

My Friends,—I keep no secrets, connected with your movement. You are aware of the snares and traps that are laid for me during the exciting months of April, May, and June, last year. I published the letter of Mr. POWELL, whose SOLEMN POSITION you are now aware of, and I also received many other such letters from parties who, no doubt, were urged on by Government officials.

I told you that the object was to catch the RED CAT of Chartism, and that the Government would cheerfully enter into a compromise for the release of all other political offenders, if they could but snaffle me. I was invited to many meetings, at which, had I attended, some hireling would have compromised me in an inflammatory and seditious speech, and great was the remorse and anger of those parties at my non-attendance.

Well now, mark the sequel, and observe the amount of credit that is to be attached to the evidence upon which Chartist prisoners have been convicted. You will learn it from the following conversation which I had with the ATTORNEY-GENERAL upon the first day of this Session. When he was passing me I said, "Well, Mr. ATTORNEY-GENERAL, so you were obliged to let the cat out of the bag at Liverpool, when you said that you had not caught the right man yet." The ATTORNEY-GENERAL replied, "No, nor I have not."

Mr. O'CONNOR.—Do you think it was fair of you, or just, to have prejudiced the Liverpool Jury, by telling them that most inflammatory and seditious speeches had been delivered at a Chartist meeting in Liverpool the previous night?

ATTORNEY-GENERAL.—Well, so there were. And it was very wrong that the Manchester Chartists were on their trial at Liverpool, that that town should have been made the scene of seditious agitation.

Mr. O'CONNOR.—Do you call it seditious to tell a meeting, that if the Government were to narrow the limits of the law as to compel me to talk edgewise, I would do so rather than put myself in the power of the Government? Was it wrong to expose the folly of physical force? Was it wrong to tell the people that their class had never derived any benefit from a physical revolution?

ATTORNEY-GENERAL.—Well, I HAD A REPORT OF THE SPEECH GIVEN TO ME, AND THE REPORTER GIVES A VERY DIFFERENT VERSION.

Mr. O'CONNOR.—Well, then, does not that at once prove the unfair and equivocal evidence upon which the Chartists have been convicted? And do you think that you can persuade me, that if you had even such a ground of accusation, that you would not have tried your hand upon the man you wanted to catch?

ATTORNEY-GENERAL.—You may be sure I will not indict you until I can make sure of you, and have you fast.

Mr. O'CONNOR.—Pooh! I know that well; but I beat two of your predecessors before, and, if ever you try me, I will beat you too.

Now, my friends, could I furnish you with a stronger proof, and from better authority, of the fact, that the Government, without any difficulty, can procure good and sufficient evidence to convict any one charged with the crime of Chartism? And, if the conversation with the ATTORNEY-GENERAL is not proof of this fact, it must prove one of two things—either that the Reporter did not give such a version of my speech, or, if he did give such a version, that the ATTORNEY-GENERAL did not believe it—because it will not require much stretch of imagination to convince you, that, if he did rely upon the accuracy of his Reporter, he would only have been too happy to have caught me. However, I have escaped his good intentions—the snare of his Government—the invitations of his spies—and the false communications of his footmen—and apprehension of those snares and traps have prevented me, and I think prudently, from attending many meetings, at which, otherwise, have been a willing victim.

Very few men can understand the powers which the Gagging Bill gives the Government, while all must understand the great difficulty of defending your life against the fabricated evidence of spies, informers, and reporters. And now give public notice, that I never will attend a public meeting as long as this Gagging Bill is in force, if I am not made acquainted with the resolution to be proposed, and with the names of the Chairman and the speakers; for, as I told you before, I think one tongue at liberty is worth thousands with the gag on.

I see before me now every prospect of a revived agitation. I see the judicious means of bringing that to bear upon the House of Commons, and, as far as the Metropolis is concerned, I will give you my spare time towards the promotion of that agitation; but, as I owe a great duty to my constituents, and the working classes at large, I cannot, during the Session, neglect my Parliamentary duties—which this Session will be arduous—for the purpose of attending meetings two and three hundred miles off.

