgery, in Farringdon-street, where an exten- entheir former comfort and happiness, nay, on the con- sively lacerated wound was discovered in the fore- ire-Bates will on the 22nd inst. lecture on "Natural Restriction Society.—Mr Vialural Restriction on the good they did their members and the same at the establishment in question. At the request imprisonment for a time, and with impoverishment unions, the good they did their members and the same at the establishment in question. At the request imprisonment for a time, and with impoverishment unions, the good they did their members and the same at the establishment in question. At the request imprisonment for a time, and with impoverishment unions, the good they did their members and the same at the establishment in question. At the request imprisonment for a time, and with impoverishment unions, the good they did their members and the same at the establishment in question. At the request imprisonment for a time, and with impoverishment unions, the good they did their members and the same at the establishment in question. At the request imprisonment for a time, and with impoverishment unions, the good they did their members and the same at the establishment in question. At the request imprisonment for a time, and with impoverishment unions, the good they did their members and the same at the establishment in question. At the request imprisonment for a time, and with impoverishment unions, the good they did their members and the same at the establishment in question. At the request imprisonment for a time, are did not a time, ar

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ZXQUESTS. DRIDREADFUL DESTITUTION -By Mr Baker, at the orlorld's end, Mile end Old Town, on Mary Ann usthstham, aged 51, who died for want of the common ecescessaries of life. James Eastham, a boy about 10 arsars of age, said he was the son of the deceased. e ce could neither read nor write. His father had en en dead some years. His mother had, ever since ne de death of his father, obtained a scanty sub-istence w my making up slop work; during the last twelvenonionths his mother seves had failed, in consequence he her constant application to her needle, and she was makable to work any longer. She applied to the board large number of the proprietors resident in the northmanage to work any longer. She applied a llowed her emparts of Lancashire and Yorkshire were returnwowo shillings per week. She paid 91. per week for the he small room which the jury had visited in Nelson- charge of the Mersey engine, to give assistance to threfreet Stepney. During the late severe weather his keavy trains, and he followed this train, but his inmetretreet Stephey. During the land without food or structions from the management were (those generally nomemer and number were much from cold and want. | given to all drivers so employed) on no account to lislis mother was advised by the neighbours to go into approach a train so as to touch it, and not to render the he workhouse, but refused; and said if she was assistance unless signalled to do so by the guard of commpelled to enter the Union it would break her such train. In that case it would be his duty to falnemeart. The coroner asked the boy if he had sufficient low until a siding presented the opportunity for his floofood. The boy replied in the negative—he never had engine to be coupled in front. But in this that was monough. His mother often used to cry over him, and unnecessary, as the train was going at 20 miles an regregret that she could not obtain victuals. His nour, and would not require assistance. In defance of monother quite starved berself, and gave him the best | the e instructions, however, this man drove his enhahare of the food she obtained. During the fong gine at an extraordinary speed after the express wiwinter, himself and mother slept on the bare boards, train, and though he was signalised by Mr. Rees, the withith nothing but an old hearth-rog to cover them. Hillis mother frequently crouched up in a corner of the there was a train a-head, and to use caution, which roccoom, in a shivering condition, because she could signal he acknowledged in the usual manner, he monot obtain fuel. They had not eaten any sort of memeat for nine months. They considered themselves wewell provided for if they could obtain an ounce of ococoa and one halfpennyworth of bread per day. On SiSunday last they had one herring and a halfpennyweworth of bread, which his mother shared with him. SiShe always gave him more than she ate herself. TiTheir principal fare was dry bread and cold water. Il Ilis poor mother had frequently complained of illnesdiduring the cold weather, and expressed her fears that sishe could not live much longer. On Sunday last he olobserved an alteration in his mother, and thought alshe was dying. He went out for assistance, and when he returned his mother was quite dead. Mr I Horton, surgeon, stated that he was called upon to a attend the deceased. He attributed death to natural at the rate of 60 miles an hour when he passed the c causes, accelerated by privations. The jury returned station, and the signal of caution was displayed, a a verdict accordingly. The coroner handed to the f foreman of the jury half a overeign, and desired I him to provide for the wants of the boy. The jury s said it was a melancholy case, and followed up the g generosity of the coroner by a small subscription. FATAL CAB ACCIDEST .- By Mr Bedford, on Mond day, at St. George's Hospital, on Hannah Mitchell, aged 41. The deceased was a fancy toy dealer, in High-street, Knightsbridge, and between 9 and 10 co'clock on the night of Saturday week, the deceased was crossing the Knightsbridge-road, when she was run over by one of Hansom's patent cabs, and the off wheel passed over her chest. She was picked up in a senseless state and conveyed to the above institution, where she expired on Thursday last, from suffocation caused by internal hemorrhage. Verdict, " Accidental destb.'

FATAL ACCIDENT .- By Mr. Bedford, at St. George's Hospital, on Henry Byers, engine-drive, at Buddle's steam saw mills. Irongate-wharf, Paddington. On Sunday night deceased had done what is called "blowing the boiler"—that is, blowing the water ont by the steam into the "stoke hole," where a well receives it. The other men had departed, and deceased was about to follow them up a ladder, when he fell back into the boiling water. He was dreadfully scalded, and lingered in great agony until 6 o'clock the following merning. Verdict, "Accidental death."

INTEMPERANCE. - By Mr Wakley, at Blue Posts Tottenham-court-road, on Phæbe Douglas. Deceased who was excessively addicted to drinking, had had charge of the house 14. Bedford-street. Bedfordsquare, and on Wednesday evening her husband called and rang the bell, but was unable to make any one hear, and concluded she was out. On the following day the assistance of a policeman was obtained, and a pane of glass taken out to open the window, dead at the foot of the kitchen stairs, the supposition being, that she had fallen there whilst excessively inbriated. Verdict, "Death from hard drinking." SUICIDE OF A POLISH NOBLEMAN. - On Saturday

before C. C. Lewis, Esq., at the Crooked Billet Woodford, on Mr H. Poznanski, a native of Poland, and a nobleman of that country, who committed suicide by shooting himself through the head. From the evidence of the father of the deceased and other witnesses, for some time past the deceased had been in a low and desponding state of mind, caused by being reduced from affluence to dreadful distress. On Sunday morning he left home, and between twelve and one o'clock on that day the report of a pistol was heard in Epping Forest, between Chigwell and Wcodford. When some persons proceeded to the spot, they found the deceased lying upon the ground with blood flowing from his mouth, and by his side a pistol, recently discharged. He was removed to the Crooked Billet, where a surgeon attended, who found that deceased had put the pistol into his mouth and fired, the ball passing through the larynx and lodging in the neck. Although so seriously injured, the deceased lingered until Wednesday, when he died. All that was found on his person were two duplicates, a halfpenny, a pair of gloves, and a letter, addressed to Lord Dudley Stuart, thanking the noble lord for the part he had taken in trying to obtain the regeneration

FOUND DROWNED .- On Tuesday before Mr. Carter, at the White Lion, Rotherhithe, on the body of a man, who was found off the Horseferry, in the river, and had apparently been a ship's carpenter. He had not been owned.—Mr. Gardner, the constable, explained to the coroner the new system adopted by the Police Commissioners respecting dead I odies. They had given orders to their men, that whenever a body was found, the earliest information should be sent to Scotland-yard. Printed notices were then to be forwarded to all the station-houses within the power of the commissioners, and the notice posted on the out-side, so that persons missing a relation would have only to go to the station house, instead of travelling miles about.—The c oroner said there were two suggestions he would throw out, which would make this excellent plan complete. It was that the parish constable should also send information, and that if parties left a description of a person at the principal office, they would send word back when such a body was found. Relatives would not then die, as they do now by hundreds yearly, without knowing what had become of parents, sisters, or friends. After again recommending the new system. he hoped it would have the assistance of the press to

give it publicity. DEATH BY FALLING FROM A TREE.—By Mr Carter on Tuesday, at Balham hill, on a lad ten years of age, the son of C. Searle, Esq., who on the previous Thursday morning last fell from a tree in the school play ground at Balham, and received a concussion of the brain, of which he died the next day. Verdict,— " Accidental death."

THE LATE COLLISION ON THE THANES -On Tues day the adjourned inquest on the two men found in the schooner Rose, which was sunk by the Victoria steam-ship off Hole Haven, was resumed. The principal witness examined was John Church, a bargeman, of Sheerness, who saw the accident: He said the schooner was moored in the usual place, and out of danger; and that the steamer was out of her course, as shins of that size never went so near the land. He said that had a proper look out been kept on board the Victoria the collision would be avoided. as he saw no vessels in the way to prevent her going clear of the schooner. The inquiry was again adjourned. FATAL FALL FROM A WINDOW.—On Wednesday, by

Mr Bedford, at St. George's Hospital, on H. Manby, aged 18, apprentice to Mr Bennett, Upper Berkeleystreet, Portman-square. On the afternoon of the 17th ult., deceased was sent to clean the back attic window at 59, Upper Berkeley-street, and whilst so employed, a small iron balcony, fixed on the outside on which he was standing, gave way from the brickwork, in consequence of the posts having rotted, and he was precipitated on to a lead flat, a depth o nearly fifty feet. He was conveyed to the above institution, where he died on Monday from injury to Verdict, "Accidental death.

A BULL IN A CHINA SHOP .- As a drover was driving a herd of bullocks up the City-road, towards Islington, the attention of one of the animals was further sea voyage to perform of twenty miles. In a attracted by the red shawl of a lady a short dis. lonely mountainous district in the island of Bute, tance in advance of it, and to which it instantly gave upwards of 250 miles from the gas-lighted streets of chase. The lady fortunately perceived her danger his native Liverpool, our little voyager in the grey before it became too imminent, and fled precipitately of evening approached the object of all his longings, into the shop of Mr. Berry, a glass and chinaman, at a small farmhouse, the inmates of which were gatherthe corner of Featherstone-street, through which she ing round the cheerful fireside, when a knock was ran into the back parlour, and there sank down in a state of exhaustion. The door was instantly their astonishment their little Saxon favourite of the closed, but only just in time to save the lady, for the bullock was so close in pursuit of her that it was through the shop and entering the parlour when the door was shut in its face. Mr. Berry, who happened to be behind his counter at the time, in great consternation at the inevitable destruction of his fragile in the land of the Celt. Such is the romance of wares, seized the first implement he could lay his hands on, and began to belabour the unwelcome intruder over the head and sides with great vigour: but, as this course was certain to involve an extensive damage to the crockery, which was strewn about the floor in profusion, he desisted, at the vehement intreaties of the drover, and the animal, glad to escape from such a hearty reception, turned itself round and, apparently picking its way amongst the plates, pans, and dishes, walked back again into the street, without the fracture of anything. The lady held about eighteen bodies each. There were likeshortly after recovered sufficiently to proceed to her wise two small graves, for the remaining eight. own residence, but the singular intrusion of the bullock ereated such excitement in the neighbourhood, at Ardsley, Worsbro', Darton, and Tankirsley, seamen had most humanely lashed the boy, to prevent that the scene of it was surrounded for some time after by a mob of persons, whom it was found ultimately necessary to disperse with the assistance of thousands of people continued to pour into the town to the rescuing of the unfortunate mariners the police from the station-house adjoining,

Home Rews.

Zingland.

RECKLESS CONDUCT OF AN ENGINE-DRIVER .- A

LANCASHIRE.

few day since, an alarming and very serious accident occurred on the Leeds and Manchester line of railway from the recklessness of one of the engine drivers, Samuel Wragg. The Yorkshire express train which left Manchester at five o'clock on Wednesday evening, was an unusually heavy train, the half-yearly general meeting of the company being held that day at Manchester, and by that train a ing home. Wragg was stationed on the line in clerk of the Middleton station, as he passed it, that nevershut off his steam, but dashed on three miles and a half further, and ran into the express train with such violence as to smash three carriages. The collision is reported to have been fearful: but though many passengers received bruises by being brown from their seats, there was no loss of life or limb,—a circumstance almost miraculous. The train is said to have contained nearly 300 passengers. The engine driver, on reaching Rochdale, absconded, but was taken afterwards by a Manchester policeman, and having been brought to Manchester, he was taken before the county magistrates, for examination on a charge of misconduct, under the 13th ection of Lord Seymour's Act. In this examination Mr. Rees stated that the prisoner's engine was going which the prisoner acknowledged by the usual return signal .- Thomas Carigan, stoker on the prisoner's engine, was examined, and admitted that the signal referred to was seen and acknowledged by the prisoner, and he admitted that the speed they had on at the time was not attempted to be diminished either by shutting off the steam or reversing the engine until they were within 400 yards of the express train, though they had seen the train when it was three quarters of a mile a head of them.—Mr Hall, the company's superintendent conducted the prosecution, and urged that the utmost punishment should be inflicted in a case where the neglect and disobedience of orders were so gross as in this case; and the magistrates committed him to two months' hard labour-that being the limit under the act which provides for the offence. CONSPIRACY AMONGST WORKMEN. - MURDEROUS

Assault —At the Borough Court, at Manchester, last week, two sawyers (brothers), James and Joseph Jones, were charged by Superintendent Leary, with committing a most brutal and murderous assault on a man named Greenwood, also a sawyer, who at present lies so dangerously ill in consequence, that little or no hopes are entertained of his recovery. The chester and Leeds Railway Company, as sawyers, the injured man Greenwood being their foreman; and rom some cause or other not stated, Greenwood appeared to have incurred the dislike of the whole of he sawyers acting under him. On Thursday week, Mr. Badge, the company's principal superintendent, received a letter or "round robin" from the whole of the sawyers in the company's service, complaining of the tyrannical conduct of Greenwood. On Friday, before any notice had been taken of this letter, Greenwood, whilst returning home at about half-part from behind him, by a terrific blow on the head. which completely knocked him senseless, and will, it is feared, be the means of his death. Superintendent morning, was in a highly dangerous condition, and it of a house, where he saw the two Jones's standing; that he was felled to the ground, and rendered insensible by several blows on the head; and that some person came to his assistance, and helped him into his house. Mr. Leary produced two surgeons' cerificates, which stated that the greatest danger was to be apprehended, and that the effects of the blows were more of an internal than an external character, and consequently more danger was to be apprehended Mr Maude asked if any motive could be assigned for the commission of such an assault. Superintendent Leary said he had a letter in his possession which he had received from Mr. Badgo (the round-robin above-mentioned), who, unfortunately, was not able to be present; and that, although he believed it would explain the animus of the sawyers, yet could not be received as evidence. Mr Maude: Certainly not. A man who went to the assistance of Greenwood produced two bats, which he found lying near the unfortunate man-one of them, it is presumed, belonging to one of his assailants, and the other, which was cut to pieces by the force of the blows, of Poland, which he (the writer) despaired of seeing being his own. Mr. Leary had hopes that Greenwood would be able to speak to having seen this hat before. The policeman also found in a garden close to the scene of assault, a large beater made of African oak, and used by sawyers to drive wedges. It could be shown to be the property of the prisoner, James Jones. Mr Bent, for the prisoners, maintained that nothing had been proved to implicate them, and they ought not to be detained; but Mr Maude said there was the suspicious fact that they were the last persons Greenwood passed just before he was knocked down. Other suspicions attached to them, which Greenwood's evidence might clear up; but on so serious a charge—a charge that might turn out to be murder-he felt he was bound to detain them. The prisoners were remanded, in the liope that Greenwood may be able to appear. Mr C. I.S. Walker afterwards accompanied Superintendent Leary to Greenwood's house, to take his deposition

> in writing. Extraordinary Affair. - In Liverpool last week. gentleman residing in the neighbourhood of Maryone, made an application to Mr Rushton for assistance, under the following circumstances:-A few days ago, some tenants left a house in Addison-street, Marybone, and an Irish family took possession. There had previously been some deaths by fever in the place, and now there were the bodies of two children who had died from fever in the house, and the mother was also ill. An order had been got fer the removal and interment of the bodies, but she positively refused to allow the bodies to be removed. The applicant wished to know what could be done, and asked for the assistance of the police, as he was afraid the contagion might spread. Mr Rushton sent for Superintendent Towerson, and stated the circumstances to him, giving him direction to go to the Roman Catholic priest of the district, and get him to use his influence in reconciling the parents to the removal of the bodies. The bodies were to be laced in coffins in presence of the surgeon of the dis-

ROMANTIC ADVENTURE OF A CHILD .- John Duncan, the son of a respectable working man in Liverpool, having been in Scotland for a few weeks last summer, with his mother and the rest of his family, contracted a strong attachment for the locality and the friends with whom he resided. Upon his return home he frequently requested his parents to consent to his return, and latterly became so importunate that he had to be chastised in order to drive the notion from his mind of going to Scotland. Within the last few weeks, unknown to his family, he had accumulated a small stock of bread and money, and on Monday last he might have been seen with two companions directing their course towards the Clarence Dock. nquiring, in the language of our hero, for the 'Stot-land boat." On their arrival at the place of embarkation all the glowing pictures of the land of cakes failed to induce his less courageous companions to go on board, but undaunted, went alone, without companion or guardian, a child seven years of age. with the Commodere, bound for Glasgow and Greenock. From the last-mentioned port he had a previous summer, cold, wearied, and hungry; he received a truly Highland welcome, and soon forgot the toils and dangers of his perilous journey. He breakfasted on the banks of the Mersey on Monday morning, and on Tuesday night he slumbered

YORKEHIRE. THE LAMBSTABLE EXPLOSION AT BARNSLEY.—The funeral procession of the unfortunate sufferers was nearly a mile in length. Some were carried in the usual way, followed by their relatives and members of the different lodges to which they belonged. Others were conveyed on a dray, to the burial grounds at St. Mary's, Barnsley. The number there interred was

wedged, so much so that many persons were much illed by the respectable portion of the inhabitants. dumb peal was rung, and added to the sclemnity for their removal. of the scene. As a striking proof of the desolation which this fearful occurrence has occasioned, we may mention that in a row of eight houses, near the colliery, seven wives have been made widows by the fatal event. The proprietors of the collicry have anared no exertion in giving every assistance which the melancholy event rendered possible, and have done all they could to comfort and console the widows and children of the deceased, and defrayed the expenses of the coffins and interments. Sermons in Leeds on Sunday last to crowded congregations; and. we believe, the subscriptions after the services were

THE LATE EXPLOSION AT WEST BROMWICH .-- An inquest has been held on the bodies of the unfortunate persons who lost their lives by this accident Some witnesses inclined to the opinion that the mischief was caused by an inefficient supply of water to the boiler, whilst others intimated that it might have been the result of a defective working of the buoy lever," which would cause a fallacious indication of the quantity of liquid in the boiler, and thus deceive the engineer. A witness swore he had known the boiler left with a depth of water not exceeding three feet six inches; but some of the jury expressed an opinion that such an amount of water was sufficient. The jury returned a verdict of "Accidental Death." Property to the amount of £1000 has been destroyed, and upwards of ninety individuals have been thrown out of employment.

