THE PATRIOT MEAGHER.

I received the following letter some time ago, from that bold, enthusiastic, energetic, and sincere young patriot, MEAGHER, who is now within the clutches of the law, but to whose future fate I would apply the following two verses of my poem upon Erin :-

When we see the light footstep, that bends o'er the sand.

Of the exile condemned the wide world to roam, Then the day star of Freedom shall shine o'er the

To light the lone wanderer back to his home. When the waters that bound her lone dungeon shall swell

patriot.

Englishmen, you can form no estimate of my feelings, from the hour of the incarceration of those brave and gallant men, urged on by others to redeem their country, and then not only abandoned, but spat upon and characterised as maniacs, when they became victims to their confidence in others. I have been afraid to mention their names in the House or out of the House, except when reviled there, and then I defended them. I have shall be only once a month, on the second Saturday, been fearful lest my defence of them, or a word at Ibbeson's Temperance House, Buxton-road, from been fearful lest my defence of them, or a word at Ibbeson's Temperance House, Buxton-road, from of yesterday, the tree has taken deep root—it half-past seven to half-past eight o'clock in the has been well dug about, manured, and watered—evening when all members in arrears with their but tended to injure them. Many an Irishman, and not a few Englishmen, will shed tears upon the perusal of the young patriot's letter, as I have done, but I have still the hope—nay, the confident hope—that his country ing to this hyperbalance are requested to attend."

MERTHER TYDVIL.—At a meeting of members held in their room back of Wollington-street, on Sunday last, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:—"That all the unpaid-up members belong-

horrifying—to think of a young man not requested to pay their local levies without delay, subscribe myself as ever, Your obedient servant, twenty-three years of age, unrivalled for otherwise it will be deducted from their shares eloquence, matchless for unostentations modesty, and unequalled for devotion to his country, thus banished from the land of his birth, TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR. torn from all that is dear to him, and consigned to the transport to be conveyed to some penal colony, there to sigh over the lamentations of his bleeding country?

I can say no more; my feelings, if I went

" Richmond Prison, " Dublin, April 23rd, 1849.

"Mr Dear Feargus O'Connor,—I have been a ang time promising myself the pleasure of writing you a few lines, to thank you for the very kind interest you have taken in me, and the generous zeal you have manifested in behalf of the State pri-

"To many claims however upon my grateful esteem, you have lately added one more, which to my mind possesses a peculiar weight and value.
Chairman, Mr. Paul, sounded the key-note, when that has appeared of me. All my friends are delighted with it. The execution of it, too, is very all the speakers reasoned, and without any previous be upon other subjects, and the erroneousness of ours. Our great bond of union as Chartists, is the swifting, and whatever Mr. Roebuck's opinions may all the speakers reasoned, and without any previous be upon other subjects, and the organical subjects of the franchise he beautiful, and has been greatly admired.

"We are all quite well here and in right good spirits, for it will always be to us a source of happiness, to feel that we are undergoing some slight punishment for our love of the old country. Should a heavier punishment be in store for us, we shall meet it not only with light but with proud hearts. Next to battling for the right, the best thing is suffering for it; and next to a victory a sacrifice conduces most to the progress and the glory of any "Believe me, my dear Feargus O'Connor,

"Your sincere and much attached friend, "THOMAS FRANCIS MEAGHER."

Chartist Intelligence.

GLASGOW.—The Calton Association helda meeting in the Mechanics' Institution, Canning-street, on the 5th inst., to consider the question of Financial Reform, and the Extension of the Suffrage. Mr. Daniel Paul in the chair. Mr. Henderson Carrick thoughts and actions. A more enlarged experience moved, and Mr. John Anderson seconded, the following resolution :- "That, in the opinion of this meeting, the enormous and increasing expenditure those quiet manifestations of progress and improveof the present Ministry is opposed to the true interests of the industrious and trading classes of this the future condition of nations. I have arranged to country; and we hereby pledge ourselves to support any well-devised means likely to lead to its effective reduction." Mr. Duncan Sherrington moved, and Mr. James Martin seconded :-- "That the Suffrage, as defined by the Reform Bill, is inadequate to the necessities and intelligence of the community, as has been shown by the opposition of the majority of the members of the House of Commons to the motion of Mr. Cobden, for a reduction of the national expenditure; we therefore call upon all intelligent Reformers to use their influence to ensure the Extension of the Suffrage, as embodied in the People's Charter.'

O'CONNORVILLE.—Although no account has lately been sent from this place, we have not been idle, as the proceedings at the last three vestries will testify. Having discovered that a few individuals had monopolised nearly all the parochial offices, and made use of their power to lower their own rates and that of their relations, we have compelled them to submit to a re-adjustment of the rates, and to do away with such gross inequalities. We also intend to turn the Whitsun holydays to account by adopting the National Petition, and doing something for the Victims. We understand that a dinner and tea will be provided at the school for those friends who may come to take part in the good work, and share the rural festivities on that occasion.

Somers Town.—A public meeting of the inhabitants of Somers Town was held in the Lecture-hall, Welstead street, on Sunday evening last, for the purpose of considering the necessity for, and the best means of securing an efficient Parliamentary Reform. The meeting was attended by a most respectable audience, and a good sprinkling of the middle classes. Mr. M'Grath was in the chair. The chairman, in a soul-stirring and eloquent speech, pointed out the necessity for a Radical Reform in the House of Commons, before the present absurd and unjust system could be abolished. He then, in his usual argumentative manner, proved, beyond the power of successful contradiction, that the following extract, descriptive of the same, is the document called the People's Charter, would meet the emergencies of the case, and enable the louse of crime in Glasgow. The writer being the the corner of the same, is a successful contradict from the document called the People's Charter, would meet the emergencies of the case, and enable the louse of crime in Glasgow. The writer being the the corner of the clores of the case, and enable the louse of committed to the poll was a farce, in which I was not willing to play any part.

I went to the poll, I was to look for support, if support at the polling booth was, indeed, a matter of the support of the electors with iron spikes, and the prisoners must have had difficulty in getting over. The prisoner whose evidence it appeared that on the previous difficulty in getting over. The prisoners, who made a most rambling defence, were committed to the fellows of Correction for one month, with iron spikes, and the prisoners must have had difficulty in getting over. The prisoners, who made a most rambling defence, were difficulty in getting over. The prisoners, who made a most rambling defence, with the full one of Correction for one month, with iron spikes, and the prisoners must have had difficulty in getting over. The prisoners, and if the support of the electors of considerable difficulty in getting over. The prisoners, who made a most rambling defence, were difficulty in getting over. The prisoner was not important, the polling booth was, indeed, a matter of the electors who made a most rambling defence, were committed to the flower, who the prisoner was not important, the polling b spectable audience, and a good sprinkling of the the document called the People's Charter, would meet the emergencies of the case, and enable the people by just legislation to amend their moral. Social, and political condition. He then concluded one of the most powerful speeches it ever was our good fortune to listen to, by an earnest appeal to the working men, and all Reformers, to be up and doing in the good work of human regeneration, and resumed his seat amid repeated rounds of applause. The meeting was next addressed by Mr. W. Dixon, in a brief speech, upon the many social evils of the enfranchisement of the enfranchisement of the enfranchisement of the people would from Captain Millar's papers on the state meet the prisoner of the case, and enable the only men above twenty-one years of age whom the capte to the most powerful legislation to amend their moral. Wilton-place: ting a rape; the child screamed, and the prisoner described the collection he would exclude from the franchise, were criminals, to the amount of 48 13s. Having lost sight of the would exclude from the franchise, were criminals, to the amount of 48 13s. Having lost sight of the would exclude from the franchise, were criminals, to the amount of 48 13s. Having lost sight of the would exclude from the franchise, who were in his debt for coals was given into custody be were after they had suffered otherwise for their to the amount of 48 13s. Having lost sight of the only men above twenty-one years of age whom the the only men as until to the amount of 48 13s. Having lost sight of the would exclude from the franchise, who were in his debt for coals to the amount of 48 13s. Having lost sight of the other who exclusion I did not regard as being of much in regard as being of much in prisoner as the only men the called, as he said, to pay his account and to give a carnest next the prisoner desired the nature and exclusion I did not regard as being of much importance, as under a proper government being the other wise for their in November last at a visit from the prisoner desired the only men to

Milliam Stider, Inblisher 16 Great Windmill St, Haymarker London

LONDON, SATURDAY, MAY 19, 1849.

PRICE FIVEPENCE or Five Shillings and Sixpence per Quarter

and that a levy of one penny each member be forwarded at once to this council, for the purpose of defraying its necessary expenses."—The Council then adjourned to the 21st of May, when every member is requested to be at his post.

National Land Company.

Huddersfield.—At the regular meeting of members, held on Saturday last, it was resolved: "That in consequence of the small attendance of members at the fortnightly meetings, that the meetings in future evening, when all members in arrears with their subscriptions or levies, are requested to attend."

MERTHYR TYDVIL.—At a meeting of members held is not for long to lose one of its brightest ornaments.

Inatal the unpara-upmentors belong to lose one of its brightest ornaments.

Incompare the unpara-upmentors belong to this branch are requested without delay to and glitter, must not be darkened by such thoughts; pay their contributions of two pence per share, as prescribed by the last Land Conference; also, the brethren, all of us, but we must not know each brethren, all of us, but we must not know each and conference. Good God! is it not shocking—nay, is it not paid-up (as well as the unpaid-up) members are other. I fear I trespass on your space, and must

My DEAR SIR,-According to arrangement, I arrived in Glasgow, on Sunday, the 6th, and was met by my old friend Duncan Sherrington, and a few Chartist Council is not exactly of the same opinion others, some of whom I have known for years. as Mr. Thomas Clark, with regard to the late elec-The history of Chartism in Glasgow-for the past tion at Sheffield, you will much oblige by inserting on, would hurry me into the meshes of the Gagging Bill, to the great gratification and delight of your and my oppressors.

Gelight of your and my oppressors.

FEARGUS O'CONNOR.

"Richmond Prison.

The history of Chartism in Glasgow—for the past two a useful chapter in a book devoted to the political agitations of the people and profit the letter from Mr. Clark. We quote the following resolution, passed by the Council on and applications from several collieries in the Wear ple, replete with many lessons of interest and profit to the student, whose object was to understand that the letter first:—

"144, High Holborn, London, with which they cheerfully complied, as far as the mottly chaos, called public opinion, its ebbings and forms, bore and forms, but as all the ledding the following resolution, passed by the Council on delegates were next occupied to the receipt of the letter from Mr. Clark. We quote the receipt of the letter first:—

1144, High Holborn, London, with which they cheerfully complied, as far as the mottly chaos, called public opinion, its ebbings and ingest the following resolution, passed by the Council on the delegate were next occupied to the receipt of the letter from Mr. Clark. We quote the receipt of the letter first:—

1245, High Holborn, London, with which they cheerfully complied, as far as the mottly change of the following resolution, passed by the Council on the delegates were next occupied to the following resolution, passed by the Council on the following resolution, passed by the Council on the following resolution from the following resolu to the student, whose object was to understand that motly chaos, called public opinion, its ebbings and flowings, hopes and fears; but as all the leading

> Calton. The speeches were of the right kind. The concert, all spoke in favour of the suffrage as a approximates so closely to us, that opposition to Newcastle-on-Tyne, May 14. right, and argued for the rights of man, from man's own nature, and contended that the suffrage was a natural right, and, could logically, be defined apart from constitutional and civil rights. This mode of reasoning was to me refreshing, as it at once me, as from it the electors and non-electors will cleared the way of all our modern special attornevism, so common among parliament men, and opponent of Mr. Roebuck. also some acute thinkers of the extremely "Fai philosophical school, with whom I have had often occasion to differ, entertaining towards them, however, every feeling of honourable respect. My lectures were attended with unabating interest for three nights successively, my audience consisting of the élite of the social and political reformers, who are now happily beginning to see that social and political reform are not antagonistic, but Payment of Members, but merely for an Extension part of the same whole. This union is universal so of the Suffrage, and on that account you decline far as my experience goes, and I think it one of the offering any further opposition to Mr. Roebuck. is fast making this view of reforms and reformers better understood, and I look upon it as one of the future condition of nations. I have arranged to deliver three discourses in Glasgow in the early part of next week, and I am confident that I shall witness unmistakeable proofs that my labours have

The inhabitants of Glasgow, in the year 1778, were about 50,000 souls; it has of late been estimated as every sign of opulence, activity, and wide-spread comfort. Now look on this. Stand at the corner

which seed the west.

The west of the west.

Filled with the cheers of her sons come to dwell In the land of their fathers, the home they love best.

Such, I trust in God, will one day be the cheering fate of my loved and honoured young friend. I would have published his letter be form and firm resolution have upon those in whose hands the fate of the victim is placed, I feared lest an injudicious act of mine placed, I feared lest an injudicious act of mine placed, I feared lest an injudicious act of mine placed, I feared lest an injudicious act of mine placed, I feared lest an injudicious act of mine placed, I feared lest an injudicious act of mine placed, I feared lest an injudicious act of mine placed, I feared lest an injudicious act of mine placed, I feared lest an injudicious act of mine minght increase their spleen, and augment his minest percentatives have not attended since the first meeting be written to, to ask the trassus for their minght increase their spleen, and augment his more percentatives have not attended since the first meeting be written to, to ask the trassus for their language account different meeting in many become in whose hands the fear of the victim is placed, I feared lest an injudicious act of mine minght increase their spleen, and augment his minght increase their spleen, and augment his meeting be written to, to ask the trassus for their language cannot describe the victim is publication that there will be a placed be feared lest an injudicious act of mine mines per centage; the most riting articless are latent in pledge, and as low as a penny and three transports and the country at large placed and the proposed its because of characters are shown in the contracted and the proposed its because of characters are possible to draw the country and the greater and whether the victim is placed, I feared lest an injudicious act of mine meeting to written to, to ask the trassus for their meeting to written to, to ask the trassus for their men, women, and children are carried onwards, in to see you turn on attention, in preference to rapid pace, to the gaol, the penal settlement, and rapid pace, to the gaol, the penal settlement, and the grave. Here human beings, in endless masses, are begotten, born, and die it fever finds here a feast, and cholera a kindly nurse. This colony of mental, moral, and physical death has grown up with the increase of your wealth, your commerce, and your churches. Well has Captain Millar said that the evil would increase—it has increased; it is it has borne fruit plentifully, and but few are heard to say, "Why cumbereth it the ground." A courageous medical man, a pious missionary, or a thinking moralist, now and again visit the soil; but the rich, the privileged, and the favoured of Fortune

SAMUEL KYDD.

SHEFFIELD ELECTION. TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

Sir-In order that the country may see that the

nuch and be wiser for their pains.

Parliaments and Payment of Members. We Charfinally agreed to hold a public meeting at Scaffoldtists and Trades Unionists will find in him a mercihill, near Benton-square. Chair to be taken at circulated tickets for a course of three lectures. I less opponent and severe criticiser of some of our twelve o'clock. A delegate meeting, after the conbegan my labour by attending a public meeting, most cherished opinions; but when in antagonism clusion of the public meeting, to take place at Mrs. held in the Mcchanics' Institution, Cannon-street, with us, I feel confident that his opposition will Boag's. Garsden-road, when all collieries in arrears with us, I feel confident that his opposition will Boag's, Garsden-road, when all collieries in arrears proceed from an honest conviction of the truthful- of contributions must forward the same, that the ness of his own views and the erroneousness of good cause may not lag for want of support. The ours. Our great bond of union as Chartists, is the delegates then separated, highly pleased with the suffrage, and whatever Mr. Roebuck's opinions may prospects in the Wear and the Tees. him would, I think, be both unwise and unseemly. I therefore decline any further obstruction to his claim upon the constituency of Sheffield. " By making public this paper, you will oblige learn why it is that I do not appear longer as the

"Faithfully yours. " THOMAS CLARK." The following resolution was passed by the Coun-

cil on the receipt of the letter:-"That we have received your letter, and are As Chartists, we cannot come to the same conclusion, and therefore decline giving any further publicity to your letter.'

Signed on behalf of the Council, Sheffield, May 8. J. TAYLOR, Chairman.

MR. CLARK'S ANSWER.

TO THE SHEFFIELD COUNCIL. GENTLEMEN, -Through the kindness of the editor of the Northern Star, in permitting me to see your communication previous to its publication, I am

constant of the international particles and two regard themselves, from the reaction of the surrounding neighbourhood would do well to assist the few spiried men who have addressed myself to a risk a solution of the Smith of the surrounding neighbourhood would do well to assist the few spiried men who have a solution of the Smith of the spiried men who have taken this next little hall for Sunday evening meetings.

Manuson.—The Charlists of this district are again "up and doing." On Smiday, May the local the body to the Allists of the Smith of th

vices in behalf of my persecuted countrymen, writing of the number of members in their locality, are appreciated by the true and unsullied and that a levy of one penny each member be for surrounding him: let him, before he returns home, ment and individual independence; and when the surrounding him : let him, before he returns home, ment and individual independence ; and when the walk along the Salt Market in an evening, and he will see scenes of daylight destitution and the signs will see scenes of daylight destitution and the signs field, I need to the present one, which is the present one, and the present one, which is the present one, and when the other men were employed to differ the warrent of the present one, and the p will see scenes of daylight destitution and the tights held, I need surface will see scenes of daylight destitution and the tights held, I need surface annow you, that among my of impudent prostitution, which cannot escape his notice; and, if he has courage to penetrate beneath may easily flid candidates in every way my and the other men resorted to a new means of the surface, he will see the express trains by which superior, and to some one of them I shall be happy to turn to force the poor brute to get upon its legs to urrange to penetrate beneath superior, and to some one of them I shall be happy to turn to force the poor brute to get upon its legs to urrange to penetrate beneath superior, and to some one of them I shall be happy to turn to force the poor brute to get upon its legs to urrange to penetrate beneath superior, and to some one of them I shall be happy to turn to force the poor brute to get upon its legs. THOMAS CLASS.

THE MINERS OF THE NORTH. .

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR. Sir,—I forward the following proceedings of the delegate meeting of the Miners of Northumberland and Durham, held at the house of Mr. T. Greener, Cock Inn, head of the Side.

The delegates met at eleven o'clock, appointing Mr. A. Stoves to preside, and a more fitting person could not be appointed. The roll being called, and the levy handed in to meet the expenditure, the next business was the petition to Parliament for a more efficient system of ventilation. The secretary having written to Feargus O'Connor, Esq. M.P., relative to the presentation of the petition, that gentleman's reply was read to the delegates, which gave every one satisfaction. The following resolution was then greed to :- "That the best thanks of this meeting be accorded to Feargus O'Connor, Esq. M.P., for the readiness on this, as on all occasions, in devoting his time, his talents, and his money to the forwarding the interests and the welfare of the working classes of this country; and in the absence of Mr. Duncombe (whose illness we regret to perceive prevents him attending his Parliamentary duties), we forward to him (Mr. O'Connor) the petition of the Miners of Northumberland and Durham, for presentation to the Commons House of Parliament. Yours, &c., M. Jude.

THE VICTIMS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR. Sin,-Will you allow me, through the Star, t throw out the following suggestion as a means to increase the Victim Fund. It is this—Let the Victim Committee purchase a share in the National Land Company, and then dispose of it by raffle, in the following manner: let them issue (say) 100 green tickets to 100 districts, and at each of these districts the strong-room, de., were locked, and all appeared sorry for your conclusion, after the interview you to get up a raffe for the green tickets at threehave had with Mr. Roebuck, and learning from his pence a member; and then the 100 winners of the was discovered. - Robert Clarke, a cab-driver, green tickets to raffle for the prize.

By this experiment I find the result would be for so good a cause. The same plan might be

> and benefitting several. Yours in fraternity, Haggerstone, May 14th.

> > Police.

adopted on a larger scale without injuring any one,

WILLIAM JOHN COOK.

again. One of them held the tail out tight to its full length, whilst the two others, holding a stick of ground ash, one by any aderess, was charged an animal with great force under the extended tail.—

Beverley bank, which has since been accordance to Sergeant Judd, 44 N, declared that he never saw be a forgery.—Police-constable Hawkins stated, an animal seem to suffer more under any punishment. It writhed and quivered, and made a most the shop of a pawnbroker, named Wood, in the Cityand skin, and was covered with blood.—The magistrate, having severely reproved the drover for his cruelty, sentenced him to pay a fine of 40s., or be imprisoned for fourteen days with hard labour.

Alleged Robbert by A Mathematical Instru-

missing quantity. It was cut for the purposes of the wheel barometer machinery, and would come into the hands of no other person in his establishinto the hands of no other person in his establishGUILDIIALL.—ATTEMPTED SUCIDE.—On Monto the student, whose object was to understand that mothly chaos, called public opinion, its ebbings and flowings, hopes and fears; but as all the leading features have been manifested in our English towns, I leave the subject for the cogitations of your readers, who may, by a little reflection, remember readers, who may, by a little reflection, remember of Members. We Charter and Dependent of Members and Dependent of Members. We Charter and Dependent of Members and Dependent of Members. We Charter and Dependent of Members and Dependent of Members and Dependent of Members. We Charter and Dependent of Members and Dependent of Members. We Charter and Dependent of Members and Dependent of Members and Dependent of Members. We Charter and Dependent of Members and Dependent of Members and Dependent of Members. We Charter and Dependent of Members and Dependent casions. The prisoner was remanded. ROBBERY AT ST. PANCRAS VESTRY .- William Jack-

twenty sovereigns and £155 in silver money.—Mr. during the investigation.—William Cockerill, a constable. No. 108 L division, being sworn, identified safe, and that on the following morning the robbery road, where a man looked out of a window and came down and conversed with the prisoner for ten minutes.—Sarah Tiffin proved having found four skeleton keys, and James Unwin a dark lantern, near the spot where the prisoner was found injured, which were handed over to the police of the S division. The keys opened the doors of the vestry-room, &c .-Lockerby, 180 S, deposed that subsequent to the commission of the robbery he was consulted by the parish authorities to make inquiries into the matter. MARLBOROUGH-STREET.—Suspicious Cha- when he traced the prisoner to be in Guy's Hospital not been given in vain. I must omit much worthy of notice to enable me to say a few words on Glasgow and its inhabitants, and I beg to premise that all I now write may stand as a type of all our large manufacturing towns, differing less or more in degree, the chief difference in most cases being geographical. The ground on which some towns are built being drier than that of others, they differ in their supply of water, &c., all of which circumstances belong to locality.

Internal I must omit much worthy of notice to enable me to say a few words on Glassame paper that will contain your resolution.

You have declined giving publicity to my letter, addressed to Mr. Cavill, because, "as Chartists," you could not agree that I have acted rightly, in gree, the chief difference in most cases being geographical. The ground on which some towns are built being drier than that of others, they differ in stances belong to locality.

The inhabitants of Glasgow in the year 1778, were superintendent of the park-keepers, and Mr. Han-bury, the head park-keeper. He watched them for Witness left a constable with him.—Mary Reading, house between twelve and one o'clock on the morn-

Sheffield, especially among the electors to whom, if given into his custody on Saturday night. Witness cited against him, that Inspector Wiggin, of the D I went to the poll, I was to look for support, if added that the fence was six feet high, surmounted division, found it necessary to bring the prisoner up

had passed two counterfeit shillings, went up and took them both to the station-house, where they as sumed to be strangers to each other. Subsequently to the charge having been entered on the police sheet, and when the policeman was in the act of taking them to the cell, Harper threw himself on the ground, and swore he would not be locked up, at the same time making violent resistance. The policeman pointed out to him his folly, and the prisoner gave him a desperate kick, which fractured the bone of his arm and rendered him powerless. Other policemen coming to his assistance both the prisoners were then dragged to the ceil and locked up.—Harper complained that he was treated in a orutal manner before he offered any resistance, but this assertion was completely refuted; and evidence having been adduced that both the prisoners were well known as common utterers of counterfeit coin,

A dre other cases of a similar character yet to be discovered.