I am constantly invited to attend meetings and tea parties, at the greater distance, for the purpose of getting up subscriptions for the victims; while those who invite me are not aware that in such cases I am the greatest victim. They never reflect that I travel at my own expense, and that my travelling expenses to one of those meetings would be more than double the collection. For instance, it would cost me between £5 and £6 to go to Bradford and back—neither the latter sum, and this occurring constantly, together with the many other demands upon my pocket, would very speedily drain it.

I trust that all will see the truth and justice of my observations; and I further trust, that the Chartist Executive will now bestir themselves in the right direction—that they will get up a good, sound, and systematic metropolitan agitation—an agitation which, if properly conducted,—and kept even within the limits of the Gagging Bill—will not be without its effect. Agitation has ever been fostered by Whigs and Tories for Church and State purposes, when fanaticism or patronage was the object, and without that agitation no party has yet succeeded in obtaining its object. Let us, then, foster and encourage it. The walls and windows are thickly posted with bills describing the beauties of our colonies, and lauding emigration as the only remedy for national distress. Thousands of destitute able-bodied Irishmen swarm in our streets, offering to work for a shilling a day, and many of their half-naked children are to be seen standing at the rotten potatoes being thrown away, which they greedily devour on the street. Many of our humane magistrates, for stealing a few turnips. What a blessed constitution we live under, when a prison is considered a happy asylum for the destitute poor!

MECHANICAL SKILL.—In the formation of a single locomotive steam-engine there are no fewer than 2,500 pieces to be put together, and these require to be accurately adjusted to the work of a watch. The continental armies allude to a gigantic project, in contemplation at the present moment, which, if carried into effect, will have a remarkable influence upon the maritime power of Germany. It is to unite the Baltic and the North Sea between Kiel and the estuary of the Elbe. Without this project, the independence of the ports in the Baltic, and the Baltic and the North Sea, and the two Belts, the maritime power of Germany, it is mentioned, will never be what it ought. The execution of this work will be entrusted to the Imperial troops, to be collected in large numbers in the Duchies during the spring. Kiel is considered as singularly adapted for such a work, affording a ready vent to German commerce.

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# The Northern Star,

## AND NATIONAL TRADES' JOURNAL.

VOL. XII. NO. 590.

LONDON, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1849.

PRICE FIVEPENCE or FIVE SHILLINGS and SIXPENCE per Quarter.

## Chartist Intelligence.

## THE EXECUTIVE TO THE CHARTISTS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

FELLOW COUNTRYMEN.—A clear and well-defined policy towards other political bodies in the State is as necessary to ensure success as is an acknowledgment of just principles. Impressed with that idea, and convinced by a long and intimate intercourse with you—strengthened as it has been by the trials, struggles, and confidence of years—that you will give to our suggestions a calm and deliberate attention, we venture to address you at this time.

Public opinion is appealed to, and its decision solicited by several political parties, formed avowedly for objects of public utility, and intent on carrying their measures into effect, through your influence concentrated and represented in the Houses of Parliament. The policy of those parties constitutes a fair and legitimate subject of discussion, and we should ill discharge our duty, as the representative head of a political association, if we did not address you frankly and unreservedly thereon.

First, as regards the new Reform Association, of which Mr. HUME is the leader. We consider the said movement to be too narrow and limited in its basis, to claim from us an active, energetic, and undivided co-operation. This circumstance we regret, and sincerely desire its rectification, for union and numbers must ever be necessary to ensure success in the struggle of right, when opposed to privileged and class domination. We, however, regard the movement of Mr. HUME and his friends, for an extension of the Suffrage, as a proof of the increasing progress and liberal tendencies of the electoral body—viewed as an agitation, its inevitable result must be the spread of political knowledge, and the further enlightenment of the mind of British society on the question of the Suffrage. In the event of its success, the widening of the electoral basis will popularise the House of Commons, and, in a degree, increase the control of the electors and non-electors over their representatives; and must, we conceive, be looked upon by every intelligent Reformer as a step in the right direction towards the full enfranchisement of the people.

We are, therefore, of opinion, that no obstacle or opposition should, in any way, be raised to retard or prevent its progress and ultimate success. We, however, strongly recommend that, in all cases where the opinions of towns or districts are sought upon the open question of a Reform in Parliament, that the friends of the Charter should attend in their strength, and demonstrate to the world the ascendancy of their principles; but, in cases where the objects of public meetings are to forward other measures than an organic change in the House of Commons, to move such amendment as an amendment would be the introduction of another measure, and a departure from the defined objects of such meetings, and the exercise of a power to which neither minorities nor majorities have any right.