BEDFORDSHIRE. Poisoning.—An inquest was concluded last Satur day, at the General Infirmary, Redford, on Sarah Adams, touching the cause of her death. It appeared she had been in the service of G. Sharp, Esq., of St. Peter's, but being taken alarmingly ill, was removed to the institution above stated, when it was discovered that she was labouring under the effects of an irritant poison. The poor girl died on Tuesday morning. It was shown that the deceased was five months gone in the family way, and that she had previously borne a child, a young man named Howard, an ironmonger, of Bedford, being the father: that the deceased had applied to one Newman, who had, with the view of procuring abortion, caused her to take, in gin, a large dose of cantharides; and that Howard had requested Newman to set the girl to rights, and he would be a friend to him. The jury returned a verdict of "Wilful Murder against Charles Newman," and he was fully committed for trial. The deceased was a fine young woman, only 22 years of age.

BERKSHIRE. CURIOUS CIRCUMSTANCE .- On Monday morning, a and Oxford branch of the Great Western Railway at blow from a passing train. The tribe of Reynard are generally wide awake upon matters of self preservation, and this casualty can only be accounted for by the circumstance that close to the line was a flock of ewes and lambs, and that the fox had cauwhole of the parties are in the service of the Man- tisusly stole across the line towards the fold, for the was evident she possessed—but that, hearing the much terrified, to escape the the wheels.

WINDSOR. ACCIDENT AT WINDSOR CASTLE. - A very serious accident occurred on Tuesday morning to a person named Rosamon, in the employ of Mr. Bate, carpenter and joiner to her Majesty. At seven o'clock, a private in the 1st battalion of the Scots' Fusilier Guards, on sentry on the eastern terrace of the six o'clock, was felled to the earth by some person castle, overlooking the private gardens, heard the might prepare for the worst. The red coats then better! No, indeed, but quite the contrary : she will before that could be accomplished. Meanwhile the groans of a person in a state of great pain and distress; but fearing to leave his post (the articles of war, had he done so, subjecting him to a severe Leary said that Greenwood, whom he had seen that punishment), he called out most justily for assistance. It was not, however, until nearly two hours had might be weeks before he was able to appear in elapsed that any person came within hail of the court. He stated, however, to him (Leary) that he soldier! He then saw one of Mr. Bate's workmen was attacked immediately after passing the gable end | (several hands being employed in the Red Drawingroom), and having inquired if any of the men were missing, the whole of the workmen were called over, when one, named Rosamon, was found to be absent. A search was then made, when the poor fellow was discovered under the walls of the castle, apparently in the agonies of death. Medical aid was immediately called in, his skull was dreadfully fractured, and he had received other injuries. The workmen engaged in the Red Drawing-room had to enter the apartment from the outside by means of a ladder. and thence along a plank communicating with the window: and it is supposed that the man, from the slippery state of the plank, in consequence of the frost, fell on to the terrace below, a distance of between 20 and 30 feet.

READING. MELANCHOLY RESULT OF EARLY MISCONDUCT .- A young man, son to Mr. Smith, clerk to the magistrates at Bridgenorth, has been sentenced to ten cut the throat of a young woman with whom he had cohabited. The prosecutrix, Jane Morris, is a handsome girl, the daughter of a journeyman glazier the parties about four years ago, in consequence of which Miss Morris became a mother. The prisoner the prosecutrix followed him. He took apartlength abandoned her entirely, leaving her destitute. | refund the £4 which he obtained to bury her. She endured many privations, and, it appears, had a miscarriage. Meanwhile the prisoner left Bury and went to Reading, where he had received an appointment in the tax-office. A gentleman who was the demolition of some shop windows. acquainted with the prisoner, told the unfortunate girl where he was, and turnished her with means to proceed to him. It appears that he had suffered her to call herself Mrs Smith, and in that name she now took lodgings in Reading. He visited her as his wife, and again cohabited with her for a few days, spending the night previous to the day in question at her lodgings. On the evening of the 20th of January she called at his lodgings. She was extremely weak, but nevertheless he was very anxious that she should leave the house, and repeatedly commanded her to do so. She was still suffering from the consequences of her recent mishap, and complained of faintness. He gave her a glass of water. She said he ought, knowing her weak state, to have ordered her a cup of coffee. He told her that water was good enough for her, and again commanded her to go. She said she would go shortly. He rested her hand on his arm for awhile, and at length got up, took a razor, seized her wrist, threw her back against the table, and inflicted a deep wound on her neck, repeating the blow when he heard her scream. She fell to the floor, he rang the bell, and on the lodging-house keeper and his wife entering the room, told them that she had cut her throat. A surgeon was sent for, the blood was stanched, and the poor girl recovered her speech. On being interrogated she declared that the wounds had been inflicted by Smith, and every circumstance tended to confirm this view of the case. The prisoner was taken before the magistrates, but they chose to believe the representations of the prisoner, and he was discharged. A subscription was, however, entered into to enable the girl to prosecute, and the case came before a jury at Reading assizes, when the guilt of the prisoner was completely established, and he was sentenced to

ten years' transportation. THE GANG OF CORN STEALERS .- At the Rochester Quarter Sessions, Mathew Burgess and Charles Smith, two of the men implicated in the extensive robberies which have been recently committed in various parts of the Western division of this county, were brought to trial, together with Robert Jenkins, charged with being an accessory after the fact. The trial occupied the greater part of the day. Barns and granaries around the neighbourhood of Rochester had recently been robbed to a considerable extent, access to which had been obtained by means of skeleton keys, twenty-four of which were found in the possession of one of the prisoners, and an inquiry poor wretches, all clameuring together. being set on foot it was found that small quantities of corn had at various times been sold to Charlton, a corn factor, at Strood, by Gilbert, who has ablabour.

of Abbott's-cliff tunnel observed a vessel ashore on the rocks near Lydden Spout-station. He instantly fired his pistol, and the chief boatmen with four plainly testify of extreme want and suffering. other preventive men, were soon on the snot. Though a heavy sea was running at the time, and no part of the vessel's hull could be discerned, yet a Sarah, of and from Swansea, for Newcastle, laden water, the sea breaking about half-way up her masts. and the crew, consisting of the captain, five men, his being washed from the wreck. The brave efforts of the Coast Guard were speedily directed

shire and Derbyshire. The principal streets through cess-the whole of the crew being safely taken from tial to the well working of a poor-law. which the funeral procession passed were literally the rigging, and placed in the galley, which effected a safe return to the beach, when no time was lost in injured by being trampled upon. Every window was removing the shipwrecked seamen to the Lydden tenant reckless of improvement, by imposing on the well-Spout-station, where every care and attention that and never was such a tragic scene before exhibited circumstances demanded were assiduously bestowed; general pauperism of a wide district. and never was such a tagged who were in no and as the crew were unable to rescue any of their A meeting of the merchants, clergy, and magis. In and as the crew were unable to rescue any of their trates of Waterford was held on Thursday, to adopt but they were far from being entirely extinguished.

At that time Mr. Rathell's entirely extinguished. with tears. During the procession and burial a station until necessary provisions have been made measures for checking fever, and other diseases,

Males.

MERTHYR Murper.-On the night of Monday week a dreadful murder was perpetrated at Merthyr, on the body of garvan, and he says that the country people are dry other persons in the neighbourhood, will be a young man about eighteen or twenty years of age swarming in there in large numbers. This was the serious losers by the calamity. Mr. Bethell's mana-The person charged with the offence is a man well case with regard to Waterford; they were crowding ger informed our reporter that his employer's loss known in the Criminal Courts of this county; he into it from all localities, from which they were reference to the awful occasion were preached in resides in the infamous locality called China or driven by hunger, and what was still worse was, that Bethell was uninsured. Throughout the whole of Pontstorehouse, and is well known by the cognomen on some estates the agent- were actually giving the Sunday immense volumes of smoke kept ascending of the "Emperor of China." In fact, the fellow considerable. Subscriptions are also affoat in the has long been the terror of the peaceably disposed down, burning, or otherwise destroying their cabins, have not reached us, but we understand that the also. It therefore was their bounden duty to take Bicknell, Inspector Creed, and Serjeant Emmerson inquest on the body has been adjourned.

Scotland.

On Tuesday week a number of gentlemen of the

RIOTS IN ROSS-SHIRE.

county, including the sheriff, fiscal, &c., were seen the mob began to assemble as soon as it was understood what was to be done, and in a very short time thousands of people were parading the streets with as to the colonies. large bludgeons. It being reported to the crowd that a neighbouring farmer was coming with corn, away they ran like lightning and turned the horses. The soldiers and authorities followed, and did not overtake the mob till they reached Roskeen. There they captured some of the mob. They then took down the carts again, surrounded by the soldiers, and shipped the corn. The mob, however, watched the carts going home, and took the horses out, broke the was dark, and the crowd was increasing every hour. The soldiers were quartered in a house about 50 yards on the east side of the Inn; the authorities were in the ringleaders got up and made a speech to the peobody and demand the prisoners, and accordingly they and made prisoners of. At the same time the Radley, her head had been partially cut off by a side in an instant. At that time some additional pri- credit, soners were taken. That finished the night's work. On Wednesday morning the crowd was greater than ever, and as much bent on mischief. They were here from all the surrounding parishes. For a long! escort all the Calrossie carts to Invergordon. They were about thirty carts in all, with trace-horses They put the carts two abreast, and marched them west, lined with soldiers, having screwed bayonets on each side. They were preceded and followed by an immense mob, who were howling, yelling, &c. They marched west as far as the Post-office, and there turned down to the pier. When the cavalcade had got about half way down, some one in the crowd

> the carts and shipped the grain. According to the accounts of the Ross-shire Ad-

> threw a stone. Immediately the soldiers wheeled

the mob dispersed. The troops then marched down

LANARKSHIRE. GLASGOW .- THE DEAD ALIVE .- About eight or ten weeks ago, a suicide was committed by a female in the water above Hutchesontown-bridge. The body was recovered a few days afterwards, near Govan. The wife of a dyer, residing in Hutchesontown, but who was separated from her husband some years ago, disappeared about the same time and the body when discovered, answered the description of t dyer's wife so well, that he immediately applied to years' transportation at Reading assizes, for having a friendly society, of which he is a member, and obtained the society's allowance (£4) to bury his supposed wife, which he did with every due solemnity On Monday last, while sitting comfortably at his of Bridgenorth. A connexion commenced between dinner, who bounced in upon him but his own identiweeks ago. It appears, that instead of throwing left Bridgenorth and went to reside at Bury, whither herself into the Clyde, as was supposed, she repaired to a neighbouring town, where she remained until ments in Manchester, and the conabitation was the date of her reappearance. The unfortunat resumed. For some time he supported her, but at husband sorely laments his loss, as he must now

> AYR .- A food riot took place on Thursday, but the furor passed off with the burning of an effigy, and

AYRSHIRE.

Freland.

The following letter, which has been published in Cork, gives, doubtless, a faithful picture of the progress of famine in the quarter whence it bears date, The plague, it is but too plain, has not yet been

stayed. Bantry, March 2. Sir,-Destitution, disease, and mortality are progressing in a fearful ratio. In the week before last there were seventy deaths in the workhouse, the number of accounted for by the over-crowded state of the hespital wards, but principally by the fact that no one enters the workhouse until he is nearly dead from starvation. In a grave-yard adjoining the town was witnessed this day the appalling spectacle of 193 coffins in one pit, all deposited within a few weeks. As coffins cannot be purchased for all the dead, the relief committee have provided three coffins, and hired a horse and car with two ing place, where they are laid shroudless and coffinlessno mourner following their remains. I saw three of those who were buried in this manner, in the miserable hovel where they died. On one litter of straw lay the father, on the other the son, the limbs not straitened, their eyes unclosed, their hands clasped, and their life. less forms crouching in the attitude in which they had

died three days before. Our social condition is completely disorganised; every one's occupation is gone-weavers, tailors, shoemakers, carpenters, masons, fishermen, dancing-masters and school-masters, are all either employed, or looking for employment on the public roads; most of the dress. makers are reduced to the greatest poverty, and have committee, was beset with hundreds of women young and old, all looking for employment on the roads. ' Do Sir, put me down on the lists, all my goorsons are too young to work;" I'm a poor widow, chimed in another. and I have neither man nor boy to work for me, none but little girls.' A crowd of importunate petitioners

I am, Sir, your faithful servant. ALEXANDER HALLOWELL, Curate of Bantry. In passing through the country from Cork to Dub-

POOR RELIEF BILL .- SHOCKING CONDUCT OF LAND-LORDS,

landed property of the country is inadequate to sustain

perty would be inevitable.

from the neighbouring collieries, and from Lanca exertions were ultimately crowned with signal suc-That the extension of the area of taxation from electoral to union limits would tend to make both landlord and

> caused by the great ircrease of poor from the country, when Mr J. W. Strangman (a member of the society) was of opinion that the increase was altogether from the country districts, in which famine, and as a matter of natural consequence, fever was from the secretary of the relief committee of Dunpoor miserable creatures five pounds each for tearing from the smouldering ruins, and at noon the engines inhabitants residing near that part of Merthyr, and and thus sending them in droves into the towns and is the greatest enemy of the police. Full particulars cities, and with them came fever and pestilence in case of another outbreak. Mr. Superintendent some precautionary steps to prevent the city from

> Emigration.—From every county in Ireland there is a perfect stream of emigrants to the shipping ports, for America. A journal published in Mullingardiving into Invergordon; shortly after a strange on the great highway from the trans-Shannonite counsteamer was seen sailing up the Frith when it | ties, Leitrim and Roscommon, and also from Longturned out that she had on board 100 soldiers. The ford and portions of Cavan, as well as Westmeathobject of this was to effect a shipment of corn; but states, that the progress of emigration is perpetual: and adds, what is lamentable for this country, though The inquiry failed to threw any additional light as to it must prove advantageous to the colonists, as well

being inundated with those peasant paupers. A re-

blished in the city.

The intelligence received with respect to the continued neglect of tillage, and the apathy and despair which appear to have cramped all the energies of the peasantry, shows no symptoms of amendment. The considerable quantity had become ignited. He posi-Tipperary Vindicator thus gloomily refers to the

of the country, particularly Connemara, Carrick-oncarts, and sent them into the sea. By this time it | Shannon, Longford, and other places, of the most fright. ful character. Those places are not only, in a great measure, wholly neglected with respect to tillage; but was compelled to rush out of the place, and run to a all who possess the means are daily abandoning them, the Inn, and the mob were west about the house, and flying to other countries. Our own fertile county deliberating what they were to do next, when one of is not without its grievous afflictions: in several districts the smaller farmers are offering their little holdple proposing that they should go east to the lnn in a lings for sale, endeavouring to raise a sufficiency to enable them to emigrate. The chapel gates in many parishes went. When they reached it, none of the gentlemen | are posted each Sunday with notices from persons desirwould come out to speak to them. They then ous of disposing of their small farms, and of quitting smashed in the windows with stones, and took a them on any terms, that may be offered. Whilst this is The exact amount of property consumed cannot yet pole and battered in the door; but the door opened the case the land is idle; no effort is made to prepare it so suddenly, that a number of the mob rushed in for the spring crops—the landlords, in the majerity of ted will be several thousand pounds. His saw-mills with force, and they were surrounded in an instant cases, either will not or cannot interfere Umdoubtedly were fitted up with expensive machinery and fixtures, doubt and confusion prevail, sickness is destroying-Vixen fox was found dead on the line of the Didcot soldiers came rushing west, with an officer at their thousands, whilst the survivors are reduced to a contract the premises not destroyed was the still-house, the head, crying "charge!" and that dispersed the mob dition which those who do not see them can scarcely

The Waterford Chronicle speaks in a similarly desponding strain :-

There is a universal break up in Ireland this season: All rural persons who have no great prospect here are time there seemed to be nothing doing among the selling their small places and farms, and quitting the authorities; but towards the afternoon word was country. These small possessions are at once engulphed purpose of seizing a lambkin for her cubs-which it sent to the mob that two of Mr Sim's carts were into large farms. Never was there such a number of approaching the village with some empty bags to sharks of the land-buying class as at present. It is a sad train, she retraced her steps, and was unable, or too assist in shipping the wheat which was lying in a thing that it is the poor man who was comparatively ing, between one and two o'clock, a very serious fire Away they went, and before you could say Jack unsown, and he has no hope from government; he must downfall,

ture—if that were possible—of the prospects of the worked with full vigour, and with the help of twenty-

for the cultivation of the land-of the extensive tracts of seriously burned that the flesh on some was dropping country that are still untouched by plough, spade, or from the legs and backs. Each cow was worth £20, harrow-of the stupid apathy and sullen despair that and it is believed that they will all have to be round, levelled their bayonets, and charged, on which seem to hang, like a dark cloud, over the minds of all slaughtered. classes-landlards, middle-men, and farmers-we are reluctantly compelled to believe that the present season of calamity is but the precursor of one more terrible, more Edward street, in the occupation of Mr. James Miljust passed there was scarce a trace of cultivation obland, in which lies the hope or the despair of Ireland, there are utter idleness and inactivity. It is readily admitted that in the immediate neighbourhood of the towns there is something like the activity and preparations of former years; that wheat has been sown, and that potais observable: but it is unfortunately true that the small cal spouse whom he buried, as he supposed, eight farmers, with very few exceptions, are neglecting their usual occupations, and that the same apathy and apparently reckless indifference to the future characterise the once "strong farmer," and in too many instances the proprietor. So that, taking all the accounts that have reached us into calculation, and limiting our statement for the present to this county of Cork, our opinion is, that not more than one-half-if so great a proportion-of the land usually laid down in tillage, is in progress of cultivation for the coming harvest. And if our calculation be unfortunately true, as we sincerely hope it may not be, there could scarcely be any announcement so full of horror-nay, of despair.

> FALLING OFF OF THE EXPORT TRADE.—There is a great falling off in the export of cattle and pigs from Cork. During the last two months the pigs exported were 10,000 in number less than those exported in the corresponding period of last year. The export deasome of them. One firm has sent out a partner to New York to engage the import trade from that

> THE REPEAL JUGGLE. On Monday Conciliation Hall presented its (now) usual forlorn and deserted aspect; the galleries without an occupant, the pit department with abundance of standing room for additional visitors, the committee-men's binch vacant, and only a very few reporters to describe the sad and ruinous condition into which the once imposing and busy repeal parliament of "old" Ireland has fallen. Mr Dunn then read a letter from the honourable member for Kilkenny, in which he states that his father's medical advisers had desired him at once to proceed to the south of Europe. The rent for the week amounted to £27 4s. 9d.

DESTRUCTIVE AND EXTENSIVE CON-FLAGRATIONS.