CLERKENWELL.—CRUELTY TO A BULLOCK.—

Joseph Fisher, of Woodside, Hatfield, a drover, was charged with cruelly using a bullock. It appeared that on Saturday last the prisoner and two other men were employed to drive some oxen from the true of the way of the way in the landwriting of the prisoner. Tottenham station to a farm at Hornsey. In the landwriting of the way in the way however, remanded until Thursey.

piteous noise. This officer interfered as soon as he road, on the morning of Wednesday last, when the could get up to the group, and took the prisoner prisoner entered and requested to be furnished with into custody. The beast's tail was broken in three change for a country bank note, and then exhibited places. The under side was quite stript of the hair the one now produced. On being called upon MENT-MAKER.-Robert Robson was charged with that neighbourhood, the prisoner was conveyed to stealing a quantity of brass materials, the property the station-house, when he admitted that his stateof his employer, Mr. Johnson, barometer maker. | ment was untrue, and said he had received the note t appeared that the prisoner, who has been upwards from a man he had accidentally met at a public of seventeen years in the employment of the prose- house, and who had promised to procure him a cutor as a mathematical instrument-maker, was the situation. The prisoner was then searched, and only person in the establishment entrusted with the upwards of fifty duplicates relating to articles of cutting and working of the brass for certain parts wearing apparel, books, and other property, which of the wheel barometer, and for some months large had been pledged in different names, and in almost quantities of the materials had been abstracted all parts of the metropolis, were found in his posfrom the workshop. It was found that on Friday session. The constable added that a communicaweek last the prisoner sold 23lbs. of brass-work as tion had that morning been received from Messrs. waste, at Mr. Batchelor's brass-foundry in Albe- Machell and Co., bankers, at Beverley, in answer to marle-street. The prisoner was taken into cus- a letter from Messrs. Bush and Mullius, solicitors tody, and on the metal being produced Mr. Johnson to the London Bankers' Association, which stated stated that he had no doubt whatever it was his property. It was precisely of the kind entrusted to the prisoner last week, and corresponded with the prisoner last week, and corresponded with the attendance of the necessary witnesses to sub-

cleven o'clock, when he observed the prisoner sitting on the steps leading to the river weeping bitson was placed at the bar before Mr. Combe, for final examination, charged by the directors of the poor of St. Paneras with having been concerned in a burglary in St. Paneras workhouse, and stealing end to her existence. He tried to dissuade her from end to her existence. such an act, but his efforts being ineffectual he was Prendergast attended for the prosecution, and Mr. compelled to take her to the station-house.—Alder-Huddlestone for the prisoner.—The prisoner was brought from the House of Detention in a cab, in a time directing the officer to make the necessary invery weakly condition, and was allowed a seat quiries. On Tuesday she was again brought up, when Mary Ann M'Donald, of No. 8, Felton-terrace, Hoxton, stated that the prisoner maintained herself the prisoner as having gone by the names of William by needlework, and earned from 5s. to 6s. per week. Morgan, William May, and William Coleman, and Sho had often threatened to commit suicide.—The being concerned some years ago in the Custom officer said, from inquiries he had made, he had as-House robbery, with Gowell, Jordan, and Sullivan, certained that the prisoner had been acquainted and who were convicted for that offence. The pri- with a private of the 11th Hussars, and had aftersoner was indicted, but not tried.—Several wit- wards kept company with a sergeant of the 7th nesses were examined to prove that on the night of Hussars, but could learn nothing further. The following letter was then handed to the alderman :-"Compter, May 15.—Sir: I have examined the girl Julia Landon, charged with attempting self-destruction, and think her case a really distressing proved that between twelve and one o'clock, on the morning of the 9th of February, the prisoner was supported into his vehicle with his leg broken, when can be got into an asylum, if you should think fit to 12s. 6d., and 100 districts at 12s. 6d. would be £62 10s.; and then deduct £12 10s. for expenses, which would leave a balance of £50, a neat little sum for so good a caves. The wards Alderman Carden had a private interview with the prisoner and Mrs. M'Donald, and on questioning them it turned out that the former was a daughter of Captain M'Donald, who went with his family to Canada during the late war, and settled there. The prisoner's parents died, leaving her without a friend, and she had since then been in service, but had latterly maintained herself by needlework. On being asked if she had any objection to emigrate, she replied that she had none.—Alderman Carden directed Mr. Roe, the officer of the court, to obtain the necessary information at the Emigrationoffice, and, in the meantime, Mrs. M Donald undertook the care of the prisoner.

THE WAY THE MONEY GOES .- The Manchester Examiner says :-- "At the County Sessions room, Bolton, on Thursday last, two Irishmen, named Peter Gibbons and John Brennan, were brought up on a charge of vagrancy. It appeared that on Wednesday week they were begging in Westhoughton, Gibbons pretending to be deaf and dumb; but about 50,000 solis; it has of late been estimated as containing six times that number. The trade and arouse the feeling of the borough, not only shipping of the city have increased immensely, and its wealth in a similar ratio. All the religious its wealth in a similar ratio. All the religious of labour and social reform. The trade and arouse the feeling of the borough, not only with fewly intended to steal the ing of the 9th of February, when she heard a heavy laving been heard to speak to his companion, information was given to the police, and they were taken prisoners. As they did not answer, he jumped over me, I am killed!"—Mr. Prendergast said this containing to be dear and dumb; but having been heard to speak to his companion, information was given to the police, and they were taken me, I am killed!"—Mr. Prendergast said this containing to be dear and dumb; but having been heard to speak to his companion, information was given to the police, and they were taken me, I am killed!"—Mr. Prendergast said this containing to be dear and dumb; but having been heard to speak to his companion, information was given to the police, and they were taken me, I am killed!"—Mr. Prendergast said this containing to be dear and dumb; but having been heard to speak to his companion, information was given to the police, and they were taken me, I am killed!"—Mr. Prendergast said this containing to be dear and dumb; but having been heard to speak to his companion, information was given to the police, and they were taken me, I am killed!"—Mr. Prendergast said this containing to be dear and dumb; but having been heard to speak to his companion, information was given to the police, and they were taken me, I am killed!"—Mr. Prendergast said this containing to be dear and dumb; but having been heard to speak to his companion, information was given to the police, and they were taken me, I am killed!"—Mr. Prendergast said this containing to be dear and dumb; but having been heard to speak to his containing to be dear and dumb; but havin bodies are represented by their churches, chapels, and missionaries. The old college, a justly venerated seat of learning, still continues to claim the inhabitants, to enforce and defend our whole its due share of honour and patronage. The press. As they did not answer, he jumped over being due to the police, and they were taken to the fence and searched about the paddock. After cluded his case.—Mr. Combe said, he should commit the fence and searched about the paddock. After cluded his case.—Mr. Combe said, he should commit the fence and searched about for some time, he saw the prisoners the prisoners of honour and patronage. The press. The press. The press. As they did not answer, he jumped over cluded his case.—Mr. Combe said, he should commit the fence and searched about the paddock. After cluded his case.—Mr. Combe said, he should commit the fence and searched about the paddock. After cluded his case.—Mr. Combe said, he should commit the fence and searched about the prisoners the following about for some time, he saw the prisoners of honour and patronage. The press. The press. As they did not answer, he jumped over the fence and searched about the paddock. After cluded his case.—Mr. Combe said, he should commit the fence and searched about the paddock. After cluded his case.—Mr. Combe said, he should commit the fence and searched about the paddock. After cluded his case.—Mr. Combe said, he should commit the fence and searched about the fence and searched about the following about for some time, he saw the prisoners of the prisoners. As they did not answer, he jumped over me, I am killed!"—Mr. Prendergast said this continue to the fence and searched about the fence a the inhabitants, to enforce and defend our whole its due share of honour and patronage. The press, and entire faith, but I was unwilling to go to the poll against Mr. Roebuck, unless it could be shown by and entire faith, but I was unwilling to go to the poll against Mr. Roebuck, unless it could be shown by and entire faith, but I was unwilling to go to the gold consisting of one daily newspapers, I is said that I would, in such case, have had some chance of the city is elegantly built, the houses being of the city is elegantly built, the houses being of the city is elegantly built, the houses being of wealth and magnificence. The city is bound to every part of these islands by steam communication; the principal streets, and the look of the whole is quite metropolitan. On that picture year observed the manner and patronage. The press, and defended our whole its due share of honour and patronage. The press, and defended our whole is due to be taked if he would say anything in his defence.—Mr. Asked if he would say anything in his defence.—Mr. Bakked if he would say anything in his defence.—Mr. Bakked if he would say anything in his defence.—Mr. Asked if he would say anything in his defence.—Mr. Bakked if he would say anything in his defence.—Mr. Dobeyed them what they added them what they alked if he would say anything in his defence.—Mr. Dobeyed the miss cont, which he had the wise doing thren's a trunk of a tree. Witness asked them what they alked if he would say anything in his defence.—Mr. Dobeyed the miss and defence or the prisoner's had defence or the poisoner's trial.—The presoner hard that his garden adjoined them and magnificence. The city is elegantly built, the houses being of was consequence of a great him that I would, in such case, have had some chance of the police as soprosition; whilst I, upon the other hand, regarded a probability, at least, of wealth and magnificence. The city is begin to exercise his tongue that his defence.—Mr. Dor the runk of a tree. Witness asked them what they linded tha in such tranquil state of health as this leaves us in at present, thanks be to God for his unlimited mercies to us. My dear Johnny, I am to inform you that I held up until you sent me the letter, but now I have resigned, but gained but very little, for they seized on my little furniture, but now I have got them, and they gave me the ass too, but now she is worthless. I am living with my mother, and, if I had some money to buy seed potatoes, I have plenty of land, and I got my dung from Mr. M Cabe. If you can send me relief it is fully required, I am now entered for the out-door relief for a fortnight, until I make out my husband, and to bring him home to work for it, and if not that I will be cancelled; but I got none yet. But now I hope you will form a false letter about you being dead. And the form is to get some comrade to state a letter to me that you are dead, and what money you had was expended for the burying place. Then, at the time of inspection, I could produce it to the relieving officer. Now I am to inform you that there is

FRANCE.

THE ELECTIONS. THE ARMY VOTING FOR THE SOCIALISTS !!! PARIS, SUNDAY.—To-day the elections have commenced here and in the department of the Seine generally and everything is perfectly quiet and

'La Liberte,' a Buonapartist journal, announces that an immense majority of the army voted for Socialist candidates.

(From Tuesday's 'Chronicle.')

for the list of Red candidates with extraordinary made by the Minister of the Interior, the Garde unanimity. The list of candidates issued under the Mobile would be unable to vote. It was, he said, auspices of the committee of the Rue de Poitiers, and the other committees which have united with that committee in recommending candidates, are torn by the clubbists and ouvriers wherever they can lay their hands upon them, and some of the streets are literally strewed with them. Sergeant Boichot. of the 7th Light Infantry, whom the government has had the folly to incarcerate at Vincennes, because he was brought forward as a candidate by the So. department of the Yonne, and read a letter which cialists, is getting 2 vast number of votes, and the stated that in all the departments the electoral cause impression is that he will be returned. In voting had been lost to the opposition by this manœuvre. for him the electors declare that they are protesting against what they call the imperial demonstrations recently made by General Changarnier, and his imprudent conflicts with the National Assembly. On the whole, the impression here to-day is that success in the elections will fall generally upon the moderate Republicans, with an infusion of the Socialists.

With respect to the army, the opinion is that it will show a stronger preponderance towards the Republicans than was at all looked for. This is attributed to the arrest of Sergeant Boichot. I have already told you that the votes of the garrison of Paris were in favour of the Socialists. The 'Peuple' of to-day gives the result of the votes in the garrison of St. Omer, where there are forty-eight soldiers who consequently vote for Paris. Out of these votes, Boichot is at the head of the list; but the numbers, either because they are suppressed, or from an error in the impression, are not given. The second on the list is M. Ledru-Rollin with forty resignation in the hands of the President of the votes. Then follows Felix Pyat, thirty-eight; Bac Republic. (Th.). thirty-eight; Lamennais, thirty-seven; Considerant, thirty-six; Lagrange, thirty-six; Pierre Leroux, thirty-six; Proudhon, thirty-six; Ratier (Ed.), thirty-six; Savary, thirty-six; Thore, thirtysix; Greppo, thirty-five; Hervé, thirty-five; Madier de Monijau, thirty-five, &c. General Cavaignac has gramme to the approval of his highness the Regent, only thirteen votes; General Lamoriciere, thirteen; pointing out the measures which the Cabinet ad-M. Dusaure, nine; M. Lamartine, seven; M. Odilon vised with respect to the disturbances which had and the municipal authorities, the former captured Barrot, five; M. Leon Faucher, three; General been occasioned by the attempted execution of the the Mayor of Elberfeld, M. Von Carnap, who, how-Changarnier, one; Jerome Napoleon, one; M. constitution; that the Regent had objected to the ever, succeeded in making his escape after a short Thiers, one.

The 'National' says that letters from Perpignan announce that eighty soldiers of that garrison belonging to the department of the Gironde, have voted for Ledru Rollin.

The 'National' also states that letters from Algeria mention that the soldiers have voted for the candidates of the Extreme Left. It also adds that had voted in a sense displeasing to the superior

The Socialist papers complain that 300 soldiers 10ti :g. in consequence of their determination to vote for socialist candidates.

The 'National' complains that the government ha: neevented a great nortion of vo ing, and disenfranchised the Garde Mobile a!- of the German people for the same, has, in some

PARIS, Monday.—The elections are proceeding to-day with the same calmness as yesterday, and there are contrary opinions as to the result. It is geant Boichot are sure to be elected for Paris. M.

The accounts received from the departments state that there the elections are also passing withtives of the department of the Drome (a republican), who arrived in Paris this morning, states that he went to his department for the purpose of looking after his election interests, where he considered an end. The Socialists, having discovered that he the greatest difficulty in escaping. Similar accounts pire shall be protected against constraint and oparrive from several other departments. It is said pression. that M. Armand Marrast will not be returned either

for Paris or his own department. Two soldiers of the 49th Regiment of the Line in garrison at Chalons-sur-Saone. were placed under arrest for some breach of military discipline, when about 400 of their comrades went about the streets, shouting 'Vive la Republique Democratique et Sociale. The rioters were subsequently transferred evasive. The house resolved to refer this report to which have called them out. It was also resolved to

The majority of the 45th Regiment of the Line, in garrison at Bordeaux, have voted for the Socialist candidates.

The 'Estaffette' publishes the following returns of the vot s given to the Socialists by the 30th Regi- The former sets forth that the moment has arrived in ment of the line, in garrison in Paris-997 votes :-Theodore Bac, 459; Boichot, 981; Cabet, 519; Charrassin, 662; Considerant, 449; D'Alton Shee, 577; Demay, 498; Genider, 497; Greppo, 487: Hervi, 698; Ilizay, 849; Lagrange, 429; Lamennais. 429; Langlois, 492; Lebon, 799; Ledru Rollin, 807; arm in defence of it. The latter proclamation as-Pierre Leroux, 798; Malarmet, 349; Montagne, serts that the more powerful princes of Germany are 795; l'endigueri, 799; Proudhon, 787; Pyet, 749; rebels to the will and to the law of the nation, and Ruttier, 759; Ribeyrolles, 559; Savay, 707; Thore,

The following are the votes given to the Socialist candidates by the 28th Regiment of the Line, garrisoned in Rouen:-Theodore Bac, 97; Boichot, ex-Genider, 95; Greppo, 95; Hervi; 95; Hizay, 96; Lagrange, 100; Lamennais, 103; Langlois, 93; Lebon, 94; Ledru Rollin, 101; Pierre Leroux, 91; Madier de Montian, 96; Malarmet, 97; Montagne, 93; Prediguier, 95; Proudhon, 93; Pyat, 98; Ruttier, 103; Ribeyrolles, 94; Savay, 96; Thore,

More Persecution .- M. Madier de Montian, the younger, a Socialist barrister, was sentenced on Wednesday by the Court of Police Correctionnelle of Paris to six months' imprisonment, and to pay a 163 votes against 142; two declining voting. It is fine of 100 francs for having violently resisted a as follows:magistrate in the execution of his duty at an electoral meeting.

National Guard of Paris was sentenced on Wednesday by court-martial to ten years' imprisonment for having joined in the insurrection of June.

paper, 'Le Pcuple,' was arrested on Saturday, in spontaneously by the individual states.' fulfilment of divers judgments against him, in- PURE MILITARY TYRANNY ESTABLISHED volving, in all, five years' imprisonment and 12,000 francs fine.

PROGRESS OF SOCIALISM IN THE ARMY .- A letter from Bordeaux, of the 11th inst., states that a lieutenant of the Garde Mobile, in garrison in that city, having at a Socialist banquet cried 'Vive la which places the whole of Prussia in the hands of Republique Democratique et Sociale, was placed the military force. To give an idea of the reach of under arrest. Some privates of his company having this ordinance, it suffices to quote a single article. made an attempt to rescue him, were imprisoned. The remainder of the battalion raised the most seditious cries, and it became necessary for the Prefect | declare that district in a state of siege, but to susto proceed to their barracks at the head of five com- pend all the main liberties of the subject, such as panies of the 45th Regiment of the line and the Ge- inviolability of domicile, freedom of the press, right neral commanding the division to reduce the hattalion of Mobiles to obedience.

Twenty privates of the 18th Regiment of the Line. in garcison in Paris, were marched from the capital at an early hour on Sunday morning last, in consequence of their well-known Socialist principles. A second detachment was under orders to march on SUPPRESSION OF THE SAXON INSURREC-Monday for a similar reason.

At Chalons-sur-Saone, on the 11th inst, the gar-rison made a grand Socialist demonstration. All the

At Bourges, where some officers of the 42nd took the part of the accused there, seven officers of that regiment have been placed on the retiring list. Re-

had mentioned.

move the anxiety which had been felt in the denartments.

M. Marquis read a letter from Beauvais, stating that he had been announced, in a letter written thither, as having voted for, when he had in truth voted against, the order of the day. M. Faucher again explained; upon which M. Lagrange ascended the The Socialists and ultra-Republicans are voting tribune, and said that, according to the arrangement upon a body on which they had showered praises that they now cast this affront. But they had done more: they now cast this amont. But they had done more, they had dared to say that, but for the vote of Friday, the scenes of June would have been renewed. "It is you," continued M. Lagrange,—"you, who foment disorders." ("Bravo, bravo," and great

tumult, which lasted some time.) M. Goudchaux got up to complain of the des. patches sent by the Minister of the Interior into the He called upon the Assembly to put in force against the ministry the article of the constitution which punishes with imprisonment for a month, and a fine of 2,000f., all those who have fraudulently manœuvred to influence the election.

An ordre du jour motive in that sense was then proposed.

A Voice—What, has the government nothing to The Minister of the Interior again rose to explain, but was scarcely heard amidst the noise of cross ques-

tions that succeeded each other. M. Baraguay d'Hilliers proposed the simple order of the day. After some further discussions the Assembly pro-

ceeded to vote on M. Maillard's proposal, which was thus worded; "The National Assembly, blaming the despatch of the 12th of May addressed by the who are natives of the department of the Seine, and Minister of the Interior to the prefects, passes to the order of the day."

The result was for, the proposition 519; against The Moniteur announces that at the rising of the Assembly the Minister of the Interior placed his

CENTRAL GERMANY.

In the sitting of the German Parliament, of the 10th instant, a letter was read from the President of the Regent's Cabinet, Baron Gagern, informing to Elberfeld to reduce the Landwehr, but it appears the house that the Cabinet had submitted a prohad, consequently, resigned.

After an animated debate, in which a motion was made to send a deputation to the Regent, the following resolutions were moved by M. Reden and adopted by the Assembly, with a majority of forty- their position near the railroad terminus to repel any one votes :-

Whereas the resolutions of this house, of the the ballot was suspended in some regiments that 28th of April and the 4th of May instant, claim the councils of the Rhenish province was held on the legal co-operation of the people for the execution of 8th, in the noble hall of the Casino in this city. in the said resolution summoned the Governments, agreed to a declaration to the effect that they accf the 14th Light Infantry have been prevented from the Legislative Assemblies, the districts of the indi- knowledge the German constitution voted by the vidual states, and the whole of the German people to assist in effectuating the constitution; and

against the constitution, and against the sympathies | urge all the inhabitants of the Rhine land, particuparts of Germany, led to attempts at forcible oppression; and considering the effect of such measures, which, equally reprehensible with anarchical movements, have disturbed the peace of the empire, and said that M.M. Ledru Rollin, Lagrange, and Ser-threaten still further to disturb it; and considering the counter-revolution, and also to order the troops the provisions of the law of the 8th of June, 1848, Proudhou and M. Pierre Leroux have also a good by which the Regent alone is entitled and bound to The declaration, moreover, expresses the determinapreserve the said peace; and, finally, whereas the tion of the deputies to the meeting to do all in their provisional Central Power is legally entitled to the state that there the elections are also passing without disturbance, but that the Socialists are likely to welfare of the German Federal States, and to the and the convocation of the chambers without any return more members in the southern departments chief command of the whole of the armed power, than was at first expected. One of the representa- and legally bound to use every means within the said out of the landwebr, as an unnecessary and danlimits to preserve or restore the peace of the empire; -the German Parliament resolves, viz.:-

'The gross violation of the peace of the empire of which the Prussian Government has been guilty will threaten the fatherland, and even Prussia, in its himself sure of success, but that on his arrival he by its unauthorised interference in the kingdom found the Socialists so strong that all hope was at of Saxony shall be repressed by all available means. 'Public tranquillity and safety shall be preserved. was at Valence, the capital of the department, at- but the endeavours of the people and their repretacked the house where he was living, and he had sentatives to execute the constitution of the empression.

> It was next resolved to send a deputation to the Regent to urge him to form a Cabinet which would undertake to execute the above resolutions. The deputies returned after a short absence, and made a distribute arms amongst the members of the disreport, from which it appeared that the Archduke had received them with something like a sneer, and that his reply to their petition was both curt and the Committee of Safety.

> The Congress of the German political clubs terminated its labours at Frankfort on the 8th instant, by issuing two proclamations, one to the German nation and the other to the German army. which life and property must be risked for the freedom of fatherland; that the constitution voted by the representatives of the people had been disowned by rebellious governments, and that all persons should are endeavouring to make German soldiers partici- that property should be held sacred, and that any pate in the rebellion, and fight in the cause of Rus-

sian despotism. FRANKFORT, MAY 12 .- Vice-President Reh opened the sitting of the German National Assembly sergeant, 195; Cabet, 90; Charrassin, 96; Victo Con-Sider.int, 78; D'Alton Shee, 101; Demay, 101; at half-past nine, a.m. An address from Nuernberg was read, declaring adherence to that body. The members then proceeded to the election of a president, when the choice fell on Reh from Darmstadt. The President, Reh, then expressed the conviction that now more than ever it is the imperious duty of all to resist the two enemies of Germany, 'reaction and it was found necessary to withdraw the batand anarchy' (at this latter word hisses from the talion. left.) Several motions were rejected or withdrawn; on the other hand, that of Backhaus was carried by

'The Imperial Assembly resolves:—1. That the collective armed power of Germany, inclusive of the A Second Lieutenant of the 8th Legion of the Landwehr and the National Guard, is solemnly to be

sworn to the constitution as finally decreed. execute without delay what is requisite thereto, in landwehr fighting with the line-for the first time Altenburg. The positions of Altenburg and Eden- are not likely to see them again, as the National

IN PRUSSIA.

BERLIN, May 11.-The despotic humour of the government is looking daily more serious, and pregnant with more dismal results. Their 'Staats-Anzeiger' last night proclaimed the octroyment of a law. The highest military authority in a district is

empowered on his own responsibility, not only to of assembly and so forth. Therefore, while this decree has the virtue of law, difference between Prussia and Turkey is purely geographical; for, politically, no Turkish Pacha has a more extensive day evening, the report was spread that soldiers were

TION.

The combat in the streets of Dresden lasted all troops, was hissed and attacked by a mob, who rison made a grand Socialist demonstration. All the streets of Diesuen lasted and officers paraded the streets, crying out day long on the 7th. The troops gained some conforced him to take refuge in a clubhouse (the their stead.

Vive la Republique Democratique et Sociale. They siderable advantages in the afternoon of that day, then went to their barracks, forced open the gate which had been shut, and liberated some of their and on the point of retreating from the attacks of communder, who had been incarcerated for political the first and on the point of retreating from the attacks of guard.)

Yesterday passed off quietly. To-day tek, on the 7th of May:—'On that day, 25;000 tek, on the 7th of May:—'On that day, 25;000 tek, on the 7th of May:—'On that day, 25;000 tek, on the 7th of May:—'On that day, 25;000 tek, on the 7th of May:—'On that day, 25;000 tek, on the 7th of May:—'On that day, 25;000 tek, on the 7th of May:—'On that day, 25;000 tek, on the 7th of May:—'On that day, 25;000 tek, on the 7th of May:—'On that day, 25;000 tek, on the 7th of May:—'On that day, 25;000 tek, on the 7th of May:—'On that day, 25;000 tek, on the 7th of May:—'On that day, 25;000 tek, on the 7th of May:—'On that day, 25;000 tek, on the 7th of May:—'On that day, 25;000 tek, on the 7th of May:—'On that day, 25;000 tek, on the 7th of May:—'On the 7 comrades, who had been incarcerated for political the insurgents, they were reinforced by a fresh bat- about noon the report spread that troops were talion of Prussian Grenadiers, who continued the coming from Cologne and Dusseldorf, and this re- two German miles off, and were partly furthered by regiment have been placed on the retiring list. Regiments who were about to vote in a hostile sense are
said to have been stopped in the exercise of the right
invested in them.

taken by a detachment of the saxon troops, while
the Corner house of the Ostra-alley was carried by
and crowding to the railway station; the landwebr
the Prussian Fusiliers, of which the Tirailleurs adinvested in them.

THE RUSSIAN INVASION.

One hundred and six thousand Russian troops,
pected succour from all the neighbourhood, and
under the command of Prince Paskiewicz, inclusive office. On the left wing of the battle the military would defend themselves. Nobody, however, seemed of 23,000 cavalry, are on their way and partly on

famous electoral culletins which had been disavowed; charge of Prussian and Saxish battalions. The loss and soon after the fire of musketry. and asked was there not a connexion between of the troops, was comparatively small. Their those bulletins and the telegraphic despatches he strength was re-inforced in the morning of the 8th taken. The first attack proved the uselessness of by another battalion of Prussian foot.

performed an imperious duty by acting as he which people have been shaken up out of their sleep this unfortunate gentleman, which was first athad done. It was of the utmost necessity to re- by the tolling of the deep bells from the church tacked. In the first few moments a captain of the towers over the river, with alarms of fire, and by constant discharges of cannon and musketry, at ten through the head, and several wounded; the cannon o'clock this morning we hear that the soldiers have proved ineffectual. The attack seems to have been won the town. The firing stopped at half-past

The greater part of the insurgents, and with them the triumvirate of the provisional government, have escaped. Their last hold in the town was the large square of the old market; and from thence they made good their retreat early this morning through the Friberg gate towards that town, seven leagues on the S.W., dispersing the pickets of cavalry, which were posted to intercept fugitives. its sturdiest adherents, sending a volunteer corps of from the neighbouring towns of Solingen, Grafrath, the villages of Bjert and Gudsoe. The assailants are excellent marksmen to the aid of the citizens.

