VOL. X NO. 493.

room, to commence at 12 o'cleck.

and others.

the Executive.

tocracy.'

OLDHAM. - Easter Democratic Festival, on Monday

April 5th.—A grand Tea Party and Ball will take

place in the Working Man's Hall, Horsedge-street.

Tea on the table at half-past 4 o'clock precisely.

After tea a public meeting will take place, when the

vited and are expected to attend.) will address the

RATEPAYING CLAUSES .- A Public Meeting will be

above purpose. Chair to be taken at 8 o'clock.

o'clock. Subject: "The Government measures for

SALFORD. - A meeting of members will be held

in their room, Bank-street, Great George-street,

Shoreditch.—Mr Lyltyle will lecture to-morrow

evening, at So'clock, at the Railway-engine Coffee-

Somers Town.-The memb rs of this locality are

requested to attend on Sunday evening next, at the

Tower Hangers,-Mr C. Harrison will deliver

three public lectures at the Globe and Friends,

WESTMINSTER -A special meeting of Chartist

members will take place at 83, Dean-street, Soho, on

National Land Company.

METROPOLITAN.

DOCKHEAD .- The men of Dockhead and Bermond

landholders always took care not to let their land to

propounded by the directors of the National Land Com-

of prescriptive right to have and hold cereain por-

Company did not wish to carry their object by brute

force; no, that was left to Louis Philippe in Algeria,

and to the three devil kings, of Russia, to perform in

Poland — (much applause) — whilst they met in chapels to consult upon the best means of buying back the Land, which had been so unjustly taken

from them. He knew not why the Land should be

kept to feed and fatten wild fowls and useless

animals whilst the people starved. He had now the pleasing information to convey to them, that

be taken at 7 o'clock each evening.

Bricklayers' Arms. Tonbridge-street, New-road.

### Chartist Intelligence.

my illustration of it in the "Labourer," that

I will publish their observations and my reply.

CHARTER ASSOCIATION.

BRETHREN.—The following are the names of the persons whom you have nominated as fit and proper candidates for the office of the Executive Committee during the cusuing twelve months, and whose names appeared in the Start of March 27th, viz., Messre O'Conner, Jones (Ernest,) Jones (of Liverpoel).
M'Douall, West, Donovan, Tatteraal, Lloyd, Ross,
(David), Sweet, M'Grath, Wheeler, Clark and

The General Councillors of the several localities are, therefore, requested to forthwith proceed, and make the necessary arrangement for the taking of your and their votes, and transmit them to the effice. 83. Dean-street, Soho, London, on or before Tuesday, the 15th justant - By order of the Executive, CRISTOPHER DOYLE, Secretary. METROPOLITAN.

SOHO .- METROPOLITAN DELEGATES -The delegates met at 83, Dean-street, on Wednesday evening. Delegates were present from each locality, with the exception of Lambeth, Camberwell, and Marylebone. Mr Caughlan was appointed to the Ireland, and the Irish landlords." A Tea Party and demanded the vote for men, not money. (Cheers.) chair. Several of the delegates expressed them. Ball will take place in the Socialist Institution, York- It was futile to suppose that labour ever could be selves as to the course that should be taken to arouse the friends of freedom from the inertness which has for some time back characterised them. Mr WiGrath moved and Mr Tann seconded the follow.

Shire-street, on Easter Tuesday. Tea on table at five represented until such time as every man postessed o'clock. Messrs Doyle and Clark will address the the right of voting for those who make the laws. audience. Messrs F. O'Connor, P. M'Grath, Clark, (Glear, hear.) Mr M'Grath had mentioned the Duke Doyle, and T. M. Wheeler, have been nominated for of Sutherland. Well, it was somewhat curious that, M'Grath moved, and Mr Tapp seconded the following resolution: "That the committee pledges itself) to use its utmost power to aid and assist Mr Duncombe, in his endeavours to effect the repeal of the on Sunday next, at two o'clock in the afternoon. ratepaying clauses in the Reform Bill." Carried unanimovsly. The delegates having given their opinions on the question of ways and means, Mr Knowles moved, and Mr Stretton seconded, "That this committee get up a benefit at one of the London Theatres, the proceeds to he appropriated to the carrying out the objects of the committee." Carried unanimously. Moved by Mr M'Grath, and seconded by Mr Miln, "That each delegate appeal to his locality for pecuniary aid, by loan or otherwise, with which to commence the agitztion." Carried. Moved by Mr Miln, and seconded by Mr Jordock The sons of Freedom Benefit Society, will Ford, "That Messrs Stratton and Knowles be a meet on Easter Monday evening, at the above house deputation to make inquiry as to the prices of at eight o'clock. The Silk Weavers' branch of the the Theatres, and to report thereon to the committee United Trades' Association, meet every Saturday up. It was also announced, that the hall was opened at its next meeting." After transacting some other evening, at the White Horse, Hare-street, Brick-lane; every Thursday evening, for the discussion of ques-

THE VETERANS', ORPHANS', AND VICTIMS' COMMITTEE.—The committee met on Tuesday even-Ernest Jones and Archer Gurney, Esqrs., on the ing last, Mr Simpson in the chair. Letters were principles of the People's Charter, will take place read from Mr Richards, announcing his liberation at the South London Chartist Hall, Webber-street, the books were audited and found correct, and a from his earthly hell. £1 each was voted to Messrs Blackfriars-road, on Monday evening, the 12th inst. Booker and Duffy -and 10s. each to Messrs Rich. Chair to be taken at eight o'clock precisely. ards and Smart. The committee then adjourned to Tuesday evening, April 13th. Tower Hahlets. - The local committee met on

Tuesday last, at the Globe and Friends, Commercial Read, when the following resolution was passed: That all persons bring in the signatures they have for Messes. Thomas and Heyworth, on Tuesday evenin, April 13th, at eight o'clock.

### PROVINCIAL.

adopted :- " That, in the opinion of this meeting, it is the bad laws, institutions, and arrangements of society, that are the causes of the present distress." -" That, in the opinion of this meeting, her Majesty's Sunday next, April 4, at six o'clock. councillors are entirely ignorant of the causes of the present distress, as it is manifest from the nature of the remedy they propose; and that we therefore memorialize her Majesty to dismiss her present advisers, and draw around her practical men, more suited to the wants of the age." BLETCH.-At the usual weekly meeting held at sey held a meeting on Tuesday evening last, at the

the Louse of Joseph Linney, on Sunday evening last, Dockbead Hall. Mr William Hewitt was unanimously the case of Daddy Richards was again brought before | called to the chair, and said that it was the land that the members and a subscription entered into, when furnished government with the power it wielded. 11s. 5d. was collected. Mr Linney acknowledges, Cobbett had said, and Feargus O'Connor had frethe following sums:—Rochdale, Joseph Fershaw, quently reiterated it, that land was the most imles; Edward Mitchell, 6d; George Marsden, 51.; portant subject that could be considered. The other Henry Smith, 51. All communications and subscriptions for Daddy Richards to be addressed to the vote was also a decided Land question, as great the best part of the core not the latter in the said of the core not the latter in the said of the said

Joseph Linney, High-street, Bilston.

Bianischau.—At the meeting, at the Ship Inn, any one whose vote they could not command on Sunday evening. Mr Stephenson in the chair, (Cheers.) Mr Stratton then rose, and moved the the case of old Mr Richards was discussed, when it! following resolution:was unanimously resolved to rote ten shillings to the: That it is the opinion of this meeting that the plan as

BRIGHTON.—At a special general meeting, held pany, is not only deserving of the approbation, but also in the large room of the Artichoke Inn. on Wedness the support of all persons who are friends of the working day the 24th ult., Mr T. M. Capell in the chair, classes, and this meeting pledges itself to do all in its Mr Page, after reading the address of the "Levett power to further the objects of the company.

Testimonial Committee." proposed a resolution to He said the Land Company presented to the wonder. the effect, that the Chartiets were bound to liquidate, increyes of the people another miracle, for in less the fund due to Mr O'Conner (on account of the) than two years it had obtained fifteen thousand Defence Fund) before taking up any other pecuniary members, and a capital of nearly £30,000. (Loud proposition. Five shillings were collected for Mr cheers.) He knew a man who had been fortunate Richards, and a feeling was generally expressed of enough to obtain, by the ballot, an early location. regret that proper exertion had not been made in. He had previously worked so hard at his occupation Dang. — The following have been nominated incessant application to labour, he could scarce observe the Executive:—Mr. O'Conner. Mr. Dovle, Mr. tain an existence; but he had, by pinching his belly, Mr. tain and the strength of the Executive incessant application to labour, he could scarce observe the Executive:—Mr. O'Conner. Mr. Dovle, Mr. tain an existence; but he had, by pinching his belly, Mr. tain and the strength of the could be supported by the had, by pinching his belly, Mr. tain and the strength of the could be supported by the supported by the strength of the could be supported by the strength of the could be supported by the supporte M'Grath, Mr T. M. Wheeler, Mr Clark.

"Grath, Mr T. M. Wheeler, Mr Clark. managed to pay up his shares in the Land Company, Edinguage —The quartery general meeting of the and so highly did he value his prize share, that he members of the National Charter Association was would not take £500 for it. (Loud cheers.) held here on Monday evening, the 22nd ult., in the Painters Hall, Camber's Close, High-street. A good O'Connor's tables, showing how the allottees, from number of members attended. The minutes having the allotments as specified by the company, could teen read and approved of and the election of office- derive more in value than could be obtained in the bearers proceeded with, it was unanimously agreed competitive market at the present day for thirty that discussions on the leading questions of the day shillings weekly, and yet, at the year's end, have a be got up; and that the first take place on the eve- surplus of some £30.

tions were unanimously agreed to:-That this meeting is of opinion, that the doctrine that tions of our earth as their own; but he (Mr M'Grath) the present misery and discress falling upon the people of entirely dissented from the doctrine, that any man Ireland is to heat tributed to an all-bounceous Providence; had a right to monopolise the land, and he did not is blasphemous, proportitical, and insulting to God and believe that any man had any right to take and moman; but this meeting believes that it is attributable to nopolise the soil, other than such rights as robbery, miscovernment and a grasping, aranicious, monied and murder, plunder and spoliation could confer. (Great to add to the night's entertainment. Shortly after landed aristocracy." This means is also of opinion applicase.) The land was the great source of every six o'clock, the time appointed for commencing operathat the only remedy is, to put the Irish people upon the blessing possessed—food, clothing, buildings, tions upon the Eastern beverage and the old English Land and thus assist them in producing for themselves; overything was derived from it—(Cheers)—esculents, Messrs Doyle, Elms, and Radley, arrived and in making the principles of the People's Charter the yet it was monopolised. Was it not a scandal and a from Newton Abbott, and were received with acclass

# FORTHCOMING MEETINGS.

Assembly Rooms .- bir E. Jones will deliver a course of three lectures at 32, Dean-street, Sollo, commencing on Sunday evening, April 11th, and con. tinuing the two following Suniars. Subjects—
"Middle Class Interest;" Byron's Werver;" and
"Spring Time Thoughts," commencing each Sunday at half-past seven precisely. ASSEMBLY ROLKS, DEAN-STEERT, SORO. - Mr T Ulark will lecture at these rooms, on Sunday evening

text, April 4th; subject. "The Government Plan of Lineation." Egaprond.—The members will meet in their room, Butterworth buildings, on Sunday, at two o'clock in the afternoon. Mr Cliesett, of Halifax, will ad-

dress the Chartists of Bradford, on Sunday, at two o'clock in the afternoon, in the above room. Baisrot.—A public meeting will be holden in the the Nation, Dublin newspaper, had thrown open public rooms, Broadmead, on Easter Tuesday next, its columns to them, and its editors tendered the chair to be taken at nine o'clock. R. Nerris, Esq., use of their talented pens, and hence he believed

Will be put in nomination. The Rev. T. Spencer, the National Land Company would soon become as Mr E. Joses, both the members, and Messes Clark formidable in Ireland as it had already become in and David Company would soon become as and Doyle are invited. HALIFAX.—A meeting of Teetotel Chartists will be

William Flewitt, Publishe 16, Gt Windmill Flagma Latest Dews. Low

LONDON, SATURDAY, APRIL 3, 1847.

will be held on Sunday. April 11, in the association 1 The resolution was then put and carried unani Mr Stallwood read and moved, amid much applace on Tuesday next, at the Coach Painters' Arms, plause, the National Petition, which was seconded Circus-street, New-road, on business of importance. by Mr Jeffries. The Registration Committee will meet on every

Mr ERNEST JONES rose, and said he did no Wednesday evening.

think there were many in that meeting who could sing with cheerful honest hearts "Rule Britannia," Merthyr Tydvil, Newport and Chepstow, during the as he believed they felt that they were slaves, and for ensuing week.

Mr M'Grath will lecture at the Coach-Painters Arms, Circus street, on Sunday evening next; to commence at eight o'clock.

Output — Englar Demogratic Region on Monday

Mr Densular — Englar Demogratic Region on Monday

True the Poot had and a shewn them they had not the land. True, the Poet had said:-

Breathes there the man with soul so dead, Who never to himself hath said,

This is my own, my native land? But he (Mr Jones) depied that they could say "my own"—they might say "my native" land. (Hear, hear.) They had nothing they could call their own following friends of the people (who have been inaudience, viz. Feargus O'Connor, Esq., Ernest Jones, Esq., and William Prouting Roberts, Esq., They were not free; but, fortunately, the spirit of Chartism had again reanimated them, and frightened their sapient legislators out of a Ten Hours' Bill But this was of small use, unless accompanied by held at Harrison's Ascembly-rooms 9. East-lane, other measures. It was said that the people were Walworth, on Thursday evening, April the 8th, for not fit to exercise the franchise, that they were too the purpose of adopting a petition, praying the abo- bloodthirsty; but he would ask, was it the people li ion of these clauses. John Sewell, Esq. will be who murdered the poor, flying, drowning Sikhs? proposed to the chair; Messrs P. M'Grath, Ernest (Load-cheers.) No; they denounced wat and blood-Jones, and T. M. Wheeler will atten! and address! shed, whilst the Archbishop of Canterbury returned the meeting. The chair will be taken at 8 precisely. I thanks to Almighty God for the murders that had REGISTRATION.—An Harmonic meeting will take been committed, and the blood that had been shed. place at the Princess Reval, Circus street, New-road, (Great applause.) The principles enumerated in the on Easter Monday evening, in aid of funds for the petition are only such as were of ancient usage; and again to-day, March 30th, for the purpose of adopting land, had laid down the principle, that no man ROCHDALE.—Mr sD. Donovan will lecture in the 1842, admitted the legality of Chartism. For his Chartist room, Mill-street, on Sunday evening, at six part, he would much like to know why one man c'clock. Subject: "The Government measures for should have the vote, and another not. Chartism whilst the papers, on the one hand, told of the pool cotters on his estates starving; on the other hand, they announced that after Easter some splendid parties would be given by his Grace at Stafford House. (Hear, hear.) The Press also furnished us with another pleasing piece of information, namely, house, 122, Brick-lane. Mr T. M. Wheeler will also that her Majesty was in a very interesting situation

lecture at the above place, on Wednesday next, at 8 and that the happy event would take place in August o'clock. Subject, "The Effects of a Landed Aris- next. (Lond laughter.) He was happy to find this "interesting" piece of news gave them so much pleasure, but he was quite sure they would be much better pleased if they could find that the Learned Dr Chancellor Albert had resolved to support his SPITALFIELDS.—A concert will take place at the own wife and family. (Loud cheers.) However, it Weavers' Arms, Pelham-street, Brick-lane, on Easter would be in vain to look for justice, virtue, or hap-Wednesday, in aid of the funds of the Eastern Phi- piness, before the advent of Chartism. (Much lanthropic Emergency Society, commencing at eight applause.)

The resolution was then put and carried unanibusiness, the committee adjourned till Wednesday this evening for reading and discussion; and on next tions connected with the movement.

Saturday for the business of the society. Chair taken

A vote of thanks was carried by acclamation to the chairman, and the meeting was dissolved.

levy of threepence laid on.

BIBMINGHAM.—On Sunday the members were well attended. The Committee appointed to get up the Tea highly delighted with a report given by Mr Fussell Party, at the White Conduit Tavern, on the late of his tour to the Redmarley estate, on Wednesday, meet on Wednesday evening next, at 83, Dean-street, Soho, at eight o'clock precisely.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE. - A few patriots residing in the town of High Wycombe, being desirous of extending ALVA.—A public meeting was held in the Hall on Wednesday morning, the 24th ult. anent the proclamation of her Majesty, Alexander Drysdale in the chair. The following resolutions were unanimously adonted —"That in the opinion of this meeting, it George Cole was unanimously called to the chair. The chairman called on Mr Philip M'Grath, but no sooner had he done so, than up jumped the Mayor, a Mr Wheeler, a brewer and banker, and denounced the National Land Company as a "monstreus humbng," which was received with great coldness by the meeting, who evidently took his worship to be the "monstreus humbug." Mr M'Grath then rose, loudly cheered, and in a clear, forcible, and eloquent manner, shewed the rise and progress of the National Land Company-detailed its working, its possessions, estates, buildings, and National Land and Labour Bank, the immense number of shareholders obtained in less than two years, and the magnificent capital subscribed in the same brief period. The Mayor again rose, and stated that the gentleman who had so eloquently addressed them, had put matters in a different light, than he had at first seen it; but still he had his doubts, and thought they should be very cantious. Mr M'Grath having replied to his worship, a vote of thanks was given by acclamation to Mr M'Grach, and a similar compliment was paid to the be infinitely better to petition separately from towns chairman, and the meeting was dissolved. At an adjourned meeting, Mr Cose was appointed secretary,
be lost now, and the sooner Mr Duncombe is conjourned meeting, Mr Cole was appointed secretary, be lost now, and the sooner Mr Daucembe is considered, there is every prospect of a flourishing district of the Land Company being formed in this town.

I hope, therefore, that the Chartist body formed in this town.

with success." Several other toasts were given.

The party broke up at 12 o'clock. HULL, -The following resolution has been passed :-That, in the opinion of this meeting, to allow members to be located without ballot, on the condition of paying up their redemption money, would be injurious to the poerer portion of the shareholders, inasmuch as it would have tendency to introduce class interests.

The Hull Branch Land meeting will be held on Church-lane, and every alternate Monday. NEWTON-ASBOTT.-Messrs Doyle and Clark paid a visit to this place on the Fast Day, and held a meeting in the open air, in the centre of the town. be got up; and that the first take gare on the everning of Monday, the 5th instant, at half-past eight
not of the first past eight
of the day serving, in the evening, in the evening, in the evening, in the entre of the town.
Of the deba was not eight end of the meeting, but
of the first past eight
of the meeting, the cause each child a slice of turnip to eat for their supthe cause it is a practical mirror of the intentions of the environment of the meeting, the all deference
the meeting that the meeting the course of the meeting, the meeting the meeting that the meeting the course of the meeting, the meeting the course of the meeting the course of the meeting, the all the meeting t

> Oswaldtwistle.—At a meeting of this branch, it was unanimously agreed that Lowbanes is the most proper place to hold the next Conference. Tonguay.—On Thursday evening. March 25th. a public Tea Party and Meeting took place in the Temperance Hall. Asplendid band was in attendance tions upon the Eastern beverage and the old English shame that a Duke of Sutherland should retain mation by a numerous and highly respectable assembleven hundred thousand acres, whilst the men from blage. During tea, the band played several popular

capitalist, and the opponent of our giorious principles, hoasted that he would make an onslaught upon Me Doyle, and of course demolish him. However, the valiant gentleman's courage cooled as the time drew near, and he acted upon the old adage "that prudence is the better part of valour;" though Mr D was quite prepared, to receive his fire, if he had thought proper to pour in a volley, and would have, we are confident, returned the compliment in good

FORTHCOMING MEETINGS.

CAP.BINGTON.—The sub-secretaries for the Land Company of the following branches are requested England. (Cheering.) Mr Stretton had intimated to send two delegates on Sunday next to the held to-morrow, at 2 3 clock, in the large room, in Bullclose-lane. Mr Bawden will lecture at 6 o'clock in the evening. After the lecture, parties will be shareholders would soon be quintripled, and that their fund would shortly exceed £100,000. Mr Church-lane on Sunday avaning April the Ath at the first fund would shortly exceed and constant of the constant of th to them the number of members in the Land Com-Church-lare, on Sunday evening, April the 4th, at the Land Company had already effected, and con-Chartist Room, Bond-street, on Saturday evening, Church-lare, on Sunday evening, April the 4th, at the Land Company had already effected, and con-Chartist Room, Bond-street, on Saturday evening, Cluded a most elequent speech amil the loudest appears acceeding Saturday evening.

HALIFAX.—Shareholders are requested to meet in he Large Room, Bull Close-lane, on Sunday, April ilth at two o'clock.

on the first meeting in April, will have their names into practi al effect, erased from the books. Oldham.—The Committee will meet on Easter

Sunday, at one o'clock in the afternoon, in the School-room of the Working Man's Hall. Pubser.-A public meeting will be held in Pudsey at Green Side, near the Wesleyan Chapel, on Sunday, to ex lain the principles of the National Land Company, and form a branch of the third section. Several members from Bradford will at. tend and address the meeting.

ROCHDALE.—Shareholders are requested to meet n Mill-street, to morrow, at two o'clock, to elect fresh scrutineers and other officers, &c.

### DR M'DOUALL'S MISSION IN THE NORTH.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR. Sir,-Having observed that several important meetings which I have attended were not reported brief sketch of events in the North.

On Sunday, March 14th, I addressed the people of Newcastle, on the Quay side. On Monday, the 15th, I lectured in Nelson-street Room, to a very attentive assembly. Many questions were put to me, which the proposers themselves publicly admitted to have been answered to their the suffrage; but he contended that the intelligence

satisfaction. On Tuesday, the 16th, and Wednesday, the 17th, I harter and the Land, and secondly on the Petition. Both meetings were more select than numerous. also attended a colliers' meeting, and found the spirit of Chartism still active amongst them, and it is high time that oppressed body of nien had the power of protecting themselves from the gross riving and reiving of the masters. The old border system practised by the moss-troopers, was honest robbery com-pared to the refined cheating of the modern pit

On Thursday and Friday, the 18th and 19th of March, I lectured at Shotley bridge, where the petition was adopted, and active measures resorted to to advance the Charter and Land Movements.

On Monday, the 22nd, we had a very large and enthusiastic meeting in the Town Hall, Nowcastle, to adopt the National Petition. The local press, especially the Guardian, has given a full report, and the importance of the meeting fully merited the columns devoted to it.

Ilull and Newcastle. That proves that we are field of Peterloo! (Hear.) Peel and Russell had fire nor light in the room. On asking the prisoner making progress by an undercurrent, which, in time. if circumstances are favourable, will influence the whole stream of society.
On Tuesday, the 23rd, I lectured at Birtley, and on

Wednesday, the 24th, at Blyth, Both meetings were

On Monday, the 29th, I attended a capital meeting Party, at the White Conduit Tavern, on the late of his tour to the menuarity estate, on will meet to wind up their accounts, on March 24th, which he described as one of the most and far more to be depended upon, because it has been tempered by experience. Wherever I go I street, Soho, at eight o'clock precisely.

Williayton, where the old split is swill place and far more to be depended upon, because it has been tempered by experience. Wherever I go I minute details, he urged upon the members the ne-find that Chartism has made a silent, slow, but sure progress. The people may seem apathetic, and they no doubt are so, but it is not the apathy of disgust, distrust, or hopelessness at, or of Chartist principles. The people have heard all they can hear in defence of Chartism. They know all they can ever know of it theoretically. The argument is all on our side. We require to reason no more on that which is so

obviously right, so absolutely necessary. The people are convinced, triply convinced, that nothing short of the Charter can remove their grievances, but they are pausing to ascertain how they are to get it. Now it strikes my mind, that no one circumstance can, but many combined, and all of these taken advantage of, may achieve the great aim of a ten-years' agitation. The Petition is one mode that has been adopted, because it acts upon an almost defunct parliament, and is pushed forward at the proper time. It is of vast importance at this and multiplied difficulties at home and abroad, that sick and perishing from the results of an iniquitous the Suffrage question, and the debate on that subject has shaken the government of Louis-Philippe. It the petition is to be presented, it ought to have as many signatures as the last one, otherwise it would

It is useless denying the fact, that practical and immediate means will always be received with more favour than distant and uncertain ones. Besides, the Land movement is a practical plan for enfranthising the people, and in the absence of a better and more certain one for securing the Suffrage, it must be acceptable to thousands, who have been long Monday evening, at 8 o'cleck, at the Ship Inn, it is with the most perfect conviction that but for

men from the horrors of transportation is not of more head chapel) was now appropriated. (Much appropriated, consequence, and more worthy of consideration than the Currency question?—En. N.S.)

Nowwich—As a social meeting held on the 24th little between the first special and political in the Currency question?—En. N.S.)

Now with a social meeting held on the 24th little between the first special and political in the Land Plan, and which I am perfectly familiar. I think they will head chapel) was now appropriated. (Much appropriated. (Much appropriated. (Much appropriated.)

Now in the Currency question?—En. N.S.)

Now with a social meeting the held it to be the duty of all philanthrosocial and political. Mr Clark delivered an excellent plane. I think they will head chapel) was now appropriated. (Much appropriated.)

Now are anxious, through it, to gain their freedom, both prove useful, instructive, and amusing. I think no are anxious, through it, to gain their freedom, both prove useful, instructive, and amusing. I think no are anxious, through it, to gain their freedom, both prove useful, instructive, and amusing. I think they will head chapel) was now appropriated. (Much appropriated.)

No Clark delivered an excellent are anxious, through it, to gain their freedom, both prove useful, instructive, and amusing. I think no are anxious, through it, to gain their freedom, both prove useful, instructive, and amusing. I think no are anxious, through it, to gain their freedom, both prove useful, instructive, and amusing. I think no are anxious, through it, to gain their freedom, both prove useful, instructive, and amusing. I think no are anxious, through it, to gain their freedom, both prove useful, instructive, and amusing. I think no are anxious, through it, to gain their freedom, both prove useful, instructive, and amusing. I think no are anxious, through it, to gain their freedom, both prove useful, instructive, and amusing. I think no are anxious, through it, to gain their freedom, both prove useful, instructive I remain, Sir, yours truly, P. M. M'DOUALL.

### \* Every report of Dr M'Douall's meetings received at this effice has been inserted.—En. N. S.

#### PUBLIC MEETING AT CROYDON TO ADOPT THE NATIONAL PETITION.

Mr Hodges was unanimously called to the chair. Mr Hodors said he would rather the meeting had elected a more competent person; but, in the ab- crime," and that it was their duty, as men who

sence of the gentlemen who had been invited, he wished to be free, to aid the did so from a feeling of duty, regardless of the consehe aspired. Mr P. A. Taylor had also been invited, day's Coffee-house, Surrey street.

but that gentleman, who was so warm an advocate of Mr Frost afterwards moved a vote of thanks to demands ill-timed. The subject of the meeting was nor their able services; which was also carried unantmost important; they had assembled there to petition mously.

The Chairman then declared the meeting dissolved, might have required; that, however, had not been when numbers pressed forward to sign the petition. Such a strong and unqualified demonstration in fallexient, and ask for the suffrage on the broad vour of Democracy has never been made in Croydon after half an hour's consultation, Acquitted the prisoner. principles of nature and reason.

Five Shillings and Sixpence per Quar er Mr FROST moved the first resolution :-That, in the opinion of this meeting, the rights, li berties, and prosperity of Great Britain can only be se-HULL.—The shareholders meeting will be held on cured by giving to every male inhabitant of the populaand after the first Monday in April, on Monday nights tion a voice in the making of those laws which he is

instead of Tuesday nights as heretofore. Members called upon to obey; and, therefore, we call upon the not having paid according to rule, and not doing so Legislature to enact such laws as shall carry the principle Mr CLARK seconded the resolution.

PRICE PIVEPENCE or

Mr M'GRATH said he fully agreed with the worthy chairman, that the subject they had assembled there to advocate was the most important which had ever occupied the attention of the working classes. Was there one in that meeting satisfied with his present condition?—was there one there content to bear the stigma of political inferiority? What a monstrous anomaly was our present constitution-an electoral body of 300,000 ir an adult male population of seven millions! What working man would join a benefit club in which the whole managing power was engrossed by two or three individuals? Yet the State was but a benefit club upon a larger scale. He held that the ninety should govern the ten, and not the ten domineer over the ninety. He contended that every man in the nation had a right to a voice in the making of those laws which he was called upon

to obey. There was a time when the Tories maintained that working men had nothing to do with the laws but to obey them; nor with the taxes, but to in the Star, \* I take this opportunity of giving a pay them; but he thought no Tory would have the rief sketch of events in the North. unblushing assurance to rise in that meeting, and I lectured first at South Shields on the Charter promulgate such a doctrine now. (Hear.) Blackand the Land, to a very good audience. I visit it stone, the learned commentator on the laws of Eng. Sir F. Pollock, as well as several of the judges, in the National Petition, at an open air or gas light should be taxed without his consent. That was the opinion of the ablest of our jurists—(hear)—and those terrible fellows, the Chartists, asked no more. He contended that taxation without representation was more than injustice—it was a robbery. (Hear.) The

supporters of class legislation asserted that the working classes were too ignorant to be entrusted with among the working classes preponderated over that tured, and his body, in various parts, was seriously of the upper and middle classes. We were accuspoke in the Athenseum, Sunderland; first on the tomed to regard members of Parliament as beings of superior wisdom and eloquence; but he (Mr M'G.) who had sat in the gallery of the House of Com-mons, and listened to their frigid harangues, knew better. There were not in that house one hundred and fifty men who were capable of expressing them. selves in decent English. A short time since he had waited upon Captain Pechell, with an invitation to a meeting in London, got up in honour of Mr Dun-combe; and Captain Pechell, though he represented the aristocratic constituency of Brighton, declined to attend, on the ground that he very seldom spoke in Parliament, and if he attempted to address the meeting he should be lost in the contrast with the brilliant oratorical powers of Mr Duncombe and Mr O'Connor. He contended that the intelligence of the working classes had always been in advance of the government; and he did not stand there to make assertions which could not be supported by fact and argument. When the Corn Laws were

now acknowledged that they-potent statesmen as what was the matter, she said she was very ill; upon they are-were wrong, and the despised and calum. which witness fetched a candle from her own room, niated working men were right, in their estimation and told the prisoner that she thought that she was of that measure. (Hear.) And when Cobden and in labour. She asked witness to fetch a midwife, Bright were agitating a repeal of those laws, though acknowledging the correctness of the principle of when she heard a baby civ; and on going into the free trade, the working men maintained that their room found that the prisoner had been delivered in abrogation, unless accompanied by other measures of her absence. The child was lying on the floor, and reform, would fail to be productive of benefit to their the prisoner standing near it. It was a very fine class. And what had been the result? The advo-cates of free trade had carried their measures, and, again, and asked her if she had any reher for it. She instead of dispensing comfort and happiness among said her aunt had been to the relieving officer for her the homes of the industrious millions, it had been the morning before to seek relief. The witness went followed by reduced wages, decreased employment, again to the prisoner's room on the following day. The and starvation. (Hear.) Thousands of our Irish buby was there, and seemed to be well. She did not brethren were being hurried to premature graves see the child again; but often heard it crying in the by the gaunt hand of Famine, and the only remedy evenings, when witness returned from her work. The the imbecile Russell could suggest was the solemn baby died on the 3rd of March. mockery of a National Fast! (Hear.) What, then, had become of the vaunted superior intelligence of the upper classes? On the broad ground of nature she was called out of her bed to a sist the prisoner. and religion, he thought the meeting could adopt no soon after twelve at night. She had a baby in her other course than that proposed by their worthy arms. Witness washed and dressed it as the prisoner chairman. All men were equal by nature; there was in great distress. She then gave it to the pritions were artificial, and were produced by circum-stances acting and reacting upon the organization, She gave it to Jane Ilicks, and afterwards took it the proper time. It is of vast importance at this prisoner's carticular crisis, and I hope the people will not neglect the time of presenting it with effect. The mere act of petitioning is a farce, but we are so situated now, what with the sham famine of the corn dealers, now, what with the sham famine of the corn dealers, now, what with the sham famine of the corn dealers, nowent as on that of the party on the grave of the life and that of the paper's. The grave levels all its cry "brave loud" many times. The cries afterwards became fainter, until they were like those peasant as on that of the peer! And when the peer of a cat. the discussion of the merits of our principles will fall and the pauper stood together at the bar of Heaven's Charles Tregoning-I am a policemen of Redruth. with good effect on the minds of a people already tribunal, was there any distinction of persons there? On Monday, the 22d of February, I went to the pri-On the broad ground, then, of religion, of nature, soner's room, and asked the prisoner where the child system of legislation. Besides, France is moving on | and of justice, he demanded the Suffrage for all, and

the meeting. (Loud cheers.) The resolution was then put and carried unani-

Mr. Beare moved the second resolution :contained in the document called the People's Charter, It was very thin. e now adopted by this meeting.

Mr MACARTY seconded the resolution. Criber.—On the evening of the 22nd, the members of this flourishing branch of the Land Company held a soirce in the Weavers' Hall. J. McAinsh was called to the chair, and gave "The Feeple. the source of all legitimate Power." Mr J. McNab gave "Feargus O'Connor, Eq., the Founder of the Land Plan." Mr Scrimgeour proposed "The Land Company held with many may the exertions of the Directors be crowned when once called into operation, and the Registration pany; may the exertions of the Directors be crowned with a great means towards the great with a great means towards the great with a great means towards the great had gradually lost the remains of their liberty and the Polkinghoras—I am aunt to the prisoner. of civilization, man gave up a portion of his liberty to obtain protection for the remainder. But the masses of the flour. That continued for six weeks. Land gradually lost the remains of their liberty, and Jane Polkinghorne—I am aunt to the prisoner. now they were assembled to demand freedom for all, I received one sixpenuy loaf and two pounds of oattyranny for none. (Hear.) Lord J. Russell had meal from the relieving officer for the prisoner. Mr declared the Reform Bill to be a final measure; Harris was told sho had no fire, or soap to wash the but he had yet to learn that it was in the power baby with. I had twelve leaves of bread for the priof any man to fix the limits of human progression. sener in all. He was sure there was no one in that meeting so By the prisoner-I went to see the prisoner from utterly selfish, so unutterably deprayed in heart, as time to time at her house; she asked me to go to ing and watching until the waters flow past again. It desire a privilege for himself which he would deny seek for meat for the baby. I asked Mr Harris it he last movement the Charter would have been nowhere, that I always weave in the one with the injustice; he contended that the meanest beggar that injustice; he contended that the meanest beggar that injustice in consider the streets had a right to the targeties in for four for her below. I care the child create and the streets had a right to the targeties in for four for her below. I care the child create and the streets had a right to the targeties in for four for her below. I care the child create and the streets had a right to the targeties in for four for her below. I care the child create and the streets had a right to the targeties in for four for her below. ther; and I have determined to devote a portion of crawled the streets had a right to the franchise, in- for food for her baby. I gave the child gruel and my time to the furtherance of a scheme, which will somuch as he paid a tax to government on the crust bread from time to time. She was a distressed

general election never occurred but petitions were Harris desired me to visit the prisoner, I did so, and poured in o Parliament from all parts of the country found her in bed. She had been confined the day complaining of bribery and corruption. The ballot before. I did not see the child. I was sent for again would remedy this deplorable state of things. He about a week after. I did not then see the child. considered that seven years was too long a period for My attention was not called to her circumstances, cate of Chartism, and the friend and supporter of the duration of Parliament; some thought that a and I never saw the child alive. I examined the hose who strive to ameliorate the condition of my seven years' apprenticeship was necessary to acquire child on the 4th of March, and found it very much a knowledge of legislation, but he contended that Parliament was not a place for those who had to learn their trade, but for those who had already ac should say the child had not had sufficient nourish. quired it. (Hear.) They were all aware that a pro-ment. I should imagine death was caused by its perty qualification was required for a member of not having had the common necessaries of life. I Parliament; but, in his opinion, a man should be cannot imagine any other cause of death. tested by the depth of his mind, and not by the payment of members, he had found it a sore subject said that for some time past sue had been in a combreadth of his acres. (Hear.) With regard to the with working-men, who thought they had enough to pay already; but he thought it better to pay the members they are the resulting and often gone to bed with the members they are the resulting their fact and they had often gone to bed with cess. The committee were, therefore, constrained it to one in Croydon. (Hear.) These were glaring to convene the meeting in the large club room of the anomalies, which ought to be amended. He trusted prosecution to make out that the child died from star-Ship Inn, High-street. At eight o'clock, the meeting that every one in that meeting would not only sign theing numerously attended, including several ladies, the petition but also assist in promulgating among on the motion of Mr Clark, seconded by Mr Frost, his fellow-men the principles of Reform, which they had heard enunciated that night. They must remember that "he who allows oppression shares the wished to be free, to aid the emancipation of their

> quences. The committee had invited Mr Alcock to | The adoption of the petition was then put by the take the chair, but that "gentleman" had not con- chairman, and carried without a single dissentient. mere fit to exercise the functions of an unpaid magistrate than those of a member of Parliament, to which meet every Morday evening the Color of the National Charter Association of the National Charter Associ

electoral reform four years ago, now thought their demands ill-timed. The subject of the meeting was for their able services; which was also carried unani-

Destructive Fires .- On Friday afternoon an alarm ing fire was discovered on the premises in the occupa tion of Mr Saunders, bonnet shape manufacturer No. 5, Old Gloucester-street, Hoxton Old-town. Au bundant supply of water having been obtained, the firemen set to work, but were unable to get the flames extinguished until the whole of the stock in trade in the upper floor of the premises was consumed and the lower portion with its contents much injured. About two o'clock a most awful destruction of property took place by fire at a row of stabling in Canonbury-lane, Islington. The engines soon arrived; but before the fire was arrested, the above-named loss was the consequence.—A frightful accident occurred in Hart-street, Grosvenorsquare, Mrs Laxton, a young married woman, aged 22 years, dealer in confectionary, at 10 in the abovenamed-street, was standing with her back to the fire-place, when her gown being drawn to the bars ignited, and in one moment she was enveloped in flames. Rushing into the street, screaming vio-

from her position, but not before nearly every article of clothing was consumed, and her person dreadfully injured. She is not expected to survive: FATAL ACCIDENT.—Last evening a young man, named John Pyne, living at 54, Windmill-street, Haymarket, was drowned in the Thames. The boat in which he and four others were seated, in their endeavours to get out of the way of an approaching steam-vessel, ran against the abutment of the fourth arch of Westminster-bridge. Pyne foolishly rose up and reached out to lessen the shock, and the concussion threw him overboard.

lently, thinking to extinguish the fire, she laid down

in some sloppy gravel in the road, when some neigh-

bours, being alarmed by her cries, she was rescued

FRIGHTFUL OCCURRENCE ON THE SOUTH WESTERN Railway.—On Good Friday evening an accident, attended with the most deplorable consequences, occurred on the line of the South Western Railway, near the London terminus, Nine Elms, Battersea. It appears that, shortly before six o'clock, a man named John Glazier, employed in the goods department, proceeded some distance down the line between the rails, for the purpose of performing his usual duties, when the three o'clock up-train from Southampton ran on to him. The "buffer" struck him with such violence as to force him forward under the down train, which happened to be passing at the same instant, and before the train could be stopped the wheels passed over his legs. As soon as possible several persons ran to the unfortunate man; and discovered him lying across the rails, most shockingly mutilated. His right foot was cut off near the ancle joint, the left was dreadfully crush d, and seemed to be hanging by a piece of flesh. Ilis head was lacerated at the base, the left arm fraccontused. He was removed with every care to St Thomas's Hospital. There seems but little chance of his recovery.

# CHARGE OF MURDER.—DREADFUL DESTITUTION.

Jeniser Bolitho was indicted for the wilful murder of her female infant child, at Redruch, by refusing and neglecting to give it food and sustenance, by reason whereof it lingered for six weeks and then

This case is one of an extraordinary nature, it shows that starvation and complete destitution are not confined to Ireland alone, but are to be found in many of our rural districts.

Hannah George stated that she was the wife of a miner, and lived at Redruth, in the same house with prisoner. The house is a tenement let out to lodgers. The prisoner has three children, respectively aged forced on the people in 1815, who opposed three, nine, and twelve years, and is a widow. On Town Halls have now been granted for the same purpose in the following large towns, viz.. Northampled by the brave Henry Hunt, fell beneath the prisoner's door, and begin to cry. Witness ton. Nottingham, Leeds, Sheffield, Cheltenham, sabres of drunken yeomanry, on the bloodstained the prisoner's room. There was neither which she did, and returned in about five mirutes. again to the prisoner's room on the following day. The

Anne Messenger stated that she also lived in the same house with the prisoner. On the 1st of February was no difference at birth between the child of the soner. She saw it again the next day, but not afterpeer and the child of the peasant; all social distinc- wards for a fortnight. It then appeared to be in a from the cradle to the grave. Neither was there some bread and sugar, and left it on the prisoner's

was. She said in the bed. I then saw it. She gave his most cordial support to the resolution before said it was very bad. I asked her why she did not nurse it. She said she had not had any milk, and could not suckle it. I asked her why she did not give it some food. She said she had none to give it. I asked her if she had not any bread in the house. She That a petition, embodying a full and fair representation said nothing but the union bread, and that the child of the people in the Commons' House of Parliament, as | would not eat that. She then showed me her breast.

George Harris-I am the relieving officer of the Redruth Union. On the morning of the 2d February Mr T. M. WHERLER then read the petition, and last an application was made to me for relief for the

should say the child had not had sufficient nourish-

The prisoner, on being called on for her defence. vation, before they could enter into the question of whether the prisoner had in any way concurred in its death. On this point the evidence of the surgeon, confirmed as it was by the other witnesses, was very strong. If, then, they thought that the child did die from starvation, was that caused by the wilful withholding of nourishment by the mother? If so, it would be murder in her. But if, on the other hand, there was only gross negligence on her part, but no intention to cause death, then the crime would be her alt gether. There was one observation he could not help making. It was to have been expected that after the policeman had seen the destitution of the woman, that some one would have called to ascertain

prisoner.

and not a painful and noxious disease is the Files! and comparative, how few of the afflicted have been percentlently cured by ordinary appeals to medical skill! This, no doubt, arises from the use of powerful
dentients too frequently administered by the profession; indeed) strong internal medicino should always be avoided
il case cases of this complaint. The proprietor of the above Ointment, after years of acute suffering, placed himself
are the treatment of that eminent surgeon, Mr. Abernethy, was by him restored to perfect health, and has enjoyed

or the the treatment of that entinent surges, an extensive a period of fif cen years during which time the same zer sir since without the slightest return of the disorder, over a period of fif cen years during which time the same retriethian prescription has been the means of healing a vast number of desperate cases, both in and out of the rrietrictor's circles of friend, most of which cases had bee, under medical care, and some of them for a very conrrietrictor's circles of friends, most of which cases had been the public by the desire of many who had been per-rableable time. Abecuethy's file Ointment was introduced to the public by the desire of many who had been per-w hay healed by its application, and since its introduction the fame of this Ointment has spread far and wide; even when healed by its application, and since its introduction the fame of this Gintment has spread far and wide; even Medical Profession, always slow add unwilling to acknowledged the virtues of any medicine not prepared by mascheselves, do now freely and frankly admit that Abernethy's Pile Gint, ent is not only a valuable preparation, but exercive falling remedy in every stage and variety of that appalling malady.

The medical remedy in every stage and variety of that appalling malady.

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The medical remedy in every stage and variety of the appalling malady.

The matter of the complaint did not render those who have been cured unwilling to publish their names.

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ablabled to sell it at, owing to the great expense of the ingredients.

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n su sure and speedy Cure for those severe annoyances, without causing the least pain or inconvenience. Unlike al ter ter remedies for Corns, its operation is such as to render the cutting of Corns altogether unnecessary; indeed, we ysysay, the practice of cutting Corns is at all times highly dangerous, and has been frequently attended with lamenine de consequences, besides its liability to increase their growth; it adheres with the most gentle pressure, produces incinstant and delightful relief from torture, and with perseverance in its application, entirely eradicates the most

reteeterate Corns and Bunions.

The Sestimonials have been received for upwards of one hund ed Physicians and Surgeons of the greatest eminence, in the series of the greatest eminence, in the series of the series

spectable chemists and medicine venders in London.

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Part I, of this work is particularly addressed to these who are prevented from forming a Matrimonial Alliance,

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liseases, either in their primary or accondary state,

arising from infection, showing how numbers, through

neglect to obtain competent medical aid, entail upon

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Is intended to relieve those persons, who, by an immo-

derate indulgence of their passions, have ruined their

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ons of the nervous system, obstinate gleets, excesses, ir-

egularity, obstructions of certain evacuations, weakness,

This medicine is particularly recommended to be taken

efore persons enter into the matrimonial state, lest, in

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Price IIs., or four bottles in one for 35s., by which 11s

Venereal contamination, if not at first eradicated, wil

hen remain secretly lurking in the system for years, and

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which this disease may have left behind in the form of

secondary symptoms, eruptions of the skin, blotches on the

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sitons, and threatened destruction of the nose, palate,

c., nodes on the shin bones, or any of those painful

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une, the Concentrated Detersive Essence will be found to

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constitution. To persons entering upon the responsib.

ties of matrimony, and who ever had the misfortune

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orm of these diseases, a previous course of this medicine

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moer serious affections are visited upon an innocent wife

and offspring, from a want of these simple remedies

than perhaps half the world is aware of ; for, it must be

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With explicit directions, rendered perfectly intelligible to

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or else, unseen, 'ernally endanger the very vital organs

s saved, also in £5 cases, which saves £1 12s.

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hemselves years of misery and suffering.

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COUGHS, HOARSENESS, AND ALL ASTHMAT AND PULNONARY COMPLAINTS. EFFECTUALLY CURED BY

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UUpwards of thirty years experience has proved the in-Illibility of these Lozenges in the cure of Winter Cough, oparseness, Shortness of Breath, and other Pulmonary anladies. The patronage of his Majesty, the King of Prussia,

ad his Majesty the King of Hanover, has been bestowed 11 them; as also that of the Nobility and Clergy of the united Kinglon; and, above all the Faculty have esecially recommended them as a remedy of unfailing ifficacy. Testimonials are continually received confirmapry of the value of these Lozenges, and proving the perect safety of their use, (for they contain no Opium nor my preparation of that drug;) so that they may be given remales of the most delicate constitution, and children If the most tenderest years without hesitation.