BATTERSEA.—One of the most extensive fires that

has occurred in the county of Surrey for a considerable period, broke out on Sunday morning, between perty destroyed formed a continuous line of buildings, extending from the waterside nearly 100 yards back, and were adjoined by the timber-yard and stores bedismissed their apprentices. On Shrove Tuesday, for- longing to Mr. W. Robins. The Battersea dock separated the buildings from those in the tenure of stopping the work of destruction. The outbreak took place in a small building used for manufacturing till late at night. I cannot pay a sick visit without being made an attempt to smother the flames; but, owing great.] followed to the door and frequently into the house, by to the immense quantity of tar in the building, he was unabled, and the fire travelled in three direcother equally inflammable articles, whence the That the proposed measure would not correct the pre- the river Thames. The scene as viewed from the use of no means to stop the escape of the gas, but during the day, the majority of whom were miners from their most perilous situation, and their noble scat want of common interest and consequent co-opera- opposite shore was awfully grand; the roar of the ran away in terror.

and crackling of the flames, and the occasional bursting of the tanks and the falling of walls, was quite deafening. The firemen, however, kept to their posts until they were driven back by the intense heat. The engines were kept in full operation until managed estate or farm the burden of supporting the past 6 o'clock, when it became apparent that the At that time Mr. Bethell's engine-house was destroyed, the extensive building termed the saw-mill and its valuable machinery were consumed, the rectifying house and all it contained were burned, and the whole of the 14,000 sleepers reduced to ashesthe latter property was of great value, each sleeper increasing with awful rapidity. He had a letter it is stated was worth 5s. 8d. Mr. Robins, the timber merchant, and Messrs. Pass, together with sunalone would be between £10,000 and £12,000. Mr. were still engaged discharging water upon the same. An engine will be kept on the spot for some time yet, were alternately engaged the whole of the night and day in keeping, with the aid of a strong muster of solution was adopted to the effect, that they apply to police constables, the immense crowd out of danger. the Lord Lieutenant to have a board of health esta- During the raging of the fire the several bridges were crawded, and numerous boats were engaged conveying people on the water to obtain a view of the conflagration. The metropolitan churches and the abbey were completely illumined, and the streets for miles round, were rendered as light as as noon-day.

An investigation was gone into on Monday, to as-

certain, if possible, by what means the fire occurred.

how the calamity originated. The watchman in whose charge the premises were left of a night, and whose duty it was to look after the furnaces on the works, stated, that whilst the tar was running out of one of the boilers in the tar-house, he left the place for a few seconds, and on his return found that a tively affirmed that neither lamp nor candle had beentaken near the utensil into which the tar was rup-We have seen statements relative to the distant parts ning. When the outbreak commenced he tried all he possibly could to prevent the flames from extending, and kept at his post until he became almost encircled in flame, when, in order to save his life, he distant part of the premises, for the fire extended so rapidly, that in a few seconds several square yards of ground in the vicinity of the still-house were covered with burning tar and pitch. Notwithstanding that the firemen exerted themselves to the very utmost, the fire was not wholly extinguished until Monday afternoon, when the engine that had been kept on the spot during the night was at length sent heme. be ascertained but Mr. Bethall's loss alone, it is staall of which are destroyed. The only building on escape of which was an exceedingly fortunate circumstance, for there were several thousand gallons of naphtha in the place, and had the stills have become ignited a most awful explosion would have ensued. Some of the inhabitants have expressed an opinion that much of the property might have been saved, if the firemen had acted according to instructions, and have taken their engine into the creek.

TEN Cows SEVERELY BURNED .- On Sunday mornlarge granary. This was enough for the folk comfortable that is forced to emigrate. His field remains was discovered upon the premises belonging to Mr. William Woonton, cowkeeper, 17, New-road, St. Robinson the carts were smashed, and, together with go out, for he can pay no rent. The famine gives him George's-in-the-East. The flames, when first disthe bags, were thrown into the sea. The soldiers, an unmistakable notice to quit; he sells his bit of covered, were raging in the cow-shed, at which time though a little too late, were soon in pursuit. The ground, and, with the money received for it, intends to there were ten cows in the place. An instant Riot Act was read, and Sheriff Taylor said that they emigrate. When this class is totally reduced, and Ire- attempt was made to get the animals out, but owing had borne with the rioters for a whole day in the hope land left to the equire, the obsequious large farmer, and to the firm hold the fire had obtained, and the suffothat they would become obedient, but that now they the fugitive labourer who has no home, will she be cating nature of the smoke, considerable time clapsed marched east (always accompanied by the crowd) to be "a prey to hastening ills," and to a dreadful fire continued to fall upon the cows, burning them in a most dreadful manner. An abundant supply of The Cork Examiner draws a still more gloomy pic- water was obtained, from which the engines were seven hired auxiliaries, the firemen succeeded in From the melancholy accounts which we receive, day getting the flames extinguished, but not until the after day, from gentlemen of undoubted accuracy and in- roof of the premises was burned through, a quantity telligence, of the general neglect of this propitioussesson of hay and straw consumed, and the ten cows so

WAPPING. - On Monday morning, a few minutes after one o'clock, a fire broke out at No. 1, King vertiser of Friday last peace was restored through- appalling, more destructive to human life. No later than ler, haberdasher. The flames originated from some yesterday we were informed by two gentlemen-one from unknown cause in the shop, and had obtained such a the east, the other from the west, of this county-that strong hold before they were discovered, that the inthroughout extensive districts through which they have | mates were obliged to get out of one of the windows to effect their escape. The engines promptly attended, servable; and that where a plough was, in any other but the firemen were unable to get the flames extinyear, to be seen on every farm, there is not more than guished until the whole of Mr. Miller's stock in one now in a whole district. There is, to be sure, a kind trade was consumed, the lower part of the premises of dismal, ruinous activity in road-making, but on the burnt out, and the upper portion severely injured. The property was insured.

Numerous Fires .- On Tuesday morning, at a quarter before one o'clock, a fire was discovered on the premises of Mr J. Paxman, 57, Elizabeth-street, llackney-road. It originated in the lower floor, the inmates at the time being asleep. After considerable trouble they were made sensible of the great danger to which they were exposed, but none of the parties were then able to descend the staircase. Mrs Paxman made an escape in her night clothes over the roof of the premises, and the remainder of the occupants got out of the back windows. The house was severely damaged before the flames were extinguished. About the same hour a fire broke out in the wine cellar under No 9, New Broad-street, City, the property of Messrs Butler and James, wine merchants, but it was soon extinguished. About halfpast four o'clock on the same morning a fire burst out in the premises belonging to Mr Alexander Young, maltster, Church lane, Fulham. It originated in the malt-house, from a spark flying out of the kiln. The flames were not extinguished until the windows and doors on the ground floor, together with the joistings and floorings, were severely burned, and the stock damaged. A fourth fire broke out at 24, William-street, Lant-street, Borough, belonging to lers are giving up the trade altogether, or at least Mr Ridler, chandler. The damage was confined to the destruction of a number of books, and serious injury to the stock in trade and fixtures. GRAVESEND .- On Saturday morning last this town

was again aroused to a state of alarm, by the out-

break of a fire in Harmer-street, in a line with the

Terrace-pier, originating on the premises, No. 13, situate on the east side, occupied by Mr Powis's fancy toy warehouse. It was discovered by a person who observed a great light in the front shop. He lost no time in giving an alarm, and arousing the inmates, who effected their escape by jumping out of the windows at the back. On the arrival of the Town Corporation engines no one seemed to have any knowledge of their proper management, and the greatest contention prevailed among the firemen as to who should have the priority. At one period there was a fight to obtain possession of the branch pipes; to render the confusion worse, no water was procurable until the premises were in flames from the basement to the roof. The custom-house engine was brought to the spot with equal alacrity, escorted by a strong detachment of soldiers from the Gravesend barracks, who throughout exerted themselves most the hours of one and two, upon the range of premises | energetically. The inhabitants fearing the conflagrabelonging to Mr. John Bethell, patent naphtha dis- tion would extend to the adjacent houses, which at tiller, situate in Battersea-fields, about midway of the height of the fire seemed very probable, disthe Red House Tavern and Nine Elms. The pro- patched messengers to Chatham and Dartford, for the assistance of the brigade forces and engines, which succeeded in reaching Gravesend in about an hour. In the meantime, water was obtained, when the custom-house engine was brought to play on the adjoining houses, by which they were preserved from Messrs, Pass and Sons, limeburners; but, unfortu-linjury. The fate of Mr. Powis's pr in ses was very nately, even that large space proved of no service in different; the whole were destroyed, and the contents consumed. The fire was not finally got under till near four o'clock. As to the cause, not the tar. One of the workmen who had been left in care slightest information could be gleaned. It is much of the premises, was drawing off a quantity of that to be regretted an efficient fire brigade is not provided inflammable juice, when, from some unexplained by the corporation of this town. At the recent exfor relief throng the doors of my lodging from morning cause, the same became ignited. The man instantly tensive fires, the loss of valuable property was very

THE LATE DISASTER AT CARLSRUHE.—The Gazette tions at once, extending along the ground, and setting de Carlsruhe gives an account of the interment of the in flames numerous barrels filled with naphtha and unhappy victims of the late awful fire. The whole re an air of deep mourning. The shops and sconded. The case was clearly proved against the lin, the prospect is melancholy and depressing. In flagration entered the engine-house, saw mills, and warehouses were closed. The funeral cortege, prisoners Smith and Burgess, and they were sentenced to seven years' transportation. Jenkins, through whose instrumentality the principal offender, Gilbert, has for the present escaped, was sentenced to seven years' transportation. Jenkins, the counties of Cork, Tipperary, and Kilkenny, the counties of Cork, Tipperary, and Kilkenny, the the counties of Cork, Tipperary, and Kilkenny, the the counties of Cork, Tipperary, and Kilkenny, the counties of Cork, Tipperary, and Kilkenny, the the counties of Cork, Tipperary, and Kilkenny, the counties of Cork, The function of Cork, The function of Cork, The function of Cork, The function of Cor tenced to six months' imprisonment with hard numbers on the roads, which are in many cases in a all expedition four of the London establishment endangerous state. The dead carcases of donkeys and the buildings before spoken of were completely enveloped silence which prevailed was only interrupted by the Shirwreck. — On Friday morning, about half.

Shirwreck. — On Friday morning, about half.

past three the coast guardsman on duty in the vicinity

wan and sickly appearance of the ill-clad and in flames, and as the casks and cisterns containing sighs of the mourners. Eight coffins enclosed the past three the coast guardsman on duty in the vicinity

wan and sickly appearance of the ill-clad and in flames, and as the casks and cisterns containing sighs of the mourners. Eight coffins enclosed the vicinity was and congregate about the spirits burst, the fire ran in immense sheets along remains, and the fragments dug out of the ruins. wretched multitudes who throng the coach to shrick villages, and congregate about the coach to shrick their miseries into the ears of the passengers, too plainly testify of extreme want and suffering.

| The spirits outse, the me had in interest along the ground, and ignited everything that stopped its progress into the ears of the passengers, too progress. Two barges lying at the waterside and three vessels in the dock, as well as a pile of 14,000 The Catholic priest who accompanied the procession. railway sleepers, standing in Bethell's yard, were with a Protestant clergyman and a Jewish rabbi, fired at the ame moment, and shortly aftewards a blest the ground in which they were about to be part of the vessel's hull could be discerned, yet a galley was promptly launched, in which the five men tition against out-door relief. In reference to the posite side of the dock, and the timber in Mr. faiths, each in his turn, said a last prayer over the entered, and at the most imminent hazard of their New Poor Relief Bill, the grand jury of the Queen's Robins's yard, also fell a prey to the fury of the fire. grave, which was frequently interrupted by the great lives they pulled for the wreck, which was reached in safety, and proved to be the brig Henry and resolutions:—

New Your Rener Din, and great of their New Your Rener Din, and great of their New Your Rener Din, and great of their Rener Din, and great of the attendants. Out of sixty-two names tunately a deal of time was lost in getting a supply which are known, twenty-nine young persons from We consider (the valuation of Ireland being £13,000,000) of water to attack the flames, and it was not until the age of ten to twenty years; twenty-two from about forty-four. Two of the graves were made to with iron. The hull of the brig was entirely under per annum, and its paupers £2,500,000) that the whole roadways were formed, and the engines draughted twenty to thirty years; four persons only from forty down the banks, and taken to low water mark, that to fifty years have perished. The dreadful catasits poverty to the proposed extent.

That the demoralization and degradation of the working. In this ing-class, under the system of out-door relief in this hundred yards of property blazing away, and as the Finding the burner in one of the boxes was out of country, would be as certain as the confiscation of pro- water was thrown from the engines the flames rose order, he unscrewed it, when the gas burst forth and as high and were drifted by the wind half way over caught fire. Losing all presence of mind, he made

I Foreign Mobements.

FFAnd I FAnd I will war, at least in words, AAnd-And-should my chance so happen-deeds,) With With all who war with Thought!"

think think I hear a little bird, who sings ee people people by-and-by will be the stronger."-BIRON.

HE AHE AMERICAN AGRARIAN REFORMERS

SHEAT INEAT PROGRESS OF THE AGRARIANS.—BLOW-UP OF That That our American friends did wisely and well in rethreethrowing Whitney and his gang, no man who is is making its tour of Belgium. At Liege there were not know know fool will dispute. Confident of this we no troops to protect the town, as they had been sent were stere surprised and vexed to observe that the New Were stere surprises and reason against the operative population of Verviers, where Work Tork Tribune, while admitting the justice and reason there is no garrison. The black flag has been hoisted the operative population of Verviers, where is no garrison. The black flag has been hoisted the corbe conduct of those who had caused the adoption by at Stade, near Huy. Four farm-houses have been the mhe meeting of the said resolutions. The Tribune arguedrgued that Whitney and his gang "having hired the 'Tabernacle,' bad a right to do their own business of mendicants. It is feared that serious disturbances on their their own way, and that the Agrarian Reformers mad nead no right to interrupt the proceedings, take poseessionession of the hall, and turn the meeting to their own swn account." This is soon answered. Whitney and hand his associates called a public meeting of the ittizeritizens of New York to consider his project, and the meetineeting was presided over by the head municipal officenticer of the city—the mayor; the object, therefore, awas twas to obtain the sanction of the citizens of New Forkfork for the projected railway, and had Whitney had thad things all his own way, had there been no oppomitionition, or had the opposers been defeated, the rascally | distant. monemoney-ineglers press would have trumpeted the meetmeeting as a declaration of the citizens of New York

in sin support of Whitney's scheme. The Agrarian RefoReformers were fully justified in the course they purspursued, nay more, they would have been guilty of treatreason to themselves, had they neglected the per-fornformance of what was clearly the duty of each and all-all-attendance at the meeting, for the purpose of expressing their views as to Whitney's project. This subject is intere-ting to us because the working ing men of this country have been often placed in the likelike circumstances, and have suffered the like abuse to tto that now heaped upon the American Reformers by the the hireling press of New York. The infamous freeboo booters, in their late agitation for the repeal of the Co Corn Laws, for a considerable time ventured to call pul public and towns' meetings in support of their delusic sion; when and wherever they did so the Chartists pr properly attended the meetings, quietly heard the League liars, then moved their "amendments," and in invariably carried those "amendments" against the re resolutions offered by the Leaguers. Then did the to town and country press ring with denunciations of th the Chartists for taking possession of rooms they had o not hired, and directing meetings they had not con-Abuse, however, and even ruffianism supera added, did not prevent the Chartists doing t their duty, so the freebooters finding that the only result of their public meeting was to cover themselves with infamy and promote the agitation for the Charter, skulked into holes and

Trade was carried on within closed doors. To t their meetings there was no admission but by tickets. and strong bodies of police were constantly in attendance, to pounce upon any stray individual who might exhibit the boldness of venturing to contest the impudent assumptions and lying assertions of Cobden, Bright and Co. Probably Whitney and his gang and commercial affairs were very bad. A meeting will have recourse to the same system of eliciting of the principal people, merchants, and others, had "the free expression of public opinion." If so, as just taken place to hear some proposition of the long as the meetings profess to be merely meetings of Conde de Tojal on monetary affairs. The meeting friends of the scheme, we do not see how the working | ended in tumult and confusion, and was adjourned men of New York can well meddle with them; but if to the next day. The queen is said to be very unthe schemers get up "ticket meetings" and dare to popular. Marshal Saldanha had net advanced beeall them "public" or "city" meetings, we trust that | youd Olivira dos Azemeis, five leagues south of the American working men will stand no nonsense, but will find their way into the said meetings of Almeida, their last stronghold in the province of "peaceably if they can, but forcibly if they must." Beira. General Povoas was received at Oporto by

corners, and henceforth the agitation for Free

of their principles in other States.

which was " densely crowded." From Young America we glean the following:-

were delivered by Dr Douglas and Mr Ryckman, of the troops of the line of Braga watching Casal which elicited the rapturous applause of both sexes, and the following toasts were given, (without the

The Declaration of Independence-May its sublime truths and enlightened views of human rights be speedily he attempt it. The greatest energy and activity

The Four Measures of the National Reformers. A Free Press, properly conducted, the ouly arms, and the Ballot the only charge, Americans require with which

to gain and guard their liberties. The Will of the Majority fairly expressed-The only government we recognise, so long as they rule in

The Industrial Congress-In supporting it we aid in uniting the working classes of the country, all that is the 3rd inst. a meeting was held at Darmstadt, for necessary to make them free indeed. George H. Evans-The father, guardian and self-sacri-

ficing pioneer of National Reform. The Ladies, and especially those who have honored us with their presence—May they prove themselves worthy daughters of the noble women of '76.

The English Chartists-May they speedily gain their " six points."

The Fraternal Democrats of London-May the day 800% arrive when their motto-" All men are brethren, shall become a practical, living, acting reality. The Five Elements of Liberty, Progress and Happi-

ness—The Husband, Wife, Son, Daughter, and Inaliena-The Constitution of the Constitution of the United

States-A landed Democracy. The Democratic Principle-Always seeking a wise dis tribution in preference to an insane and rapacious aggre-

gation of wealth: to render Power the servant of its subjects; to give just distribution to all men according to excited." merit, instead of perpetuating obscure masses with a few persons of little worth, distinguished by being elevated upon their shoulders. The National Reformers of New York-They have

planted the banner of human right upon the parapets of the strong-holds of ignorance and aristocracy. It kenceforth will be the duty and glory of all heroic hearts to rally to sustain the sacred banner, until the garrison surrenders at discretion.

We notice that a grand complimentary ball was to be given to the Editor of Young America on the 25th of February. We will notice the account of the hall as soon as it reaches us.

Young America in giving an account of the meeting of the Association held on the 27th of January, reports that "William Weitling a celebrated German | family. Reformer, who has suffered imprisonment and persecution for the people's cause in Germany, was present, in pursuance of an invitation of the Association, and expressed his approbation of the cause." Cheering reports of the progress of the Agrarian

Reform movement up to the 13th of February are in our possession. These reports include Virginia, Mas-Bachusetts, Winsconsin, Illinois and Ohio. A correspondent of Young America writing from Cincinnati,

beyond our most sanguine expectations. The minds of the garrison, toasts were given hostile to the govern- clauses of the Reform Bill, has leesened materially had their own parliament which the Imperial Legislature the people are becoming waked to their interests, and ment, and even to the person of the Emperor, and the hold he possessed on his Drogheda constituency. was not now doing. They certainly could not have done each effort the Old Hunkers make to vindicate the were received with acclamations. A report of this On the motion of Mr. Keappock, the petition was enwrong is but another toll of their funeral knell. But incident was transmitted to the superior authorities, how many do you number? is often asked: we are begin. in which, however, the actors were only accused of ming to answer that our number is legion; and the time imprudence, after having drunk too copiously. Drogheda to see their corporation driven to the ne- forth in a manner which would have prevented many or is not far distant when we will have all over the country the test writers, both in prose and poetry, enlisted in graded, and reduced to the rank of private soldiers. our ranks, who, if they were not depending for their An insurrection followed among the peasants, on the a bad law! Who could have thought when Mr his cordial support to the bill, which he thought would living on those who are behind the age, would speak out property of several of the principal inhabitants who O'Connell came, specially, as he said, in 1841, to act as a wholesome stimulant to improvement, both to the sooner; but I know some that now write for present publications one way and for future ones another. There tile to the government at the above-mentioned ban- principles so worthily honoured by the very man who is a bright cra about to dawn at our seat of Government | quet. These peasants assembled in bands, excited by that will shortly speak forth on this subject, the Right of drink, pillaged the chateaux, murdered the proprie- h nest man in Parliam at ! Man to a Home, the Right of the Race to the Earth; and tors amidst cries of "Long live the Emperor," and when we have such an auxiliary as that to our ranks, we even took the lives of those individuals of their will be able to make things tell nobly for mankind.