Dresden, and the country about for twelve miles, has been declared under martial law. General Von Schirndingis appointed military commander-

were both despatched by bayonets.

May 10.—This morning I returned to the Altmany faces pale with emotion, and streaming with tears. Along the Ostra alley the lime trees were shattered by 12-pounders, and some stretched their breathing-hole in the blankets which covered them.

INSURRECTIONS IN THE RHINE

PROVINCES. A letter from Elberfeld of the 8th inst., in the Dusseldorfer Zeitung,' states that riots of a very serious nature took place in that city on the 7th and 8th. Elberfeld was the meeting-place of the Landwehr from the manufacturing districts of Rhenish Prussia, when that formidable body of militia consulted about the steps to be taken, and, resolving to obey the dictates of the Frankfort Cabinet, refused to assemble and listen to the commands of the Prusthese troops used very little speed, for they had not arrived there on the evening of the 7th. In consequence of some misunderstanding between the Landwehr programme, and that the members of the Cabinet confinement. The furious crowd then proceeded to greatest excitement, and when the post left, on the morning of the 8th, the various companies of the advance of the troops that might come by railway. The great meeting of the deputies from the town the constitution of the empire, and this house having | The deputies, after a long and animated discussion, Frankfort Assembly as binding; that during the conflict originated by the Prussian government, they will voked in the vicinity of the town, but it was represlarly all persons capable of bearing arms, to express their determination to abide by the decisions of the National Assembly; that that assembly be invited to take immediately all necessary steps for giving unity and strength to the opposition of the people to of the empire to swear to observe the constitution. power to carry out the constitution in their respecand the convocation of the chambers, without any change in the electoral law; denounces the calling gerous measure, and concludes by asserting that, if the declaration of the deputies to the meeting does not meet with proper attention, the greatest dangers

> present constitution. It may be added here that the entire declaration was agreed to all but unanimously, and amidst enthusiastic cheers; and that the concluding sentence was understood to allude to the probable separation of the Rhine province from Prussia, in case the government persist in its present anti-German and anti-liberal system. The meeting was, perhaps, the

> most important ever held in Cologne. The board of alderman of Cologne have refused to solved civic guard. It was resolved on the night of the 10th, at a meeting of the landwehr and the reserve, not to obey the summons of the government solicit public subscriptions for the purchase of arms. Intense excitement prevails in Cologne.

> At Dusseldorf, on the night of the 9th inst., there was an alarming insurrection. Barricades were erected in numerous parts of the town. During the night and early on the morning of the 10th, the troops succeeded in dispersing the defenders of the barricades, and in becoming masters of the town. Several lives were lost on both sides.

The insurrection in Elberfeld continued up to the 10th inst., on which day the Committee of Safety issued proclamations setting forth that the insurgents were fighting in the cause of liberty and order, civic guardsman who refused to take part in the contest should be compelled to give up his weapons. The wealthy citizens are invited to contribute towards the providing of the insurgents with fire-

The 'Mainzer Zeitung' states that a large meeting took place at Mannheim on the 8th inst. A battalion of foot was marched up to the meeting, and the word to fire given. The order was obeyed by the sergeants only; the privates grounded arms,

The town council of Dusseldorf has declared itself en permanence; has denounced the proceedings of the military authorities, and protested against the publication of martial law as well as against the suspension of certain journals.

THE INSURRECTION IN ELBERFELD.

2. The temporary central power is summoned to our town; it will be a dreadful night; it is the was then at Presburg, and another corps occupied they restored on receipt of their own people. We M. Duchene, the editor of the ultra-democratic so far as the proper steps have not as yet been taken soldier. The cause of this, of course burg are connected by a succession of entrench- Assembly in Paris is now enlightened sufficiently as and in the hottest days of Pepish bigotry, a succession of entrench- the days of the Lautha and this posiyou know, is the course of policy pursued by the ments along the banks of the Laytha, and this posi-King of Prussia.

The order for the landwehr of this district to as.

semble for their enlistment on the 10th (to-morrow)

arrived here on Sunday morning-just one week

after the news had arrived of the dissolution of the

Berlin chambers. It came like a spark into a mine.

On the same day there assembled about 2,000 landto the sacred cause of German union and liberty; that they would not help to overthrow the German force. This was the state of affairs, when, on Mon- agrees with their plans.

NINE o'CLOCK, A.M.—Not one barricade has been infantry was shot through the heart, and a private given up soon; but shots were exchanged till four through Baden may be expected. o'clock in the morning, when the troops left Elberfeld; the town is now in the hands of the laudwehr-Up to the 13th this important manufacturing

town was still entirely in the hands of the insurgents, nearly all of whom are red republicans. Large contributions of money are levied on the manufacturers, many of whom are held as hostages for the due payments. Amengst others in this unenviable position is the brother of Herr van der Heydt, the Min-Friberg furnished the insurgent cause with many of ister of Finance. Armed and unarmed democrats and other places have gone to the aid of the insur- now encamped within gun-shot of that fortress. gents, who, it appears, are determined to hold out to the last, and even to make an attack on Dussel- siege, the works being so extensive that it would redorf, which is now fully in possession of the troops, quire a much more numerous army to defend them and in which martial law, according to the provi-The Austrian colonel, Prince of Schwarzburg-Ra- sions of the new royal ordonnance (the one pubdolstadt, was murdered, with his servant, by the shed a few days ago in Berlin), has been proclaimed. Prussians, who stormed the Hotel de Rome. They The landwehr continues on the side of the insurgents

ia Elberfeld. It was expected that the troops of the line would imprisoned some time ago for an attack on the manufactories and who were released at the comwho during the trial had, they said, played the in- | tranquil. former. The insurgents are hourly receiving reinforcements.

DISTURBANCES IN WESTPHALIA.

The last news from Westphalia are such that there can be no doubt this ancient Prussian province will follow the example of the Rhenish provinces. Even the landwebr of the Mark has resian ministers, Brandenburg and Manteuffel. Large fused to be enlisted, and the more than ridiculous bodies of troops of the line were consequently sent attempt is being made to force them by the regiments of the line. The meetings of magistrates at

Cologne resolutions. The town of Warendorf, in Westphalia, is being blockaded by four battalions of the line, horse and foot, which were sent there from Munster (the ca- following proclamation was issued by the Constituent pital of Westphalia) on the 11th to reduce the refractory landwehr of that place. The gates of our decree of resistance with your blood. By endemolish the Casino. The night passed smidst the Warendorf are closed against the soldiers, but no countering yesterday the French forces, you have collision took place up to the time the post left. A deserved well of the country. Let the tombs of most determined insurrection is feared in the West- the fallen be the alters of our Republican faith. But Landwehr, fully armed and organised, had taken up | phalian city of Hamm. A letter from Berlin, in the | our enemies are not yet destroyed; to-day, perhaps, Kolner Zeitung', states, that the Brandenburg or to-morrow, they will attempt a new attack, and Manteuffel Cabinet are prepared to go to all lengths | we shall be to-morrow what we were yesterday. against the insurrection of the Rhenish provinces, What if our enemies increase? Our courage and and of Westphalia.

DISTURBANCES IN SILESIA. The 'Kolner Zeitung' contains letters from Brescapital of Silesia was on that day the scene of some | you defended Italy and the Republican cause of the desperate rists. A large meeting had been con- world. and it appears that the disorders continued up to a harricades. late hour of the night. A proclamation of the Commanding General declares the city of Breslau and its environs in a state of siege.

Later accounts state that tranquillity has been restored. The loss of the troops is officially set down at four killed, and seventeen wounded. Amongst the former are two officers.

INSURRECTION IN BAVARIA.

rection; barricades have been erected. The Prussian troops were unable to enter Spire. The Bavarian soldiers have rejected the officers, and have made Will you accept the chains of slavery?— The excommon cause with the people. Worms, May 11.-Ludwigshafen was taken in the night by the insurrectionary national guard of Worms, Osthof, and Frankenthal, under the command of Colonel Blenkner; the troops, who were quartered there to the number of 100, and 400 men sent from Spire to recapture it, made common cause with the insurgents, and swore fealty to the constitution. They were all sent off to Neustadt, where the army of the people is collecting. Rein-

forcements arrive from all quarters. The report that the fortress of Landau was on the evening of the 9th inst., in the hands of the people, and that a mutiny in the garrison had occasioned its surrender, is now officially declared to be untrue.

PRAGUE, May 10 .- Martial law has just been proclaimed here and in the immediate district around. The principal parts of the city are barricaded and occupied by the troops. The press is suspended, and the political authorities placed hourly. The Romans have lost eighteen officers and under the control of the military. The prevalent about 210 men, some of them belonging to the feeling among the inhabitants is rather that most respectable families in Rome. General Oudinot of surprise than irritation. The members of must have been deceived, as he calculated on a reacthe Slovanska Lipa (already well known in the tionist party in Rome that does not exist. It must days of June), Gantsch and Rott, have been be admitted that the Romans have not much re-

THE WAR IN HUNGARY. A letter from Vienna, of the 5th, mentions that Jellachich had been cut off, and had taken refuge in Esseg. Œdenhurg is said to be taken by the Hungarians.

(From the 'Times.')

We have received our Vienna papers and letters of the 8th inst. They contain news of a defeat which the Austrians are stated to have suffered. though the locality of the alleged battle was not sufficiently established at Vienna on the 8th. Our correspondent's summary of the details of sundry combats, of which rumours were affoat, warrants the conclusion to which he has come-viz., that the defeat of the Imperialists must have been very severe, no matter where it took place. In our former number we mentioned that General Welden's head-MAY 9,-The report of cannon is ringing through | quarters were at Œdenburg; the bulk of his army tion enabled General Welden to prevent the Hungarians from crossing into Austria. An attack upon Presburg would have been both difficult and ists suffered severely.

In the Assembly on Monday there was more confusion and uproar than has been known for a long time. M. Maillard questioned ministers as to a telegraphic despatch addressed to the prefects by the Minister of the Interior. This despatch announced the result of the vote of Friday; the names of the representatives who had voted against the order of the day being given, M. Maillard, the Moritz-gasse. The artillery had allowed to be built almost under their eyes, and Techeodajeff are under Paskiewicz.

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the struggle. It was the barricade at the burgomas- stationed at Rastadt had revolted, killed five of their what it is to come into collision with regenerated ter's house, consisting of the handsome furniture of officers, and proclaimed the republic. The insurgents freemen.

A battalion has also revolted in Lorrach, killed the colonel, and joined in the republican movement. It is asserted that Offenburg is also in insurrection, and that a general republican movement all

RUMOURED INSURRECTION IN VIENNA 'Le Temps' announces that a formidable insurrection broke out at Vienna on the 10th inst. THE WAR IN SCHELSWIG-HOLSTEIN.

HAMBURG, MAY 9 .- The news received last night of a battle being fought the day before yesterday near Fridricia, is confirmed officially by this morning's train. It lasted seven hours, from nine in the morning until four in the afternoon. The Danes were attacked by the Schleswig-Ho'steiners between is expected that Fridricia will not be able to stand than the Danes can muster.

> ITALY. THE SIEGE OF ROME. (From the 'Times.')

Private letters from Terracina, of the 29th ult stadt. Crowds of the curious were wandering commence the attack on Monday, the 14th, and announce that at an early hour on that morning a through the ruined streets. Among these were General von Groben has threatened the town with a Spanish squadron appeared before that town and bombardment. The committee of safety has issued summoned it to surrender. The authorities instantly Meanwhile, the preparations for a vigorous defence a proclamation, threatening all persons with pun submitted. The King of Naples entered the town a ishment who shall violate the rights of property for few hours afterwards. The Spanish troops gave leafy ruin across the street. Biers were continually private purposes. Amongst the most resolute of the possession of the forts, with the usual formalities, meeting one, with colourless lips peeping from the insurgents are a number of working men who were to the Neapolitan troops which accompanied the King. His Majesty commanded that the Spanish marines and artillerymen should take their place in mencement of the outbreak. Immediately on the column of march immediately after his person leaving the prison they shot one of their comrades and before his guard. The town remained perfectly

> The 'Corriere Mercantile' of Genoa, of the 5th inst, has an account of the attack upon Rome. which, generally agrees with what we have already communicated to our readers from different sources. We find it mentioned in this account that Garibaldi was the hero of the day, and received a slight wound, which, however, did not prevent him from taking an active part in the remainder of the action. After the French had retreated, they sent to Rome for surgeons and physicians, who were readily allowed to go; all the wounded French remaining on the Paderborn, Munster, and Minden, have adopted the field were carried into the hospitals by the Romans, It is also stated that the latter have made 300 prisoners. On the part of the Romans the loss amounted to twenty killed and 100 wounded. The Assembly: Valorous Citizens! You have ratified our constancy will increase also. Your brethren of the provinces are already on the way to divide glory and danger with you. The citizens of Viterbo lau of the 7th inst., from which it appears that the have already joined us. Let us persevere. In Rome

By various acts of the Triumvirate, the citizens Whereas the resistance of certain governments take the part of the National Assembly; that they sed by order of the government authorities of the are invited to bring their silver and gold to the mint, which was once consequent to the use of some memprovince. Another meeting was held in another and accept treasury bills in return. The French replace, and at its conclusion a body of rioters, who siding at Rome are placed under the protection of ber of the Sacred Congregation. The work of demolihad attended the meeting, proceeded to the Town | the nation, and any insult to them will be considered Hall, in order to induce the Burgermeister to con- treason against Roman honour. In the case of an voke the magistrates. Large bodies of troops were attack by the enemy all the bells of the city are to posted in the different squares, in the face of whom sound the alarm. The town is considered in a state the people constructed barricades, Some bayonet of siege, journals suspended, and a military commischarges and some discharges of musketry ensued, sion instituted, as well as a central commission of

The following bulletin was issued by the Minister of War, Arvezzana.—' Rome, April 30, 8 p.m.— About 10 a.m. a part of the French division vigorously attacked our troops, on the point of San ancrazio, and the enclosure which surrounds the Vatican. Our brave republican soldiers have confirmed, by their deeds, that they are worthy sons of the Brutuses and Scipios. The enemy was repulsed on every side. A new Brennus challenges you. MAY 7.—Neustadt and Spire are in open insur- Will you belie your origin? This soil has witnessed innumerable acts of the loftiest heroism. People, ye are born free; ye have been lords of the world! act detail will be given to-morrow. - GIUSEPPE AVEZZANA, the Minister of War.'-The following is from 'Galignani's Messenger;'— We have received the following from a correspondent at Rome, on whose correctness we can rely, dated the 1st:-Yesterday the city gates, within gunshot of St. Peter's, were attacked by the advanced guard (5,000 men) of General Oudinot's force, and, after a severe conflict, were repulsed with great loss on the part of the French; they lost about 1,5000 men, comprising 345 prisoners, amongst them thirteen officers of rank. It is superfluous to say that the French fought with great bravery, but they were met by men of equal courage, and the conflict was desperate. The Romans defended the barricades with about 3,000 men and an immense number of the citizens, including women. The Romans had a reserve of about 10,000 men, troops and volunteers. who were not allowed to act, in order to be kept fresh for a renewal of the attack, which is expected publicanism in them, but they are unanimously op posed to the restoration of a government of all Cardinals and Jesuits. Reinforcements are hourly coming into the city, so that if the attack is renewed the loss of life and destruction of property must be immense, as the city will be defended street by street. The French prisoners have been treated with the greatest humanity, and surgeons and provisions have been sent out by the Romans to the French camp. The Romans, who sympathise with the French, are astounded at this unexpected attack from a Government of Republicans, and a people whom they have never offended.'

(From the 'Daily News.')

Rome, May 2.—The French seem to have got quite enough of Roman intervention; and are in in everything relating to war, that there is no full retreat to their ships. The government consented to send them the prisoners, as they had a and the reunion of three hostile armies against battalion in Civita Vecchia under durance, which to the 'factious minority' supposed all along to manage Rome. This factious gang is now composed of nearly 50,000 fighting men, who have come up from Viterbo, Fivoli, and all the neighbouring of imitating the conduct of their ancestors in that dangerous. It appears now that the Hungarians towns to the rescue of the capital. I really do not respect. took a circuitous way round Presburg, and, cross- think that an army of 100,000 men could force its ing the Danube on several points, attacked the two way into Rome just now. Every part of the town is Imperialist corps at Altenburg and Edenburg. A bristling with cannon, and blocked up with pondewehr men, who marched in a body to the burgo- murderous fight is stated to have taken place at each rous barricades, and as to pluck there never was master of the town, to declare that they would not of these points, and the only certain news we have of seen such enthusiasm. The women alone are enough serve as tools in the hands of a ministry of traitors these engagements is of their result. The Imperial to make the town too hot for foreign invaders. most of them have put on the breeches and shoulder wards Rome. Their intent is to establish the Pope They were forced to retreat from their positions. a firelock, pike, or long cutlass. Piles of paving as absolute master in temporality. Their arms are parliament and constitution, but to uphold it; they Altenburg and Edenburg were occupied by the stones are ticketed for their use 'armi per le donne,' prosecution, ferocity, and devastation. The King. declared that they would not be enlisted, and that if one soldier entered the district of Elberfeld for the purpose of forcing them, they would repel force by of Vienna, if the capture of the Austrian capital purpose of forcing them, they would repel force by of Vienna, if the capture of the Austrian capital purpose of forcing them, they would repel force by of Vienna, if the capture of the Austrian capital the Spanish Embassy Palace, where they understood arms were to be found, the said arms being a spirators of Gaeta stand around. Romans! We We learn from the Banat, that the Austrian Ge- lot left there by Olivares in the time of the Spanish | bave conquered the first assailants; we will conto arrive by the railroad from Dusseldorf. The neral Rukowina, having given orders for another Armada, and being matchlocks of a very grotesque quer the second. The blood of the best of the politically, no Turkish Facus has a more catensive privilege than is here assigned to the chief mous- landwehr, all armed, hastened to the railway state of a Prussian district.

In the burgomaster, such as a more catensive to arrive by the railroad from Dusseldorf. The privilege than is here assigned to the chief mous- landwehr, all armed, hastened to the railway stale levy from the German district of the Banat, the inchange of a weapon habitants refused to obey the order, and eventually is in request now. All the villas and pleasure who was induced to go to the station also, in order who was induced to go to the station also, in order who was induced to go to the station also, in order to the manual nature of the Banat, the inchange of the railway stale levy from the German district of the Banat, the inchange of a weapon habitants refused to obey the order, and eventually is in request now. All the villas and pleasure who was induced to go to the station also, in order who was induced to go to the station also, in order who was induced to go to the station also, in order who was induced to go to the station also, in order to the mount of the propose of a weapon habitants refused to obey the order, and eventually is in request now. All the villas and pleasure to the blood of our brothers of sent their young men to the Hungarian army. At grounds round Rome within gun shot from the walls of the defenders of the right obscess you. O cessary the Romans would not hesitate to blow up and our country be done! In the name of the Vienna, May 9.—Concerning the entrance of St. Peter's basilica.

Russian infantry and 8,000 cavalry entered Ostran, wretches |-for as sure as they come within range of nothers who have cursed that King, and those the Roman firelocks, their business is done. It is Roman mothers who will bless the defenders of their the railway to Hungary. Two columns marched yes- said they are ten or twelve thousand strong, with children—in the name of our liberty, our honours King Bomba in person as their general; a great and our conscience—in the name of God and the number of Roman riflemen are particularly anxious people, we will resist. We will resist, soldiers and

The funeral rites for the slain in the late battle lable as eternal justice. We have experienced that took place to day. The bodies (before being in order to conquer it suffices not to fear to die. carried to the various churches where mass was Long live the Republic! said for their souls), were placed on the top of the Triumvirs—Armellini, Saffi, Mazzini. found, and were burnt at noon, amid immense exe- tan advanced posts are at Genzano, three or found

soul of the popular uprising. An immense number

amidst a great uprear, compared these to the operated here, and was followed up by a bayonet when, all of a sudden, I heard the roar of artillery. MILITARY INSURRECTION IN BADEN.— of the clergy have joined in the ranks and engaged the property of the clergy have a supplied to the property of the clergy have been property of the clergy have bengaged the property of the clergy have been property of the clerg courage the masses. Spaniards may come as well It was officially announced in Frankfort, on the as Lazzaroni, but few, few will part where many 13th inst., that four battalions of Baden troops meet; and the myrmidons of despotism will learn

May 3.—The King of Naples, who has good correspondents in Rome, is in a most desperate fix. or rather 'funk.' He is some ten or twelve miles off, with ten or twelve thousand followers, and has halted, perfectly astounded at the defeat of the French and the announcement that there are 50,000 musket men ready to greet him in that Eternal City. The upshot of the affair will be an immediate advance of some 20,000 Romans to cut off his retreat, and put the whole of them to the sword.

The ardour of the population is something terribly awful, and the spirit of old Rome is evoked from its grave of centuries.

(From the 'Morning Chronicle.') THURSDAY, MAY 3 .- Yesterday some partial en-

gagements took place with the retreating French troops between Monterone and Pola, about halfway to Civita Vecchia. They were pursued by Garribaldi's division, but towards evening orders were despatched by telegraph to desist from active operations, as the government of Rome wished not to make war on the French Republic, but to confine itself strictly to defensive measures. Accounts received from the French prisoners speak of the feeling of their troops as very favourable to the Romans, the men being heartily disgusted with the work they have in hand. We are now in momenrary expectation of the arrival of the Neapolitans. of the city against all assailants have not been interrupted for a moment. The gates are now either blocked up or made nearly impassable by formidable entrenchments in front and rear. We improve in the art of constructing barricades, those last made being a great advance on the first essays; there are many beautiful specimens to be seen in the region of the Quirinal, for example (in the Via della Quatro Fontane particularly), and in the Corso, close to the Piazza del Popolo. Solid mounds of earth carefully laid down, faced with paving or other stones, six feet in height, with ugly trenches in front of the same depth, would certainly present considerable obstacles to the passage of troops, and if resolutely defended, perhaps insurmountable. There is a commission of barricades, with an engineer, to organise the system. It would be a great mistake to suppose that there is any want of arms in Rome; a Dutch speculator, M. Bouquier, has lately brought the government 4,000 muskets, besides other supplies. These and other measures may be held to place us out of all danger from a coup de main; a regular siege would be a costly undertaking, and I do not think either French or Neapolitans-not even the Spaniards, if they should come (though they once sacked Rome)—will have the courage to commit the barbarous atrocity of an effective bombardment.

Last night there was a famous row in the Corso the only thing approaching to one I have seen during my stay in Rome. Most of the cardinals' carriages had been used up for a barricade in the neighbourhood of the Roman Chancery (where the National Assembly now sits), but three or four remained, which were finally disposed of on this occasion. They were drawn in procession along the Corso as far as the barricades, attended by an immense concourse of persons of all classes, shouting clapping hands, and chanting patriotic songs. Clustered round each carriage was a group of National Guards and enfants du peuple, hacking and hewing which was once consecrated to the use of some memtion having been completed, the fragments were borne off to the Piazza del Popolo, in the midst of which a handsome bonfire was speedily kindled, by way of euthanasia for the relics. What will Exeter hall say to this? The scene would have delighted the orthodox men of the old school, the abhorrers of the Scarlet Lady and the abominations of Babylon, and have warmed Messrs, Plumptre and Newdegate, Sir Culling Smith, and the rest, to the very cockles of their hearts:

A manifesto, just issued by the commission of the barricades (composed of the deputies Cernuschi. Cattabenini, and Caldesi), says :- General Oudinot promised to pay for everything in ready money. Well; let him pay them for the tapestries of Raphael which have been pierced by French bullets; let him pay the injuries-nay, the insults, which have been inflicted on Michael Angelo. Napoleon, at least, gave shelter to our master-pieces at Paris, and in this manner Italian genius obtained in the admiration of foreigners a compensation for the wrongs of conquest. But not so to-day; the French government invades our territory, and pushes its extraordinary predilection for Rome to the point of wishing to destroy it rather than leave it exposed to the impatience of the terrible Zucchi, and to the menaces of Radetzky and Gioberti, both distant this week from the Tiber. General Oudinot is the most important of our enemies. The Republic owes them gratitude. Do you know why? Because, whilst the Imperialists are occupying, without striking a blow, the Alessandria of Charles Albert, it is a rare glory for Italy that the Rome of the people repulses honourably the Republicans of France, whom a villanous government launches against you, characterising you as robbers and assassins. And the Popes? Let us preserve for their memory the balls which will solemnly celebrate the anniversary of the pontifical encyclical letter. Enough. Let us say no more of kingdoms and triple kingdoms: let us think now of the barricades: let us think of our honour, which we ought completely to vindicate. Rome, like Scavola, has placed its arm on the burning brazier, and sworn. The three hundred of Scavola routed

Porsenna. The history of Rome is not yet finished! FRIDAY, May 4.—Yesterday afternoon, it seems some of the Neapolitan troops were observed in the neighbourhood of Velletri, a place about twenty miles south-east of Rome, and this morning a reconnoissance is being executed in that direction by light troops and cavalry sent forth from this beleaguered city.