"REPRESENTATIVE AND ECONOMIC" was the standing cry of the Whigs when out of office; their practice, when in office, unfortunately for the welfare of the nation, whose interests they were sworn to protect, has been the reverse of their former professions. We have oftentimes raised our voices against their extravagant mismanagement of the national resources. Their career is remarkable for its blunders and difficulties, increasing debts and taxes. Our remonstrances have hitherto been unavailing; and our teachings and protestations have even now only reached the ears of the middle and merchant classes at a time when they themselves have suffered severely from a protracted period of national distress, and when personal economy was indispensable to their very existence. It required but little penetration on the part of experienced politicians to foresee that private necessities would reflect their influence for purposes of public interest; and we rejoice rather than otherwise, at the commencement of a Financial Reform Movement, having for its object, a reduction of taxation. An over-officered and numerous standing army, a costly and extensive navy, an increasing and burdensome constabulary, in a country that has enjoyed a continued peace with other nations for upwards of thirty years—seems to us to be unnecessary, and can only be maintained for purposes of foreign conquest. All measures for well-devised reforms and reductions in the army, navy, and constabulary force, will receive from us co-operation and support. There we desire not to be misunderstood, and pause to explain that we are far from thinking that such reforms, unaccompanied by other and more radical measures, can materially improve either the social or political condition of the industrious and trading classes of the community. On the contrary, we conceive the evils of society and government to be too deeply rooted, and of too long standing to be effectually remedied by any scheme of fiscal or financial improvement. We merely regard such movements as favourable signs of the times; indicative of a rapidly rising public opinion, which it would be impolitic to meet in a spirit of antagonism or opposition.

The principles of the People's Charter form the ground-work of our political faith; for these we will reason, and by these we will stand or fall, as a distinct political body; and we confidently look to you for encouragement and support. We desire to build up in this, the land of our birth, a strong political fortress, to be on all occasions the efficient ally of progressive freedom, and the active opponent of retrogressive despotism. On the platform, at the hustings, and through the press, we shall, on all advisable occasions, endeavour to have our opinions fairly represented; and shall lose no available opportunity to secure the election of candidates attached to the principles we advocate, and of known integrity, to fill local and national offices of trust and responsibility.

By steadily adhering to the course we have marked out for ourselves, in the struggle now going on for national reform, and by urging on all fitting occasions our claims on public attention, with moderation and energy, respecting, with becoming deference, the opinions of those from whom we may differ on questions of importance, but ever resolutely contending for that which seems to us to be just, we cannot seriously doubt, as to the ultimate result. Expediency, favouritism, and interest may prop and, for some time sustain an unscrupulous and unjust opposition to right; but the march of society is ever upwards and onwards, and when opposed to such continuous and unerring forces, ignorance and error must yield. A knowledge and appreciation of sound principle, consistency, and honesty of purpose, can alone consolidate, and lastingly establish a wise and just arrangement of laws and government; and therefore it is that we shall continue, as heretofore, to stand by "The Charter and no Surrender!"

Your faithful Friend,  
FEARUS O'CONNOR.

## THE KIRKDALE PRISONERS.

BROTHER DEMOCRATS.—We are happy to inform you, that hitherto, through your assistance, we have been enabled to supply our friends in Kirkdale with the bare necessities of life, books, paper, &c., and trust that you will continue to enable us to discharge our duty to them while in bondage. All Money Orders to be sent to THOMAS O'NEWMAN, 52, Bridgegate-street, Deansgate, Manchester, made payable to THOMAS ROBERTS, Mount-street, Hulme, Manchester. T. WHITTAKER, W. SHELLENDINE, HENRY ELLIS, JOHN SMITH, T. FILDES, Chairman. T. ROBERTS, Treasurer. T. O'NEWMAN, Secretary. Committee Room, Feb. 6th, 1849.