A friend from Kentucky called on me a few days since for papers and tracts. He said they had a Congress in the 7th instant bring the intelligence that a political dinary conduct in professing to be Elijah the Pro- vernment had introduced to enable this Poor Law to the neighbourhood in which he lived, and from the tracts movement took place in that city on the occasion that were sent him he had introduced a bill for the free- of the arrival of the Archduke Ferdinand d'Este, to blow the horn in Zion, has been removed to a good so far as they went; but he insisted that they were dom of the public lands, and he felt he would do much nephew of the Emperor of Austria, who had been lunatic asylum, as there was no doubt whatever of quite inadequate for the object for which they were proto spread the truth. Now, this is the way: get those civil and military governor of Galicia during the his being insane: in the country so discussing it and it will tell well. I massacres of last year. In the course of the day hope our friends will get it in all the debating societies crowds assembled in front of the palace where he auxiliary here and are holding weekly meetings. They disapprobation whenever he might appear in public. are inspiring the truth in o the toiling mass of our The authorities called out the gendarmerie, and German population; and from the east, west, north, and dispersed these assemblages. At midnight, a loud south, all, all show good cheer, and all cry for help from report was heard, which spread alarm through the the reformers.

A Mr Leach has been doing good service in some of the counties of the state of New York, and Mr. Van Andringe, the association's lecturer, has been carrying the "fiery cross" through parts of Pennsylvania, Delaware and New Jersey, with the best

Young America of February 13th contains the following rotice of a "BANK-BLOW-UP" at Plainfield. New Jersey :-

The city was thrown into excitement on Thursday by the news of that stereetype occurrence, a Bank Burst-

B. ach's Bank at Plainfield had been taken possession of by the legislature of new Jersey, who had repealed its charter unanimously, after an investigation of its affairs by a committee. And though everybody expected it, everybody also expected, by not keeping the trash over one night, to be the lucky ones when the crash came. rather an important character. The fact was, that most men in business could not refuse the stuff, or they would lose custom, and the States Congress has, ere this, passed away with the

Colonial and Foreign Intelligence,

MOVEMENTS OF THE WEEK.

The reported proposal to unite the North America can colonies under a viceroy, with a Parliament to assemble at Quebec, excites general attention, and is said to be favourably received in the colonies.

The scarcity continues to gain ground in France. In Pe'gium, frightful disorders have broken out. According to the National, the black flag of la Jacquerie against the operative population of Verviers, where burnt in the cantons of Wavre and Perwez by bands will break out in Brussels. In Germany and Hungary the famine is marching with rapid strides. Portugal too, is threatened with the same calamity, a large portion of the country being left uncultivated in consequence of the civil war.

The outburst of Italian feeling against Austrian domination, is assuming a threatening aspect. A general rising against the Kaiser is probably not far

The Russian despotism is following in the wake of that of Austria, in exciting the deluded peasantry to Russia.

THE SCARCITY .- The Paris papers of this week eport further advances in the prices of grain. The Réforme states that its commercial advices from Brittany and Normandy are fearful. The Reforme anticipates very serious disturbances at Cherbourg. Queen Christina reached Paris on Sunday fore-

THE CARLISTS .- A Barcelona letter of the 7th instant, quoted by the Journal des Débats of Saturday, mentions another attempt which the Montemolinist partisan, Tristany, has made on the small town of Tarrasa, situate in the mountains, eight leagues north of Barcelona. Tristany, at the head of three hundred men, had taken possession of the place, but a detachment of the Queen's forces having hastened up, he was compelled to retire, with the loss of several killed and wounded on both

The Gazette of the 9th contained Royal decrees removing General Breton from the government of Catalonia, and naming General Pavia as his successor, and appointing General Manuel Concha Captain-General of Old Castile, with the command of the Army of Observation on the frontier of Portugal. PORTUGAL. THE CIVIL WAR -Intelligence has been received

from Lisbon to the 10th instant. The liberty of the press had again been suspended for a month. Monetary Oporto. The insurgents had surrendered the fortress We shall now proceed to notice the meetings of the Conde das Antas, Viscount Sa de Bandeira, and Agrarian Reformers in New York, and the progress people, with great demonstrations of admira-summer is past, be reduced to half its population, not a poor law which did not take more than £300,000 tion and cordiality. His wonderful escapes Such is the unfeeling apathy with which many rich a year from an annual rental of £13,000,000, but a poor We must first notice the "Young Men's (Agra- from his numerous pursuers created great sympath rians) Ball—a splendid affair—which took place on and respect for him. He was created count by the Christmas eve, in the large hall of "St. Tammany," Junta. The troops of Oporto passed in review before him and Antas and Sa de Bandeira at Monte | that they might shame these wealthy Christians into | try. The question then rose, what was that poor law to Grande, a league from Oporto. There was certainly giving some assistance to the poor. Bad as this be, and how was it to be applied? The plan of poor law In the supper saloon, after the repast, addresses over 6,000 men present. Baron Almarcem had most General Guedes was at Amarante observing Vinheas and Lapa. Cesar Vasconcelles and General Bernardino were at the right bank of the Douro to dispute its passage with Marshall Saldanha shou'd reigned in Oporto.

Four English merchant vessels sailing from Oporto with cargoes of wine were seized by the blockading squadron, and sent as prizes to Lisbon. GERMANY.

EMIGRATION .- In various parts of Germany the impulse of emigration has gathered strength lately, and it has become a serious question how to facilitate the transport and settlement of the emigrants. On the purpose of instituting a "National Society for the Assistance of German Emigration and Colonization." Among the countries mentioned as suitable

for emigrants, were Algeria. Corrientes in South America, but, more immediately. North America, especially the states of Illinois, Indiana, and Iowa. PRINCE METTERNICH AND THE PRUBSIAN CONSTI-TUTION .- The Cologne Gazette of the 12th inst., announces that Prince Metternich has given his opinion on the new Prussian constitution in the following reply to a deputation from the nobility of Bohemia, who prayed the establishment of a national bank after the example given by the King of Prussia. 'The example of Prussia," said Prince Metternich cannot in any manner serve as a rule of conduct for Austria. Austria heeds not the reports and the noisy contests of parties. She rather seeks to advance calmly, in order not to prepare for herself painful deceptions which might succeed hopes too easily

HUNGARY. SCARCITY OF FOOD .- The misery which prevails in Hungary is such, that acts of horror have been committed such as are not to be surpassed in accounts of Pestly being no longer able to provide for his nume. rous family, walked with two of his children to the banks of the Danube, and threw the youngest into the stream; but his arguish at seeing it struggle for its life in the waters, impelled him to jump in to endeavour to save it. The child that was left on the bank uttered cries of distress, and said that he would not ask again for bread, if they would but save his father. The man was saved, but the child he had thrown in was drowned. The unhappy man has been imprisoned, and the authorities have taken charge of his

RUSSIA. MASSACRES EXCITED BY THE GOVERNMENT. Advices received in Paris from St. Petersburgh, ring accounts of scenes of murder and pillage which have lately taken place in the government of for Drogheda, Sir W. M. Somerville, they could not the poor ratepayer in Ireland, whilst they were letting Mobilef, in White Russia, where severalvillages have think of asking him to present it. Sir W. M. So- the rich absentee go free. A large loan should have been the theatre of massacres resembling those which | merville has need to look out for some other place | been advanced to Ireland, which the honourable gentletook place last year in Galicia. It appears that at a banquet given by the officers of a Russian regiment to the principal inhabitants of the place where they The progress of the cause of National Reform is were quartered, on the occasion of their leaving Nevertheless, several officers of the regiment were dehad signalised themselves by the manifestations hos- Drogheda to crush Chartism, that we would have landlord and labourer. own class who would not share in their proceedings.

ITALY. ANTI-AUSTRIAN MOVEMENTS.—Letters from Pisa of e Germans have formed an was staying, for the purpose of manifesting their town. It appeared that a petard had been deposited in the cellars of the palace, which had been discharged by a train. The explosion shook the building, brevking the windows, and those of the adjacent houses. A great agitation prevailed in the town. Placards were every day posted in the streets containing offensive invectives against the Austrians. The police were actively employed, and several arrests had taken 经济地位

Letters from the frontiers of the 8th instant state. that notwithstanding the measures adopted by the Austrian Government, the agitation caused by the dearth of provisions continued in Lombardy. Two regiments of Croates had arrived in neighbourhood of Milan, and several others were expected. UNITED STATES AND MEXICO.

morning, shortly after eight o'clock, bringing news of The allotted period of the existence of the United

working people were forced to take it, as long as grocers things that were. It legally expired on the 4th inwould receive it from them. Many have already parted stant. The Secretary of the Treasury had introduced with the trash at one half its nominal value, and the a bill to raise the duty ten per cent. additional on iron swindlers will resp a rich harrest to invest, in some new and certain iron manufactures, and five per cent, on for Lewes, and Mr Perfect will take the field on fine manufactures in cotton, if dyed, occurred, printed, liberal interest.

or stained, and exceeding in value thirty cents. per square yard. The Act to cease two years after the peace with Mexico, but the amount to be collected on all goods before that day. The question of permitting slavery in conquered territories, was still before the Senate. Mr President Polk had sent a message to the Senate and House of Representatives. It is dated February 13th, and refers to the prorizing the President to accept the services of volunteers, may be amended of its defects, so that the numvanue duties on some of the articles now embraced in plies keep pace with the demand. The firearms wer moderate duty on which he estimates at two-and-a-

half millions of dollars. The news from the seat of war, received at Washington on the 25th ult., was gloomy. The Mexicans cut off an outpost of eighty Kentucky men, and had have lassoed the lieutenant in command, and carried off the despatches containing the whole plan of intend

The captured Americans included Major Borland and Captain Gaines and Cassius M. Clay. In a more formidable affair, however, the United States soldiers were victorious. But to counterbalance this success, there is intelligence of the shipwreck of a transport ship near Tampico, with 400 volunteers,

all of whom were captured by the Mexicans.

SYMPATHY FOR IRELAND.—We find that in New York city contributions continue to increase. The churches are all taking up collections, without distinction of sect, benevolent societies are contributing speakers and literary men are devoting themselves to mount to 142,000 dollars.

Correspondence.

THE PROPOSED GOD-MOCKING AND PEOPLE-INSULTING FAST.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR. Sir - The Maworms are at work, and have fixed the 24th instant for a Fast-a black fast, some say (as black as a Maworm's heart); but at all events a fast, and a fast for what? for the niggardliness of a bounteous providence, and the sins of a really too honest people. Was ever ingratitude more complete either against God or man? was ever God so mocked, or the people so insulted? Talk of fasting, sir, why too many have already fasted, and dropped. to death, in the midst of plenty! Why, then, mock either God or man with a fast for plenty which already exists? Sir, there is plenty everywhere; waat is wanted is morey to purchase with, and this the Maworms take good care the people shall not have. I trust that the Chartists will to a man turn this fast to a good account; ay, such account as will make the Maworms regret making false charges against either God or man. There is, in reality, no buy food with, and none more than the moneymon-

HENRY D. GRIFFITHS.

STATE OF IRELAND. (From our own Correspondent)

Since I last wrote to you things have grown frightully worse. The victims of tanine are dying around us with such rapidity, that in many instances persons cannot be found to inter them. What with typhus of destitution, out of the workhouse. It was no longer fever, dysentery, and lack of food, Drogheda will, ore doubtful that Ireland must have an efficient poor law that the relief committee were forced to publish a list of the defaulters to the soup kitchen, in the hope state of things are, we have very little reason for which we ought to adopt was a cautious and gradual hoping that they have come to the worst yet.

I have, within the last few weeks, been over a large part of Meath, Louth, and Monaghan, and from my own observation, and from all inquiries I have made, I am forced to conclude, that anything like the pre-practicable in the present social transition of Ireland. sent scarcity never fell to the lot of the oldest inhabitant to witness. This gloomy picture is not relieved in Ireland must be assimilated to that in England; for Thousands of acres are lying unemployed : now, when part of the civil polity of Ireland if we wished to see sethey ought to be sowing the cat crop, the poor curity to life and property, and consequently tranquility tarmers are not able to get food for their families, and prosperity, prevail in Ireland. much lass are they able to sow their ground. What is sown. I regret to say, promises anything but a good admiration of the conduct of the people and the govern crop. Many farmers, from the indelent manner in ment of England towards his countrymen in their present which they provide manure for their lands, are alarming condition of distress. Long before that distress driven every year to a system of fallowing, that is, arose, it had been his opinion that an extension of the laying the landidle for a whole year, as it land wanted | Irish poor law was necessary; and he thought that it rest; all the rest land requires is good tiliage, not might have been of this description-that relief in the giving it up for 12 months to the rearing of weeds. workhouse should be given to every person applying for These fallows are generally ploughed in September, it in a state of destitution. He had not been prepared, and are sown with wheat and what is called winter however, to give outdoor relief generally. oats. Many thousands of acres are thus sown every has been so planted, but alas ! for Ireland, from some | granted to the able-bodied labourer in destitution. The cause or other, hardly any of the corn sown in "falwork turning up the land, in which wheat had been

is, that hardly as much corn will be got from " pin fallows" as it took to sew them. Another loss will be sustained by farmers this year in the partial loss of their "vetches" crops, (spring vetches.) The severe frost in December last nearly

destroyed all the early sown vetches. fractional part of the ground which should be devoted for the reasons assigned for its support by Lord J. Rusto this grain, being sown. The prospect before us is appalling in the extreme. The star, thank God, ready to snatch at anything calculated to save a few lives. is no longer confined to the reporting of meetings It may temporarily do a little good, and for that reason which, good in their way, held out but distant ho, es he would vote for it as a forlorn and desperate hope, and cities famished by a long siege. A workman at to the persons attending them: it is now showing how they can most speedily release themselves from permanently beneficial to the country. It took five the thraldom of iniquitous money-grubbers, by becoming the stewards of their own labour, the bankers of sand paupers of England. In Ireland the poor-law, in their own capital, and by their self denying courage by which a sum of twenty thousand pounds has been subscribed to purchase their plundered inheritance, giving the lie to those who ignorantly assert that the people are too dissolute, too uneducated for the exercise of the rights they claim. The Corporation

> siding. Counciltor Keappock moved, and Councillor Bellen seconded, a motion praying Parliament to in his opinion, go far to prevent the bill from doing that abolish the Rate-paying clauses of the Reform Bill .. amount of good which it might be otherwise competent Carried una vocc. A conversation ensued as to whom to effect. He called upon the house to repudiate the the petition should be entrusted to several councillors, clause having reference to the appointment of exofficion stating that, owing to the conduct of the member guardians. They were unjustly taxing and grinding down against July next. His recent conduct on Mr W. | man went back to the "treaty of union" to show would S. O'Brien's motion respecting the Cathelic Clergy have been but a mere measure of justice to Ireland. coupled with his opposition to Mr Duncombe's late Repealers had been tauntingly asked what they would motion, regarding the abolishing the Ratepaying have done for Ireland in the present emergency had they trusted to the people's representative Mr T. S. done for it, whilst there were resources in Ireland which Duncombe. What a triumph to the Chartists of her own Parliament, had it existed, would have called cessity of selecting the only Chartist in the House of aided him in his crusade? So much for having an

A LUNATIC.—An Irishman, who had been taken into custody on the charge of exciting a tumultuous assemblage of persons in Duke-street, by his extraorphet, came to sound the trumpet of Millenium, and work in Ireland. He admitted that those measures were

'Her Most Gracious Majesty having issued a proclamation for a Public Fast, on Wednesday, the 24th instant, in consequence of the severe distress which exists in the United Kingdom, the Lord Mayor requests that his fellow-citizens will close their shops and abstain from all business on that day, so that it may be devoutly and reverently observed by all

REPRESENTATION OF WESTMINSTER. - On Tuesday the parish of St. Anne, was he'd at Caldwell's Assembly Rooms, Dean-street, Soho, for the purpose of representation of the city.

DARING BURGLARY. - Between one and two on Mon-Liverpool, Terspay.—The Royal mail steams they took upwards of £6 in shillings, then took ship Cambria, Capt. Judkins, entered the Mersey this several pounds of cigars from a cupboard, and drank several pounds of cigars from a cupboard several pounds of cigars from a cupboard s

A Kendal paper mentions that an ass lately died at Lindale from eating some gurno, which it had nore strengthened by reflection as to the necessity of found in a barn.

Amperial Parliancent,

MONDAY, MARCH 15. HOUSE OF LORDS .- SALE OF FIREARMS .- EMIGRA TION .- Lord STANLEY had three petitions to present, to which he wished to call the attention of the house. Th ceedings of the United States army from the date of first was from the high sheriff and the whole of the grand his annual message up till the period of the present Jury of the South Riding of Tipperary, in reference to one, and recommends that the Act of May 13, autho. the unrestricted sale of firearms in that county. The petitioners stated that they viewed with alarm the unpre cedented sale of arms at Clonmel and other places, ber and usefulness of that portion of the United Muskets were being sold in Ireland in large numbers, at States troops may be kept up unimpaired. He also prices varying from 2s. 61, to 30s., and the manufac recommends the imposition, as a war measure, of re- turers of Birmingham were unable to make their supthe free list; of these he names tea and coffee, a purchased chiefly by labourers of the lowest grade, and it was a common circumstance for buys engaged on the public works to purchase pistols out of their carnings. An auctioneer, who officiated at a recent sale of firearms to the relief of distress, and would give them a selfish ment, in Clonmel, recommended his articles by saying that one had resorted to a system of guerilla warfare; had of his muskets would be a receipt in full for last November's rent, and would be warranted to bring down an intercepted a body of ten dragoous carrying dispatches | agent at 150 yards. (Laughter.) He could not blame from Gen. Scott to Gen. Taylor. They are said to their lordships for laughing at what, at the first blush. appeared to be somewhat ludicrous; but when such remarks accompanied the sale of firearms, it was obvious that the traffic in them did not partake of the ordinary character of trade, and that it was likely to be attended with dangerous results. (Hear, hear.) He had from private sources been made acquainted with an anecdote bearing upon the subject, which he would relate to the house. Some gentlemen passing through a district in which public works were going on observed some men in the middle of a field practising firing at a hat, which was was received with loud cheers. The persons thus occu-

set up as a target upon a spade handle, and every shot pied were all receiving government pay on the public works. (Hear, hear.) The petitioners prayed that the murder the nobles suspected of patriotism. Fearful freely, places of public amusement are giving benefits Legislature would adopt measures to prevent the indismassacres are said to have taken place in White for the augmentation of the relief fund, and popular criminate sale of firearms in Ireland. The noble lord then presented a petition from the grand jury of Tippe the same praiseworthy object. The contributions rary in favour of the introduction of railways into Ire-throughout the United States, as far as heard from, lund upon a grand scale. He also presented a petit on from the same body, praying for the establishment of an extensive system of emigration, and stated that, although he could not advocate the adoption of any very extensive scheme of emigration by government, yet he thought some encouragement ought to be given. He also inquired whether it was true that a tax had been imposed on emi grants by the State Legislature of New York.