Fresh feelings of anxiety have been awakened here by the news, which has come to us from Paris, that the Spanish government has finally resolved upon sending a corps of 12,000 men here, to be commanded, it is said, by the primero matador, Narvaez, the sanguinary, in propria persona. It is not that we set more value here upon the Spaniards, as combatants, than upon the Neapolitans, but the former are such thorough barbarians knowing to what atrocities they might proceed, Rome, with fresh reinforcements, it may be, to the French, would darken the prospect considerably. It is not forgotten that in the days of Charles V. Spanish army was found capable of giving over the Eternal City to fire and slaughter; and it is believed that the modern Spaniards are quite capable

I send you the following proclamations, as the best evidence I can adduce of the spirit prevailing here, for I must say that public feeling seems to be fully up with them :-

'Romans! A body of the Neapolitan army, having passed the frontier, threatens to move torights which belong to every country in the name The Neapolitan troops are said to be at Albano, of the duties which devolve upon Rome towards and are expected to-morrow. God help the poor Italy and Europe -in the name of the Italian to get a good sight of that popular individual. people, capital and province. Let Rome be invidual.

Rome, May 2, 1849. It has been ascertained to day that the Neapoli-

miles nearer Rome than Velletri. The Plot (Continued to the Seventh Page.)

THE GERMAN FATHERLAND.

Where is the German's fatherland ?-The Prussian land? the Swabian land? Where Rhine the vine-clad mountains layer?

Where skims the gull the Baltic waves?
O! no, O! no, O! no, O! no,
He owns a wider fatherland. Where is the German's fatherland? Bavarian land? or Styrian land? Where sturdy peasants plough the plain! Where mountain sons bright metal gain? O! no. O! no.

He owns a wider fatherland. Where is the German's fatherland?— The Saxon hills? the Zuyder strand? Where sweep wild winds the sandy shores? Where loud the rolling Dunube roars?

O! no, O! no, He owns a wider fatherland. Where is the German's fatherland? Then name, then name the mighty land !-The Austrian land in fight renowned? The Kaiser's land with honours crowned? O! no, O! no, O! no, O! no,
"Tis not the German's fatherland.

Where is the German's fatherland ?— Then name, then name the mighty land? The land of Hofer, land of Tell? This land I know and love it well.

But no! but no, He owns a wider fatherland. Where is the German's fatherland?-Is his the pieced and parcelled land Where pirate princes rule? a gem Torn from the the empire's diadem? O! no, O! no, Such is not the German's fatherland.

Where is the German's fatherland?-Then name, O! name the mighty land! Wherever is heard the German tongue, And German hymns to God are sung; This is the land, thy Hermann's land, This, German, is thy fatherland. This is the German's fatherland ?-

Where faith is in the plighted hand, Where truth lives in each eye of blue, And every heart is staunch and true, This is the land, the honest land The honest German's fatherland. This is the German's fatherland,

That scorns the stranger's proud command; Whose friend is every good and brave, Whose foe is every traitor knave,— This is the land, the one true land,

The German's one true fatherland. This is the land, the one true land. O! God, to aid be thou at hand, And fire each heart, and nerve each arm. To shield our German homes from harm,— To shield the land, the one true land, One Deutschland, and one fatherland.

Reviews.

THE HISTORY OF IRELAND. By T. WRIGHT, Esq. Parts IX. and X. London: J. and F. Tallis, 100, John-

The wars and tracical end of Shane O'Neill, the administration of the celebrated Sir Henry Sydney, the doings of the adventurer Thomas Stukeley, and other events and occurrences of the reigns of Mary and Elizabeth, occupy these two parts, with a narrative of stirring interest. The engravings awaish are exceed. interest. The engravings—w ich are exceedingly beautiful—represent the Death of Roderick O'Donnell, at Inch Castle, and the Flight of Gerald Fitzgerald. This History of Ireland is thus far entitled to our warmest Ireland is thus far entitled to our warmest

THE PARLOUR LIBRARY. Tales and Sketches. By Rodolh Topffer. London: Simms and M'Intyre, 13, Paternoster-row.

Though containing nothing very profound or startling, this is a right pleasant volume, and can hardly fail to afford entertainment and satisfaction to the numerous patrons of dashing ourselves, myself and my burden, into a himself to her parents as their future son-in-law, the Parlour Library. From one of these "tales" or "sketches"—which ever it may be-entitled, "The Lake of Gers," we give the following extracts:-

CUSTOM-HOUSE OFFICERS. Custom-house officers are men who wear a uniform, sport very dirty hands, and are never without a pipe in their months. Scated in the sun, they lounge idly until a carriage happens to pass, which carriage only passes before them for the precise reason that it contains not a trace of anything contraband.

"Monsieur has nothing to declare?"

And immediately behold them, notwithstanding this categorical reply, opening the valises and plunging the aforesaid hands amidst the snowy linens, the silk dresses, and the perfumed pocket-handkerchiefs. The state pays them for exercising this profession. That has always appeared to me

The smugglers are men armed to the teeth, and ever disposed to drive a ball through any custom-house officer who should take a fancy to display his person on the road they have reserved for themselves. Fortunately the custom-house officers, who selves. Fortunately the custom-house officers, who have dream of such a thing, do not display their Vathek is a much over-rated production. It is her visit, to see Sir Jasper enter the drawing room, in the enstom-house officers.

all the governments, absolute or otherwise. They never found anything prohibited in them. Apropos of shirts, here is a story. I was going to Lyons. At Bellegarde, they rummaged our trunks, and wished also to examine our persons for fear of watches, &c., for Geneva is not far off. I submitted with a good grace to this operation; but an English officer, who was one of the party, having been made aware of what was wanted with him, quietly draw out his brife from his reserved and declared classes. drew out his knife from his pocket and declared that he would cut in two "la premier, comme aussi la second" (the first and also the second) who should attempt to search him, even at a distance.

There was a grand rumpus. The custom-house officers asked no better than to carry the regulation into effect ; but the tall hero of Waterloo, with his blade of polished steel, cowed them completely. In the mean time the commandant kept repeating in an authoritative voice: "Search that man!" but the other repeated on his side, with increasing fury Fine! et je coupe en deux la premier, comme aussi la second, et encore la troisième avec!"—(Come on! and I'll cut in two the first man that comes near me, and the second and the third into the bargain! By this third, he meant to designate the chief.

The affair might have ended in a tragic manner so great was the exasperation of the worthy gentleman, when I thought it right to interfere.

"If you, sir," said I, "will hand your clothes to the officers, they can execute their orders without your dignity suffering in the least.'

Scarcely had I spoken, when the Englishman, acquiescing in these conditions, began to strip off his clothes in the greatest haste, throwing them, one by one, in the faces of the officers. He left himself as naked as my hand; and I shall never forget the air with which he clapped his shirt on the commandant's head, exclaiming—" Tênê! mise-rable! tênê!" (There, you scoundrel—take that!) I have less frequently had transactions with the smugglers; nevertheless, I had some connexion with them, one day when I thought fit to proceed from Sixt to Sallenche, by the mountain pass of which I have spoken.

On turning round I saw towering close by me the icy peak of Mount Buet—I fancied I saw also, not very far off, something moving behind the last clump of willows I had passed. I began to imagine

to ascend the path, puffing away at their pipes, which they had lighted. In this manner they soon arrived opposite the place where I was watching, crouching down against the earth; and there they seated themselves on their sacks. Fortunately

they turned their backs towards me. I had plenty of leisure to make my remarks. These gentlemen appeared to me remarkably well two pistols, without reckoning the huge sack, which my imagination, faithful to the lessons of history, did not fail to fill with Berne gunpowder.

The man who had moved away climbed a height from which he carefully examined the road over which they were to pass; then, returning to his

"I can see him no longer," said he. "No matter," said the other, "the scoundrel means to sell us!"

sumed the second who had spoken. "There is sale of his publications—for a long period not precisely the hole, at the foot of that slope there, where his carcase perished. The cunning rascal when we took him, had just thrown away his carbine (this is it) to give himself the air of a private individual. His business was soon finished. Scarcely had we laid hold of him, than Lameche tied him to a tree, and Pierre sent a ball through his temples. It was only afterwards that the droll rascal said to him, 'Come, Jean-Jean, say your prayers!'"

A frightful laugh followed these dreadful words,

which continued until the same man, having given the signal for departure:

"Parbleu!" exclaimed he, on perceiving me, we have found the magpie in his nest. Here is our amateur!" The two others, at these words, started up hastily; and I saw, or thought I saw, an innumerable multitude of pistols levelled at my forehead.

"Gentlemen," said I, "gentlemen—I—you mis-take—permit me—but first lower those weapons gentlemen. I am the honestest fellow in the world-(they knit their brows)-lower your weapons, I beg of you, which might go off without your wishing it

I am a man of letters—an entire stranger to
custom-houses—married—the father of a family—
lower, I conjure you, your weapons, which hinder
me from collecting my ideas. Deign to proceed on your way without making yourselves uneasy about me—I laugh at custom-houses. I even take an interest in your toilsome profession. You are honest fellows, who are the bearers of abundance to the victims of an odious fiscal regime. I have the honour, gentlemen, to salute you respectfully." "You are here to play the spy on us!" replied the most ill-looking of the three, in the tone of a

"Not at all-not at all !- I am here for"-"For the purpose of observing us, and selling us.
Oh, we know you! We saw you down yonder—

spying—looking"—
"At the lovely landscape, my worthy gentlemen

"The fine landscape? And this nook in which you had stuck yourself—tell me, was it for the purpose of gathering simples you were there? A bad trade that of yours. These mountains belong to us. Woe to him who comes to spy about them! Offer up your prayers."

He raised his pistol. I fell to the earth. The

two others approached rather than interfered, and all three exchanged a few words in a low voice! after which, one of them placing his burden without ceremony on my shoulders:-

It was thus that I found myself forming part of a smuggling expedition. It was for the first time in my life, and I have ever since taken particular care

secret council; for the men took no further notice of me. They marched on in silence, carrying in turns the two remaining burdens. I attempted, however, to return to the demonstration of my innocence; but their experienced eye pleaded more powerfully in favour of the truth of my statement than all my assenting. The only thing they could than all my assertions. The only thing they could not explain was, why I had advanced with so much

the half-hour's walk which led us to the neighbour- was about sailing with the next man-of-war bound ing forest, I had time to form a just idea of the sentions felt by a criminal who is conducted to the nity. During his short residence in London he had scaffold. They are, I can assure him deserving of called on Joseph North, with whom he had dealings his utmost pity. I had still in my favour, in the first place, my innocence; and secondly, the chance of meeting some one on the road; without reckonmost commodious abyss which yawned on our right. and the offering was too flattering to meet with The first of these chances did not present itself; I other than their cordial approval. Julia's consent had no taste for the second; so that we arrived without adventure at the forest. There these gentlemen relieved me of my burden, tied me securely backed by her parents' approval. Junia s consent was to him a matter of second-rate importance. Proud of his newly-acquired title and station, and backed by her parents' approval, he dreamt not of to a huge larch, and—and, in place of driving a bal through me as they had done to Jean-Jean :-

heart. To-morrow, as we return, we will untie you, and gratitude will render you discreet."

How the victim was released, the reader will ascertain by turning to the volume, which we very cordially recommend to our readers.

FORD, Esq. London: G. Slater, 252, Strand. the readers of this journal. To our fancy, the unwelcome aggresses of the second morning of persons at all, or else display them somewhere else. only fair to add that an opposite judgment has always appeared to me a great sign of tact been pronounced by no less a personage than odious suit. Day after day passed, and no entreaties in the custom hours officers. Lord Byron, who has written :- "For cor- or tears could induce her brother to give her any I have frequently had transactions with the custom-house officers. My shirts have had the honour to be fingered on all the frontiers by the agents of all the governments, absolute or otherwise. They even Rasselas must bow before it; his Happy chery of the brother she had so loved. Walter Valley will not bear comparison with the Hall North, finding that the time had nearly expired

> - Family. By FREDERIKA BRE-MER. Translated from the Swedish. Lon-

don: G. Slater, 252, Strand. THE first volume of Miss Bremer's popular novels, handsomely bound in green and gold, operation, and the villanous project was carried uniform in size and price with the Shilling into effect. Walter North's bachelor establishment Series. To those yet unacquainted with the contained but two female and one male servant works of the Swedish enchantress, this edition cannot fail to be most welcome. Mr. Slater's volumes are admirably adapted for presents to friends—particularly birth-day presents. The mitted to Julia's sleeping apartments, and, in spite of exterior neatness of these publications will be her tears, prayers, and entreaties, she became Sir an additional attraction in the eyes of all, especially the young of both sexes.

The Life and Character of Richard Carlile. By George Jacob Holyoake. London: J. Watson, 3, Queen's Head-passage, Pa-

However close the alliance of brevity with the more readily, as our West Indian had many arwit, it is not always wise to make brevity the first consideration; perhaps never so, when an author's subject is the life and character of a remarkable man. We anticipate that the univerremarkable man. We anticipate that the univergray and cheerful were the spectators—even the very sal verdict on this memoir will be that Mr. Ho-officials, in expectation of increased fees, put on the black beautiful when LYOAKE has done neither his subject nor himself their blandest smiles, when the holy bonds of matri-LYOAKE has done neither his subject nor himself justice. The life of Richard Carlie demanded at least one goodly volume. In tracing the sketch before us, Mr. Holyoake has, so Miserable mockery and profanation! Legalised Miserable mockery and profanation! Legalised far, done his work well, but his outline needs prostitution! The saintly hypocrite and selfish

that I had seen previously, insomuch that I continued my march with increasing circumspection. Unfortunately I am by nature extremely timid; I detest danger, in which it is said heroes delight; I love nothing so much as perfect security in my van, in my rear, and on either flank.

CARLILE was an indomitable man. He suffered but to the mind of a philosopher, they are even less to the mind of a philosopher, they are even less degraded than too many of those upon whose union of or the inside like; and six dollars is a great degraded than too many of those upon whose union of money for a poor man to throw away. I the law has shed its sanction. Though driven by want to degradation, yet have they not sold their heart's a long time, too. But three Sundays only make a fortnight, after all; two for the covers and one for the listed like; and six dollars is a great degraded than too many of those upon whose union one for the listed like; and six dollars is a great the law has shed its sanction. Though driven by want the law has shed its sanction, yet have they not sold their heart's along time, too. But three Sundays only make a fortnight, after all; two for the covers and one for the listed like; and six dollars is a great degraded than too many of those upon whose union one for the listed like; and six dollars is a great the law has shed its sanction. Though driven by want the law has shed its sanction, yet have they not sold their heart's along time, too. But three Sundays only make a fortnight, after all; two for the covers and four morths in one for the listed like; and six dollars is a great one for the listed like is not six dollars is a great one for the listed like is not six dollars is a great one for the listed like is not six dollars is a great one for the covers and one for the law has shed its sanction. Though driven by want the law has shed its sanction one for the law has shed its and sanction.

Heaves not treated with that I continued my make a fortnight. I have a fortnight and in the covers and four mor love nothing so much as perfect security in my van, in my rear, and on either flank.

I ended by concealing myself amongst the rocks, toobserve from this nook what was passing in my rear. I was watching thus for about half an hour (it is a most fatiguing operation watching), when an ill-looking fellow ventured to creep stealthily from behind the willows. He gazed a long time in the direction of the rocks, amongst which I was concealed; then he clapped his hands twice. At this signal two he clapped his hands twice. At this signal two other men appeared, and all three—cach hoisting a heavy sack on his shoulders—commenced tranguilly he was permitted to edit unmolested by his North—the intellectual, the liberty-loving maiden he was permitted to edit unmolested by his gaolers! In the same prison he dedicated the gaolers! In the same prison he dedicated the gaolers ! In the same prison he dedicated the gaolers! In the same prison he dedicated the gaolers in the gaolers! In the same prison he dedicated the gaolers in the gaolers! In the same prison he dedicated the gaolers in the gaolers in the gaolers in the gaolers! In the gaolers in the gaoler heavy sack on his shoulders—commenced tranquilly gaolers! In the same prison he dedicated the of our early story—became a bride. Ill-omened nuparmed; they had among the three a carbine and pare this with the treatment of ERNEST JONES,

when writing to his family once in three months. The Tory persecutors of CARLILE were ministers of mercy compared with the had acted for the best: but Julia's waning health, and increasing laboured that they had acted for the best: but Julia's waning health, and increasing laboured that they had acted for the best: but Julia's waning health, and increasing laboured that they had acted for the best: but Julia's waning health, and increasing laboured that they had acted for the best: but Julia's waning health, and increasing laboured the same destroyed.

were collected for him at the rate of £500 per year-and he made enormous profits by the less than £50 a-week. Chartist victims find no such friends. But, in truth, even "infidels"-if they belong to the "respectable" classes-abhor the men who aim at emancipating the proletarians, and putting down class robbery and caste sway.

Anything but faultless, CARLILE nevertheless did immense good by his unflinching and triuiaphant assertion of the freedom of speech and of the press. As one of the pioneers of a better order of things, he deserves to be gratefully remembered. By those who knew the man, or read his publications, this memoir is sure to be welcomed. Younger men will be stimulated by curiosity to learn something of one whose name was once famous. We anticipate that their curiosity will be whetted rather than satisfied, by a perusal of Mr. HOLYOAKE's well-written, but too brief, production.

An Essay on the Progress of Intemperance. By John Evans, Woolcomber. Bradford, Yorkshire: B. Walker, Market-street.

discussion between a "Moderationer" and a distance with our arrows, and near at hand with discussion between a "Moderationer" and a our javelins. But thou, who boasted thy coming to extirpate robbers, thou thyself art the greatest robber upon earth. Thou hast plundered all the naconverts his opponent. The lines read tions thou overcamest; thou hast possessed thy-smoothly, and are superior to the average of self of Lydia, invaded Syria, Persia, and Bactriana, smoothly, and are superior to the average of sen of Lyaia, invaded Syria, Persia, and Daetrania, much which passes for, or, at least, goes by the name, of "poetry." Mr. Evans's Tract deserves the patronage of all associated in "the make thee covet more eagerly what thou hast not make thee covet more eagerly what thou hast not all associated in "the make thee covet more eagerly what thou hast not all associated in "the make thee covet more eagerly what thou hast not all associated in "the make thee covet more eagerly what thou hast not all associated in "the make thee covet more eagerly what thou hast not all associated in "the make thee covet more eagerly what thou hast not all associated in "the make thee covet more eagerly what thou hast not all associated in "the make thee covet more eagerly what thou hast not all associated in "the make thee covet more eagerly what thou hast not all associated in "the make thee covet more eagerly what thou hast not all associated in "the make thee covet more eagerly what thou hast not all associated in "the make thee covet more eagerly what thou hast not all associated in "the make thee covet more eagerly what thou hast not all associated in "the make the covet more eagerly what thou hast not all associated in "the make the covet more eagerly what thou hast not all associated in "the make the covet more eagerly what thou hast not all associated in "the make the covet more eagerly what thou hast not all associated in "the make the covet more eagerly what thou hast not all associated in "the make the covet more eagerly what thou hast not all associated in "the make the covet more eagerly what thou hast not all associated in "the make the covet more eagerly what the make the covet more temperance cause."

SUNSHINE AND SHADOW: A TALE OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY. BY THOMAS MARTIN WHEELER, Late Secretary to the National Charter Associatio and National Land Company.

CHAPTER VII. Now, by two-headed Janus, Nature hath framed strange fellows in her time; Some that will evermore peep through their eyes, And laugh like parrots at a bagpiper; And others of such vinegar aspect, That they il not show their teeth in way of smile, Though Nestor swears the jest be laughable.

Even Love is sold; the solace of all woe Is turned to deadliest agony: old age Shivers in selfish beauty's loathing arms, And youth's corrupted impulses prepare A life of horror from the blighting bane Of Commerce; whilst the pestilence that springs From unenjoying sensualism has filled All human life with hydra-headed woes.—Shelley,

backed by her parents' approval, he dreamt not of choice. Scarce could be credit his senses when, on making the application in as tormal terms as though he were addressing the council over whose deliberation she was about to preside, he met with a firm and resolute negative to the honour he intended to convey on her. In vain did her parents exert their influence. Docile in all else, reason told her that implicit obedience was no longer a virtue; that no imperious necessity demanded a sacrifice which would result in misery to her, and procure no advantage to those she loved, but a momentary gratification of their pride, and then a separation— perhaps for ever. Mr. and Mrs. North, unable to overcome the firmness of Julia, as a last resource, applied to her brother, whom she greatly loved, and yet stood greatly in awe of. The result was the invitation to Liverpool disclosed in our last chapter, A SECOND volume of Slater's Shilling Series and the lapse of a week saw Julia the inmate of —the first of which, devoted to Emerson's Es- her brother's mansion. Poor maiden! gladly had says, we recently noticed and commended to the invitation, thinking to escape from the readers of this journal. To our fancy to bear, and, despairing of Julia's consent, took Sir Jasper into his confidence, and concocted an infamous scheme to induce the fair girl to agree to this ill-assorted marriage. Sir Jasper, inured to oppression as he was, shrunk at first from the proposal, but Walter, bringing his love and vanity into play, speedily gained his cothese, under various pretences, were by Walter's contrivance, sent away from his residence one night shortly before the sailing of the vessel, and Sir Jasper, well heated with wine, was by Walter ad-Jasper's bride, for humiliated in heart and soul, all confidence destroyed in her brother, and fearful to what length they might carry their treachery, she became a passive instrument in their hands. All the favour she craved was, that she might be allowed to spend a few months in England, to visit that story of Hugo, for it's not a bad one; and good her parents, recover her spirits, and prepare for the voyage, before she rejoined her husband. This request, at her brother's intercession, was granted,

"And I would wager," interrupted the third, "that it is for that purpose he keeps trotting on in advance of us. A custom-house officer in disguise, I tell you. He stopped, as if to snuff around him—he looked here and there, and everywhere."

"Ah! why can we not despatch him in this little and found powerful friends." Subscriptions

"And I would wager," interrupted the third, "liberal" devils who at present exercise their had acted for the best: but Julia's waning health, and increasing lethargy of spirits, soon destroyed these visions, and with an aching heart did her mother expedite those preparations necessary prior to following her—shall we call him husband? to his far distant home.

Varietics.

whole universe would have been too little for thee. With one hand thou wouldst touch the east, and with the other the west, and not satisfied with this, thou wouldst follow the sun, and know where he hides himself. But what have we to do with thee? people the Seythians are, know that we have received from heaven, as a rich present, a yoke of oxen, a ploughshare, a dart, a javelin, and a cup; these we make use of both with our friends and our enemies. To our friends we give corn, which we procure by the labour of our oxen—with them we offer wine to the Gods in our cup; and with This essay is poetical, and for the most part a regard to our enemies, we combat them at a If thou art a God, thou oughtest to do good to mortals, and not deprive them of their possessions. If thou art a mere man, reflect always on what thou art. They whom thou shalt not molest will be thy true friends—the strongest friendships being con-tracted between equals—and they are esteemed equals who have not tried their strength against each other; but do not imagine that those whom thou conquerest can love thee."

An Irishman received a challenge to fight a duel, but declined. On being asked the reason, "Och," said Pat, "would you have me leave his mother an orphan?"

"Was George Hudson a man or a myth? The question," avers Tait's Magazine, "will be asked a thousand years hence, when people talk of our railsterling probity and virtue.

ARISTOCRATIC AMUSEMENT !—A few days ago some paviours were at work near Trinity College, Cambridge, when some students gave them bottle after bottle of wine to drink, until one of the men became

the people. But this is to be rightly understood, or it will lead to mistakes. In a monarchy, as France, the whole power is in the king against all other voice; this is proper tyranny. At Venice, it is in the nobles exclusively; this is proper aristocracy or oligarchy. In Holland (excepting some errors and deviations) the whole power is in the states, that is, or should be, the people, but it does not descend low enough, and leaves the bourgeoisie considerably enslaved. In England, the whole power is in King Lords, and Commons. Therefore in monarchies. the people, the chief object, have no share of power. In oligarchies the people have as little. In republies, the people have a share of power. But in our a refusal from the mild and amiable girl of his mixed government the people are swallowed up in King, Lords, and Commons. To say therefore that there must be in every country an absolute power somewhere over the people, and in which they are to have no share, is making the people mere beasts of burden, instead of what they are, viz., the original source. Our country people therefore, to quiet our minds on this subject, tell us, we have a very great share in governing ourselves, as we elect our lawmakers. We have seen what this amounts to. And if any Englishman is satisfied, I can only say he is thankful for small mercies .- James Burgh's

Political Disquisitions, 1774. AGE OF PRINCE ALBERT .- The Chester Chronicle. in describing the recent grand doings in connexion with the Grimsby Docks, says :- "Prince Albert after the lapse of more than a century and a half has again honoured the ancient city of Lincoln." MACREADY FOR PRESIDENT !- A stage-struck editor out West is advocating the nomination of Mr Macready for the next president of the United

States.—Boston Chronotype.
Calumny seeks to destroy secretly that which it dares not attempt to injure openly; instead of honest opposition there is cowardly hatred. Here we find that cowardice is ever the companion of vice and however successfully malice may be handled secretly, as an instrument to further wicked designs it is always to be avoided by the virtuous. Scandal begets suspicion, and "suspicion haunts the guilty

MORAL EFFECTS OF THE GALLOWS .- A farm lad at Weston-Fen, in Cambridgeshire, has lost his life in experimenting on the sensation of hanging. Despotic sway may flourish for a time, unen countered, unopposed; but as it only attains the supremacy by trampling on one of nature's primary

to its full bearing, either by gradual melioration or sudden change! if the governed are mentally so blind that they cannot perceive the evil, then nature herself restores the equilibrium unperceived, yet The late Daniel O'Connell's house and books are to be forthwith sold to pay his debts.