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

### VALUABLE TESTIMONIAL .

the following Testimonial of a Cure of a Cough of twenty ears standing, and recovery of strength will be read with much interest:-SIR.—I beg to inform you that for the last twenty

Bars I have suffered severely from a cough, and have een under medical treatment with but little relief, and ave not for many years been able to walk more than alf a mile a day. After taking three boxes of your ozenges my Cough entirely left me, and I have this day alked to Ross, a distance of four miles: for this almost enewal of life I am solely indebted to your Lozenges on are at liberty to make what use you please of the tter, and I shall be happy to answer any enquiries repecting my cure.

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

To Mr. Keating, St. Paul's Church Yard, London. Cheetham Hill near Manchester, August 21st, 1815.

Sir,-I am glad I have taken your a lvice in trying Mr ZAKTING'S COUGH LOZENGES, as I have for a long ime been troubled with shortness of breath and a bad ough, and have tried a great variety of medicines, and lerived very little benefit from them: but since I have nade trial of Keating's Cough Lozenges, I have preathed better, and the cough is quite gone. I am, Sir, your's truly,

To Mr. CROFT.

Saffron Walden, July 11th, 1844. I have used KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES there

SARAH FLETCHER.

ast 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 medi-Ine I tried; a gentleman recommended me to try these iOZENGES, which I did, and found immediate relief; and think two Boxes effected a COMPLETE CURE. I had lready had the advice of an eminent physician, and two argeons, but nothing they ordered for me did me any in existence. To those suffering from the consequences

I remain, dear Sir, your's truly,

P.S.—I shall always feel the greatest confidence ad pleasure in recommending them. SIR, ... I shall feel extremely obliged to you if you ould send me a Tin of your most excellent Lozenges, or having tried them, I find they are the best remedy for lough that can possibly be had; this I can testify from sperience, for I have been troubled with a most violent lough for many years, and have tried many things, but athout any benefit, until I met with your Lozenges, and hey afforded me instant relief.

I remain, Sir, yours truly, HENRY WOODERSON. 1, North Feltham Place, near Hounslow.

Feb. 12, 1845. To MB. KEATING, St. Paul's. DEAR SIR,-Having been for a considerable time during

he winter afflicted with a violent cough, particularly at aying down in bed, which continued for several hours inessantly, and after trying many medicines without the lightest effect, I was induced to try your Lozenges; and y taking about half a box of them, in less than twentyour hours the Cough entirely left me, and I have been erfectly 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, Claremons Terrace, Pentonville, Feb. 17, 1845. To MR. KEATING. Londou, CS. Cheapside.

Dec. 3, 1845. DEAR SIE,-Having for some time past, as the winter

pproached, been subject to a severe Cough, my attention sas lately called to your Cough Lozenges, and after iking two small boxes in the course of the last three reeks, I have no hesitation in saying, that in my opinion, hey are the best remedy, and have given me more east han anything I have ever met with. I am, dear Sir, yours truly,

(signed) WILLIAM WHITE. 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.

Sir,-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 evidence. We shall prebably require for the winter a further supply of FORTY OR FIFTY DOZEN, which you can forward at first convenience by one of the Cunard THIS excellent Family PILL is a Medicine of long-tried Steamers, via Liverpool, for Yours respectfully.

MORTON & Co.

N.B .- To prevent spurious imitations please to observe that the words "KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES" are Liver, and a consequent Inactivity of the Bowels, causing engraven on the Government Stamp of each. ON THE CONCEALED CAUSE OF CONSTITUTIONAL

OR ACQUIRED DEBILITIES OF THE GENERATIVE

SYSTEM.

speedily regain its strength; a healthy action of the liver, bowels, and kidneys will rapidly take place; and instead of listlessness, heat, pain, and jaundiced appearance, strength, activity, and renewed health, will be the quick result of taking this medicine, according to the directions accompanying each home 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.

MEDICAL WORK on the INFIRMITIES of the GE-NERATIVE SYSTEM, in both sexes; being an eni-quiry into the concealed cause that destroys physica-energy, and the ability of manhood, ere vigour has estal-blished her empire:—with Observations on the banefu; effects of SOLITARY INDULGENCE and INFECTIONquiry into the concealed cause that destroys physicaenergy, and the ability of manhood, ere vigour has estal
bished her empire:—with Observations on the banefu;
effects of SOLITARY INDULGENCE and INFECTIONlocal and constitutional WEAKNESS, NERVOUS IRRII
TATION, CONSUMPTION, and on the partial or tota
EXTINCTION of the REPRODUCTIVE POWERS; with
means of restoration: the destructive effects of Gonorrhæa,
Gleet, Stricture, and Secondary Symptoms are explained
in a familiar manner; the Work is Embellished with Ten

The stricture of the instability of human greatness, and there
is no doubt that his dislike to medicine remotely caused
his early dissolution; for rather than take some simple
removing all obstructions, the distressing Head-ache, so
of Sight, Nervous Affections, Blotches, Pimples, and Sallowness of the Skin, and give a healthy and juvenile bloom
to the complexion.

fine coloured Engravings, representing the deleterious in-guences Mercury on the skin, by eruptions on the head

he best medicine that can be taken during pregnancy tand for children of all ages they are unequalled, As a pleasant, safe, and easy Aperient, they unite the recommendation of a mild operation with the most successful effect, and require no restraint of diet, or confinement during their use. By regulating the dose, according to the age and strength of the patient, they become suitable for every case, in either sex, that can be required; and for ELDERLY PEOPLE they will be found to be the most comfortable medicine hitherto prepared.

Sold by T. Prout, 229, Strand, London. Price Is 11d and 2s 9d per box; and sold by and by the Venders of Medicines generally throughout the kingdom. Sold by Thomas Prout, 229, Strand, London: and by his

appointment by Heaton, Hay, Allen, Land, Haigh, Smith, Bell, Town-and, Baines and Newsome. Smeeton, Reinhardt, Tarand, names and Newsome. Smeeton, Reinhardt, Tarbottom, and Horner, Leeds; Brooke, Devsbury; Dennis
and Son, Burdekin, Moxon, Little, Hardman, Linney, and
Hargrove, York; Brooke and Co., Walker and Co., Stafford, Faulkner, Doncaster; Judson, Harrison, Linney,
Ripon; Foggitt. Coates, Thompson, Thirsk; Wiley,
Easingwold; England, Fell, Spivey, Huddersfield; Ward
Richmond: Sweeting. Knavesborgush: Pages Officer

Ask for FRAMPTON'S PILL ON HEALTH, and observe the name and adoress of "Thomas Prout, 229, Strand London," on the government stamp.

THE GREATEST SALE OF ANY MEDICINES IN THE GLOBE.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

A Very Wonderful Cure of a Disordered Liver and Stomach.

my Complaint, it increased to a most alarming degree. lent medicine, in consequence of the impositions practised by many worthless wretches; but what a pity it is that and by continuing to use them for some weeks, I have been perfectly restored to health, to the surprise of all who have witnessed the state to which 1 had been re-

(Signed) CHARLES WILSON. \*\* The above gentleman has been a schoolmaster, but is now in a highly respectable House, as Commercial face, and body; with approved mode of cure for both sexes : fellowed by observations on the obligations of MAR-RIAGE, and healthy perpetuity; with directions for the

self of the same astonishing remedy.

A Patient in a dying state, Cured of a Disorder in the Chest.

Extract of a Letter from Mr Robert Calvert, Chemist,
Stokesty, dated January 29th, 1847.

To Professor Holloway.

Sin,—Mr Thompson, National Schoolmaster of this Town, desires me to send you the particulars respecting a son of his who had been saviously ill for three years.

illence, 19, Berners street, Oxford-street, London : sold Edinburgh ; D. Campbell, 136, Argyle-street, Glasgow; Ingham, Market-street, Manchester; Newton, Churchpass of countlaints 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

THE Earl of Aldborough cured of a Liver and Stomach

ROBERT CALVERT.

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 opportunity of sending you an order for the amount, and, at the same time, to add that your pills have effected a cure of a 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 family should ever require either.

Your most obliged and obedient servant, ALDBOROUGH. (Signed) This Wonderful Medicine can be recommended with the

1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	greatest confidence	e for any of the follow	ning aiseases:
theevent of pracreation occurring, the innocent offspring	Agne	Female Irregu-	
should bear enstamped upon it he physical characters	Asthma	larities	Scrofula, or King
derivable from parental debility.	Dinouscomplaints	Fits	Evil
Price 11s., or the quantity of four at 11s. in one bottle	Blotches on Skin	Gout	Secondary Symp
or 220 by which 11-	Bowel Complaints	Headache	toms
or 33s., by which 11s. is saved; the £5 cases may be had	Colies	Indigestion	Tic Dolorcux
s usual, which is a saving of £1 12s.	Constipation of	Inflammation	Tumours
THE CONCENTRATED DETERSIVE	Bowels	Jaundice	Ulcers
ESSENCE.	Consumption	Liver Complaints	Venereal Affe
255ENOE,	Debility	Lubago -	tions
in anti-syphilitic remedy for searching out and purifying	Dropsy	Piles	Worms, all kind
the diseased hamours of the blood; conveying its active	Dysentery	Rhematism	Weakness, from
principles throughout the body, even penetrating the	Etysipelas	Retention of Urine	whatever caus
minutest vessels, removing all corruptions, contamina-	Fevers of all kinds	Stone and Gravel	&c., &c.
nons, and impurities from the vital stream eradicating	Sold at the estab	lishment of Profess	
the merbid virus, and radically expelling it through the	Strand, near Temp	le Bar, London, and	
tie	Druggists and Dog	lers in Medicines the	conchout the civ

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 disorder are affixed to each box.

IMPORTANT TO MANY.

REES' COMPOUND ESSENCE OF CUBERS.—The most speedy and effectual remedy ever discovered for the cure of discharges, gleets, strictures, weakness, whites, pains in the loins and kidneys, heat. irritation, and gravel, frequently removing every symptom of disease in four days, sometimes sooner. It contains in a concentrated state all the efficacious parts of the Cubeb con bined with the salt of sarsaparilla and other choice altera-tives, which make it invaluable for eradicating all impurities from the blood, preventing secondary symptoms, falling off of the hair, blotches, &c., and giving strength criminate use of mercury, or the evils of an imperfect cury in any form, and may be taken by the most delicate or weakly of either sex with perfect safety, as well as benefit to their general health. In all cases of debility it

has been found of the greatest utility.
Sold by JOHN WILLIAM STIRLING, at 86, High street, Whitechapel, London, in bottles at 4s. 6d, 10s. and 20s. each; and can be had of all the principal Medicine Dealers in the Kingdom. Ask for Rees' Essence, and be sure the name of J. W. Stirling, Whitechapel, London, is engraved on the Government Stamp outside the bottle.— J. W. Stirling will send it with directions, securely packed, to any part of the kingdom, upon receiving a

STIRLING'S STOMACH PILLS,

An effectual remedy for Bilious, Liver and Stomacl In boxes at 13½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d. each; and can be had of all respectable medicine venders in the kingdom. The genuine has the name on the stamp.

the most certain and effectual remedy ever discovered for gonorrhea, both in its mild and aggravated forms, by im-ST PANCRAS AND THE POOR-LAW COMM. SSIONERS. mediately allaying inflammation and arresting further -On Tuesday, pursuant to adjournment, a meeting of the directors and guardians of the poor of the Gleets, strictures, irritation of the bladder, pains of the parish of St Pancras, was held in the Board room of loins and kidneys, gravel, and other disorders of the urinthe workhouse, when the chair was taken by Mr ary passages, in either sex, are permanently cured in a Howorth, senior churchwarden, for the purpose of rehor' space of time, without confinement or the least exconsidering a communication from the Poor-law Commissioners, dated the 16th instant, and which red only by Messrs. R. has already been published. The effect of the comand L. PERRY and Co., Surgeons, 19, Berners-street, munication was the same as upon former occa-ions. viz., the requiring certain returns to be made, and Messrs. PERRY expect, when consulted by letter, the usual in fact, a direct interference with the management fee of One Pound, without which no notice whatever can of the workhouse, against which the guardians have now, and hitherto, evinced their disregard. A very Patients are requested to be as minute as possible in warm discussion ensued upon the subject between he detail of their cases, as to theduration of the comseveral members of the board, the unanimous feeling laint, the symptoms, age, habits of living, and general of which was to rebut, or contend against any proccupation. Medicines can be forwarded to any part of ceedings that might be adopted by the Poor-law Comhe world; no difficulty can occur, as they will be securely missioners; and, at the end of a lengthy conversation, the following resolution was proposed, put, and carried zem. con.—"That Mr M'Gahey, the 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 Convestry-clerk, be instructed to write to the Poor-law centrated Detersive Essence, and Perry's Purifying Spe-ific Pills, with the usual allowance to the Trade, by Commissioners, and simply acknowledge the receipt of their communication of the 16th inst. ost of the principal Wholesale Patent Medicine Houses London, of whom may be bad he "Silent Friend." DISCOVERY OF ANCIENT TOMBS.—The excavations

for the Lyons railway have brought to light, not far efficacy for correcting all disorders of the Stomach and Bowels, the common symptoms of which are Costi-veness, Flatulency, Spasms, Loss of Appetite, Sick Head-ache, G ddiness, Sense of Fulness after meals, Dizziness of the Eyes, Drowsiness and Pains in the Stomach and

a disorganisation of every function of the frame, will, in by bad treatment humours settled in her head and other this most excellent preparation, by a little perseverance, parts, causing incessant and distracting headaches, which be effectually removed. Two or three doses will convince had such an effect upon her health that there was every the afflicted of its salutary effect. The stomach will symptom of her constitution rapidly breaking up. She speedily regain its strength; a healthy action of the liver, had recourse to numerous medical men without obtaining the least benefit, but, notwithstanding, Holloway's Ointment and Pills cured her, and made her as well as ever CORNS.—There is nothing so distressingly painful as

accompanying each box.

These Fills are particularly efficacious for Stomach, Coughs, Colds, Agues, Shortness of Breath, and all Obstructions of the Urinary Passages; and, if taken after too structions of the Urinary Passages; and, if taken after too notice of all our readers. Paul's Every Man's Friend can notice of all our readers. Paul's Every Man's Friend can of any respectable Chemist in town or

cine, such as 2 to 1 ton's Pill of Health, enjoy the two the body of the deceased was made by Mr Jones, of there w. solood upon it. He afterwards saw it in sound from the Atlantic to the Rocky Mountains, als, a greentstblessing; it world, health and long life. Melford. At that time no suspicion was engendered, the posse, wion of the constable. On the Sunday from Canada to the Gulf of Mexico."

# Law and Assize Intelligence.

ABOMINABLE OFFENCE. -At the Lewes Assizes.

John Bowyer, 55, a person of gentlemanly appear-

ance, who has for thirty years practised as a solicitor in the town of Petworth, was indicted as a principal in feloniously demanding money from Sir C. Burrell under a threat of accusing his son, Mr Percy Burrell of an abominable offence; and Daniel Steer, 29, was charged as an accessory in feloniously inciting the other prisoner to make the charge. It appears that Mr Percy Burrell, the eldest son of Sir C. Burrell, of Knepp Castle, a magistrate for the county, and highly connected, had been for several years residing upon the continent, and was staying at Paris at the time of the present transaction; and it seemed that the prisoner Steer, whose father had been in the service of Colonel Wyndham, and who was known to the Burrell family, was at Paris with his wife in December, 1844, and upon his meeting Mr Percy Richmond; Sweeting, Kuaresborough; Pease, Oliver, Darlington, Dixon, Metcalfe, Langdale, Northallerton Rhodes, Snaith; Goldthorpe, Tadcaster; Rogerson Cooper, Newby, Kay, Bradford; Brice, Priestley, Ponfefrect; Cordwell Gill, Lawton, Dawson, Smith, Wake, field; Berry, Renton; Sutter, Leyland, Hartley, Parker, Dunn, Halifax; Booth, Rochdale; Lambert, Boroughbridge; Dalby, Wetherby; Waite, Harrogate; Wall, Barnsley; the subsequent proceedings showed pretty clearly that the journey of Steer to Paris, and his meeting with Mr Burrell were the commencing proceedings of a most atrocious conspiracy to extort money. In the beginning of January, 1845, the other prisoner, Bowyer, first made his appearance in the transaction, and meeting Mr Coppard, one of the solicitors of Colonel Wyndham, at the Petworth Quarter Sessions, he called him on one side, and he at once distinctly made the charge which formed the subject of and Stomach.

Street, Glasgow, dated February 18th, 1847.

Ask for "Paul'r Every Man's Friend."

Abbb ruethy's Pile Ointment, Paul's Corn Plaster, and Abernethy's Pile Powders, are sold by the following respectable illulatives; Sutten, Bow Church yard; Johnson, 16, G.erk-street, Soho, and 63, Cornhill; Sanger, 150, Oxford-street; Edwards of Cornhill; Sanger, 150, Oxford-street; Eade, 39, Gosphells treet; Pront, 229, Strand; Hannay and Co., 63, Oxford-street; Hunter and James, Webber-row; and retail by all specified in precisions of the subject of the present indictment, and wished Mr Coppord to Col Wyndham To Professor Holloway.

Street, Glasgow, dated February 18th, 1847.

To Professor Holloway.

Street, Glasgow, dated February 18th, 1847.

Street, Glasgow, dated February 18 Humanly speaking your pills have saved my life! Many tried to dissuade me from using them, and I doubt not but that hundreds are deterred from taking your most excellant medicine in expectation, and said that Mr Burrell had promised to give him a thousand pounds on New lant medicine in expectations. Year's day, and if he did not do so he would come to by many worthless wretches; but what a pity it is that the deceptions used by others, should be the means of preventing many unhappy persons, under disease, from regaining health, by the use of your pills. When I commenced the use of your pills I was in a most wretched condition, and to my great delight, in a few days afterwards, there was a considerable change for the better, and by continuing to use them for some weeks I have him (Bowyer) a thousand pounds, and that he should at once proceed to Paris and propose to Mr Burrell duced by the disordered state of the Liver and Stomach; to lend him that sum to stop proceedings, and take would to God that every poor sufferer would avail him. his note of hand for the amount, which he said he would endorse to Sir Charles upon his return as security for the repayment of the money by his son. Upon the circumstance being communicated to Sir Charles he at once indignantly spurned all idea of compromising the charge, and declared that he would not give the tenth part of a farthing to defeat the ends of justice, and upon his being shown the letter it became pretty clear that a very deep laid scheme Town, desires me to send you the particulars respecting a son of his, who had been seriously ill for three years and a half, and who has derived the greatest benefits from the use of your medicines, after trying all ordinary resources without effect. The boy is eight years of age, of strumous or scrofulous constitution. He seems to have had a pleurisy, which ended in a large collection of matter in the chest, which eventually formed a passage through the wales of the chest, which eventually formed a passage through the wales of the chest, which eventually formed a passage through the wales of the chest, which eventually formed a passage through the wales of the chest, which eventually formed a passage through the wales of the chest, which eventually formed a passage through the wales of the chest, which eventually formed a passage through and made insinuations which were, no doubt, insore, which continued to discharge large quantities of pus sores, which continued to discharge large quantities of pus tended to operate in furtherance of the scheme of some distance in the stirrup, which so shook his and Mr Justice Cresswell observed, that there were the scheme of th "We regard the work before us, the "Silent Friend," up to May, when he was induced to try your medicines; as a work embrzeing most clear and practical views of a pass of complaints hitherto little understood, and wered over by the majority of the medical profession, for asstrance of the scheme of up to May, when he was induced to try your medicines; at this date he was in an apparent dying condition, and in the highest degree of Marasmus or Consumption. He im the better feelings of human nature whose curiosity led them into scenes were continued to part a less to know by the majority of the medical profession, for asstrance in furtherance of the scheme of the during the was attacked at this date he was in an apparent dying condition, and while performing the burial service at his own church in the highest degree of Marasmus or Consumption. He had severe hectic fever, the urine depositing large quantity of the Burrell family, and Bowyer continued to time the had laboured under delusions, showing that fully to understand this relinks from the learned to prove the medical profession, for fully to understand this relinks from the large and the soli
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and the description. The definition between the soli
so as to be unable to go on wi asst reason we are at a loss to know. We must, how has confess that a perusal of this work has left such a faverable impression on our minds, that we not only resonmend, but cordially wish every one who is the victim of the began by taking five of your polls night and morning, which were gradually increased a strict folly, or suffering from indiscretion, to profit by an Italian, whom they advice contained in its pages."—Age and Araus produce letters from him and his wife respecting the time he had laboured under delusions, showing that fully to understand this rebuke from the learned to ten, which in a short time had the effect of completely being perfectly aware of the nature of the pretended the trine to its natural state. His strength and fiesh are the unine to its natural state. His strength and fiesh are connection between her husband and Mr Burrell, and the argented that the reasons why he would not the unine to its natural state. His strength and direction good and the argented that the reasons why he would not the unine to its natural state. Its strength and direction good and the argented that the reasons why he would not the unine to its natural state. Its strength and direction good and the argented that the reasons why he would not the united to the nature of the nature of the pretended property—his first and recent attack of insanity.

After he fell from his horse he dressed and came down stairs, seizing his gun, with which he atand they asserted that the reasons wil give Steer the money he promised him on New Year's Day was, because he would not get, as they poverty came on; he turned away his workmen weekly meeting on Saturday evening, when Mr said, a "divorcement" from his wife, and send her Extract of a letter from the Earl of Aldborough, dated to England, so that he might remain with Mr Burrell. All these proceedings, however, failed in their object through the firmness of Sir C. Burrell; but it to get it done by the tenants. He turther imagined should be stated, that upon a representation being made to Mr P. Burrell, of the charge that was made against him, he explained what the real character of the transaction was, stating that he was merely induced from a feeling of charity towards one of the

family dependents in distress in a foreign country, to give Steer fifteen francs to help him home, and that the charge was a most base and unfounded one. Finding that all attempts at extorting money had entirely failed, Steer came to England, and having committed some offence, he was sent to eacl, and if falseness of the charge made by him against Mr Burrell, it was entirely removed by his making a voluntary admission to the np- chaplain that the transaction was exactly as represented by that gentleman, and that the charge was of extortion, and that he was merely his instrument in carrying it out. These facts were proved in evidence, and Mr P. Burrell, upon his being examined, repeated upon his oath the statement made in his letter, as to what took place between him and the The Lord Chief Justice then went carefully through to be called up for judgment, and in passing sentence be transported beyond the seas for the term of their

natural lives. The prisoner Bowyer, who appeared companion in crime, removed from the bar. POISONING -SENTENCE OF DEATH.-At Bury St a small village near Sudbury, where also lived the prisoner, for whom, though of no prepossessing appearance, he early in life conceived a warm affection. They went to school together in early youth. and worked together till she went to service, at the age of sixteen, when his boyish penchant ripened like all lovers, he fancied that every man would fail of Mrs Morley, with whom was then living, besides morning they parted according to his promise. He with zeal. ever been, according to one of the witnesses, "as

of the Eyes, Drowsiness and Pains in the Stomach and Batchelor, a carpenter, residing for twenty years past at Brother, their homely exeal consisting of dumplings, Bowels: Indigestion, producing a Torpid state of the Hampstead, had been laid up for a considerable time with potatoes, and tea. The man had no sooner partaken a diseased ancic, the pain was often almost maddening; of his dumpling than he was taken violently sick at the stomach, and obliged to go into the yard. Soon after this his mother-in-law, who had been out all day washinz, came home and found him retching violently in a basin, the contents of which she threw into a neighbouring ditch, near to which some fowls

were in the habit of picking up their scanty subsist. | ried man, and had before and since his marriage ence. During the whole of the night the poor man remained in great pain; at four o'clock he tried to get up, but fell down from great weakiness, and on the following morning his wife went to M'elford for a doctor, whom she told her husband had got a turday, the 10th of October, he was passing along Denham-bridge-lane, about a quarter before six that day. Deeming from her account that his pa tient was suffering from English cholera, then very pre value the surgeon proposition of the surgeon proposit that day. Deeming from her account that his pa tient

ther and more searching inquiry was deemed necessary by the coroner, and the contents of the stomach of the deceased were taken to Bury, where they were subjected to analysis by Mr Image and Mr Newham, who unhesitatingly pronounced the presence of arsenic in great quantities, not only in the stomach and its contents, but also in the crop of the fowls, and a pudding bag, in which the prisoner had boiled the dumpling, of which the deceased had eaten on the night before his death. Under these circumstances recourse was had to the family for further information, and it was ascertained that the prisoner had spent the day with the mother of her husband 'very comfortably," from twelve to four, when she stated that she "must go home, for it was dumpling night." Her brother was also called before the corodumpling for supper, of which they all partook. out of a paper, after which she burned the paper, supped off a different dumpling of which the deceased ate. In addition to this it was shown that in a kitchen which looked into the road. In the after the unfortunate occurrence the prisoner course of the night, between one and two o'clock, she had stated that "she wished she had gone to Bury observed a light in the kitchen window at Trever. before she had married, for then she would not have ton's house. It was a moonlight night, and between been married at all, and would have got a good two and three o'clock she observed a man pass her place." This she stated on the day after her return | window twice. He was dressed in a light fustian from Bury, and also on that after her husband's coat and trowsers. She thought it was Samuel denth, when she had gone into a neighbour's house Hockin. Between five and six that morning she in tears and asked for leave to stay there "while the left her home and went into Treverton's passage, doctors opened John," which she could not bear to The door was not fastened, but Treverton's door was witness These facts were for the most part proved locked or bolted. A few minutes afterwards the priabout 20 minutes, and after that time returned a

to inquire into the state of mind of the Rev. B. tempted to shoot himself. After that delusions of of the Westminster Debating Society held their usual under the impression that he could not afford to pay | Fitch was elected chairman, and opened the business no foundation. The present proceedings were renhold property. The rev. gentleman imagined every person he saw was a sheriff's officer, who, he feared. wished to take him for debt; and also that he expected to go to Newgate, or die in a workhouse. W. Williams, Esq., M.P. for Coventry, gave similar tes-He was in debt and difficulties; if he had £20,000 entirely false; and he at the same time asserted that at Dr Costello's—it was such a beautiful place. The Bowyer had been the original concector of the scheme unfortunate gentleman in other respects bore out the

from 31st March, 1846.

CHARGE OF WILFUL MURDER.-W. Peck and W. the fifteen francs to help him home, he heard no and otherwise maltreating him on board the brig more of him until he received an intimation of Athelstone, of which ship Peck was captain, and ose his prize. Be that as it may, according to Mrs but the two shirts. The captain beat him for four or ceeded, and made an excellent speech, in which he Morley's testimony he earnestly urged the propriety five minutes when on deck, and then ordered him to was warmly applicated. Mr Stevens next rose on the of his being at once married, and agreed that he ascend the rigging to lease the mainsail. He after- side of Mr Cathie. Mr Bowler having rose to reply, would allow his bride to pay her promised visit to wards ordered the second mate to go aloft, and thrash was met with a proposition of adjournment, which her sunt as soon as she pleased after the ceremony— the boy to his duty, as he was sheltering from the however, was negatived, and the chairman dissolved all he wanted was to be married at once; and being inclemency of the weather, on the leeside of the the meeting, by announcing the subject for next Sabacked in his suit by the prisoner, the ceremony took mast. The mate, however, did not strike the boy, turday evening's discussion, viz.—"The Divine place at Acton church on the 28th of October, after | but hit the ropes instead. On descending the lad was | Philosophy of Pleasure:" to be opened by Mr which the young couple took their abode in the house again beaten by the captain with the maintopsail Trumble. halyards, ropes three inches in circumference. The her daughter, a son. Thomas, aged three years. captain then took up a boathook, and struck Martin farewell soirce, given as a mark of respectandesteem John Foster, having thus gained the long-cherished on the small of the back with it, using all his power to Mr Frederick Douglas, the champion of the cause object of his heart, was as happy in the possession of and might; this was repeated five or six times, and his youthful wife as man could well be. On the third | the boy appeared as if dying; it was between five and | America, was held at the London Tavern, Bishopssix o'clock on an intensely cold winter morning, with handed her into the carrier's cart, and bidding adieu a heavy sea running. The boy was next observed ladies and gentlemen being present, amongst whom, to her, asked if "she thought she would stay all a lying on the chain-cable, amidships, with no clothing we observed the Reys Dr Cumming, Price and Cox. month?" To which she replied, "No, John, I'll be back before." At the lapse of ten days she returned to her home, and her husband's cup of happiness seemed filled to overflowing. He was carried down to his hammock by was happy as the day was long; worked the expired. The body was covered with marks and talent. The guests arrived at half-past six is the content of the chain-caole, amidships, with no clothing we observed the Revs Dr Cumming, Price and Cos. The observed the Re

alacrity, and joyousness in the daily dis- all over black and blue, as though it had been terribly o'clock, and were entertained by vocal music until the charge of his " lot in life." He was then, as he had beaten; on the following day it was consigned to the eight o'clock, when George Thompson, Esq., took the deep, the funeral service being performed by the chair, and proceeded to address the meeting. strong and blooming a young man as ever you seed," captain. It appeared that the unfortunate boy was though he had about a fortnight before met with an rather sickly, of tender constitution, and was troubled conded by several gentlemen, who spoke at length in it accident while leading a waggon of hay, but that had with a flux. He, however, was capable, when he their favour, and when put to the meeting were car are for the Lyons railway have brought to light, not tar from the gates of Melun, a number of tombs of the highest interest to the antiquary. At a depth of no more than two feet, eighteen stone sarcophagi have been discovered. The chaste and simple form, and the large dimensions of these sarcophagi give them a majestic and imposing appearance.

accident while loading a waggon of lay, but that had only produced a slight headache, a thing which his chose, of taking his share in the working of the vestied by acclamation:

"This remark was fully verified. The deceased soon resumed his off, when one of the men laid the information. The above evidence was sworn to by five of the crew, which the beatings, and uncountered resulties, a lay only produced a slight headache, a thing which his follows. This remark was fully verified. The deceased soon resumed his off, when one of the men laid the information. The above evidence was sworn to by five of the crew, who is evening generally agreed as to the severity of the beatings, and uncountered remarks to the severity of the beatings, and uncountered remarks to the severity of the beatings, and uncountered remarks to the severity of the beatings, and uncountered remarks to the severity of the beatings, and uncountered remarks to the severity of the beatings, and uncountered remarks to the severity of the beatings, and uncountered remarks to the severity of the beatings, and uncountered remarks to the severity of the beatings, and uncountered remarks to the severity of the beatings, and uncountered remarks to the severity of the beatings, and uncountered remarks to the severity of the beatings, and uncountered remarks to the severity of the beatings, and uncountered remarks to the severity of the beatings, and uncountered remarks to the severity of the beatings, and uncountered remarks to the severity of the beatings, and uncountered remarks to the severity of the beatings, and uncountered remarks to the severity of the beatings.

majestic and imposing appearance.

Ourse of a Diseased Ancie of Long Standing by Holloway's Otherway's Otherway and Dills.—The wife of Mr Ratchelor a corposition of a corposition of the human has to the severity of the beatings, meal with his friend, singing all the way to that thouse whence he never departed alive. On his arrible blows with the boot-hook, which was 13 or 14 feet heirship to liberty as the birthright of every hamad natural long. The jury acquitted Goedwill, and found Peck guilty of manslaughter, with a recommendation to being, and denying the enjoyment thereof to ene-sixibigit mercy. He was sentenced to two years' hard labour. THE ST MABYN MURDER. - At the Bodmin Assizes. Mary Treverton, 30, was indicted for the wilful murder of Samuel Ilockin, at the parish of St. Mabyn, on the 10th of October. The deceased was

a cooper at the village of St Mabyn. He was a marcarried on an illicit intercourse with the prisoner. who lived in the same neighbourhood. They had quarrelled on various occasions previous to the fatal deed. John Clements, a labourer, stated that on Salent, the surgeon prescribed accordingly, and the where the body was found, and the head was close to magnanimous and undanned course in pourtraying sing prisoner took away the medicine, some of which she that house. The back of his head was severely cut, touchingly the wrongs and sufferings, and advocating sing gave to her husband. On her return she found him and there was a quantity of blood upon it. The wall irresistibly the inalienable rights of 3,000,000 of his fellowell.

and that gentleman gave it as his opinion that the before decea-eu's marriage, witness visited deceased, and that gentleman gave it as his opinion that deceased came to his death from English cholera; who was then living with the prisoner. He saw but suspicion being afterwards excited by the death his head bleeding, and a few minutes afterwards, the prisoner came in the same in the sa of the fowls in a sudden and mysterious way, a fur- minutes afterwards, the prisoner came in. The witness went on to state that on that occasion a quarrel took place between the prisoner and dreamed, and the former threatened to knock his brains out. Ann Hockin, the widow of Samuel Hockin, said he was fifty years of age at the time of his death. The prisoner had been living with him before witness was married to him. After the marriago the deceased still continued to visit the prisoner, and he was on four occasions absent from witness all night. Three weeks subsequent to the marriage, Mary Treverton and he went away from the village and were absent about three weeks. Ever since the period of his return the deceased continued to live with witness—but she had often seen him at the prisoner's house. Deceased was at home on the evening of Friday, the 9th of October, and he went out at seven o'clock. She went night. Her brother was this sister had made one to bed at twelve o'clock, and had never seen him alive from that time. She did not know whether he Afterwards, however, he varied his statement, and had any money about him on the night in question, then, as was stated to-day, deposed to having seen He never gave her any money. Cross-examined—He his sister make two dumplings on the night in question, into one of which she had put some powder time of his death. Witness had a child by the deceased. It was seventeen months old. He was quite and put that dumpling into a pudding cloth. He is sober when he left the house on the night of the also represented to have stated that he and his sister 9th Oct., but he had been drinking a little that day, Mary Dart said she sat up the whole of the night

to-day, but the boy, when examined, though he soner came down and opened the door, she had on's stated that he had seen his sister make the two day cap, and her clothes appeared "crainmed" dumplings, and boil one for the deceased in a bag, Witness asked her if she had been to bed, and she denied that he had seen her put anything into it from said "Yes." They then heard voices outside, and her pocket, or burn any paper, and persisted in say- the prisoner looked out of window. Several people ing that both his sister and himself, who had not ex- then came to the door and said, "Ile is dead." hibitediany symptoms of illness, had partaken of the Witness's little girl came in afterwards and stated same dumpling with the deceased. On this subject that Samuel Hockin was found dead. The prisoner Mr Image and Mr Newham both deposed that if the replied, "Who could be so cruel?" Witness asked deceased had taken the poison in that dumpling, it her why she did not go out? and she said she could was impossible that any one else could have tasted it not on any account whatever. Witness said she without experiencing great illness and danger to life thought she saw S. Hockin pass by her window on from it. At the close of the case for the prosecution, the preceding night, and the prisoner made no which occupied the entire day, the jury retired for answer. At that time G. Stephens came in and said, In a few minutes your house will be searched. verdict of guilty. The learned judge then, in a most | Whereupon the prisoner went up stairs and did not impressive and feeling manner, passed the awful sencome down again until the constable arrived. West, tence of death. The prisoner, who is a good-looking the constable, said something to the prisoner's mocountry girl, was then removed, apparently uncon ther, who thereupon called her daughter down. She had no shoes on, and she took a pair of slippers from Commission of Lunacy.—On Monday a commission | under the stairs and put them on. The constable de lunatico inquirendo was opened at the Coach and told her she must go with him, and she said "What Horses adjoining Sion House, at Isleworth, before | do you mean by that?" The constable West pro-Mr Commissioner Winslow and fifteen special jurors, | duced the shoes, and some hair cut from deceased's head after his death, also the stone, which still presigned John Smith, he immediately saw that it was not his son's writing, and from other circumstances at Dr Costello's, Wyke House, near Brentford. The for the prisoner, and after commenting upon the unfortunate object of the inquiry is 62 years of age. whole of the case, contended most emphatically that of extertion was in existence. It transpired that | He is a bachelor, and possessed of a rectory worth | the evidence was not sufficient to warrant them in

them. He refused to have his hay or corn cut, say- of the meeting by announcing the subject for dising he could not afford to pay, and it was necessary cussion, viz: "The Best Means of Appropriating the Land to the Benefit of the Working Classes." Mr that he was dirty in his person, for which there was Bowler, in a masterly speech, contended that the land ought to be in the hands of the government, to dered necessary by Mr Evans, a brother-in-law, be leased out to the people in allotments to such an having taken forcible possession of part of the free- extent as would ensure each man, by the exertions of his physical powers in its cultivation, an honest and competent livelihood. Mr B. next quoted from several authors, showing the great amount of evil the people were suffering under, and attributed the greatest portion of that evil to the land being in the timony, which was confirmed by the evidence of Dr. possession of the few, instead of, as it ought to be, Costello. the proprietor of Wyke House, Dr Conolly, [in the hands of the many. The land was man's nacommitted some onence, ne was sent to gao, and it and Sir A. Morrison. The rev. gentleman was then tural inheritance—his birthright, and never would be introduced to the Court. He stated that he knew be able to exercise his faculties, moral, physical, or the object of the inquiry—he knew that he was not intellectual, with that benefit and satisfaction to capable of taking care of himself or his property. himself and to his fellow-man, until that which was first given to him by his Creater was restored, and he could not pay his debts. He was very comfortable he became once more the consumer of what his labour produced. (Cheers.) Mr Cathie replied, and said he could not understand what Mr Bowler meant foregoing testimony, and the jury, without hesitation, when he asserted that they had a "right" to the returned a verdict, dating the unsoundness of mind land. No man had any more particular "right" than another to the possession of the soil; but he argued that present circumstance demanded that Goodwill were indicted at Beaumaris, for the wilful | those who held it now should continue to do so. prisoner Steer, and declared that, after giving him murder of a boy, named Martin, by cruelly beating Place the English working classes upon the landmake them an agricultural people, and what would become of them? What condition were the people Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the civilized world, at the following prices:—1s. 12d., 2s. 9d., 4s. the charge that had been preferred against him. Goodwill first mate. The crime was alleged to have been committed on the 4th of January last, whilst for he was sure there was not one present but knew the material points of the evidence, and the jury the vessel was on her voyage from Quebec to Swan- what was the position of the Irishman, and who felt almost immediately returned a verdict of guilty sea. The brig left Quebec in November last, bound for his sufferings with that fellow-feeling which is against both prisoners. His lordship ordered them for Swansea, and on the day named in the indict. alone proverbial among the poorer classes of any ment was in the English Channel; a gale of wind country. He maintained that just what was the he expressed his entire concurrence in the verdict had been raging, but having partially subsided, all condition of Ireland at the present time would be that had been delivered, and adjudged them both to hands were ordered on deck to make sail. In a that of England, were she reversed into an agriculshort time it was found that the deceased had not tural country, in a few years time; for to no other come on deck with the mate's watch, to which he cause could he attribute the ignorance and distress quite astounded at the sentence, was then, with his belonged; the mate went below for the purpose of existing in Ireland than to her pastoral and agriculsending him up, when he found the boy in the act of tural character. (Cheers.) Mr Donelly replied to dressing. He took a small line or piece of yarn, Mr Cathie in a brief speech; after which Mr Trum-Edmunds, Catherine Foster, 18, was arraigned, charge and beat the boy with it, and then stripping off ble spoke on the same side, denouncing in severe ng her with the wilful murder of her husband, John his clothes except his under and flunnel shirts, terms Mr Cathie's short-sighted notions, and de-Foster, by administering to him arsenic, at Acton, hauled him on deck through the scuttle-holes; the fended Irishmen and Ireland from what he consion the 18th of November last. The deceased, who mate went over to the lee side, and held the boy in dered feul aspersions. He did not consider that was an agricultural labourer, was a native of Acton, the water, which broke heavily over the vessel, for the Irish people were ignorant, nor could be for a about ten minutes; on being released, the deceased moment attribute their present downfal to the absurd went below for the purpose of putting on his clothes; cause Mr C. had done. He centended that it was in about a quarter of an hour, the captain passed the effects of bad government and foolish legislators down to the forecastle, and was followed in a tew | -men who studied not the real wants of the people minutes by the mate; shricks and cries were heard | He would say give every one his piece of land and by the crew on deck, as from a person in great agony, his vote, and then, and not till then, would each and into manly love. During her absence he frequently and the second mate was an eyewitness of the every one enjoy the blessings intended for him at visited her, and matters progressed between them in beating inflicted by the captain. The two officers his birth. (Cheers.) Mr Walford next spoke, and this way till the autumn of last year, when the pri-soner, being about to pay a visit to her aunt at Paken-the end of which time the lad was again forced others, that every man had a natural right to an ham, a village on the other side of Bury, and twenty on deck through the skuttle hole. At this time equal portion of the soil; that no man could claim miles from Acton, the lover became most desirous there was blood on his face. He was dragged the land as his property by what was termed "right that the marriage should take place, possibly because, aft, the captain beating him along with a piece divine;" and that man would never be in his naof rope near an inch thick, knotted at the end. tural state until he was placed on what God intended in love with the lady of his affections, and he might During the whole of this time the boy had nothing on he should be-the land. (Cheers.) Mr Irvine suc-

> ANTI-SLAVERY Soiree. - On Tuesday evening, a of slavery abolition, previous to his departure to gate-street, and was very numerously attended, 700 6

The following sentiments were proposed and se-se-

"This assembly hereby expresses its deep abhorrence po of the system of slavery which dooms to compulsory, my unmitigated, and uncompensated toil, attended with it unutterable cruelties, a large portion of the human fa- fa the American people proclaiming equal and inclienableabl part of its population for a period of seventy years nowno past, and would turther deprecate the conduct of thosehos bodies of professing Christians who, by their connectiontio with the system, and apology for it, are at once strength gil eng and perpetuating it.

This assembly hereby most earnestly appeals to the ti supreme Legislature of the United States to exercise ithe prerogative by abolishing slavery in the district of Co. C lumbia, and the traffic between the states, and to the The rious legislatures in the south to emancipate the bondoon men in their respective territories, as a means of securecu ing honour and renown to the white population, and at elevation and happiness to the slave.

This assembly hereby tenders to Mr F. Douglas they the heartfelt congratulations on his attainment of the blessble ings of freedom; and having witnessed with delight high worse than when she left him, and he finally died in was covered with brains. His ceat pocket was pulled beings, who are held in chains and slavery in the her arms at four o'clock, and soon after which hour down and torn. The coat was also torn up the back. United States, hereby expresses, its unfeigned hope the the his mother and the surgeon arrived. On the same day He vas not quite dead, but insensible. He found a the great Parent of good may spare his invaluable life, hife the fowls all died, and a post morten examination of stone, about five feet six inches from the body, and labour on their behalf, until the trun v of jubilec sha, shades have been all the trun v of jubilec sha, shades have been shades and a post morten examination of stone, about five feet six inches from the body, and labour on their behalf, until the trun v of jubilec sha, shades have been shades and a post morten examination of stone, about five feet six inches from the body, and labour on their behalf, until the trun v of jubilec sha, shades have been shades and a post morten examination of stone, about five feet six inches from the body, and labour on their behalf, until the trun v of jubilec shades have been shades and a post morten examination of stone, about five feet six inches from the body.

#### Poetry.

FRANCE IN '93 A LESSON FROM FOREIGN HISTORY.

(FROM " THE MATION,") Hark! the onward heavy tread-Hark! the voices rude-'Tie the famished cry for Bread From a 'wildered multitude. They come! They come! Point the cannon-roll the drum; Thousands wail and weep with hunger-Faster let your soldiers number. Sword, and gun, and bayonet A famished people's cry have met. Hark! the onward heavy tread-

Hark! the voices rude-'Tis the famished cry for Bread From an armed multitude. They come! They come! Not with meek submission's hum. Bloody trophy they have won, Ghastly glares it in the Sun--Gory head on lifted pike. Ha! they weep not now, but strike. Ye, the deaf ones to their cries-Ye, who scorn'd their agonies-\*Tis no longer prayers for Bread Shrick in jour ears the famished-But wildly, fiercely, peal on peal Resoundeth-Down with the Bastile! Can ye tame a people now! Try them-flitter, promise, vow, Swear their wrongs shall be redressed-But patience-time will do the rest: Swear they shall one day be feed-Hark! the People-Dead for Dead. Calculating statesmen quai!-Proud aristocrat grows pale! Savage sounds that deathly song; Hark!-A bas les Tyrans! Blindly now they wreak revenge-How rudely do a mob avenge! What coronetted Prince or Peer Will not the baseborn slavelings fear ! Sooth, their cry is somewhat stern: Aristocrats, a la Lanterne! Ghastly fruit their lances bear ---Noble heads, with streaming hair; No reverence for rank or law:

Now, the bloody work is done-On they stride o'er prostrate throne; Royal blood of King and Queen Streameth from the guillotine; Wildly on the people goeth, Reaping what the noble soweth-Little dreamed he, prince or peer, Of who should be his heritor. Hunger now, at last, is sated In nalls where once it wailed and waited-Wild Justice flercely rives the laws Which feiled to right a people's cause. On that Human Ocean floweth, Whither stops it no one knoweth-Surge the wild waves in their strength Against all chartered sights at length-Throne, and King, and Noble fall; But the People-they hold Carnival! SPERANZA.

A wilder shout-A baste Roi!

AN EASTER OFFERING.

Britannia's the land where fell Slavery's chain Had bound fast its victims in hunger and pain; Where no eye would pity, when no hand would save, Then came forth to breakit O'Connor the Brave. Though tyrants around him their hellish darts hurl'd, The banner of Freedom he boldly unfurl'd; "The despot's stronghold, where entomb'd is the slave l'Il crush !" shouts the champion, O'Connor the Brave A band of brave fellows, whase hearts caught the sound. Arose from their slumbers, and ralifed around, Resolved, in defiance of fool and of knave. For freedom to fight, with O'Connor the Brave. The tyrants all tremble to hear the dread cry, And prison and scaffold are rearing on high, From prison and scaffold our brethren we'll save, And stand for our rights with O'Connor the Brave. Oppressors, though pale neath you hostile array, The widows and orphans are wasting away, Though strong is the tyrant, and poor is the slave, He shall yet be made free through O'Connor the Brave The oppress'd and carewon have long groan'd 'neath

TOTIC SWAT. But the Land and the Charter shall sweep you away, Nor longer as favours our birthright we'll crave, While life warms the breast of O'Connor the brave. Then ye whose hearts burn with the patriot's true fire, Sing songs of loud praises on Liberty's lyre, On high the green banner triumphantly wave, And shout three times three for O'Connor the Brave. ALEXANDER HUISH.