Earl GREY, in answer, said that such a tax had been contemplated. Lord Ashbuston expressed his concurrence in th

riews stated by Lord Stanley. Lord Monteagle thought that a prudent system of emigration would confer the greatest benefit on the country, but he feared the present voluntary system was doing an irreparable injury.

After a few words from the Eurl of Devon, Lord Brougham, and Lord Mounteashel, the conversation The Loan Fund Bill then passed through committee

MONDAY, MARCH 15. HOUSE OF COMMONS .- Lord MORP TH stated, in reply to Mr. C. Berkeley, that the Wellington statue was to be removed from its present position, and that the ex-

and the house adjourned.

pense would be borne by the sub-committee. Lord J. Russell stated, in answer to an inquiry mad by Mr. James, that there would be no interference on the tamine beyond what the moneymongers themselves | part of her Majesty to disturb the decision of the Provos | have created through depriving the people of money to | of the College to discontinue the "Eron Montem." His lordship also stated, in reply to Lord G. Bentinck, that it was not the intention of government to propose, in the present session, any permanent tax, in lieu of the annual custom duties on sugar.

The adjourned debate on the committal of the Poor Relief (Ireland) Bill was resumed by Sir W. CLAY, who contended that that bill, in com bination with the temporary relief bill which had been recently passed, would vest in the government the power of levying taxation on the whole of Ireland for the purpose of supporting the able-bodied poor, when in a state starvation whilst one shock of corn existed in that counone, which should develope without oppressing the resources of Irelaid. He, therefore, approved the bill then before the house, not because he considered it a perfect law, but be cause he considered it the only law now He was, however, satisfied, that ultimately the poor law by the faintest speck of a good harvest this year. the right of all n en in destitution to relief must become

Captain Jones expressed, as an Irish member, hi

Mr. V. STUART had always been of opinion that, in year. This year a more than usual amount of grain the present state of distress, outdoor relief must be present poor law, in the present circumstances of Irelows" has grown. I have seen numerous ploughs at land, was a mere farce; for now that the potato crop was utterly destroyed, it was impossible to support all sown last October. The impression of the farmers the destitute in the workhouses. Mr G. A. Hamilton made a long speech against out-

door relief. Mr. J. O'CONNELL thought that a much better time might have been chosen by the government for bringing forward the question of a permanent poor-law for Ireland. He felt compelled, however, to support the mea-The time for sowing the oats is passing without a sure now before the house, although he would do so not ready to snatch at anything calculated to save a few lives not in the belief that it was a measure which would be millions sterling to support the fourteen hundred thougoing into operation, would find from three to four millions of paupers to begin with, and taking the proportion which England paid for the support of its poor, what would Ireland have to pay to support nearly treble the number? One strong objection which he had to the bill was, that under its operation the small ratepayer met on Wednesday, the 10th instant, the Mayor pre- | would break down. Another arose from the proposed constitution of the boards of guardians, which would, worse for Ireland than the Imperial Legislature had the miseries to which that country was now subjected. Lord Courtenay, as an absentee Irish landlord, gave

Sir D. Norreys and Major Layard supported the prin ciple of out-door relief. Mr. Vesey opposed it. Lord J. Manners said that by the failure and disap pearance of the potato crop, 600,000 heads of families would in future be deprived of their usual source of food, Nobody would assert that these could be maintained by any system of Poor Law relief; and therefore he was

bound to consider what were the measures which Goposed. The first of the measures proposed by Lord J. THE GENERAL FAST.—On Tuesday the following of waste lands. Now he understood that the expense of reclaiming an acre was about £8, so, that not more than 120,000 acres would be reclaimed. He calculated that 5,000 heads of families would be maintained on this number of acres; and therefore 5,000 must be subtracted from the 600,000 heads of families to which he had already alluded. Lord J. Eussell had also told the house that he did not intend to make any great increase to the usual grant for emigration. He, therefore, thought that he should make a liberal allowance to the noble lord, if he allowed him to subtract another 5, 190: on the a meeting of the electors of Westminster, resident in score of persons relieved by emigration. He then took a succinct view of the reliof, which hord John Russell would grant by his plan of extending fisheries, promotmeeting Mr C. Cochrane and hearing from that gen- ing public works, and producing greater employment on tleman a statement of his political principles, and the soil of Ireland by his loan to the landlords; and takdeciding upon his eligibility to fill the vacancy in the inguli those items together, he could not arrive at any other conclusion than this has not more than 100,000 heads of families would be relieved altogether by the Goday morning, a daring burglary took place at the vernment measures. That would leave 509,000 heads of White Hart, Princess-row, Newport-market. The families, or a population of 2,000,000 of souls to be relieved burglars, after breaking open the till, from which —and how was is to be done? Nothing half so good a quantity of wine, after which they took their de- the house to save a Ministry which Lord G. Bentinck had parture, without causing the least alarm to the in- not v prosed. On that point he would not say more, as he Jelieved that after Easter an hon, gentleman near

fore the house. (Hear, hear.)

that great measure, would bring that subject again be-

lordship was alluding to the railway project of Lord G. Bentinck, and that the loss of that measure was his principal inducement to oppose this bill. Into that project, as it had been already disposed of, he declined to enter, though on general grounds he wished it to be understood that he was not opposed to the establishment of that country from the sweeping censure which had been cast upon them, and particularly eulogized the munificent liberality of Sir R. Booth, who had rescued attached to property, he was compelled to acknowledge to any proposal that was reasonable or fair. that many others—both resident and non-resident—had Mr Hung said that after the opinion in far orgotten the obligations which it imposed upon them;

and he rejoiced particularly in that clause of this bill

which would compel such persons in future to contribute

interest in the employment of the poor by throwing the

support of the poor upon them when unemployed. Mr. W. S. O'BRIEN commenced by assuring the house that if Ireland had had a national legislature, not one of his countrymen would have died of starvation. The money spent by the government in Ireland had, in a great degree, been thrown away. Everything that the government had done was faulty-all that it had conceived was unwise. Thousands of his countrymen had starved solely through its blunderings, and innumerable auschiefs had arisen from the mode in which it had mis. applied its funds in Ireland. He despaired of doing much good by the "Irish party;" but if it did nothing more, it had effected some good in creating a kindly feeling between a portion of the Irish members and several members in that house, who had seldom sympathised with them before. He deprecated the unkindly expressions which had been used by some Irish members in the house, who had deserted their country to save their party, towards others. He gave his assent to the principle of out-door relief; but insisted upon a poor law o constituted being accompanied by subsidiary measures, without which the least that could be said of it would be, that it would be inoperative.

Mr Roebuck rose to vindicate himself from certain

charges which had been made against him. One hon centleman accused him of spite towards the Irish land. lords. But he never could ascertain exactly who the Irish landlords were. He believed that the real landlords of Ireland were the taxgatherer and the mortgagee, against whom he certainly had never uttered a word in that house or elsewhere. Hon, gentlemen opposite, in ostensibly attacking the principle of out-door relief, in reality attempted to impugn everything in the shape of a poor-law. The law had not been hitherto the protector of the lowest orders in Ireland. The possession of a small portion of land was absolutely necessary for the support of a family in that country, and as it was upon land alone, and not upon the law, that the Irish pensant had to precipitate himself for the sustenance of himself and family, it was no wonder that the agrarian outrages existed in Ireland of which they had heard so much What was now wanted was to introduce into that coun. try the mild spirit of the law, and to teach the Irish peasant to look to that for support in the days of his destitution, instead of exclusively depending upon the possession of a small patch of land, of which he found that he had to possess himself at all hazards. And who opposed this righteous wish? Who but the Irish land. ords? What the gentlemen of England now wanted was to extend to their Irish fellow-subjects that which they had already granted to their fellow-subjects here, and no more. Ireland, in the mouths of Irish landlords, meant nothing but themselves, and when they said that Ireland was going to be ruined by a poor-law, all that they meant was, that they were now going to be compelled to do their duty. Ireland, during the last ten or twenty years, had advanced in a greater rais than any other country in Europe, and it was because they were advancing that so many of the Irish people were now crying out against the manner in which they were treated. Ireland must now, it seemed, depend upon the good feeling of England and Scotland, and it behoved Irish members, in these circumstances, not to try too much the strength of the ligament which bound these two countries to Ireland. The bill before them was a great through the Irish landlords, had long done wrong to Ireland; and if the wrong came from her, he saw no reason why she should not now be the source of justice to that country. He would give the bill a cordial support, although he believed it to be inadequate to m et the evil which it was intended to remedy.

After a somewhat desultory discussion, in which Col. Verner, Mr. M. J. O'Connell, Mr. D. Callaghan, and Sir A. Brooke took part, the house resolved itself into the proposed committee, but immediately resumed and ad-TUESDAY, MARCH 16.

HOUSE OF LORDS .- A select committee was appointed, on the motion of Lord Lyndhurst, to inquire into the transactions relating to the sale of the Birmingham and Oxford Junction Railway to the Great Western Railway Company. The muster of peers, which this contest between the

ittracted, far exceeded that brought down by any other A long debate took place on the subject, which was erminated by the appointment of a committee. Lord Monteagle gave notice for this day week to

move for a select committee on the subject of Poor Relief for Ireland. The reports of the Loan Bill and Consolidated Fund Bill were received, and the house adjourned. TUESDAY, MARCH IG.

HOUSE OF COMMONS,-Lord Albert Conyngham was introduced by Lord Marcus Hill and Sir W. Somerville, and took the oaths and his seat as Member for Canterbury. THE WELLINGTON STATUE, -Mr COLLETT wished to

and Forests in what site was the Wellington statue to be erected, and at whose expense was it to be put up? He begged also to ask when the Nelson column would be finished? (A laugh.) Lord Mospers said, that he had already stated that the Wellington status would be erected at Waterloo-

committee, but again erected at the expense of the gogiven fresh orders that has reliefs should be placed on le pedestal of the column. The Earl of Lincoln inquired whether the proposal o place the statue at Waterloo place had been referred

o a body of competent persons? (A laugh.) Lord Monpern-I think it has been considered and decided by competent persons. ("Hear, hear, hear," and laughter.) Amongst other persons whom I consider ampetent are to be included the government to which

committee was Waterloo place.

Subsequently in answer to a question from Lord J. MANNERS. Lord Morrern said that the sub-committee of the Vellington Testimonial had given no opinion, one way or the other, as to the site proposed by the government They left the statue upon the arch to be dealt with as the government thought best, (Loud laughter.)

To a question put by Sir DE L. Evans, the noble lord replied that, as he considered those who paid for the building of the Houses of Parliament ought to have an the session, consult upon the best way of admitting the breach by, and to hold the parties to the treaty to a public to view the new palace of Westminster. FACTORIES BILL,-Upon the order of the day for the adjourned debate on Cracow.

OF PARLIAMENT,

Mr Dennistoun said that he wished, with the permis sion of the house, to bring a matter to its notice which was of very great and also of very pressing importance. The SPEAKER-The hon, member is out of order. The rder of the day has been read for the motion relating to | tions he could not take any step to interrupt the conti-Crncow. The honograble member cannot speak on any other aubject.

Mr Dennistoun-I rose to speak before the order of the day was read. (Hear, hear.) The SPEAKER-If the hon, member assures the house that he rose before the order of the day was road, he is

entitled to proceed. (Hear, hear.)

Mr Dennistoun resumed—The house was aware manufacturing interests had been so taken abaok by the aken no steps on that most important subject. Under these circumstances, it was not till yesterday that he rad received a communication from some of his constituents, making a proposal which seemed calculated to meet the wishes of the supporters of the bill, hands of the noble lord at the head of the governvesterday, and it was impossible, therefore, that the partition of Poland, and thought it was competent for their their great manufacturers of Lancashine had as yet been House of Commons to entertain the proposition presented entedia able to consent to it, or to express an opinion with re- to it by the house. gard to it. It would, however, he in Larenshire that morning, and no doubt in a few days the millowners of gard to it. As it was most desizable, it possible, to obtain their consent to a bill for the relief of the labourers for Oldham would consent to a postponement of the mea-

him to put off the bill for a short period. In the absence of the hon, member, perhaps the hon, and learned and surprise.) hi m, whose opinion, like his own, had been more and

objected to its not being accompanied by other measures, value nithout consulting the manufacturers as to matter much more extensive. He could not but suspect that his of detail, with which they slone at conversant, I cannot therefore, ask the hon, member for Giddain to postpone the progress of the bill, for I am not sure that the proposal will meet the wishes of the manufacturers. The honourable member for Oldham must judge for himself whether it will be right to postpone the bill; but if he does postpone it, confess that I should be glad if the of railways in Ireland. He then defended the landlords bill could pass in a shape which would meet the wishes of hoth parties. (Cheers.)

Mr Aglioner said that has he had been appealed to he must state that he had no authori y from the hon. the people of Sligo from death, not in scores, but in member for Oldham to consent to the postponement of fifties, in his neighbourhood. But in admitting that the bill. At the same time he believed that the hon. many Irish landlords had nobly performed the duties member, and the operatives of England, would consent Mr Hume said that after the opinion in favour of the

fresh proposal given by the Prime Minister, the matter became of very great importance, and he trusted that the supporters of the bill would consent to its postponebir Hindley said that the greatest difficulty always

attended the efforts of a private member to get a bill through the house, and the course of the hon, member for Glasgow had been anything but fair. He told them that he had a proposal to make, but he neither told them what it was, nor from whom it came. (Hear, hear.) He hoped that the house would proceed, without any postnonement, to the third reading of the bill. Mr Bobruwick protested against the present pro-

ceeding, both in form and substance. Surely the night before the bill was again to be discussed was not the roper time to make a new proposal? Why had it not been made long ago? (Hear, hear.) Dr Bowning thought that the hon, member for Glas-

gow had done all that he could do, in the circumstances in which he had been placed. A sufficient ground for postponement had been assigned, and the bill should not be hurried on. Mr FERRAND said that the only way to get rid of the

difficulty was to pass the bill as it stood. (Hear, hear.) If they refused to do so, he could tell them that an agitation would take place in the country greater than any they had known for ages, And the reason was this. The operatives found that, by means of agitation the Anti. Corn Law League had gained the success of their objects, and he thought that if by such means the Anti-Corn Law League could be successful surely the poor peratives of the country might. (Cheers.) In answer to Lord G. Bentinck,

Viscount Palmerston said that her Majesty's Government had had no official intimation of any duty having been imposed upon emigrants by any of the State Legislatures in America. All that was known in reference to the sulject was, that it had been under consideration in he United States. CRACOW .- The adjourned debate on Cracow was then

esumed by Sir J. Waten, who deprecated the proposition of Mr Hume, as tending actually to involve us in that course

of conduct which had been shadowed forth as the probable policy of France in certain contingencies—in the sypothetical language of M. Guizot, which language had been somewhat misinterpreted by Sir R. Peel, when he denounced it the other evening. He condemned the late 'Cracow insurrection" as undeserving of the sympathics of Europe. The smaller states of the continent had obligations imposed upon them as well as the larger, which they were equally bound with the larger to fulfil. Amongst the obligations imposed upon the smaller states, the duty of neutrality was one of the most prominent. The recent conduct of Cracow was undoubtedly a violation of its duty in this respect. As against Cracew, then, the great Powers had certainly a strong case. This being so, it would be unwise, especially considering the present state of the continent, for this country to take any steps which might compromise it with the east of Europe. It would be unwise at any time for it to resort to a petty measure of hostility against any power such as was proposed in the resolutions before the house. It was said by a high authority that England could not carry on a little war, and in his opinion it was equally mpossible for her to stoop to a little measure. Besides. this was not a time, from many considerations, when it would be prudent in us to give "causeless umbrage," or to heap "unnecessary affronts" upon the Three Northern Powers. He concurred in the course which the Governact of justice due from England to Ireland, which, of these powers, because he believed that they were ment had taken, in presenting a protest to the conduct oound to have communicated with this country before taking the steps which they had taken in reference to Cracow, and so concurring, he was prepared to vote with

Lord J. Russell for the previous question. Lord MARRY VANE could only regard with animadversion the conduct of the three powers in regard to Cracow; but he did not think it advisable under existing circumstances, for the House to affirm the resolutions

Mr STUART WORTLEY was afraid that a false impression would go abroad if the previous question were put in reference to this subject. If he had any influence with Mr Hume, he would counsel him, after the very general expression of indignation to which the House had already given rent during the progress of this discussion, to refrain from pressing the first resolution. If that resolution were pressed, he did not see how the house could avoid affirming it. He was ready to admit, that if they ival companies, the Great Western and North Western, were disposed to avail themselves of their present position, it was open for them to take advantage of it, to avoid the payments alluded to in the other resolutions. But looking to the importance of the treaty of Vienna in other respects, and to the benefits which it was yet capable of securing to Europe, he conceived it would be the height of impolicy for this country to adopt such a course-He was not ready to admit, however, that the circumstances under which the loan in question had been contracted had been c rree ly stated by Sir W. Molesworth and: others, who asserted it to be a debt chargeable upon this country, in consideration of the retention by it, after the war, of the formerly Dutch colonies of the Cape of Good Hope, Demerara, Essequibo, and Berbice. Our retention of these colonies could not be regarded in the light of ask the Noble Lord the First Commissioner of the Woods a purchase, but as an exception to our course in refer. ence to other colonies, which had been restored to Holland at the close of the war. The obligation under which we came to pay the loan was a distinct and independent obligation. We did not covenant to pay as security for Holland. The oligation was not to cease even in the event of war between the parties. The reason why thisplace. It would be removed at the expense of the sub- provision was inserted into the convention was, that the money which we stipulated to pay was to go to the private vernment. As to the Nelson column, he had recently creditors of Russia and Holland. But it could not be supposed that this provision stipulated for the payment of the money in the event of a war arising from any cause. The maintenance of the states of Europe according to the arrangements of the Congress of Vienna was one of the considerations for which we became liable to pay the money. It could not, therefore, be maintained that in the event of a war arising from a breach of the treaty of Vienna by Russia, we would still be liable to pay. The consideration of a treaty was the condition to the noble lord belonged-(laughter)-for Sir Robert a treaty. Had that consideration in this case failed? Poel stated that one of the sites suggested to the sub-If so, the other parties to the treaty were at liberty, if

they chose, to absolve themselves from its obligations. That consideration had in part been broken by Russia; and England, if she chose, might avail herself of thisbreach. But the question still remained, whether it would be wise or even just to take advantage of it? In deciding this question, they should bear in mind that Russia had substantially adhered to the treaty of Vienna, and that she still evinced a desire to maintain the general arrangement of Europe. Although, then, that treaty Admission of the Public to See the New Houses had undoubtedly been violated in one of its provisions, Europe had still too much to gain from its maintenance to justify us in easting it to the winds on account of the breach of it in reference to Cracow. The proper course opportunity of inspecting them, he would, at the end of for England now to pursue was to pass the present strict adherence to its remaining provisions. He trusted the country would take the dignified course recommended to it by Lord John Russell, when Europe and the world. would give it credit for the maintenance of, that faith which had ever distinguished its foreign policy. If Mr-Hume pressed his first motion to a division he could not but vote for it, but in reference to the remaining resolu-.

nued payment of the Russo-Dutch loan.