Custom is the God of ignorance; and there will always be the greatest horror of innovation in the most barbarous and uninformed minds, that is, where there is the greatest need of it.

A NICE CALCULATION. -I've known some very mean he was so mean, he always carried a hen in his gigbox when he travelled, to pick up the oats his horse wasted in the manger, and lay an egg for his breakfast in the morning. And then there was Hugo Himmelman who made his wife dig potatoes to pay for the marriage licence. "Lawyer," he continued, addressing himself to Barclay, "I must tell you stories, like potatoes, ain't as plenty as they used to be when I was a boy. Hugo is a neighbour of mine, though considerably older than I be, and a mean neighbour he is, too. Well, when he was going to get married to Gretchen Lolp he goes down to Parson Rogers, at Digby, to get a licence. Parson says he, "what's the price of a licence?" "Six dollars!" says he. "Six dollars," says Hugo; "that's a dreadful sight of money! Couldn't you take no less?" "No," says he. "That's what they cost me to the Secretary's office at Halifax.' "Well, how much do you ax for publishing in church, then?" "Nothing," says the Parson.
"Well," says Hugo, "that's so cheap I can't expect
you to give no change back. I think I'll be published. How long does it take?" "Three Sundays" "Three Sundays" "Three Sundays" days." "Three Sundays!" says Hugo. "Well, and a-looking about as mean as a new sheared sheep, when all at once a bright thought came into his head, and back he went, as hard as his horse could carry him. "Parson," says he, "I've changed my mind.—Here's the six dollars. I tie the knot tonight with my tongue that I can't undo with my teeth." "Why what in nature is the meaning of teeth." "Why what in nature is the meaning of all this?" says the Parson. "Why," says Hugo, "MPORTANT TO ALL WHO SING." all this?" says the Parson. "Why," says Hugo,
"I've been ciphering it out in my head, and it's
cheaper than publishing bans, after all. You see
its a potato digging time; if I wait to be called in
church, her father will have her work for nothing;

IMPORTANT TO ALL WHO SING.

AN EFFECTUAL CURE FOR PILES, FISTULAS, &c.

ABERNETHY'S PILE OINTMENT.

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

ALEXANDER AND THE SCYTHIANS.—When the Seythian ambassadors waited on Alexander the Great, they gazed attentively upon him for a long time, without speaking a word, being very probably surprised, as they formed a judgment of men from their air and stature, to find that his did not answer the high idea they entertained of him from his fame. At last the oldest of the ambassadors (according to Q. Curtius), addressed him thus: "Had the gods given thee a body proportionable to thy ambition, the whole universe would have been too little for thee."

ALEXANDER AND THE SCYTHIANS.—When the Seythian and stature is not only a valuable preparation, but a never failing remedy in every stage and variety of that appalling malady.

Sufferers from the Files will not render those who have been cured, unwilling to publish their names. Sufferers from the Files will not render those who have been cured, unwilling to publish their names. Sufferers from the Files will not render those who have been cured, unwilling to publish their names. Sufferers from the Files will not render those who have been cured, unwilling to publish their names. Sufferers from the Files will not render those who have been cured, unwilling to publish their names. Sufferers from the Files will not render those who have been cured, unwilling to publish their names. Sufferers from the Files will not render those who have been cured, unwilling to publish their names. Sufferers from the Files will not render those who have been cured, unwilling to publish their names. Sufferers from the Files will not render those who have been cured, unwilling to publish their names. Sufferers from the Files will not render those who have been cured, unwilling to publish their names. Sufferers from the Files will not render those who have been cured, unwilling to publish their names. Sufferers from the Files will not render those who have been cured, unwilling to publish their names. Sufferers from the Files will not render those who have been cured, unwilling to publish their nam

CORNS AND BUNIONS.

PAUL'S EVERY MAN'S FRIEND,

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YOU MAY BE CURED YET! HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

CURE OF RHEUMATISM AND RHEUMATIC GOUT.

Extract of a Letter from Mr. Thomas Brunton, Landlord of the Waterloo Tavern, Coatham, Yorkshire, late of the Life Guards, dated September 28th, 1848.

Sin,—For a long time I was a martyr to Rheumatism and Rheumatic Gout, and for ten weeks previous to using your medicines I was so bad as not to be able to walk. I had tried doctoring and medicines of every kind, but all to ways as we speak of the pyramids." The ex-king in a new character! The English Cheops!"

Antiquity boasts no gems—no glowing retrospect—no resting place for the mind's eye to dwell upon, or the memory to cherish, save that which is still esteemed by the human family in our own day and in seven weeks I could go anywhere without one. I am now, by the blessing of God and your medicines, quite well, and have been attending to my business for more than seven months without any symptoms of the return of my old complaint. Besides my case of Rheumatic Gout, I have lately had proof that your Pills and Ointment will heal any All human life with hydra-headed woes.—Shelter, bave thought I was alone. I furnished them with a story by confessing to the apparation which had struck me when I was gazing in the pool of water.

"No matter," said the ill-looking one; "innomited them we will settle cent or not, you might sell us;—march! We shall be at the forest just now, and then we will settle your affair."

The reader may judge of the sinister meaning which I attached to these words. Therefore, during which I attached to the special power of the wint of the them became beaut the didn. All human life with hydra-headed woes.—Shelter, as a narried woman, livill head any old wond or ucer, as a married woman, livill head any old wond or ucer, as a married woman, livill head any old wond or ucer, as a married woman, livill head any old wond or ucer, as a married woman, livill head any old wond or ucer, as a married woman, livill head any old wond or ucer, as a married wond, where some of your Pills and Ointon: A state or commandion of the west when honour or serve my words, which so definition on society sufficient in the Stamp or NEALLY RESIDENCE'S WAFERS' are in the stamp of words, which so definition answer to monwealth, was eleven or the toring head the when nothing else wond do did not. For your lils and olid oit in the Stamp or words, which Professor Holloway.

CURE OF A BAD LEG OF TWENTY-ONE YEARS'

Extract of a Letter from Mr. Andrew Brack, Blacksmith Eyemouth, near Berwick, dated the 10th of August, 1848. Sin,—With pleasure and gratitude I have to inform you that after suffering for twenty-one years with a bad leg, which yielded to no kind of treatment, although I consulted at different times every medical man of eminence in this mark of the country, but an to no purpose. I was frequently unable to work; and the pain and agony I often endured no one can tell. My leg is now as sound as ever it was in my life, by means of your Pills and Ointment, which I purchased from Mr. I. Davidson, druggist, Berwick-upontweed, who knows my case well, and will, I am sure, be happy to certify with me, if necessary, as to the truth of this wonderful cure.—(Signed) Andrew Brack.—To Pro-

AMPUTATION OF TWO TOES PREVENTED. Extract of a letter from Mr. Oliver Smith Jenkins, dated

Sir,—I was superintending, about six months ago, the erection of one of our railway bridges, and by the fall of a large stone my right foot was seriously bruised, which ultimately got so bad that I was advised to go to Edinburgh to consult some of the eminent surgeons, which I did, and was told that in order to save my foot, two of my toes must be taken off. In despair, I returned home to impart the melantholy news to my wife, intending to submit to the operation, it was then a thought struck me to try your means in three weeks enabled to resume my usual occupation, and at this time my toes are perfectly cured.—
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Parr introduced to King Charles I.—(See "Life and Times of Thomas Parr," which may be had gratis of all Agents.)

The extraordinary properties of this medicine are thus described by an eminent physician, who says:—"After particular observation of the action of Parr's Pills, I am determined, in my opinion, that the following are their true properties:

true properties:"First-They increase the strength, whilst most other medicines have a weakening effect upon the system. Let any one take from three to four or six pills every twentyfour hours, and, instead of having weakened, they will be found to have revived the animal spirits, and to have im-

found to have revived the animal spirits, and to have imparted a lasting strength to the body.

"Secondly—In their operation they go direct to the disease. After you have taken six or twelve pills you will experience their effect; the disease upon you will become less and less by every dose you take; and if you will persevere in regularly taking from three to six pills every day, your disease will speedily be entirely removed from the system
"Thirdly—They are found, after giving them a fair trial

"Thirdly—They are found, after giving them a fair trial or a few weeks, to possess the most astonishing and invigorating properties, and they will overcome all obstinate complaints, and restore sound health; there is a return of good appetite shortly from the beginning of their use; shilst their mildness as a purgative is a desideratum greatly required by the weak and delicate, particularly where violent purging is acknowledged to be injurious instead of beneficial

TO PERSONS GOING ABROAD.

These pills are particularly recommended to all persons going abroad, and subjecting themselves to a great change of climate. Officers of the Army and Navy, Missionaries, Emerants, &c., will find them an invaluable appendage to their medicine chests, as a preventative of the attacks of those diseases so prevalent in our Colonies, especially in the West Indies, where a small box recently gold for 10s. In America also its fame is getting known and its virtue duly appreciated, causin; an immense de THIS EXCELLENT FAMILY PILL

is a medicine of long-tried efficacy for correcting all disorders of the stomach and bowels, the common symptoms of which are costiveness, flatulency, spasms, loss of appetite, sick head-ache, giddiness, sense of fulness after all cases of sickness, with confidence in its simplicity, and leaves of the every drownings and points in the lines to produce relief. in its power to produce relief.

tions.
Sold in boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and family packets at
11s.each, by all respectable medicine vendors throughout
the world. Full directions are given with each box.

FROST, WILLIAMS, AND JONES .- Our friends will be happy to learn that letters have arrived from aunceston, Van-Diemen's Land, containing inteligence of the safe arrival of Mrs. Jones at that place, and of her happy re-union with her husband in the land of his captivity. The letters are from Mr. and Mrs, Jones, and bear date January 10th, 1849, and contain their thanks to those friends who aided and assisted in furnishing the means to convey Mrs. Jones to her husband. Mr. Jones is following his business as a watch-maker, and is in good health; Williams is also well; Frost has been

very unwell.

One thousand pounds have been subscribed at Birmingham towards the entertainment of the British Association.

General Taylor has expressed his intention to strike from the American army or navy list any officer who shall be engaged in a duel. He refuses also to restore to his former position any officer cashiered on like grounds by either of his prede-

To Correspondents.

J. Sweet acknowledges the receipt of the following sums for the Victim Fund, (sent herewith), viz.;—Mr. Wild, 2d.; Mr. Knott, 3d.; Mr. Smith 6d.; A Friend, 6d.; Mr. Kirk, 1d.——For. Mrs. M'Douall. (sent to Liverpool):—From the "Colonel Hutchinson," 5s.; the "King of the French," 1s. 2½d.
Mr. H. Daler, Wrentham,—At 144, High Holborn.

J. H. Chook.—Received.

I received the following letter from Neilston, Scotland, also a Post Office-order for the sum of £2 16s. Our friends will see the amount acknowledged in the proper place.—
W. Rider. "Neilston, Scotland, May 15.—Sir,—Will you
be kind enough to insert the following notice in
your valuable paper, so that our friends in adversity may ties subscribing, although it is unnecessary to enter into the details here. For a Gun, 10s.; a Stuffed Bird and Case, 5s.; a copy of Paine's Rights of Man, 1s.; Bills, 2s.; Room Rent, 3s.; the Town Crier, 1s. You may expect to receive another sum in the course of next week. If receive another sum in the course of next week. It other parties would take up the gauntlet there might be a pretty round sum collected.—Yours respectfully, Robert Patrick, James Glen, Wm. Buchannan Gormby.—To Wm. Rider, Northern Star Office.

R. P. Hartlepool.—We do not know.

J. Hill, Southampton; and Luke King, Cripplegate.—Your announcements are advertisements, and should have been paid for as such.

When Walkefeld recommends the formation of a commendation of the commendation

. WARD, Wakefield, recommends the formation of a committee in every town in England and Ireland, having for its object the liberation of all political prisoners.

J. Pitts, Torquay, calls upon the land members of that town to again establish their weekly meetings.

T. Ormesher.—The balance sheet, &c., shall appear in next

Saturday's Star.
W. Robertson and J. Vockles.—Received.

IRISH DESTITUTION.

for the impartiality of the Press....

Mr. O'CONNOR will attend the public meeting to be held at Newton's, Phoenix Tavern, Radcliffe-cross, on Wednesday evening next, the 23rd inst.

NORTHERN STAR SATURDAY, MAY 19, 1849.

TRANSPORTATION OF THE IRISH.

The great Irish difficulty is at length solved. Estates, Rates in Aid, Assimilation of Cri

minal Laws, Tithe Composition Acts, Treason and Felony Bills, Suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act, Free Trade, packing of juries, enlistment of spies, subornation of witnesses, trickery of officials, and bias of judges, have all—one and all—failed to solve the great Irish difficulty. But the interest of the interest of the migration of other poor. difficulty: but the inventive mind of man, which tween 900 and 1,000 persons perished in one cause of accusation against a government,

"Times." will be our scavengers and our wharfingers | relatives to follow them?

In the poorest and most exhausted lands the thickes multitude of people is to be found. Before aught can be done for land or people the surplus of inhabitants must be removed. If they stay, they cumber the land, they do not till it; they thrust and jostle against each other, they do not help one another. They are at the same moment drains upon the national resources and impediments to

the grasping hand of tyrant man, or to die un- rior qualities."

ported from the land of their birth, for follies one of those acts." and crimes committed by those who have viowhich is sure to overtake them?

"God gave us meat but the DEVIL gave us suppress the virtues implanted by nature in cooks' is an old saying, and it is equally true man. that God gave us land but the DEVIL gave

poor but to the rich; not alone to the land. lord, to the tenant, or to the labourer, but to with a particle of common sense, and with

caprice of the employer.

| Suppose a farmer to cultivate a thou- | . Perhaps no speech of greater importance, or sand acres of land, whereof four hundred more ably delivered, or powerfully sustained in

two or three herdsmen or shepherds. Let us draw a fair illustration of the fact from one of our own much-reviled colonies. your valuable paper, so that our friends in adversity may know who are, in reality, their friends:—Received from Lawson's Printers, Paisley, £1 5s. 9d.; Patrick Banks, Slates, 15s. 6d.; Galloway's, Paisley, 3s. 3d.; Kerr's Printers, Paisley, 4s. 3d.; Ercleston, Paisley, 1s 6d.; Crossmill Printers, Barrhead, 9s. 9d.; South Artichoke Printers, Barrhead, 6s. 9d.; Friends of the Good Cause, Ils. 3d. The way this money was collected demanded some expenses which will only be understood by the parties subscribing, although it is unnecessary to enter into cultivators, will create a greater abundance in the consuming market.

We write for sensible and thoughtful men, whose interests are not only extensively but wholly dependent upon the legitimate and profitable cultivation of the soil, while the 'Times" is compelled to cater to the prejudice, no more of the land and its capabilities than the crow that flies over it. However, although at the hazard of repetition, we would ask them than the proposition to transport the labouring classes from a country whose land, it is admitted, is all but waste?

It is not long since we quoted a most cheer-We beg to call our readers' attention to the ing passage from the lesson of our daily pupil, speech of Mr. O'CONNOR, on the question of in which he spoke most enthusiastically and Irish destitution, which appears in our present hopefully of subdividing the Royal domains number, a speech to which the impartial into peasant holdings, and bedecking them 'Times" has devoted fifty-one lines. So much | with humble peasant homesteads. Upon them we were told that the surplus population may be located; and we were charmed with the best land to be purchased. This is a startling admission, though certainly not novel, that fact, and one to which neither the ruled nor the where corn grew before corn would grow again. Well, by a parallel of reasoning, we may indulge in the fond hope that where reason has shut their eyes or close their ears. entered before reason may enter again; and that our pupil, when his present masters are on the bleak side of the Treasury, will discover that his ink, his paper, and his goosequill are all produced by the land, and although the proper cultivation of the land may lead to the propagation of large flocks of geese, it will also tend to diminish cormorants.

We would ask the reader, whether the mind of the most silly, the most imbecile or insane All laws of Registration, Landlord and Te- of his class, could suggest or invent a more nant Bills, Poor Laws, Sale of Encumbered startling piece of folly than the following extract from the columns of our pupil ?-

Now what does the reader think of that? we imagined had exhausted its nostrums for Our friend wants to clear the land, and inthe tranquillisation of Ireland and the develope forms us that those who have become destitute ment of her national resources has, at length, paupers upon the land, if expatriated at the has appeared every succeeding month, up to the present.

New Subscribers are strongly advised to order the whole hit upon the expedient of depopulating the expense of Government—that is, at the expense of Government —that is, at the expense of Government —t country; and what is most miraculous, this pense of the people, they will be able in a then it was by educating them to flood the labour mar-Ascension day, while they shed not a tear and them to fly the pest-house also. If we paid a we gave a premium to crime. heave not a sigh at the announcement that be | magician, or even a legal efficial, to suggest workhouse within one week. But the most could either effect the purpose more completely extraordinary character in this most extraordi- than our cotemporary has done; for what is nary melo-drama is that assumed by our the conclusion, the only conclusion, to be drawn day scholar of Printing House square - the from these premises? Is it not that misgovernment and mismanagement have made popula-It is not many weeks since we published the tion surplus in a fertile land with genial clilamentations of our pupil over the loss of the mate; while the same population, under other hardy and industrious Irish. "If we lose and better government, may not only live comthem," said the "Thunderer," "who will sup- fortably, but may uphusband from their savply their place—who will pave our streets—who ings a sufficiency to enable their friends and

who will reap our harvest-and where shall Again, suppose the money to be applied to we secure substitutes as consumers of our ma- the employment of labour at home, instead nufactures?"

This hullagone over the departing Irish was KEENED when, no doubt, the mouth-piece of Whiggery rested confidently upon the capability of Ministers to solve the great Irish difficulty; but all attempts having hitherto failed, mark the altered tone of our pupil. He now says:—

The substitutes as consumers of our manufactures?"

In the value of the transportation of the labourer; in such case, what a different aspect would the country bear, what a different position would the land-lords hold, and what a different feeling would bear, what a different towards their Saxon of land to make it maintain them; and the answers were oppressors. In the words, not of Grattan, although they are ascribed to him, but in the words of Arthur O'Connor, printed in 1797, to maintain health. words of ARTHUR O'CONNOR, printed in 1797, we conclude, that "Three million Irish slaves will rivet England's chains."

COST OF CRIME.

We have often stated that "man is born

observed. They are driven from the more fertile soil, upon which their labour might be profitably England—and one with which every man is expended, to hide their poverty, their naked- conversant—that the unwilling idler, underness and destitution; while, as the "Times" standing the difference between prison and admits, their thews, their sinews, their muscles, workhouse fare, prefers criminality to pauperand their strength might be profitably applied ism, and commits the crime which will consign to the cultivation of the land of their birth.

Does this representative of sanctity, or do the which will consign him to the bastile. As the saints themselves, read the word of their Gop? strongest proof of this assertion we have stated And if they do, have they discovered that that "if the infant of the QUEEN, at two or stronger proof of the assertion, than is supplied ties, disasters, destitution, and disease and God made man-not pampered aristocracy, three years of age, and the infant of a heart- in the following passage ?who are pallid, crippled, emaciated, and pale, less murderer, or systematic robber, are placed

Is it not notorious, then, that when this diflated every law of GoD and man, in order that ference is established by the Government bethey may evade-for a season-that vengeance tween criminality and pauperism, that the effect of legislation is to develope the vices and

There has not been a more horrifying developeus landlords. We wonder what the Lincoln-| ment made to this country, as regards the cost | fetch thy prayer-book, and come to church." shire farmer and the Manchester manufacturer of criminality induced by bad government, than would say, the one if he missed the harvest that submitted to Parliament by Mr. CHARLES hands that reaped his corn, and the other the Pearson, on Tuesday night. He stated to the hands that plied his shuttle or worked his House—and it was uncontradicted, because loom; while we would ask the English con- susceptible of the easiest proof-"that the acsumer, whether the mind of man could suggest commodation for every system-made thief in a greater anomaly, or paradox, than that which recommends him to rely upon the produce of other countries, while the land of his money, or, at five per cent, £60 a year. is one becoming interesting, not only to the clothing, but for the mere lodging of criminals.

Now, will not every man of sane mind, and None are genuine, unless the words "PARR'S LIFE PILLS" are in White Letters on a Red Grown, on the Government Stamp, pasted round each box; also, the factimile of the signature of the Proprietors, "T. ROBERTS and Co., Crane-court, Fleet-street, London," on the Directions. try of this country will, ere long, compel its DRUMMOND truly stated—that the capitalist may exercise his baneful influence over the If we require proof of the capability of the unwilling idler, who has but the alternative of soil of the country to support the population of the bastile or the prison, the transport or the the country, it is sufficiently made manifest in gallows? In his admirable speech, he showed the fact, that whilst agricultural Lincolnshire that which we have systematically contended employs no more than nine labourers to every for, that it would be right, and proper, and hundred acres, those hundred acres, if properly just, to free this handcuffed labour, and apply cultivated, would not only, at three acres to a it to the cultivation of the soil appropriated to family, support thirty-three families in comfort each prison and workhouse. Upon one point and comparative affluence, but would make however, we differ from the Honourable Genthose thirty-three families, living upon the tleman-for whereas he proposes that the profits of free labour, better customers for surplus profit, after the sustenance of the priall articles of produce than the nine serfs soner, should go into the Exchequer—we pro-existing upon slave labour, measured by the pose that it should go to the prisoner himself; while we confess that such a proposition would,

acres are in cultivation and six hundred all its points, was ever addressed to Parin grass, Mr. Monsell divides the thirty liament than that of Mr. Pearson. As was six hands thus employed over the whole evident from its consecutive hearing, he had one thousand acres; thus establishing the fact, made himself thorough master of the subject, but not admitting it, that no more than three and so powerful were the facts he adduced, and a half hands were employed to each hun- that it rendered it impossible for the Home lish it, and it will, no doubt, excite laughter dred acres, while the six hundred acres in Secretary, or any other Member, to refute and merriment amongst those occupants, one grass would give employment to no more than one of them. Let us now analyse some of of whom has recently given the former occuthose startling facts. Mr. Pearson says:-It appeared that the prisons of this country cost, on the average, £400,000 a year, irrespective of the cost the Government had to defray for the punishment of crime by means of the hulks and transportation.

Now, as is our custom, and however unpa-

latable to our readers reiteration and repetition may be, we are determined that, as the people are a money-governed class, to keep their minds unremittingly and systematically directed to the proper and beneficial, as compared with the improper and injurious, application of No, not a line, the ruffians, as they are paid that money. In the above speech, Mr. for, and live upon, lies. These ignorant buf-Pearson shows that the annual expenditure foons all believe, as we have often stated, that upon prisons is £400,000, and this irrespective their vegetables grow under the greengrocer's of the salaries of Governors, Turnkeys, Offithe folly, and insanity of factions, and knows cials, and the one thousand and one incidentals; and the rule-of-three-mind of this moneymongering nation will have no difficulty in arour readers are familiar with the subject, even riving at the conclusion, that at four per cent. £400,000 would pay the interest of ten milwhether the mind of man can conceive or pro- lions of money, and those ten millions would pound, much less advocate, a greater fallacy locate nearly eighty-four thousand persons upon four acres of land, costing £30 an acre, or would put to profitable employment, at five to a family, four hundred and twenty thousand, and that number would give profitable employment to as many more; or, in other words, the amount expended upon this rogue-creating system, would at once provide for nearly onethirteenth of the whole of the population of this kingdom, by locating them, not upon two acres of rock, bog, or moor, but upon four acres of the ruler, the landlord, the tenant, or the labourer,

> Let us now call the attention of the reader Let us now call the attention of the reader has completely exploded. Six families have left, and the remainder are said to be in a state approaching to destituage. Mr. Pearson says :-

> The number of commitments and recommitments in England and Wales for the trial of criminal charges had increased within the last forty years upwards of four hundred per cent., whilst the increase of population was only sixty-five per cent. We now beg to call attention to the following from a defeat on the Navigation Laws Bill in

startling announcement, made by the hon. gentleman, and which comment of ours would but tend to weaken, He says :--He should show that this increase was also partly owing

lodged, and better taught than the class to which they bemous injury upon the ratepayer, they also committed an injustice upon the honest poor, by teaching them that crime was attended by comforts such as they could not them-

Again, he states as follows:

although the unemployed shoemaker, or the badly-paid shoemaker may be seduced to the greater ability of a greater number to wear shoes, the prison would then offer no fascination or inducement to him, to commit crime. We now come to the kernel of the hon, gen-

tleman's plum. He says :--

have propounded our system as a means of land, and who ought either to make it support

securing the independence of the people. We commenced with a maxim, we shall conclude with a moral; we have said more than Ireland has constituted, and appears likely once—"Show us a saint, and we will show to continue, the main question of this, as it has

At Reading nine-tenths of the prisoners were confined for who are pallid, crippled, emaciated, and pale, but the industrious employed working man—
"after his own image;" commanded him to live in the "sweat of his brow, on the fruits of the earth," which he is kindly to preserve to his own use. And are the Irish to be transported from the land of their birth, for follies

| less murderer, or systematic robber, are placed under the same tittelage, it would be in the alimited time—one of the chaplains said too short to make it possible for them to effect any improvement—and the consequence, as he observed, was that a man so imprisoned was set at large "more vile than before," (Hear, while, by training, he would make the child of their piety and good conduct. They had written all sorts of religious themes, and their knowledge of Scripture was such that they were like walking concordances. They were proposed from the land of their birth, for follies accordingly discharged. These were the only three names which had ever been shown forth in the return of the Reading Gaol as converts of the system there pursued. Two of these had since been transported, and the third had fled under a charge of felony.