# Reviews.

THE MAGAZINES. The Labourer. No. IV., FOR APRIL. Edited by Esq., Barristers-at-law. London: Northern Star

Pursuant to previous announcements, the Labourer for this month consists of "A Treatise on the Small Proprietory System and the National Land and Labour Bank.

This Treatise is written for the purpose of "showsufficient quantity of land to occupy him in producing all the necessaries of life for himself and family. We must bear our testimony to the able and convincing manner in which the subject has been as our restricted space will allow, we feel we shall be better consulting the interests of our readers by speak for herself. Mr O'Connor thus introduces the subject under consideration :-

Limposed no easy task upon myself in undertaking to and long-cherished prejudices, to a new state of life. The allurements by which a thoughtless, innocent, iginduced to abandon rural occupations for an artificial livelihood, but convinces me of the utter selfishness of the mortgagee would keep people, whom I mean to be the rich and speculating, and of the friendless and unhappy and peaceful, in perpetual hot water. protected state of the poor, who are ever made the authors of their own rain by artful and cold-blooded men, and who, sooner or later, are sure to repent the criminal indifference they manifest in all matters connected with their well-being as a class, provided the promised change holds out prospects of immediate improvement; then, in such ease, individuals abandon the substance to grasp at the shadow; they forget their duty to society, of which each is a part, and the rulers of society take advantage of their indifference to perpetuate the results of their

own folly. But the duty of a public instructor is far different:-

Before I proceed (continues the author) to a simple illustration of my subject under its several heads, I may be permitted to observe, that I ever have and ever shall entertain, the most unmixed contempt for the mere poli abuses; a fomentor of fends, that he may thrive upon dittension; a propagator of prejudices, that he may make misery; a mere trafficker in human susceptibility, requirements of the political mechanic -a thing bought and sold, like stock upon 'Change, and alike transferable. The author then proceeds to a consideration of

The difference between a small Proprietary Class and of small farmers, holding capricious tenures under landlords, because they are the most defenceless in point there would be no more hazardous property than the be free! and feelings. Such may be termed the SMALL PARM SYSTEM;

almost synonymous terms. We are told how it is anch emancipation can but be founded on the cultivation of the soil and the home trade, in contradistinction to an artificial market and foreign competition—the fruitful parent of misery for the working

population. But, as the author happily observes, the benefits extended to society at large, and, as an illustration, a comparison is instituted between-

The benefits conferred upon society at large by ten | hands of every member of Parliament, statesman farmers and their labourers, and those that would be and political economist,—it is that which has long conferred by a population of three-acre occupants, culti- been wanted, a definite and elaborate, yet plain arrating the same amount of land, 3,00 acres.

a tradesman, with the exception of wheelwright, black. nomist could advance. smith, and harness-maker, and those only at particular seasons, and to no great extent. They are ten cus- Howitt's Journal, Part 111. London: 171, (Corner tomers to the shopkeepers in the town or village for manufactured goods of all sorts, and their custom, and that of their labourers, constitutes a portion of our hometrade in every department. I allow them to employ fifteen labourers each, every day throughout the year, article from the pen of William Howitt, on the and each labourer's family to consist of five, which allots seventy-five persons to each farm, or 750 to the ten, added article needs not a word of commendation from us; to their small trade requirements. Upon the other it merits and will have the concurrence and applause hand, the 3,000 acres, subdivided into farms of three of our readers to a man. There are many interestacres each, more than any man in the world can culti- ing papers in this part which we should like to quote vate, not only supports in comfort, but enriches, 1,000 from, particularly the biographical sketch of George families, or 5,000 human beings. Here, then, are 3,000 Sand, but want of room formeds. The illustrations acres of land-under a bad and deteriorating system, include portraits of George Sand and Jeuny Lind, giving bad and ill-requited remuneration to 150 two of the most extraordinary and admirable women labourers and their families-and under a self-protecting of the present age. Their portraits will be welcomed and self-remunerating system, giving employment, and with delight by the readers of Howitt's Journal. comfort and riches to 1,000 labourers and their families. The expenditure of the ten farmers and their families in the manufacturing and commercial market is much greater than that of all their labourers, but what is that when compared to the expenditure of 1,000 men and their families, who would have a pride in living well? Whether would 5,000 wed-paid, self-remunerated husbandmen, women, and children-or 750 slaves, paid at the rate of seven, eight, nice, and twelve shillings a weck -be the best customers in the markets of Manchester, Birmingham, Sheffield, Northampton, and other hives of industry, where the bees are now starving, whilst the drones are living upon the honey they have made! Whether would 1,000 women going to market with ready Thom. "A Chieftain unknown to the Queen" is money, and a good week's store-or 150 minus of stores going for a bit on credit—be the best customers to the much that some of those of New York who have taken shopkeepers of the neighbourhood! Whose houses an interest in him would provide there a nook in would have most and best furniture, and which would which he might find refuge and solace for the evening give most employment to carpenters, masons, black- of his days, to sing or to work as likes him best, and miths, tailors, shoemakers, hatters, hosiers, and, in short, to every department of labour? Which would prospects than the parent land will afford them. produce most! Which would have most to supply the Could and would America but take from other lands wants of society after good consumption ! Which would more of the talent, as well as the bone and sinew, she add most value to the soil? Which would be the best would be rich.—Correspondent of the " New York customers to schoolmasters, dancing-masters, and book. Tribune." sellers? which would be the most likely to require a heavy poor-rate from the farmers? And which would be famine and want? And which would cost the state least system? And which would most tend to weed the surwhich capitalists fall back as a means of reducing wages -a right which they claim by prescription, and one which the most honourable Minister dares not invade or

weaken ! We feel confident that plain truths like these must tend to remove class prejudice, which has raised its voice against every plan for Labour's redemption. The principle on which the plan under our consideration is founded, is that of co-operation, and its distinctive result is "free labour" in contradistinction to "slave labour," and the prosperity ensuing respectively to the individual employed, and radiating thence on society at large. Indeed, this is admirably elucidated by the following words:—

A man's time occupied for himself, which affords him the profit that the master or farmer makes of his labour, together with the wages he receives for it, is i fit to master, employer, or farmer, to be deducted. Now, works for himself on the land has the farmer's profit and | dog that-very."-Ibid. the labourer's profit: whilst he works for hire, must work for what is offered, or starve.

The security of the plan in all its phases, and the objections which have been urged against it are treated of in succession, but we can only refer the reader to the treatise itself, since we should be doing injustice alike to the author and to the principles he of public amusement, are, generally, on a very liberal selected, the first being laid off as parallel as possible, advocates, if we were to give but cursory extracts and magnificent scale. Jenny Lind has at length con- and the others formed at the distances thought from this part of the work. From the minute de-tails relative to the operation of the plan, we are next left England a few days since to fetch the acknowledged In some led to consider its vast importance as "the great "Queen of Song." We are fearful it will be only the land, or from obstructions in the subsoil, it will be social and political lever by which the working favoured few who will have the advantage of listening to found difficult to carry off moisture by drainage in state,"-that, without it, every reform must prove abortive :-

Because the land alone produces the poor man's medium of exchange for all other commodities, and because a sufficiency of land for man to apply his own labour to, is the only raw material which he can cultivate for his own benefit. The monopoly of land has conferred a dangerous political power, which the necessities of our increasing population could no longer bear, and those who contended for its destruction vainly hoped to monopolise power for themselves, for even a worse and more don- the theatrical world. gerous purpose—for the purpose of constituting England the great slave-labour mart of the world. Let me ask you, working men, if you have ever thought of the motives by which free trade speculators in human misery called "The New Planet; or, Harlequin out of Place." were actuated, in employing slaves to write against a plan which promises the poor the very results for which, in their humanity, they profess to contendnamely high wages, cheap bread, bread grown by yourselves, and plenty to do for yourselves! Ay, there's theatre. the rub; the plenty to do was for them, and not for you. As I always told you, their prin-FEARGES O'CONNOR, Esq., and ERNEST JONES, ciple was deficient in the most important element of free trade-reciprocity. I told you that their object was, to have the power of buying your labour in the cheapest market, by the standard of your necessities, and selling and conclude the entertainment, you your bread upon the principle of speculation, in the

dear st market. The next great feature under consideration is "The National Land and Labour Bank,"-the reaing the mode by which every working man may sons for the establishment of which, in connection become possessed of a comfortable cottage, with a with the Land plan, are, in Mr O'Connor's words:-Firstly, to enable me to carry on operations more speedily; and secondly, to afford the occupants an opportunity of purchasing the fee of their several allotments, which would be doubtful in case of mortgage, and all handled and the truth demonstrated, and, in giving but impossible in case of sale. Suppose an estate to splendour and astonishment. Rather out of place Mr B.; such an analysis of this elaborate but lucid [treatise] be completed, and the occupants located, the slow process of applying their rents to the purchase of mere land, would have been a very tedious and dilatory one: upon illustrating our assertion through the medium of the other hand, mortgaging would be expensive, quotation, than through critical argument, inasmuch and would, sooner or later, place our property and our recal a large population from old customs and habits, the same amount of labour and skill as if they were to such an extent as would prevent them from expending each estate; and, most important of all, the attorney of with.

> occupant the chance of purchasing, excepting at an enor- | same deserved measure of "golden opinions," bestowed mous sacrifice; and, further, our operations may be stopped by some difficulty in the way of selling.

> concludes with a stirring address to the working lising to the imagination the enchantments of the "Araclasses, on the principles of co-operation and democracy:--

How is it, working men, that all combinations of the wealthy, such as railways, mining speculations, navigabelieve that similar projects undertaken by you, who are nomy, combined with civility, will be a principal, and we the prop of all, must fail? How happens it, that the may add a very important feature at Cremorne Gardens. Press and the birelings laud all such projects when untician, who is, in general, an upholder and desouncer of dertaken by the wealthy, and denounce them as impracticable when undertaken by you? It is because the wealthy plander the poor, and are able to bribe the Press profit of men's fears and credulity; an assailer of to the support of any project, however silly and iniquitwrong, until corruption converts him into a soother of ous. How is it that a combination of all the vices to which flesh is heir-drunkenness, roguery, licentiouscapable of being moulded into any shape best suiting the ness, lust, and idleness, concentrated in a standing army -is able to overpower all the virtue of which you, as a nation, boast? How do 100,000 hired mercenaries withhold freedom from six million adults calling themselves men ! It is because they are united, and you are at manner. a class of Small Farmers-I am opposed to a class deadly enmity. Your motto is "Every man for himself," -the seldier'sis "One for all and all for one." In your narrow selfishness you forget your duty to society, and of means of defence, and the most exposed to tyranny society taxes you for your indifference. You hope to course of signature in Leeds, in favour of a pension oats per statute acre, besides potatoes, turnips, carriage department at Paddington, have voluntarily out, but the other seven still remain in the pit, it and cupidity from the amount of labour expended, and be takes advantage of your being granted to Mr J. S. Knowles, as a reward for mangel wurzel, and carrots, as green crops, and subscribed each a day's pay towards the fund for the reing impossible to reach the spot where they were consequent improvement, and to which the landlord sup. folly. Rally, working men; take your affairs into your his genius and talent as an author. The memorial which all good agriculturists know are the abundant destitute Irish. The sum amounted to £60. Poses himself to have the best claim. For instance, own hands; stand by your own order, and you will soon has received the signatures of many of the most re-

landlord upon a short lease, or at will, because the man, would be a slave? And who, with a house of his expended upon it, added to the partiality of the tenant own Mint, coining his own industry into the medium for the spot where he had worked, and which he had improved, would confer an influence upon the landlord pries, of life, would envy the most perfumed Athenaum which he added to the partiality of the tenant own Mint, coining his own industry into the medium days of one who has so for the spot where he had worked, and which he had improved, would confer an influence upon the landlord ries, of life, would envy the most perfumed Athenaum one we do not hesitate to say, will live brittle mass, easily reducible to a powder on the landlord occurrence. which no man should possess over another's industry slave, who crouches before the will of a master, perhaps his inferior in all save subserviency? Who would work for slave hire for another that could earn a freewhiles the small proprietory system, which means the fee man's wages for himself! Who would be a lodger in a to learn that the stage is about to regain one of its previous to burning. It also recombines with itself or ownership being vested in the occupant, upon the stranger's house that could live in a castle of his own ! brightest ornaments — our British Thalia, Lady carbonic acid from the air. reatonable condition that he shall pay a stimulated rent. Who would hire land of which he may be dispessessed, leave according to the value of the holding when he that could purchase a freehold? Who would crawl world, Mrs Nisbett—having relented of her atern culture is well known; but certain peculiarities in gets possession of it, places the labourer beyond that could walk on earth! Who would reach of cupidity and oppression.

The could purchase a freehold! Who would crawl world, Mrs Nisbett—having relented of her stern its action have never been satisfactorily ascertained. by the arch says, "He really like de Statty, case him its action have never been satisfactorily ascertained. berry 'high cast(e)."—Punch.

The could purchase a freehold! Who would crawl world, Mrs Nisbett—having relented of her stern its action have never been satisfactorily ascertained. berry 'high cast(e)."—Punch.

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The could purchase a freehold! Who would crawl world, Mrs Nisbett—having relented of her stern its action have never been satisfactorily ascertained. berry 'high cast(e)."—Punch.

A Prophecy could purchase a freehold! Who would crawl world with a could be action have never been satisfactorily ascertained. berry 'high cast(e)."—Punch. Who would prostitute his wife to insure the countenance Nisbett's joyous, silvery laugh, her winning smile, vegetable matter, and enters as an element into the 23an individual and as a member of society, both in of an overseer, that could provide for her in his own leads to the record of house? Who would leave the nurture and breeding of look, and her charming, natural acting have all been 200d, which, under a salutary system, must ever be his little children to a stranger, that could preserve for too long wanting to the mimic world of the stage, application will be positively injurious. Speaking them the mother's watchful eye and anxious care? Who | where her absence has created a void that none but of this remarkable fossil, Sir Ilumphrey Day obwould allow his children to be brought up as brutes, Powers of the industrious, when that industry would that could educate them as men! Who would pine and gratification in making this welcome announcement, slacked, is mixed with any moist fibrous vegetable Who would die of old age at thirty, that might be young

norance or prejudice opposed the plan and principles lightful comedies. propounded in this admirable treatise, need but read derivable from the small proprietory system will not it to alter their opinions, and to become, if honest be limited to the land-occupants alone, they will be men, staunch advocates of the cause it espouses. It should be in the hands of every small tradesman, Camoys, is to be brought forward on the Liberal factory-slave and labouring serf, -it should be in the side at the next election for this city.

There can be but one answer to this stirring appeal

at seventy?

gument, which meets every objection that has been In the one case we have ten farmers holding 300 acres | 1rged against the Land Plan, and explains every each, and employing on an over-rated average, fifteen point in its mechanism, refutes every doubt as to its men each through the year, and scarcely ever employing progress, which even the most hostile political eco-

> of Surrey-screet) Strand. We have already given several extracts from the numbers comprising this Part of Howitt's Journal; and in our, 6th page will be found a most excellent General Fast, also extracted from this Part. That

The Midland Florist. Conducted by J. F. Wood. Nottingham: R. Sutton, Printer. London Simpkin, Marshall and Co.

'Midland Florist" will be very useful to thousands. The other articles will be found useful and interesting to those engaged in the cultivation of flowers.

THE POET OF INVERURY .- One of the Poets of the People, also, I saw-the sweetes: singer of them allagain exacting a cruel tribute from him. I wish where he could bring up two fine boys to happier

MARY AND WILLIAM HOWITT, I saw several times at their cheerful and elegant home. In Mary Howitt are led to expect from her books for children. Her in police tax and legal expenses, and all the jobbing by hysband is full of the same agreeable informatin which vicious men are enabled to uphold a vicious communicated in the same lively, pet precise manner was added .- Correspondent of the New York Tribune. THE CABNAN'S HORSE .- "He lives at Pentonwil we seldom takes him home on account of his ness." "On account of his weakness;" reite

the perplexed Mr Pickwick. " He alwaysfalls cown. when he's took out of the cab," continued the driver. but when he'sin it, we bears him up werry tight. and takes him in werry short, so as he can't werry well fale down, and we've got a pair o' precious gravel or stones, allows a sufficient depth of soil large wheels on; so ven he does move, they run after him, and he must go on-he can't help it."-New the depth of the drain is three feet, and the soil a Edition of " Pickwick Papers."

JINGLE'S Dog .- " Ah! you should keep dogsfine animals—sagacious creatures—dog of my own once-Pointer-surprising instinct-out shooting one earth. day-entering inclosure-whistled-dog stoppedmore beneficial than the mere wages, leaving the pro- whistled again-Ponto-nogo; stock still-called him if you reject, or do not understand, any portion of this, at a board-looked up, saw an inscription- Gamemy treatise upon so novel a subject, bear the one plain keeper has orders to shoot all dogs found in this in- and neatly, preserving a descent throughout; and fact that I have written well in mind,—that the man who closure'—wouldn't pass it—wonderful dog-valuable

### Bublic Amusements

classes are to be raised from their present slavish the dulcet sounds of this transcendent vocalist. Mille, the regular manner, and the leading of converging Lind is not merely a charming singer and great actress - drains to a pit in a low part of the field, will be the but her character is without reproach; and for Scandal only course open for adoption. to be silent where, in too many instances, it delights to do mischief-is almost unprecedented, in the case of those whose abilities place them prominently before the grass, and, by drying the surface, renders the ground public. Hans Christian Andersen says of her that she is more salubrious-dry pasturage being indispensable "noble woman and a faithful friend," and Frederika Bromer is equally loud in her praise. The debut of sheep-walks is very simple. On the sides of hills, Jenny Lind, therefore—highly lauded, and deservedly so open drains a foot in depth, and from eighteen inches

> travaganza will be a decided hit, as, indeed, pieces of drains. this character invariably are at this "legitimate"

of the Forest." The grand semi-burlesque of "The Phantom Dancers; or, The Will's Bride," will follow,

At ASTLEY'S Mr Batty has put forth a highly attracsive bill of fare, having dramatised Lord Byron's celebrated poem of "The Bride of Abydos," introducing his added. Egyp ian camels, elephants, wild zebras, beautiful horses, ponies, &c. on a scale of unequalled magnitude. By-the-by, Mr Bunn at DEURY-LANE has engaged an extraordinary troups of wild animals, to appear in a magnificent oriental speciacle, entitled "The Desert," and

The SURERY and GRECIAN SALOON are not behindhand, the performances being unusually attractive. At the former theatre Mrs Davidge has engaged a dozen real Bedouin Arabs. Probably our readers may recollect as it is the great privilege of Truth to be able to children at the mercy of some heartless and griping the astounding sgility these gentlemen exhibited a few attorney, who, by hook or by crook, being possessed of years ago at this theatre and at the Adelphi-they all the title-deeds, would fret and annoy the occupants but realised the great leap of " jumping over the

Turn wheresoever we will, ETHIOPIAN SERENADERS secure in their holdings—and, again, we should not be attract our view. Doubtless, to those who delight in vented by Mr Smith of Deanston. able to mortgage for the full value, which would deprive these performances, usque ad nauseam, abundant oppornorant, and unsuspicious class of husbandmen, were us of at least one-fourth of the capital expended upon tunities will offer during the holydays to gratify the

> VAUXHALLAND CREMORNE are beginning to "look up. Mr Wardell, invigorated by the patrouage he received last If we sold the land a purchaser never would allow an season, will cater liberally, and we hope receive the on previous occasious,-Cremorne opens on Monday, on which occasion Mr Green will ascend with a dozen The machinery of the Bank, its management and friends in the Nassau balloon. Mr Ellis has issued a bian Nights." The gardens have been much enlargedand a grand terpsichorean platform erected, so that the the sounds of an efficient band. In the evening the scene will be illuminated by 20,000 jets of gas. Every Mr Ellis is an obliging man, and has had a host of prejudice and mawwormism to fight against in establishing this truly beautiful promenade—at once a recreation and amusement to the tolling multitude; and, if for no other reason, we wish him a renewal of public support.

> > Last, though not least, we draw attention to the entertainments provided at the POLYTECHNIC COLOSSECH be derived from a visit to these interesting exhibitions; and advise our country friends visiting London during the holydays to lay out a trifle in a really beneficial

JAMES SHERIDAN KNOWLES .- During the past few days a memorial to Lord John Russell has been in spectable inhabitants of the borough. [The metroright of fifty tenants, holding four acres each, under a A word, and I have done. Who, that could be a free- polis will not be behindhand in joining in this the "labour of love," in endeavouring to secure to a is usually applied to land. It is found in the form of their duties. rapidly improving state of land with so much labour own and a labour-field to work upon, the master of his worthy man and truly great writer a suitable pen-"for all time,")

for this unexpected pleasure. Mrs Nisbett appears

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

IMPROVEMENT OF WASTE LANDS-SPADE HUSBANDRY. (From the Information for the People, No. 72.)

[Continued from our last.] Having thus provided a main drain, with submains lowing into it, matters are prepared for setting off and executing the parallel frequent drains in the body of the field. The drains can be executed at any season when the weather will permit, but the spring and summer are most suitable for the work. It is best to execute the drains when the field is in grass, as it can then be done in all weathers in a more cleanly manner. In laying off the drains, the first object for consi-

deration is the nature of the subseil. If it consist of

a stiff strong till, or a dead sandy clay, then the distance from drain to drain should not exceed from 10 to 15 feet; if a lighter and more porous subsoil, a distance of from 18 to 24 feet will be close enough; and in very open subsoils, 40 feet distance may be sufficient. When the ridges of the field have been formerly much raised, it suits very well to run a drain up every furrow, which saves The calendar of kitchen garden operations for the month of April, contained in this number of the "Midland Florist" will be very useful to thousands. field is again ridged, the drains may be kept in the crowns or middle of the ridges; but if it is intended to work the field, so as to alternate the crowns and furrows, then the ridges should be of a breadth equal to double the distance from drain to drain; and by setting off the furrows in the middle betwixt two drains, the crowns will be in a similar position; so that when the furrows take the place of the grounds they will still be in the middle, which will prevent the risk of surface water getting access to the drain from the water furrows by any direct opening." Small tributary drains, made with broken stones, and covered with turf, to prevent the earth from filling them up (called rumble drains in Scotland,) are in most places falling into disuse, and are superseded by drains made with tiles. Tile drains are peculiarly available over the greater part of England, where there is a scarcity of stone; and both there and elsewhere they will soon constitute the only kind heavy poor-rate from the farmers? And which would be at their cheerful and elegant home. In Mary Howitt of field-drainage in use. The tiles for these drains, the most likely to protect us against the horrors of I found the same engaging traits of character we which are made at most brickfields, are simple in construction. There is a flat tile for the bottom, and a semicircular tile to place upon it, with the concavity undermost. In hard-bottomed land, the sole we find in his books; it was like talking with old tile is sometimes disused. The tiles measure from plus labour market of the idle competitive reserve, upon friends, except that now the eloquence of the eye twelve to fourteen inches in length; and being placed neatly in a row, close to each other, a channel of four inches wide and six inches deep is formed; when he's at home," observed the driver, cooly, "but the water is admitted by the seams or interstices, so as readily to flow away. A little straw, stubble, or looze furze, is placed immediately over the upper tile, by which the chance of stoppage by the intrusion of earth is removed. The depth at which the tile train is laid is twenty-four or thirty-six inches, as above, which, being covered with ten or twelve inches of above for the operations of sub-soil ploughing. When retentive clay, it is frequently filled up for about a foot with stones above the tile, and turf laid above the stones, the rest being made up with surface

> In cutting drains, three kinds of spades will be required—a common working spade, one a little nar--Ponto, -wouldn't move-dog transfixed-staring rower, and the third the breadth of the bottom of the drain. The cuttings should be done smoothly the tiles should not be laid till the cuttings have been carefully inspected. The termination of the tiledrains may be led into subterranean mains, or into the shelving banks of open rivulets or sunk ditches : but in the latter case, their mouths will probably require to be protected from the intrusion of vermin. The "preparations for Easter," at the various places drains, the straightest side of the field should be

In some places, from the extreme levelness of the

The drainage of sheep pastures is often not less necessary than land for tillage; it improves the for sheep. The mode of draining adopted for hills as she is -will be an event of no ordinary character in to two feet broad at the top, are cut, with a gentle slope towards a rivulet, into which they are to di-At the HATMARKET, Mr Webster has promised an charge themselves. They are made to slope in diforiginal, grave, astronomical extravaganza, with all the ferent directions, and thus form so many furrows new addenda, by the author of "The Invisible Prince," which draw off the trickling moisture of land springs, and the superabundant rain which falls. In the That prince of Burlesque, Mr Bland, will, we believe, sus- south of Scotland, the sheep-walks have been protain the principal character; and we doubt not the ex- digiously improved by these simple and unexpensive

SUBSOIL PLOUGHING. It has been seen, in treating of mosses, that ground The Adelput does not promise any novelty; but a chiefly composed of inert vegetable matter, or peat, good evening's amusement may be relied upon, in the may be greatly improved by supplying a due propororiginal and highly successful drama of "The Flowers tion of sand or gravelly material, carted from a distance or raised from the subsoil. The same thing may be said of all lands which have been deteriorated by repeated cropping. A time comes when the silica and other earthy bases are found to have been abstracted in the crops, and fresh materials must be

The process of earthy restoration may be accomplished by scattering new materials upon the fields: and this might be easily accomplished in many parts of the country, so far as silica or fine sand is concerned, but the readiest and cheapest process in most which, like "the poet's" usual high-sounding promises, situations will consist in trenching the subsoil, and are to outvie and eclipse all and every previous effort in gradually assimilating it to the mould above. The subsoil, or that portion of the under stratum which lies out of the reach of the ordinary plough, may already be so good as to be available for bringing towards the surface, and in such cases it admits of easy and profitable management; but in most instances in our country, the subsoil is hard and stony, and will require to be trenched, and lie for a time in its underground position, before it is ready

for mixing with the upper mould. The most efficient instrument for trenching the subsoil on a large scale, is the subsoil-plough, in-

When a field is to be trenched, a common plough drawn by two horses, goes before, throwing out a large open furrow of the active soil. The subsoil plough follows in the wake of the common plough alits up thoroughly and breaks the hottom, and the next furrow of active soil is thrown over it. This large subsoil-plough is a kind of horse-pick, breaking up without raising the under stratum to the surface. The atmospheric air being by this means freely admitted to the subsoil, the most sterile and obdurate days' imprisonment on any person calling for an en. Tavern. W. C. Macready, Esq., occupied the chair, government are minutely detailed, and the treatise programme of quite a classical character, almost reaplough may ever after be wrought to a depth of from ten to twelve inches without obstruction. For this heavy ploughing most likely three horses roked million" may dance right merrilie in the open air, to abreast will be required. The charge for subsoil ploughing may be estimated at twenty-four to twenty shillings per statute acre, being one fifth of what a comfort has been added to the arrangements, and eco- similar depth with the spade would cost, and, upon the whole, be as effectually done. The expense of subsoil-ploughing is no doubt considerable, but its advantages are incalculable. "All who have ever studied or experienced the most common gardening, must be aware of the important advantages of deep working; and when it can be attained in the broad ield of farming at so small a cost, they may easily paid in every succeeding crop, and abundantly even and Madame Tassaud's. Considerable instruction may in pasture. When land has been thoroughly drained, deeply wrought, and well manured, the most unpromising sterile soil becomes a deep rich loam, rival ling in fertility the best natural land of the country, and from being fitted for raising only scanty crops of common oats, will bear good crops of from 32 to 48 bushels of wheat, 30 to 40 bushels of beans, 40 to 66 bushels of barley, and from 48 to 70 bushels of early LIMING.

Lime is the most important earthy substance which have died of typhus fever, caught in the discharge of exposed to the atmosphere in its soft powdery con-

constitution of the soil, and in some instances its herself can supply. It forms no small part of our serves:—"When lime, whether freshly burned or tend to the emancipation of the latter,—and how who amended to the emancipation of the latter,—and how who amended to the emancipation of the latter,—and how who amended to the emancipation of the latter,—and how who amended to the emancipation of the latter,—and how who amended to the emancipation of the latter,—and how who amended to the emancipation of the latter,—and how who amended to the emancipation of the latter,—and how who amended to the emancipation of the latter,—and how who amended to the emancipation of the latter,—and how who amended to the emancipation of the latter,—and how who amended to the emancipation of the latter,—and how who amended to the emancipation of the latter,—and how who amended to the emancipation of the latter,—and how who amended to the emancipation of the latter,—and how who are the latter to the emancipation of the emancipation of the latter to the emancipation of the emancipation of the emancipation of the emancipation of the emancipation o Mr Webster, the manager of the little theatre in the the vegetable matter, and they form a kind of com-Haymarket, that the world of playgoers are indebted post together, of which a part is usually soluble in for this unexpected pleasure. Mrs Nisbett appears water. By this kind of operation, lime renders There can be but one answer to this stirring appeal at the Haymarket on Monday week, as Constance in matter which was before comparatively inert, nutri
-and we are confident that all those, who from igthe Love Chase, one of Sheridan knowles's most detive; and as charcoal and oxygen abound in all tive; and as charcoal and oxygen abound in all vegetable matters, it becomes at the same time converted into a carbonate of lime. Mild lime, powdered ow ollow it is."—Punch.

Oxford.—The Hon. T. E. Stonor, son of Lord Camoys, is to be brought forward on the Liberal prevent the too rapid decomposition of substances like Thompson's Vertical week, as men of the world, know hours to advantage turther on. But, indeed, there is a wonderful deal of natural beauty lying in interpretation. A gentleman in Hull, who proposes to form an Anti-touched sweetness near London. Near one of care is a wonderful deal of natural beauty lying in interpretation. But, indeed, there is a wonderful deal of natural beauty lying in interpretation. Oxford is a wonderful deal of natural beauty lying in interpretation. The world, know hours to advantage turther on. But, indeed, there is a wonderful deal of natural beauty lying in interpretation. The world, know hours to advantage turther on. But, indeed, there is a wonderful deal of natural beauty lying in interpretation. A gentleman in Hull, who proposes to form an Anti-touched sweetness near London. Near one of care is a wonderful deal of natural beauty lying in interpretation. The world is a wonderful deal of natural beauty lying in interpretation. The world is a wonderful deal of natural beauty lying in interpretation. The world is a wonderful deal of natural beauty lying in interpretation. The world is a wonderful deal of natural beauty lying in interpretation. The world is a wonderful deal of natural beauty lying in interpretation. The world is a wonderful deal of natural beauty lying in interpretation. The world is a wonderful deal of natural beauty lying in interpretation. The world is a wonderful deal of natural beauty lying in interpretation. The world is a wonderful deal of natural beauty lying in interpretation. The world is a wonderful deal of natural beauty lying in interpretation. The world is a wonderful deal of natural beauty lying in interpretation. The world is a wonderful deal of natural beauty lying in interpretation. The world is a wonderful deal of natural beauty l

soluble matters. It is obvious from these circumstances, that the operation of quick lime, and marl or chalk, depends upon principles altogether different. Quick-lime, on being applied to land, tends to of these changeable economists. Whence this won- bring any hard vegetable matter that it contains into a state of more rapid decomposition and solution, so as to render it a proper food for plants. Chalk and marl, or carbonate of lime, will only improve the texture of the soil, or its relation to abs rption; it acts merely as one of its earthy ingredients. Quick lime, when it becomes mild, operates in the same manner as chalk; but in the act of becoming mild, it prepares soluble out of insoluble matter. The solution of the question, whether quick-lime ought to be applied to a soil, depends upon the quantity of inert vegetable matter that it contains. The solution of the question, whether marl, mild lime, or pewdered limestone, ought to be applied, depends upon the quantity of calcareous matter already in the soil, All soils are improved by mild lime, and ultimately

(To be continued.)

by quick-lime, which do not effervese with acide,

and sands more than clays."

#### Warieties.

Drunkenness is still, as is manifest from the extent to which the revenue returns prove that intoxicating liquors are drunk, and from the multiplied beer-shops, a national sin, impoverishing many families, and depriving the whole country of food that is thus perverted from a wholesome use. [Working men, annihilate this "besetting sin," or wear, for ever, an iron chain.]

A Cork paper says that two hundred tenants of the this spring to America.

The French Chambers have it in contemplation to mpose a dog-tax. At present, in Great Britain, there is one in ,585 of the population deaf and dumb, and one in

,000 blind, The full moon reflects upon the earth only about one three-thousandth part of the light of the sun. The finest cosmetic discovered since the creation of the world consists in the following mixture :- Early rising, exercise in the open air, temperance in eat-

ing and drinking, cleanliness and good humour. The Inverness Courier mentions a singular feat of a cat, which leaped into Loch Ness, and seized a fine trout, which it drew ashore, and triumphantly devoured.

The fortune left by M. Martin du Nord, the late French minister, is estimated at £70,000 sterling. The cost of the funeral was defrayed by the State. For many years. Mehemet Ali has adopted the system of moving about to different parts of his territories, according to the periodical changes in the temperature. By thus continually moving about, and aveiding extremes of heat and cold, the Pacha has prolonged his life to what may be already termed

a good old age. Lord Ashburton stated in the House of Lords & few days since, that £24,300,000 sterling were annually lost to the trade of this country by bad debts, in some shape or other!

Mr Cobden is at present in Naples, where Baron de Rothschild, the head of the house in that city, has given him a banquet, which Prince Oscar, of Sweden, ionoured with his presence. On Monday, the bells of Ripon Cathedral rang a

the new viaduct of the Leeds and Thirsk Rail-The necessity of a penny postage is now being canassed at Rome.

many light sovereigns and half-sovereigns, as well as counterfeit crowns and half-crowns, in oircula-The new model prison for the detention of persons remanded from police offices, and awaiting trial, is finished. It contains one thousand separate cells,

o keep persons entirely apart whilst under deten-

The p blic are again cautioned that there are

Out of 3,000 barristers named in the Law List, it is nid, that not more than 200 are sufficiently employed to earn a decent maintenance. A paper has been published in Boston, (U. S.,) on the phonotypic principle. It is entitled the Anglo-

The paper is able and interesting. The annual income of England and Wales is estimated at about two hundred millions sterling, and vet, of the adult population, no more than forty in he hundred can write their names. A leveller, perceiving two crows flying side by

side, said, "Ay, that is just how it should be; I hate to see one crow over another." The Queen held a drawing-room (the first this eason, on Saturday afternoon, at St James's

It has been said of birds that they are the poor man's music; and we may observe of flowers that hey are the poor man's poetry. Certain Russian physicians, now in Egypt, investigating the nature of the plague, experience no diffi-

culty in finding persons who, for a trifling grainity, suffer themselves to be inoculated with it. The French savans inoculate themselves. There are now in Pittsburg, U.S., nine daily ewspapers. Fifty years ago, the place was a wilder-

A new college, on a large scale, is to be erected at aving the foundation stone with the customary ceremonials on the Thursday in Easter week. Her Majesty and the Queen Dowager have each contributed £20 towards the erection of a school-

room for the education of the boys of the parish of Slough, according to the "National System," and also a house for the master. There is an awful increase of infectious disease in the rown of Sligo.

A remarkable luminous arch appeared in the heavens, at Cambridge, on the 19th ultimo, and attracted much attention in this and the neighbouring The Earl of Oxford has made an abatement of fifty

in Dorsetshire. M. Soyer's soups have been called the "warmwater cure.'

There was, a short time ago, a man named Cain

Able, keeping the "Adam and Eve" Tavern, in One day last week, the railway train running from Courtrai to Ghent narrowly escaped a serious accident. Some wretches had laid several blocks of wood across the rails; but the engine-driver saw them in points of the compass, thus:-importing time to stop the train, and have these obstacles re-

moved A private letter from Madrid mentions that the Queen and her husband walked for some time on Sunday evening in the promenade d'Atocha, without being accompanied by any person but an attend-

Sir A. Dunbar, Bart., the representative of one of the oldest Scottish houses, died on Monday last, at his seat Northfield, Elginshire, aged 75. The authorities of Havana have imposed fifteen

core, and demanding the presence of an artiste before the curtain at the theatre. Several vices, destructive both to mind and body, are inconsistent with the habit of cleanliness. The deaths in the Cork Workhouse, last week,

were 175. Connected with the house, there remain 5.224 paupers; in hospital, 628; extra patients, It is a mark of the soundest wisdom not to pry into

a secret, and when found, of the purest honesty not to reveal it. Good manners have this advantage over 'good morals—that they lie more on the surface; and there is nothing. I own, inclines me to think so highly of the understandings or dispositions of others as a thorough absence of all impertinence. I do not

think they can be the worst in the world who habitually pay the most attention to the feelings of others, nor those the best who are endeavouring every moment to hurt them.—Hazlitt.

leave must return to their duty. The carriage makers, smiths, and labourers em-The number of Irish poor landed at Liverpool in being on fire.

February was 26,348. Three of the relieving officers

The distress among the middle classes in Paris,

A married woman at Fall River, fifteen years old, RETURN OF Mrs. Nisbett to the Stage.—All dition, it has a strong tendency to imbibe moisture was delivered of twins (boys) last week. The father confirmed Protestant old bachelor, allowed one of our from the air, and soon becomes as heavy as it was is seventeen years old. They are all doing well.—

last. The intelligent Hindeo who sweeps the crossing THE BLESSINGS OF ETHER.
A Bladder of Ether, oh! fill, fill for me!

Let those who prefer it feel pain ; But I'll have out my tooth, though a molar it be, And it never shall plague me again. The dentist his forceps displays to my eye, I feel no emotions distressing;

Inhaling my Ether, the wrench I defy-Oh! Ether indeed is a blessing .- Punch. We understand the Caledonian Canal is now open from Inverness to Gairlochy, and will, in a few days more, be opened from sea to sea.

for boys and gals; but we, as men of the world, know

kind upon vegetable matter; by their action they stay and Corset Company, would wish ladies to be cities it would all have beginning to grow the too rapid decomposition of substances like Thompson's Lavinis, who had "no stay save in thing.—But we, too, are beginning to grow the like Thompson's Lavinis, who had "no stay save in thing.—But we, too, are beginning to grow the like Thompson's Lavinis, who had "no stay save in thing.—But we, too, are beginning to grow the like Thompson's Lavinis, who had "no stay save in thing.—But we, too, are beginning to grow the like Thompson's Lavinis, who had "no stay save in thing.—But we, too, are beginning to grow the like Thompson's Lavinis, who had "no stay save in thing.—But we, too, are beginning to grow the like Thompson's Lavinis, who had "no stay save in thing.—But we, too, are beginning to grow the like Thompson's Lavinis, who had "no stay save in thing.—But we, too, are beginning to grow the like Thompson's Lavinis, who had "no stay save in thing.—But we, too, are beginning to grow the like Thompson's Lavinis, who had "no stay save in thing.—But we, too, are beginning to grow the like Thompson's Lavinis, who had "no stay save in thing.—But we, too, are beginning to grow the like Thompson's Lavinis, who had "no stay save in thing.—But we, too, are beginning to grow the like Thompson's Lavinis, who had "no stay save in thing.—But we, too, are beginning to grow the like Thompson's Lavinis, who had "no stay save in thing.—But we, too, are beginning to grow the like Thompson's Lavinis, who had "no stay save in thing.—But we, too, are beginning to grow the like Thompson's Lavinis, who had "no stay save in the like Thompson's Lavinis, who had "no stay save in the like Thompson's Lavinis, who had "no stay save in the like Thompson's Lavinis, who had "no stay save in the like Thompson's Lavinis, who had "no stay save in the like Thompson's Lavinis, who had "no stay save in the like Thompson's Lavinis, who had "no stay save in the like Thompson's Lavinis, who had "no stay sav

# Miscellanies.

FORMER SCARCITY .- In 1800, a year of great soars ity, an act was passed prohibiting bakers from offering their bread for sale until twenty-four hours after

it was baked. Islington New Cattle Market.—We rejoice to find a company formed for the purchase and establishment of this excellent market. The names of the chief proprietors, amongst whom is S. Gurney, Esq., are a sure guarantee that this great object w relieving or removing the Smithfield nuisance, will

be at length achieved.

NEW POLICE STATION AT PINLICO.—The B division of police have taken possession of the new station and station houses, recently erected in Cottage-road. Enton-square The new building is both capacious and convenient, and affords well-ventilated sleeping apartments for thirty-five men. The cells are also exceedingly well-constructed, with facilities for ventilating them upon an improved principle.

THE EXTENSIVE FORDERIES IN LEEDS - Great vigilance has been used by the police for the purpose of discovering the Messrs Glover, brothers, who stand char ed with committing forgeries to a considerable amount; but no information free from doubt has yet been obtained as to the quarter to which they have fled. It is, however, generally supposed, that they sailed for America, in the Ilibernia,

BRITISH MUSEUM -Dr Buckland, Dean of Westminster, has been elected a trustee of the British Museum, in the room of the late Duke of Northumberland. We look upon this appointment as one likely to advance the general interests of the museum. MASTER IN CHANCERY .- The lucrative office of one Duke of Devonshire in the county of Waterford, have of the Masters of the High Court of Chancery is now determined to throw up their leases and emigrate vacant, Master Lynch having sent in his resignation in consequence of ill health. ECLIPSE OF THE MOON .- A partial eclipse of the

moon, visible in this country, occurred on Wednesday last. The first contact was at 8h. 3m. in the evening; the middle, 9h. 6m.; and the last contact, 10h. 9m. by the mean time at Greenwich. NATHAN BRMAN, a Revolutionary Hero, lately died at Chateaugay, Franklin Co., in the 90th year of his age. The Albany Evening Journal Bays:—
"Mr B. was Ethan Allen's guide at the capture of

Ticonderoga. He was intimate in the Fort, and conducted Allen directly to Capt. De la l'lace's room. He was at Allen's side when he told the astounded officer by whose authority he demanded the surrender of the Fort." VERY LIKE A WHALE .- The New York Tribune re-

ports the discovery of the following mare's nest:-'It is discovered that the city of London has been sinking gradually for some years: the water in the Thames is rising in the same ratio." [That the Thames is rising may be true; but if London is 'sinking' it is very "gradually" indeed.]
"OILY MRN OF GOD."—A volunteer writing from Parras, Mexico, says that he attended service in one

of the Catholic Churches there, and after the ceremonies were over, was politely invited into the sacristy by the attending priest, there he and his brother officers were regaled with cigars, wine and brandy. The priest was talkative, jovial and very good company. The "boys" will certainly "join his church.' ANCIENT SCULPTURE, - A few days since, in open

ing a passage from the deanery garden to the dark entry, in the Canterbury precincts, and which has long been closed, a handsome stone archway was dismerry peal, on the occasion of driving the first pile of covered, which had been plastered over to correspond with the wall of the entry. It is of very elegant proportions and beautifully sculptured. It is now fitted with a new oaken door, and forms a near and convenient communication from the deanery to the cathedral. THE STEAM-SHIP GREAT BRITAIN .- The breakwater

to the Great Britain still continues to attract attention. The sea rolls along her ceck in awful grandeur, occasionally breaking as high as her masts. The noise of the sea rebounding and meeting is distinctly heard amid the roar of the wind and noise of the breakers on the beach The tides, with the wind at the south, are expected to be the highest of the year. MONTAGUE HOUSB .- The Dake of Buccleugh con-

templates pulling down the family mansion at Whitehall, and creeting on its site a residence of considerible architectural magnificence. Sacsun, devoted to the difyuzun of nolej and nuz, works will be commenced early in the autumn of this year. FALKLAND.—THREE LIVES LOST.—An accident of a very lamentable nature occurred at Forthar Lime

Works on the afternoon of Friday last, whereby three men were instantaneously called into eternity, whilst a fourth was so injured that he is not expected to recover. The accident was occasioned by the falling of a huge mass of rock from the face of the quarry in which they were employed. Upward of two hours elapsed before the bodies of the unfortunate men were got out. LITERARY PATRONAGE.—We are happy to learn that

the Marquis of Clanricarde has presented one of the sons of Mr John Heraud with an appointment in the secretary's department of the Post-office. EXTRAORDINARY LAMBING. - Mr Herlop, of Barmby

Hall, near Barnsley, has three ewes that have lambed ten lambs; two of the ewes have three lambs each. and the other four lambs, all of which are doing

OLD Bob.—In the Baltimore Prison there is an old negro who was convicted forty years ago of the murder of his master, and was sentenced to be hung, but Leamington, and arrangements have been made for which was commuted to imprisonment for life. Old Bob, as they call him, seems not desirous of liberty.

A NICE LEGISLATOR, -B. F. Walker, a member of the Missouri House of Representatives, has been expelled from the llouse for indecent and insulting conduct to a female in the public streets. CURIOUS ACCIDENT TO A SNIPE.—At Hertford, a

dead snipe was found lately in one of the Castle meads. It had evidently been starved to death with food in its beak. The upper part of its long bill was jammed into a piece of hollow reed about an inch long, and in the lower part, towards the point, was enclosed a small beetle. The bird had no doubt been boring into the reed for the bettle, and the stump of per cent, on the rental of all his allotment tenants a reed had broken, leaving a portion fitted so tightly round the upper part of the bill as not to be removed by any efforts the bird could make. The bird he been stuffed, with the beetle within, and the re A around its bill, as a curiosity.

ORIGIN OF THE WORD "NEWS."-" News" is not, as many imagine, derived from the adjective New. In former times it was a prevalent practice to put N over the periodical publications of the day the initial letters of the cardinal Ethat these papers contained intelligence

from the four quarters of the globe; and from this practice it derived the term newspaper. MR KEARNS' FAMILY .- We are happy to learn that at a meeting of the committee who managed the concert for the benefit of the widow and large family of the late Mr Kearns, it was ascertained that the concert had realised a nett sum amounting to £ 240.

GENERAL THEATRICAL FUND .- The eighth anniversary of the foundation of this institution was celebrated on Monday evening by a dinner at the London supported by C. Dickens, Esq. About 200 gentlemen were present, comprising all the most celebrated names in the various departments of the drama. RELIEF OF HIGHLANDERS .- The sum of £ 330 has been remitted to Edinburgh for the relief of the

Highlanders, as the proceeds of a private fancy bazaar held at Stratheden House, by Lady Stratheden and Campbell, with the assistance of her friends. ALLEGED MURDER ON THE HIGH SEAS .- The trial of Captain Thorp, for the murder of John Gristallio, terminated on Tuesday last at Liverpool, and resulted

in his zequittal. Symptomatic.—"I don't say as how missus drinks, but I do know the bottle in the dark closet don't keep full. PUNNING BY DEGREES. - Miss Edgeworth, hearing

lady say, "I cannot sing, positively," replied, True, we all know you can sing superlatively. DREADFUL Explosion.—A dreadful explosion took place in a coal-mine near Mons, on the 22ud ult., The general drill and field days of the army will at a time when fifty men were in it. Twenty-six commence on the 10th of April, when all officers on were killed. An explosion also took place on the 23rd, in one of the coal-pits of La Graine, in Alsace. Twenty-four workmen perished, and twelve are seriployed in the Great Western Railway Company's ously burnt. Seventeen of the bodies have been got lying, in consequence of a portion of the coal-bed

EAST SUISEX.-Lord Cantilupe has announced himself as a candidate for the eastern division in place of Mr Frewin, who has signified his intention of retiring from the representation.