MENTHE TRIVEL.—Poverty and destitution prevail to an alarming extent in this town and neighbourhood, once so famous for its immemorial mines and iron-works, and the good wages of its hardy and industrious inhabitants. Hundreds of iron-ore miners—many of them with large families—can only earn thirty shillings a month. About fifteen months ago, their wages were reduced four shillings, and in some cases six shillings, in the pound. And recently a further reduction has been made of two shillings to three shillings in the pound. There is no hope of an advance of wages, particularly after reading Mr. Cobden's speech at Manchester, where he said: "The weavers of this country must weave as cheap as the cheapest in the world." We think here that the Queen must have looked through a long telescope to see the trade of this kingdom promising in any way to be prosperous. The walls and windows are thickly posted with bills describing the beauties of our colonies, and lauding emigration as the only remedy for national distress. Thousands of destitute able-bodied Irishmen swarm in our streets, offering to work for a shilling a day, and many of their half-naked children are to be seen standing at the rotten potatoes being thrown away, which they greedily devour on the street. Many of our humane magistrates, for stealing a few turnips. What a blessed constitution we live under, when a prison is considered a happy asylum for the destitute poor!

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## DESTRUCTIVE FIRES.

LONDON.—On Wednesday morning, shortly before three o'clock, a fire broke out upon the premises belonging to Mr. Piper, a stationer, in High-street, Shadwell. The flames began in the front shop, and before their existence became known, they had fired the stock-in-trade, and the several inmates had the greatest difficulty in effecting a safe retreat. Engines were promptly on the spot, but before they could get to work, the fire had penetrated the party wall, and had ignited the stock-in-trade in Mr. Levy's shop, a tailor, next door. There was an abundant supply of water, and the firemen succeeded in extinguishing the flames, but not until the stock-in-trade belonging to Mr. Piper was destroyed, and the building extensively burned. The stock of Mr. Levy's shop was also severely damaged by fire and water. Both parties were insured in the Phoenix Fire-office. MARYAT.—At the time the above disaster broke out, several of the engines were at work at a fire that had broken out in a large mansion in Curzon-street, Maryat. The building was occupied by a lady named Lewis. The flames commenced in the second floor, and were not discovered until one of the rooms was in a general blaze. The moment the flames were opened the fire spread both upwards and downwards with great rapidity, so that the space of a few minutes the whole of the front portion of the building was wrapped in an immense sheet of flame. When the engines arrived, the further spread of the flames was prevented, but several hours elapsed before the firemen could get the amount of several thousand pounds' worth of furniture, and the building is nearly destroyed. The premises of Mrs. E. Vincent, No. 2, and Mr. Anglo, No. 10, are severely damaged by water, and the furniture by removal, &c. No. 66, opposite, in the street, is also severely damaged by water, and the furniture by removal, &c. No. 66, opposite, in the street, is also severely damaged by water, and the furniture by removal, &c.

PECKHAM, SURREY.—On Monday morning shortly before four o'clock a fire broke out upon the premises of Mr. T. Piper, a bread and biscuit baker, carrying on business at No. 1, Victoria-road, Peckham. The flames began in the front shop, and before their existence became known, they had fired the stock-in-trade, and the several inmates had the greatest difficulty in effecting a safe retreat. Engines were promptly on the spot, but before they could get to work, the fire had penetrated the party wall, and had ignited the stock-in-trade in Mr. Levy's shop, a tailor, next door. There was an abundant supply of water, and the firemen succeeded in extinguishing the flames, but not until the stock-in-trade belonging to Mr. Piper was destroyed, and the building extensively burned. The stock of Mr. Levy's shop was also severely damaged by fire and water. Both parties were insured in the Phoenix Fire-office. MARYAT.—At the time the above disaster broke out, several of the engines were at work at a fire that had broken out in a large mansion in Curzon-street, Maryat. The building was occupied by a lady named Lewis. The flames commenced in the second floor, and were not discovered until one of the rooms was in a general blaze. The moment the flames were opened the fire spread both upwards and downwards with great rapidity, so that the space of a few minutes the whole of the front portion of the building was wrapped in an immense sheet of flame. When the engines arrived, the further spread of the flames was prevented, but several hours elapsed before the firemen could get the amount of several thousand pounds' worth of furniture, and the building is nearly destroyed. The premises of Mrs. E. Vincent, No. 2, and Mr. Anglo, No. 10, are severely damaged by water, and the furniture by removal, &c. No. 66, opposite, in the street, is also severely damaged by water, and the furniture by removal, &c.