"John, have you sanded the sugar?" "Yes, Sir." "Have you damped the to-bacco?"—"Yes, Sir." "Have you watered the gin?"—"Yes, Sir." "Then now, lad,

THE CHARTER.

lowing motion to be submitted to the House on the part of the Ministry, gave his on the 5th of June, and it is our earnest re- consent, as a means—according to his quest that petitions, between this and that own statement—of "removing the local conday, should be poured in from all parts of the gestion of population which exists in some country, in order to convince the House that parts of Ireland." It is not often duce of other countries, while the land of his induced by any duce of other countries, while the land of his induced by any duce of other countries, while the land of his induced by any duce of other countries, while the land of his induced, or, at his per country, in order to convince the liquid parts of treland. It is not office neither specials, muskets, artillery, Gagging we find ourselves agreeing with Mr. John O'Connell, nor are we penetrated by any spirit, nor in anywise compelled the people to deep reverence for his senatorial qualifications, relax in their glorious struggle for the achieve- but for once in our lives we cordially concur ment of their just and inalienable rights, and with the amendment he moved to Mr. Moxfrom the possession of which alone they can sell's proposition. If the object be really to relieve themselves from their present state of clear Ireland entirely of its present inhabitants, servile degradation and dependence. A man it would be better to avow the intention manfully, may do a man's share of work, but he cannot, and make preparations on a scale commensuwithout the assistance of the people, accomplish any measure which has for its object "Times" pretty broadly hints at such a consultation of the object. the release of the weak and unprotected from the trammels of the strong and privileged.

ENGLAND NOW EXPECTS THAT EVERY MAN WILL DO HIS DUTY, WHAT IS TO BE DONE FOR THE PEOPLE, MUST BE DONE BY THE PEOPLE.

The following is the motion:

" To move, that this House, recognising the great principle that labour is the source of all wealth—that the people are the only legitimate source of power—that the labourer should be the first partaker of the fruits of his own industry—that taxation without representation is tyranny, and should be resisted, and believing that the resources of the country would be best developed by laws made by representatives chosen by the labouring classes in conjunction with Let it not be understood, however, that any in the first instance, inevitably lead to the per-those who live by other industrial pursuits; that petration of a sufficient amount of crime, House adopts the principles. farmer cultivating a hundred acres of land employs nine agricultural labourers, inasmuch as Mr. Monsell's average is based, not upon the amount of hands actually employed in agriculture, but is arrived at thus:—

petration of a sufficient amount of crime, House adopts the principles embodied in the document employment, and distribution of the above great truths) this measured by that standard which would make ment entitled the People's Charter, namely Annual Elections, Universal Suffrage, Vote by Ballot, equal Electoral Districts, no Property Qualification, and Payment of Members."

the fields which years for the plough, the ment entitled the People's Charter, namely Annual Elections, Universal Suffrage, Vote by Ballot, equal Electoral Districts, no Property Qualification, and Payment of Members."

THE LAND.

The following paragraph having appeared in the papers, the ignorant scribblers having transferred the scene of misery from Broms. grove, upon which tenants are not yet located to the Redmarley Estate, we cheerfully pubpant nearly two hundred pounds for his loca. tion. It is enough to make a Quaker kick his mother, to hear those ragged rascals, with goose quills in their hands, eigars in their mouths, stinking of gin, and no brains in their skulls, daring to write upon the question of the Land. Have any of those hired ragamuffin slaves written a line in condemnation of the COBDEN-SCHOLEFIELD bog, moor, and rocky FREEDOM FOR THE MILLIONS?

stall, and their meat under the butcher's block: but we do not despair of making even them comprehend the value of the land, "AS IT IS NOW ASCERTAINED FROM

PRACTICAL EXPERIENCE THAT A MAN CAN SUPPORT HIMSELF, WIFE, AND FA-'MILY, UPON TWO ACRES OF MOOR-LAND. 'AT THIRTY SHILLINGS PER ACRE RENT "AT THE OCCUPATION OF STONE GRIND. " ING."

We thought these cheap-bread gentlemen would realise the old proverb-" When the people asked for bread, they gave them a stone."

The following extract is taken from the Coventry Herald and Observer" of the 14th of May. We know something about the manager of that paper, but shall content ourselves for the present with assuring him, that the worst character upon the Company's estate would the capitalist or the slave, can much longer not be seen marching through Coventry with such a fellow. Here follows the extract:-Mr. Feargus O'Connor's Land Scheme at Redmarley,

PARLIAMENTARY REVIEW.

Narrow as was the escape of the Ministry

the House of Peers, their escape on the Rate

in Aid Bill was still narrower. In the first

case, ten proxies defeated a present majority of

fourteen peers; in the second, proxies not to the great increase of comfort in gaols, and to the fact having been had recourse to, the ministerial that the prisoners were better fed, better clothed, better measure passed by a "glorious majority" of longed, and better taight than the class to which they believe the prisoners were taught a taste for luxurious indelence, which it was impossible for them to gratify when they were turned out of prison, and they left it with less capability of earning their living by honest industry than when they entered it. Thus, while they inflicted an enor
being thrown out, will have but small moral ONE! according to some of the morning being thrown out, will have but small moral weight with those who are opposed to it. The people of Ulster will not find their objections to it diminished by the prestige arising from a large majority, which, though not a satis-In Millbank, Pentonville, and some few other prisons, we factory, is, at all events, a powerful support to any parliamentary enactment. The one country; and what is most miraculous, this being collected to derive other shoemakers, which tended to how may be no difficulty in procuring them hereafter.

London: Published by Houlston and Stoneman, 65, Paternoster-row, and sold by all booksellers in the kingdom.

COCK INN, HEAD OF THE SIDE, NEWCASTLE.

Country; and what is most miraculous, this foreign country, not only to support themselves foreign country, not only to support themselves. More than half they whose spiritual pride resists the indignity of independently, but to furnish their pauper of the people, they will be able in a term to mod the labour marker; which tended to derive other shoemakers, which tended to derive other shoemakers to be thieves. More than half they whose spiritual pride resists the indignity of independently, but to furnish their pauper of the people, they will be able in a term to mod the labour marker.

Ket; we made thieves shoemakers, which tended to derive other shoemakers to be thieves. More than half they whose spiritual pride resists the indignity of independently, but to furnish their pauper of the people, they will be able in a term to mod the labour marker.

Ket; we made thieves. More than half they whose spiritual pride resists the indignity of independently, but to furnish their pauper of the country.

COCK INN, HEAD OF THE SIDE, NEWCASTLE.

A scension day while they shed not a target and they whose spiritual pride resists the indignity of independently.

The newly invented system comes from the saints, foreign country, not only to support themselves left we made thieves. More than half they whose spiritual pride resists the indignity of independently.

The newly invented system comes from the saints, foreign country, not only to support themselves.

The newly invented system comes from the saints, foreign country, not only to support themselves.

The newly invented system comes from the saints, in the invented system comes from the saints.

The newly invented system comes from the saints, foreign country, not only Had it been levied separately-and specially New, while we contend that no stronger collected as a Rate in Aid, we very much proof could be adduced of the inducement that doubt whether its opponents in Ulster would the present system holds out to crime, and have paid one farthing. Even as it is, the opposition and resistance threatens to be a commission of crime, in the hope of bettering lireland, and its better adaptation to the state his condition, we also contend, that if his conformal of society in that country has occupied some severe one. The question of the Poor Law in dition was measured by the standard of justime this week. Lord John's amended Law tice and equitable remuneration for his labour, undoubtedly remedies some obvious defects in that is, if his free labour was increased by the the Act, though we confess the main provision in the new Bill-the fixing of a maximum rate-does seem to us rather a strange one. The first three clauses relate to the establishment of such a rate in each locality-five shillings in the pound of the annual value in the electoral division, and, after that, two shillings in the pound in the union at large-in all, seven shillings in the pound. Beyond this, no farther taxation, for the relief of the poor, can be levied in future. It is contended that this enactment is absolutely necessary to induce persons to become tenants of farms, who What now will the HAYTER say? What would otherwise be deterred by the fear of will the Poor Law RAVEN say? And what limitless taxation, and the apprehension that will the located members on the Land Com- pauperism may eat up the whole of their pany's estates now say to the farmers who tell capital. The argument may be just enough them that three, four, or five acres will not in that view of the matter, but viewed in relasupport a man? Not cultivated by prison or tion to the abstract principle of the Poor Law True, they do congregate upon the barren with propensities which may be nourished into slave labour, but cultivated by free labour. —namely, that the property of Ireland must soil. They are like the timid hare started in virtues, or thwarted into vices, according to his the corn field, and hunted into the jungle in training;" and we have further added, "that Trade philanthropists say, when they learn inconsistent. If the seven shillings in the the hope of puzzling her pursuers—they are like the rabbit, poached by the ferret into the furthest recess of his burrow, in the hope of develope his superior qualities, instead of, as considered by the ferret into the furthest recess of his burrow, in the hope of develope his superior qualities, instead of, as considered by the ferret into the furthest recess of his burrow, in the hope of develope his superior qualities, instead of, as considered by the ferret into the develope his superior qualities, instead of, as considered by the ferret into the develope his superior qualities, instead of, as considered by the ferret into the develope his superior qualities, instead of, as considered by the ferret into the develope his superior qualities, instead of, as considered by the ferret into the develope his superior qualities, instead of, as considered by the ferret into the develope his superior qualities, instead of, as considered by the ferret into the develope his superior qualities, instead of, as considered by the ferret into the develope his superior qualities, instead of, as considered by the ferret into the develope his superior qualities, instead of, as considered by the ferret into the develope his superior qualities, instead of, as considered by the ferret into the develope his superior qualities, instead of, as considered by the ferret into the develope his superior qualities, instead of, as considered by the ferret into the develope his superior qualities, instead of, as considered by the ferret into the develope his superior qualities, instead of the ferret into the develope his superior qualities, instead of the ferret into the develope his superior qualities, instead of the ferret into the develope his superior qualities. evading his tormentor—they are poached into under the present system, a strong inducement | the Land before the Committee that sat in venues. In the latter case, a gross injustice the wild wilderness, where they hope to escape being held out for the development of the infe- judgment upon it, we think his evidence would will be committed on the toiling people of this have been irrefutable, conclusive, and irresisti- island, who will be taxed to support the pauble; but he was arguing the whole question pers made by Irish landlordism and past miswhich might be the means of reducing the government, to the saving of the pockets of annual expenditure of the country, while we those who have possession of the soil of Irethe people, or resign it into the hands of those

> deaths, meet us at every turn. The Government have a host of measures relating to Land and Drainage, sale of Encumbered Estates, and other topics before Parliament, each of which gives rise to what are called "Irish Debates;" and private Members-not content with these opportunities of talking upon the subject-bring forward motions, the only object of which seem to be to increase the quantity of "talk." If "talk" could have done it, Ireland should now be in a most prosperous condition. Among the "talks" this week there was one on Tuesday about Emigration. Mr. Monsell is not satisfied with the already rapid depopulation of Ireland by the combined agencies of death by starvation, and the voluntary expatriation of all who have the means of flying from the country. He, therefore, proposed a resolution calling upon the Govern. Mr. O'CONNOR has given notice of the follarger number; to which Sir George Grey, mation, by suggesting how many Irish families could have been transported to Canada by the ten millions already spent on Ireland, if the money had been devoted to carrying away the Irish wholesale at £6 a head. In that case, we are told that "more than a million and

who would cause it to do so.

half of Irish paupers, who are now frightening the island out of its propriety, might have been located as British Colonists." But in the name of common sense let us ask, why one mile lion and a half of unemployed—and, therefore, pauperised—labourers should be carried away from Ireland at a cost of ten millions sterling to "the vast forests yet unhewn-broad prairies as yet untrodden by the foot of man-the fields which yearn for the plough, the spades and the axe," in the British colonies—when

The complaint at this moment is, that a large portion of the most fertile lands are now lying wholly uncultivated, and yet our Solons are for carrying away the very prime material by which alone value can be given to it or wealth to the country—Labour. To every plan based upon the principle of reproductive labour applied to Ireland, for the benefit of the labourer, the landlords turn a deaf ear or denounce them as offsprings of the pernicious theories of Louis BLANC, who happens just now to be the popular bugbear by which these nurses of old prejudices scare timid and unreasoning minds. Even now, when their selfishness and ignodemand, as the final consummation of their policy, that a whole community shall be torn up from the land of its nativity, and transplanted to foreign shores, in order that a few hundred landlords may "do what they like with their own!" Never was the monstrosity and the wickedness of the private ownership of the soil more palpably and glaringly exposed than in this Irish illustration! That accursed system lies at the root of most—if not of all—the evils of what is called civilisa—the transplanted by the Civita Vecchia correspondent of the "Times," to the effect that two Envoys from the Roman Government are on their way to England, to solicit Lord Palmerston's mediation between the Romans and the French: and that General Oudling in the hope that the French are not yet within the walls of Rome; and that the Romans have no intention to allow not of all—the evils of what is called civilisa- that the Romans have no intention to allow

must have been suggested to them for the first time in their lives. We dare say that to the mass of office holders and Members of Parliament, the idea of paying off the National Debt seems to be about as feasible as emptying the ocean with a bucket; and yet if the task were set about resolutely, honestly, and with a disposition to do impartial justice, it would not be a very difficult task. It would no doubt take some time, but it would be comparatively easy to organise measures by which an immediate annual diminution might be effected, which should increase geometrically by applying the constantly increasing annual reductions of interest to buying up the princi-pal of the Debt. We are happy that the sub-ject was mooted by one who is the very anti-

RECEIPTS OF THE RATIONAL LAND COMPANY FOR THE WEEK ENDING THURSDAY, May 17, 1849.

another airing by-and-by.

Lambeth Westminster .. W. Murray Huddersfield Nottingham C. Mowl Manchester EXPENSE FUND. Chepstow Rouen.. Huddersfield Nottingham Land Fund ... Expense ditto Bonus ditto Loan ditto Transfers ... Land Purchase Department ...

> C. Doyle, T. CLARK, Cor. Sec. P. M'GRATH, Fin. Sec.

EXECUTIVE FUND. Received at LAND OFFICE.—Todmorden, 5s. 7d.; Notting -Received by S. KYDD. -South London Hall

VICTIM FUND. Received at LAND OFFICE.—Thomas Allar and Friends, 7s. 3d.; Worcester, per Harding, 10s 4d.; Whittington and Cat 2c.

VERNON'S DEFENCE, FOR MR. NIXON.

Crowther, 6d.; Mr. Davis, 6d.; Mr. Hodgson, 6d. Several appeals have been made to the Chartists to make an effort to discharge the debt due to Mr. Nixon, incurred in defence of Mr. Vernon, and several letters have reached me stating that subscriptions would be commenced for that purpose. I wish our friends would not delay, as Mr. N. bears very impatient, and I am weary of repeating to the words "Nothing received." W. RIDER. im the words "Nothing received."

FOR MRS. M'DOUALL. Received by WM. RIDER.—Neilston, Scotland, 18s. IM'DOUALL'S CASE-FOR WRIT OF ERROR, Neilston, Scotland, 10s. : Mr. Poulton,

Homes, 1s. 10d. FOR WIVES AND FAMILIES OF VICTIMS. Received by W. RIDER .- Stafford, per J. Barratt, 11s. 6d.

Todmorden, per R. Barker, 3s.; Nottingham, per J. Sweet, 1s. 6d.; Colchester, J. Chapman, C. Alinks, W. Bruce, and T. Orrin, 5s.; Philanthropic Society of Ladies' Boot and Shoemakers, and others, Rising Sun, Callender-yard, Longalley, Moorfields, per Mr. Waddington, 10s. NATIONAL VICTIM FUND.

Received by John Arnott. — Sheffield, per William Homes, 6s. 10d.; Coventry, per George Freeman, 11s. 6d.; Camberwell, per John Simpson, 2s.; Crown and Anchor, per L. Pelteret, 5s.; General Hill and Friend, Westminster, per John Milne, 2s.; Mr. Piercy, Westminster, 6d.; 28, Golden-lane, per Thomas Brown, 6s. 1d.; Mr. Rider, as per Star, £1 11s.; Land Office, 3s.—Total, £3 7s. 11d. As this has to be divided between thirty law-made widows and nearly one hundred orphans, the Committee again ask, nearly one hundred orphans, the Committee again ask SHALL THEY STARVE?

FOR MESSRS. JONES AND M'DOUALL. Received by WM. Rider.—Neilston, Scotland, £1 8s.

THE INCOME TAX .- At a meeting of the corporation of Dublin on Tuesday a letter from the Secreto furnish government with returns of the various salaries held by officers of the corporation. This letter was in consequence of the resolution of the procuring data for gauging the amount of an income

LETTERS TO THE WORKING CLASSES. XLIV.

"Words are things, and a small drop of ink
Falling—like dew—upon a thought, produces
That which makes thousands, perhaps millions,
think."
EYRON.

PROGRESS OF THE "WAR OF PRINCIPLES."

BROTHER PROLETARIANS,

There is a report in to-day's papers that the Romans have consented to admit the rance have plunged a noble country into French into the Eternal City, to protect it and more wide-spread mischief this rumour, were it for no other reason than uffering upon Ireland, than years dy civil wars could have done—w, when the soil itself has become utter ruin — when landlordism has inflicted against the Neapolitans. - I place no faith in and suffering upon Ireland, than years of bloody civil wars could have done—
even now, when the soil itself has become BOMBA and his band of cut-throats could even now, when the soil itself has become almost valueless to those who have thus misused it—they still keep a grim hold of it, and demand, as the final consummation of their policy, that a whole community shall be torn

Without a free soil, true freedom—them to get there. As to the mission to Lord

Intervention." I have said that the Romans have no cause to would return forty-four members as its due pro- making them up for market; and Sam Pfear the Neapolitans. You will see that in a first portion, compared with Tamworth, which already encounter a large number of Neapolitans turned sent two members. He called upon the worktail, and threw down their arms. You will find it ing classes to read and think for themselves .stated by the correspondent of the "Daily News," The resolution was carried unanimously.—Mr. that the Roman riflemen are particularly anxious Brewster moved the adoption of the petition, which to get sight of King Bomba. I hope they will be embodied the points contained in the resolution. gratified—but I fear the opposite. I expect the Neapolitan Tiberius will take very good care to supported at considerable length by Mr. O'Neill, keep out of harm's way. The existence of that | who argued that passing events were paving the way blood-lapping monster is a disgrace to Humanity. The "Times" correspondent is in great tribula- vation; and that, whether organised or not, their tion on account of General Oudinor. That interesting ruffian "has had a continued fever since the people at large, were from their very necessities couple of braying bugles; and the same evening the unhappy failure of the 30th; and though he coming round to a right view of the necessities of the gave a sumptuous feast to his old neighbours and has been bled three times, and had excellent me- country. But there was nothing like going for friends, whose flattering reception of him, I presume, dical assistance, he is not able to resume his field thorough measures at once, and he advised them must be imputed to their attributing his return with duties yet. his field duties, he will be bled (by the Romans) so skilfully that he will never be troubled with podes of a Revolutionist. Perhaps others fever again! This same correspondent of the that it did the business at once. — After a few sports of a country gentleman's life, within a few miles of the stable which before he left England will take courage from his example, and give it "Times" admits the unanimity of the Roman population in repelling the French, and adds that "the prolonged obstinacy of the Pope and the successful resistance of the 30th, has given immense moral, and brought immense physical, aid the Tower Hamlets was held at the King's Arms to the Triumvirate." He further says, that "where Tavern, Mile End-road, for the purpose of support there was one man ready to fight before, there are ing the objects of the above association; W. Wilnow fifty cager for the fray." This he reports on liams, Esq., late M.P. for Coventry, in the chair.—

> the Romans, have fled from the city. The "Times" correspondent remarks that "the Vatican and Capitol are mined," and he has been assured, by an English gentleman, that "the bar-effect that to render the House of Commons what it barians will blow them up in case they are overpowered in a final assault." The brave Romans of representatives, elected from and by the peopleare the men to whom he applies the epithet of it was essential that a further reform in the mode barbarians; and he adds: "Can the ferocity of of electing the members and a commensurate exthese brigands go to that extent?" Brigands ! tension of the suffrage should be insisted on .- Mr. This dainty gentleman might have selected fitter Robinson briefly seconded the resolution, and Mr. Linparties for his choice epithets. It appears to me wood, who attended from the central association, adthat the brigands are the French, the Neapoli- dressed the meeting at great length in its support.tans, the Spaniards, and the Austrians, who have The resolution was then put from the chair, and carried fire and sword into the heart of a peaceful country; and who menace the capital of the Arts with all the horrors of siege and storm, and that to emancipate the over-burthened industry of all the atrocities of military ruffianism. It appears the country, a total revision of taxation and expento me that the barbarians are those invaders diture was necessary.-Mr. Philpott seconded the whose musket-balls have already pierced the tapestries of RAPHAEL, and perforated the paintings of MICHAEL ANGELO. If the Romans should be finally lefeated, and if in their sublime despair they should blow up Capitol and Vatican, the curse of posterity will be awarded, not to the Romans, but to the foreign "brigands" and "barbarians," on whom would rest the sole responsibility of driving a noble people to acts of desperation. Why should the Romans yield their city to the sway of foreign cut-throats and priestly-scoundrels? Better far that all Rome perished by one mighty act of selfannihilation, than submit to the renewed reign of cowled inquisitors, and merciless military execu-

The news from Hungary is not of striking interest. Battles continue to be fought, in which the Hungarians are invariably the victors. The Russians are pouring into the Austrian territory. A mighty struggle is at hand.

That heartless hypocrite, the King of Prussia, murdered in March, 1848-has at lat utterly parted with his mask, and stands self-exposed the leclared terrorist of Germany. Not content with dissolving the Assembly, and trampling upon his own pet "constitution," he has proclaimed martial law throughout his dominions. Military terrorism for that purpose) was held in the Town Hall, for is the only law throughout Prussia. Bravo! Goahead, FREDERICK WILLIAM, terrorise to your heart's mode of co-operating in the objects, and furthering content. Use the sword unsparingly until — you | the views of the Metropolitan Financial and Parliadrive the people to return your paternal kindness mentary Reform Association. At one o'clock the with interest. You are a religious king. May you high bailiff (Wiliam Pritchard, Esq.,) took the chair, realise in your own person the truth of the scrip- and, having read the requisition he had received, tural declaration :- Those who live by the sword, shall perish by the sword,"

—but only after seven days' fighting. I anticipated the failure of the insurrection, but I did not antithe saxon king will be undone. May his next fight be his last! But, stop; I must correct myself. The King of Saxony does not fight fight be his last! But, stop; I must correct bility to attend the meeting, in consequence of duces the most salutary effect, and for such purpose in their frampton's Pill of Health stands prominent in public purpose. he only sets his miserable slaves to fight for place in Parliament, on the discussion and anticihim. I perceive that the Morning Chronicle terms his Saxon kingship an "inoffensive monarch.'s This inoffensive worthy brought about the late insurrection, by betraying "his people" to the King of Prussia. He excited a conflict, and then ran of Prussia. He excited a connict, and then ran away, to shelter himself in "the impregnable fortress of Königstein." There he remained while his Saxon soldiers, aided by Prussian butchers, slaughtered his "beloved people." One word to the Saxons: the next time their king consigns them to the tender mercies of his underling butchers, I advise them not to let his Kingship run to Königstein. He would be of more utility as a hostage at

As I told you in my last letter, the Dresden Insurrection was but the beginning of the end. Rhenish Prussia and Rhenish Bavaria are in a state of general insurrection. This day news has arrived of the proclamation of the Republic in Baden and tary of State was read, calling upon the Lord Mayor | flight of the Duke. The Times, Chronicle, and other papers pretend that the insurrections are already finished, or, at least, being rapidly "put down." Believe them not: the insurrections are only be-House of Commons of the 7th March, relative to ginning -insurrections which must end in REVO-LUTION.

If the German bourgeoisie will honestly unite with of next year.

the Proletarians to accomplish a democratic revolution, that great change may be effected with little

BROTHER PROLETARIANS, I congratulate you on the downfall of that arch-scoundrel Leon FAUCHER. Condemned by the vote of the National Assembly for tampering with the elections—left in an inglorious minority of five—Monsieur Faucher found himself forced to place the resignation of his office, as Minister of the Interior, in the hands of the President. The curses of hate and the hisses of scorn follow him in his retirement from office.