BERWICK .- It is stated that Mr Alwyn, an eminent East India merchant, will come forward election in the Conservative interest.

THEOLOGICAL ERROR.—Our proof-reader, being a items yesterday to speak of the Pacification of the Virgin Mary. Without irreverence we say, that Newport (American) Daily.

A real admirer for "the Statue" has been found at such a slander upon the sex was the last thing that either we or he could ever voluntarily be guilty of .-

A PROPHECY.—The Herald is on the tripod. With an agitation of manner corresponding to the astounding nature of the announcement, it lucidly says:—
"The future is full of something!" Dreadful,

is n't it? - N. Y. Tribune. THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS .- Accounts from various parts of the country lead us to infer that the fine, genial weather is superinducing healthy and rapid vegetation. But we trust none will remain idle-Nature is ever prelific; and man, especially when famine impends, should and must do his share HAMPSTEAD HEATH.—Hampstead has still a good deal of romantic beauty. I was told it was the favourite sketching-ground of London artists, till the Juvenile.—"Ah, it's all very well! Love may do railroads gave them easy means of spending a few hours to advantage further off. But, indeed, there

NA NATIONAL CO-OPERATIVE BENEFIT OCHOCIETY, AND PROVIDENT INSTITUTION. EX EXTENDING OVER THE UNITED KINGDOM.

E Enrolled pursuant to the Friendly Societies Act. Patron.—Thomas Wakley, M.P.
Dire Directors.—Messes, P. M. Grath, T. Clabe. C. Doyle. See Secretarice.—Ednoyd Stallwood, Thomas Wilcox. LondLondon Offices, -62, Dean street, Soho, and 2, Little Vale place, Hammersmith-road. Bank.-The National Lund and Labour Bank.

Founded by Edmund Stallwood, metropolitan reporter to that the Northern Star, and district secretary to the Nation tion tion of Cooperative Land Company. London office, 83,

For the benefit of persons of both sexes, from the age of ten ten to fifty years—embracing Reliefin Sickness—Provision ten ten ten to fifty years—embracing Reliefing Control of the Relief Re Bu Burial Fund ; being an auxiliary to the National Co-operative Land Company—in whose National Land and Lal Labour Bank the funds will be deposited, until they shall am amount to £1000, when they shall be invested in Land for the the benefit of its members. The great advantages of this Institution over and above all other benefit societies, is the the depositing and ultimately the employment of the funde in the depositing and diffinately the cumpayment of the funds is Land, for the mutual advancement of its members. The immediate advantages derivable are in accordance wir with the payments made, and the division entered. Free to half the benefits in alx months.

Per Week. £ s. d. £ s. d. 0 7 0 to 0 18 0 In Sickness, from Superannuation 0 4 0 ,, 0 6 0 20 0 0 Member's Funeral 9 15 0 ,, 3 0 5 0 0 ,, 20 0 Acconchements Loss by Fire SUBSCRIPTIONS FEE CALENDAR MONTH.

Fi First Section - 2s. 7d. Se Second Section - 2s. 1d. Third Section - 25. 7d Fourth Section - 18. 4d Fifth Section 1s. 1d. Entrance Fee according to age, as follows: F First Section, under 25 31s. 3s.—35 31s. 1s.—45 37s. 8s.—50 yrs. 7s. 6d. S Second Section, under 25 yrs 2s. 6d.—95 yrs. 3s.—15 yrs. 4s. 6d.—50 yrs. 6s.

8s. 6d. --50 yrs. 4. 6d. I Pourth Section, under 25 yrs. 1s. 6d. --35 yrs. 2s. --45 yrs. 3s,-50 yrs. 4s. If more convenient to members the cutrance fee can be paid by instalments, so that the whole is paid within The several District Secretaries of the National Land

J Third Section, under 25 yrs. 2s. -35 yrs. 2s. 6d. -45 yrs.

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 s vises of the agents is provided in the Rules; address to EDMUND STALLWOOD, At the office 83. Dean-street, Soho, London.

N.B.—Persons desirous of obtaining an answer, musenclose 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.

#### A GOOD FIT WARRANTED.

A T thegreat western emperium, 1, and , Oxford-street Ubsdell and Comments. A Ubsdell and Co., practical tailors, are now making beautiful suit of superfine black for £3 los 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 everyde, scription, as may be seen by several London daily papes of last July, September, and November. 3d Omnibuses to and from the City, stop at the establishment every minute of the day.

IMPORTANT TO EMIGRANTS.

GRICULTURISTS and others may purchase 159
ACRES OF RICH TIMBERED LAND IN WESTERN VIRGINIA, described by General Wash fugion as the Garden of America, for £23, 88.84. Sterling ABOUT THREE SHILLINGS PER ACRE. £2 128 only to be paid down, the remainder in FIVE ANNUAL

For further information apply to CHARLES WILLMER. American Land Office. STANLEY EUILDINGS

BATH STREET, LIVERPOOL. Of whom may be had a Pamphlet on Emigration, it which these Lands are fully described, and the terms of sale explained, by sending three postage stamps to free

be had at 12. Hart street, and of all booksellers whereso-ever residing, a Splendid Print, richly coloured, and ex-quisitely executed View, Hyde-park gardene, as seen from Hvde-park, London. With this beautiful print will be sent Dress, Frock, and Riding Coat Patterns, the Newest Style Chesterfield, and the New Pashionable Double Breasted Waistcoat, with Skirts, the method of reducing and in. manner, with four extra plates, and can be easily per-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 lie or post Read and Co.'s new indubitable System of Catting, in

three parts. First part, Coats, price 10s; second, Habitt, Dresses, &c., 16s; third, Box and Driving Coats, Waistcoats, 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 mov have the two others for 1. A Method for Cutting Guiter Transers, with inclus

plates, including five full-size buttom parts, price, post free, 2s 6d. Patent measure, 8s the set : the greatest in. provement ever introduced to the trade. Patterns to amount may be sent by eash, post-office order, or post Busts for fitting Coats on Boys' figures. Fore. men provided. Instructions in Cutting as usual. The Patent Measures, or System of Cutting, will like the Fashions; be sent post free, by Is extra being sent. For further particulars see Gazette of Fachion.

IMPORTANT TO PHOTOGRAPHISTS. application was made on the 221d September, to acting under a most extraordiny delusion, considers himself the esle patentee of the Photographic process ! to restrain MR. EGERTON, of 1, Temple-street, 41d 148, Fleet-street, rom taking Photographic Porticuls, which he does by a process entirely different from and very superior to Mr. Beard's, and at one-half the clarge. His Honour refused the application in total.

charge.
Al. the Apperatus, Chemicals, &c. to be had as usual at his Direct!, Temple-street, Whitefidars.

No license required to practice this process, which is

taught by Mr. Egerton his a few lessons at a moderate



SPRING SESSIONS, 1847.

react, on Monday, the Fifth day of April 1873; on which day the Court will be opened at Elecen of clock of the Forenoon, and on every succeeding day at Nine o'Clock. Prosecutors and Witnesses in Prosecutions must be in

artendance, in the following order, viz. :-Those in Felony, from the divisions of Strafforth and

Those from the divisions of Upper Agiring, Morley, and Skyreck, at One o'Clock at Noon on Monday. Those from the divisions of Stainel he and Ewcross, West Riding), and those in all cases of misdemeanor,

on Tuesday morning.
The Grand Jury will be required to attend at the openng of the Court on Monday, when they will be immeliately sworn and charged, and afterwards motions by

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, commencing with the trial of respited Traverses.

The attendance of the Jurymen will not be excused on ; the ground of iliness, unless it be verified by affidavit, or

ind all appeals in which counsel are not then instructed ruck out, and the hearing of such appeals as 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 remoral Orders can be heard unless; brated.

Notice and grounds of Appeal.

Coroners and High Constables must be in attendance at the sitting of the Court on Monday Merning.

at the sitting of the Court on Monay, Merring.

The n mes of persons bound over to answer in felony or inisdementor, with a description of the offence, must be seat to the Clerk of the Peace's office, face days at least before the first day of the Sessions, together with all

asylum, and a further grant not exceeding £2,000 for a land of the anxious interest by the respectable company admitted man's industry, kept wages at the pinching point not his fault. same time and place, a Superintendent Constable will be appointed for the Lock-up at Bradford; and the magis preparations had been made, but just as the two that two into consideration the notice respecting the town of Selby being made an additional Polling Place exceedingly boisterons, and a nine giving way the

And in pursuance of certain requisitions to me directed, severally signed by five Justices of the Peace broke entirely away, leaving the car and the whole for the said Riding, Notice is hereby further given, that at the same time and place the Justices of the Peace then tance. The magnificent machine, however, now and there assembled will take into consideration the pro- stood nobly erect; and when liberated, ascended

and there assembled will take into consideration the property of providing Lock-ups and Superintending Constables' Houses, at Selby, Otley, and Goole, in the said Riding, under the provisions of the 5th, and the Victoria, cap. 109, intituled "An Act for the appointment and payment of Parish Constables;" and of making such grant of mousy out of the County stock or rate of the said Riding, for those purposes as the Justices then present shall deem expedient. C. H. ELSEY.

Clerk of the Peace's Office, Wakefield,

The Peace of the Peace of the Peace.

Stood noble steadily im Kent, the said large, until invisible.

Extensive two since and Oxford atternation to the Peace of the Peace.

Clerk of the Peace's Office, Wakefield,

JUST PUBLISHED. No. 4, (price 6d.) of

THE LABOURER. Monthly Magazine of Politics, Literature, Poetry, &c Edited by FEARGUS O'CONNOR, ESQ., AND ERREST JONES, ESQ.

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 expenrive competitors, it embraces the following features:—
I.—THE LAND AND THE LABOURER, or the progress and position of the National Land Company, and all interesting facts connected with the culture and pro-

(Barristers-at-Law.)

rent Barrister, giving all necessity legal information for the express use of allottees on the land, and the

working classes in general.

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 daring insurrections, by which they endeavoured to regain them, -being, a lesson for

the future, derived from the past.
-POLITICS OF THE DAY, comprising the state of England and Ireland, the Chartist and Trades' Movement, an analysis of proceedings in Parliament, and summary of news:at home and abroad. POETRY AND ROMANCE, since these are impor tant 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 Company.

Such publications will be reviewed as deserve the atter tion of the People. THE PORTRAIT of an eminent Chartist will accompany every sixth number.

CONTENTS. A TREATISE ON THE SMALL PRO-

PRIETORY SYSTEM. NATIONAL LAND AND LABOUR BANK.

Shewing the mode by which every Working Man may ecome possessed of a comfortable cottage, with a suffi cient quantity of Land to occupy him in producing all the comforts and necessaries of life for himself and family. Nos. I. and III. are now re-printed, and may be had on

No. II. is reprinting and will be ready next week. Letters (pre-paid) to be addressed to the Editors, 16 reat Windmill Street, Haymarket, London.
Orders received by all agents for the "Northern Star,"
and all booksellers in town and country.

> PART III. APRIL 1st, 1847. Price Seven Pence.

PROGRESS. Edited by William and Mary

The Monthly part for March contains Four splendid Engravings by W. Measom, and J. W. Linton. Portrait of George Sand: John Pounds, the Founder of the Ragged Schools, amongst his Schol rs; Coming Spring, a Landscape; Portrait of Jenny Lind.

The Literary Articles are by the following writers:

John A. Heraud; Silverpen: R. H. Horne, Author of
"Orion;" Elihu Burritt; Abel Paynter; William Hincks,
F.L.S.; Dr Carpenter, F.R.S.; Hans Christian Andersen Edward Youl; Henry F. Chorley; Goodwyn Barmby; Dr Bowring, M.P.; Richard Howitt; Mary Gillies; Wil-liam Bridges; Francis Lennoch; Mary Howitt; William

Landon: Published for the Proprietor, at 171, Strand, and sold by all Booksellers.

Now Ready, a New Edition of MR. O'CONNOR'S WORK ON SMALL FARMS.

To be had at the Northern Star Office, 16, Great Wind mill Street; and of Abel Heywood, Manchester.

NOTICE!

UNITED PATRIOTS' AND PATRIARCHS'

BENEFIT SOCIETIES.
Patron.-T. S. Duncombe, Esq., M.P.

bers, and Correspondents, BENEFIT SOCIETY requested, by them, to be brough FASHIONS for 1847, by BENJAMIN READ into Co-operation with the above Institutions, is now 12, Hart-street, Illoomsbury-square, London; ready for circulation. Within a few days the Rules will be submitted to the Certifying Barrister for Enrol ment. Further information, prospectuses, &c., cen be obtained at the office, or by letter prepaid, enclosing two postage stamps, directed to the Office of the Institutions, Agents required in every part of Great Britain. DANIEL WILLIAM RUFFY, Secretary,

tist Land Society, are requested to obtain information, which can be obtained by sending a stamp for the Society, of which Messrs Stallwood and Wilcox are joint secretaries, before they in any way connect themselves

### GLEANINGS IN THE PACIFIC.

For the following "gleanings" we are indebted to recent number of the New York Tribnne. We give the following extracts from files of the

of every description, post free to any part of the Hammun kingdom represents the cause Ireland. Scotland, and Wales at Is each. The cation as in a flourishing condition, the Uzraiian kingdom represents the cause of cduhave been 65.444.000 pages printed in the native language dexclusive of the Scriptures) up to 1846 Not less than 70,000 natives have learned to read. The number of scholars now in schools is near Number of Churches: Protestant 270, Catholic 104: total 374.

> learn that " the wholesale vending of (ardent spirits) is carried on exclusively by aliens—not one Hewaiian subject is engaged in it. It is thought (says the renort) that the time is not far distant when all resucctable persons will cease to deal in that article, foreigners visiting the islands." Only seven licenses to sell spirits by the glass were granted in the year, per cent. of alcohol pay a duty of 5 dollars per gal ion : over 55 per cent. alcehol, 10 dollars per gallon.

The Minister of Fereign Relations in a report prenared by him says: During the past year, the security of life and property has been unsurpassed in any country, even the oldest in civilization; that have been committed than proportionally in any other nation whatever; also, that though unward of 19,000 American. British, French, German, Italian, Mexican, and Portuguese soldiers have occurred than in any other ports in the world, where the same numbers of scilors congregate, and that NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Spring General Quarter Sessions of the Peace for the West from the use of intexticating liquors by foreign searning of the County of York, will be holden at POSTE. He says also, that the king, court, and administration of the county of istration, have been carried on very respectably, but very economically, and that the ministers work hard

> for small salaries. Foreigners have built a very large number of new houses and stores, and have been much more eager [ the national flag has also been great. The condition of the natives has improved, and they have been rather more industrious. A Board of Land Commiswill enable industrious natives to acquire land of their own with the consent of the lords of the soil.

"The Polynesian," (government organ,) "The and "The Friend." printed in the native language, and "is read by 3,000 Hawaiians." There is a desire to have "The Poly-' published in the Hawaiian language. There is a hydropathic institution in Nuanu Val-

ley, which is well patronized. Of Herolulu "The Polynesian" says:-" Most o be entered with the Clerk of the Prace before the sitting the buildings now in the course of crection are built of the Court, on Monday the first day of the Sessions; of coval which has much the annearance, at a disof coral, which has much the appearance, at a dis-

The Hawaiians are rich in holidays. March 17 is King Kamehameha's birthday, and is a time of universal suspension of business. The birthday of the to "bogs," while rich lands are lying waste, whereon May 18,) of the American Republic, (July 4) and Rest ration Day, (July 31,) are all impartially cole-

Mr Peacock, compositor in "The Polynesian office, set "on rush" 11,000 ems in seven hours.

Balloon Ascent. - On Monday afternoon Mr Essaying the practice of cock at acon, on mindred the first day of the essaying the practicality of taking of application, when Motions for Grantities, and the Finance the balloon at pleasure, without a discharge of gas or committee's Report, will be received and considered; ballast, whilst sailing in the air. He was accompand a grant not exceeding £6,000 for new offices, at the

exceedingly boisterous, and a pipe giving way, the balloon, after heaving and plunging at a fearful rate, flags, until they passed through a cloud and became

EXTERSIVE ROBBERT OF RAILWAY SCRIP.—A day or two since a gentleman, named Jones, residing at 88, Oxford-street, had a black leathern pocket-book taken from his person in the Strand, containing nearly 3,000 railway scrip shares and receipts.

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

addressed to Mr. Ernest Jones as above.

All questions respecting Bills introduced into the Legislature, 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, Worcestersbire. 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.

McGowan, Printer, as above.

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 for "Trades," as well as "Chartist" and "Land 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 stand over.

NOTICE TO PAINTERS.

Mr. Robert King, Bailiff, will receive proposals and agree for completing painting at Herringsgate. Address, Mr Robert King,

Bailiff, Herringsgate, Rickmansworth, Herts.

THE NORTHERN STAR

SATURDAY, APRIL 8, 1847.

THE POOR LAW AND THE LAND.

We point the attention of our readers to a clause proposed by Mr Gregory in the Poor Relief (Ireland) Bill, and carried by a majority of 110. The clause is to the effect that no person who should be in possession, whether under lease or agreement, or as tenant at will, or from year to year, of any land of greater extent than the quarter of a statute acre, should be deemed and taken to be a destitute poor person, under the provisions of that act, or of any former Act of Parliament, unless the person so possessing more than a quarter of an acre of land should have first, bona fide and without collusion, absolutely parted with and surrendered any right or title which he might have had to the occupation of any such land over and above the extent above named.

We have often said that truth will force its way from even the lips of class legislators; even these will at times stumble accidentally and unconsciously on a great principle, which they are incapable of carrying into effect, and would never have the courage freely to propound. Such was the testimony Lord John Russell gave in favour of the Small Proprietory System-such is that now rendered by Mr Gregory in behalf of the same cause.

It is encouraging to see how a great principle will work its way, despite of all opposition. It has to contend with popular prejudice-popular prejudice is overcome. It has to combat class hostility-class hostility is baffled. Voices, once opposed, still rejuctant, are compelled to vield their unwilling support; the truth is established at last, and then men begin to wonder how they could ever have opposed, how they could once have doubted. Thus it is with the small proprietory system, as developed by the National Land Company. One by one confessions in its favour are wrung from its opponents-and hostility, in every instance, but advances its progress. It is then that enmity becomes more active than ever, like the dying flare of the lamp in its socket, and men belie their previously - expressed convictions, to opthe new principle that frightens their There old mouldering monopolies from "their propriety." Thus we have a Chambers, a Pioneer, a Whistler, either eating their own words, or uttering a vast amount of turgid nonsense; but like the lamp of our metaphor, they die in their own stench, and, forgetful of their opposition and existence, the power they assailed goes prospering on its career. These assertions are being daily exemplified in our National Land Movement, and the clause productiveness of the Land so highly, as to decide The king is a tentoteler. Liquors not exceeding 55 that a man holding more than one quarter of an acre of land needs no parochial relief—that he is able from that very fact to support himself-how can they, we say, talk, after that, of the non-productiveness of the soil, or of its being incapable of supporting the population? How can they, for a moment, have the audacity to oppose the National Land Company—when we contrast the position of a man refreshed in Hawaiian ports, fawer disorders have holding a quarter of an acre to that of one holding FOUR ACRES? As a logical conclusion, if Government considers one quarter of an acre eapable of supporting one man, four acres, according to their shewing, would be capable of supporting sixteen; and, again, the Irish holder of a quarter of an acre. is labouring under every possible disadvantage:insecurity of tenure - heavy rent - grinding Tickhill, Lower Aghrigg, Burkstonask, Staincross, to become naturalized; the increase of vessels under landlords — want of drainage — an isolated and fisgolicross, at the equality of the Court on Mon- the national flag has also been great. The condition position and lack of capital for improvement. position, and lack of capital for improvement;whereas the Land Company's allottee receives these instances, and without which (within due signers has been appointed to settle disputes as to his land in a high state of cultivation, on Claro and the Ainsty being the remainder of the titles, and progress has been made in a system which perpetual tenure, — with no hampering and vexatious restrictions, under no despotic control. The number of marriages for the year was reported and with all the benefits derivable from capital directed by co-operation, for the advantage of industry. What may be achieved by industry, was "The Elele" is happily exemplified by Mr P. Scrope on occasion of and consequent degree of guilt, may be widely the debate alluded to, in referring to that portion of Chat Moss which the Mauchester board of losing all its power," as The Times says, its full

What had been done on the bogs in England might be done on the bogs in Ireland." Ay! and it is not necessary to confine." paupers' ing of France, (May 1,) of the Queen of England, the industrious can realise the noblest wealth of man, the Chairman is also furnished by the Appellants with a copy of the Order of removal, of the Notice of chargeacopy of the examination of the Paper, and of the Votice of the Paper, and of the Votice and grounds of Appellants with the soil, than in its mineral depths; but, while cotemporary continues—
the Soil, than in its mineral depths; but, while cotemporary continues—
the Soil, than in its mineral depths; but, while cotemporary continues—
the soil, than in its mineral depths; but, while cotemporary continues—
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the Coffee plantations in the islands promise to the soil, than in its mineral depths; but, while cotemporary continues—
the Coffee plantations in the islands promise to the soil, than in its mineral depths; but, while cotemporary continues—
the Soil of t

whose labour gives them daily experience as to the was of a trifling character? Had there been NO capabilities of the Land, should for so long a time PROVOCATION, a fine of forty shillings would have been blind as to its value. What, we ask, have have been sufficient for a GENTLEMAN IN the agricultural population been about? They have HIS STATION!" That is, doubtlessly, the seen farmers making or squandering fortunes, justice, the magisterial intelligence, The Times Whence did they suppose these fortunes were ob- admires. The case of Captain Symonds tained? From whence, but from the soil which will be found in our Police Report they enriched with their labour, yet on which they this week, and we refer our readers to it, as themselves are starving? Did it never strike them, evidencing how "extremely well the law is admithat that very Land could be made as productive nistered"-and as showing how the noble-minded for the benefit of the labourer, as for that of the conduct of the groom transcended that of his ignoble master? That their labour might be directed for master. No doubt the magistrate avoids "the their own advantage, instead of their own injury, dangerous responsibility of supplying defects." since since it but strengthened the hands of the enemy? those "defects" shield him in the immunity of his Yet thus it has been. The working man has seen monopolies. We can smile at the assumed naivete just what the parson showed him; heard, just what of The Times, in stating that the country-squire or the landlord told him; and thought, just what the the factory-lord will not remedy defects; or that, lawyer said was right. That these should have per- although "his experience and his knowledge will trickery. verted the glorious language of God and Nature, and often evince the necessity of reform"-yet, "if he be turned our earthly paradise into a purgatory, is a prudent." "the magistrate will not openly condemn" lamentable experience; that there should have been | - and "if wise, will not attempt a remedy with his difficulty in making the slave unlearn the long own hand." Oh no! He will be wise and prudent schooling of ages, is a natural result; that the curse enough for that-ne fear even of his "representing of Faction should have tried to yelp down the voice the evil in the proper quarter;" though, were he to of Truth, is a necessary concomitant; that, in spite do so, The Times admits "his representations might of all. Humanity should be casting down the not be attended to." Now, much as we are accusshackles of oppression, and asserting its great tomed to meet with incongruities and fallacies in CHARTER of Equality and Liberty, is a glorious victory, that Faction cannot impair, as long as its fruits the above, it has seldom been our lot to read. But are secured by the union and perseverance of the awakening millions.

LAW VERSUS JUSTICE.

It is not often that we are called upon to commend the legal executive of this country, in the exercise of their functions; and, indeed, it conveys a bitter satire on our Criminal Law, when one of Pollock is not to be a precedent for hourvold sinners. those rare instances that command our commenda- or half-gentlemen like Captain Symonds. And we tion, should be one of which the sapient Thunderer | can assure The Times, that its efforts to maintain a of Printing-house-square says, that it is a manifest | vile Criminal Law, to shield its administrators, and to transgression of the law." The case we more assail its emendators, will prove unavailing. He has especially allude to is one, in which Sir Frederick' Pollock discharged a boy of ten years of age, against Law with respect to juvenile offenders"-we cry, whom an indictment for a felony had been preferred. The ground on which the Chief Baron discharged that difference which it draws between the RICH the offender was, that

public could possibly derive from the prosecution of amend those laws is not to assail those who are the the child. His parents were able and willing to take Pioneers of Progression and the Heralds of Recare of him; they were respectable persons, to whom the task of reclaiming him might safely be confided; and without determining the age at which responsibility might safely be enforced, or disregarding the possibility of precious maturity, he thought that, us the depositions did not show the boy to have been the tool of others, the interests of society did not require that this child should be branded as a felon for life, and be exposed to the contamination of a

We cordially concur in the sentiments expressed by the Chief Baron, who has proved himself a humane and enlightened administrator of a vicious and defective law. The wisdom of his decision is corroborated by the testimony of Mr Sergeant Adams at the Middlesex Sessions, when a girl, under thirteen, was brought up to receive sentence, after a conviction for thest. The learned Judge, in this case, ordered the father to enter into recognizances to produce her at any future occasion, when the prosecutor might resolve upon pressing for judgment The learned Judge did not wholly imitate the noble and generous conduct of the Chief Baron, but he

made the following important statement:-Experience had taught the court how often it hap pened that parents endeavoured, by inducing their children to commit crime, to throw them upon the State for support, and thus relieve themselves alto gether from the cost of their maintenance, and from tion to well-doing in life. In fact, those duties whic! as parents they ought themselves to discharge they endeavoured to east upon the State. It was only a few days since that he had four cases where the pa natural burden of their children by prosecuting them whilst at the last session there had been a clear ground for suspicion that the money had been intentionally placed in the way of the lad by his parents Thus the children committed an act of felony for which they were convicted, and being thereupon sentenced to imprisonment, the parents were at once relieved from the performance of one of their first

It is indeed horrible to contemplate such conduc on the part of any one; but still more horrible is it to reflect upon the state of destitution to which the parents must have been driven, thus to sacrifice the common instinctive love of even the brute creation for their offspring, amid the social and legislative perversions which have reduced a portion of mankind to such extremities. We feel convinced, after this views expressed by the Chief Baron, and see no only the justice, but also the expediency of the course he adopted; yet this very course has called down the thunders of The Times upon his head And why, forsooth? Because it will encourage crime! The very reverse must be its tendency. Mr Sergeant Adams has proved, that one source of crime will be removed, namely, that of parents speculating on the infamy of their children, to be possible trouble see what an enormous amount of relieved from supporting them. But, says The evil they were going to commit by making the landby holding forth the prospect of impunity. We deny this. It will reclaim the offender, in

stead of plunging him irrevocably in the gulf of sinand a repetition of the offence would not be treated with the like leniency; whereas an incentive to crime would not be afforded, by the fact of that limits, and under the control of the PUBLIC EYE,) the dead letter of the law becomes a blank despotism, pressing alike heavily on every several gra dation of guilt in the perpetration of exactly similar offences. For, be it remembered, out of every two instances, the act may be the same, but the motive different. Now, instead of "punishment thus guardians "had purchased and reclaimed by the terror cannot possibly be impaired, while the adlabour of their paupers, and where land which was vantage is gained of being able to prevent law from formerly worth nothing was now worth 50s. an degenerating into cruelty. This is a point of view which has entirely escaped our cotemporary of Printing House-square, yet with strange inconsistthe letter of the law is not half so important as the manner of its execution." Why, in the very same THEIR LABOUR. We have always held that there paragraph, The Times is standing up for "the were greater treasures contained in the surface of letter of the Law !" "The reason why," our Mines have been explored, the Land, the source of The reason why the law is so much respected in the

all real wealth, has been comparatively neglected, country is, because it is on the whole extremely well-administered. The magistrate keeps to his office, The cause is obvious, Monopoly has ever endeavoured and does not assume to be anything more than the to obtain riches, at the sacrifice of Labour. It has intelligent minister of justice. He avoids in general neglected to supply food for the million, but taken abstains from all interference with the legislative the reach of any but the monied class; while Com- hand. A constitutional course is always open. He for a grant not exceeding £5,000 for new offices, at the asylum, and a further grant not exceeding £2,000 for a line;" and the experimental trip was regarded with steam engine and other apparatus there; and at the anxious interest by the respectable company admitted to the representations may not be attended to, but that is Now, we have yet to learn that the law is "so

much respected in this country." We believe, on aware of the machinery by which they have the contrary, that not much respect is felt for bad been reduced to their present lamentable posi- laws badly administered, although The Times contion; and as the cause of the evil becomes siders their administration to be so good, as to be measures, but the Whigs are hard as adamant in apparent to their eyes, in the same degree does hap- "extreme." The magistrate's assumption of being such case, and only squeezable by the opponents steadily into the air, and crossed the Thames towards pily the remedy appear within their grasp. Confes. nothing "more than the intelligent minister of of progress—the upholders of abuses and political Kent, the intrepid eronauts being seen waving their sions such as those made in the House must tend justice "-is but a matter of assumption indeed, injustice. From the first we condemned this meamuch to do away with that prejudice and ignorance Where is the justice of the Warrington magistrates? sure as being far below the requirements of the case, on the subject, under which the privileged classes Where is the intelligence of Mr Bingham, of Marl. and a very inadequate application of the principles labour,-though, we believe, in but too many in- borough-street, when, in the case of Captain avowed by its authors, and only approved of it as stances, selfishness, and dishonesty would be more Symonds, who shamefully abused and maltreated being a legislative recognition of a fundamental appropriate terms; while it is scarcely possible to his groom, he fined that gentleman?) principle of social equity. ow, however, that mentality of the local authorities. Municipal Coal Coal

The Times, one more glaring or more insolent than it is worthy of the spirit which prompted an attack on the Chief Baron, for an act of justice andhumanity, so different from that evinced by the Marlboroughstreet magistrate, who thought a fine of 40s. enough under any circumstances for a "gentleman;" did he fine Captain Symonds only 20s, because he considered him only a HALF GENTLEMAN? We can tell him, the precedent established by Sir Frederick with respect to hoary sinners too! with respect to He was unable to comprehend what benefit the LAW two widely-differing terms; and the way to

PARLIAMENTARY REVIEW.

bulk of their time and attention from the middle of January to the last day of March. The quantity article next week, before they resume their labours. In the meantime, we must confine ourselves to the proceedings of the week. The Irish Poor Law Bill has, after hard fighting,

ported immediately after Easter, and forthwith in- the knowledge. troduced into the House of Peers. That it will also pass that house is certain, from the fate of Lord Monteagle's motion for the appointment of a Select Committee upon the subject. That motion, prefaced as it was by an enormously long speech, full of quotations and predictions of the most terrible cousequences-if the destitute and perishing inhabitants of Ireland were allowed to have a claim on its property for subsistence-was defeated by a large majority. Many of the speakers in opposition distinctly avowed that whatever might have been the opinions of former committees, however highly estimated the authorities cited might have been in former times—a new era had come upon the nation, to duties-namely, the maintenance and care of their which old theories, dogmas, and prejudices must succumb. The hereditary house of legislators bow to the innovating and advancing spirit of the age. The necessity of suiting legislation to the circumstances of society as they arise is admitted by them, and the "wisdom of our ancestors" is raised no longer as a shield and buckler in defence of venerable abuses or exploded errors; whether these errors are antique or belong to the more modern times of Parliamentary Commissions, and the recondite researches of such luminaries as Messrs Lewis Twisleton, Senior Gulson, et hoc genus omne. On these and similar eminent authorities Lord Monteagle demanded that the progress of legislation should be stopped-at least until these opinions had been carefully collated, condensed and put into a kind of "reading-made-easy" form, in order that the Pcers might with the least T mes, it will be an incentive to juvenile offenders | lords of Ireland contribute however triflingly for the support of the poor. Nothing short of a social revolution was predicted as the result-a revolution in which all the ties which bind society were to be snapped asunder, agrarian division of property to take place, society to become completely disorganised, and one universal waste of desolation and destitudiscretionary power which the judges exercised in tion to enwrap at once Cork and Bristol, Dublin and Liverpool. This piece of landlord rhodomontade, though backed-up by the politico-economical Whig Archbishop of Dublin, did not meet with the ready response which it would have done a year or two ago. Somehow or other these fine spun theories have not hitherto stood wear and tear when put into operation. Like some of the showy printed calicces of Manchester, they won't stand the ordeal of the wash-tub, and people begin to think that there are more things in heaven and earth than are dreamt of in the philosophy" of Adam Smith or M'Culloch. So this late-made "lord" took nothing by his motion for preventing the legitimate relief of his countrymen but a defeat, and the cerency it says:-" It is a very sound remark, that tainty of another should he venture on the same ground again. But after all, looking to the measure which provoked his voluminous if not luminous oratory, we are at a loss to perceive any cause for it. His excitement can only be compared to

Ireland, but as it has emerged from the committee mockery to the poor of Ireland-another added to heen ministers in the country who could occasionally

believe, that those men out of the working classes, only twenty shillings and costs, saying-"the assault nothing but the barren recognition remains, and the right to relief is practically denied by such a clause as that agreed to by the Government, wa are inclined to think the Bill not worth the expense of printing it. The Whigs have, in this matter verified our suspicions from the commencement, and the fate of the Waste Lands Bill, the only other neonle's measure out of the whole bundle of nontrums, seems equally ominous. On one pretence or other it has been delayed from time to time; at last, it was put on the business paper of Tuesday to be introduced by Mr Labouchere-Tuesday night came, but not a single word was said upon the matter; and, if rumours are to be believed, it will he found, in future, to be among the "dropped orders" of the Session. There will surely be found some member honest enough to expose this disgraceful

The discussion on the Poor Law gave occasion to

an outbreak on the part of Lord G. Bentinck, which astonished, if it did not please his friends, and has not a little delighted his opponents, as being likely to damage him permanently as a leader. In no assembly in the world are the courtesies and etiquettes imposed by courtly breeding and a highly artificial state of society, more imperatively exacted than in the House of Commons, from those who aspire to the highest posts of Government. Nature is banished, as being, however healthy, boisterous, rude, and shocking to ears polite; and in its place, a smooth routine of conventionalisms is substituted, very agreeable to the weak nervous system of the valetudinarian political old women, of which it is mainly composed, but highly unfavourable to any expression of real, natural, honest feeling. It may be imagined, therefore, that "hon. members" could not have been more astounded if a comet had fallen in the midst of them, than by Lord G. Bentinck getting up and with great excitement of manner commencing one of the most bitter and plain-spoken admitted the "necessity of amending the Criminal attacks on the whole of the Whig government of Ireland, during the present crisis, which has ever been made, either in or out of the House. It was not merely that the charges were serious ones, involving and the POOR; and which renders JUSTICE and | wilful deception and deliberate murder of the people by thousands, in order to carry out a favourite theory, but the language in which these charges were stated, that made this attack a memorable one. We have given his Lordship's onslaught, and Mr Labouchere's defence, in full, so that the reader may judge for himself of the affair. Political quidnuncs After nearly three months of pretty constant say, that it has for ever ruined Lord George's chance work our legislators have separated for the Easter of being Prime Minister of this country, and that holidays, the veriest glutton for parliamentary busi- his party are ashamed of his want of tact and ness among them being no doubt glad to escape temper. We believe nothing of the kind. The Profor a time from the one subject, which, under tectionists chose him because he was a plain-spoken varied names, has in reality occupied the great man; and, therefore, the greatest antithesis to the plausible and dexterous orator and tactician, by whom they believed they had been betraved, bound of work they have really despatched in that time, into the hands of their enemies. As to the future and the quality of the workmanship, are two mat- | Premiership, thank Heaven! that is a matter which ters that may properly he glanced at in a separate time and circumstances evidently concur to show will not much longer be left to the option of any clique or faction whatever. The people are rapidly learning their real strength, and the way to exercise it. When they know the two sufficiently, no power got through committee in the Commons, is to be real on carth will be able to prevent the practical use of

> The Army Enlistment Bill has constituted a topic for talk in both houses. Much light was incidentally thrown upon the manner in which the privileged look upon theunprivileged classes in the Army, and upon the notions of general officers, colonels, &c., as to what constitutes a "good soldier." According to Sir H. Douglas, ignorance and stupid subservience are cardinal virtues in a soldier. The agricultural classes are his beau-ideal. Artizans, mechanics, and manufacturing operatives are apt to grow saucy. They have not been previously drilled by landlord, farmer, and parson, into total forgetfulness that they are men as well as their officers. They have read a little, thought more, and talked about their reading and their thoughts, and the result is, that "they do not make near so good soldiers." Sir H. Douglas has absolutely been horrified by seeing, with his own blessed eyes, a fellow walk about a barrack vard without saluting his officer! Such slight revelations as these, unconscious as they are, give a better insight into the merale of the Army, and the kind of mind and character a man must either take into it, or acquire there, than volumes of formal exposition. Another noticeable point was, an objection to limited enlistment first urged by the well-known Earl of Cardigan, and repeated in the Commons by Sir H.

It was that the large number of discharged soldiers who had been trained to the use of fire-arms, and disciplined in military tactics, might in future times be found rather dangerous to Government. If, for instance, another such gathering was to take place as that which marched through London in 1834, to petition for the restoration of the Dorchester Unionists, and which Lord Cardigan said was composed of 30,000 men in military order, the consequences might be very different, if a large portion of such a body were composed of men accustomed to a military life, and understanding how to act in concert'quite as well as the regular soldiers. To the peculiar constitution of France in that respect, Lord Cardigan attributed the loss of the throne of France by Charles the Tenth in 1830; and looking at the s arge number of soldiers we have to send abroad on in case of discontent and another " procession," come a off with the worst. There is food for thought in n these disclosures of military and aristocratic appre- 3hensions. The Times endeavours to quiet them by my pooh-poohing them down, as simply ridiculous; and id in any case has a panacea, " make all your discharged id soldiers policemen, and then you're safe." Very ry good, but if the soldier, after receiving his discharge, je of earning his living in his own way, not after the he notion of The Times, what then? The bill, however, ir whether for good or evil, is certain to pass;-the he opposition it has received only illustrating the trite ite maxim, that no reform or alteration whatever is to to be expected from official men in their own particularlar departments. "Pressure from without" is the truerue primum modile of the political world.

The Government have redeemed one promiserise made on accession to office, by bringing forward ad a measure for promoting the Health of Towns. Lordord that of a bull on seeing a piece of harmless red Morpeth, who introduced the bill, gave a very ery cloth. The Whig measure is called a Poor Law for powerful expositions of the evils generated by the the utter neglect of all sanatory conditions in the townswns and cities of this country, and the consequent destruc-rucit has scarcely a shadow of pretension to the title. tion of life. The plan of the Government is too too The Government agreed to a proposition of the large and sweeping to be dismissed summarily, or, or, landlords, by which no person is entitled to relief so to justify a decided opinion, before more carefuleful Depositions, Convictions, and Recognizances.

And Notice is also Herefor Given, that the Public is new balloon, to which he has appended some at twelve o'clock at Noon, on Monday the first day of the essaying the practicability of raising or depressing at twelve o'clock at Noon, on Monday the first day of the essaying the practicability of raising or depressing the practicability of raising or depressing the product, he will not openly condemn, and if the balloon of the disapproves, the balloon of the enjoyment of that plenty, which if he be prudent, he will not openly condemn, and if the balloon of the many are discharged as acquainted with Ireland, and the dependence of the will suffice in the meantime; premising that it ist in the meantime is the balloon of the purpose of the will not openly condemn, and if the balloon of the purpose of the purpose of amendment. But where he disapproves, if he be prudent, he will not openly condemn, and if the balloon of the many are also like the first day of the will suffice in the meantime; premising that it ist in the meantime is the balloon of the purpose of great mass of its population upon small holdings, is based on the bill prepared by the Peel administratoral tion, from which it differs in some essential points ints especially in constituting a new Government departpart ment to attend to public health, and including the the the already too numerous instances of Whig City of London among the corporations which hiel treachery, hypocrisy, and bad faith. There have are to be controlled by the general law law The new Board is to be designated the the Board of Health and Public Works, composed old or be forced into conceding liberal and really good five members, three of them being paid, with the Chief Commissioner of the Woods and Forestorest for the time being as ex-officio chairman. The Thi Board will have power to direct inquiry to be mad made nto the sanatory condition of any town or district strick to recommend the appointment of inspectors fors t make such inquiries, to make sufficient and adequalequal surveys, to point out the direction of streams ams am

watercourses, and to advice as to the area on whit while

works may be carried on. The details of the work work

are to be chiefly carried on through the instrinstre

parationrations and Town Councils will act under the meneral meral superintendence of the Board. All existing payards gards of trustees and other local hoards will be abrottted wted whose powers might come into collision with nene new enew authorities. The supply of water, instead ff beinf being left to private companies, is proposed to be. Hull ... statrustatrusted to Town Councils, and to he made contatant atant and plentiful, not intermittent and scanty as at Sudb presencesent. Provisions are also to be made for better Ashton recentile entile and for the prevention of the smoke Newcastle-uponmuisanuisance. This measure will undoubtedly excite Charles Rennie thremetremendous opposition among the powerful bodies Edmund Hughes whos whose private and vested interests it so sweepingly R. R. kettering ppropoproposes to interfere, and, with the Educational questquestion, will probably occupy a prominent place rin then the after-Easter debates. THITHE WARRINGTON "CONSPIRACY" CASE.

### NORTHERN STAR OFFICE.

Friday, April 2nd. N No report of this trial has yet come to hand.

### Lico Readers & Correspondents.

MISCELLANGOES. W. T. Hongson (Waiton) alluding to the recent extensive fire at Battersea, furnishes us with an instance of the practical efficacy of salt, as follows :- " A short time ago, when I went to our soap works I observed the | Smethwick men at the upper part of the works, to be running to and fro, in great haste. I immediately went to them. when I found that a large pan, containing upwards of a ton of melted palm oil, was boiling over, and on fire, Worcester the whole place up to the roof being in a blaze. The men were throwing buckets of water, which increased Marylebone the blaze. As soon as I got to the fire, I told them to run for salt, which was near at hand, and on the first shovel full of the salt being thrown into the fire underneath, the fire, or blaize from the il, was extinguished in an instant, although the place was full of flaire. Howsel It is my opinion, that if the men at Battersea had | Hull used salt in lieu of water, the result would have been Liverpool the same. I am surprised that salt is not more used; in cases of fire. I can only attribute it to its value not being known."

W.S., Hull .- Submit the question to the editor of the Andrew Burnay "F amily Herald." That gentleman can, no doubt, supply the information you require. T. SILVESTER .- We have no space for a mass of matter,

George Bishop ... Westminster ... in the form of sermons on the National Fast. The MSS. will be returned, should you need them; but it | Bridgewater, per must be understood, that we cannot undertake as a general rule, to return r jected communications. Gray's-inn-road A MERRER.—You must transmit the newspaper within G. Martin seven days of its date. In remote places, the postoffice sometimes charges a penny on delivery,

GEORGE WEBBER strongly advocates testotalism, as one | Thranstone means towards attaining the Land and getting the Monniouth Chart r. He says :- Brother Chartists, a general Rochdale election is at hand, mutually unite with the teetotal working men, your interests are the same. Be resolved that you will no longer support those fat publicans, who are instrumental in sending men to Parliament, Chelsea who treat your petitions and just demands with Whittington and scorn and contempt; but be determined that you will Longton use your utmost endeavours to send men, who are Cheltenham soter, honest democrats, pledged to the principles of the P. ople's Charter, and your victory is certain." Clackmannan .. A Subscriber .- If the Marquis of Waterford be in town

address, "Clarendon Hotel, 169, New Bond-street." His fordship has chiefly resided, since his marriage, on his splendid estate. Curraghmere, Wateriord, Ireland." Adopt this lat er address. Of course you can settle the first doubt, by a personal application, as R. Rowen.—Your letter addressed to Mr Stallwood shall

appear in the Star of next week. C. Dawson, Heywood .- Piain 1s., coloured 2s. ed., plain on rollers 35., coloured, mounted, 4s. 6d.

An Old Chaptist, Bird ingham .- We can send it in any of the booksellers' parcels. Ask Mr. Guest. R. FINDLAY .- W. Leach, and other agents, must procure the Labourer through the London booksellers. G. STURGESS, Winchester, would be glad to hear from

James Gallagher NEWCASTLE UPON-TYNE .- The list of subscriptions for the Warrington men will be closed on Sunday evening next, and the money forwarded to the Star Office.

on the following day. A. M CLEBENT, 41. Nelson-street, Belfast, will feel obliged to any one who will send him the following old Stars: -for 1844; January 6th and November Ini; also,

A MEMBER, (Shrewsbury).—Yes; he many as four mem- | dames bers may be balloted for on one ticket, providing they biverped are all above the age of 18 years, and belong to the same class of shareholders, and to one section. AUXILIARY TO NATIONAL LAND COMPANY -The Refer of the National Co-operative Land Company will be ready | Ashton in the course of the ensuing week.

JOHN ARNOTT respectfully acquaints Mr George Turner, of Rotherham, that any communication for the Victims &c., addressed to Mr Clark, at the Land Office, 93. Dean-street, Soho, will be thankfully received.

T. Wood.—The Labourer is published on the 1st of every month, and Messrs Whittaker and Co. may have copies on that day, if they will. J. MULL, Greeenick,-R. ceived. W. CRARTHEE.-The debt due to Mr O'Connorhas not

W. AITKEN, Ashton-under-Lync.—The post-office order for 11s, has reached us. We will hand over the cash to

the secretary of the Veterans' Fund, (23, Dean-streetf) Soho,) who will see that it is devoted to the benefit o poor Daddy Richards. NOTICE.-It is requested that no one will send legal

papers, which they expect to have returned, without ending a sufficient number of postage heads. Benjamin Spanks, Birmingham .- Yes; and the tenant

could retain the amount out of the rent, as, I presume. is to pay the plor's rates.