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## DESTRUCTIVE FIRES.

LONDON.—On Wednesday morning, shortly before three o'clock, a fire broke out upon the premises belonging to Mr. Piper, a stationer, in High-street, Shadwell. The flames began in the front shop, and before their existence became known, they had fired the stock-in-trade, and the several inmates had the greatest difficulty in effecting a safe retreat. Engines were promptly on the spot, but before they could get to work, the fire had penetrated the party wall, and had ignited the stock-in-trade in Mr. Levy's shop, a tailor, next door. There was an abundant supply of water, and the firemen succeeded in extinguishing the flames, but not until the stock-in-trade belonging to Mr. Piper



THE REPUBLIC AGAIN BETRAYED BY THE  
ASSEMBLY.

PARN'S LIFE PILLS are especially efficacious in all the variety of ailments incident to the fair sex. Ladies even of the most delicate constitutions will find them beneficial, both before and after marriage. In the former case, if, at school, they cannot be too strongly recommended. They mildly and speedily remove all Skin Eruptions, Salter's Pimple, Pimples, Freckles, and all other eruptions of the complexion, Nervous Irritability, Sick Headache and Depression of Spirits, Irregularity, or General Derangement of the System.

**CAUTION.**

None are genuine, unless the words "PARN'S LIFE PILLS" are in WHITE LETTERS on a GOLD GROUND, on the Government Stamp, pasted round each box; also, the facsimile of the signature of the Proprietors, "T. ROBERTS Esq., of Grace-court, Fleet-street, London," on the Directions.

Sold in boxes at 1s. 1d., 2s. 3d., and family packets at 1s. each, by all respectable medicine vendors throughout the world. Full directions are given with each box.

TRY ERRE YOU DESPAIR.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

CURE OF ASTHMA.

Extract of a Letter from Mr. Benjamin Mackie, a respectable Quaker, dated Greenagh, near Loughliff, Ireland, dated September 1841.

RESPECTED FRIENDS,—The excellent Pills have effectually cured me of an asthma, which afflicted me for three years to such an extent that I was obliged to walk my room at night for fear, afraid of being suffocated if I went to bed by cough and phlegm.—Respectfully to Mr. Mackie, I rubbed plenty of thy Ointment into my chest night and morning.—(Signed) BENJAMIN MACKIE.—To Professor HOLLOWAY.

CURE OF TYPHUS FEVER WHEN SUPPOSED TO BE AT THE POINT OF DEATH.

A respectable female in the neighbourhood of Loughliff

over having tasted any description of food. She was given over by the surgeon, and preparations were made for her demise. Mr. Benjamin Mackie, the Quaker, whose case is referred to, heard of the circumstance, and knowing the immense benefit derived from the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, recommended an immediate trial, and eight were given to her, and the same number was continued next morning for three days, and in a very short time a daily course was completed.

N.B.—From advice just received, it appears that Colonel Dean, who is with his regiment in India, the 21st Fusiliers, carried himself of a very bad attack of fever by these celebrated pills. He was very ill, and his friends, however, malignant, may be cured by taking, night and morning, six or ten doses of this medicine. The patient should be induced to drink plenty of water, or lemonade, or barley water.

**CURE OF DROPSY OF THE CHEST.**

Extract of a Letter from J. S. Munn, Esq., of New Kensington, near Oxford, December 22, 1848.

Sir,—My shephard for some time was afflicted with water

On the night, when I heard of it I immediately advised him to take your Pills, and was perfectly cured. I have now as well as ever he was in the best of health, and received so astonishing a cure last year from your Pills and Ointment, it has ever since been my most earnest endeavor to know the excellent qualities.—(Signed) J. S. Mavor.—Do Professor Loomis send me a box.

**THE EARL OF ALBANY'S COMPLAINT OF A LIVER  
AND STOMACH COMPLAINT.**

Extract of a Letter from his Lordship, dated Villa Messina, Leghorn, 21st February, 1845.

Sir,—Various circumstances prevented the possibility of my thanking you before for the kind 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 inform you that your Pills have effected a cure of my liver and stomach complaint, and that the most violent disorder in my liver and stomach, which was the most violent of the faculty at home, and all over the continent, had not been able to effect; nay, not even the waters of Carlsbad. I wish to have another box and a box of the Ointment.