Mr Curistic agreed with those who held that, in voting for resolutions like those now before, them, the house ewould travel out of its proper sphere. The question for xthe government to consider was, whether a violation of of the Treaty of Vienna on the part of Russia absolved Eng. g. land from the payment of the money in question. If it it did, it was the duty of the government to withhold that lat hat the Factories Bill stood for to-morrow. Now, the payment. He denied that, in such case, it would be be 'shabby" so to withhold it. If, on the other hand, ad. large majority against them the other day that they England vac not absolved from this payment hereconduct unt ectned to have been quite overwhelmed, and to have in withholding it would be worse than "shabby"—would uld be indeed as reprehensible as was the conduct of the three tree Powers, which Mr Hume was so anxious to condema, ma, The honourable gentleman then commented with con- considerable severity upon the speech delivered by Rord G. d G. Bentinok, on Thursday evening last, adducing the "bar-barand at the same time to maintain the productive powers barities of Minsk," and the "savage murders of Gal- Galof the country. He would not then enter into the licia." a sufficient answer to the culogium passed by they the details of that proposal, but he had placed it in the noble lord upon the Emperors of Russia and Austria. 1. Mr W. S. O'BRIEN approved of the conduct of thef the ment. That proposal had come from Glasgow only Prench Chambers, in annually protesting against these these

Mr B. Escorr supported the resolutions. Mr SMr S. Wortley had conclusively proved that the money formerly merly that country would have made up their minds with re- paid to Russia was no longer due; but, as a represent resent. ative of the people of England who had to pay they the money, he was ready, although it was no longer due, toue, to in the factories, he trusted that the honourable member vote for its continued payment. He (Mr B. Escott) was) was astonished at the course thus taken by the right hourt hour sure. He had given notice yasterday to the hou, member member for Bute. The first half of Lord J. Russell'ussell' of the remarks he had just made, and he regretted to speech was also an unanswerable argument to show that the find that the hon, gentleman was not in his place; but the money was no longer due, and yet the noble lorde lord he trusted that the noble lord would make a request to insisted that the payments should be continued. Sir I Sir II Peel had shown that, without an act of indemnity, thity, this money could not have been paid by the Ministry in 183 in 1833 member for Cockermouth, whose name was also on the The act of that year placed the payment of the money upmey upce back of the bill, might consent to its postponement. (The the ground that Russia should adhere to the treety treety statement of the bon, member was listened to with deep Vienna. She had violated that treaty, the money waney wa silence, and seemed to produce considerable sensation no longer due, and neither should nor could be legale legal.

paid. This was called a pound, shilling and pence quere que Lord J. RUSSELL-It is quite true that the hon. gen- tion, and it was hinted that it would be shabby aabby as tleman came to me with one of his constituents with a mean to withhold payment. But there were three kinges king proposal which the hon, gentleman thinks will meet of meanness in connection with this matter. It was, it was, the views of the supporters of this bill, and which he also the first place, mean to refuse payofest when the month month 'hinks will be, in the opinion of the manufacturers, far was due; in the next place, it was mean to pay it why it whi less objectionable than the bill as it at present stands, it was not due; whilst it was the consummation mation

Mr. LABOUCHERE observed that Lord J. Manners ho'd Now, I should say that the proposal seemed to me a meanness to pay it when not due, mader a service fearile fear not objected so much to this measure in itself as he had feasible one, though my opinion alone is not of much a foreign power: This measure in itself as he had feasible one, though my opinion alone is not of much a foreign power: there can no longer be that difference between the value

mittee on this bill; and when you, Mr Speaker, have

On clause two (the Ten Hours' clause) coming up,

Viscount Morrery intimated that he would vote that

On the motion that this clause stand part of the bill,

... 66

For the clause 144

The announcement was received with loud cheers.

The other clauses were then agreed to; and the house

esumed amid much cheering. The report was ordered

THURSDAY, MARCH 18.

by commission, to the Consolidated Fund (£18,000,000)

HOUSE OF COMMONS, -Dr Bowning moved for a

subject of quarantine law. The hon, gentleman sup-

ported his motion by an elaborate statement designed

to show that the plague was not contagious, and that

IRISH ABSENTEES .- Mr W. S. O'BRIEN then moved,

That, inasmuch as the non-residence of landed pro-

prietors in Ireland is one of the causes of social disor-

ganization in that kingdom, it is expedient to impose

a [charge by way of special assessment, in aid of local

objects of an useful nature, upon the estates of absen-

sation for the evils resulting from their non-resi-

dence." In supporting this motion, the honour-

able gentleman controverted, at some length, the

proposition put forward by Mr M'Culloch and

land, and maintained that that country paid virtually

After some debate, the house divided, when the motion

Mr. OBMSBY GOBE then moved for a select committee

to inquire into the necessity for the removal of Smith-

metropolis, to some appropriate site comprising an area

of not less than twelve acres, and the establishment of

Lord Morperu brought in a bill for the better drain-

The other business on the paper was then disposed of,

FRIDAY, MARCH 19.

FRIDAY, MARCH 19.

HOUSE OF COMMONS .- WINDOW TAX .- Lord

Monperts, in answer to Lord Duncan, said that although

of a financial character with respect to the window-tax.

Lord J. RESSELL was anxious, before going into com-

mittee on the Irish Poor Law Bill, to take the oppor-

Committee on the Poor Relief (Ireland) Bill.

After some conversation the motion was agreed to.

one-third of the whole rental of the country.

was rejected, the numbers being 19 to 70.

Mr. Tuite seconded the motion.

abattoirs in the vicinity of London.

the remainder was agreed to.

and the house adjourned.

quarantine regulations are inefficient as a protection

Mr Hume seconded the motion .- Agreed to.

The house then went into committee.

the committee divided, and the numbers were-

Majority for clause ...

to be brought up on the 21st of April.

Bill and the Labouring Poor (Ireland) Bill.

The house then adjourned.

t be expunged from the bill.

Against it

Cheers.)

against it.

the advantages of a Whig government was this disadvan- to meet their engagements. tage, that whenever it was inclined to anything like a job it was sure to be supported by the opposite side, whereas, amongst the disadvantages of a Tory governinclined it was sure to be resisted by those in opposition. Lord J. Russell would on this occasion be supported by those opposite, but he warned him and the majority who might support him, that this was a constitutional question, of which the English people would not lose

Mr SETTIC strongly condemned the annexation of struction of the independence of Cracow, the hon, member of brigands—if it was the retreat of robbers and of vaga-Why did they not sooner interfere !-- why did they not nip the evil in the bud !--why did they suffer it to grown up under their eyes !-- why did they not arrest the progrees of deprevity ! What was the meaning of their protection?-what had been the use of the Protectorate! (Hear, hear, hear.) Would England be justified, after thirty years, in coming forward in the face of Europe and saying to the Ionian Islands, "You are full of conspiraand therefore we will destroy your independence—we will ertinguish your liberty." And yet this act, gross or a more monstrous violation of the Treaty of Paris than the seizure of Cracow was of the treaty of Vienna. (Hear, hear.) They should remember the promise of the Emperor Alexander's, apily quoted by the hon. member for Pontefract. The Emp. ror said, respecting Cracow, "This city shall enjoy tranquillity and peace, by conseit shall remain as a monument of magnanimous policy, gave it. which has placed your independence on the very spot where the ashes of the best of your sovereigns repose." Magnanimous policy! Well, between that magnanimous the noble lord the member for Lynn, who thanked the even in that " Prince" whom he feared other Princes had ous population." too much followed. Nothing like it, he repeated, was to te found in history; they must go for an example to the suckled and then attempted to debauch Ninyas. The her being the focus of conspiracy, but in the events which | not giving up the principle of a Ten Hours' Bill for which | the next day, can be brought up so as to make either a mineral productions of Texas are greatly exag gerated, had occurred in London, in Paris, and in Madrid. (Hear, he had so long contended. He then referred to Mr Den- good wife or a good mother. (Cheers.) Therefore, al- and that there is a melancholy evidence of the fact hear.) History, which had recorded the triumphs of nistoun's proposal, and observed, that as far as his knowfriends of freedom were most divided. The consequences | master manufacturers than the system of relays which | the condition of the people. If I am mistaken in my | ther expresses a conviction that if British subjects should of the late misunderstandings were similar to what had that gentleman recommended. occurred in 1835, when there was some difference between lieved that if the difference between France and England | tached to the memorial to a misprint. had not occurred on the Spanish marriages, that, notexist at Cracow, the independence of that city would have | which the bill had already undergone on so many different remained undisturbed at this moment, and that, not- occasions. withstanding, they would have attained by legitimate means the perfect security of their own territory. If the good understanding had continued between France and England the three Powers would have used their hands, but finding it otherwise they used their hoo's. (Hear, hear,) He would venture to implore the noble lord the Mr Bright, who was not quite entitled to lecture him for member for Tiverton to renew that entente cordiale, and his silence. I hope that neither the honourable memto resume that intimate alliance. He called upon him to ber for Durham nor the house will forget that on one do so for the interests of civilization, for the sake of occasion I did assign, very shortly indeed, the reasons public order, and for the sake of the continuance of peace, which induced me to take this course; and if I did not (Hear, hear.) He called upon him to do so, not merely occupy more than ten minutes, the cause of my brevity to prevent the recurrence of actions such as this, but in was the honourable member who has now taunted and peace, in order to extinguish those smouldering ashes of ten minutes before the arrival of the hour of adjournwar which were still alive, and which flashed forth the ment. (Cheers and laughter.) The right honourable other day the whole length of the Appenines, from Genoa | member for Tamworth also said on a former day that he to Calabria -- and which might there, as well as else- expected to hear my opinions on the subject: no doubt he where, cause more serious demonstrations. ("Hear, intended that I should have an opportunity of speaking, hear, hear," and cheers.) He was convinced that if that | but he too left me only ten minutes for the explanation of entente cordiale was re-established-if these two great my views. (Hear, hear.) He was led on, I dare say, by constitutional governments would really and effectually the course of his argument further than he intended.

the Polish people. On a former occasion, when Lord without, at the same time, injuring the manufacturing Palmerston was foreign minister, and when a similar | industry of the country? I admit that this is a very large ber for Montrose, who gave a hearty vote for that paydoing so the noble lord would have his support.

of Cracow was a violation of the treaty of Vienna, and presume, to a profit. We have likewise been told that in whether the extinction of that free territory absolved many other branches of trade the working people are Great Britain from the continuance of the payment of only employed for eleven hours in the day. Therefore the Russo-Dutch Loan. Notwithstanding the ingenious the question, as I have said, does not apply to the arguments of Mr Disraeli, he insisted that the annexa. Whole thirty-seven millions. Besides, let us consider tion of Cracow was a manifest violation of the treaty of how many various elements there are in the price of the Vienna. As to the argument founded on the case of Bel. commodity which is sent abroad by us to compete with gium, he maintained that it was not valid, because the the produce of foreign manufacturers. Take cotton, separation of Belgium from Holland was agreed to by all for instance. We know there is, first, the original price the five great powers, who signed the convention of No. of the raw material; then comes the cost of conveyance treaty of Vienna, he objected to the declaration of that into thread, and then into some species of manufacture. Therefore, as he could not give the first resolution pro- suppose to China, where it is to be sold in competition posed by Mr Hume a direct negative, he would meet it by moving the previous question. With respect to the Putting together all these elements of price, there are by moving the previous question. With respect to the resolution to withhold payment for the future of the Russia-Dutch Loan, he could not assent to it, because he believed that in honour we could not release ourselves from our obligation. The moral strength which this from our obligation.

The moral strength which this from our obligation. With respect to the previous question. With respect to the previous question, ting-street, topicor, clind-bed, and performery dealers. C. Jandine, to carry on his business. If the previous question of the company, there not being one word of the company there are not accessive.

I and not deposited near half the sum of the company there not being one word of the company there are not accessive.

I are not accessive to th country derives from its strifet adherence, not only rawmaterial will not bealtered by the proposed change fore out-door relief would be found impracticable. That, to the letter, but to the spirit o treaties, was incalcula- in the law. Next, with regard to wages; we must sup- it was to be hoped, would not be the case; and all that ble, and therefore nothing should be done that could pose that, whatever may be the value of 12 hours, a 12 the clause proposed to do was, to afford some relief when, Mr J. O'Connell denounced the "blood-stained

Mr Home confessed that in this instance discretion

his friends. The Marine Mutiny Bill was read a second time, and the House adjourned at a quarter-past one o'clock.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 17. Sure was carried by a majority of 87 over 39; and that of thereby a smaller quantity of manufactured goods, there the latter by a majority of 93 over 29 voices.

FACTORY BILL.—The order of the day for going into capital. As far as I can see, this would be the result of committee on the Factories Bill was then read, where- a reduction in the number of hours of work. But on

Lord J. Russell presented a petition, signed by 392 state of our manufacturers in past years, and what is Yorkshire, in favour of the bill. Mr BRIGHT presented a petition from certain lessees

hish money" to Russia. The House of Commons, by obligations to pay certain rents, predicated upon th and as all those who were in favour of the repeal of the firming the resolutions before it, would strengthen the supposition that they would have twelve hours' use o Corn Laws believe, a considerable relief by the recent hands of the executive government in case of difficulty; the water-power per day, and that if they were limited change in this particular. Whatever may be the ultibut this was no question of peace and war. Amongst in the use of it to only ten hours, they would be unable mate reduction in the price of grain, this at least is obvious, that when the Corn Laws are entirely repealed

On the motion that the Speaker leave the chair. Mr DENNISTOUN, after giving a history of the rise and in this country and upon the continent. That consideraprogress of the opinion of Parliament respecting this tion will be just the same whether you suppose the general ment was the advantage that wherever it was similarly bill, denounced it as a measure which had been introduced to its notice under a false title; for instead of we will assume, has formerly been 55s, per quarter in this limiting the hours of labour of young persons and fe- country, and 45s. per quarter in France, in future years males in factories, it was a bill to limit the extent of adult the average will be nearly the same in both countries. If male labour. Having endeavoured to show that former hereafter there should be a general scarcity, owing to a legislation on this subject had not been beneficial, either deficient harvest, the French manufacturer will not enjoy old grounds of opposition to this measure, stating, that lish manufacturer is paying perhaps 70. I hold that this Mr SECTIC strongly consequent ciolation of the treaty of Cracow, and the consequent ciolation of the response to the response Vienna, though he could not concur in the proposal to on their wages, and that it would give to foreign compe-Vienna, though he could not could no manufacturer. He then called the attention of the house facturers were exposed to the greatest possible disadvansaid—if Cracow had become so full of conspirators and to the nature of the proposal which he was authorized tage in the markets of China and South America, b cause bonds—if it was a den of moral and material buccaneers J. Russell had last night characterized as feasible. By in trade; and against this evil we have now effectually what had the three Powers been about? (Hear, hear.) this bill it was proposed that no female or young person guarded. Therefore it is my conviction that we have tion. The solicitor to the association said, there were in the week as much as 12 hours a day, confining them. likewise, a few years ago there was a duty, which has selves at the same time not to work for two consecutive now been removed; and these are the two great artimust be carried out by relays of workmen, were adopted, They were warned that the bill would lead to a reducthe masters were inclined to believe that the produc- tion of wages; but from all that he could learn, the ope- There was no name in the prospectus at all known to the tors-you are a den of moral and material buccaneers, tive power of the country would not be impaired. He, ratives were willing to run the risk of this. As to the and flagrant as it would be, would not be a more unjust, might have time to consider this proposal, and to say peculiarly well fitted for making the experiment, and England, and to form a ground for a loan of £25 to each Ay,"or "No" to it.

A prolonged discussion took place on this motion, in labour to eleven, the production of the country would the course of which, Mr Bright repeated his former objections to the bill, and complained of the silence of Lord J. Russell, who, country would be more steadily brought into action than jurious to the project from the mere evidence of a small crating itself to the arts, to industry, and to commerce; from stating any reason for the support which he of that large portion of the people of whom some have surance company, which in commencing was not able to said it certainly was very mysterious how such property

Mr Hindler deprecated the attack just made on sleep, and to die (cheers); and in my opinion it is the The Lord Mayor repeated, that he felt it to be an impera-Lord J. Russell, and reminded Mr Bright that, in one duty of the State as much as possible to take care that tive duty upon him to denounce publicly, schemes for charged. of the debates on the Corn Laws, he had expressed his the labouring classes are, in the first place, made aware policy and the mercy of decision, he almost agreed with concurrence with Mr Cobden in thinking, "That it of the doctrines of their religion; in the next, that they would be an excellent thing if the workmen could have should be able to cultivate domestic habits and affec. Mayor, and affirmed what his lordship had stated in conthree Powers for that mercy of decision. But the two only ten hours labour, and that such a result was prac- tions; and in the third place, that they should look upon nexion with the above society, adding that the projects of combined had no parallel in the history of the world-not ticable if the house would do but justice to the industrithe law and the government as their protectors from

J. Russell he denounced as most unjustifiable, whether they are likely to be attained as long as the hours annals of fable-to the example of Semiramis, who he had not drawn up with his own hand the memorial of labour for young persons are permitted to be which had been presented against this bill, and to which protracted as they have been hitherto. I cannot conceive veston, in a despatch, dated Jan. 6 last, states that from three Powers might be said to have suckled Cracow, and had been appended the names of many persons who not how a girl, say of fourteen years of age, after hav. the experience of a six years' residence in Texas, he does then to have destroyed her. But why did they destroy only had never signed it, but who in point of fact had no ing been employed twelve or more hours in a not hesitate to pronounce that certain statements which ber ? The solution was to be found, net in the State of existence at all ? Having left Mr Bright to digest that factory, coming home weary and exhausted, unable to have recently appeared respecting the salubrity of the cli-Cracow—not by reason of her den of brigands—not in question, as he best could, he declared his intention of do anything but rest in order to be ready for the toils of mate, the fertility of the soil, and the richness of the prisoner—As sure as I am a living man, my lord, I despotism, marked her most decisive one when the ledge went, nothing could be more unsatisfactory to the risk in the hope of improving the character and elevating tached to the German Emigration Associations. He fur-

most serious consideration, appears to me wise, prudent, Mr Bright answered the question put to him by Mr France and England on the subject of Spain. He be- Fielden by attributing the mistakes in the signatures at- and proper. I am, therefore, ready to go into a com- j-sty's colonial land and emigration commissioners, S. left the chair, I am prepared to vote for a clause re-Sir R. PEEL declared his intention not to support the withstanding the plots and cabals which were said to proposition for postponement after the full discussion stricting the hours of labour to eleven; in that shape I

Mr DENNISTOUN withdrew his amendment.