N. S. had no interest in the garden at the time he (N. 1 327) S.) let it to you, and can also prove that the garden | Samuel Hole belonged to him (the landlord)—in that case, I am of Monmouth, opinion that N. S. will be non-suited; though, if there ho didn't that may, possibly, after the case. As the landford. as well as N. S., seems to have demanded rent from Hornen-tie you, it would seem to me that the case is a proper way of settling it might be for you to pay to the land. Harries lord the rent which you agreed to pay N. S., and for both N. S. and the landlord to give you an acquittance. Which win and P. Bornan, Manchester.—He must continue to pay Thomas Boneall

for the bastard children. W. H. B. O., Accrington .- If no collusion between the thief and the pawnbroker can be proved, you must pay the money which was advanced upon the goods.

H. N., Bradford Moor .- Ist! You are liable to your wife's debts contracted I efore marriage. 2nd. Yes, unless the has sold them in a market-

overt, to a person not nwive of her being a married noman, or that the goods were yours. 3rd. If you think it worth your while to have her again, you can apply to the Court of Queen's Bench,

and get her again by habeas corpus. 4th. By advertising to the effect that she has left you, and that you won't be answerable for her debts. Rouen T. M., Wakefield, - The Railway Company cannot take Jomes Lighthody 0 1 the garden from you without making you computer | Stangary

tion; but as you will not have it in your power to shows good title to the property, and if a good one is not shown by some other person, the compensation- John Wilsons money would be paid into the Court of Chancery, and A. B. C., Holme,-If the ledger, or any person, owes william Erentall

money, and the amount does not exceed the limit pre- Hinday, Bonden scribed, he, or she, is liable under the Small Debts | Person-JOHN PARSONS, Peterborough.—So far as acspects the George Zills rent due from your late lodger, you can distrain the Chalsen

goods and sell them; but you had best proceed against Book and C. Fax 0 the party under the Small Debts Act, and then act i Whittington & Cat 0 1'4 under the direction of the court. 6. B. L., Scotland,-You had best send me a copy of the agreement entered into, between yourself and the in-

parties who employed you : without seeing it, I can Rettering W. Lee, Leeds.—The illegitimate child being still living, Burnley ... and chargeable, I presume, to the township, you are Calais still liable to the payment of two shillings a week, and Frankargh ... will continue so up to the middle of February, 1849. Oswalozzaletie in case the child lives so long and continues chargeable Narmick ...

to the said township. S .- If you have got a friend living in Chester, he could probably ascertain for you whether your mather's grandfather's will was proved in the Bishop of Ches. ter's Court. Y u niust tell your friend, that he (your mother's grandiather) died in the year 1898, which Mr O'Connor, Section No. 9,

will enable him to get the requisite search made. Le: me know if the will is found. T. Webs, Stockport.—Assuming that the rate granted for the present year has been duly made, such of the

ratepayers as do not pay thier rates within the time prescribed by law, will be debarred from voting. S. G. T. Sowerby .- The costs must be paid conformally to the order made. If the plaintiff institutes any new Salas in chousiv acknowledged preceedings under the Small Debts Act, you must For the Week ending the 1st plead the judgment of the Court of Requests, and

that you have complied with it; and the plaintiff in such new action will be non-suited. S. W. S., Pocklington -If the man has entered into a recognisance, either to keep the peace towards all the world, or to yourself in particular, he has forfeited his recognizances, and may be proceeded against accord-

Wu. Elson, Northampton.—You run great risk of being Jemes Main flued, for your scheme would not save you from the

penalties of the Law.

T. M. WHEELER, Secretaries.
PEIMF M'GRATH, SECRETARIES.
RECENTS OF NATIONAL CHARTER ASSOCIATION FireLis, Halifax.—Such part of the debts as was contracted more than six years ago, is barred by the Euletterth 0 12 111 Newcastle-upon-0 12 9 Tyne Statute, unless you have given your creditor an acknowledgment of it in writing, within that period. Mr Wells, for Registration Committee

OF DEBT DUE BY DEFENCE FUND. Per Mr Christopher Doyle. 0 2 6 Chepstow 5 0 Bolton Totuess 0 12 6 Belfast Newton Abbott 0 5 9 Hollinwood ... 0 3 1 5 0 C. Segrave, 1pswich 0 2 Portsea Edinburgh Wesiminster Locality ..

RECEIPTS OF THE CHARTIST CO-OPERATIVE

LAND COMPANY.

PER MR. O'CONNOR.

SECTION No. 1.

RESEASES.

0 2 0 0 10 0

1 10 0

# 10

Skegby

Bury ..

Rochdale

Camosie

B. N. B.

Cat

Longton Oldham

Bolton

Kettering

Barnsley

Elland

Raistrick

G. Allison

Tweedy

Horncastle

Burnley, Gray ..

ohn Turner,

I. Chegwidden,

Burnley, Clegg

W. Williamson,

James Hiadle ..

Oswaldtwistle ...

Birwingham,

Goodwin

i orcester

T. T. Sparks

acren.

Elland

n districk

P. Mulcahay

Robert Smith ..

Joseph Bishop ..

Mary Mansa-d

John Bonch

cary Oseman

Westminster, J.

4. Weterman ..

Jin. Wilson ..

Bridgewater, Tweedy 0 13

Titos, illick ..

Faren Burgess ..

ieltenkum.

Chiltenham ... 1 9

Mr O'Connor, Section No. 1

Claramannan

Extense Fond

April

Rettering

John Packer 😘

R. Stevens

R: hard Storous

totald Christie

Anlevin Cametie

lea castie-upon-

Torwich

Hawick

Ovenden

Cat ..

Rolton

Smethwick

Ediaburgh

Helston

Alfreton

Vewcastic-upo⊅-

Fred. Sale

Cheltenham

Robert Lewis ..

James Chapman

Moumouth, Cloud

Hindley, Bowden

Whittington and

Burnley, Clegg ..

Birmingham,

6 Carlisle

Nottingham

Jos. Pattison

1 17 0

3 13 0

2 0 1 13

2 17

0 17

0 4

Hamilton

Hucknall

kard ..

Bradford

Sheffield

Salford

Busby ...

Lyne

Glasgow

Tyne

Boulague

Leicester,

Astill

Tavistock Chas. J. Coombs

John Dale

0 3 0 Dorking

SECTION No. 2.

SHARES.

0 10 2

1 18 6

Shiney Row

Dewsbury ... Wellingborough

George Walsh ..

Huddersfield ..

0 0 Monekton Deverill 0 5

Nottingham

John Keen

Limehouse

Warrington

Stalybridge

Lynn, Bunton ..

Wolverhampton

Newton-upon-Ayr

Northampton ..

Newcastle-upon-

Ely .. Hollinwood

Congleton

Tyne Corbridge

Daventry

Haletcad

Boulogn.

Dewsbury

Teignmouth

Northwich

Tavistock

Nuneaton

Lambeth

3 16 4 Merton

SECTION No. 3.

Atherstone

Shoreditch

Burnley, Clegg

Birmingham,

Goodwin

Cripplegate

Worcester

W. Roberts

Nottingham

Smethwick

Hors'ey

Retford

- OSSICV

Swindon

Newbort

Hamilton

Warrington

Monchester

Newton-on-Ayr

Northampton ..

Newcastle upon-

Dewsbury

Northwich

Tavistock

Nuneaton

Bermondsey

Shoreditch

Cripplegate ...

Retford

Hanley

Oxford

1 Paisley 7 Newport

0 2 0 Dewsbury

FOR THE BANK.

LAND PURCHASE DEPARTMENT.

Section 1. Class-Two Acres.

9 2 9 Huddersfield

0 3 6 Globe and Friends 0 4

1043 15 2

£1995 10 2

EXPENSE FUND.

Gerge Allison .

Globe and Friends

Birmirgham, Pare 0 4

Shrewsbury, Bath

Calais .. Darl ngton

Hanick

John Watson

Leicester, Astill

**Easington Lane** 

Birmingham, Pare 0

Globe and Friends 5 17

Sterhenson, Cullen 0 1

Huddersfield ..

Ashton-under-Lyne 2 7

1 12

Shemield

Rusby

Totness

Ledbury

Torquay

Glasgow

Manchester

Retford

Devizes

**Helston** 

Oxford

Ely

Huli

Manchester

Totness

Warrington

Stalybridge

Ashton-under-

Northampton ..

Newcastle-upon-

Dowling,

Tor-

Hanley

RECEIPTS OF THE VICTIMS' COMMITTEE. 1 5 0 Birmingham, New-Mr Styles, proceeds cf a lottery, Mary-Segravo Mrs Grico 0 6 Plower, Brighton 0 5 G. Norris, Tower Mr Dowling, Hel-Hamlets ... 0 3 6 ston POR ME RICHARDS. Mr Cartwright

0 2 6 Scholey, Peterboro 0 2 Brightlingsea .. 1 0 Rotherham .. MRS ELLIS. A Friend 0 1 0 WEST'S TESTIMONIAL.

A Friend .. 0 1 0 THOS. CLARE, Secretary.

The usual fortnightly meeting of the above society vas held at the German Society's Room, Mr Rainsley in the chair. The adjourned discussion was reopened by Mr Brown,—who could see but little to find fault with in the Young America movement, 160 or 200 acres might seem a large quantity to people

THE FRATERNAL DEMOCRATS.

who were ignorant of the extent of the United States. Evils might grow out of large allotments, but they could not be so great as those we have at present, with the land in the hands of the few, as in Ireland. CARL SCHAPPER considered that the movement was only against the capitalists, and not against the

principles of private property in land. Partial reorms should be based on real principles, or they were the cause of much mischief. Brother GATHARD could not agree with friend Schapper. The leaders of the movement were mostly persons who had left this country, and had the pre-

adices of strangers to contend with. He considered that the movement went far enough under the circumstances. Brother KEEN adjourned the discussion till the next meeting night.

The persons proposed at the last meeting were

elected, including Mr Wild of Mottram, and Mr Daniells, editor of the Miners' Advocate. Messrs

Gathard and Matthews were proposed as members. The meeting then adjourned till Monday evening,

MURDERS, AND CONFESSIONS OF CRIME. MURDER AT CHESTERFIED.—CONFESSION OF PLATTS. -This criminal, since his conviction, has been in been visited by the chaplain of the prison, who urged on the convict the propriety of making a confession of his guilt. On Sunday week Platts attended divine mother, sister, and brother, previous to which he

made an unreserved and full confession of the murder. He stated that he was present when it was committed, and that he was the principal party concerned, although he did not strike the blow by which the unfortunate man, Collis, was stunned and rendered insensible. He next proceeded to implithe name of a third person, which, as a matter of course, has not been suffered to transpire. The and Collis, the deceased, spent the Sunday afternoon with Morley. Collis was plied with drink and

and carried across the market place to the cesspool, this course as necessary, while bail ing a better superday, Platts had proceeded to the house of Mr noise, and which noise, it may be remembered, was members of the association, as cheap and equally as

ever, that Platts has since become more repentant, A vote of toanks was passed to Mr Parker by acclama-EXECUTION OF PLATTS, THE MURDERER. - At bers on Saturday evening, through the influence of the eve o'clock on Thursday, at Derby, Platts above meeting. paid the last penalty of the law for the morder of accordance with the evidence. He was very firm until prevented from making his statement on account of a read, the following passages occurred:-" To Europe," he arrived at the pinioning room, when he began to reduction by Mr Brocktsharst, which occupied the atten- make competition a spirit of honourable and retremble violently, and continued to do so until the bolt tion of the meeting, therefore it was adjourned to Mon- munerative cumulation, instead of a creator of was shot. He struggled violently for about 2 minutes, day evening, the 28th ult, when Mr P, will be again in imquality, dependence, and subserviency; to though loaded with irons. His conduct in gaol was attendance.

the make every man leve God, assist his neighbour, and though loaded with irons. His conduct in gaoi was attendance. good, and he expressed a firm hope of a joyful resurrec ion. [What a disgusting farce! It appears that ]

plished. He commits murder, and, therefore, dies in the "firm hope of a joyful resurrection!"] supposed murder committed eleven years since. In town. August, 1836, a mare was found tied in a coppied at Sed, berrow, Worcestershire. She was of the following description, viz., dark brown with switch tail, star in the forehead, long in the back, about fifteen hands high, three or four years old, and a fast trotter. one, with two new stirrup leathers and girths at-Maimesbury." In consequence of human bones mare was found, it is thought that the owner of the mare was murdered, and that he was a dealer. A person suspected of the murder has given away an on a barrel, smoking a pipe. It is believed that the

chain and key belonged to the deceased, and every endeavour is being made to ascertain who that individual was.

deceased came by his death.

perpetrator of the double crime his footman. Both the last few years. parties survive.

o lar mill is to be established at Lincoln.

REPAYMENTS TO MR O'CONNOR ON ACCOUNT, NATIONAL TRADES ASSOCIATION FOR THE PROTECTION OF IN-DUSTRY.

"Union for the Million."

The central committee of the above flourishing institution held their usual weekly meeting at their office 11, Tottenham-court-road, T. S. Duncombe, E-q. £4 16 11 | M.P. in the chair. The minutes of the previous meeting was read and confirmed, the financial account of the week was read and received, which amounted to upwards of £330. Mr Green reported, he and Mr Robson waited upon the West-end Ladies' thoe makers : an excellent feeling was manifested ; when they resolved to wait the conference of the mutual assistance association, before joining. ing of miners and other trades was held, when Mr Jacobs

delivered a lecture which was well received, and a resoleti n passed approving of the association, and a recom mendation made that the committee enter 500 more members in the National Association of Trades. The unsual vote of thanks was pased. EDINBURGII .- Tuesday evening a general meeting of the tanners was held in their meeting room, when Mr Jacobs delivered a lecture. A resolution was carried

unanimous of approval of the operations of the association. A member rose and recommended the Northern Sur, as it reported the proceedings of the trades. Thursday a meeting of the plasterers was held in the Roman Eagle Hall, to hear the principles and plan of the National Association set forth by Mr Jacobs, He lectured there on to the entire conviction of the meeting. A reso-

lution to join the association was carried unanimously,

also a resolution approving of the Northern Star, and

thanking the proprietor for his assistance to the asso-

ciation in giving place for the reports of progress. JOHNSTONE. - On Friday evening a public meeting of the trades washeld, to hear a lecture from Mr Jacobs, setting forth the objects, &c. of the National Association. The meeting which was composed chiefly of spinners, weavers, and engineers, passed a resolution fully approving of the association, and determining to organise their trades to join. The spinners will join forthwith.

ing, March 233, at the Bull and Gate, Chestergate, to explain the principles and objects of the National Associachair, and briefly opened the meeting (a very crowded one) by introducing Mr P. as an old and tried friend o from the advice he was capable of giving as to the utility of union, and well-directed efforts, to the social amelioration of the trades in general. Mr P. rose and was received with loud cheering. He showed very clearly the advantages that would be derived to the trade by their connection with other trades; and that each was intimately and closely interested in each other's welfare; that trades ) in their isolated position were to a certain extent powerless, but under a certain national organization would be all-powerful. He concluded a very long address, by urging upon his hearers to bury in oblivion all past differences the condemned cell of the county gaol, where he has and commence the good fight anew. The result was the passing of a resolution, that two sections be established in Nacclesfield-one for the in-door workers, and another for the sut-door workers. A comservice, and in the afterpart of the day wrote to his mittee of five from each portion was elected to carry into effect the resolution, which was agreed to. and the chairman. This was one of the largest meetings held in this town for many years of the tailering trade,

On Wednesday, the Fast-day-he attended a meeting of Stock's and Tait's hands, of Stockport, to make certain cate Morley as taking an active part, and divulged inquiries respecting a reduction of twelve and a half per cent, upon their wages, and a further reduction of a similar amount being threatened. The result of the incircumstances he narrated were as follows: Platts quiries referred to have been duly reported to the cenard Collis, the deceased, spent the Sunday aftertral committee. In the evening of the same day he proceeded to

and the best results are anticipated.

inveigled into Platts' shop in the shambles under Macclesfield, to attend a general meeting of silk dyers, pretence of settling the account, and he was then | wh, were desirous of ascertaining the nature of the murdered. The object of Platts and Morley was objects of the United Trades. The meeting was held in the plunder, for it was conjectured that as Collis was large room of the Roebuck Inn, it was a very numerous deposited in the sack by Morley and the convict, and turn-outs, as the defensive position-and defended where it was accidentally discovered. During the structure as the development of the associative or re-Franks, the landlord of the Old Angel, and not articles manufactured by the association, and expamany yards distant from the shambles, and told Mrs tiated upon the facilities each trade afforded of con-Franks, at the time the corpse was lying in the suming each other's productions. He announced the fact shop, that he fully expected to meet Collis at the that the association had in their employ shoemakers, Angel, in order to settle their partnerships accounts, glovers, nailers, framework knitters, and were about to -This statement made by Platts on Sunday, would employ the sorge weavers of Collumpton, whose twills make it appear that after the blow inflicted on the and plaids could be worked up into waistcoats and victim, he was strangled to prevent the mouning transers by the operative tailors, and disposed of to sworn to as having been heard by several persons on good in regard to workmanship, as any of the so called passing through the shambles on the Sunday even- cheep establishments, masmuch as the tailors receiving ng of the murder, and which attracted the attention the articles so produced, would escape the wholesale and of the passers by. The convict admitted that he retail profits s cured in the or linary way, thus enabling then proceeded to rifle the dead budy of his victim, the association to divide the profits mutually between several of the visiting justices, and was then inter- entire satisfaction of his audience. Several questions repreceding day, and denied that he had any part in the average carnings: they adopted the average of les. per murder, but implicated other individuals. He made week, and agreed to send to the Central Committee their through the instrumentality of the people's attorney was holden in London on the 22nd of February, in another statement to the justices, which is said to first month's levies and contributions for one hundred general (Mr Roberts), the facts of the case had contributions for one hundred general (Mr Roberts), and fifty members for their entrance, on the 1st of April. got into Mr Dancombe's hands. A petition had been and for the purpose of petitioning Parliament to aid tion. Considerable additions were made to their num

On Saturday he attended a meeting of silk pickers a their meeting house in Cable-street, Manchester. In the a ruffian has only to commit the greatest crime, and evening he waited upon the brickingers' society, also the if the correct principles of co-operation were acted the whitewashing of his soul is forthwith accom- labourers of Macelestick, at the Bull and Gate, Chester- on, bad, unprincipled employers would be destroyed, gate, to explain the principles of the Association, but in while the good and just employers would be upheld Discovery of a supposed Mysterious Murder, late hour, the explanation was deferred to a future occar who, some eight months ago, induced his hands to COMMITTED FLEVEN YEARS SINCE. - Saturday's go- sion. After the meeting on Monday he will proceed to admit of abatement of wages under the plea that he

# TRADES MOVEMENTS.

incellanies of New York, "to take into consideration had taken the matter up, and had obtained the She had on a bridle and saddle, the latter a good the present depressed state of mechanical labour, Mr J. D. Young said :- " The object of the meeting tached, maker's name on the saddle, "C. Reeve, was one in which all of them were deeply interested Mr Robson adduced several instances illustrative He was surrounded by men out of employment, and having been recently discovered near to where the suffering without one to lend them assistance. Trades' Association, urging his hearers to lose no Where is the sympathy of our country? Is it with time in joining the Association, and concluded a the mechanics of this country who are out of employ? | vigorous speech amid much applause. antique double-linked silver watch chain, and affixed the starving abroad, but he thought that there ought was called together for an excellent purpose; it was to the chain is a watch-key, in the body of which is to be some sympathy for those at nome. Are round of great importance that they could not then there has already been paid from the Brist to their own interests; if they did not, they could not then there has already been paid from the Brist tentions worked in silver the figure of a man, seated then presented a pair of coarse shoes or brogans to their own interests; if they did not, they could not then Treasury, towards the principal and for the into the chain is a watch-key, in the body of which is to be some sympathy for those at home. Mr Young vidual was.

The Murder at Dagenham.—A few weeks ago, it would amount to five cents. He come make but a fact numbers from the partition from the Germans. It had been supposed by Lows jobbers need.

Would amount to five cents. He come make but a fact numbers from make a fact numbers from make a fact numbers from make policemen, for conspiracy and perjuty, before the that labour was cheapest down east. It was not so tion of which was consumed by Jews, jobbers, peon- the British Freezery until the year 1915, amountinging George Clarke. It was then stated that the trial had come to this city, where wages was the lowest. would take place at the summer assizes, the parties Handbills had been distributed in the German lan humble advocate, at the expense of others; he was having liberty to traverse. On the last day the guage, and Germans had been employed who set the no bigot, and therefore he wished well to three men were called, in order to put in bail; but price to the wages. The man who made these shoes all other plans of a similar nature, amongst the only one who made his appearance was Kimpton. said he could not work for this price and he was which stood foremost the National Land Com-2 police have been on the look-out for them, armed him some sixty Germans at work on these shoes

In answer, the police say that it is owing to the farfile and edge-tool manufacturer, has in his employ premises in Tottenham Court-road, for the tin-plate arrangements of the Congress of Vienna, to whichhighlight In answer, the police say that it is owing to the tardiness of the government in not signifying their intwo men, saw smiths, who will not comply with the
tention to proscorte until several months after the
trades' rules and regulations. In consequence, a deplaced of the government in not signifying their intwo men, saw smiths, who will not comply with the
trades' rules and regulations. In consequence, a deployed. Mr Green then made an eloquent appeal on behalf of the men of Warrington, and resumed his seat
and the placed of the government in not signifying their intwo men, saw smiths, who will not comply with the
trades' rules and regulations. In consequence, a deployed. Mr Green then made an eloquent appeal on behalf of the men of Warrington, and resumed his seat
A. That this house is, therefore, or opinion, that that 304 0 4 was withdraw. The bail required for the appearance upon the master, to see if matters could not be reconamidst much applause.

25 4 1 of Kimpton was £400, which not being prepared with, ciled, when an altereation took place between the deof Kimpton was £400, which not being prepared with, he was conveyed to Hord gaol, where he at present putation and the master, which ended in the men from his employ. It is stated to be remarkably tacitum, rarely speaking to any one. After the surveillance of the police was withdrawn, Kimpton, with his wife and seven children, went to London, where, up to his appearance at the assizes, he was enabled to support himself and family by working at his trade of harness-making. Parsons and the other man also

harness-making. Parsons and the other man also rection. The men's solicitor has given solice of purpose of convincing masters that they should not the adoption of the resolutions by the House of one went to London. With respect to Parsons, the circumstance of his having absconded has caused the and they were set at liberty till Pontefract Sessions. most serious reports to be made by the inhabitants, There is a rumour in the town that Mr Roberts is to and great subscriptions necessarily wanted to carry who his pretty strongly that his disappearance be sent for, and that a public meeting will be held favours a guilty knowledge of the means by which the on the subject. The manufacturers here have formed with pleasure heard the extract read by his friend eceased came by his death.

| a 'Protection Society," with a solicitor, named Stallwood, from the April Number of the Labourer, Farenam.—A frightful attempt at murder and Brenton, to presecute. There is scarcely a day He trusted the boiler makers would read the worksuicide was made a few days since at the residence of passes without some workman being summoned. If

THE TEN HOURS' BILL. The Earl of Ellesmere The Operatives of Hull have established a pro-prietary mill for grinding their own corn, and a simi-that measure pass the Pouse of Commons.

THE BOILER MAKERS' UNION.

On Thursday evening last an enthusiastic meeting of the Boiler Makers of the East end of Londen was held in the capacions hall of the Victoria Tavern, Three Colt-street, Limehouse, for the better promotion of union and co operation in that body, also with the National Association of United Trades. Mr Alexander Fletcher was unanimously called to the chair, -and, having briefly stated the objects of the meeting, called on Mr J. Roberts, the correspondprecting separated. ing secretary from Manchester, to address the meeting, who rose amidst considerable applause, and said, this meeting was called for the purpose of establishing a better feeling amongst working men, and cementing the cause of unity,-thus enabling them to posiciss all the advantages a well-directed cooperation could afford, (Hear.) The desire of the conveners of this meeting was, that SCOTLAND -Wishaw. On Monday evening a meet- every man who lived by the trade, should stand forth and support the interests of the where they were; if they united, and acted on the great principles of co-operation, their own prosperity and happiness was in their own hands (cheers) they were generally acquainted with the principles of the Operative Boiler Makers' Union; and if there should happen to be any individual in the meeting who thought he could convince an audience that it was Polish Propaganda. not "man's inhumanity to man that made countless thousands mourn," and consequently that union that man a good hearing, and be most happy to be convinced of the truth of that doctrine. (Cheers.) There, were perhaps, some unprincipled employers, but it generally was found that the men were their own enemies. (Hear.) Mr R, then proved to

demonstration, the evils of piecework and its op. of the agents of the Polish Propaganda. While pressive tendence in general; in fast, excessive engaged in the good work of preparing the means competition had always a bad tendency; it invariably for his country's deliverance, he was arrested in the enriched the few and impoverished the many (hear.) He contended that those who took a portion in the himself, he shot one of the bloodhounds of tyranny, labours of production should have an equitable share in such products, and which could only be effected by co-operation, (Lond uppers) There was MACCLESFIELO, .- Mr J. W. Parker held a meeting undoubtedly much ability in the trade, and by exer- and condemned to be shot. The sentence was imof the operative tailors of Macclesfield on Tues lay evencising that ability the iron trade would occupy a mediately carried into execution. He fell with front rank in the mighty phalaux of trades, (ap- | twelve musket-balls in his breast, and, accordtion of United Trades. Mr D. Molloney was called to the plause.) He wished to see the aristocratic feeling of ing to the accounts of the enemy, "died without trades' bodies abolished, and the man who stood on having betrayed the least weakness; on the conan eminence looked down with compassion on the trary, he repeatedly saluted the people," who folthe trade; and expressed a desire they would benefit men beneath, and with true philanthropy stretch out lowed the mournful procession to the place of exehis hands and raise his brethren to the same eminence, (cheers) They had heard of the United Trades—he was most happy to say that forty lodges out of forty-three in their order, had resolved to co-operate with that association. Their annual cenference would soon assemble, and then he had no doubt | the patriot, and lament his death-all the infamy of they would join in a body, one and all, (cheering.) which is, in our eyes, attached to his executioners. Mr Roberts eloquently and foreibly appealed to his audience, to unite to annihilate tyranny and oppres- funeral service at Posen. The coffin used in the sion, and on its si e establish permanent peace, prosperity, and happire s, (great applause.)

Mr E. STALLWOOD, amidst much cheering, read the address to working men, by Feargus O'Connor, from the April number of the Labourer. Mr W. Robson, one of the deputation from the A vote of thanks was passed unanimously to Mr Parker | roughly united; and surely, if it was good for hundreds to unite, it must be far better still for thou-

money, and effectually obtain the grand object in view. If they wished a proof of what the united efforts of thousands could do, he would point out the leaders, Sadler, Oastler, Ashley, and Fielden, who by dint of unconquerable perseverance, had got in the 1st of April. had said that shortening the hours of labour would about to marry Ellen Beresford, he had saved one, -a chairman having been appointed, introduced do the same quantity of work with two hours a day at Cracow, money for this purpose, which he carried about Mr Parker to the received with much less devoted to it? (found cheers ) It is quite evident | The usual paragraph in behalf of Poland has been with him. This young woman gave testimony on kindness. He commenced by explaining the origin of the such a plan must employ more, and consequently inserted in this year's "Address," in reply to Louis the trial. After the perpetration of the murder the body was mutilated, and on the Monday night was and its two-fold character—the supporting of strikes wages must rise. Co-operation had been mentioned, use to Poland, and of no honour to Branca see what it has done for the middle classes; behold the splendid railways, and other great undertakings. Mr Roberts had alluded to the aristocracy of trade, who worked for fifteen or sixteen hours per day, tor the miserable pittance of some ten or twelve shillings per week; and this was not all—for the abominable truck system was in force, and thus the men had a ticket given to them, for which they obtained adulterated goods of very inferior quality at a much pittance still lower, even to seven or eight shillings per week only. True, there was an Act of Parliamentagainst this truck system; but it had been nearly inoperative, unt I recently, in consequence of and divested it of the shoes and part of the dress, the product of the material and those who work it the masters starving the men into compliance; but Platts then went into lengthened details of the part up, by a lding it to the wages, thus, as it were, cutting the National A-sociation of United Trades had found he had sustained in the murder, and the circumstan- two ways, enhancing the wages, and secure g a real out a remedy, namely that of giving the men who ces. On Monday, upon being visited by the chaplain protection for those who are compelled to turn out informed against the truck system employment, and and governor, his conduct was very indecorous, against reductions and every species of tyranny. Mr P. the fines going one-half to the informer, served Shortly before noon Platts had an interview with at great length entered into other explanations, to the to buy a loom with and start him in business on his own account. They started a man thus only rogated relative to the confession which he had lating to individual support in case of any member being the other day, and they now had some stockings of made on the preceding day, and was asked if the con- victivised by any employer, and portions of a trade also, his make at the effice, Tottenham Court-road, and fession was reduced to writing he would sign the do-cument; to the great surprise of all present, the proving of the principles of the Association was unani-makers, should they be passing that way. (Lond and the advocacy of the rights, of the oppressed of convict contradicted the statement made on the mously adopted. A discussion took place upon their cheers.) Mr Robson next alluded to the case of all nations, colours, climes and creeds. the oppressed Warrington file-cutters, and said,

> fear to do wrong." This was a very proper way of putting the matter by his friend, O'Connor; and, consequence of the press of business, which lasted to a | in all their integrity. (Cheers.) Ho knew a master

than his hands could in the retail, and thus should he effect a saving for them. When applied to for the renewal of wages he refused, and yet wanted the hands to find their own looms, notwithstanding. New York Mechanics. - As a recent meeting of the Hawever, the National Association of United Trades support of the fair trades in the vicinity, and had thus put down this dishonourable schemer. (Cheers.) of the importance and efficiency of the National

Mr GREEN, another delegate, said that meeting of great importance that working men should look manufacture for the army, and for the making of expect the other class to look to it for them. terest of the debt called the Russo-Dutch Lean, be- 8which the journeyman received but twenty-five cents (Cheers.) Wealth could not be produced without a pair, finding his own thread, wax, and nails, which but a source six millions of persons laboured, sum of 40,405,750 florins, equal to 45 372,470 ster-reworld amount to five cents. He could make but a but vast numbers lived without labour, but he held ling money; and that the liquidation of the principal al raise his plan, or rather that which he was the

and all following the same good object, while he

the matter to a glorious issue. (Cheering.) All had

and all would unite in carrying out the great and good objects of the boiler makers' union. (Much

applause). Mr Macnamara made an elequent appeal to his brothron, not in union, to rally and lend a helping hand. Votes of thanks were then severally awarded to the president, the deputation, the chairman, and the editors of the Northern Star, &c. &c. for their service in the cause of the people, and the

OF OCCURRENCES IN POLAND, AND FACTS CONNECTED WITH THE CAUSE OF PO-LAND'S REGENERATION. FEBRUARY-MARCH,-1847.

Since the Committee's last report the concentration of Russian troops in Poland has gone on, for trade; and sure he was it that was done, they would the purpose, as is supposed, of overawing the people, occupy a much higher position in society. It was and preventing any outbreak on the occasion of the division amongst the working classes that kept them | complete incorporation of "the kingdom" with Russia, which it is asserted will shortly take place on the occasion of the Autocrat's (intended) visit to Warsaw.

> Rumours have circulated of the arrest of several Polish patriots at Warsaw, said to be agents of the The Autocrat has imposed an infamous and dis-

gusting oath upon the priests appointed by the Ecwas useless to them, he was sure they would give clesiastical Academy at Warsaw. Professing to believe in a Deity he makes his God a partner in his iniquitous tyranny.

We have to record the death of a Polish patriot, named Antony Babinski, reputed to have been one month of January last. In his attempts to defend a Prussian gendarme, who died of his wounds. For this act he was tried by a Prussian court-martial, cution. Tyrants and their degraded tools may proless to regard the act for which Babinski suffered as "criminal," and his end as infamous; this committee, on the contrary, justify the said act, honour

The execution of Babinski was followed by a ceremony bore a plate, on which was engraved an inscription to the following effect : - " Antony Babinski, member of the Polish Democratical Society, martyr in the cause of his country's liberty." The cross which the martyred patriot had kissed at National Trades' office, rose, and asked why did the execution was exhibited surrounded by laurels, they complain? Why, because they were not the leaves of which were distributed to the mourners as relics. In consequence of this sacred manifestation several arrests took place, and one lady has been sands; then might they soon realize a million of banished :- another preof of the liberality of the Prussian Government.

It is stated that the great trial of the Polish pricase of the factory slaves, headed by their respective somers confined for the past twelve months in the dungeons of Posen, would commence at Berlin on The infamy of Louis Philippe's government is

coming to light. The Rhine and Moselle Gazette lower wages, but he (Mr Robson) looked at it as n states that proofs exist that M. Guizot was enabled mathematician, and asked, if it took a given quan- by espionage to detect the Polish conspiracy of last tity of men to complete a certain quantity of work | year, of which he duly apprised the Russian, Austrian, in a particular time, how many men would it take to and Prussian governments, previous to the outbreak

use to Poland, and of no honour to France. The Northern Star of January 30th contained an

"Address of the Polish Democrats to Europe," one productive principle, in proof of which he exhibited and also to the distinctions in their own hody; but of the most eloquent and truly noble documents what were these as compared with the difference of ever given to the world by suffering, but determined tacir worst-paid men and the best-paid men of the patriots. A copy of that "Address" has been supframework knitters of the three Midland jounties, plied to each member of the two houses of legislature in France and England, and to each of the Paris and London journals, political and literary. The legislators of the two countries cannot, therefore, now plead ignerance of the Polish question. The people are not so fortunate, for the English journals, higher price than elsewhere; thus reducing their with one exception, have combined to stifle the "Address," the publication of which would have done so much to enlighten the people. The "one exception" is named above. True, a very few journals notified that they had received the 'Address,' and gave a meagre paragraph therefrom; but the "Northern Star" fwas the only English journal, so far as this Committee can learn. which published the "Address" in full. There are many journals professing to advocate the cause of freedom, justice, progress and humanity; but this committee can find but one, the columns of which are always open to the proclamation of the wrongs,

A public meeting, convened by this committee, presented, and the hon, member for Finsbury had in restoring the nationality and freedom of Poland. given notice that he would ask the Secretary for the A full report of the said meeting having appeared in Home Department a few questions relative thereto; the consequence of which was that the men were the "Northern Star" of February 27th, it is un-On Thursday, the missionary attended a very large discharged the very night previous to the one on necessary to state more than a record of the fact Coilis, at Chesterfield. The concourse of people meeting of the silk weavers in the Parsonage-street which Mr D. had given notice of bringing on his that resolutions and a petition to Parliament, in was immense. Early in the week he made a written. Chapel. It was crowded to excess, the pistes and galle- motion. This was the advantage of having a mem- accordance with the objects of this committee, were confession, the correctness of which he persisted in ries being filled in every part; on Mr Parker's ascend | bor of Parliament to be our head, &c. (Loud cheers.) unanimously adopted; as was also an Address in asserting to the last, although the confession is not in jug the platform he was lordly cheered. Mr P. was In the beautiful address which Mr Stallwood had reply to the "Address of the Democratic Poles to

The petition adopted at the above-named meeting was presented to the House of Commons, on Thursday, March 11th, by Mr T. S. Dancombe, the patriotic member for Finsbury.

A public meeting convened by the "Literary Association of the Friends of Poland" was holden under the presidency of the Marquis of Northampion, at the Freemasons' Tavern, on the 2nd of March. This meeting was remarkable for the attendance of a number of persons belonging to the vernment Police Gazette contains the particulars of a Suemel to attend several meetings of the trades in that could buy looms in the wholesale market cheaper aristocratic classes, and for the determined tone of f several of the speakers, particularly Lord Beaumont,, Admiral Codrington, and Commodore Napier.

On the 4th of March, Mr Hume brought forward 1 the following motion in the House of Commons.

1. That this house, considering the faithful observance of the general act of Congress, or treaty of f Vienna, of the 9th day of June, 1815, as the basis of f the peace and welfare of Europe, views with alarm and indignation the incorporation of the free city of Cracow, and of its territory, into the empire of f Austria, by virtue of a convention entered into at t Vienna on the 6th day of November, 1846, by Russia. Prussia, and Austria, in manifest violation of the said d treaty

2. That it appears, by returnshild before Parliatween the years 1816 and 1846, both inclusive, the 10

caroner of Essex, at the inquest upon the body of The contractor for these shoes fixed down east, and lators and drones. (Cheers.) He did not wish to to 47,006,250 floring, equal to £3,917,187 sterlinging money, - making then the aggregate paymentent £7,291,696; and the average, for each of the 100100 years, of £72,91d. 3. That the convention of the 16th of November, per, Parsons and Hickton, although seen just previous to the assizes, were not to be found, and although the round who will, and then opened a door, showing the Leeds Redemption Fund—(renewed cheers.)—

Russias, was made to explain the stipulations of the these conditions of the these conditions and the stipulations of the these conditions are conditions. 1831, between his Majesty the King of Great Bri-Britreaty between Great Britain, Russin, and the thes with a judge's warrant, for their apprehension and The man had no alternative, and was compelled to hoped to see the National Association of United Netherlands, signed at London on the 18th day of of trades carry out the same good object, the protect New 18th and the there committed to gool, in default of finding bail, they work at this price or starve." Trades carry out the same grand object, the protect May, 1815, and included in the treaty of Vienna ma;

committal to gad, in default of finding ban, they have disappeared altogether. This was expected by have disappeared altogether. This was expected by many persons, and the police authorities are blamed for not keeping a proper watch over their movements. a tilt with the trades' unions. A Mr Newhold, saw, acquainting them that they were just about to open of the convention of the portion of a portion to acquainting them that they were just about to open of the convention of the portion of a portion to acquainting them that they were just about to open of the convention of the conven

Russia having withdrawn that adhesion, and thesehosee

course, much expense would necessarily be incurred, document. Signed on behalf of the Committee, we, ERNEST JONES, President.

### G. JULIAN HARNEY, Secretary.

"FAST BIND, FAST FIND."-The First was kept aspt an the Mansion-nouse in the most rigid manner. The Thoing man's weekly Bible and the monthly Labourer, fare did not differ from that of any other day, lay. w. Thresher, Esq., the intended victim being the the men do not look sharply about them, they will and sure he was they would rise from their studies and sure he was they would rise from their studies.—The general delegate mect mectation mursery maid in that gentleman's family, and the lose every inch of ground they have gained within wiser and better men. (Cheers.) They had present ing of Lancashire mineral delegate mectations ing of Lancashire mineral delegate mectations.—The general delegate mectations ing of Lancashire mineral delegate mectations ing of Lancashire mineral delegate mectations.

delegates from Lambeth, and he hoped soon to hear of Mr J. Croston, Kay-street, Bolton, on Mondajondan that they had held a meeting in that borough, and next, April 5:h, at eleven o'clock in the forenconencone and Lord Feversham have consented to take charge he was satisfied if they got up the meeting There will also be a public meeting, which will be that measure pass the Plouse of Commons.

LEAR THE TEN HOURS BILL.—The Car of Lord In the Incrementation and need a meeting in that they got up the meeting There will also be a public meeting, which will be that the deputation from the trades' office and Mr addressed by W. P. Roberts, Esq., and other gentleyenties that measure pass the Plouse of Commons.

# Metropolitan Intelligence.

INQUESTS. I FATAL STRAM-BOAT ACCIDENT.—An adjourned in-quiquest has been concluded by Mr W. Carter, at the Ro Rose and Crown, Bermondsey, on Samuel Evans, a wa waterman. From the testimony of Superintendent Ev Evans, and other witnesses, it appears that the de ce ceased on the 2nd of March had three sailors and a fer female, with their luggage, consisting of two hamm mocks, a sea chest, &c., as passengers in his wherry. Il He very injudiciously had the fore starboard scull, ar and a boy the larboard aft. They were rowing at against a strong flood tide, and when near the lower T Thames 'unnel Pier, the Waterman steamer No. 1, C Cap. Wooks, came down to land her passengers there. I The stramer stopped her engines as soonas the lookout saw Evans, and told him to row a head. Instead o of this he swerved his boat out, and a collision took place between the stem of the steamer and the starboard hind quarter of the boat, and she went down, the sailor in the first instance having jumped up. I The deceased was in the water a very short time, a and all the others were instantly got out. The deceased went home, and in a few days was taken ill. | covery. I He died on the 17th ult., from brain fever, which. in the opinion of the surgeon, was the result of the shock to the system from immersion. The captain had a number of passengers to call as witnesses, but t the jury were satisfied, and returned a verdict of

" Accidental death." A DRUNKARD'S END.—By adjournment, before Mr W. Baker, at the Grave Maurice, Whitechapelroad, on Samuel Salter (31,) who died in the London Hospital, on Tuesday, of injuries received in an affray with Charles Frankish, who is in custody, and has been remanded, on a charge of wilful murder. The deceased resided with Frenkish, at 24, Londonterrace. Commercial road, East. For some time past he had been leading a dissipated life, and was constantiv in a state of intoxication. On Friday, 19th, ult. he was very much intoxicated, and being unable he abused and struck. When Frankish returned home, and accused him of assaulting his wife, an alternation took place, and they fought for several minutes in the kitchen, in the dark; and during the struggle a table was broken. The deceased bled profusely from the mouth, and in the morning he was ought to the London Hotpital, where he expired. Mr Pay, house surgeon to the London Hospital, stated that when the deceased was brought into the hospital, he appeared to be intoxicated. The upper past of his body was much discoloured and bruised The appearance of the stomach indicated that deceased had been a great drunkard. The immediate cause of death was an effusion of blood on the brain, caused by violence; he had no doubt from blows. A fal! might cause an effusion of blood on the brain The coroner then summed up, and the jury returned an open verdict—that the deceased "died from an effusion of blood on the brain from violence, but how it was caused there was no satisfactory evidence before the said jurors." The inquiry lasted seven

Surrecation by Gas .- By Mr Bedford, at the Unicorn, llenrietta-street, Covent-garden, on Henry Warren, seed 26, the unfortunate young man who was killed by falling down a well opposite Coventgarden Theatre. The deceased went dawn the well for the curpose of cutting off a pipe. The well had been only opened but a short time previous to the deceased's going down, and on lights being put down after the deceased fell they were immediately extinguished by foul air. The well had been opened several times before, and the men had gone down on the instant without feeling any effects. On the present occasion the generation of the foul air in the well was attributed to a large escape of gas from the main pipe. Mr Brooks proved the death to have been caused by imbibing impure and noxious air. Verdict—" Accidental death," the jury, at the same time, expressing an opinion that in all cases of Inture in testing their safety.

M.P., at Middlesex Hospital, on Bridget Connor, stated that the was admitted on the 7th, suffering from a deep wound at the lower part of the back Whence blood flowed so abundantly that it could not be stopped, and even forced out the lint with which it was plusged. She died on Monday. She told witness that she fell on some creckery in her room, thich she broke, and a splinter entering her back that the wound, which was very deep, was one and a least inch in length, and appeared to have been by a sharp stick. Every effort was ineffectually made to stop the blood, which rushed out At length an attempt was made, by cut ting into the wound, to discover the wounded vessel but inchectually. In consequence of the flow of blood she ultimately died. It was ascertained that the inter-al puder had been half cut through. Verdict, " Ascidental death."

DEATH IN WESTMINSTER BRIDEWELL PROM AL-

SINGULAR AND FATAL ACCIDENT.—By Mr Wakley.

NEGLECT.-By Mr Bedford, at the Westminster Bridewell, on Martha Doran, a sick pri I'he deceased was admitted into the prison 13th of March, from Marlborough-street Police Court. On the 17th she was attended by Me Lavies, the surgeon, for general debility, but in consequence of some offensive odour emitted from her person she was not placed in the infi mary, but it a cell beneath it, and on the 25th she appeared so well that Mr Lavies allowed her to go up to the Middlesex Sessions and take her trial. She was and being an old offender was sentenced to nine months' imprisonmes? with hard labour nine weeks to be solitary. On her return to the prison she was kept all night in the reception room and the next day was removed to a cell beneath the infirmary, where she could receive better attention than in one of the ordinary wards. She appeared veryill, and, although known to be so, was not seen from six o'clock in the evening until seven o'cl ck morning, when she was found sitting up in Mr Lavies said the cause of death was rupture of the heart, and even if she had been visited during the night nothing could have save I her. He had ordered, however, for the future, that all prisoners upon the sick list should be visited in their cells up to ten o'clock at night. If he had thought the deceased to have been in any danger he should have left special directions with recard to her. Natural death from disease of the heart."

FATAL ACCIDENT AT BANKSIDE.—By Mr J. Payne at Gay's Hospital, on John Biggs, a lighterman. The deceased lived at Pike-gardens, Bankside, and the evidence proved that about a fortnight since he was standing at Bankside, and attempted to sit down on the chain near the shore, which suddenly gave way, and he was precipitated backwards, and thereby sustained a broken leg, and other injuries, which caused his death at the above institution on Sunday last Verdict, "Accidental death."

THE SUPPOSED MURDER IN Sr. LUER'S. -On Wed neiday evening, Mr Baker resumed, at the Green City-road, an adjourned inquiry respecting the death of Elizabeth Richardson, (29,) whose body was found in a cess-pool, belonging to a water-cleset in Broad-yard, Golden lane, St. Luke's. on the morning of Thursday last The particulars of the case have already appeared in this paper; further evidence having been adduced, the corone addressed the jury, and said that in the absence o farther evidence there could be no difficulty in coming to a conclusion as to what verdict they should return: he would advise them to return an open one, which would in the event of anything fresh transpiring, leave the case in a position that further admission, they proceeded to the room in which they inquiries could be instituted before the magistrates. The jury having consulted, they returned a verdict "that the decreased was found dead in a cesspool, without sufficient marks of violence to account for ener and his daughter were attending the working, death, but how she came therein there was not suffi- and were iminediately arrested by the officers. In Cleat evidence to prove.