**CURE OF A DELIBERATELY CONSTITUTION.**

Mr. Mente, a storekeeper, of Gundagai, New South Wales, had been for some time in a most delicate state of health, his constitution was so weak that his death was shortly looked upon by himself and friends as certain, but as a forlorn hope, he was induced to try Halloway's Pills, which had an immediate and surprising effect upon his system, he was able to resume his usual mode of life, to perfect health and strength, to the surprise of those who knew him. He considered his case so extraordinary that he, in gratitude, sent it for publication, to the *Sydney Morning Herald*, which was published in its issue of the 21st January, 1848. A few doses of the Pills will quickly rid the energies of both body and mind, when other medicines have failed.

This celebrated Pills are wonderfully efficacious in the following complaints:—

Ague	Female Irregular	Scrofula,	or
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Asimina	ri-fies	King's Evil
Bitum Com-	Kind of	Stone and Gravel
blains	kind	Stone and Gravel
Blotches on the	Gout	Scarcely Sym-
Skin	Head-ache	ptoms
Bowel Complaints	Indigestion	Tic-Doloureux
Colic	Intemperance	Unusual
Constipation of	Jaundice	Veneral Affec-
the bowels	Liver Complaints	tions
Consumption	Lumbago	Worms of all
Diarrhoea	Neuritis	kind
Dropsy	Rheumatism	Weakness, from
Dysentery	Retention of	whatever cause
Erysipelas	Urine	of, &c.
Fistula	Stomach	
	Stomach	

Sold at the establishment of Professor MOLLAY, 214, Strand (near Temple Bar), London, and by most all respectable druggists and dealers in medicines, throughout the Kingdom. Sold at the following prices:—1 lb., 2s. 6d., 4s. 6d., 1 lb., 2s., and 3ss. each, and 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.

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ON PHYSICAL DISQUALIFICATIONS, GENERATIVE INCAPACITY, AND IMPEDIMENTS TO MARRIAGE.

Twenty-fifth edition, illustrated with Twenty-Six Anatomical Engravings on Steel, enlarged to 166 pages, price 2s. 6d., by Messrs. direct from the Establishment, 5s. 6d., in postage stamps.

**THE SILENT FRIEND;**  
a medical work on the exhaustion, and physical decay of the system, produced by excessive indulgence, the consequences of infection, or the abuse of mercury, with observations on the married state, and the disqualifications which may befall it, illustrated by twenty-six coloured engravings, and by the detail of cases. By R. L. REIDY, Esq., Co. 10, Berners-street, Oxford-street, London.  
Published by the authors, and sold by Strange, 21, Paternoster-row.

Starie, 23, Titchborne-street, Haymarket; and Gordon, 18, Leadenhall-street, London; J. R. and K. Raines and Co., Leithvale, Edinburgh; D. Campbell, Argyll-street, Glasgow; A. Priestly, London; J. T. Newton, Church-street, Liverpool; R. Ingram, Market-place, Manchester.

Part the First.

Is dedicated to the consideration of the anatomy and physiology of the organs which are directly or indirectly engaged in the reproduction. It is illustrated by six coloured engravings.

Part the Second.

Treats of the infirmities and decay of the system, produced by over indulgence of the system, and by the practice of solitary gratification. It shows clearly the manner in which the baneful consequences of this indulgence operate on the economy in the impairment and destruction of the system, and how the nervous system is affected, and sexual debility and inequity, with their accompanying train of symptoms and disorders, are traced by the chain of connecting results to their cause. This selection concludes the work.

may be remedied, and full and ample directions for their use. It is illustrated by three coloured engravings, which fully display the effects of physical decay.

Part the Third

Contains an accurate description of the diseases caused by infection, and by the abuse of mercury; primary and secondary symptoms, eruptions of the skin, sore throat, inflammation of the eyes, disease of the bones, gonorrhoea, piles, skin diseases, &c. &c. and the manner of curing them. The treatment is fully described in this section. The effects of neglect, either in the recognition of disease or in the treatment, are shown to be the prevalence of the virus in the system, which sometimes may show itself in the form of the already mentioned, and catarrh disease in its most frightful shape, not only on the individual himself, but also on the offspring. Advice for the treatment of all these diseases and the manner of curing them is given in this section, which, if fully followed up, cannot fail in effecting a cure. This part is illustrated by seventeen coloured engravings.