L'AMI DU PEUPLE.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

FINANCIAL AND PARLIAMENTARY

MEETING IN OLD-STREET.—A meeting of the Reform and Suffrage Extension Society, St. Luke's, was held on Monday, (Mr. Ward in the chair), for the purpose of receiving a deputation from the Metropolitan Financial and Parliamentary Reform Association. The meeting was fully attended. After hearing a clear and satisfactory statement of

to the accomplishment of the people's political saltime was coming. The landlord, the farmer, and menced. He disliked agitation, but there must be in favour of persecuted innocence! words from Councillor Baldwin, the petition was miles of the stables which, before he left England,

adopted, and the business concluded. STEPNEY AND WHITECHAPEL,—On Wednesday a numerously attended meeting of the inhabitants of the evidence of English aristocrats, who, hostile to The Secretary read letters, apologising for nonattendance at the meeting, from Messrs. G. Thompson, Hume, Bernal Osborne, Sir W. Clay, &c .- Mr. constitutionally professed to be-the popular house the second resolution, the substance of which was, resolution, which was carried unanimously.-The next resolution was moved by Mr. Maskell, and seconded by Mr. Spicer, and was as follows :- "That this meeting, impressed with a conviction of the necessity for parliamentary reform and a reduction in the national expenditure, will assist in their several localities to carry out the movement now in progress, and enforced by the Stepney and Whitechape Financial and Parliamentary Reform Association. -This resolution having been also unanimously

adopted, the proceedings terminated with the usual vote of thanks to the chairman. FINSBURY .- At a meeting of the committee of the Finsbury Liberal Electoral Association, held at the Belvidere Tavern, Pentonville, on Monday evening last, James Yates, Esq., in the chair, resolutions were unanimously passed, expressing the approbation of the committee of the principles advocated by the Metropolitan and Parliamentary Reform Association; and a proposition made to hold an aggregate meeting of the electors and inhabitants of the porough of Finsbury forthwith, the more effectively to co-operate with the said metropolitan associa-

Southwark.—On Wednesday a meeting of the electors of Southwark (convened by the high bailiff pursuant to a requisition addressed to him the purpose of taking into consideration the best said he had derived great pleasure in acceding to it. inasmuch as the meeting was convened for the pur-The insurrection in Dresden has been suppressed pose of considering a matter of vast and important seconded by Messrs. Elkington, Blake, Thwaites, Douglas, Pellatt, Bronterre O'Brien, and other gentlemen, and the whole of them were carried. A petition was ordered to be presented to the House of Commons founded on them. Thanks were then voted to the chairman, and the meeting broke up.

GENERAL BEM AND THE HUNGARIANS.—It is re-ported that General Bem, in consideration of his

A CONVICT'S FORTUNE.

or no disturbance or loss of life. If, on the other hand, war, massacre, and anarchy overspread Germany, the bourgeoisie will be to blame, and will, I trust, find the punishment they will so well merit. Wherever revolution is forced upon the people they should make the bourgeoisie responsible in their persons and property for the issue of the struggle.

Brother Proletarians, I congratulate you on Brother Proletarians, in the other of years in London, at last carried his pitcher to the well once too often—in short, he was nabbed and lagged. From the first he was quite aware that the scene of his future destiny would be laid in New South Wales; and he set about providing for the change in the most business-like way imaginable. He realised all he possessed, and had it placed to the account of his wife in one of the Sydney banks. A Jew in Petticoat-lane, who had been a notothe account of his wife in one of the Sydney banks; and the day after he received his sentence, sent her forward to the colony to be ready for his arrival. Immediately upon his landing, his better half was ready with a petition to the governor to have him assigned to her as a convict servant, and, as she had qualified as a householder, the assignment was made to her as a matter of course. made to her as a matter of course. Indeed, a wife. ported felon not only became his own master, but found himself in a place where he could employ the fruits of his past nefarious course to more advantage than he could have done had he been allowed to continue his career at home. The large and rapid fortune which these gentry have made in Sydney would almost appear fabulous, even in the purlieus of Capel-court during an epidemic mania for speculation. The spectacle of a millionaire emancipist is by no means a rara avis, and from five to twenty thousand a year may be taken as the average income of the aristocracy of that worthy class. Indeed, they quite over-top the free and respectable inhabitants; and the exhibition is the more glaring because they endeavour to revenge themselves for the noli me tangere of the untainted citizen by the most estentations display of their wealth. You shall count hundreds of carriages and four, barouches, landaus, &c., on the race course at tion. Without a free soil, true freedom—either political or social—is impossible, and we can only hope that now, when the appalling results of this false and unjust principle laws become so apparent, that it will create an agitation upon the subject, and a new public opinion; powerful enough to put a nend to his crowning evil of our societarian arrangements.

Mr. Drumnon's motion on Taxation acted somewhat as MILTON says the touch of Ithuriel's spear did to the Devil, in the disguise of an Angel of Light. It showed the profiteces and the betray the latter to the former. The profitecracy in their proper persons. We have certed Portuguese and the betray distillating profitering," they were exclusively meant for the benefit of their own class, and that any allusion to the labouring classes was mere of the purpose of feelading the ments of the purpose of feromers. But what can the between the spoiler and form have been overlanded to the purpose of feelading them to get there. As to the mission to Lord them to get there so the method where the political or social—is impossible, and we get the form the feltoropolitan francial and Parliamentary Reform the forty of the free sociation. The meeting was fully attentions of the central society and their intended mode of proceeding, the meeting was adherent intended mode of proceeding, the meeting was adherent intended mode of proceeding, the meeting was adherent to suppose of the purpose of the purpose of the derivant and their intended mode of proceeding, the meeting was adherent mongers to Republicanism in every shape and form—he could not have willingly assented to amission so useless, if not mischieved with the total management of the history of the free societies, who may be true; but in the profited proper persons or supposite that the could not have willingly assented to amission so useless, if not mischieved with the proper persons or supposite that the politic proper persons or supposit that association, and approximate of the work of the purpose of the purpose of mercial Reforms, 'they were exclusively meant for the benefit of their own class, and that any allusion to the labouring classes was made to be found a hundred men in all England, who feel for the Romans and would aid them, they then the purpose of delading the publics. The course they took, with resisting and whose hearts beat in union with the reform to the purpose of delading the publics. The course they took, with resisting and whose hearts beat in union with the reform to the purpose of delading the publics. The course they took, with the was too be found whose hearts beat in union with the reform to the purpose of delading the publics. The course they took, with was to be feet that the political, which was to the effect that the political, on which was to the feet that the political, on the purpose of the feet of their own the purpose of the feet of th he stated its gigantic proportions as principal, such a war, they would only permit it to be and the enormous pressure upon the country carried on without word or act of hinderance livered by Mr. Connor; especially with respect to landholder—was ready to apply for him as a conin the shape of annual interest, and asked, per-tinently and forcibly, if those who have the government of the country ever intend to pay

They are wedded to "Peace" and "Nongovernment of the country ever intend to pay the strength of the necessity of union among the working classes, good judges of breeding horses in Australia, they and hoped the time would come when Birmingham knew nothing of training them to their paces, and sessed these peculiar qualifications to perfection. Before three years had passed, he and his partner became the largest exporters of chargers to India where they always commanded enormously high prices, and where the breed of Master Pns partner had already grown high into repute. sneaking into his native place, like a returned conthe tune of "See the conquering hero comes," by a one more mighty agitation, and they must see to it heard of him he was enjoying all the pleasures and

> times, and Pleasures of an Emigrant in Australia, Vancouver's Island, and California. A CHURCH WILFULLY FIRED .- Mr. H. Tucker. of Down-farm, Ashburton, in passing along the road which adjoins the churchyard, Buckfastleigh, at about eleven o'clock on the morning of Tuesday last, saw a quantity of smoke bursting forth from the vestry-room of the church. He rode at a rapid rate to the town, which is half a mile distant. and spread the alarm. The inhabitants hastened to the scene of conflagration, with the fire-engine and vehicles laden with hogsheads of water. By extraordinary exertions the fire was got under just at the time it had communicated with the roof. The vestry is entirely burnt down; the roof of the north nisle is also much injured and burnt, as also the flooring at the altar. The chest in the vestry containing old records and various documents belonging to the parish, is entirely destroyed. The in cendiaries appear to have entered the church through one of the windows, and proceeded to the vestry door which enters the chancel, which they broke open, and must have fired the vestry. Three large iron bars which they had with them were left behind in the church, and must have been taken from some lime quarry in the neighbourhood. The church is situated on an eminence, in a sequestered spot about half a mile from the town, and was new seated and much improved, about three years since, at a cost of about £1,000. - Devonshire Chro-

he did not disdain to clear out himself .- Perils, Pas-

The Manchester Examiner describes an iron warenouse made in that city to be sent to California. The dimensions are: length, 60 feet; width, 24 feet; height to the under side of the eaves, 10 feet neight to peak of roof, 17 feet. It was completed in

A LARGE CAPTURE of contraband spirits was nade on Tuesday night, at Portsmouth, under the following circumstances :- A steam tug left the parbour at ten p.m. without the usual lights, a fact which attracted the attention of the Coast Guard of Southsea Castle station. The steamer returned towards Portsmouth about midnight with a boat in tow, and when challenged by the preventive boat's crew she put on more power and entered the harbour, although several shots were fired after her. sult was the capture of the Royal Charter (a steam tug, employed by Peter Rolt, Esq., the governnearly 700 gallons of proof brandy, and thirteen men, all of whom were taken, under an armed escort of preyentive men, before the magistrates, and remanded for seven days. Mr. Rolt's representatives have obtained the liberty of using the steamer, having entered into a bond of £500 to abide the re-

SLEEP.—The poet Young says, "Sleep is great Nature's second course—the balm of hurt minds," Johnson says, 'It is the parenthesis of human woe." Sleep being thus "It is the parenthesis of human woe." Sleep being thus appreciated by mankind, how desirous ought we to be that all should tranquilly enjoy "sweet repose," the general obstruction to which is through an unhealthy action of the liver or other viscera. A little attention to the "young Speaker of the House. What he proposed to do, under the command of Fenner von Fonneberg, who

Opinion.

Conns.—There is nothing so distressingly painful as a corn, and yet nothing which can be so easily remedied. We have ourselves given a trial to that excellent corn plaster, known as "Paul's Every Man's Friend," and are so convinced of its efficacy as to recommend it to the notice of all our readers. "Paul's Every Man's Friend," can be obtained of any regreatable chemist in town or country. be obtained of any respectable chemist in town or country, in boxes at 1s. 1½d., or the quantity of three small boxes in one, for 2s. 9d. A GENTLEMAN REGAINED THE USE OF HIS LIMES BY THE

EFFECT OF HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS. — Mr. John Cock, a highly respectable gentleman, residing at Madron, near Penzance, had been confined to his house for a considerable period from a fearful attack of paralysis. He had recourse to the best medical aid, but to no purpose, indeed, in such cases the usual treatment never does any ported that General Bem, in consideration of first indeed, in such cases the usual treatment never does any distinguished services, has received from the grateful Hungarian nation the grant of the domaine of Alesuth. This princely estate, which formerly belonged to the late Palatine or Viceroy of Hungary, longed to the late Palatine or Viceroy of Hungary, and has always been considered one of the best always always always always always always a and has always been considered one of the best managed and most productive estates in the king-dom. It is worth about £200,000.

It has been decided by the French Government to give up the Marquesas, but to retain Tahiti.

It is understood that the new House of Commons will be ready for occupation at the commencement of Lext year.

Mr. F. O'Connor said, that it had been his intention to move an amendment, to the effect that an address be presented by the House to her Majesty, rians taking one side, and the Wurtemburg and address be presented by the House to her Majesty, rians taking one side, and the Wurtemburg and Parmitted into the decayed took, and the torturing fires are extinguished. Brande's Enamel, placed into the decayed took, and the organism to move an amendment, to the offect that an address be presented by the House to her Majesty, rians taking one side, and the Wurtemburg and Parmitted into the decayed to the parmitted into the decayed to the fine to extend her parden to the offect that an address be presented by the House to her Majesty, rians taking one side, and the Wurtemburg and Parmitted into the decayed to the fine the reaction has broken out upon the news from Mannheim is, that an insurce exclusively in the hands of the government, and he would not carry out his intention.

The House then resolved itself into committee the Austrians, Prussians, and Bava-direct the Austrians, Prussians, and Bava-direct the decayed took, and the Wurtemburg and Parmitted into the decayed to the fill the cavity of the House the House the new solders.

The House then resolved itself into committee the presence of the work of the sevent. Yestorday evening, moreover, in the there were several soldiers' quarrels in drinking-then the work of the decayed took, and the Wurtemburg and Parmitted in the Mayer, in the House the House the Austrians, Prussians, and Bava-direct the Austrians, Prussians, and Bava-direct the Austrians, Prussians, and Bava-direct the Austrians of the Government to the decayed to Win. S.

Which

LATEST NEWS.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT. THURSDAY, MAY 17.

HOUSE OF COMMONS .- THE LANDED IMPROVE MENT AND DRAINAGE (IRELAND) BILL was read a third

time and passed. Poor Relief (Ireland) Bill.—On the question of the second reading of the said bill, Mr. GROGAN suggested various amendments which he considered necessary, with a view to the better carrying out of the relief of the poor.

Carrying out of the relief of the poor.

Mr. P. Schope drew a melancholy picture of the state of distress and starvation going on in Ireland, contending that, although the government said they were doing all they could for the alleviation of these evils, in his opinion they had not done sufficient. He would suggest that in administering relief, a greater responsibility should exist semesthers then greater responsibility should exist somewhere than was the case at present; that some public officer should be appointed, whose duty it should be to give compulsory orders for relief in cases of urgent necessity, for it was not a sufficient security that the relieving officer might be subject to dismissal, if a pauper died through his negligence.

Mr. Osborne desired to know why the bill was brought forward at a time when there were a sufficient to the pauper died to the sufficient to

brought forward at a time when there was a committee sitting up stairs on the subject of the Irish Poor Laws. If the passing of the measure was necessary before their report was received, why was not the bill brought in at the commencement of the session? At the same time it was not his intention to oppose the second reading, because he felt that it was impossible with the present system of poor laws to struggle with the present system of poor laws to struggle with the condition of Ireland. As to able-bodied poor, they did not exist. There were no able-bodied men in Ireland except such as were employed by some few proprietors on their own estates. It was merely deluding the people to suppose they could be supported under the existing law, or by such a peddling change as that now under consideration.

Lord CLAUDE HAMILTON called upon the govern-ment, to introduce a bill on the subject of settle-

Mr. CALLAGHAN said by the existing law occupiers of crown property were exempt from the pay-ment of rates, and suggested that they should be

ment of rates, and suggested that they should be called upon to contribute their fair proportion towards the relief of distress.

Col. Dunne did not believe that the committee would make any report. Mr. Bright had the committee completely under his influence, and he knew many witnesses had been examined on subjects totally irrelevant to the Irish poor law.

Mr. H. Herbert charged the government with having changed the character of the Irish people from habits of honest self-genendence into that of

from habits of honest self-dependence into that of hopeless beggary, no resource being left but that of the Imperial Exchequer.

was not energy, or skill, or capacity enough to turn down with a conclusion so discreditable to their intelligence, to their patriotism, and to their common sense? The treatment of Ireland was the foulest that ever disgraced a Christian country, but he trusted the time had now arrived when parliament would do something to remedy the wrongs of a virtuous, a generous, but a much oppressed people. After a few observations from Mr. NAPIER, Mr. CLEMENTS, Mr. M. O'CONNELL, Sir H. BARRON, Mr.

Monsell, Mr. S., Crawford, Sir D. Norreys, and Mr. STAFFORD, the bill was read a second time. The Police of Towns (Scotland) Bill was read a second, and the Accounts of Turnpike Trusts (Scotland) Bill a third time, and passed. SALE OF BREAD. -Mr. BANKES postponed his motion for a committee on the subject of the sale of

bread until after Whitsuntide. MR. SMITH O'BRIEN.-Lord Joux Russell stated that he should propose on Friday that the record in the case of the conviction of Mr. W. S. O'Brien be read, that then he should move two resolutions of a member for the county of Limerica in the place of Mr. W. S. O'Brien

The House then adjourned. FRIDAY, MAY 18.

HOUSE OF LORDS.-Navigation Laws.-Lord STANLEY gave notice that he should move such alterations in the bill for abolishing the Navigation Laws now before the House as would change the rated in their captivity from their two associates, whole character and principle of the bill.

ITALIAN AFFAIRS. -The Marquis of LANSDOWNE entered into an explanation of his answer to Lord BEAUMONT on Monday evening last, with respect to the invasion of the dominions of the Pope. Lord ABERDEEN followed in a vituperative speech con- of Loughorne. - Times. demnatory of the government with respect to Austria, after which the matter dropped. IRISH RATE IN AID BILL.—The Marquis of LANS-DOWNE then moved the third reading of the Bill.

The Earl of GLENGALL, in a speech of considerable length, warmly opposed the bill, and after repeating several of the objections which have been so often urged against the measure, concluded by moving that the bill be read a third time that day six months. Lord CREMORNE had no hesitation in supporting

the bill, and Lord DESART declared his intention of oting for Lord GLENGALL's amendment. his opposition in its present stage.

The Earl of Wicklow and Lord DE Ros also spoke against the measure. After some observations from the Earl of Car-LISLE in defence of the ministerial policy in intro-

ducing this measure, Earl FITZWILLIAM expressed his decided disapprobation of the bill. Their lordships then divided, when the numbers

For the third reading ... 37 Against it 29

record in the case of W. Smith O'Brien be entered The record was accordingly entered and read.

Lord J. Russell then observed that, by the record just read, it appeared that William Smith vanced posts at Castel di Guido. O'Brien, a member of that House, had been convicted of high treason. The course, therefore, been taken in arms against the Sovereign, and expelled the House. The same with Mr. Carnegie, who in 1716 had also been proved to have been in by the record, of the conviction of W. Smith no person convicted of treason or felony could be a verned the town. member of the House. By his conviction, W. Smith O'Brien was, in contemplation of law, civilly dead. He believed, therefore, that if he now moved for his expulsion, he would be establishing an im-Speaker of the House. What he proposed to do

therefore, was, first to move a resolution to the played a conspicuous part in the insurrection of Oceffect, that it appeared from the record entered tober last year.
that W. Smith O'Brien had been convicted of high FLIGHT OF THE GRAND DUKE. THE PEOPLE JOINED treason. Should that resolution be agreed to, he would then move the issue of a new writ for the county of Limerick.

civil death did not necessarily follow from convic- cuirassiers being all that for some time remained tion, but from the judgment or attaint.

substituted for conviction. The House then agreed nem. con. to the resolu-

tion, that it appeared that Wm. Smith O'Brien had been adjudged guilty of high treason. Lord John Russell then moved that a new writ be issued for the county of Limerick.

the Parliamentary Oaths Bill, when Mr. J. O'Con-NELL, who had complained in an early part of the evening of a report in the Times, "noticed" that 'strangers" were in the House. The CHAIRMAN immediately ordered the strangers to withdraw, and with them, of course, went the reporters.

In about three hours the gallery was re-opened,

when the House was still in committee upon the Parliamentary Oaths Bill. Some discussion took place upon the motion of Mr. M'CULLAGH, to omit the sixth clause, which provides that the act should not extend to Roman Catholics, nor affect the Roman Catholic Relief Act. The motion was negatived by 103 against 54.

The Defects in Leases Bill passed through com-

mittee; and the other orders on the paper having been disposed of, the House adjourned, at a quarter

to ten o'clock, until Monday.

ALARMING FIRE. On Thursday night, between ten and eleven o'clock, a fire of an alarming character broke out on the premises belonging to Mr. Sheard, a tailor and draper, carrying on business next door but two to the Strand Theatre. The fire shop, and before its existence became known that portion of the premises was wrapped in flames. The fire was evencually extinguished, but not until the lower part was burned out, and the upper por-tion much injured. The people in the theatre at the time of the alarm being given made a precipitate retreat from the building, but fortunately, as far as

could be learned, no one was injured.

The Poisoning Case at Barn.—The adjourned inquest in this case, which has occupied the coroner's Jury during so many days, was held at Bath on Thursday. The prisoner, Charlotte Harris, the wife of the deceased (Henry Marchant), was again prevented being present through illness. The other prisoners were all in attendance. Several witnesses were examined, whose evidence threw very little additional light upon the case. After a careful summing up of three hours and a half's duration, the ming up of three hours and a half's duration, the jury retired to consider their verdict. In about three-quarters of an hour they returned into court, and the deepest silence prevailed whilst the foreman delivered the following verdict:—"We find that the deceased, Henry Marchant, died from the effects of arsenic feloniously administered to him by his wife, now Charlotte Harris. We find the other prisoners 'Not Guilty.'" The three prisoners, William Harris, Daniel Shayler, and Hannah Shayler, were accordingly discharged.

A POLICEMAN KILLED AT BRISTOL.—On Friday a coroner's inquest was held at the White Lion Hotel, Bristol, before Mr. J. B. Grindon, on the body of a policeman named John Pym, who met his death in consequence of an attack made upon him by two soldiers of the löth Regiment, named Andrew Daley and John MacFarlane, on the 3rd of May inst. From

and John MacFarlane, on the 3rd of May inst. From the evidence of a number of witnesses it appeared that on the 3rd inst. the soldiers, with some girls, were told by the policeman to go home and not make a disturbance in the streets, when one of the soldiers caught hold of the policeman, and the other struck him with a stick; they then both fell upon him, knocked him down, and struck him several times on the head with what one of the girls took to be an oyster-shell. The soldiers then ran into the Crown Inn, in Thomas-street. There was a cry for the police, and several policemen came up, and the soldiers were taken into custody. The policeman, who was very faint from loss of blood, was taken to the General Hospital, where

his wounds were properly attended to, and he for some days went on favourably. Erysipelas, however, made its appearance on his head and face, and on the 11th inst. he died from the effects of it. Mr. Williams, magistrates' clerk, spoke as to the deposition of the deceased having been taken on the 10th inst. before the mayor, the deposition had been taken with a view to being used in case of death.—

The jury retired, and had not returned their verdict when the express left Bristol. THE GUESTLING POISONING CASES.—Two more verdicts of wilful murder have been returned against Mary Ann Gearing. She, therefore, will be tried the assizes on three separate charges of poisoning

THUNDERSTORMS AND DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY. tricity, and so powerful were the effects of the lightning, that a portion of the roofing belonging to diate neighbourhood were struck by the lightning, but comparatively little damage was done, and no lives were lost, though some severe injuries have been inflicted. Eight men were struck to the floor in the Bridgewater warehouses, but were not injured.

DUBLIN, Friday.—THE STATE PRISONERS.—The memorial on behalf of Mr. Smith O'Brien and his fellow-prisoners is still in course of signature. An application was made on Thursday to the Lorddeutenant to ascertain his pleasure as to the time for presenting the memorial.

On Friday the town was deluged with reports to the effect that arrangements had at length been made for the transmission on Thursday night of Mr. S. O'Brien and Mr. Meagher to Spike Island there upon. Up to three o'clock, however, the prison authoritics remained in profound ignorance upon the subject; nor, indeed, did they expect to be enlightened until, it might be, within a brief hour or two of the time appointed for delivering the prisoners up from their custody. It was also currently reported that Messrs. M'Manus and Donoghue were to be sepaand that a different place of expatriation was to be assigned to them.

An official communication was on Thursday made that the sentence of ten years' transportation would be carried into effect in the case of Mr. J. Martin,

LATEST FROM FRANCE, ITALY, GERMANY. The electoral returns for the department of the Seine were to be declared on Friday.

The National states that the 6th Regiment of Artillery has been ordered to quit Vincennes at a few minutes' notice and to proceed to La Fere. The regiment is too Republican to please the President. A letter from Toulon of the 14th inst. announces the receipt of the following news from the French army in Italy, brought by the steam-frigate Magellan :- "The main body of the army was at Palo. The Earl of MOUNTCASHELL had voted against the | On the 8th General Oudinot had made preparations bill on a former occasion, and felt bound to continue to march against Rome, but he gave counter orders on the 9th. The French prisoners had returned to the army, where they were received with transports of joy. They were loud in their praises of the Romans for their kind treatment. General Oudinot had been invited to enter Rome with his Staff, but he had refused. The steam-frigate Pomone had sailed for Civita Vecchia on the 12th in-

inforcements were embarked at Toulon for the French army in Italy.' Rome is tranquil, and order is maintained. It is Majority 8 said that a Roman division, under the orders of Ro-HOUSE OF COMMONS. — Mr. W. Smith selli and Mezzayar, have entered the Abruzzi, and O'BRIEN .- Lord J. Russell then moved that the that Garibaldi is on another point of the frontier ready to support that movement. It was hoped by the Romans that the King of Naples might, by this diversion, be forced to retire. The French army occupied the coast from Corneto to Palo, with ad-

stant, having M. Lesseps on board. Numerous re-

The Bologna Gazette of the 9th inst. gives the details of the attack upon Bologna by the Austrians which he was about to take was without precedent. on that day. It began at eight a.m. All the inha-In 1715 John Foster, a member of the House, had bitants were armed and determined to resist. The town was barricaded throughout, and a battery of who in 1716 had also been proved to have been in eminence adjoining the town. The attacks were arms against the government. But the present principally directed against the Galliera, San Felice, case was different from these, in this, that, instead and San Gozza gates. The people repeatedly refused of at once proceeding to expulsion, the House had to capitulate. Later accounts state the Austrians waited for the conclusion of the proceedings against had occupied three gates, and the suburb of San the party accused. The House was now apprised, Michele; the Bolognese held out on the Montagnola. President Biancoli had fled; the municipality O'Brien of high treason. By the law of Parliament, were in permanence; a military commission go-

The armaments in the Palatine of Germany are proper precedent in a case differing from those in | ing all able-bodied men to join them, and threaten-

> BY THE MILITARY, FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAINE, May 14. - The news

county of Limerick.

Sir F. Thesicer suggested that the word attainted day. The Grand Duke has fled, the military have Sir F. Thesioek suggested that the military have should be substituted for convicted, inasmuch as gone over in a body to the people, a regiment of loyal. The fortress of Raspadt is in the hands of tion, but from the judgment or attaint.

The Attorner-General thought it more advisable to pursue a middle course, inasmuch as judgment did not necessarily follow conviction. He, therefore, suggested that the word adjudged should be substituted for conviction.