Mysterious Suicide.-An inquest was held on

Wennesday, before Mr W. Carter, the coroner, at the Torbay Tavern, St Mary, Rotherhithe, respecting the death of Richard Constantine, aged 53 years, I that he should receive a second visit from the same who was found dead in the river, under very mysterious William Constantine, of No. 32, Britannia-street, City-road, deposed that the deceased was his father, and had carried on business at the above place for many years. He seizure was conveyed to the Excise warehouse, in was of solver liabits, and lived on the most affectionate | Broad-street. terms with his wife and family. On the morning of Wednesday, the 17th of February, the deceased left home to transact some business at an auctioneer's in Newgate-street, where he left in the afternoon, and was not seen alive afterwards. Information was tions, bids were posted, and advertisements were in- the misery, squalid, agonizing, ruffianly, which stares scription was again raised to carry her back to serted in the newspapers, but no due could be ob- one in the face in every street of London and hoots France, and she left here on Saturday evening by tained of him. Witness was unable to account for at the gates of her palaces more ominous a note than steamer, full of gratitude. There is no doubt but his death, unless it was that he had precipitated him- ever was that of owl or raven in the portentous that the ruin of this poor creature would have been self from one of the bridges, whilst abouring under times when empires and races have crumbled and some aberration, which was brought on by the illness fallen from inward decay. It is impossible, however, of his wife, which preved on his mind. The deceased to take a near view of the treasures created by Engon several occasions had been heard to say, that if his lish genius, accumulated by English industry, withwife died he could not survive her many days. Writiam out a prayer, daily more fervent, that the needful Gardener stated that on Monday evening last the changes in the condition of this people may be effected body of the deceased was found floating in the river, by peaceful revolution which shall destroy nothing of the and Duck stairs, Rotherhithe. It was in a except the shocking inhumanity of excusiveness, dread al state of decomposition, and had been in the which now prevents their being used for the benefit water at least six weeks. There were no marks of of all. May their present possesors look to it in to work, and they gave information of the circumviolence on his person, and his peckets were filled time! A few already are earnest in a good spirit, stance to some soldiers on duty at the guard-room with small stones, which the dec ased had placed For myself, much as I pitied the poor, abandoned, Assistance was promptly rendered, and with the aid there to secure his object more effectually. Infor- hopeless wret hes that swarm in the roads and of a ladder, the soldier was got up, and he appeared mation of the finding of the body was forwarded by streets of England, I pity far more the English noble to be lifeless; he was, therefore, without loss of time

and at four o'clock in the afternoon of the same day was discovered suspended in his bedroom by means of leathern strap, fastened round his neck, and atached to a hook in a closet door, only four feet from he ground. He was cut down immediately, and Mr Hardinge, surgeon, was promptly in attendance, who pronounced him to have been dead some hours. The deceased had some time before made an attempt on is life, arising from a similar cause. Verdict, Temporary insanity."

ACCIDENTS AND OFFENCES. MELANCHOLY FALL FROM A WINDOW .- On Monday afternoon an accident of a most melancholy nature occurred to a painter named Hingham, residing at 4. M'Dougall-terrace, Chelsea. The unfortunate nan was engaged at the house 36, Edward-street, llampstead-road, painting the first floor window, when he by some means fell therefrom, and was conveyed to the University College Hospital, where it was ascertained that he had sustained a compound fracture of the left thigh, a dislocation of the collaroone, besides a fracture of the right clavicle, and some severe contusions of the head, with other injuries, so as to preclude the slightest hope of re-

SERIOUS ACCIDEND AT THE NEW CROSS RAILWAY Staticn—On Monday an accident attended with very serious consequences, occurred on the line of the Croydon Railway, to William Jenner, residing at 3, Martha-place, Deptford. The unfortunate man was a stoker in the service of the company, and was engaged on one of the locomotive an engine between the Surrey Canal and the New Cross station at Deptford, which conveyed large quantities of coal, &c., from the barges for the use of the various engines on the line, and, whilst they were going up an inclined plane, he got down from his berth to arrange some deficiency in the couplingirons, when his right arm was drawn in between the machinery, and before he could be extricated, his to walk, was assisted home by Mrs Frankish, whom surgeon's and subsequently put in one of the carriages for London Bridge, from which place he was taken ascertained that he had fractured the limb in two

places. He is not however in immediate danger. THE BODY OF A GENTLEMAN FOUND IN THE REGENT'S brown whiskers and light eyebrows, and wearing a purpose of selecting a suitable candidate to represent black dress-coat and pantaloons, a shawl-pattern vest, and a black silk-figured vest underneath, and Welvaults of Islington church.

Robbergs -On Monday the police received infornation of the following robberies: -On the 25th instant was stolen from a bedroom, at No. 19. Paddington-street, Edgware-road, a mahogany desk, containing a cheque for £26 11s. 3d. on Sir Claude sovereigns and £15 in silver, besides papers and memorandums of value. On the same day, from the answered the call, Dawson told him that his bedstead cantry of No. 19, Westbourne-terrace, 3 silver tablecrown in paw. Also stolen from the pantry of the of the stools used in the prison. Robinson instantly house of Lady Synot, of Clapham-common, 10 silver | ran out of the cell, but not until he had received an teaspoons, 7 dessert ditto, and a gravy spoon, crest a other blow, and getting the gate at the end of the swan and arrow. On the 24th, from the Old Barge passage locked, gave the alarm, and with assi-tance public house, Woolwich, 21 teaspoons, 6 table ditto, 2 secured the prisoner, who, upon his examination grave ditto, 2 salts, 4 pair of sugar tongs, 2 fish slices, all marked "H," and 7s. 6d. in silver.

FIRE -FAT L ACCIDENT TO ONE OF THE BRIGADE. street. Soho, which originated in a chimney, and was making great progress to the roof, when the Crownstreet Brigade engine, with Mr Girrard, the enin-er, the deceased (Benjamin Cummings), and other firemen attended, and the deceased, while proceeding up the ladder, from some unknown cause at present, fell off the top of the house into the or "lion queen," made her appearance in the den, street. No time was lost in procuring medical assist- the lion sprang at her, and bit her face, but not opening wells proper caution should be used for the sance, but so dreadful were the injuries, that the severely. She screamed loudly, and the scene which to lament his loss. He was high officers, and all belonging to the Establishment, as a their object. The lion, the keeper, and the woman, very soher steady man.

afternoon, between one and four o'clock, the follow- and bit her at the lower part of her back. To make ing fearful accidents, some of which are expected to the occurrence appear more dreadful, the whole of prove fatal, occurred :- The first happened to a man | the beasts and birds assisted in the uproar. Ultinamed W. Hughes, a mechanic, who was proceeding | mately the keeper rescued the daring woman, and along the Strand towards Charing-cross, when, in the assistance of a surgeon was immediately called crossing the roa, he slipped and fell, thus sustaining (in. She was induced in the evening again to enter a broken leg, a fracture of the right arm, and other the den. Nothing, however, occurred this time to injuries. He was removed to the Cearing-cross hospital and placed under the care of the house surgeon; but remains in a dangerous condition.—About three o'clock a second accident occurred at Messrs. Stays and Co.'s, Meritans Wharf, Mill-street, Dock road, to John Chandler, a carman, who at that period was ascending a van filled with peas, when the and other persons of the family sat down and took horses suddenly darted off and the unfortunate man | tea together. Soon after each of the women, and was thrown, one of the loaded sacks coming upon him. He was picked up insensible and conveyed to gret to say Mrs Pearson and Mrs Everett are

St Thomas's Hospital, when it was ascertained that he had received a severe injury to the head, with a give, nor can we say how many in number,) are fracture of the chest bone, and other contusions .-Another accident happened to a respectable looking person, whose name did not transpire. He was endeavouring to cross the road at the eastern the poison (which, we understand is arsenic) could end of Lombard street, when one of Hansom's patent cabs came up at a moderate pace, but before he could get out of the way was knocked down; and, upon being taken into a neighbouring surgeon's, it was found that he had broken his right arm, besides receiving some severe contusions about the face.

ALARMING FIRE IN THE CURTAIN ROAD .- On Wednesday afternoon, an alarming fire broke out in the upper part of the premises belonging to Mr W. Wallace, willow bleacher, 7. Chapel-street, Curtain-road. It was caused by the boiling over of a pot of sulphur, which set the contents of the drying room in a blaze. Several engines of the brigade attended, as well as one of the parish. The firemen made an attempt to fortunate lad, who was not more than fourteen years enter the room, but owing to the sufficating nature of age, fell from his seat, in the gallery, upon the of the burning sulphur they were unable, and it was found necessary to set an engine to work. That having been done, the flames were confined to the premises in which they commenced, but they were not extinguished until the whole of the stock therein was consumed. Fortunately, the sufferer was

NEW RAGGED SCHOOL, CLARE-MARKET .- On Monday a ragged school was opened in Yeates'-court, Ciemont's lane. The vicinity of the school is a most of heartless depravity upon the part of a female wretched and crowded locality. The school is on a seldom heard of, and which has been happily frusnovel plan: parents may send their children from trated by discretion and prudence. A young woman six in the morning until ten in the evening, where attending the markets in Paris, from some cause not they will, free of any charge, be taught to read and write, and be trained to habits of industry and clean-

HUNGERFORD SUSPENSION-BRIDGE STRAM-BOAT PIER. All that part of Hungerford Suspension-bridge. situate between the market termination and the north turret is divided by iron railing, the west side her as a general servant. The young woman, overof the bridge, on and after Easter Monday being to be joyed at her good fortune, immediately set out for thrown open to the public landing or embarking in | Boulogne; on her way thither she was taken ill, and steam toats, free of charge. The directors of the Bridge Company have ordered a toll-house to be her fare in the first instance to Boulogne, her illness placed at the north turret, for the convenience of perons wishing to pass over to Lambeth

ILLICIT DISTILLATION.—From information received Messra L:wins and Humphreys, excise officers, on Tuesday proceeded to premises belonging William Skinner, (who has been already fined £100.) at 2. Sidney-street, Mile-end-road. Upon obtaining seized an illicit still on the 25th of last month, where they found a large still, set in brick-work, fully charged, with fire under it, and at work. Skinthe still-room was a large quantity of molasses, molasses wash, tubs, &c., &c., and the usual apparatus of a distillery. It was evident that not the stock of raw materials were laid in for carrying on an extensive trade. Having secured their prisoners, the officers obtained a van, and the whole of the

Landon Misery.—Though I wish to return to London in "the season" when that city is an adequate representative of the state of things in Eng- ner. The poor girl left the house sobbing bitterly land, I am glad I did not at first see all that pomp | and by some means found her way back to the rail to all the London and suburban police staland parade of wealth and tuxury in contrast with way station, and arrived at Folkestone, where a subthe police in the usual manner, and in a few hours the with this difficult problem before him, and such need conveyed to the military hospital, where his person friends were made acquainted with the fact. The of a speedy solution. Sad is his life if a conscientious was examined. One knee was found broken, and coroner having taken other evidence, remarked on man; sadder still, if not. Poverty in England has also a leg, besides being otherwise seriously injured the mysterious nature of the case; after which the terrors of which I never dreamed at home. I felt about the body. This soldier was attached to the jury a turned a verdict of "Temperary insanity."

Dome Aews.

England.

LANCASHIRE. MANCHESTER.—CUTTING AND WOUNDING.—On Monday a serious charge engaged the attention of the magistrates. A young man named Irish, had gone to a public-house in Liverpool-road, on Saturday night, where he met with a companion of about his own age, Thomas Willett, with whom he had some drink. Willett's sister came in, and Willett subsequently accused Irish of having insulted her, and a fight took place between them in the street. Irish was no match for his opponent, but after they had been separated, he declared that if he could not Willett, he would cut his head off. He appears to have laid wait for Willett at a later hour of the night, and to have attacked him with a knife. as he left the public-house. Before they could be separated he inflicted several severe cuts on his victim, one of which extended from the right eye down INCENDIARISM AT TODMORDEN.—During the nights of Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Fri-

day, of last week, the plantations of J. Taylor, Esq. Todmorden Hall, were set on fire, notwithstanding the example set forth by the magistrates in the committal of those previously taken. The police had been on the watch every night during the week until engines. He has latterly been employed in working a late hour. The fire on each of the above nights commenced immediately after the constables had lest the premises. On Friday, a police-sergeant determined on a stratagem, with a view to entrap the rascal, if possible, which was put in operation the same evening, and the constable succeeded by this manœuvre in catching the young fox in the very act. His name is James Lord (17), a tailor's apprentice. Immediately after being collared he was searched arm was most seriously injured. He was taken to a and a box of lucifer matches was found in his pocket, wood, and that he had watched the police go off the to the accident ward of Guy's Hospital, where it was ground, and had fired the plantation every night, adding, that he did not care if he was transported He was committed for trial.

REPRESENTATION OF WARRINGTON .- A meeting CANAL -A gentleman, fair complexioned, having the liberal electors took place on Monday, for the the borough in parliament. It was resolved that should be succeed, the moral character of one who William Allcard, Esq., should be requested to offer had hitherto moved as a gentleman would be blasted. lington boots, has been taken out of the Regent's himself, and a committee was appointed to acquaint lie had two charges of assault to prefer. His client, Canal, and is now awaiting identification in the him with the wishes of the electors. The meeting the servent of Miss Morgan, a lady living in Mac-

DARING OUTRAGE.—An attempt was made to break out of the gaol at Durham late on the night of Sunday last. It appears that a person named Isaac cott's bank, a £10 Bank of England note, five Dawson, who is undergoing two months' imprisonment, rang his bell, and when Robinson, the turnkey, was broken, and upon Robinson stooping to look at shillings for each assault. Defendant thanked the poons, 2 silver dessert ditto, 3 silver table forks, a it, he immediately received a most severe blow from plated knife rest, crest a griffin rampant holding a the prisoner, who was in possession of the leg of one hours. the following morning, stated that he and some others, who were under the sentence of transportation (who left for their destination by the mail train On Wedne day night, a fire broke out in Denmark on Monday night, ) had agreed to disable the turnkey who should attend the call, get possession of the keys, and let themselves out, but at this they were fortunately frustrated.

STAMFORD.—ACCIDENT AT WOMBWELL'S MENAGERIE -A few days since directly the "intrepid female," were all down and struggling together on the bottom NUMEROUS FEARFUL Accidents -On Tuesday of the den, and again the animal seized the woman injure her.

> MURDERS BY POISON.—On Saturday evening last, Mrs Pearson, the wife of a farmer of that name, at Tibbenham, invited a Mrs Everett, the wife of another farmer, in the same village, to take tea with her. She accepted the invitation, and these women several others of the party were taken ill. and we reno knowledge whatever of the means by which get into the tea, or by whom it was administered. A coroner's inquest has been since held, but no suspicion has as yet been thrown on any parties. The ether parties, who were so ill, are getting better. BERKSEIRE.

SUDDEN DEATH DURING DIVINE SERVICE. - Considerable alarm was created at the church of St John. Windsor, during divine service on Sunday morning, in consequence of a lad named Henry Doe, the son of Mr. Doe, in the department of the Master of the Horse, at Windsor Castle, being seized with death just after the commencement of the sermon which was preached by the Rev. Mr Gould. The unfloor. He was immediately conveyed to his father's residence in the Royal Mews, and attended by a and after remaining in a state of total unconscious ness for not more than four hours, he breathed his last. An attack of apoplexy was supposed to have been the cause of death.

CAUTION TO YOUNG FEMALES. - The Maidstone Gazette says:-We have this week to record a case explained, became in great distress, and unable to purchase goods to sell, as heretofore. She applied to female friend for advice under her distressing circumstances. Her friend advised her to go to London, and she would assist her with some money and a letter of recommendation to a lady, who would take obliged to remain until she got better. Having paid exhausting the remainder, when she arrived there she was unable to pay the extra fare demanded, and was obliged to leave her box of clothes. She then ing and simple appearance gained her triends; a subscription was raised to redeem her box, and assist her to London. On Friday evening she made her appearance again at the Pavilion Hotel, to the surprise of those who had befriended her, and explained the treatment she had received in London. peared she was directed to go to a house in Gerrardstreet. Soho, and inquire for the lady. She was informed she had removed a few streets off, whither she repaired, and upon presenting her letter of recommendation, she was shown into a stylish apartment where there were several gentlemen and finely-dressed females. The lady (who spoke French) inquired if she knew what she had come for ? her reply was. to be her servant, nurse her children, &c. She was informed she could do much better for her than that, and she could earn plenty of money, and be dressed like the ladies she had seen, if she would follow her advice. The truth and the object of the wretch at once flashed across her mind, and she peremptorily refused to be made her victim. The woman, finding her persuasions useless, immediately commenced abusing her in the most shameful and heartless manaccomplished, had not the fact of the kindness she received in England on landing impressed her mind

that her sad tale would be believed, and she would

be again assisted to her native country. A SOLDIER FOUND NEARLY DEAD .- On Wednesday morning a soldier was discovered lying in the trench at the east end of the fortifications surrounding the garrison at Chatham lines by some workmen going in that it would be terrible to be poor there, but far Science of a Refuerd Tradesman.—An inquest more so to be the possessor of that for which so many was held on Welnesday, by Mr Icedford, at the White Hart, Little Windmill-street, Haymarket, on described as naturally their peculiar bressing. Too described as naturally their peculiar bressing. Too described as naturally their peculiar bressing. Too described as naturally their peculiar bressing, which he feared would turn out a failere. He was not how to bear—yet to which he fears to behaving invested a large sum of mosey in some houses, was trade of mind, arising from his having invested a large sum of mose win some houses, was found as att seen alive at eleven o'clock on Tuesday forenoon, and the micidle class, too, drinking with some of his comrades, and on terturning to his quarters at the Gamate Barracks, on the micidle class, too, carried from the inght housands are periabing. And the micidle class, too, carried from the sup-up-move described as naturally their peculiar bressing. Too a man of good of the largest stackyards in Guernsey Sun.

Invalid Depot, and had been at Brompton the night more so to be the possessor of that for which some of his comrades, and on terurning to his quarters at the Gamate Barracks, with the few many found to his great constraint on the might held on Welnesday, by Mr Icedford, at the Carried master being the form the inght held on Welnesday, by Mr Icedford, at the Carried master being the form the inght held on the suges have mistaken the path leading thereto, and the middle class, too, and the middle class, too, and the suges have the form the inght held on the suges have must have mistaken the path leading thereto, and the mean and double to the suges have must have mistaken the path leading thereto, and the more so to the trench, and the more so to the trench, and the

Wharton, residing at Adelaide-crescent, Brighton, was tried before the magistrates for treating a boy in a cruel manner. The decision of the magistrate been chastised without any necessity. There was no perpetration for the future."

call at all for the severe punishment that the defendant gave him. Supposing the boy had been forgetful, and that the defendant being out of temper, that weapon he laid about the child till he broke it; der it to be contagious. and he was not satisfied with that but he asked a boy for his whip, and when the boy refused to go for it, he went up stairs for it himself. One might have imagined that in that interval he might have soft. ened down ir his temper; but they found that with that weapon he punished the boy most severely, much more than the occasion called for, and much more than a schoolmaster had a right to do. Under these circumstances they telt it necessary, for the protection of children who were under a master that could not command his temper, to impose the full

DEVONSBIRE.

EXTRAORDINARY CASE .- "SPRING-HEELED JACK." Teignmouth was greatly excited on Monday, in conbefore the magistrates. A delinquent of this genus occupied himself during the winter in frightening and annoying defenceless women, some of whom were rather roughly handled. The police having been on the alert for some time, suspicion fell on a Captain Finch, of Shaldon-a man of alleged ill health, and and a box of luctier matches was found in his pocket, apparently sixty years of age, about the last person with which he acknowledged to having set fire to the that could have been suspected. He was summoned before the magistrates. Mr Tucker, in opening the case for the complainant, said it was not only difficult but most painful to him; his client belonged to the humblest rank, and the defendant, Finch, had been considered highly respectable. Should he not succeed in establishing the charge, the effect of the girl's evidence might prejudice her through life; then adjourned to a future day, that a reply might farlen's-row, Bitton-road, had been twice assaulted in January, between nine and ten at night, by a man lisguised in a skin coat, having the appearance of a bullock's hide, skull cap, horns, and mask, and the alarm had produced serious fits. Evidence having been given in support of the charges, the bench expressed pain at finding an old soldier guilty of such an assault, but there was no material refutation to complainant's evidence. He was fined seventeen bench for their impartiality. The case lasted several

### Scotland.

In the North the authorities are busy in the apprehension of parties involved in the late food riots. and the fruit of their efforts will duly appear at the to be called out. The young man who was appremurder has been liberated, and as yet no clue to the real murderer has been discovered. EDINBURGH.

DEFAMING A LADY .- Last week, in Edinburgh, a case was tried before the Lord Justice Clerk and a | tide of immigration is beginning to set in, and will jury, in which Miss Sarah Marie M'Neill, Charlotte- be in full force, as soon as the Poor Law Bill, sancnoor tellow lingered but a short time before he died. ensued is difficult to describe. The arena was nearly fill of respectable persons of both sexes. The Gilbert Rorison. Episcopal clergyman, Peterhead, in a number of line of the land. The possibly could to beat off the land, who have wandered the land. The possibly could be the land, will then as a matter of letters written to a third next in Latth concern. of letters written to a third party in Leith, concerning the pursuer, she was falsely and calumniously to Dublin, Drogheda, &c. As the new measure gives represented to be a person of immodest or unchaste no right of removal or settlement, these poor people, suer? Damages laid at £2,000. After hearing evidence, the jury returned a verdict for the pursuer, damages, £500. The trial excited considerable interest. The majority of the crowded court-room were ladies.

#### Freland.

THE DISTRESS-IRISH LANDLORDS. The Dublin Evening Post contains the following from a Sligo correspondent :--

"In your paper of the 23rd inst., you expressed desire to know how much Mr Ormsby Gore, M.P. for Shropshire, and father to the M.P. for county Sligo has contributed to the relief of the poor on his estates in the upper half-barony of Leyny. To satisfy your curiosity. I heg to inform you. that having an estate worth £8 000 per annum in the district, he gave £10 last July, and nothing to the funds of the Relief Committee since that time; and that since Christmas the committee have expended about £300 in relieving destitution on his estates. It is proper, however, to add, that I have ascertained that the honourable member gave £15 last Christmas, through other channels, for the relief of the poor on estates yielding the above named £8,000 per annum. No seed of any description having been provided, the lands, for the most, are lying waste, and will, probably, so con-

THE DISMISSAL OF LABOURERS FROM THE PUBLIC WORKS.

"At Newmarket on Fergus, while Captain Fishourne strove to explain his instructions from government, which he said he should strictly act upon, the other gentlemen of the committee endeavoured to cause of having them disemployed. At last the gentlemen rose, and it was said loudly outside that 'Captain Fishbourne had £500 a year for starving No sooner had this got affoat among down, trample him, kill him,' and many like expresions. The people leaped at him, some saying blood is better than starvation,' and as the gentlemen were coming through the crowd, he was struck violently. but his fees being so numer-us, could not by the press do what they intended, but pulled off the hair of his head in handfulls-some dragged him this way, and some that, striking at him with sticks and stones, and cutting him severely, while Sir Lucius O'Brien, Mr Studdert. Head constable Armstrong, and others, rushed about him to save him. The crowd drove them on a heap of broken stones near the river, the mob striving to push him off the stones into the river. and in the effort made to keep out the head constable was precipitated into the river on his back, and much Sir Lucius and Mr W. Armstrong injured. were out into it also on their knees, but the shout was given,- 'Respect Sir Lucius and Mr Robert; boys, don't crush or hurt Sir-Lucius,' and those in the river resisting, Mr Fishbourne fortunately escaped former, hurried towards the police barracks, while plows intended for him. On arriving at the police barrack he got a jaunting car and drove away, es. corted by Mr William Armstrong. The whole town was one scene of uproar and alarm. Fires were lit on the hills around Newmarket on Tuesday night, as signals, it is said, for a vast assemblage of people to meet near Drumline.

The working classes of society in this part of the country are every day falling victims to fever and dysentery in prodigious numbers. The workhouse too is the scene of the most awful mortality. It is reported that 220 persons are now ill within its walls, For the last few weeks the deaths which occurred there averaged between 40 and 50 a week. NRNAGH.

THE POPULAR ARMAMENT.—The following placard has been extensively circulated through the above town during the assizes, and persisted in with impunity, in the presence of that judge who denounced it as an impudent and audacious document. A bellman was sent about the streets, and the 'recommendations' given to the description of a long-barrelled gun, which he carried on his shoulder as a spethose offered for sale, was, that it shoot a parson, a bailiff, or a proctor at 150 yards—to the ground. take down a pay clerk at any distance." and "was a receipt in full for the November rent!" The follow-between Upton-on-Severn and Malvern, in Worces-Queen's arms :-"WHEREAS, Many evil-disposed persons avail them-

Lieutenant is pleased to grant all Her Majesty's penceable and loyal subjects, without distinction, the power to have and to keep every description of firearms for the protection of the public peace, and likewise their own homes cows and other farming stock were burnt in the and property, without any restriction, except an invoice ruins. The origin of the fire is quite a mystery, but or certificate of the person from whom the arms are purchas d. Thomas M'Grade is privileged by his Excellency. and fully empowered by the honourable Board of Excise. to offer for sale by auction to the peaceable inhabitants of Allez, of the Bordages, St. Saviour's, who has been hundred thousand best percussion caps, and a large quan-

and, although there was no capital conviction, no less CRUEL CHASTISEMENT. - A schoolmaster, named than 52 persons were sentenced to transportation for various periods, while at the January quarter sessions nearly 40 prisoners received similar sentences.

"Thus (says the Tipperary Vindicator), in the will fully explain the nature of the case: - Major course of a few months, upwards of 90 individuals have Willard said they had gone quite sufficiently into been doomed to expatriation from one division of this

BELFAST. advance in Belfast. From the 1st to the 25th ult. had a weapon in his hand, he might have struck him | inclusive, one district medical assistant sent 81 cases with it; but that was not all, for he asked a boy to of fever into the hospital. Dysentery is increasing fetch a stick or a cane to beat the lad with, and with in all the districts, and the medical gentlemen consi-CARRICK-ON-SHANNON.

In the poor house here en Monday last, 20 died, and 15 the following day, and there are upwards of 300 cases of fever and dysentery in the house. The prayer against famine—a famine which the service for pestilence is so virulent, that the guardians have to hold their meetings in the Court-house.

severely from fever of the most virulent nature; hundreds have already fallen victims to its influence. amount of the fine that the law required. He was which is extending its ravages to the middle and upper classes, and from which the troops in garrison attributed in a great measure to the crowded state of the burial grounds, in which the dead are so promisequence of a "spring-heeled jack" investigation cuously thrown, with scarcely a covering of earth-in literally dragging the bodies hardly decomposed from their resting place, and this cemetery is situated in the centre of a densely populated town, over which from the causes mentioned, an efflurium florts sufficient to create a pestilence, and spread contagion throughout the country.

> At a recent meeting of the guardians they closed the house against further admissions, in consequence of the increase of illness among the inmates. The doctors state as follow :--

Number in hospital during the week ending 20th March.

Females, 108-Males, 39 Females, 71—Males, 28 1 Males, 22—Females, 28 Diarrhœa ... ... Old and infirm ward Males, Total sick in male, female, and old and infirm wards, 335; besides 100 cases reported by the master and matron among the inmates afflicted with diarrhoa that would require hospital relief, making in all 435 sick out of 1,096 in the house. The state of the town is daily becoming more alarming from the influx of the destitute from the country districts, numbers of whom take up their abode in miserable huts houses, and unlocked them to the public gaze, in the suburbs. Private subscriptions are becoming inadequate to meet the mass of misery and disease which exists. Deaths from want of sufficient food are numerous. Epidemic disease is on the increase. DUBLIN.

An Election Hist.—The result of the division on the ex-officio clause of the Irish Poor-law Amendment Bill has been received with great dissatisfac tion in Ireland, and will probably lead to the expulsion from Parliament of several of the pseudo Irish patriots. It appears that of the entire bady of Irish Members only fourteen voted against the Ministerial preposition for placing the control and actual administration of the law in the hands of the Irish approaching Inverness circuit. The military still landlords, while nearly half that number voted with continue at Wick and Thurso, but without requiring | Ministers. The remainder of the "patriotic band" were absent; in other words, they were either traitors hended on suspicion of being concerned in the Achow or cowards, and, as such, ample justice will be dealt out to them hereafter, should they be presumptuous enough to face the constituents they have so shamefully betrayed.

MISGOVERNMENT AND ITS EFFECTS. - The return character and conduct, and guilty of falsehood or to the number of 40,000 or 50,000, will naturally lo deceit, to the loss, injury, and damage of the pur- cate themselves wherever landed, and the obligation of their maintenance devolve on those already sinking under the weight of daily accumulating burdens The steamers from Liverpool have already brought over about 600 destitute-looking creatures, who have arrived in sufficient time to be placed on the parish lists now preparing under the directions of the newlyformed committees for carrying out the provisions of the Temporary Relief Act.

#### DESTRUCTIVE AND EXTENSIVE FIRES.

Brothers, the engineers and atmospheric patentees, situated in Crakerd-place, between Bow Creek and the East India Docks. The fire was first discovered by a private watchman, a few moments after six o'clock, when a portion of the centre floor of a newly erec ed building, three stories high, was in flames. A vigorous effort was instantly made by the workmen, who had just assembled, to stop the flumes, but without effect, and very little of the goods therein could be rescued from their ravages. from the neighbouring glass-works was the first that arrived and got to work, but the flames quickly his ravenous hunger he turned away his eyes from the penetrated to the top story, filled with patterns of a most costly character, and difficult to be replaced. At the same time the fire descended into the lower floor, used as the riveting department, and in a very brief period the whole of the immense building was wrapped in flames. The dock engines were quickly put into a working condition, but from there being no water-mains laid down in the district, their services were of little avail, the tide being down in the river. Subsequently Superintendent Braidwood with several engines arrived, and a powerful muster of firemen reached the spot, but they were of little use, so great was the want of water, that until the tide rose they could not be got into operation. At length the roof fell in with a fearful crash, carrying along with it them, than they shouted pull him out, knock him all that remained of the floors, after which the front wall bulged considerably, and it was found necessary to set men to work to prop it up and prevent it toppling over into the street. Although every person exerted himself to the utmost, the fire was not wholly excinguished until late in the day. The origin of the calamity cannot be accounted for. Two mer were at work in the lower floor, as late as ten o'clock on Friday night, and when they left they state that the building appeared perfectly free from fire. The exact amount of damage is unknown, but it will no doubt reach several thousand pounds. The second floor, termed the store, contained prepared leather valued at £4,000. The brass castings in the riveting department were valued at nearly £1,000, independently of the loss of iron blocks, tubes, and the valuable patterns. Insurances will partially cover the loss. The remainder of the manufactory, iucluding the steam-works and turning compartments

> house occupied by an old man of the name of very short time left nothing but the outside walls standing. Miller is of penurious habits, but though possessed of several houses in different parts of the town, as well as the one he occupied, he would not use a morsel of coal, and for the last three years has not purchased an ounce of fuel, but has collected where he could, wood and shavings to burn. making a fire on Friday afternoon, about five o'clock, a spark flew upon some shavings, and as the house and bed-chamber had large quantities of these combustibles in them, the flames soon raged with great fury. The old man did not give any alarm, fancying he could extinguish the devouring element himself. but as the fire soon made its way to the roof the neighbours perceived it, and an alarm was raised Every effort was used, and the engines sent for but in a short time every vestige of furniture, &c., was d stroyed. The roof fell in, and the house was completely gutted. The damage cannot be very well accertained, as Miller is apparently half stupid, and will not answer questions; but his deeds, papers, and considerable sums of money hid in the house must all have been sacrificed. A month before the last assizes Miller was robbed on the highway of £7, but declined to appear before the Grand Jury to procecute. Baron Parke ordered his recognizances to be estreated so that he is now in a double difficulty, having £50 to pay to the Queen and his house burnt

ing is a copy of the placard—it is headed with a tershire, was thrown into a complete state of conand out-house, however, were burnt down, and six long, come. rumours of incendiarism are abroad,

INFERNAL MACHINE.—A diabolical attempt has teen years transportation. lately been made to fire the large stack-yard of Mr

THE FAST AND THE FAMINE BY WILLIAM HOWITT.

"There were present at that season some that told him of the Galileans, whose blood Pilate had mingled with their sacrifices. And Jesus answering said unto them, Suppose ye that these Galileans were sinners above Willard said they had gone quite sufficiently into great county. Crime is, indeed, truly deplorable, all the Galileans because they suffered such things? I any other party, that the offence was clearly proved. and we sincerely hope that the examples that have tell you, Nay: but except ye repent, ye shall all likewise The bench was also of opinion that the child had been made will have the good effect of checking its perish. Or those eighteen upon whom the tower in Siloam fell, and slew them; think ye that they were sine ners above all men that dwelt in Jerusalem ! I tell you. MARCH OF THE PESTILENCE.—Fever continues to Nay: but except ye repent, ye shall all likewise perish.

When this paper issues from the press, the fast pro-

claimed by Covernment for the avertance of the famine will be solemnizing; and the remarkable words written above will be in the act of utterance from ten thousand pulpits throughout this country. What a scene will this present to the eye of a just and discerning Heaven! A the occasion tells us has been inflicted by God, sent up, by order of Government, from one end to the other of a country so fertile, so wealthy, so full of food, as never Contagious disease is fearfully progressing in this country was since the foundation of the world. There is locality. For some time past the poor have suffered famine-fierce, unprecedented, terrible famine-in Ireland; the people perish, and are taken by a leg and an arm, and are flung into the earth, not dug deep enough to cover them. There is famine in the Highlands of Scotland; there is famine in Manchester and the manuare not exempt. The cause of this epidemic must be facturing districts: and does it come from God! Let the granaries of the united empire answer that! Let the corn which is hoarded up-ny, even in Ireland, in the very midst of these human horrors - answer it! Let our fact, so near the surface that the famished dogs are bonded-warehouses, loaded with corn till the floors are obliged to be propped, waiting for a yet higher price, answer that! and let the Government, which hesitated to tear away the last rag of the infamous Corn-laws, and let corn come in free, answer it; and finally, let the speculators in corn, and the hangers-on for high prices, while their brethren in thousands, with their fainting wives and famishing children, are perishing before their eyes, go and put up at the footstool of God that fearful mockers of a prayer. Never was there such an awful instance of the daring

of a national hypocrisy exhibited before Heaven and the nations. There is no fact better known than that there is in this country at this moment food—abundant food of all kinds-for all its inhabitants; and the certain assurance of the arrival of more now the winter in America and on the European continent has broken up:—and we dare to tell the God and Pather of us all, whose eyes are continually going to and fro in the earth, and who looks into our naked hearts, that he is the Author of that famine which is chasing our brethren like smoke before the wind! Instead of going to churches and chapels to mock God, and to insult our starring fellowcreatures, we should have gone to our wareand have let the eye of the hungry feed itself on the enormous stores there laid up. We should have shown our corn, our butter, our cheese, our rice, our coffee, our teas, our American flour. We should have pointed to our markets crowded with fatted cattle and sheep, and to the cattle on a thousand hills, and have said, "We have sinned, O God! in the sight of men and of thee, in that we have withheld thy bounty from the suffering and the dying, from the father and the child, from the mother and her suckling ,; but we stand rebuked, and cannot dare to heap on thy holy name thereproach of our own hardened selfishness!"

What! are the Irish more wicked than the rest of us? Are the Highlanders more wicked than we English, who are rolling in down, and wallowing in every luxury! Are the famishing people of Manchester and of Paisley more criminal than the Government who have brought about by their neglect and their selfish measures for years on years this dreadful state of things !-- more criminal than the speculators and extortionate landlords, the regraters and the wealthy indifferents! No! And if that be true, then it cannot be that these dreadful inflictions are the inflictions of God. A just God will send his punishments on the guilty, and not on the innocent. If, as this form of prayer says, we are guilty, and that God has sent this chastisement for us, why as it not fallen on us? Why has it fallen on the Irish and the Highlanders, and not verned, and not the governors? Why on the poor, and not on the rich! No! were it an infliction from God, be assured it would have alighted elsewhere. It would have fallen on the proud and lofty dwellings-on the palace and the hall-and not on the cottage and the cabin. It would have fallen on the mis-governors, and not the mis-governed-on the exacting landlords and not on the exhausted tenants-on the haughty, and not on the humble-on those whose eyes stand out with fatness, and not on those who are dried by famine into mere human locusts, which the first strong wind will aweep What besides the potato has failed us, and that but partially? Never were there finer crops than last autumn waved on the plains of the united kingdom! Let us Blackwall. - On Saturday last, Blackwall was hasten to put away this mockery of Heaven-this sham visited by the outbreak of an extensive fire, at the fast on the best fish, and the richest pastry, on the finest large manufacturing premises of Messrs. Samuda, desserts, and the most delicious coffee, and on the Ircland, of Scotland, and of England, have been fasting while we have been feasting too long; and if we will not do just penance for our wickedness, let us fast that they may feast. Where is the man amongst us that will fast as a poor Irishman did the other day ! He had been for weeks and months without work, and without half enough food, when a gentleman of our acquaintance set him to a job; and, to enable him to begin it, placed before him cold beef, and bread, and beer. But it was a Friday, the poor man was a Catholic, and in the midst of

> Are these the men who have signed, and for whon this affliction is sent? And yet it is on these that it has of heartless landlords, who have let four millions of Irish acres lie waste, while their poor brethren had not food or work, and have charged them for what little plots they did allow them from £7 to £10 per acre! Let us then pray in earnest, and let this be our prayer ; let it be honest, and hearty, and national; let it be sent up from palace, and hall, and gay terrace, from shop, and cottage, and from under the hedges of a blessed spring:

"O Lord God! the great and common father of us all

inspire us at least with a sincere desire to be what we

have so long professed to be in vain-Christians. Look

beef, and took only a piece of dry bread, and went to his

labour!

down into our hearts with thy bright and immortal countenance, and light up all the thou-and retreats of our old and inveterate hypocrisy, and put it and us to did send down to teach us to love our neighbour as ourbefore thee. Make us ashamed, O Lord, of our selfish maxims and practices of government; make us ashamed of those great wars in which we have slain the poor. and enriched the rich; in which we have heaped dangerous honours on those great warriers whom one of our poets has so justly styled, 'butchers in great business,' thereby dreadfully increasing the cannibal thirst of blood. Make us ashamed of the debts that we have heaped thereby on the suffering poor, and on the wings of commerce; and which bow down our very women and children in misery and endless labour; which dry up the hope of life in millions, and snatch the torch of knowledge out of their bitt r paths. Make us ashamed, O God of Truth, of the laws which we have passed to fetter trade, and make dear the necessaries of life; and instead of rending our clothes as recommended in this form of prayer, inspire us with a sincere determination even to cover them. Make us ashamed, O Father of all life, that we have so misgoverned Ireland : that we have dealther such hard measure; that we have, from age to age, refused to listen to her cries of distress, and to the cries of all the good men who have, from age to age and year to year, pleaded with us on her behalf. Make us heartily ashamed of our criminal neglect; and that we have let thy heritage lie like a desert, when thousands of happy families might have lived and praised thee for thy bounties upon it. Make us blush and burn shame before thee, that we have at length out-Heroded Herod, out-Pharaced Pharach, and created a famine of locks and warehouses, of Corn Laws and other restrictions, of speculators and regraters, and have dared to heap the reproach of it upon Thee."

Such is the prayer which as a nation we must send up, and that in all sad sincerity, before we may hope to be heard; and before we shall have a response either from Heaven, or the hearts of a great and wronged people. We must resolve, if we will put an end to the recurrence of the fumine, which is now stalking not alone through Ireland, but through the manufacturing districts of England, to look Truth and God in the face-confess the of our policy, rend away the last rags of res laws, and set our many millions of poor brethren in Great Britain and in Ireland, to work on the neglected d soil, to feed our artisans, and thereby to set to work all I our factories to clothe them. If we did this, there need d sternation at an early hour on Saturday last, by an not bean idle hand, or an unfed mouth, or an unclothed id alarm of fire. It soon transpired that the farm. back, or an uninstructed mind in this great empire. On in selves of the present scarcity of food as a pretext to commit acts of violence against property, and otherwise disthe Roman Catholic chapel, were on fire, and the only let us resolve to be honest, and to let an honest is turbing the peace of the country, His Excellency the Lord | Upton engines were immediately sent for, but before | people have free scope for its energies, and we shall have ve their arrival, the destruction of the building in laid the foundation of that new era, of great and general al which the fire originated was complete. The barn diffusions of labour and of employment, which must, ere re

> Arson,-J. J. Bond, found guilty of arson at the he recent Liverpool assizes, has been sentenced to fif-fif-

AN UNTOWARD DREAM .- A respectable auctioneereer of Chesterfield was so troubled a short time backick this town, at the house No. 80, Castle-street, five hundred recently released from prison for contempt of court, with a dream, as led him to inflict upon himself af a. double and single barrel guns of various sorts, one thouOn removing a stack a few days ago on his premises, scrious injury while under its influence. He dreamtimt: sand pair of pistols, warranted all double tower proof, five a bundle of cartridges of powder, bound together that he was much troubled with a nutshell that hadhad with slow-match, and covered with loose hay, was become jammed between his teeth, and so strong waswas

### foreign Mobements.

"And I will war, at least in words. (1 (And-should my chance so happen-deeds,) With all who war with Thought!"

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

TI THE AMERICAN AGRARIAN REFORMERS We have great pleasure in re-publishing the fol low lowing report (slightly abridged) of a

CI COMPLINENTARY BALL TO GEORGE H. EVANS, EDITOR OF "YOUNG AMERICA."

The friends of the Editor of "Young America," mem be bers of the National Reform Association, and other fri friends of the Free Soil cause, assembled at Tammany H. Hall on Thursday evening. February 25th, to a complim mentary social festival. The large double hall was th thrown open at the usual hour, and the floor was soon we well filled with joyous groups tripping gaily to the music of of Dingle's excellent band. When half the list of dances h: had been performed an intermission of this amusement to took place, and the company proceeded to the supper re room, where Mr Ryckman, by common consent, took the he head of the table, and after the repast invited the atten. ti tion of the crowded company to a few toasts prepared by il the Committee of Arrangements. The first toast be an-

George H. Evans-The indefatigable and tried friend o of the working men of our country. First in the field as th their editorial champion—always prompt and faithful in a apprising the masses of the designs of their enemies. Owing to his perseverance and sagacity, the National Reformers are now opening a roat which will lead in t the end to the prosperity and happiness of our race. After the applause with which this toast was received of ellishness; unblushing Vice stalked through the land,

had subsided, Mr Evans arose, and spoke as follows :- | When Mr President: Friends-To say that I feel highly honoured by this mark of your consideration, were but feebly to express my estimate of it. Not exactly agreeing with some witty author who has said, that " words were given to conceal thoughts," it certainly does occur to me just now, that they were not given me to explain them I presume that I have the usual share of the vanity, as well as vexation of spirit, belonging to this wicked world, but I am not vain enough to suppose that all the honors of this festival belong to me. But for the discovery of the printing press I should not have been able to do more in this movement than many here present and many of our absent but active friends throughout the country. I see around me, at this moment, some without whose help Young America, in all probability, could not have been in existence at this day, and many whose persevering exertions have greatly contributed to its present prosperity. Should our glorious cause succeed, of which, I presume, few here have the slightest doubt, for we are determined that it shall succeed, those whose names are enrolled on the records of the National Reform Association, as well as others who in other spheres have acted in conjunction with us, will be considered as among the greatest benefactors of their race. Already has a history of "The American Agrarian Movement" appeared in the best paper in Europe, running through several numbers of that widely circulated journal, and in which many of the names of our active members are recorded. The paper Young America has been chiefly instrumental in stimulating the formation of many a gallant band similar to our own throughout the Union, and in awakening the attention of men much more capable of promulgating the truths of the free soil doctrine than myself. It has seemed an unfavourable circumstance that the art of printing was not as available to the masses as the art of writing, so that the press might have been disconnected from all mer:enary influence which now is brought to bear upon it; but, fortunately, our reform is of a character competent to evercome this obstacle; for few inducements can be held out to an edit r sufficient to overbalance the almost universal the improved state of society that would result from a security of that blessing to all. There is no word in the English language so pregnant with delightful associastead, the young couple starting in life have no better chance to obtain a home than have the adventurers in a lottery to obtain the high prizes, what becomes of that right to the "quesuit of happiness" enumerated in the

your time. I will conclude by offering you a toast,-The Chartists of Great Britain, the Repealers of Ireland, the Republicans and Associationists of Prance, and the Communists of Germany-Noble Piencers of "the good time coming" when National Reform for a Free Soil shall be criumphant throughout the world. The President then announced the remaining regular toasts in the order following, each (though not drank) receiving the most lively demonstrations of

Declaration of Independence as one of the inalienable

rights of mane A man in prison on suspicion of

debt may pursue happiness by taming spiders, but

better means for the pursuit were intended for our

use by the framers of our National Charter. That

there is a 'good time coming' I have no manner

of doubt; a time when men shall be at least as wise as

earth collected by their own industry: a time when wars

and strifes shall cease, when a Free Home and the means

of progressive improvement and happiness shall be se-

cured to all the human family. Let us live in ho.e.

Ladies and Gentlemen: I am not used to speech making;

there are others who have something to say; and I am

sure you would not thank me for taking up more of

speedily create the Title Deed in reality. The Press, or at least that portion of it who have joined the swelling ranks of the National Reformers.

Our Country-as yet but in name. May its sone

The accession of such a material amply redeems its character. To one and all of these advocates of justice we say hail, receive from us the grateful thanks due from brethren. Ireland-Bleeding, starving Ireland. We mourn in sorrow over her degraded and failen condition. We

pity and condole with her in this her hour of desolation and despair. She has our prayers, our tears, and our warmest sympathies. May her trials open the pathway to a bright and glorious future, in which the epitaph of her Emmett may be inscribed by a free people upor National Reform-The anchor that had been timely

cast to save our Republic from standing on the same shoals with the crumbling monarchies of the old world. The Issue-The equal right of all to their birthright on the soil. The Rights of Man against the Wrongs of Property. The Rights of Labour against the Tyrauny of Capital.

Right, not Might, shall be the Lord In the good time coming. Our co-workers in the holy cause of human emanci-

pation throughout Europe and America. Be firm, be Hope in the true beart never dies.

Toil on, the day-star yet shall rise. Horace Greeley-The working man, To whom, when boasting her primeval plume, Nature might proudly point, and say, this was a man!

The National Reform Party-Insisting upon justice to the Individual, their Country and Mankind. History will gratefully record that They came when all seemed lost, and nobly hurled Themselves into the scale and saved the world.