On the question that the SPEAKER do now leave the

chair. Lord J. Russell repelled the attack made on him by der to prevent a re-action, in order to ensure thrown repreach upon me. He left me no more than act together, their protest would against so untoward au and was not able to finish what he had to offer in the event would be much more valuable than the interest on | time he meant to occupy; but the consequence was that he allowed me only ten minutes, and that not being suffi-Mr Disbaell lamented as much as any one could do, cient, I refrained from soliciting the attention of the the downfal and partition of Poland, but the question house; the hon, member for Durham told me that the now before the house had nothing to do with that event. situation in which I am now placed is a retribution for The partition of Poland had "ceased to be a political the conduct I and my friends pursued in 1844. At that catastrophe, and must now be recognised as an historic period I saw clearly that, differing as I did from some of fact." Cracow was an Austrian town at the commence. my friends, connected with me by private ties, and who ment of that struggle, which the treaty of Vienna was might, in the event of a change of government, be condesignated to terminate, and it had now become an nected with me in office, such differences might lead to Austrian town again. Against its becoming so both inconvenience and embarrassment. Therefore, with my France and England had protested, and now the House eyes open, thinking that a bill of this kind would be a of Commons was called upon to affirm the protest pre- benefit as affecting children, I gave it my support, and I

sented by Lord Palmerston on behalf of this country, am willing now to bear the inconvenience and embarrass. and to punish one of the parties charged with having ment I three years ago anticipated. If however the had a hand in the act complained of. He maintained it honourable member means to imply by talking of the re- tee proprietors, with a view to make some compento be a principle of public law that the violation of a par. tribution, that I was then merely factiously endeavouring ticular treaty inserted into a general treaty was not a to thwert and oppose the government of 1844, I beg to violation of the general treaty. This had been decided tell him that such imputations are easily restored. (Henr, by men "second to none," and on more occasions than hear.) He might be told of great manufacturers, deeply one in reference to the treaty of Westphalia. The rela. engaged in the Anti Corn-Law League, who said that tion of a part cular to a general treaty was exemplified, tex hours labour would be quite sufficient if the Corn in more modern times, by the conduct of the King of Laws were repealed. (Hear, hear.) If I were disposed to England an annual tribute equal to the amount Holland, at the time of the dismemberment of the king- to retort imputations, I might urge that they held this dom of the Netherlands. Honourable members seemed language merely in order to get the working classes to by some at no less than four millions a year, or nearly about when your futher went into the divan !—Benjamin to think that Cracow had been left, by the treaty of support the repeal of the Corn Laws, and that now that Vienna, as a last homage to Poland, and that the loss of object is accomplished they have not realised the expecits independence was the extinction of the last remnant tations they led the working classes to indulge. (Cheers.) of that kingdom. He regarded it as the greatest insult After declaring his conviction that an endeavour to that could be offered to Poland, to say that so insignifi. | limit the labour of young persons to hours to which cant a state should be erected as a homage to a great, their strength was equal was a perfectly legitimate though fallen, monarchy. He had no sympathy with a object for the house to pursue, he denied that this bill field Market, as a nuisance in the centre of the British race of twenty millions that suffered themselves to be would indirectly limit the labour of adult persons. But partitioned. If they were a great people, as some even if it did produce that result, the principle on which believed them to be, they would have produced great this bill was founded was not an unsound one; for it things. Had they possessed a great national character, ought to be our object to elevate the character of the they would not have been enslaved. A high national working classes, to give them as much means as possible character saved Austria in the days of Maria Theresa, for their moral and religious instruction, and to afford when it was threatened with partition by a band of them as much time as possible to cultivate their doconspirators, at the head of whom were the king and mestic affections, and to learn domestic habits. He did republic of Poland. The disturbances which every now not see how these objects could be obtained so long as and then agitated Poland did not originate with the the hours of labour of young persons were so prolonged people, who were better off in their present circumstances | as they were at present. He confessed, however, that he than they were under their aucient and national rulers, should prefer an Eleven to a Ten Hours Bill, for under but with a banished and fallen aristocracy, who long such a system he thought that we should see more enslaved, and at last betrayed their country. It was steady and equal employment extended through with these aristocratic conspirators that so many of the different years than we did at the present moment. liberals of this country sympathized-by encouraging Let us consider next the great question which I admit whom they were endangering the peace of Europe, whilst is raised by this bill-whether you can give this advanthey were doing anything but promoting the interests of tage to the sons and daughters for the working classes

proposal to that now before the house was made in refer- and formidable question. Although the limitation of ence to the payments in question to Russia, the noble time may have only an indirect operation upon adults, lord insisted on paying the money, and on that occasion yet the practical result may be to deprive them of employ. one of his strongest supporters was the honourable mem. | ment and to drive our manufacturers out of the markets of foreign countries and this is a very serious considerament. The honourable gentleman then voted that white tion. I must observe, however, in reference to it, that was black; and now that he had, some fifteen years it does not appear to me that the case has been made afterwards, screwed up his courage to make a white out. In the first place, I must remark that the quesspeech, and to give a white vote, he was, as he (Mr tion does not apply to the whole thirty-seven millions of Disraeli) understood, about to show the white feather. our exported manufactures; because with reference to He was glad that the noble lord still adhered to the pro- a portion of it the limitation to eleven hours is particupricty of continuing the payment of the money, and in larly carried into effect. This has been lately accomplished by one of our largest manufacturing houses-Lord PALMERST' & said that the discussion divided it. Messrs Marshall, of Leeds, who carry on their works for self into two parts, whether the suppression of the City eleven hours in the day, and carry them on, as we may vember 1831, to that effect. But while persuaded across the ocean, and the commission of the merchant that the extinction of Cracow was a violation of the at Liverpool; afterwards, the cotton is to be wrought opinion by a resolution of the House of Commons. Next, it has to be shipped again and carried, we will

possibly impair that moral power. The noblelord hav. hour price will be paid for it; and whatever may be the either from a temporary increase of distress, the preing moved the "previous question," appealed to the value of II hours, an II hour price will be paid for it. valence of fevers, or infectious diseases in the workhouses. "parliamentary judgment" of Mr Hume not to press the Then what is the part of the cost on which the manu- it became necessary to prevent the people from starving. facturer will lose ! We will take the amount of a manu- The experience we had had in this country proved that facturer's fixed capital at £100,000; and I have inquired out-door relief was not incompatible with prosperity, METTERNICH" and "the execrable monster Nicholas," of different manufacturers, and they have given me and the successful pursuits of trade, commerce, and different statements; but I will take one who reckons manufactures. Indeed, he was to some extent inclined was the better part of valour, and withdrew his mo. that the interest on his fixed capital is 5 per cent, ; he to think the two coincident, and he hoped that the intion amidst loud cheers from Lord George Bentinck and | calculates the wear and tear of machinery at 6 per cent.; troduction of this principle into the law would lay the oil, coal, tallow, and other articles, at about 12 per cent.; foundation of a better system in Ireland, by furnishing and he adds 1 per cent, for gas, making in the whole a strong inducement to better cultivation on the part of 24 per cent, upon the value of his fixed capital. As landlords and farmers, and more industrious habits on to wear and tear of machinery, if there is to be a re- the part of the labourer. HOUSE OF COMMONS. - The house met at duction in the number of hours of labour, there must be Towards the close of the debate the committee became twelve o'clock, and previously to the discussion on a corresponding reduction in the wear and tear of ma- most disorderly—the uproar beggared all description, the Pactory Bill had two divisions, by which the chinery. In the same way, less oil, less coal, less tallow, and many speeches were not more intelligible than so consideration of Mr Waddington's Rating of Tene- and less gas will be consumed; so that at last there is much dumb show. The leaders of the Irish party supments Bill, and Sir J. Parkinson's Juvenile Offen- only the 5 per cent, interest on the fixed capital upon ported the amendment with true national zeal and imders Bill-both of which stood for a second reading that which any loss will be incurred. That is to say, with petuosity, fighting against the clause as a measure affectders Bill—both of which stood for a second reading that regard to all the other articles there will be no change; ling "the life and property" of every landlord and tound the counting house and front present to speak to his mistress, to the 24th inst. The postponement of the first mea- but working a less number of hours, and producing in Ireland.

will, of course, be some loss on the interest of the fixed

Against it 249 the other hand, we have to consider what has been the Majority against it 200 The Chairman was directed to report progress, and master spinners and manufacturers of Lancashire and their state at the present moment. Let us recollect, in having done so the bill was ordered to be recommitted on the first place, with reference to cotton, that a short time ago there was a tax upon the raw material of about The other o

The other orders of the day were then disposed

Aldivision took place, when the numbers were,

For Mr Shaw's amendment 36

Police Untelligence.

MANSION-HOUSE, -THE BRITISH MUTUAL EMIGRA rion Association.—The Lord Mayor received recently a upon a subject of considerable interest and importance most philanthropic and benevolent principles." Immediately upon receiving the letter, the Lord Mayor proof the country, as to the responsibility of the parties who appeared to be principally engaged in the association.

was one into which people should enter with great caumight be induced to emigrate were to look for security. mercantile community of London, and to whom were inbelieved that if it passed, limiting the hours of daily emigrant? The gentlemen alluded to as responsible were not tangible. They were beyond the jurisdiction of be equal to its present production, employment would this country. The solicitor to the association intimated be mere constant, and the manufacturing power of the that it would be unreasonable to draw an inference so inthough he was Prime Minister, had studiously shrunk now. I cannot look with indifference to the situation beginning. He had himself once been engaged in an insaid that they seem only born to work, to eat, to pay any one, and it was, at the present time, flourishing. no evidence against the prisoner, whom he therefore diswhich there appeared to be no substantial support.

On Wednesday, Lieut. Lean waited upon the Lord emigration for Texas had not escaped the notice of Her ous population."

undue, because unnecessary, inflictions. I confess I do Majesty's commissioners, who had issued the following not see how those objects have been attained, or that circular:—

"CAUTION RESPECTING EMIGRATION TO TEXAS .- Emi grants are warned that her Majesty's vice-consul at Galthough I confess there is risk, I am willing to incur that in the misery suffered by many of the emigrants atview, I can only act upon the principle which, after the be induced to emigrate to Texas, they will probably en counter sickness and destitution .- By order of her Ma-WALLCOTT, Secretary."

Captain Lean observed that it must be highly satisfactory to his lordship to be assured that numbers of perwish the measure to be passed; for while it gives consisons preparing to run the bazard of emigration to Texas derable advantages to young persons, it will prove that had, in consequence of his vigilance, and praiseworthy this house is disposed to do everything it can for the interference, altered their determination to break up their Mayor said he felt it to be his duty to obtain the most subject; but having heard of the nature and character | might have called in and bought the half head he sold to of the association, he did not for a moment hesitate to his inquiries.

Assault in a Gameling-house .- On Thursday Abra-

a man named Myers. The complainant said that the not avail him, and sent him to Bridewell for a month. ndant walk and asked for his son, who happened to be there, and Mr. John Sears, the proprietor of an extensive China and dragged down the gas apparatus, and wrenching the ba- baving attempted to commit suicide. Policeman 78 M nisters, acted with the fury of a madman. Solomon stated, that while on duty that morning in Blackman-Hart bore evidence to the assault, and in answer to a street, hearing cries of murder from Mr Sears' premises question, as to whether gambling was carried on in the he went in, and on entering the parlour, found Mrs Sears premises, swore there never was the least gambling holding her husband, who was making the most violent House of Lords.—The royal assent was given, in the house; nothing at all but cigars and coffee. exertions to extricate himself from her. Policeman per-The gentlemen might sometimes play drafts, but never | ceiving that Mr Sears had cut his throat in two places. gambled: it would not be allowed. The Lord from which the blood was flowing, and that an open Mayor: Defendant, how can you answer this accusation? razor was lying on the floor near the spot, secured him copy of the continuation of the correspondence on the Defendant: Unfortunately, my lord, I have a son, whom these people have been destroying in their villanous den. conveyed him to the station-house. Previously, how-I went there last night, and managed to get through the three doors which shut in a room where several per- that he had not succeeded in his object, and added that sons were playing at hazard, and my son actually had the although he was restrained from it then he should do it dice-box in his hand. I at once snatched the dice, and effectually before long. Mrs Sears attended and stated then the complainant and the witness struggled with that about two years ago her husband's house in the Lonme, and got them from me, and pushed me against the don-road was burnt down, and upwards of £2,000 worth banisters, which snapped with my weight. My son lost of property, which was not insured, was totally desthere, a night or two before, upwards of two sovereigns; troyed. Since that event he had exhibited much mental and my object was to get him away, and to secure the dice. My appearance there caused great confusion, for I pushed into the room before there was time to ring knife under his pillow, although she endeavoured to disthe alarm-bell. There is a square-table in the suade him from it. His reason for doing so was to use room covered with green baize, and under it t in case he should be disturbed throughout the night. there is a flannel. The draft-board is kept When he rose from bad that morning he manifested merely as a blind. They were all playing hazard, much impatience of temper, and he suddenly entered the Solomon Hart was again called by the Lord Mayor .- The room where she was sitting with an open razor in his others, that absenteeism was not prejudicial to Ire- Lord Mayor: Was there any playing with dice !- Solomon: No such thing. I never saw dice in the house in to prevent him. He was about to repeat the act, when to England an annual tribute equal to the amount my life. (Laughter.)—The Lord Mayor: Let the defend-withdrawn from it by absentees, which was estimated ant's son be sworn. Now, young man, what were you Mayers (son of the defendant): I had the dice in my composed in his mind when brought before the magis. ing hazard .- The Lord Mayor : How was this mischief donc?-Witness: All the people jumped over the table lects, otherwise he never would have attempted such an to get out of the house, and I tried as well as the rest. My father was knocked against the banisters, and they gave way .- The Lord Mayor: I dismiss the case, and I are petition of such an act, he should adjudge him to find

RAJAH OF SATTABA .- Mr Home moved for returns of Post Company, a concern started about a month ago, to remain in gaol until efforts were made to obtain his adpapers connected with the case of the Rajah of Sattara, deliver parcels, with the punctuality of the post, for only mission into an asylum, where by care and attention he Mr Hume, however, withdrew part of his motion, and Id., attended on Saturday to solicit advice. The directors had resigned; the creditors, or assumed creditors, tunity of expressing in that house, as a British subject, hard-earned savings of years.

the deep and lasting gratification he felt at the noble Mr Gough, the late secretary attended on Tuesday, and munificent subscriptions entered into by the people and said he wished to make a counter-statement relating of the United States, for the relief of the existing distress to the affairs of that company, many of the representain Ireland, a sentiment loudly cheered from all parts of tions that were made being without any foundation. It In the committee considerable wrangling took place present time five had retired, in consequence he supposed, on certain amendments proposed on the first and second of being unable to pay up the rest of their sharesthe evening, when Mr Shaw proposed to expunge the directors left, who found themselves left in the awkward Protection of Seamen entering on board merchant-ships. whole of the second clause, which authorizes the Poor predicament of being thrust into the situation of pro-Law Commissioners under their seal to administer in prietors instead of directors, but who still had not shrunk forced, and to protect scamen from imposition, and for certain special cases, relief out of the workhouse to from their responsibility, and were prepared to settle that purpose were determined to prosecute all unlicensed destitute poor persons not permanently disabled, for any with the men. The directors were highly respectable persons who hired scamen for merchant vessels. The detime not exceeding two calendar months from the time parties, with upwards of £40,000. Another assertion of their order, provided always that all relief given out he wished to contradict, which was that the carts, &c., licensing day, in January last, the Board, for certain of the workhouses to such persons shall be given in food had been mortgaged for £1,200 before they were in the reasons, declined to renew his license; but, notwith. he had no doubt, the press would act as fairly in giving seaman, was then called, and he stated that on the 25th

of the other parties. WORSHIP-STREET, -EXTRAORDINARY ROBBERY OF der, porter in the employ of Mr Mercer, a silk merchant, was charged with having been concerned in stealing of his warehouse in Chapel-court, but resided elsewhere, and no person lived upon the premises, although complainant himself had a bed there, and slept there occasionally. He went away as usual at four o'clock on two months. Saturday afternoon, and left the prisoner, whom he ex-

when informed that the warehouse had been robbed. with him in the cab to the warehouse, and sent him to the prisoner was remanded. to several poor and industrious people in the parish in neighbouring police station for assistance, and afterwards which the reverend gentleman officiated. His lordship's gave him into custody on suspicion. The prisoner took correspondent wished to be informed whether a society copious notes of the evidence given by the complainant, Leadenhall-street, London, possessed such a character as admitted, in reply, that there was a quantity of plate in brace the terms of its prospectus, which professed to have the care, besides money in and upon the desk in the the object to render assistance, and form a fund to ena- counting house, and other property, which he might have to the operatives or to their children, he went over the the advantage of having his corn at 60s., while the Eng- ble the comparatively poor and needy to emigrate on the appropriated, if dishonest. Sergeant Jubb, 8 II, said he was at the station-house, in Chapel-yard, on Sunday forencen, when the prisoner came and informed him ceeded to make inquiries in London and different parts that Mr Mercer's warehouse in Chapel court, had been robbed of £1,000 worth of silk. He went immediately with the prisoner to examine the premises. The prisoner His lordship, on Saturday, remarked that, from inquiries | led him through the door from the warehouse into the to make to the supporters of this bill, and which Lord | they could not obtain provisions at the price as our rivals | he had made, he was bound to say that the association | yard, and mounting the steps to the door in the high wall, exclaimed, "Here is where they got in; this padlock is broken." The sergeant himself, however, proshould work more than 59 bours in the week. The given great advantages to the cotton manufacturers, several most respectable references which were calcu. ceed to examine the padlock which was in the staple, master manufacturers were willing to agree to that first by the repeal of the duty on the raw material, and lated to show that the institution was a bond fide one, and and found that it was broken, but was quite sure that enactment, provided they were allowed to work three days next by the repeal of the duty on corn. On wool, that the committee of directors, who were to guarantee the fracture was not very recent, and the prisoner then the protection of all emigrants sent to Texas, were of un. said that the boy Alfred, he remembered, had told him questionable integrity and henour. The Lord Mayor de- some days ago that the padlock was broken, but he fordays more than 20 hours. If that proposition, which cles on which the bill before the house is to operate. clared, that he could not see to whom the persons who got to mention it for which he was very sorry. The inspector added, as was also stated by the complainant, that the dust upon the wall and the yard had not been disturbed. and the door in the wall being found barred, it was evitherefore, proposed to postpone the committee for a time at which they proposed to make the change pro- dividuals to look for the proper application of the £2,500 dent that the bales of silk, even if thrown out, that they for inight, in order that the manufacturing interest vided for in the bill, he thought the present a time to be placed, as the prespectus stated, in the Bank of must have been lifted over the wall, twelve feet high, which he conseived to be quite out of the question with property of such weight and bulk. There was no appearance of force anywhere else about the premises, and the result of his inspection was a perfect conviction in his mind, that the only entry had been through the front

> a pig's head, in Whitechapel Market. The prisoner was seen by a boy "collaring" a piece of beef which lay upon a board, and was followed and taken into custody and to the station house, where, upon being questioned, he said he had just purchased the ment at Newgate Market. The butcher would have given him an opportunity of escape, but that one of the police found tied up in a handkerchief in his pocket the half of a pig's head, which must have been stolen some time before from the same shop. The double robbery determined the complainant to pursue the more disagreeable course. The bought both the beef and the half-head in Newgate Market of a man that hawks about cheap wittles. Lord Mayor (to the prosecutor)-Have you got any evidence as to the nig's head? Butcher-I did not know it was my property till I went back and found the other half in the shop, and as I had cut it in two myself I knew it immediately. You see, my lord (producing the other half and clapping both together), how nicely they match. (Laughter.) Just look at that bone, your lordship, how it fits in where it was smashed, and don't the animal's jaws look as if the breath was coming out of them ? (Laughter.) Lord Mayor-What have you now to say prisoner? How does it happen that you bought the half of the pig's head in Newgate Market, when the other half promotion of the welfare and happiness of so large homes upon so dangerous a speculation. The Lord was lying in the prosecutor's shop in Whitechapel? and valuable a portion of her Majesty's subjects. Mayor said he felt it to he his duty to obtain the work. Prisoner-Why, my lord, the man I bought it of goes accurate information before he uttered a word upon the round all the markets, and picks up everywhere, so he me; but please you, my lord, pigs is so much like each denounce it. Since the above statement, his lordship other in the face, that a man must be a good judge to has received several letters confirmatory of the result of know one half of a head from another. I'm blest if ever I knew one pig from another from looking in their faces, and I've seen a good many in my time, (Laughter.)