Part the Fourth

Part the Fifth  
Is devoted to the consideration of the Duties and Obligations of the Married State, and of the causes which have led to the dissolution of marriage. The duties which have entered into the bonds of matrimony, Disquietudes and jars between married couples are traced to depend, in the majority of instances, on causes resulting from physical Impairment and mental weakness, and the means of remedying the same are pointed out within reach and effectual. The operation of certain disqualifications is fully examined, and infelicitous and unhappy marriages are shown to be the necessary consequence. The causes and remedies for this state form an important consideration in this section of the work.

THE CORDIAL BALM OF SYRACUS  
Is expressly prepared to renovate the impaired powers of

life, when exhausted by the influence exerted by some of the most powerful systems. Its action is purely local, and its power is in re-invigorating the frame in all cases of nervous and sexual debility, obstinate gleet, impotence, leucorrhoea, and debilities arising from venereal excesses, the most inveterate and obstinate. It is equally efficacious in all cases. To those persons who are prevented by a married state by the consequences of early errors, it is of valuable. Price 11s. per bottle, or four quantities in one for 44s.

**THE CHLORATED DETERGENT ESSENCE**

An anti-septic remedy for purifying the system from general contamination, and for the removal of all the varied forms of secondary symptoms, such as eruptions of the skin, blotches on the head and face, enlargement of the throat, tonsils, and uvula; threatened destruction of the hair, &c. Its action is purely local, and its beneficial influences on the system is undeniable. Price 11s. and 33s. per bottle.

The 25 cases of Syphilis or of Chronic Ulcers of the

sheet, can only be had at 19, Berners-street,  
 London, W.C. The following is a saving of £1 12s. and the  
 tenant is entitled to receive advance without a fee, which  
 advantage is applicable only to those who remit £2  
 packet.  
 Consultation fee, if by letter. £1.—Patients are requested  
 to be as minute as possible in the description of their cases.  
 Attendance daily at 19, Berners-street, Oxford-street  
 London, from eleven to two, and from five to eight.  
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 don-street, Cornhill; Butler and Co., 4, Chancery-lane;  
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 Tinsley, High-street, Rotherham, of whom may be had  
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to the trade of the Severn and the city of Chester by the application of a new kind of vessel trading on the Severn and the coast. The principle of the invention is to adopt sliding keels instead of fixed ones, so that the vessels will draw less water, and consequently the freight may be decreased from seventy tons to nearly double that weight as the average class of traders.



not returning, a search was instituted, when the body was found in the well, in a position she could not have placed herself in. The evidence of Dr. Phillips and Dr. Thompson, of Johnston, fully established the fact of the murder. It appears that there were marks upon the neck, which proved that the deceased had been strangled before she was thrown into the water. The wounds were also bruises upon the head. The jury returned a verdict of "Willful murder against some parties unknown."

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### SHIPWRECKS.

**WRECK OF THE TIGRIS.**—About 1,000 barrels of gunpowder, and about fifty tons of the coconuts of the Tigris, were saved from the wreck of the ship Tigris, and a considerable quantity more of the latter article is likely to be safely brought on shore, after the exertions of Messrs. Deane and Edwards, the divers, from Whitstable.

**MILFORD HAVEN.**—The transport Diana, from Cork for Bengal, with a division of the 10th Foot on board, has put into this port. It appears that, after leaving Cork, she encountered a severe weather, when she shipped heavy seas, and spoiled a large quantity of provisions, and did considerable injury to the vessel. The detachment consists of Captain Durnford, Lieutenants Smith, Mann, Wills, Chute, and Clarke, one surgeon, six sergeants, one drummer, and 130 rank and file. This force has been landed and billeted in that part of Milford and will remain there whilst the vessel is repaired.



THE NORTHERN STAR.



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of Westminster, for the Proprietor, **FEARGUS O'COOL**,  
Esq. M.P., and published by the said **WILLIAM RUSSELL**,  
the Office, in the same street and parish.—Sat-  
February 10th, 1829