The ladies present and absent-Our mothers, sweet hearts, wives, daughters, and sisters. Kay they unite their powerful exertions with ours in bringing about the establishment of our principles. Mr Connersond then rose to present a volunteer tonst,

and was received with loud applause from all parts of the room. He addressed the company as follows:-Kr Chairman, Ladies, and Gentlemen-I am extremely gratified in beholding this brilliant manifestation of the esteem in which our friend is held. This tribute of respect becomes the more grateful to me, because I have the good fortune to have been placed in a position where there was ample opportunities to observe his conduct. Por nearly twenty years I have seen him standing as the uncompromising advecate of the rights of the people. To him has been unknown the pecuniary repose of the editorial partizan The triumph of either party in this to the mass of the American people. Faithfully intent upon the prosecution of the work of humanity, the great measures which the National Reformers are so perseveringly attempting to esstablish, have chiefly been brought into view by him. I recollect that some time before it was decided, that the people of this city should be called together, to consider the importance of emancipating our country from the curse of Land Monopoly, Mr Evans called upon me: in that interview he stated that it was necessary for the success of the cause that we objects could be explained. To this I agreed; at the same time observing that it was rather difficult to get him then, more than to any other man, do we owe our them! present hope and the future successful gratification of our expectations. Let us look at Ireland. The affic. tions with which that people are visited are replete with admonition to us. In her melancholy condition we behold in miniature the reflection of the disastrous consequences which will inevitably overtake every nation where the monopoly of land is recognized. It is true, that the voice and pen of the blasphemer attribute the starvation of the Irish peasantry to Providence: what a stretch of wickedness do we see here exhibited! What | tor of Italy. a commentary on the intelligence of mankind! I will ask those who have thus impiously arrogated the right of interpreting the intentions of our Creator, if in his goodness he denied to Ireland the bringing forth of a sufficient

should be restricted to the potato, or any other vegetable

instigate them to probe to its origin the causes of their misery: when they become convinced that the depth of the evil by which they are surrounded proceeds from misgovernment, and the monopoly o their fertile lands, then will another people prepare with us to strike effectually for the rights of man! Mr Commerford concluded by proposing, "Dr Charles Douglas-the able and devoted friend of the working classes."

Mr Douglas was drawn out to respond to the merited compliment of Mr Commerford, which was heartily adopted by the company. In his remarks he canvassed the National Reform mevement from its infancy up to the present. He closed with the following toast which met with a hearty response from all present:-

A Free Soil and a Landed Democracy-The only safe and abiding foundation for our Republic.

VOLUNTEER TOASTS. By J. R. KETSER. Our Country-"Where'er one man may help another,

Thank God, this is our birthright brother, This is our own true Fatherland." By H. BEENY. Our Revolutionary Sires-May we so everence their virtues and emulate their patriotism, as o aid to the happiness they enjoy in the abodes of the

By Ina B. Davis. The Temple of Liberty and Equality...The foundation to be laid by the National Reformers; and the superstructure to be completed by the Associationists. By John Commercord. Michael Walsh-Independent,

talented and honest. The true representative of the working men of this city. By Mr L W. RICKMAN. George H. Evans-Discord reigned; Nations warred upon each other; Prostrate

in the State; the Church was frozen into a statue The Friend we meet to honour, sent by Heaven, Showed the true plan to make these odds all even. Mr RICKMAN, the Master of Ceremonies, concluded

the table festivities with some happy and well-timed remarks on the influence that Woman should exert in this His remarks elicited warm commendations, especially

from the ladies, The company then returned to the Ball room. The Ball was everything that could be desired, and the Festival resulted highly to the satisfaction of the Committee of Arrangements and to every person present.

#### MOVEMENTS OF THE WEEK.

The "Journal des Débats," of Monday, contained a lengthy article predicting the failure of the next harvest, and urging the extension of the temporary law authorising the free importation of articles of with a panic in consequence of these gloomy forebodings of the " Journal des Débats."

M. Duvergier de Hauranne's humbug proposition for the reform of the present electoral system has been negatived by a majority of ninety-eight on the side of the Guizot ministry. In the course of the debate M. Guizot defined his views of political progress as an "onward march which Conservative policy alone could effect." That is, France is to 'git along" (as the Yankees say,) by standing still! With unblushing assurance M. Guizot admitted the charge of official corruption, begging, however, that the Chamber would be good enough to give the nasty thing a smoother name, to wit: "abuse stand-still for want of both money and energy to proaspiration for a free home on the bountiful earth, and of influence!" He followed this up by apologising secute it with vigour. Saldanha had not moved a for French ministerial corruption on the ground that foot nearer Oporto, and was clamorous for fresh recorruption was practised to a much greater extent Artillery had been sent from Oporto to Viana, as the what can a kneat know of those endearing associations! fending the United States, or this country, [catch town; the receipts of the Custom-house being of If, in addition to 2 deprivation of the old family Homeagainst both by this political scoundrel in mitiwhich Guizot and his master rules and reigns. The following table is borrowed from a work entitled, France, her Government, Administration, &c.," a publication, we have reason to believe, thoroughly other animals in availing themselves of the fruits of the trustworthy, and the popularity of which is sufficiently evidenced by its extensive sale:-

> A GENERAL TABLE OF OFFICIALS APPOINTED AND PAID BY THE GOVERNMENT, Liable to Removal, and Susceptible of Promotion, and Annuitants TREE COTE YOU THE

Total	-	bristry and Domains	-Tobacco	ustoins					ordign Affairs	ommerce and Agriculture	ablic Werks	ublic Instruction	ubile Worship	ustice	nterieur	MINISTRIES AND ::- GENETIAL - DIRECTIONS.
	25,400	8,107	14,890	81,400	15,700	36,200	7.100	22,500	010	8,580	0,780	21,000	40,000	14,100	114 600	Paid Officials.
314,726,000	8,000,000	18 144,000	20.700,000	35,071,000	22,000,000	38 150,000	11,200,000	28,000.000	8,000,000	19,000,000	9,080,000	18,000.000	33,980,000	15,814,000	f.33.067,000	Amount of their Emolu- ments.
149,520	1	1 20	5,000	i	2,300	1	9.700	1,900	i	6 720	15,200	23,000	<b>\$1,000</b>	12,000	32,000	Deriving an income of from their Monopolies of Exercising all Munici-
287,850	40,000	1	11	ı	1	121,000	I	1	ı	1,400	1	12,450	1	i	112,000	all Municipal Powers under the Prefect.
1	1	ا ۾	880	1,800	320	380	1.500	4.500	1	800	8	100	1	270	8,450	Unemplayed Officers receiv- ing Gratuities, Annuities, Secoures, etc.
0,038,000	1	108,000	160,000	500,000	220,000	275,000	1,200000	9,000.000	1	380,000	115,000	80.000	1	350,000	8	Amonnt Paid.
104,460		750	1,500	3, HO0	750	2,400	7,000	70,000	180	230	650	1,200	2,700	1,100	11,800	Pensioners, Retired · Officials, etc.
72,967,000	1	580,000	800,000	1,900,000	480,000	4,700,000	5.600.000	14,000,000	290,000	192,000	395,000	870,000	1,300,000	1,530,000	12,980,000	Amount Paid.
931,977	05,400	8 407	22,270	37,000	19,070	159.980	25 800	98,000	820	17,630	22,710	56.810	88,700	27,470	274,850	Total Officials.
13,660 0,638,000 104,460 72,967,000 931,977 807,981,000	8,000,000	13 839 000	21,730,000	87,471,000	27,700,000	40,125,000	18 000 000	75,000,000	8,290,000	12,572,000	10,190,000	13,950,000	35,280.000	17,724,000	f64,297,000	Treat Salaries, Pensions, etc.

The result is an army of 932,000 paid or unpaid officials and dependants, all under the immediate command of the Government; almost five times the number of the electoral body, which is under 200,000! "Thus," says the author of the work above-named, "it follows that the Government has electoral body." Yes; and the Government would have that power, though the constituency should be country has brought with it no principle, wherein is enlarged four or five times over, and hence we scout contained the essential elements of substantial benefit the fraudulent, change proposed by M. de Hauranne. the fraudulent change proposed by M. de Hauranne, as being no remedy for the evil; but, on the contrary, being merely calculated to increase the number of the citizenised profitocracy who, like the Irish "patriot," would, no doubt, "thank God they had a country to sell!"

It is said a military conspiracy exists to dethrone any one to embark in so unprobtable an enterprise. Ha Isabella, and bring in her sister, the baby wife of said he knewit, but it was requisite that some one should Montpensier. Pity it is that the Spanish people become the sufferer, and that if no other offered he have not the sense and courage to rise and destroy other person would have entered on so great a task. To the whole crew of villains who oppress and degrade "The sun would shine the same,

The rains of heaven as seasonably fall, Though neither Queen nor Parliament existed."

The retrograde step of the Pope, in establishing a stamp on newspapers and a modified censorship, has thrown a gloom over the hopes of those who looked upon Pius the Ninth as the destined libera-

ANOTHER THEATRE ON FIRE. - A letter from Berlin says, that on the evening of the 19th ult., during yield of produce (besides the potato) to feed the whole the representation at the Grand Opers of that capiof her children? I will further ask them if that great tal, the house was on fire. Happily the flames were and good Being ever decreed that the mass of her people got under with a loss of only a portion of the

that was subject to decay or change? No! they can show no authority but that which emanates from the the authority of letters from Munich, that Lola father [strangled his two children, one six and the wickedness of tyrants. The people of Ireland must not | Montes has at length been created Countess of Stern- other only four years'old, in order that he might be- the same indignation which he now expressed at the inlonger suffer themselves to be imposed upon by the in- heim, and that her letter of nebility is to be presented come the uncontrolled possessor of some little pro- human decree of General Breton. It was too had to hear against it. (Loud cheers.) reption of hypocrites. I trust their misfortunes will to her on her fee-day.

After this spirited episod rention of hypocrites. I trust their misfortunes will to her on her fee-day.

### Colonial and Foreign Antelligence.

News has arrived from Bombay to the 2nd of March. There is much dissatisfaction prevalent in Lahore. A conspiracy has been discovered, which over to this country, and he had reason to believe that had for its objects the murder of Tej Singh, who is that statement was without foundation. It was, howlooked upon as the friend of the British. Gholab ever, true that parties in Ireland, who had received Singh is ruling his new subjects with a rod of iron. | money from their friends in America to enable them to The winter has been unusually severe in the north of emigrate, not having sufficient funds to carry them to a India. The Goomsoors, perhaps the most uncivilized | port of embarkation in England, had received assistance of all the tribes of India, are still in arms. CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

THE WAR. - Cape Town papers to the 23rd of Ja-

NEW SOUTH WALES.

cember. They contain the results of the census for 1846, taken on the 2nd of March. The total population of New South Wales on that day was (exclusive)

names of the twelve men who were executed at Nor- conducted. folk Island, on the 13th of October, for the murder Labour was preyed upon by Capital; Corruption festered of John Morris:-William Westwood, alias Jackey Jackey, John Divis, Samuel Kenyon, Dennis Pen-

NEW ZEALAND. Wanganui was still disturbed. FRANCE.

THE DEARTH.—TRIAL OF RIOTERS.—The accounts vaggons cannot proceed to the markets without a military escort. The Court of Assizes of the depart. three days with the trial of sixty-three persons, food, for one year longer. The Bourse was seized having been concerned in the corn riots that took place at Rennes on the 9th and 10th January. In the tumult there was a cry of "We must kill all these scoundrels—that is the way they do at Paris!" forty-nine of them. The remainder, who were declared guilty, were condemned to periods of imprisonment, varying from three months to three years. (Although these sentences are very severe they are merciful compared with the atrocious sentences passed upon the poor Burghead (Scotland) fishermen. DEATH OF POLIGNAC,-Prince Polignac, minister of Charles X., rendered celebrated for signing the died on Monday night of an attack of gout at St. Ger-

> THE CIVIL WAR.—We have Lisbon news to the 22nd ultimo. The civil contest was brought to a

> > BELGIUM.

PORTUGAL.

at this moment carried off sixteen persons.

GERMANY. PRUSSIA.—Communist Societies. — The Prussian that all the members of communist societies shall be prosecuted according to the existing laws against high treason, if found to propagate doctrines sub-

DISTURBANCES.—Letters from Breslau, of the 20th, state that at Troppau, on the 11th and 12th, it was ened to pillage the place. At Oldersdorf, a large crowd assembled before the house of the mayor with cries of "Bread or work." He satisfied them by distributing a large store of potatoes amongst them. Order has since been restured.

Austria .- A correspondent writes from Vienna, on quence of the continued dearth of provisions, there environs of Vienna; the bakers' and other shops of husars soon dispersed the mob."

ITA LY.

Accounts from Florence state that a great deal of is expected forthwith on the part of the Liberals. A intending to assassinate the Pope.

HUNGARY.

We read in a Frankfort journal:-Hungary is at present in great agitation, although not country, notwithstanding the excessive enthusiasm which the populations display. They are about to be called on to exercise one of the rights which are dearest to them, and by their choice they are on the point of accomplishing an act which has a certain importance for their future welfare. Their desire is to raise to the Viceroyalty a prince, Hungarian in ideas and sentiments, and whom they may regard as national. This prince exists, being the Archduke Stephen, son of the last palatine, who has been brought up expressly in the Magyars' language and customs, and is at present lieutenant of the kingdom, whilst waiting for the election. The Archduke Stephen has been for a long time pepular; for a long time the national credulity of the peasants beholds in him the king of Hungary himself. It is certain that the Magyara cannot made a better choice, Perhaps the Illyrians of Croatia and Sclavonia, and the Eastern Wallachins, are not of that opinion, for they think that they have but little to gain by what profits the most powerful, although physically they are less

FRIGHTFUL STATE OF GALICIA.—The accounts from

Galicia are most deplorable. The inhabitants have been compelled by hunger to feed upon the dead bodies, and the population is decimated by famine and fever. After the 1st April no French journals were to be allowed into Galicia. GREECE.

Demetrius to bind him to the fatal plank, the latter, who is a man of gigantic stature and herculean copy of the despatch on the table of the house? strength, burst his cords, and overthrew the execuanother moment he had ceased to exist.

### MURDER IN FRANCE .- A dreadful crime has been

Foreign Miscellang.

committed at Beaufort (Jura). A respectable man, named Claude Conte, and his wife, both upwards of 60 years of age, and living on a fortune of about dining-room. It would seem that they had just sat house, as the food was found untasted on the table. The house was plundered. MARSHAL Soult, President of the Council of Ministers, entered, on the 29th ult, his 83rd year. The

Duke of Dalmatia has been Marshal of France since

honour to the epoch of Cincinnatus.' MASSACEE. - A few days ago the following massacre

### imperial parliament.

MONDAY, March 29. HOUSE OF LORDS .- IRISH PAUPERS .- LOTE DESART stated that he had made inquiries at Belfast, and other places in Ireland, relative to the statement made by Lord Brougham, of Irish paupers having their passage paid for that purpose from their landlords.

Lord BROUGHAM reiterated his expressions of belief in nuary have arrived. They state that the operations he had been informed by trustworthy persons in Ireland, manner. It was, therefore, a shameless mockery and tain the rates, and to diminish the inducements for letting of the forces under Colonel Somerset against the that several landlords in the county of Waterlord had insult to talk of Carlist humanity. He then vindicated smallfarms. chief Pato, and in the capture of cattle in Creili's paid their tenants five pounds each to destroy their the Queen's generals, with whom he had served, against country, have been very successful, and that reason-able expectations are entertained of a speedy end of estates of the destitute population.

LIMITED ENLISTMENT. - The Marquis of Londondenby A CHANCE FOR MAIDS, OLD AND YOUNG .- We are in place between the government and the military authorireceipt of papers from this colony to the 9th of De- ties and general officers relative to limited enlistment in

Earl GREY objected to the production of any correspondence which had taken place preparatory to the inof Port Essington.) males, 114,769; females, 74,840; troduction of a measure submitted to Parliament by total, 189,609. To equalize the sexes nearly thirty-cight thousand females were required.

Wholesale Slaughter.—The following are the The Earl of CARDIGAN looked with terror and appre-

hension at the measure of the government. In his

opinion, the most effectual way of inducing a higher dergast, Owen Commuskie, Henry White, William class of men to enlist would be by adopting a more Pearson, James Cairnes, William Pickthorne, Law- liberal pension system, and a curtailment in the period rence Kavenagh, William Scrimshaw, and Edward of colonial service. By the bill in question, after a period of thirty-four years, a man would receive a pension of but sixpence a day, being about the amount paid to a In the Sydney papers it is said that a" Wellington pauper. Was this, he would ask, a system likely to Spectator" of the 4th of November had been received. induce a superior class of men to enter the army? The only extract given indicates that the district of There was another point of view in which the question might be regarded. In this country a standing army had always been an object of considerable jealousy, THE CHAMBERS.—The debate in the Chamber of though in modern times, owing to the large draughts Deputies on the question of electoral reform was demanded for our colonies, the force which remained at brought to a close on Friday, when the measure was home was but the skeleton of an army. When, under lost in a full house, the votes against it being 252; the proposed system of limited service, the population of this country should, some years hence, be trained to military habits, it might be found difficult to repress riots from the provinces of the emeutes produced by the and disturbances with the small force retained in this dearness of grain continue to be received. Boats and country. Their lordships must recollect what occurred a few years since in a neighbouring country, where the troops of the then reigning Sovereign were beaten by the populament of Ille-et-Villaine has been occupied during tion of the chief city, and a change of dynasty was the consequence. Such an event could not have occurred in among whom were several women, charged with this country. How, then, did it happen in France? subject. Because the whole population of that country was a military population, practised in the use of firearms, and familiar with their sound. About ten or twelve years ago, upon some occasion which he could not then The jury returned a verdict of acquittal in favour of call to mind, a body of 30,000 or 40,000 men marched through the streets of London. That proceeding filled the government with deep apprehension, and the whole of the military were under arms in the neighbourhood of the metropolis. The assemblage dispersed quietly, but the effect that no person shall be entitled to relief to it. He could have wished to have left it in abler if two-thirds of the men who then marched through the so long as he shall hold above a quarter of an acre hands—in the hands of those who could have brought to capital of England had been discharged from the ranks, and accustomed to the use of firearms, who could have foretold what the consequences would have been in the ordonnance which produced the revolution of July, event of any disturbance having arisen! (Hear, hear.) After some further observations, the Marquis of Londonderry withdrew his motion, and their lordships ad-

HOUSE OF COMMONS. - DISMISSAL FROM PUBLIC WORKS.—Mr LABOUCHERE, in answer to a question from Mr Smith O'Brien, stated that although twenty per cent. of the labourers on the relief works in Ireland had been dismissed, the operations had been modified in some parcruits and money, neither of which were to be had. itcular districts so as to cause the least possible mischief; and the change had been effected without disalso materially promote the cultivation of the soil. In mine. The dysentery prevails at Meulebeke, and has wise contended, that it was not true, that there were no means of completing the works already commenced. New presentments had been recently made; but, instead of being decided on at once by the Lord-Lieutenant of this country, and would be carried into effect or not, as he should think expedient.

INSURRECTION IN CATALONIA .- Mr BORTHWICK rose to call the attention of the noble lord, the Secretary for Foreign Affairs, to a proclamation issued in Catalonia by General Breton, on the 4th of March. The proclamaor Pensioners, with the Amount of Salaries and found necessary to call out all the troops there to tion stated that "the exertions and fatigues of the brave disperse the meetings of the populace, who threat- troops will be incompetent to the extermination of the hordes of Vandals who have raised anew their banner of blood with a view to reproduce the disasters of the last war, so long as these hordes shall find in the country that shelter and protection which can alone save them from the pursuit of our indefatigable columns," The proclamation stated that the hordes were protected by the 22nd, to the Journal de Francfort :- "In conse- the people, and it was a question well worthy the serious consideration of the noble lord opposite (Lord Palmerwere riots on the 20th at Funthans, a village in the ston), whether he would not be able to draw a line of distinction between the "hordes raising a bloody banner" were forcibly entered, and a quantity of bread and and those who were the honest and peaceable inhabitants care of themselves when Providence has swept the food other provisions was carried off; but a detachment of the country. He (Mr Borthwick) asserted, that at the time this proclamation had been issued, not a musket had been fired-a band had not been formed-no act of insurrection had been committed by any class of men excitement exists in Tuscany, and that a movement under any banner, bloody or otherwise, upheld in the name of the Count de Montemolin. The proclamation, young man calling himself Count Baldi, a native of however, ordained the punishment of death "upon every Fano, has been arrested at Rome on the charge of accompanying any rebel bands-upon all spics-upon every individual carrying letters or despatches for the rebels-upon all who, after having served with the rebels, shall have taken refuge in the towns or country housesand upon every person who shall receive or conceal in a dangerous one. The approaching election of a new his house any of the wounded, or fugatives, of the rebel galatine or viceroy is the cause of all the noise that is forces." The 11th clause of the proclamation provided heard on both sides of the Danube, from Presburg to "that the alcaldes and judges of the towns shall continu-Peterwardein. It is besides a serious question for the ally keep some person on the look-out on the steeple, or other elevated position, and the watch, so soon as he may observe any suspicious assemblage, shall give notice to the authorities. Surprise being thus rendered impossible, the plea of it will not be accepted as an excuse for the alcaldes or judges, who will be subjected to the strictest responsibility, involving penalties that may, under certain circumstances, include that of death." The proclamation went en to state that "if any adult shall leave his house to join the ranks of the rebels, the alcalde must give immediate information to the commandantgeneral of the province, who shall order that the father and mother, guardians or relatives (in case they should have influenced the adult to the commission of this crime by their advice or otherwise) be forthwith arrested | truth shall and will be known-(hear, hear, and cries of and placed at the disposal of the Council of War. This tribunal shall try them, and inflict even the penalty of itself, will be able to estimate at its proper value your death if they be found to have deserved it," Unhappily, Queen Isabella II. was an ally of this country, and, therefore, the government of this country could not do more the Magyars. But the last named are constitutionally than remonstrate against such atrocities, but he thought the noble lord opposite (Lord Palmerston) might use an important influence to prevent a recurrence of the dreadful barbarities of the last war. One thing to prevent it was the forbearance manifested by the majority of the people of Spain, who were devoted to him whom they be lieved to be their legitimate king, and in obeying his commands had refused to retort upon their persecutors sioners shall reconstitute the divisions in such manner he proceeded to explain the provisions of his bill by reprisals. The views of the Count de Mentemolin as shall proportion the pauperism of each district to the with respect to those towns in which there were no were expressed in a circular issued by him on the 10th of property thereof," Now, I am far too anxious that the such corporations, and in which, nevertheless, the want the present month. That circular instructed his friends HORRIBLE Scene. The following horrible scene in Spain to oppose their enemies only by conciliatory con- important bill now before them, to be tempted, even by towns to apply or not for a charter of incorporation; has taken place at Nauplia, in Greece :- Two bri- duct. He could not ask the noble lord at the head of the extraordinary project which the xoble lord has but in case they preferred to remain unincorporated he gands, Demetrius and Theodosius Tryphoupoulos, foreign affairs to become a partisan in Spanish politics, brought forward as a panacea for all the evils that afflict proposed that the commissioners should be elected by the the means of seducing and bribing the whole were brought out for execution in the principal but he hoped he would raise his vote in favour of humansquare of the town. They both walked quietly to ity. He wished to ask the noble lord if he had made the noble lord has thought fit to make an assertion of the Central Board of Health, should nominate a certhe scaffold, but when the executioner approached any remonstrance to the court of Spain on this subject : which I owe it to my own character, and to the tain number of additional commissioners, not exceeding

tioner and his assistants. On their endeavouring to ment had no official knowledge of the proclamation to the people of Ireland; and he has added that we were be dealt with separately; but he did intend to include le seize him, when they regained their legs, Demetrius | which Mr Borthwick referred, and had, therefore, taken | anxious to conceal the truth from the house and the | the city of London within its provisions. All the pro- of beat them severely, and threatened to pitch them off | no official measures upon it. Every gentleman who had country with regard to the effect of our measures. Sir, visions, which applied to other incorporated districts, is the scaffold among the crowd, and was carrying his heard its terms might judge from his own feelings what I shall content myself with giving to that assertion of ought, in his opinion, to apply to the city of London, r threats into execution, when the executioner drew a must be the disapprobation, disgust, and indignation, the noble lord a contradiction as explicit, as direct, and The sewerage of London was under various commis. is. long-bladed knife from under his dress, and stabbed inspired in the breast of every member of Her Majesty's as complete, as any respect for this house will allow me. sioners, of which some were the subject of great blame, to Demetrius to the heart, who fell dead upon the plat- government by so savage and barbarous a proclamation. (Loud and protracted cheering from both sides of the and others of general commendation. All the existing ag The miserable Queen of Spain continues under the coercion imposed upon her by her infamous

The executioner then decapitated the corpset the contrary, the contrary of the contrary, the contrary of the contrary of the contrary of the contrary of the contrary, the contrary of the contrary of the contrary of the contrary, the contrary of the contrary should have a paper through which our measures and ministers, the tools of Christina and Louis-Philippe himself quietly into the hands of the executioner. In General Breton, however, was no longer in office; and Minister of the Crown to lose, I trust, my temper in dishe (Lord Palmerston) was not aware that the general's cussing a question of this infinite importance. In the exceeding one-third of their whole number. He had ad influence of the British government, or the present shall induce me to do so. (Cheers.) But I feel that, vide for the sewerage, drainage, and paving and cleans us. government of Spain could go, Mr Borthwick might be after having heard such an assertion as that which the ing of towns. He believed that it would be found essen-enacting upon humane principles. Still, in discussing this said less to the noble lord than that which I have said. atrocious Durango decree; and when Mr Borthwick even for a moment with the business of the committee, Queen, he must be permitted to remind him that equal, 150,000f., were found, on the 20th, murdered in their if not greater, atrocities were committed on the other down to dinner when the murderers entered the hearing the moderate circular issued by Count de Montemolin, he must not conceal from the house that there were phrases in it, especially relating to arms and battlefields, which he had heard with the deepest regret. Those phrases showed that the Count intended to make inflammatory language, and with a careful and cautious and of local officers; but the Governmentient sorry if the Count carried that intention into effect; and 1804, that is, during 43 years.

One of the "Empire."—The Journal des Debats influence over the councils of that illustrious prince, magnitude of the responsibility that attaches to them.

announces the death at Nancy, in his 73d year, of the influence over the counsels of that illustrious prince, magnitude of the responsibility that attaches to them, into the condition of our towns. When the the celebrated Count Drouot, Lieutenant-General of Articles and that the same spirit which has kitherto been shown local council was constituted he would visit the townswn followers from any angular countries. tillery. Napoleon said of Count Drougt that "his followers from pursuing a course which could not meet will be persevered in (Cheers,) I can assure the house see what works were wanted, and make his report to the the morality, probity, and simplicity would have done with anything like general approbation or sanction in of this, that if I have said anything that for a moment central, board. This fileer would generally be an end end this country.

Spain pluming themselves on their humanity, after they | ness of the committee, the clause was negatived without had murdered one morning in cold blood forty unarmed a division, together with eight more, moved by the same and defenceless British prisoners. He ha! subsequently hon, member. taken 1,000 Carlist soldiers, and 100 Carlist officers pri- Lard G. Benrinck moved the addition of a clause prothe charge of acting with barbarous humanity.

Lord J. Manners defended Carlist humanity. The men whom Sir D. L. Evans had taken prisoners were noved for any correspondence which may have taken defending their rights, their prince, and their native land legitimate interest in their country, and no rightful participation in a quarrel purely Spanish. Mr Borthwick reminded Sir D. L. Evans that he had

> the gallant general's own character, for which he entereverything which had fallen from him that evening tenants, would be carefully considered by the Count de Montemolin, and would, he trusted, receive the same attention from the government of Spain. Lord PALMERSTON, in answer to Sir D. L. Evans, said it was a great abuse of the hospitality which this country

afforded to all foreigners, that they should issue proclamations or publications of any kind tending to excite hostilities in a foreign state in alliance with this country, DEATHS BY FAMINE, Lord G. BENTINCK asked if the Irish Secretary had made any serious or energetic effort to obtain the comparative number of deaths which have taken place in Ireland this year and the preceding years. The noble lord, to show that such a return might easily be had, read a letter received by him from the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Tuam, stating that the Roman Catholic clergy could, without difficulty, furnish the names, &c., of their flock who had died, and that these private bills. lists could be certified by the medical officers resident in the several localities. The most reverend writer likewise stated that such returns would show that the deaths this year were twenty to one more than in any preceding year,

Mr Labouchere still persisted in contending that any such returns as could be obtained would be very defective, and would only convey erroneous impressions. He promised to make further inquiries upon the Lord J. MANNERS said he had received a letter from

a clergyman of the Established Church, who maintained that a correct return of the deaths of persons belonging to the Established Church could be obtained leave to bring in a bill for the more effectual suppression without difficulty. IRISH POOR LAW .- The house went into committee on

the Poor Relief (Ireland) Bill. Mr GREGORY proposed the addition of a clause, to

For the clause

Against it ... Majority for the clause Mr Shith O'BBIEN moved the addition of a clause for educing the size of the unions,

Lord G. Bentinck supported the clause. He first showed that it was a laudable object to bring each pauper within a reasonable distance of the workhouse of his tions as that little word Home. I doubt not that the in England and the United States! Without de- Junta have determined to reduce the Castle of that turbance, and with most beneficial results. Indeed the distance of the guardians who had control over them, unfit for publication, that I must beg to call your attendance of the guardians who had control over them. change had been accomplished in such a manner as He next showed, by a long array of figures, that governwould not only essentially benefit the country, but would ment, by increasing the number of workhouses to 400, galleries [renewed laughter]. would bring each pauper and each guardian within three | Strangers were in consequence ordered to withdraw STATE OF FLANDERS.—A letter from Inglemunster many parts of Ireland persons had been placed on the miles and a half of each workhouse, and would thus amid the roars of the house, their own titters, and the gation of his own offences—as if three blacks could of the 20th to the Nouvelliste de Bruges, says, "Hea- public works who ought never to have been placed there, place the workhouses under efficient control, and save visible disappointment of Mr Spooner. make a white—leaving to others the congenial ven knows what evils are reserved in the inscrutable and, generally speaking, those persons had been the first to the country a sum of £4,000,000, and upwards. At The debate proceeded for about an hour with closed counsel of Providence for our unfortunate Flemings. struck off. The government had never said that Lo per. present the government had not merely expended a large doors. Leave was given to bring in the bill, which was task of defending the English and American A formidable contagion has broken out in one of sons should be struck off the public works till the relief amount of money most lavishly, but had also sacrificed brought in and read a first time, "systems," we will show what is the system by our communes, which are already desolated by fa- committees and soup kitchens were organized. He like- a large amount of life most recklessly. I am perfectly certain (said the noble lord) that if you had had recourse to this system, we should not have heard of the thousands, the tens of thousands, or the hundreds of thousands-but we cannot learn from the coverament how official Gazette publishes a royal decree declaring Ireland, they were referred to the Home Secretary in many hundreds of thousands there are, who have perished-(hear, hear.) It is the only subject of secrecy with the Irish government-(hear, hear.) We can learn the number of bushels of potatoes and the quarters of wheat and of oats that have been thrown on the coast of Ireland, but there is one point upon which alone the Irish government are totally ignorant, ("oh! oh!") totally careless, ("oh! oh!") or else are determined to keep this country in darkness, and that is the mortality that has occurred during their mal administration of Irish affairs-(cheers, and counter cheers.) Yes! they shrank from telling us-(cheers and cries of "oh!") They are ashamed to tell us-(renewed cheers and cries.) They know that the people have died by thousands, and I dare them to ask- I dare them to inquire what the numbers of the dead have been-dead, through their mismanagement; dead, chiefly through their principles of free trade -(bursts of laughter.) Yes, free trade with the lives of the Irish people ("oh, oh!"), leaving the people to take from the face of the earth-leaving the people, in a country where there are neither mills, nor stores, nor granaries, to perish—("No, no!" from Mr Labouchere.) Ay, the right hon, gentleman may cry "No, no!" why does he not give us information then? If he does not shrink from telling us the truth, why does he not give us the information which he now conceals from us, and then we shall know what the effects of his administration have been !- (hear, hear ) How was it possible that a people suddenly deprived of their food, in a country where no description of food was allowed to cross without an escort, where no food grew amongst them save grass for eattle, and where the only food fit for man was stored in granaries by corn dealers who were attempting to feed the people with a new species of grain, to which they were not accustomed-how could such a people procure corn from their own resources? It was out of the question. And when the government knew in the month of August that the potato crops, to the value of £16,000,000, had been swept away from a people who had no money to purchase other food with-potatoes being the labour coin of the country-how was it possible there should have been any other result than that that should happen which has happened, and that there should die such : number of persons as has never before been paralleled in any Christian country !- ("hear, hear," and cries of oh, oh!") Oh, you groan, but you will hear of this again. The time will come when we shall know what the amount of the mortality is, and though you gentlemen may groan, and wish to conceal the truth, yet the oh!); the time will come when the public, and the world management of the affairs of Ireland-(cheers and counter cheers.)

> Mr LABOUCHERE rose amidst loud cheers. He saidconfide to them. He proposed, also, to annex the bits of I beg to remind the committee that the clause upon suburbs, the offshoots of land in the vicinities of large which they have to decide, and upon which the speech they have just heard is, I suppose, to be considered a towns, to the wards of those towns, and to increase commentary, is to this effect-"That whereas it ap- the number of those wards whenever the increase pears that in the formation of electoral divisions pau- of the population should call for such a provision. perism has been so allocated as to cause an unequal Having thus described what he intended to do in pressure of the poor rate, be it enacted that the commis- those towns, where municipal corporations existed. committee should proceed to the consideration of the of drainage was very severely felt. He should leave such Ireland, to enter into any discussion. (Cheers.) But ratepayers, and that the Crown, on the recommendation and if so, whether there would be any objection to lay a character and feelings of the Government with whom I one-third of those chosen by popular election. He did act, to make some reference to The noble lord has said not propose to extend this bill to Scotland and Ircland, Lord PARMERSTON observed that Her Majesty's govern- that the government were indifferent to the sufferings of for he thought that each of the three countries should in successor had adopted his proclamation. So far as the present condition of the people of Ireland no provocation now mentioned the extent to which he intended to pro- roassured that he would impress it with the necessity of noble lord has made, I could not and ought not to have tial to the successful working of this scheme, that, as as subject, it was impossible for the house to forget the (Cheers.) I apologize to the house for having interfered new council came into existence, all conflicting jurisdic-licspoke of the atrocities perpetrated by the generals of the when that moment has been spent in a reply to such a Crown, by an Order in Council, should have power to execus speech as that which we have just heard from the noble tinguish all local bodies which exercised the same powers ers lord. (Great and protracted cheering.) I trust that we with those which he now created, in each locality. Pro-'roeide. Having stated the satisfaction which he felt at shall now return to the subject more calmly, and I hope visions would also be introduced into the bill for securing ing that our future discussions with regard to Irish subjects payment of the debts incurred and the contracts made ade -and 1 must say that, during the present session, those by the existing boards, and for giving compensation to to discussions have, for the most part, been conducted on their existing officers. By an act of this kind there ere all sides with an entire absence of party feeling, from all must be a great sweep made of local irusteestees Spain once more the theatre of civil war. He should be desire to abstain from anything that might increase the having settled on its plan must be prepared to to

> > After this spirited episode, relieving the previous dull

soners, and not one of them had he put to death. They hibiting, for the future, from 1849, the occupying tenant had, in consequence, addressed a letter to Don Carlos, from deducting any part of the poor rates now payable deploring the atrocities which they had themselves by him from his lessor. The object of the clause was inflicted, and requesting that such barbarous murders to assimilate the law in Ireland to the law in England, might in future be discontinued. In that letter he found and to bring about an equitable arrangement between his vindication for the caution with which he had guarded occupying tenants and their lessors, the effect of which the lives of his soldiers, and his justification for the change in the existing system would be to give the occusafeguard which he had thrown around the lives of his pying tenant the double inducement of keeping down the prisoners. And yet what had been the return made for rate, and to give more profitable employment to the peothis systematic humanity! After he had left Spa'n a ple. The noble lord also moved the addition of a clause hundred of his men had been taken prisoners; and some to raise the class subject to the rates to the occupiers of time afterwards they were one and all butchered by the £5, the effect of which would be to reduce the number of the statement he had made; and in addition, said that Carlists in cold blood in the most cruel and cowardly small ratepayers, from whom it would be difficult to ob.

Sir G. GREY did not think it would be expedient to introduce the first clause into the present Bill. The right hon, baronet also opposed the second clause.

Mr Shaw and Sir W. Jolliffe supported the clause, but it was strongly opposed by Captain Harris, Mr Li. J. from an invasion of armed adventurers, who had no O'Connell, Mr P. Scrope, and Mr S. Crawford. Their opposition was based on these grounds,-that the tenantry did not call for this clause, -that it would be a dangerous and destructive experiment,-that it would not said a word on the atrocities perpetrated in the first screen the landlords from all contribution to the rates, civil war in Spain, much less had he made any attack on | and that it was so outrageous in its nature that it could only have been proposed in a house of landlords, and tained great respect. He assured Lord Palmerston that | would have been scouted at once in a house of occupying

> The committee divided-For the clause ... ... ... ... Againstit ... ... ... ... ...

Majority against the clause ... ... 3 After further amendments and discussion, the bill inally passed through committee.

The house resumed, the report was ordered to be brought up on Wednesday, and the third reading, was fixed for Friday, the 16th of April. The other orders of the day were disposed of, and the house adjourned at a quarter-past two o'clock.

TUESDAY, MARCH 80.

HOUSE OF LORDS .- The Royal Assent was given, by commission, to the Drainage of Land Bill, and some

On the motion of Lord Colville, a return was ordered of the Minutes of Proceedings, and a list of Peers who voted at the last election of Representative Peers of Scotland.

Lord Monteagle gave notice that it was his intention to submit a motion, after Easter, on the subject of emigration.

On the motion of Earl GREY, their lordships adjourned for the Easter recess to Thursday, the 15th of April, then to meet in the New Palace, Westminster.

HOUSE OF COMMONS .- Suppression of Trading in SEDUCTION AND PROSTITUTION .- Mr SPOONER, in pursuance of the notice he had given, proceeded to move for of trading in seduction and prostitution, and for the better protection of females. He assured the house that he deeply felt the difficulties with which the subject was surrounded, and his own inability to do justice its aid the weight of influence and authority, He might Sir G. GREY agreed to this clause, which was opposed perhaps be asked why, if these were his real opinions, by Mr P. Scrope, who divided the committee on it. There he had ventured to bring the matter under the consideration of the house? He falt that he had for such & question a complete answer. There existed in the metropolis an association which counted amongst its members, its council, and its vice-presidents and presidents.

Mr C. BERKELEY rose amidst roars of laughter, and having twice essayed to address the Speaker, each effort occasioning fresh bursts of merriment, he was at length heard to say-Mr Speaker, I rise to order. The details which the honourable member is about to enter into in district, and to place the workhouse within a reasonable his speech, upon this subject, must, of necessity, be so tion to the fact that there are strangers in both the

some of the highest and noblest in the land-

HEALTH OF Towns .- When the gallery was re-opened.

Lord Morpeth moved for leave to bring in a bill for the

improvement of the health of towns. After stating the

rates of mortality in town and country districts, and

showing that the former greatly exceeded the latter, he

attributed the cause of that greater mortality to the crowded lodgings, the dirty dwellings, and the went of personal cleanliness of the inhabitants of towns, aggravated as those evils were by insufficient sewerage, open ditches, bad paving, defective cleansing, and an inadequate supply of water. Having travelled at great length into the proof of these existing evils, he proceeded to describe the main features of the measure, which was intended to remove some of them entirely, and to mitigate those which could not be removed. Having stated that the onerous duties already pressing on the Home Secretary and the Committee of the Privy Council prevented him from acceding to that clause of Lord Lincoln's bill. which placed in them the superintendence of the sanatory condition of our towns, he showed that the business in hand was important enough and copious enough to justify the construction of a special board for the purpose, to be framed on the same footing as the railway board of last session, and to consist of five members, three of whom would be paid for their services, and two not, those two being both members of the government, and one of them being the occupier of the office which he then had the honour to fill. This board, which would be entitled the Board of Health and Public Works, would be empowered to institute inquiries into the sanatory condition of towns and districts. It would also have power to appoint inspectors to go into different districts, and to define what would be the proper area for any works to be carried on under their superintendence. If there should be a necessity for it, the Board of Health would also be authorized. to confer the necessary powers on the local administration. of the different districts. The question then arose, what ought those powers and what ought that local administration to be? One naturally referred to the duties performed by the Commissioners of Sewers under the act of Henry the VIIIth. But as the powers exercised by those commissioners did not sufficiently provide for the forms. tion of house drains in connexion with the main sewers. and did not at all provide for an adequate supply of water to the districts over which they exercised their authority, and as it was necessary that the various powers of sewerage, drainage, cleansing, and paving streets, and supplying water, should be under the same direction. he proposed to give all these powers to a body appointed on the spot to carry out these various functions. What, then, was this local body to be ! Lord Lincoln's bill provided for a new electoral body, and was taken up with the divisions of districts and wards and the manuer of voting -in a word, with a complete electoral system. Her Majesty's government was of opinion that we had already a sufficient number of elections, and that what with elections of Poor Law guardians and of municipal counci's it was not necessary to provide for the election of another body analogous to the town council. He had therefore no hesitation in recommending the town council for the administration of the powers which he now proposec to

soon as the act came into operation, and as soon as the the tions should cease. He therefore proposed that the the difficulties of the Government, or produce excitement insist on unity of action. An inspector wouldould

might be supposed to indicate a different spirit, it has gineer of some eminence. There would also be a medicadica Sir De L. Evans regretted that Mr Borthwick, when been wrung from me by the charge that has been made inspector to examine into the sanatory condition of the the numbers of his own fellow-subjects were falling victims by the noble lord against the Government with which I towns placed under the control of the central board and to Carlist vengeance and assassination, had not expressed am connected, and which I felt it impossible to sit but he would not be connected with the towns, as it was was silently by and hear without expressing my remonstrance | thought better that he should be independent of all locallocal

connections. The local council would also be em em

powered to appoint a surveyor, who would surerintenuten

all tall the contracts made under this act, and an inspector of Lord J. Russell, on moving the adjournment of the nuisnuisances, who would have authority to remove such as house all Monday, the 12th of April, gave notice that he werewere injurious to the public health. He next proceeded proposed to take on that day the Navy Estimates, and to de discribe the nature of the measures which he intended also the Miscellaneous Estimates, should there be time tto plo propose for procuring a better supply of pure and during the evening for both. On Friday, the 16th, he whis whis some water. A sufficient supply of water was an would move the third reading of the Poor Relief (freundiindispensable condition to all drains; for drains without land) Bill as well us that of the Landed Property (frea sea sufficient supply of water only aggravated the evil land) Bill, and would, on the following Toesday, introwhi which they were intended to cure. The supply of water duce the Ecclesiastical Commissioners Bill. The noble which they were intended to cure. The supply of allel ford also stated, in answer to a question put by Captain to buy my case before the public; may I therefore rethe therefore proposed that in future the town councils should Pechell, that the Home Secretary would, after the recess. supsupply water to each house in our large rowns — that appoint an early day for introducing a bill, the object of from the Sun, in which my case is concisely and diately threw the contents of a pot of porter in his face. the the second construct waterworks, and that, if necessary, which would be to supersede the present Poor-law con- correctly stated? I am, Sir, the they should compel the sale of existing waterworks, secure missioners. The noble lord then smounded that the ing ing the existing rate of dividends to the proprietors of expenditure on the public works, in Ireland, during the the those works of which they compelled the sale. He also week ending the 27th of March, amounted to £210.506 ma made provision for the borrowing of money for the c u- 10s. 4d. str struction of such works, and for the levying of cates, by Mr Duncombe gave notice that, on Tuesday, the 20th es es a regulments, upon the owners and occupiers of pro- of April, he should move for a committee to inquire ea east assements, upon the owners and state of into the operation of the Metropolitan Buildings Act. ra: rates, which had hitherto been the great obstacle to the IRISH POOR-LAW. On bringing up the report of the by by the inhabitants of the towns themselves. In the first animated conversation took place, c lefly in reference to in instance some outlay must be incurred if we intended to the propriety of furnishing the returns of the subscriphe health of the poor, and for its own superior comfort and some time ago by Sir Benjamin Hall. Mr Lepaor strongly by by reference to a paper of some length drawn up by a partial and incorrect, they would place many landlords

p: propose to bring in. I can only say that it has been position. fo framed with an honest intention, and with the single vi view at the public good, and most thankful shall I be if the measure, after undergoing consideration by Parlia ourable members would be furnished with information and receiving ulticantely the sanction of the T Throng, shall in its result effect in some degree what at-namely, to diminish in some degree those m maximus influences which now so painfully afflict so landlords as had been unjustly attacked, if any of them warding petitions to parliament for the total abolition l large a porportion of our towns and cities—to hunt down had been so, would be able to point to the returns t to their source, if we can, the prevailing causes of disease that such returns were much needed, and he could not raised most enormously; and that a rent was imposedwherever we can against filth and stench, and their attendant consequences, bodily weakness and depression, fever, and the death-dealing pestilence, and thus we ho, etc lengthen the lives and add to the happin ss of all classes of our fellow countrymen." (Ch. ers.) Mr MACKINNON seconded the motion, applauding the

courage of the noble lord in devising so comprehensive a scheme, but expressing his fear that more opposition would be offered it, particularly in London, than was anticipated by the noble lord. He wished to know why the bii! did not provide for the removal of cometries from the im.nodiate vicinity of large towns.

Lord Morrett replied, that intermural interment was now under the consideration of the government, and was of sufficient importance to be introduced in a separate

The Earl of Lincoln could not see that, with the exception of the provisions for preventing the nuisance of smoke and for the better ventilation of houses, provisions which the noble lord would find it very difficult to carry neive than was that which he himself had introduced into the house two years ago. He was afraid that is its operations the bill would be found to give rise ninute an interference with local interests and powers. He had an objection, on principle, to the construction of new boards-particularly boards such as that now proposed, with three paid commissioners. If the duties to be devolved upon the board would be sufficiently on nous to justify the paying of three new commissioners. the would be too great for the Commissioner of Woods and Forests, with his other duties, to attend to as ex offici chairman of the board. His bill did not provide for thrawing the whole duty connected with the ruperintendence of its operation upon the Home Secretary. All the interference on the part of that functionary which had been provided for having been analogous in principle and extent to the interference which he now exercised in regard to prisons, an extent to which he thought the Home Secretary should be empowered to interfere, in reference to any measure embodying sanatory regulations. The name of the proposed board seemed to imply that it was the intention of the government to devolve upon it the superintendence of some great scheme of public works. reading of the bill the government would state what that scheme was. He regarded it as extremely desirable that towns of great magnitude should be excluded from the operation of a general bill, and that they should be separately legislated for, If there were difficulties in the way, in regard to ordinarily large towns, they were increased a hundred fold when they came to deal with London. So far as the metropolis was concerned, he had no besitation in predicting that the noble lord's bill would be a complete failure. In conclusion he declared his intention of giving the bill his consideration, and of viously. It appeared that on Tuesday the 30th assisting the government to bring it to a successful ter-

Mr Actionar thanked Lord Morpeth for bringing this bill forward, but intimated his opinion that it did not go far enough. His lordship's bill was to improve the sanaoften wanted drainage, paving, and cleansing, to be left unimproved! He recommended the government to bring in a bill for promoting the health and improvement of all towns, as it would put an end to the many applications now daily made to Parliament for bills to sanc-

Mr GREENS reminded the house that there were at present twenty bills for the improvement of towns before Parliament. He thought that they must all be suspended until this bill had undergone consideration.