Pig's HEAD EVIDENCE .- On Monday Samuel Palmer

was charged with having stolen a piece of beef and half

SOUTHWARK,-ATTEMPTED SDICIDE,-On Monday immediately struck him (complainant) in the face, glass warehouse, in Blackman-street, was charged with at once from inflicting further injury upon himself, and ever, to going there, the defendant expressed his regret depression, but would not permit her to call in medical advice. On the preceding night he slept with a carving hand, and drew it across his throat before she had time she rushed upon him, and succeeded in disarming him of hand, and a set of us were sitting round the table play- trate, said that his misfortunes in business in the London-road preyed upon his mind and disordered his intelact. Mr Cottingham said the defendant made a very determined attempt at self-destruction, and that to prevent shall endeavour to prevent you from pursuing this vil- two sureties of £50 each, or be committed for two months, The defendant's wife expressed a desire to procure the GUILDHALL .- THE "PARCEL POST" BUBBLE .- Mr. | required sureties immediately to effect his libered on, but Aldhouse, one of the auperintendents of the Parcel the magistrate advised her not to do so, but to let him would be restored to the use of his reason.

FORFEITURE OF A WIFE'S CLAIM UPON HER HUSBAND. were seizing the carts and horses in the streets, and it -On Fr day, J. Ellridge was charged with having un- their own battles." We are glad to see the men of was, therefore, unsafe to send out about 1,000 parcels, lawfully refused to support his wife Mary Ann, who had Paisley are "up and doing," and, although we rewhich had been collected from the 600 receiving houses. become chargeable to the parish of Hackney. The de- gret to add there is a vast amount of sad destitution Yet their non-delivery might be most inconvenient to fendant alleged as his reason, that last Tuesday fortpersons leaving London. Mr. Aldhouse feared that, if night, when he went home, he found a man rolled up in HOUSE OF LORDS .- The business was limited to he sent the parcels out, if they were not seized by the a sheet under the bed; after this proof of his wife's inthe presentation of petitions, and a declaration from the creditors, they would be embezzled and detained by the fidelity he separated from her. Their son he said, saw Marquis of Conyngham, that though his name was ap- guards and drivers, who had deposited £10 each on the man as well as himself. The wife, in explanation. pended to the protest of the "Irish party," presented to taking their places, and would detain the parcels by way said that the man spoken of came into the room and sat Lord J. Russell, against out door relief, it was done with- of security for repayment. He was anxious the public down upon the chair, but without attempting to touch out his knowledge or consent, he being in favour of that should have their parcels .- Sir Wm. Magnay and Sir P. her. Hearing a knock, however, she said, "Here's proposition; Lord Monteagle admitting that his noble friend's name had been inserted by mistake.

Lauric commended their caution, and recommended that my husband." and was going to let him in chair. The meeting was called in opposition to the friend's name had been inserted by mistake.

Lauric commended their caution, and recommended that my husband." and was going to let him in chair. The meeting was called in opposition to the friend's name had been inserted by mistake.

Convernment plan. An amendment in support of the man said. "Don't be a fool," and got under the man said. "Don' very Company. As the 600 tradesmen who keep receiving - the bed, but was pointed out to her husband by her little | plan was moved by Mr Stansfield, and supported by houses are responsible to the public for a number of boy, and then came from under the bed; he was a Dr Hook. The amendment was lost. The original parcels which are missing, it was recommended that stranger to her, but a friend of her husband, who, she resolutions were adopted. The meeting lasted five the subject of windows was involved in the sanitary they, together with the servants of the company who had had no doubt, sent him there in order to "have a pull" question as regarded the health of towns, he was not deposited cash by way of security, should meet and upon her, and an excuse for getting rid of her. The deaware that it was the intention of the Chancellor of the enforce the settlement with the sufferers, or indemnity fundant indignantly denied the imputed collusion. The Exchequer, in the fortbcoming bill, to propose any change from the directors, while they have property which can man was his fellow workman, but no friend, and had be reached. It appeared the company was act in motion | never been in his place with his consent. The case was by about £2,000, collected from persons who sought em. suspended until the son, a little boy, was sent for, and ployment under it; and who, no doubt, will lose the his evidence was found to be so conclusive, that Mr Bingham discharged the defendant without making any order upon him, and the wife returned to the work-

THAMES .- James Reid, who was formerly a licensed shipping agent, was charged before Mr Yardley, upon an had been said the directors had withdrawn one after the information exhibited by Mr Coleman, clerk to the Re-Poor Relier (Incland .- The House then went into other from the company, whereas he could state that it gistrar-General of seamen, with engaging a seaman to was not true. There were nine directors, and up to the enter on board a merchant-ship, he not being duly licensed to do so by the Board of Trade, by which he had incurred a penalty not exceeding £20. Mr Pelham clauses, but not pressed by their movers to a division. namely, £215, to make up £250, £35 having been ad. stated the case for the prosecution, which he said was The chief discussion, however, took place at the close of vanced. In consequence of this there were only four instituted by the Board of Trade, under the "Act for the The Board were determined to see that useful law enfendant was formerly licensed for one year, but on the Mr. Gough's statement publicity as they had done those Fubruary last he was met by Reid, in Ratcliffe highway. February last he was met by Reid, in Ratcliffe-highway, who asked him if he wanted a ship, and upon replying in the affirmative, he was taken on board the Mary, in the St. Catharine's Dock, where he signed the ship's articles.

Salford, bleacher — H. Booth, J. Booth, and T. Booth, Haughton, Lancashire, hat manufacturers—O. Goodwin and T. Goodwin, Burslem, Staffordshire, druggists—R. Gibson, Castle Bromwich, Warwickshire, grazier—T. R. White Grant R. Warwickshire, grazier—T. the affirmative, he was taken on board the Mary, in the £900 worth of Silk.—On Monday, John Thomas Ped. St. Catharine's Dock, where he signed the ship's articles. Reid was sitting at the table, and said to the captain, "I have shipped this man." Reid acted as skipping master two bales of silk from his master's warehouse, in Chapel for the whole of the crew, and received their register Court, Spitalfields. Mr Mercer said the prisoner had tickets, which he delivered to the captain. Beaumont been five years in his service as porter, and had the care further said that he was hindered from pursuing the voyage by illness. After further evidence, Mr Yardley convicted the defendant in the penalty of £5 and costs, and in default of payment he would be committed for

MARYLEBONE. - Robsery. - On Tuesday, John pected to shut up about five o'clock, and to have the ware- Gibbs was charged with having stolen two greatcoats, house ready for him at nine o'clock in the morning. The prisoner kept the key, and complainant himself had a duplicate key, and was in the habit of going to the ware-house unknown to the prisoner on Sunday mornings, to make an inspection. Last Sunday morning he went aboutten o'clock, and chained admission without any difficulty, and found the counting-house and front premises safe; but presently afterwards observed that a land admission without and land and the safe who knew nothing at all about the matter, and on his love the key, and was in the habit of going to the ware-description, valued at £45, from the residence of John Manchester merchant—II. W. Shipley, Nottingham, lace-description, valued at £45, from the residence of John Manchester merchant—II. W. Shipley, Nottingham, lace-manufacturer — T. Reader, Foleshill, Warwickshire, manufacturer — T. Jobling, lligh Conside, Durham, draper—T. Jobling, lligh Conside, Durham, draper—T. Potts, Newcastle-upou-Tyne, draper—T. Slattery, y, saduer—T. Hardwick and W. Hardwich, Leeds, aucconsidered that a who knew nothing at all about the matter, and on his littogeter. Staffordshire, moreor. house ready for him at nine o'clock in the morning. The one lined throughout with sable of the most expensive mises safe; but presently afterwards observed that a who knew nothing at all about the matter, and on his door leading from the back warehouse into the yard was return he found that the prisoner and the two coats had open. There were bolts and a lock as fastenings. The vanished from the hall. Sergeant Harrison, 14 D, stated yard was surrounded by a wall twelve feet high, in which | that on the 17th ultimo, the prisoner and three others there was a door opening into a public thoroughfare, were charged with picking pockets, and upon that occabut he saw that the bar was across the door, and a pad- sion he took down the butler, who at once identified him lock in the staple as usual. On examination of the (prisoner) as being the person who had asked for the warehouse, in which there were bales of siik of the value linen alluded to. He was convicted by the magistrate, of about £1,000, he missed two, weighing 600lbs., of and sentenced to one month's imprisonment, and yesterorganzine silk, and worth £906, property which he had day, immediately upon his being liberated, he (Harrison) of mills with water-power, stating that they were under 2700,000 a year. Next there has been, as I believe, of, and the house adjourned at a quarter to one o'clock. seen there safe on the Saturday afternoon. He immediately upon his being noctated, no training that they were under apprehended him for the effence now alleged to against

diately went in a cub to the prisoner's residence in Mans. him. The prisoner denied all knowledge of the robbery, field-street, Kingsland-road. The prisoner, he said, was and said that he was an entire stranger to the west end very pale at the sight of him, and became much agitated of the town. The sergeant remarked that neither of the costs had yet been met with, and added, that a great letter from a clergyman, requesting his lordship's advice Had no suspicion then of the prisoner, but took him back many robberies of a similar nature had taken place. The

BOW-STREET .- POST-OFFICE ROBBERY .- On Tues. day, Alfred Trigg, was finally examined before Mr Jardine, on a charge of stealing a letter addressed to Mr. designated as above, and addressing the public from 141, whom he cross-examined very ably. The complainant Hayes, of Henrietta-street, and containing a cheque for £13. The gentleman who forwarded the cheque atwould justify a recommendation to his parishioners to emcompleted the evidence against him. The prisoner was then further charged with having retained certain other letters, which had been entrusted to him for delivery, He was committed for trial on both charges. CLERKENWELL. - VIOLENT ASSAULT. - Louis Burniditti was charged by Miss Eliza Hester, with have

ing committed a violent assault, by which she was

seriously injured. The defendant and complainant some time since became acquainted, a mutual attachment existed between them, and a correspondence carried on with honourable views until about five months ago, when, in consequence of some conduct on the part of the defendant, she was induced to repulse his overtures, which excited his ire, and he, defendant, and the men in his employ, were in the constant habit of watching for her in the street, and annoying her in ever way. Since she had rejected his addresses, he formed another attachment for Rebecca Clarke, a friend and companion of complainant, who had also repulsed the defendant, for similar reasons to those assigned by Miss Hester, and hearing that, defendanthad traduced her (Miss Clarke's) Character, on Thursday last, she went, accompanied by Miss Hester, to defendant's house, to remonstrate with him, when he rushed apon them, violently struck Miss Clarke, called Miss Hester vile names, struck her severely on the chest, swore he would murder her, and, seizing her round the waist, lifted her up, and attempted to throw her over the area railings, but was lukily prevented doing so by door. The prisoner as appeared from a letter found on Miss Clarke, who went to her assistance. Miss Hester became insensible, and had ever since been ill under the care of a surgeon. He called Miss Eliza Hester, who apcould have been conveyed away, but at present there was peared to be very much indisposed, and in so weakly a state that she was supported to a chair near the bench to give evidence. She added that she went in fear and danger of her life from the defendant. Miss Clarke confirmed her testimony.—Letitia Hutchins deposed that the complainant had had leeches applied to her chest, and she was to have half-a-dozen more that night. Mr Greenwood convicted defendant in the penalty of 40s. and costs, and ordered him to find bail to keep the peace for

two months. GREENWICH .- FELONY .- Henry Cornish and Jane Gale, charged with appropriating £65 in Bank of England notes, the property of Miss Martha Powell, of Victualling Office-row, Deptford, were brought up for final examination. After hearing witnesses, Mr Jeremy said there had been no oridence adduced to show that the female prisoner had a guilty knowledge of the robbery. She would, therefore, be discharged at once. The male prisoner was then fully committed to Newgate for trial, and the witnesses bound over in £40 each to give evidence.

EMIGRATION.—Conk.—The tide rolls on, increasing in strength and numbers as the season advances. The streets and quays here are literally swarming with legions of emigrants, chiefly from the counties of Meath, Westmeath, and Roscommon, mostly of the comfortable class of farmers, flying from their native country as though it were smitten with a plague. So great are the numbers leaving one county alone (Westmeath), that an additional boat for their accommodation has been put on by the directors of the Royal Canal, as the packet and fly boats were unable to meet the demands of the people seeking a passage.

EXTENSIVE ROBBERY.—On Monday information was received by the police that on the 13th inst., as a gentleman was leaving a banking house in Castleham Myers was charged with having violently assaulted The Lord Mayor told the prisoner his ingenuity should book containing Rank of England Notes to the value book containing Bank of England Notes to the value of £750 .

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.—ATHLONE, MARCH 14.—A most awful fire broke out this afternoon, about four o'clock, owing to a chimney taking fire in a very populous part of the town, which is chiefly inhabited by poor persons. Upwards of thirty cabins have been burned to the ground; and were it not for the unexampled exertion of the military of the garrison, it is dreadful to contemplate what might have been the result.

CLOSE OF THE TRIAL OF THE TWENTY-EIGHT ROB-BERS,-The 'Gazette des Tribunaux' of the 14th, contains the conclusion of the trial of the twentyeight robbers before the Assize Court of the Seine. I welve have been discharged, one sentenced to the galleys for twenty years, five for ten years, two for ifteen years, one for twelve years, one for eight years, three for six years, two for five years, and one for

five years to prison. PAISLEY. - TRIUMPH OF THE WORKING CLASSES .- A meeting has been recently held here for the purpose of forming lines of railway in connexion with this town, and with the view of thrusting upon the people undertakings which have been countenanced by monopolists; and thus, whether beneficial or otherwise to the majority, endeavouring to deceive the working classes into the belief that their interests were really consulted; whilst the sequel has proved that the monopolists have heen signally defeated, and held up in their own proper colours. At a crowded meeting last week, Councillor Connell in the chair, the following resothe weapon but not before he had inflicted a second slight | lution was submitted :-- "That the arbitrary conwound in his throat. The defendant, who seemed more duct of the Ayrshire Company, in charging too high for minerals and parcels, their irregular hours of starting the trains, and the otherwise improper treatment of the inhabitants, call loudly for the establishment of an independent line of railway be; tween Paisley and Glasgow." After a stormy debate, the concoctors of the meeting were utterly routed, the following amendment being carried amidst the applause of the meeting :-- "That as there appears to be no material difference between the lines as to the mineral traffic, and as it is evident, from the arguments brought forward, that neither will secure to the inhabitants the benefits of competition, this meeting leaves the respective companies to fight amongst them, they have not sunk into carelessness and apathy which distress too fatally engenders, and of which the sister country presents so

> GOVERNMENT EDUCATION .- A meeting of upwards of 10,000 persons was held at the Coloured Cloth Hall, Leeds, on Wednesday last, the Mayor in the

FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE RIVER .-- On Tuesday afternoon a young gentleman named Hatfield, a member of the St. Bartholomew's Aquatic Club, left Avis's, Belis Tavern, Putney, in a light wherry, accompanied by Elliott, the coxswain of the Neptune Club, and one of the crack watermen of the Thames. The tide was ebbing strong, and there was much wind and considerable surf. When off the Bishop's Meadow, the wind, as it is supposed, caught the boat on its quarter, and upset her, and both of them were in the water. Mr Hatfield, being able to swim, for some time held up Elliot; his weight, however, compelled him to part from him, and he sank before assistance could arrive.

Bankrupts.

(From the Gazette of Tuesday, March 16.) R. Saw, Hammersmith, grocer and cheesemonger—W. Round, Hammersmith, grocer and cheesemonger—J. Joyce, Warwick-laue, City, corn dealer, and waggon-office keeper—J. G. Fennell, King-street, Holborn, child-bedstead, Radeliffe, near Manchester, cotton manufacturer —J. Nosworthy, Manchester, stockbroker—J. Winder, Walkden, Mansfield, Nottinghamshire, serivener—R. Glover and F. Glover, Leeds, dyers—Blizabeth Barrs, Cheltenham, lodginghouse-keeper—J. Harvey, Liskeard, Cornwall, assayer—J. Ingham, Liverpool, merchant.

(From the Gazette of Friday, March 19.) J. Polls, Southtown, Suffolk, grocer - J. Hazard and 1 W. Beaumont, Deptford, tailors — C. Brown, Somersctstreet, Aldgate, plumber and glazier—G. Teil and B. M. Ronald, Old Jewry chambers, City, East India merchants
—T. B. Wavell, Brading, Isle of Wright, miller—D. E.
Columbine, Carlton-chambers, Regent-street, moneyscirvener—T. Walkden, Mansfeld, scrivener—W. Sargin-

Printed by DOUGAL M'GOWAN, of 16. Great Windmill- illstreet, Haymarket, in the City of Westminster, at the he Office, in the same Street and Parish, for the Proprietor, FEARGUS O'CONNOR, Esq., and published and by William Hewitt, of No. 18, Charles-street, Bran- indon-street, Walworth, in the parish of St. Mary, Newington, in the County of Surrey, at the Office, No. 16, 16, Great Windmill-street, Haymarket, in the City of West.

Uttoxeter, Staffordshire, mercer.

Saturday March 20th, 1847.