Sir W. CLAY shared in the doubts of Lord Lincoln as to the policy of including the city of London in this bill. The mere notion of placing the supply of water to the metropolis in the hands of a new board would excite the jealousy and fear of every water company in London. Several members having expressed themselves in favour of the bill it was introduced, and at a later stage of the business read a first time.

ABMY SERVICE BILL .-- Mr F. Matts moved that the house resolve itself into committee on the Army Service

Sir Howard Dorglas moved as an amendment that the house should go into the said committee that day six months. The honourable and gallaut member said that had the government given the assurance that this measure had the recommendation of the Commander-in-Chief he should not have opposed the opinion of that illustrious attracting a superior description of men by offering them of the chemist should be received. the limited enlistment proposed, and turning them off after twenty-one or twenty-four years service with a pension of 6d, a day, to be perfectly prep sterous. On the contrary, he believed that such a system of enlistment, and such a miserable pension, would deter men from entering the army at all The honourable and gallant member stated the remarkable statistical facts, that in the present composition of the British srmy those who had been agricultural labourers, by far the greatest portion, were the best so'diers, those who had been mechanics were generally inferior, those who had been shopmen and clerks were very indifferent, and those who were the sons of gentlemen and professional men were the very worst of all-thus establishing that the principle of attempting to draw the army from a better class than that of agricultural labourers was a false one. Voluntary engagements and unlimited service, with liberal pensions—these were the true principles upon which to

Major LATARD opposed the amendment, exposing the hardship and injustice of the present system of enlistment, which was virtually for life-in a speech which elicited frequent cheers from some parties in the house, and clamorous objections from others.

Mr Sidney Herbert, in stating his objections to the bill before the house, admitted the objectionable character of unlimited enlistment. In practice, however, so errand the back way, he should, in order far as the British army was concerned, the majority of to avoid the scrutinizing curiosity of the servants, those who left the army, left it. after an average service of fifteen years. If the right honourable gentleman (Mr one of the front rooms, where he might remain, sub Fox Madie) had framed this bill with a view to legalize silentio, "monarch of all I survey." No sooner said the discharge of all who enlisted after a service equal in than done. The condescending and obliging official length to that after which men naturally lest the army, at once retired, to go round to the front, and the opit would have been a less hazardous experiment. There portunity was taken by the lady to scenre the lock was an objection to the proposed bill, also, in a civil point of view, and it was for the government and the credit of seeing beyond his nose, in this case did not house to consider how far it would be safe to adopt a system the effect of which would be that a large proportion of the population would pass through the ranks. and acquire a knowledge of military discipline, Had he been proposing a bill for limited enlistment, he would have made the term of service fourteen instead of ten years, which wou'd enable a soldier to take the full tour Petruchio," than those of "Romeo and Juliet." of home and foreign service previous to his discharge. He trusted the right honourable gentleman would re- when they are guilty. The law has a right to condemn consider the bill, and reproduce it in a form which them; but man has no right to exult in their mis-

Mr Fox Marie defended the principle and details of the hill in its present shape, it being, as he maintained, to the latter alone that Mr S. Herbert had taken exception, the propriety of the former being recognised by him. The period of 10 years had not been adopted without due deliberation. To the proposal of fourteen years he saw this very grave objection—that a commanding officer would have great objections to re-enlisting a soldier at the are of thirty-two, who had enlisted at the age of eighteen. The consequence would be that reenlistment would seldom take place, and the soldier te seem to know exactly what they mean, or to attach enlistment would seldom take place, and the soldier to any precise definition to it. The Badouin Arabs are, discharged, after fourteen years' service, without any as I understand the word civilization, much more jections to giving a pension for so short a period of civilized than a vast portion of the British populaservice. Public opinion was now ripe for the adoption of a system of limited enlistment, and it would be inexpadient any longer to delay it.

ataori.

Sir H. Dorglas declined to divide on his amendment, and it was accordingly negatived. The house then resolved itself into committee pro

gress, and obtained leave to sit again.

The Pever (Ireland) Bill went through committe, The house adjourned at a quarter past one o'clock.

WEDNESDAY, MARCE 30. HOUSE OF COMMONS .- The House met at treive

he hope of seeing sanatory measures taken with good heart committee on the Poor Relief (Ireland) Bill, a somewhat pleased to compliment us on the part we have taken on do do not thing for the improvement of the public health. It one contributed by the different leish landfords for the re- accuracy, great injustice has been done to the gentledo do anything for the improvement ought t pay for the lief of distress in that country, which had been moved for man who was the sufferer on the occasion. Although it the health of the poor, and also in the long run be productive objected to such returns, on the ground that, whilet the fresh in the recollection of the inhabitants of the district, of of a saving not only of life but of money also, as he proved information which would be afforded by them would be and it is said has deterred many from the free expression pl physician of great connence. His Lordship thus con- whose names might not appear appended to any public. The case to which we allude is that of Mr William Bercl cluded:-"I feel that in a matter so large and so com. subscriptions, but who might nevertheless have expended many imperfections will be discovered, and that a great deal of money in their respective localities in Down. It appears that this gentleman purchased a excreights have occurred in the bill which we sets of private benevolence, in an unmeritedly odious farm, held under the Marquis of Downshire, subject to

> Sir B. Hall thought if the returns which had been moved for were laid upon the table of the house, honupon a subject which had given rise to a good deal of discussion and angry recrimination—the conduct of the Irish landlords; at the same time that such of these asked for as a vindication of their conduct. He thought farnishing them.

> Sir G. GLEY admitted that the information which of a partial character, inasmuch as they would not inthought that, on the whole, much useful information would be conveyed by them, Mr P. Scr. Pr nas at a loss to conceive how any

> member of the house could rise in his place and vindicate the conduct of the Irish landlords generally. He had proofs in his possession which clearly convicted many of them, during the time of the cholera as well as now, of the utmost callousness to the sufferings of their fellow-countrymen and dependents, and of the grossest dereliction of their duty.

Mr V. Swith agreed with the hon, gentleman, that some of the parties alluded to had been guilty of conduct, in the present trying emergency, which by no means redounded to their credit, but he also concurred the value of the land in the state or condition in which out the bill which had just been introduced was more in what had fallen from Sir G. Grey, to the effect that it, was when Mr Berwick's predecessor (for whose exthe returns would be but partial, he himself being cog- penditure thereon he paid £1,000) enter into possession, n zant of some cases, in which public subscriptions might not have been contributed, but in which large sums had lowance whatsoever for improvements? If the latter, been expended by proprietors in giving employment and it appears to us that Mr Berwick has been treated in a relieft, the poor on their respective estates. ARMY SERVICE BILL .- On the motion of Mr Fox

MAULE, the house then went into committee on the Army Service Bill. After some general observations on the principle of the measure from Sir DE LACY EVANS, who expressed his

satisfaction at the course pursued by the Horse Guards, in the liberal promotion of non-commissioned officers. and from Mr Goulbunn. Sir II. Dovolas moved that the period of enlistment

be extended to fourteen years; upon which question the committee divided, the proposition being rejected by a majority of thirty-five. After a further amendment from Major LAYARD, to the

effect, that after the passing of the bill, soldiers who have completed their ten years of service should be entitled to their discharge on giving six months' notice, which was opposed by Mr F. Madle, and withdrawn. The report was brought up and ordered to be taken tion after the recess.

THURSDAY, APRIL 1. The HOUSE OF COMMONS met at twelve o'clock. The Army Service Bill passed through Committee, The house adjourned to Monday, April 12

DREADPUL COLLIERY ACCIDENT. - SEVEN LIVES Losr.—On Wednesday an inquest was held at Church Gresley, Derbyshire, on the bodies of a number of men who were killed in a colliery the day preult., about half-past five o'clock in the morning. fourteen colliers, men and boys, got into the cage at the Church Pit, Church Gresley, to be let down to their usual employment. Daniel Batch, the engine man, let them down, tory condition of large towns and large cities; but why but when they had descended above forty yards, was the sanatory condition of small towns, which too he heard one of the wheels crack, and immediately stopped the engine. He ran to the pit mouth, and found the drum running fast, the spur wheel having broken, and fallen under the drum. The care was precipitated to the bottom of the pit, which is 270 yards deep; the rope broke off the drum, and went down the shaft, although longer than the depth of the pit. It was between nine and ten o'clock before a rope could be attached to the pumping enthe dead and dying were drawn up. The jury, after a patient investigation, returned a verdict to the effect-"That the deceased met their deaths by the accidental breaking of the spur wheel."

> BIRMINGHAM.—Weekly meetings are being held in the Public Office, for the public reading of Howitt's Letters on Labour and other schemes of co-operation. The Chartist Land plan has been already commented on, and been favourably received.

> POLYTECHNIC Institution .- Within these few days Mr Gustapson, engineer, R.N., has deposited a model of an engine in the museum of this establishment, more particularly adapted to marine service. As part of the construction is quite new, we advise our scientific friends to lose no time in paying a visit to

Poisoning in Essex .- An inquest was held on Tuesday at Coggeshall, upon the illegitimate child of soldier; but as they had not done so, and as he a woman named Porter. The body exhibited all the believed the measure would act most detrimentally to suptoms of having had poison administered, and the the military service of the country, he felt bound to give stomach was ordered to be sent to London for analyit his decided opposition. He considered the idea of sation. The inquest was adjourned until the report

The celebrated Dr Hunter, when starting in life, gave lectures. His first lecture was attended only by the porter. "John," said the great man, unmoved by the circumstance, "take that skeleton down that

I may say with propriety—'gentlemen.'" A SHERIFF'S OFFICER OUTWITTED .- An event occurred in Leeds a few days ago, which has excited a good deal of gossip and merriment at the expense of a certain sheriff's officer, who has hitherto been celebrated for his acuteness and sharp. sightedness. In the case, hawever, to which we refer the well-known officer was completely outmanouvred. It so happened that the officer in question was called upon, in the exercise of his duty, to "take pessession" of the household goods of a certain party, whose affairs, from adverse circumstances, had placed him in an uncomfortable position pensions—these were the true principles upon which to Armed with his "little brief authority," the officer maintain that superiority which the British army has proceeds to the residence of his victim, expecting no doubt to take up his quarters for the night. Entertaining, it would appear, sympathy for friends in difficulties, he knocks gently at the back door, where he was met by the good young lady of the house, to whom he in sympathetic terms, communicated the the serious nature of his message immediately and great cause. In the assertion of this right in forme frankly proposed that instead of coming on such an times, they had been driven by the pressure of want be admitted by the front door, and then located in and bolt. The unwelcome official, who often has the evidently see beyond his spectacles. It is said that a conversation ensued after this polite ejection, between the two; the lady being located in a window on the second story, and the officer in the garden. The succeeding reene and dialogue, it may b imagined, rather resembled those of "Catherine and

Con passion for the unhappy is always noble, would be less lible to objection than it was as it now fortune, nor describe them in colours darker than the

> The Daily News calls attention to the fact, that there is scarcely a school, either public or private, in which subscriptions have not been raised among the scholars in aid of the funds for the relief of the distressed Scotch and Irish. The pupils of Eton sent £170 to the United Relief Association in Leicestersquare\_

Civilization is a word that is in everybody's mouth but few of those who make so frequent use of it, tion. I speak of their conduct only as regards each of the world .- Addison's Travels.

DEATH BY THE BITE OF A HORSE, -On Wednesday Mr Bedford held an inquest at the Green Man, the sentiment he would convey, or the feeling he went in. She heard the police-constable say to Mrs with any intention to offend—he was on the opposite side Printed by DOUGAL M'GOWAN, of 16, Great Windmill- aill George-street, Westminster, on John Reynard, 31, would express, is anticipated by the expression of his Watts that it was not the first time she had been charged of the room, and did not think anybe, dy could see him. formia. The chairman was then ordered to report pre- late of Francis-street, in that neighbourhood. De- countenance. Fire dashes from his eye, as he in with passing bad money, for two or three persons had The defence was in direct contradiction to the evidence ceased was a coal merchant, and on Christmas-day angry mood denounces iniquity or baseness. A quiet complained of the same thing,—Mr Bingham: Is this against defendant, which was of the strongest possible was in a neighbouring stable, when he received a bite smile is painted on his quantenance while he holds up all your evidence?—Mr Bingham: I nature. Mr Broderip observed that it appeared that

#### Correspondence.

LANDLORD AND TENANT IN IRELAND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR. Sin,-As the subject of " Tenant Right" in England, and " Compensation to Tenants in Ireland" is now before Parliament, I consider it my duty quest you will give insertion to the following extract

Your obedient servant. WILLIAM BERWICK. Belfast, March 22, 1847.

(From the Sun.)

Our attention has recently been directed to a case appareatly of great hardship and oppression, by a correspondent, who has forwarded us a pamphiet detailing the particulars of the transaction, and who has been the landlord and tenant question in Ireland. If the acis some time since the circumstance took place, it is still of any political opinion opposed to that of their landlord. wick, formerly of Lisnabreen House, in the county of the yearly rent of £58 16s., for the good-will of which he paid the sum of £1,000, and on which he expended a further sum of £800, in permanent and lasting improvements. In the course of the ten years, during which he remained in occupation, Mr Berwick, in his pamphlet, asserts that he incurred the anger of the late Marquis for the active part which he took in getting up and forof tithes and church cess. Whatever foundation there might be for this statement, it appears that the rent was account for the delay which had already taken place in on the dwelling-house itself, contrary to all former precedent in that part of the country. The total increase was from £58 16s, per annum to £174 0s. 2d., very nearly would be furnished by the returns, would be at best but three times the former amount. Mr Berwick found that he would be unable to retain possession of the farm at so clude many meritorious cases of private charity; but he high a rent, and was in consequence obliged to dispose of his interest for a sum of 300 guineas, thus sustaining a loss of £1,485. It is said that immediately after his parting with the farm the rent was again reduced from £174 0.2d. to £100 per annum, at which rent the new tenant was permitted to enjoy the fruits of Mr Berwick's expenditure.

> If there should be anything incorrect in this statement, it is capable of immediate contradiction. It appears to us the simple questions are-Did Mr Berwick pay £1,000 for the purchase of the good will? Did he expend any, and what further sum in improvements manner above stated, and was that increased rent or was it the rack-rent value, without making any almost unjust and inequitable manner, and that he is has sustained. It's not our wish or design to cast any imputation

ipon the memory of the late Marquis of Downshire, committed for two months. however we may have differed from him in political an excellent landlord, a kind-hearted and benevolent nokleman. We have heard a similar account of the inheritor of his estates and honours. We have alluded to the case because we conceive that there must be some

NATIONAL ALLIANCE. - On Wednesday evening, a

representative institutions. That the House of Com-Britain, because not above one in six of the adult to sate to the Court what he had stated there that day, male population can vote in the election of its mem- and the Judge would no doubt adopt some means to save bers; and because the small and declining boroughs, the boy from destruction. whose elections are made at the dictation of aristocratic patrons, are put upon a level in point of influence and political power with the large and wealthy cities, boroughs, and counties. That the industrious classes are excluded from the right to elect members, and are deprived of the privilege to sit in Parliament by absurd property qualifications. That since the passing of the Reform Bill the vexatious operation of the tax-paying clauses has debarred many thousands of men from the exercise of their undoubted rights and the refusal of the Whig government to repeal those clauses is evidence of strong hostility to the principles of popular progress. That the increasing intelligence of the people is an additional reason why their claim to the possession of their political rights should be at once admitted. That the disorganised state of political parties and the reasons above speci fied, lead this meeting to resolve that the present is a favourable time for creating a national movement in favour of the full enfranchisement of all classes of the people." "That this meeting cordially approves of the formation of the National Alliance for promoting the real representation of the people in Parliament, because it seeks to extend the suffrage to every man who is of sane mind, criminals excepted; to protect his vote by ballot; to provide equal electoral districts; to abolish property qualifications for members; to renumerate members for services performed, and to procure annual elections. This alliance pledges itself to adopt none other than peaceful and legal modes of action to rouse the people and to urge its claim upon the Legislature." That the success of the Alliance will depend on the z-al, prudence, and self-sacrificing spirit of its members and supporters, also upon their willingness to contribute freely and continually to its funds. This meeting therefore appeals to the friends of reform to enrol their names as members of the Alliance, and to for. ward the amount of their subscriptions to the treasurer, that the machinery for an efficient popular movement may be at once provided, and active operations commerced." The following gentlomen addressed the meeting, Mr Ebenezer Clarke, Dr Epps, Mr II. Vincent, Mr Bontems, Mr C. Gilpin, and Mr Thomas Cooper. This last-named gentleman, better known as "Thomas Cooper the Chartist," candidly announced that he had been kicked out of the Chartist movement, and, consequently was no longer" Thomas Cooper, the Chartist," although he still had a sneaking affection for the Charter. He had seen many meetings in favour of the principles that had been advocated that night, but neverone like that before. He had been present at meetings when the black hands of 70,000 colliers were held up in their favour, but a well-dressed assembly like that was a novelty to him, and betokened an advance of the cause. He was delighted to see an association formed, in which, without sacrificing principle, men purport of his mission. Sue, nothing daunted by of all classes could unite for the furtherance of this and the impulses of mexperienced enthusiasm into violence, both of language and action, but they now

knew better, &c &c. YANKER SPRCCLATION .- The New York Tribune contains the following :- An enterprising Yankee at Canton has recently built a Chinese Junk of 300 tons fitted and rigged entirely after the Chinese mode, which he intends taking to New York, loading her with every species of China knicknacs, curiosities, etc. to be sold on board after arrival off that city. He takes also a Chinese crew, a theatrical and juggling company, males and females, and everything, curious, illustrative of the manners and customs of the Celestials. The junk will have canvass sails and sails, clumsy rudder and all, and the junk anchor off the city in her entire oriental costume and build, where she will remain as a show-shop, sale room and the passage in five months. The cost of the whole affair will be about 30,000 dollars, and the "cute" proprietor will undoubtedly realize a large fortune. HE HAW! HE HAW!-Colonel Sibthorpe tells us We wonder how many it takes to make a good member of Parliament; but we forget that the perfection of the latter depends not so much upon the number of years as the length of them.—Punch.

BANK ROBBERY.-W. II. Blagney, charged with having stolen one hundred ten-pound promissory notes of the Leamington bank, has been found guilty, and sentenced to be transported for ten years.

Another American Portrait. - Mr Corwin, or Black Tom," as they call him out West, is a man of about forty-five years of age, of dark complexion, was in a neighbouring stable, when he received a bite from one of the horses in the right arm, and about a week after he met with another accident, and was removed to Westminster Hospital, where he expired on Monday last. Verdict accordingly.

| An interior observed that it appeared that it app

## Police Report:

SOUTHWARK, - A RELUCTANT PROSECUTOR. - Mr

James, surgeon, Camberwell, was chaged with wounding stated that she lodged in William-street, Walworth, and if the constable did know the fact from his own know- at this port by his captain and placed under the care that, on the preceding night the prisoner, accompanied ledge, he acted foolishly and improperly. If he did not of Dr Hamilton, the operator, who states that the by another gentleman, called to see her. They were in know the fact, his conduct was still worse. But I am case was a precarious one, owing to the exist nee of a the back parlour together, and after some time the prisoner said something offensive to her, and she imme-She was about to strike him with the empty pot, when she was thrust out of the room by some other person, and then discovered that she was bleeding from a wound across her right hand, and a policeman was called, and her assailant given into custody. She added, that she did not think now that the prisoner wounded her intentionally. In reply to Mr Cottingham, the complainant said that she believed the prisoner was paring his finger nails with a penknife at the time she was wounded. That she heard him exclaim that he had a penknife in his hand, and desired her to stand off-this was after she count is a correct one, and we see no reason to doubt its | was wounded. Prisoner asked the complainant whether pewter-pot, and that he put up his hand to ward off the street, defendants came there, when File flew at him nurse. It was not considered expedent to remove blow, which was the way the accident occurred. The reply was, that she did make such an attempt, and that | if she suffered for it at the gallows; the other defendant, she still believed that the wound was accidentally Black, also rowed that she would be the death of him; days the lad consented to the amputation of the left given. Mr Cottingham. - Then, if that was the case, in consequence of such conduct he considered himself to why did you afterwards give the prisoner into custody! be in personal danger. Fife in answer to the charge, his general health. The second amputation was per-Complainant .- I was in a passion with him then. Mr said, that complainant seduced her, and took her away Cottingham observed that he should not permit a case of from a comfortable situation in a family in which she so serious a nature to be settled in the manner described. The complainant again interceded in the accused's be him. He had repeatedly promised to marry her, and half, saying that she freely forgave him, and that she she considered that he had treated her in a most scanknew that be did not wound her intentionally. Mr Cot. dalous manner. Complainant said he was not the setingham said that although it was not probable a jury | ducer but the seduced, and that the young woman, Fife, would convict the accused upon the evidence of the after falling in love with him, would never let him alone, complainant, yet he should give her an opportunity of Both the defendants denied the assault and threats impreferring an indictment against him at the sessions, puted to them, and the case was disposed of by Mr Rawand for that purpose should adjudge him to enter into his own recognizance for £50, and find two securities of in £20 for her keeping the peace and being of good be-£50 each, to appear at the next Central Criminal Court AGGRAVATED AND INDECENT ASSAULT .- Mr J. Ro-

derick, a man advanced in life, was charged with indecently assaulting Mary Ackery and Rebecca Lewis, two married women, residing in Charlotte-street, Blackfriars-road. Mrs Ackery stated between 7 and 8 o'clock on the preceding night, she was walking along Charlottestreet; just before she arrived at her house, the prisoner came behind her and seized her round the waist with one hand while with the other he attacked her in the most indelicate manner. She screamed out, he immediately let her go, and walked on at a smart pace before her, and had not proceeded far before she observed him act precisely in a similar manner to the other female. She added that immediately after the last at tack the prisoner was given into custody. Policeman, 103 M, said that Mrs Lewis was not in attendance that morning, although she pressed the charge against of a lasting character? Was his rent increased in the the prisoner at the station-house on the preceding night. The policeman added, a third female had been indecently assaulted at the same time by the accused, but she was also absent. Mr Cottingham said that he was quite aware of the repugnance females had to appear to give evidence in such cases. It was a pity, however, for the so justly deserved, owing to the absence of those who fairly entitled to some compensation for the losses he from a feeling of delicacy, did not attend to press the charge. The magistrate then inflicted the full penalty of £5 on the prisoner, or in default of payment, to be

CLERKENWELL, -A RAKER .- On Monday, Henry ouinions. We always heard and believed that he was Hillior, leven years of age, was placed at the bar charged by Mr Henry Manning, master baker, Gray's Inn-lane, Holborn, with stealing five two-pound loaves. The prosecutor said, that on Sunday morning, about eight o'clock. the prisoner entered his shop, took the loaves from the mistake somewhere (a most unfortunate one for Mr shop window, and walked off with them. On taking him Berwick,) and we trust that the liberality and justice | into custody, he said his father and mother were dead, of the present Marquis will prompt him to make speedy and he stole the property through hunger. He was reparation, if the mistake should have been on the part | going to take them to a coffee shop, where he could sell of his father. We allude to it, in order that if there be them for 3d each to the rakers. Mr Hillier, a respectaroom, but he escaped through the window at the risk of getting additional evidence as to the money, &c. of his life, and he had not seen him for a considerable prisoner was accordingly remanded to Maidstone gaol. time since that period. He made an effort to get him public meeting of the members and friends of this into the Refuge for the Destitute at Hoxton, but they realliance, for promoting the "real representation of fused to receive him. Marriott, 31 G, stated the pri- with felony. The prisoners had stolen some new botthe people in Parliament," was convened at the soner was an associate of thieves, and was what they the from the stores of a pickle-maker in Walworth-com-London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street. William Howitt, termed a "raker." Mr Greenwood inquired the mean. mou; and sold them at a marine storedealer's. Two Esq., having been voted to the chair, proceeded to ing ofraker? Marriott said the prisoner and his com. of the prisoners, Edward and Charles Jones, are the address the meeting. The following resolutions were panions crept into the sewers, and went for a consideraadopted :- "That the safety of a nation depends on | ble distance through them, raking after pails, bones, and the virtue and wisdom of its people, and upon a free property that might have been dropped or washed down government honestly and economically administered by the sink holes, and frequently they got into houses and robbed them. Mr Greenwood said he would commit the mons is not a fair representation of the people of Great | prisoner for trial, and he advised the father to be present

> MARLBOROUGH-STREET .- No LAW FOR THE POOR. -On Monday, Captain Sympson, of Lane's Hotel, was summoned before Mr Bingham, for having horsewhipped and kicked Lewis Nottidge, his servant. The complainant said he was Captain Sympson's groom. On Wednesday afternoon Captain Sympson, after being out for an afternoon ride, brought his mare into Bushnell's stable yard, and sent for him (complainant) to take charge of the animal. Complainant attended his master's summons immediately, and, on taking the mare into the stable, the defendant called him a \_\_\_ and a rascal, Complainant asked his master if he addressed such language to him. His master said he did, and he then told his master if the scandalous names were repeated he would leave him to dress the mare himself. Captain Sympson ordered him out of the stables. He told the captain he would leave the stables, if the owner came and desired him to do so. The owner was sent for, and complainant, on receiving directions to leave the stable. was about to comply, when the captain proceeded to lash him over the head with the riding-whip he had in his hand. Complainant stopped this assault as soon as he could, by wresting the whip from his master's hand. His master then kicked him on the legs as he was about to quit the stable. The next day his master sent for him to settle the affair, but he told him he should appeal to the law for the abuse and the injuries he had sustained. An ostler named Stone, said he heard the captain call his servant bad names, and afterwards horsewhip him.-Richard Bushneil, the owner of the stable yard, said he was not present at the commencement of the difference. He was sent for, and by the captain's desire he told the complainant to leave the stable. Witness saw the captain strike his servant with his riding-whip. The complainant was perfectly sober at the time. Captain Symrson, in his defence, said the complainant proceeded to handle the mare in such a way as led him to suppose that the animal would injure itself. He spoke to the complainaut, who replied he might dress the mare himself. He ordered the complainant out of the stables, eing irritated at his insolence. The complainant refused to go, and then he certainly did give him a slight cut over the shoulder with a light whip which he carried. He denied having applied the filthy name to the complainant, as sworn to, and he further denied having kicked the complainant. The next morning he sent for the complainant, intending to give him a £1 for what he had done to him. The complainant stopped his good intentions, by saying if it cost him £50 he would have redress at law. Mr Bingham called up the complainant, and asked him it he was now willing to accept a sovereign from the defendant. The complainant said his master never made an offer of a sovereign. His object was not money : he would not take a sovereign now; and if the complainant were fined, and any part of the fine went to him, he was agreeable to have it placed in the poor-box. Mr Bingnam asked the stable-yard keeper how many blows he saw given? The witness replied he saw one or two blows. There might, however, have been a greater number. Mr Bingham said the assault was of a trifling character. Had there been no provocation, a fine of 40s, would have been sufficient on a gentleman of the defendant's station;

as there appeared to have been considerable provocation he should make the fine 20s., and costs, THE POLICE .- Police-constable J. Fry, F 115, was accused by Mrs H. Watts, the wife of a grocer and cheesemonger, at 10, Dudley-street, of baving misbehaved himself in the execution of his duty.-The complainant stated that on Friday last a woman came into her shop, and told her she had been paid a had half-crown in exchange for a sovereign, which had been tendered in payment of articles purchased at the shop. Complainant had no recollection of having seen the woman before, and refused to exchange the bad money for good. The woman left the shop, saying she would go and fetch her a Christian rudder to make her suitable for the long husband. In about an hour or so the woman returned voyage, but upon arrival at the Narrows, everything with two police-constables one of whom was the defendant. foreign will be replaced by Chinese articles, mat He said to her, " How came you to give this woman bad money? I have a had half cros woman, and this is not your first offence, for you have been twice convicted before." Complainant replied, that mountebank exhibition. It is expected she will make this was not true. Her husband had been twenty years in business, and never had a charge against him in his life. He had certainly been summoned once to the that it takes three years to make a good dragoon. her she must go with him. Conceiving herself to be in distely opposite defendant's, and the female residents, with him, she would see herself righted at any cost. She produced her cash-box, in which were about £12 in silver, and allowed the constable to see their was no bad money there. The defendant did not take her away, as she

complainant, who had never been twice convicted, or proved to have passed bad money intentionally. The constable hearing the woman's account of having Poole, Dorser.—The patient in this case was a rec ived a bad half-crown, calls on the complain- young sailor, 17 years of age, named Samuel Clark. to what you believe the constable to have said. I am Mrs Watts thought he did, but he used the words deposed to by the witness.-Charge dismissed.

in Cloudesley-terrace, Islington. Complainant stated. that during the last four or five weeks the defendants had been in the habit of tollowing him about and de manding money from him, and on his refusing to give any, Fife had threatend to blow out his brains; on Men. day last, when he went to a Mr Patterson's, in Prince'sand scratched his face, and swore she would murder him was living as cook, and that she was now enceinte by linson ordering Fife to enter into her own recognizance haviour for twelve months. Black, on her promising not to offend in a similar way again, was discharged. GREENWICH .- FELONY .- A SON APPREHENDED BY

Halsey, a grocer, of Deptford. The prisoner had been senting a bright suffusion, the pupils being fixed up about four months in Mr Halsey's employ. Mr Halsey and widely dilated. At this moment the circular rose about 9 o'clock last Sunday morning, and went to incision was rapidly performed (which apart from the breakfast, leaving the cash box on his dressing table. The inhalation of other is the most painful part of the cash box was missed about half-past 10 o'clock. The operation) without the least indication of suffering, risoner had gone out, and left the door open. He gave The subsequent steps of the operation were quickly information of the robbery at the police station, and at | completed (occupying in the whole about one minute) half past 11 o'clock he was informed that two men had and this also without the least indication of the pretaken the empty cash box open to the station house, and sence of sensation; nor were there any excitomostated that they had picked it up in a brick field at New- tory movements exhibited in the stump as in the cross, together with a screw-driver, and a letter addressed first instance. The patient was kept under the into the prisoner. The screw-driver had been taken from fluence of the vapour for the space of ten minutes Mr Halsey's cupboard. The letter purported to be from from the removal of the leg in both cases (by alterthe prisoner's mother, lamenting in strong terms his past nating the vapour with atmospheric air), during conduct. J. Lawson, prisoner's father, deposed the letter produced was in the bandwriting of his daughter, who had written it at the request of her mother. He also being completed the patient was allowed gradually to stated that he met his son (the prisoner) in Pimlico, on Monday, riding on horseback. He seized hold of the of one or two minutes, although still showing trong sake of the public, that offenders of such a description horse's bridle, and held the prisoner by the leg, and should, in many instances, escape the punishment they, kaving dismounted him, conveyed them both to a livery- how he felt, he replied in his Scotch accent, stretchstable, in Broadway, Westminster. He then searched the prisoner, and took from Lim £13 in gold, and £9 5s. in from a deep sleep, "How con a drunken mon tell silver. He afterwards delivered up the prisoner and the enything about it?" He was then placed in bed; money to the inspector of the Adivision, at scotland-yard and as further consciousness returned, he sought station. On the way to the station the prisoner said he convincing proof of the operation having been comwas alarmed by two men in the field, who he was sure had pleted by having recourse to ocular demonstration, picked up the cash box, &c. On his way to the police pulling off the blanket which covered his stumps court, the prisoner said that he placed a gair of shoes at and, in this manner, satisfying himself. Very slight his master's bed-room door, when he saw the cash box on depression succeeded the operation, and he quickly the drawers, and it suddenly came into his mind to take | regained his usual spirits without recourse to stimuit; he did so, and broke the box open in a field and t ok lants of any kind. No homorrhage followed in either the money, leaving only some papers and a book, and case, nor has there been a single unpleasant symptom said that he did not care what was done with him, as he from the first operation up to the present period; on could not be leading a worse life than he was then. The the contrary, the patient has progressed rapidly in prisoner had on at the time a new frock coat, trousers, every re-pect, and is now able to set up, and be rewaistcoat, satin stock, shirt front, and hat, which he said | moved from his bed. error it may be corrected, and if not, that what we can ble haberdasher, said that he could notkeep the prisoner he had purchased with part of the stolen money on Sunday, not but consider a most injurious precedent may be taken at home, in consequence of his propensity to associate for which he paid £3 14s. Mr Jeremy said he should away, and that the injured man may receive the only with bad company. He had used mild and severe mea. commit the prisoner to Newgate for trial on the present amends now in the power of those who reaped the bene- sures with him to no purpose. He had locked him in a evidence, but would remand him for a week, in the hope LAMBETH .- YOUTHFUL PROPLICACY .- Three little boys, two of 13, and the third only 12 years, were charged

> sons of a policeman, who was sent for. The father admitted that his sons had been twice before in custody, and though he had used every possible means to improve them, it seemed all to no purpose. The youngest, had, he said, been tried at the Old Bailey, and since then was in the Labit of leaving home and stopping away for several days together. The boy went so far as to tell him (the father) that it was useless to endeavour to keep him from stealing, for if he saw any article of property he felt that he could not keep his bands off it, and that he must steal it .- Mr Elliott feared that the father had not corrected the prisoners, and asked him if he had any objection to the gaoler giving them a sound flogging? The father replied that he had not the least objection, but begged to say that he had himself flogged them to such a degree as to bring up n him the censure of the neighbours. The third prisoner was then discharged, and the Jones's, having been well flogged vere also discharged.

WORKHOUSE EDUCATION .- At Lambeth when M Elliott was about to leave the bench, Davis, one of the ishers, brought into court seven young women, who, he said, had been in the outer waiting room the whole of the day, and whose conduct whilst there was of the most shameful description, and their tanguage such as was unfit for any decent person to hear. Mr Elliottrecognised all the parties as persons who had been frequently charged before him with disorderly conduct at Lambeth Work. quarters of beans, all from Foreign ports, and chiefly from house, and whom he had as frequently sent to Brixton. They said they had been turned out of Lambeth Workhouse by the guardians, and told to provide situations for themselves; but their clothes were in such a state, that no verson would take them into their employment. Mr Elliot sent for Mr Bushell, of Kennington-lane, one of the guardians of the parish of Lambeth, and that gentleman recognised all the young women, except one, as most worthless persons, who, though perfectly able to work, would not look out for situations, nor do anything in the building; in fact, they set all law and order at defiance; discharged themselves from the workhouse, when they thought proper, and perhaps the same day, after spending the discharge money, came back, and insisted upon being re-admitted. Mr Elliott highly disapproved of the practice of giving discharge money to such persons, for. from all he had heard, it appeared they spent it in proflicacy; and, where persons discharged themselves without reasonable cause, he did not think they should be received back as a matter of course. They should all be earning of the rate-payers of the parish. Mr Busheli undertook to have semething done for two of the parties, who were not quite so bad as the others, whom he could not answer for, particularly one (Brown), who had been frequently committed to prison, and who, on the present occasion. had discharged herself from the house without the slightest cause. Brown said unless she was taken into the house, she certainly should be sent to prison again. Mr Elliott told her, that it she was brought before him, he should give her the severest punishment he could. Mr Bushell ultimately offered to have all the parties admitted into the workhouse as casual paupers that night, and have their case brought before the board on the following

a charge of bigamy. Timothy Aheron, the brother of the prisoner, deposed that in the year 1823, he was present at the marriage of his brother with Ann Fitspatrick, at Kensington Church. The primaer, after that marrings, lived with his wife for two or three years, when they separated, and after this the prisoner went to live with Catherine Joyce, then present. The woman Joyce was aware that the prisoner was married man when she married nim .- Mrs Catherine Joyce, alias Regan, deposed that in the year 1828 the prisoner visited her as a single man, and made a proposal of marriage to her, which she accepted. Soon after their marriage he ill-used lier, and scarcely allowed her the common necessaries of life; and on one occasion he was committed for a month for ill-treating her. Had not been told by the last witness or any of his family that the prisoner was a married man. Sophia Craddock stated that last year the prisoner paid his addresses to her as a single man, and believing that he was so she consented to be his wife, and they were married on the 19th of July, at Battersea church. Soon

rishman, upwards of 60 years of age, was examined on

WESTMINSTER .- George Thorpe, a master baker of 4. Mariborough-road, Chelsea, was brought before the magistrate shortly before the hour of retiring, charged Court of Requests because he retused to change a bad with having indecently exposed his person. In consefourpenny-piece, but that was all. The defendant told quence of the wife of the grownietor of the house immecustody, she sent for a man to come and shut up her having repeatedly been disgusted by defendant's exshop, as her husband was ill in bed. The man came, hibiting himself in a most indecent manner at the win. and then she told the policemen that, if she must go dow, the landlady applied at this court, when Mr Bro. yet in arms, to an exhibition of equestrian performances es derip directed Mr Taylor, an inspector of the B d vision, to take steps to bring the offender to justice. John Fryer, 31 B, was placed in the house opposite to defect. dant's, and having seen his disgusting conduct at the expected, but he went out of the shop, saying to her. "You first-floor window of his house, at about 3 o'clock on and the other woman had better settle it." The de- Tuesday atternoon, mmediately proceeded to defendant's fendant afterwards told the woman to go home, for he shop and took him into custody, when he said he should would ascertain the rights of the affair, and see her like to make it up. The wife of the proprietor of the respecting Miss M. Anning's history and researches. es. dark eyes, and dark hair; hence his soubriquet. He again in an hour. - A witness named Sarte was called to opposite house and a lady residing in it, gave evidence of The great ichthyosaurus now at the British Museum, was ras is one of the best looking men of the Senate. His correborate the statement of the complainant. See said defendant's conduct, which is unfit for publication. features have an extreme mobility. When he speaks, she saw the police-constable in Mrs Watt's shop, and she Defendant, in answer to the charge, said he did not do it

PAINLESS OPERATIONS

ant, and as alleged without reason tells the an apprentice belonging to a Sc tch vessel, labouring Caroline Jones last Monday night. The complainant complainant she had been twice convicted. Now under frost bite of both teet and ankles, who was left clearly of opinion he used no such language.-Mrs severe inflammatory fever, immediately previous to Watts: I will swear he did .- Mr Bingham: Hold your and during the development of the gangrene, which tongue, woman. I understand the mistake you make as had reduced the patient considerably. The first operation was performed on the right leg. The pabound to acquit the constable; he did not use the words | tient having been place | on the table the inhalation commenced; but owing to the lad not receiving it kindly, some time clapsed before he was brought SEDUCTION OF A COAL MERCHANT,-Hester Fi'e and fully under its influence-nearly half an hour from Eliza Black were charged with having annoyed and commencement, but only five minutes from the threatened Mr George Webb, a coal merchant, residing effectual inhalation. Absolute insensibility being produced, the circular operation was commenced and completed in one minute, without the smallest indication of suffering to the patient, who, on being restored to his senses, was not aware of the amoutation having taken place; nor could he be convinced of the fact until repeatedly assured of it by his favourite both legs at the same time, owing to the great debility of the patient. At the expiration of eleven leg, during which time he had greatly improved in formed by Dr Hamilton, assisted, as before, by Mr J. W. West. The usual preliminaries, as in the former cases, having been arranged, the vapour was administered as before by Mr II. Hamilton, dentist, from an elegant apparatus, which is a modification of Robinson's inhaler, with an improvement in the mechanical appliance and construction of the valve -the most important part of the apparatus; the fitness and safety of which were beautifully shown in both these operations. After an inhalation of three minutes the patient violently forced the tube from his mouth, at the same time raising himself and uttering some wild incoherent expressions, evidently showing the intoxicating effect of the vapour. The inhalation was continued for five minutes longer. HIS PATHER FOR ROBBING HIS MASTER .- Wm. Lawson when the absence of all sensibility was clearly shown; was charged with stealing a cash box, containing upwards | the muscles becoming completely passive, accomof sixty pounds in gold and silver, the property of Mr panied with deep sonorous breathing, the eyes prewhich time the arteries were secured, the flap stitched up, and the bandage applied. As these steps were recover his consciousness, which he did in the course symptoms of intoxication; so that on being asked ing out his arms and yawning as one just awoke

#### Corn Markets.

LONDON. FRIDAY .- At this day's market there was so little pass. ing in the wheat trade, and the attendance of buyers so small, that we can only quote prices nominally. The demand for France and Belgium has, in a great degree,

#### PROVINCIAL MARKETS.

RICHMOND (YORKSHIRE), Saturday .- We only had a thin supply of grain this morning, the prices were much the same as last week.—Wheat sold from 102 to 11s; oats, 3s 6d to 4s 6d; barley, 6s to 6s 6d; beans, 6s 8d to 7s per bushel.

. WAKEPIELD, Friday .- The supply of wheat this week i small, and of other atircles moderate. There is a fair inquiry for wheat, and a disposition to do business at some reduction, but holders are firm, and require last MANCHESTER, Saturday .- At our market this morning

the transactions in wheat were of a very limited nature, and we repeat nominally the quotations of this day se'nnight. For both English and foreign flour a fair inquiry was experienced. WARRINGTON, Thursday. - A very slender attendance of

millers and farmers to-day. What little wheat was sold was at 105 9d to 11s per bushel, which is 3d to 6d per bushel less than last week. There was a fair supply of oats for seed, but a dull sale. Hell, Tuesday. - The trade has been very inactive

during the past week. The fine favourable weather we have experienced has not been without its effect. At this day's market the supply of wheat was small, there being with field work. LIVERPOOL, Monday .- The arrivals since Tuesday last

have been very large, consisting of about 92,0 0 barrels of flour, 53,000 quarters of Indian corn, 20,000 barrels of Indian corn meal, 14,000 quarters of wheat, and 3850 the United States. On Friday the business was at irre-

#### STATE OF TRADE. LEEDS. - The cloth markets at both Cloth Halls have

been of much the same character as the markets during the last few weeks. The demand continues to be principally for goods of low qualities for shipping; but fine goods, considering the senson, continues to be exceed-MANCHESTER .- The state of our Cloth Market is without any decided change, but if any change the heavy pur-

chaser has had a slight advantage, whilst the general sales must be noted at last week's rates. BRADFORD. - There is a steady demand for combin wool, and as the supply is a bare one, prices are firm Short wools continue in good request at former prices.

There is considerable improvement in the yarn market both for the home and export trade. HUDDERSFIELD.—The market has been tolerably brisk to day for goods suited to the season; but more in particular for light fancies of low and middling qualities their own subsistence, and not living upon the industry | The trade in the warehouses during the week has been

about an average one of the season. HALIFAX. - We have no alteration to notice in this market since last week's report. Prices of wool are quoted stationary, and stocks rather low.

## Bankrupts.

(From the Gazette of Tuesday, March \$0.) Edward Marshall, Clifton-street, Sun-street, Finsbury pewterer—William Heath Bonds, Creek-road, Deptford, licensed victualier—Henry Howell, Shrewsbury, draper—Augusta Sophia Tipper, Henry Roe Tipper, and Alfred Tipper, Upper Thames-street, wholesale stationers—George Atkins Soar, Great Marylebone street, glass-outter—Lohn Help Surger street. Strend merchant cutter-John Haly, Surrey street, Straud, merchant-William Swain, Cheltenham, builder-Joseph Chatterton, Manchester, coachbuilder-James Sharpe, Riddlesden, Yorkshire, coal merchant-Benjamin Burrows. Sutton-in-Ashfield, Nottinghamshire, farmer-Stephen and James Chappel, Hunslet, Yorkshire, earthenware manufacturers -Willillian Hodgson, jun., Halton, Yorkshire victualler Themas Sivill, Liverpool, publican—John Jebb, Stan-wardine - in - the - Fields, Stropshire, grocer — James Tranter, Jun.. Uttoxeter, Staffordshire, timber merchant —William Henry Lovatt, Wolverbampton, factor.

#### (From the Gazette of Friday, April 2.) Henry Jones, of 14, Grosvenor-row, Pimlico, and Smith-

of Hedge-row, High-street, Islington, linen draper-John Barlow, jun., and James Gill, of Calvert's-buildings, Southwark, and Maidstone, hop factors—John Webb, of Stanwardine-in-the-Fields, Shropshire, grocer—Andrew Birroli, late of Liverpool, but now of Salford, v'negar manufacturer—Robert Macoun, of Bolton, cotton spinner -George Jones, late of Bilston, victualler-John Jones Price, of Buith, Breconshire, tanner.

### DEATHS.

Lately, in Carlow, aged 95, Cha.les M'Elroy. He was after she discovered that he had another wife living, and present at the battle of Bunker's Hill, at the commencegave the prisoner into custody. The policeman who ment of the American revelutionary war, was after wards took the prisoner into sustody produced the certificates engaged in the English expedition in aid of the French of the three marriages. The prisoner was fully committed, royalists, in 1792, in which he was made prisoner, but t effected his escape to Italy. The last scenes of his military chreer were laid in Ireland, during the trouble some e times of 1798.

Rocently, at Lyme Regis, aged 47, Mary Anning, of if Huropean fame as a discoverer of fossils, more particu- 1larly those of the ichthyosaurus, plesiosaurus, pterodactyle, and many fish in the blue lias of that locality. y. Born adult infant, she was taken by her purse, while le in a field. A sudden shower caused this woman and id many others to seek for shelter boneath a tree, where they ey were struck dead by a flash of lightning. Some one ne took the infant Mary Anning from among the group of o dead, and put her into warm water, upon which she he revived, and was ever after a lively girl. The history of of Lyme Regis contains many interesting particulars are sold in site to Mr Hawkins by Miss Anning.

street, Haymarket, in the City of Westminster, at the the Office, in the same Street and Parish, for the Pro- reprictor, FEARGUS O'CONNOR, Esq., and published hed by William Hewitt, of No. 18, Charles street, Bran-can-don-street, Walworth, in the parish of St. Mary, New-lew-ington, in the County of Surrey, at the Office, No. 16, 16, Great Windmill-street, Haymarket, in the City of West 'estminster.

Saturday April 3rd, 1847