Interpretation the formation of the garrison provided for their safety by secret flight, except five, who were killed by their men. Margrave Max, the Grand Duke's brother, is here, and the Grand Duke himself is expected. The state treasure has been saved, and is now far from Carlsruhe. I know this on excellent authority. : It would seem a fact that the government, though worsted in the struggle, was in some measure pre-pared for the event. Yestorday evening, moreover, there were several soldiers' quarrels in drinking-

The Metropolis.

HEALTH OF LONDON DURING THE WEEK .- It is satisfactory to observe that the last return indicates a continued tendency in the public health to improve. The deaths registered in the week were 5 less than the average, the numbers having gradually fallen during four successive weeks from the middl of April, when they were respectively 1,089, 1,058 986, and in the last week 905. This result is ob tained, notwithstanding recent lowness of temperature, which in last week was considerably under the average of seven years, though it had been much above it during great part of that immediately pre ceding. The deaths from zymotic or epidemic diseases, in the aggregate, were 206, and exceeded the average by S; in the two preceding weeks they were 233 and 248. Of the diseases in this class, which sometimes prevail extensively, small-pox and typhus continue to be fatal to a less number of persons than usual; diarrhoea and dysentery are fatal to 13, or I less than the average, showing a decrease on the preceding four weeks; cholera to 3, or only than the average; measles, which increases a little, to 33, or 12 in excess of the average; and scarlatina, which continues to decline, to 40, or 8 in excess. The mortality from bronchitis and pneumenia falls, and now only exceeds the average to an inconsiderable extent; that from phthisis is in less amount than usual. No death was recorded from influenza. The deaths of two men, one 68 and the other 71 years of age, are described as the result of intemperance, which produced in one case typhoid fever, and in the other delirium tremens. A man of 33 years died of "apoplexy, succeeding great cerebral excitement." The mean height of the barometer during the week was 29.835 in.; the mean daily height was above 30 in. on Saturday only The mean daily temperature, which was 50 deg. on Sunday, continuously fell to 42 deg. .2 on Thurs day; on Friday and Saturday it rose to about 47 deg. The mean of the week was 45 deg. 5 min. It was 6 deg. .7 below the average of the corresponding week of seven years.

DREADFUL OCCURRENCE. - On Wednesday afternoon, about three o'clock, a dreadful occurrence took place at a house in Shire-lane, near Templebar. It appears a young woman took a lodging there on Tuesday night, stating she had left her situation in Golden-square. On Wednesday afternoon she went out for a short time, and when she returned was watched in by two women, who shortly afterwards, accompanied by a City policeman, entered the house, and proceeded upstairs to the room of this unfortunate girl. No sooner had they entered the room than she sprang from the window, and fell a distance of forty feet into a back yard, fracturing the back part of her skull in a dreadful manner. She was conveyed to King's College Hospital, but there is no hope of hor recovery. She is said to have a great quantity of property in her possession.

INOUESTS.

THE FIRE IN PORTLAND-PLACE. - On Saturday before Mr. II. M. Wakley, at Middlesex Hospital on the body of Edward Jenner, Mr. Hill's coachman, who died in the hospital on the 9th inst., from the injuries he had received at the above fire. The nurses who attended the unfortunate man stated that he was dreadfully burned about the face and head, and that the flesh about his hands and arms was so burned that it hung down in shreds. He was sensible when admitted, and stated that he came home with the carriage about half-past twelve o'clock on the previous night, and put it in without a light. When he discovered the fire he got two of the horses out, and was trying to remove the other when he became exhausted and fell down. He could not account for the fire, but some of the young gentlemen had been smoking in the mews he place, and he supposed they must have caused the fire.-Policeman Clark, who took deceased out of the stable, and sent him in a cab to the hospital, also saw him bring the carriage home. He was quite sober, and there was at that time no sign of fire.—Verdict "Accidental Death." THE BODY OF A GENTLEMAN FOUND IN THE SER

PENTINE.—On Tuesday, before Mr. Bedford, at the Rose and Crown, High-street, Knightsbridge, on about fifty years of age, who was found drowned in the Serpentine. It appeared from the evidence of a labourer named Goleker, that about ten minutes before five o'clock on Sunday morning last, he was on the south bank of the Serpentine, when he suddenly saw the arm of a man in the water. On going near the spot, he discovered the deceased lying upon his right side, about fourteen feet from the shore He gave an alarm, and a boat was sent from the Humane Society's receiving house. The deceased head, and his legs were tightly fastened together by three silk handkerchiefs. The clothes of the deceased were searched, but nothing was found upon his person, with the exception of a pencil case full made a post mortem examination of the body, and from the appearances he found in the brain, he had that the deceased had destroyed himself; but, in ingly returned a verdict of "Found drowned."

THE LATE STEAM BOILER EXPLOSION IN BACK CHURCH-LANE.—Before Mr. Baker, at the Red Lion Batty-street, Commercial-road, East, on the body of James Holt, aged eighty, one of the persons who were injured by the disastrous explosion which oc curred at the saw mills belonging to Mr. Keys, Back Church-lane, St. George's in the East. A great number of witnesses were examined, who proved what has already appeared in this journal, and the inquest was eventually adjourned for Mr. Braithwaite, the eminent engineer, to examine the boiler and make his report as to the probable cause of the

Suicide.—At the Elephant and Castle, St. Pan-cras-road, on Wednesday, before Mr. H. M. Wakley, on the body of Frederick B. Murrell, aged 53, late this town awaiting the result of the investigation. captain in the 6th regiment of foot. It appeared month, at a coffee-house, No. 77, Waterloo-road and had been in a very nervous and excited state, attributed by those who knew something of his affairs to the loss of £1,600 by the failure of the Noto'clock on Thursday evening last, and at twelve o'clock was found in the Regent's Canal, at Battle What led to his discovery was the report of a pistol, heard at the adjacent lock-house. lock-keeper then went to the bridge, and on the towing-path under it found two pistols, one of which The deceased was soon after discovered in the river, quite dead, and an examination bers of a society called the Guestling Benefit of the body disclosed a wound from the left breast Society, held at this house. through to the back, evidently the peforation of a pistol ball. It was supposed that the deceased shot ceived the following letter, which had been posted the previous night at Battle-bridge:-"Mr. Gould, which I hope the Almighty will pardon, and have mercy on my soul. The things I have left at your house will, I trust, sufficiently compensate you for the nine or ten weeks' board and lodging I had of Whenever you again see Miss her I felt very much pained at her not writing a line

The Provinces.

cient evidence to show.'

happiness. Now, farewell, &c .- F. M."-The jury

returned a verdict "That the deceased shot him-

self, but in what state of mind there was not suffi-

Rush's Pistol.—A man who gives a real name and address, writes to us as follows :- "On Sunday, May 6, passing through a field near Potash Farm, I found a large double-barrelled pistol, bedded in the the trigger, and a bunch of skeleton keys. You can mention this circumstance in your paper if you

INSOCENT PERSON.—A young man named Charles Mackenzie, a jeweller, of Broad-street, Birmingham, was charged with stealing £5 in silver, contained in a packet, from the person of Mr. Thomas Tonks, merchant, of Regent-parade, Caroline-street, in that town, under the following circum-Tonks, merchant, of Regent-parade, Caroline, Street, in that town, under the following circumstances:—On Saturday last Mr. Tonks went to the Shrimingham Bank, and got a £50 cheque cashed, receiving £5 in silver wrapped up in a packet, which he put into his coat pocket belind, After this wife, he purpose of getting another cheenings are not at some passed lim. While he (Mr. Tonks) was standing at movement belong the latter establishment he passed lim. While he (Mr. Tonks) was standing at movement belong the most another chemistry who had a Stootch plaid on his arm, and who repassed lim. While he (Mr. Tonks) was standing at movement belong the hemister of bern the counter at Spooner and Attwood's bank, for the purpose of getting another chemistry. The country who had a shoot part of the latter establishment he passed the prisoner open and allowed a minute after he got there, he fet a movement belong the prisoner open and the country will abundant crops, of which there is now was about a minute after he got there, he fet a movement belong the minute after he got there, he fet a movement belong the initial consisting of sulphuric acid, epron; ealts and was about a minute after he got there, he fet a movement belong the minute after he got there, he fet a movement belong the minute after he got there, he fet a movement belong the minute after he got there, he fet a movement belong the minute after he got there, he fet a movement belong the minute after he got there, he fet a movement belong the minute after he got there, he fet a movement belong the minute after he got there, he fet a movement belong the minute after he got there, he fet a movement belong the minute after he got there, he fet a movement belong the minute after he got there, he fet a movement belong the minute after he got the minute afte

Worcester-street to the corner of Phillip-street, where he cried out "stop thicf," and as Mr. Thomas Berks, landlord of the White Horse, Great Colemore-street, was coming out of the Markethall, he caught the prisoner and held him until Mr. Tonks came up. Mr. T. then told the prisoner to the prisoner denied the charge, on which he was breathing and the cough, and I concluded from what taken to a fruit shop and searched, but the money she described as his symptoms that he must have Mr. Berks suddenly felt one of his pockets much conclusive opinion from what she described.—By heavier than he could account for, and, on putting the Coroner: I afterwards gave to the Registrar of his hand into it, pulled out the money-packet of Births and Deaths a certificate as follows :- "Mediwhich Mr. Tonks had been robbed. No one but the cal certificate of the cause of death.—Name, Richard prisoner could have put the packet into his pocket, ing the struggle between him and the prisoner in Phillip-street. The prisoner was committed for

Incendiarism.—On Saturday last a fire broke out upon the premises of Mr. Holloway at Bosham. about three miles from Chichester. The whole of in the parish churchvard on the 26th of April last, the farm buildings, excepting the house, were soon and was present at the post morten examination of the put in.) one mass of ruins. The property belongs to the body made by Mr. Ticehurst. There were vague ap-Hon. Captain T. H. F. Berkeley, and is insured. pearances on the surface of the body, denoting the When the fire was at its height, a labourer named presence of arsenic, and I observed appearance of J. Becher stood quietly looking on, frequently disease in the left lung sufficient to account for making remarks how well it burnt; and finding he rendered no assistance, the suspicions of Mr. Hollo- the body I deemed it fit that an inquiry should take way were aroused, and he was charged with wilfully setting fire to the premises-which he readily admitted having done. It appears that prisoner has the body after death, on my way to see him the a wife and five children to maintain. On the previous Monday he had applied at the Westbourne told me that he had been dead two hours. I was day of his death. (Sensation.) Union for out-door relief, which was refused, and surprised to hear of his death. I did not see any of the guardians recommended him to emigrate; he the vomit which came from the deceased. He comreplied that he would, but when he did it should be plained of thirst. I have no recollection of attendfor some purpose. He had latterly been to work on the roads, and his pay was 10s per week. On the that is the supposed cause of his vindictive act. The hoeing on the Monday and Tuesday before his live in the same house. When I left I did not makes a vacancy in the office of assistant-commisprisoner was taken into Chichester during the afternoon, and underwent a short examination at the his death. On the Tuesday after eating his dinner county magistrates' office before Colonel Rotton, but owing to the absence of the witnesses he was him if he would have some beer. He said he would remanded. Whilst undergoing his examination he have some water. I got him some, and he drank. said, "I don't care what you do with me, gentlemen, as long as you don't hang me."

SERIOUS ACCIDENT ON THE NORTH KENT RAILplace on the line of the North Kent Railway, whereby several men received very extensive injuries, and one of them, named George Brown, is not expected to survive. It appears that for some time was next examined: On the 26th of April I assisted past a large number of workmen have been engaged in making a post mortem examination of the body of in forming a tunnel, near the White Horse Inn, the deceased Richard Geering. I took out the Charlton, Kent, and on Saturday morning, about liver, intestines, stomach, heart, and lungs, placed 11 o'clock, several of the labourers were at work at them in a jar duly sealed and marked, and forwarded the east-end of the tunuel, when an immense body them to Professor Taylor, of Guy's Hospital, Lonof earth fell upon them, burying them beneath its don, for analysation. The upper part of the body weight. An alarm was instantly raised, and the was much decomposed. The external part of the men were soon released from their perilous situa- abdomen was in a good state of preservation and tion, but not before they were shockingly injured, of a light brown colour. On opening the abdomen and one of them so much mutilated that very faint there were no marks of decomposition in the inteshopes are given of his life. This man, whose name tines. The smaller intestines in places were of a is G. Brown, had both legs fractured, his arm also pink colour in patches. They were of a peculiarly was broken, and he received various contusions on pink colour. The pericardium and heart the upper part of his person. A surgeon was called were apparently healthy.—Coroner: From what to the unfortunate men, and those who were slightly you saw can you form any opinion as to the cause of injured were removed to their homes, but the poor man Brown was taken to Guy's Hospital, where he now lies in a very precarious condition.

THE ALLEGED POISONINGS AT BATH.—At the coroner's inquest on the body of Harris's last wife, died from inflammation of the stomach and bowels, evidence to show.

THE SUPPOSED MURDERER, JOHN GLEESON WILson.—This individual, it is known, is in custody at were first taken like me, and vomited just the same Kirkdale for having murdered Mrs. Henrichson, of kind of stuff. The widow added, "They all com-Leveson-street, her two children, and servant maid. plained of parched throats, everything that went Since his committal for trial his conduct generally down came back." I took down what she said, and has been peaceable in prison. Last week, however, I read it over to her. She said it was all right, one of the keepers took him out into the yard to The lad said, "The first Sunday morning I was took have a walk. As they were walking the prisoner I was as well as ever till I drank down a cup of him until further help came, and, on being secured, stuff, and I continued to feel sick. I have now a cepted by the gaeler, and the magistrates have he lamented much that he had not a knife, saying burning heat." I took this statement on the 24th that if he had had one he would have ripped them of April, and on reading it over the widow said it an extract:open. He was then manaeled, upon which he stated was all right. The symptoms were so suspicious as that he would not cat anything for three days. He to induce me to ask her whether she had any poison never tasted food. On the fourth day, however, he demanded his victuals, and on the usual allowance being brought to him he demanded the arrears, and that the three days' supply should be given to

Caution to Tradesmen. - On Friday, the 11th ust., a man who gave his name as Henry Poole, of Derby, fell into the hands of the police of Leeds. been found drunk in the street. On searching his custody on Tuesday, intimating that as he had improperly tobtained credit for them, they regretted that it was out of their power to punish him.

Mr. Kell, coroner for the jurisdiction of the rape of stomach, contents, &c., of James Geering; and here Hastings, resumed an inquiry at the White Hart inn, Guestling, touching the deaths of Richard Geering, aged 56, and his two sons, George Geering, aged 21, and James Geering, aged 26, who died from the effects of poison, alleged to have been administered to them by Mary Ann Geering, the

that the deceased had resided, since the 30th of last lillness of Benjamin Geering, the son, who survived that the deceased father and two sons had died from interred in the village churchyard, were exhumed, and, as was proved by the report of the analysis of the contents of their several stomachs, their deaths discovered to be the result of poison.

The deceased father and sons, as also the son who overcame the influence of the poison, were mem-

While the inquest was proceeding this morning the prisoner Mary Ann Geering underwent another examination at the Town-hall, when Professor Taylor, the eminent analytical chemist of Guy's Hospital, deposed to arsenic being in the fluid which the lad Benjamin Geering discharged. The -When you receive this I shall have ceased to exist. poor fellow had a very narrow escape. In two ounces of the fluid about half a grain of arsenic his own house. He was ill from the Friday night was discovered. The prisoner was again remanded by to Wednesday.

knew the deceased, Richard Geering. On the 15th father was first taken with sickness. I do not know of last September, I measured the deceased for his if he had pain and thirst. My mother nursed him. coffin, which was made in my shop. I and my son I did not think he was dangerously ill. Mr. Pocock took the coffin to his house, and placed his body attended him once after he was taken ill. My therein. The widow of the deceased proposed that | brother George died on the 27th of December. H in answer to my last letters; also tell her my last the body should be screwed down then. It was not thoughts and wishes were for her well-being and a very good corpse. I told her I thought it was and some three or four days. Mr. Pocock attended

JUDITH VENESS was next called .- I knew the deceased, Richard Geering. I assisted the widow in 13th of September. I saw the body placed in the coffin on Thursday night or Friday morning. George it was placed in the coffin. I was sent for by the widow of the deceased to lay the body out. I had

grave, and its exhumation.

informed me her husband was dead, that he died about two hours before I called. I expressed my surprise, and some conversation took place which induced me to think I had mistaken the symptoms deceased and his wife. of the case, and she stated that other members of the family had died suddenly in the way her husband hand out that £5 of which he had robbed him, but had. She described an increase of the difficulty of was not found upon him. While in the fruit shop died from an affection of the heart. I formed that Geering; aged fifty-six last birthday. Was attended and it was supposed to have been placed there dur- by me, and died on the 13th day of September, 1848. Cause of death-primary disease, hypertrophy of

heart; secondary disease, an inflammation of the

pericardium." The medical certificate produced is

that signed by me. When I delivered the certificate the Christian name was not filled up by me. I was death. On the day preceding the examination of place before the coroner respecting the cause of death of deceased and his two sons. I did not see second time. When I got to his house his widow He then complained that he was very sick. My

ing him before. John Sindon, labourer, of Guestling, called: I knew the deceased. I was working with him turnipdeath. It was about a week or eight days before he was very sick. He vomited his dinner. I asked He was sick and threw the water up. In the course of a short time he drank again: that remained on his stomach. He was not sick afterwards. He had way. On Saturday last a serious accident took a little beer for dinner, and he thought that made him sick .- By the Coroner: He brought his dinner with him from his house in the morning.

Mr. FREDERICK TICEHURST, surgeon, of Hastings death?—Witness: From the appearances I saw I should say that he died of inflammation of the bowels. but from what cause I am unable to state.—Coroner: Have you had any conversation with the widow as to the symptoms of the deceased?—Witness: Yes. the jury returned a verdict, "That the deceased On my seeing Benjamin Geering, son of the deceased, as requested by the widow, I took down what but what produced the inflammation there was no his symptoms were. She said his symptoms were of 1s. 4d., had been drawn out without the sanction the same as those of his father and brothers. Benia-

min Geering said, "My father and both brothers observed some hammers left by labourers who had tea, and then in about five minutes I was followed, grasped him by the back, and held him purged, and I sent for the doctor. He saw me on

> the house for more than a year. She used to keep the stuff when she was troubled with mice.—Coro Guestling. The vomit which I found under his bed I tested, and found it to contain arsenic.

> Mr. Alfred Swaine Taylor, of 3, Cambridge place, Regent's-park, London, Professor of Cheing, from which he said it is my belief, based on the ceased George Geering died from irritant poison. Mr. Taylor next gave a very elaborate report as to the result of his communication and analysis of the

examined in respect to the death of the sons James He complained of pain and tenderness over the region of the stomach, liver, and generally over the abdomen. He vomited continually many extraordinary sweating, and towards the close vomited matter of a greenish colour; afterwards of a brownish east. I certified his cause of death— Primary disease, pericarditis, duration six weeks secondary disease, continued fever, duration three weeks. I attended James Geering in his illness. I Do you recollect making a certificate as to the cause

of death.—Witness: Yes.—The coroner produced one, and asked the witness if it was the same?—Witness said it was. The cause of death therein described was of the same speculative character as in the case of the father and brother George.

The proceedings being duly opened this morning, BENJAMIN GEERING, the son who survived the dose of poison administered to him, was called and extember last. His name was Richard. He died at There were living at home, my Andrew, Peter, and myself. My brother William, George Hawkins was called and examined-I who is married, was living away in the village. My was first seized with sickness. He was ill a month

Did your father belong to the club ?- Witness: Yes. -Coroner: How many of the family belonged to the club?-Witness: All of us when living; my laying the body out. He died on Wednesday, the father and five of us boys. - Coroner: What is the club called ?-Witness: It is called a Burial Friendly Society.-Coroner: What is the benefit you get by belonging to that society.-Witness: In case of illness we get 10s. per week, and in a death ls. from each member. My brothers William and Alban did not reside at home. There are some hundred members in the society. The shillings re ceived from the members in cases of death are payable to the widow of the deceased. My mother had the not before heard of his being unwell. The head and money.-Coroner: Is there any medical man at-

HENRY PITMAN, chemist, Hastings, proved that George Hawkins, son of the first witness, gave he sold Mrs. Geering several pennyworths of poison some confirmatory evidence as to the screwing down of the coffin, the depositing of the corpse in the and winter, up till March last, which she said was to kill rats. Mr. J. Lucas Pocock, surgeon, of Winchelsen, was then examined.—Some time in the month of at Weastfield, deposed to seeing the woman Geering

the deceased Geering's house, deposed that she had paralysed by the weight and pressure of difficulties frequently heard disputes on money matters between

Sir John Ashbunrham examined.—Coroner: Did Geering to purchase arsenic for you?—Witness: your servants?—Witness: Not that I am aware of. 150 to 200 creatures seeking admission to the work--Coroner: Has arsenic been used by any of your servants on your premises ?—Witness: Never, to my | the establishment.

enowledge. Mr. Thomas Houghton, pawnbroker, of Hastings, her sons before their death. She also pledged

Joseph Honeysett, a labourer living at Guestling, said: I acted as steward to the Guestling Friendly Benefit Society at the time of the death of Richard Geering. He was a member of the society. I produce the Society's book with his name written therein as a member.—Coroner: What was the amount subscribed for the widow on his death ?-Witness: £5.—Coroner: What time elapsed after the death of the deceased before the money was applied for ?- Witness: The widow applied on the ALBAN GEERING, another son of the deceased said: I saw my father the Sunday before his death.

conduct. I did not have any conversation with my mother as to the nature of his illness. I did not think he was so ill as he was. I saw him no more alive. He died in two or three days afterwards. I was at the funeral. He was buried in Guestling churchyard.—Some time after the funeral I asked my mother whether my father had any money in the savings bank. She said, he had £12 in the Hastings Savings Bank. She did not say how much there was originally. I did not ask her what was done

with the money.

mother attended him. He did not complain of her

GEORGE JEFFREYS, officer, attached to the East Sussex constabulary, said.—Before I removed the prisoner to prison I searched the house. In a box in her bedroom I found upwards of forty duplicates. (They chiefly related to clothing belonging to Benj. Geering and his deceased father and brothers which she had pledged.) On a subsequent search I of drugs and liquids were also found, the whole of which have been handed to the medical gentleman.

Mr. TICEHURST, the surgeon, here informed the coroner that Mr. Professor Taylor had, on the night previous, in his presence, tested the pill mentioned by the witness Jeffreys. That gentleman believed it to contain arsenie, but its analysis had with him to Guy's Hospital to determine the quantity it contained.

Mr. Thompson, the superintendent of police, handed to the coroner a deposit book of the Hastings Savings Bank, from which it appeared that £20 had been deposited in the bank in the name of the elder house of that city :-- "There were 1,059 deaths in deceased on the 31st of January, 1846, and that be- the Cork Union Workhouse, from the 1st January tween that period and May 6th, 1848, the whole of to 8th May inclusive. On the 1st January there the amount, including interest, with the exception were 5,143 paupers in the house, and during the of the family.

Mr. Bisnop, actuary of the Hastings Savings Bank, said, with the exception of £5, the whole of the month 245 deaths. On 1st April there were 6,304 money had been drawn by Mrs. Geering. It was in the house, and during that month 368 deaths. against the rules of the bank for her to draw the On the 1st May there were 6,538 paupers in the money. The excuse she made for her husband not house, and during the eight days to last Tuesday coming for it was that he was out of work, but hoped to be able shortly to pay it again. This being the whole of the evidence in Richard

Geering's case the Coroner addressed the jury. Geering," the widow of the deceased.

addressed a letter to her children. It was inter-

for to use after I had the last, which you know was before your father died some time. I could not recollect yesterday, when I was in court. If poor James could know, he would be very sorry for me to suffer for him, for when he wanted poison to kill the neighbourhood of Ballinhassig. In cutting off Witness: On the 11th of April | vermin in the horses I always got it for him; he used I met Mrs. Geering in the street, who wished me to to tell me what to get, and not let anybody know attend her son Benjamin. She said he was attacked | whom it was for. I have got it for him a good just like her husband and two sons. She asked me many times. The last that I ever got for him was to call and see him the first time I was going to that week he was getting better. He said to me I went and got him several sorts, and then mixed them all together, and done them in the oven when I had been baking, and he never meant to give it them. I did not let any one see it. I threw it away after he was dead. My dear children, I never had a bit of poison for myself afterwards.

Scotland.

Fish.—The boats which were sent from Cellardyke Vest Highlands, have not been as yet, very successful; indeed, they have been but seldom at sea, owing to the fierce and stormy state of the weather, and those few attempts have been made principally for the purpose of exploring the fishing ground, a circumstance absolutely necessary for the proscoution was to teach the inhabitants—men and women—the art of fishing successfully, so that they may not become a burden to the country, if such dire times should again visit our land as but very recently befe it. But-with shame to the West Highlanders be it offered 10s. per week, and a part of the proceeds of the fishing, but even this tempting offer has been rejected with scorn.—Fife Herald.

Ereland.

DUBLIN, FRIDAY.—STATE OF THE SOUTH AND WEST The accounts from the South and West repeat the large portion of the county of Sligo, and we regre to say that never within our memory did it present so wretched an appearance. The lands are to a great extent uncultivated-the dwelling-houses are, lived at Guestling with my mother for the last for the most part, demolished, and their occupiers thrown on the cold charity of the world.'

DESTITUTION IN THE COUNTY KERRY .- A special tensive, and embracing within its fold, in any disonly on a retail scale there when compared with what you witness here, If you wish to see a wholesale exhibition of it, come to Dingle. I firmly believe that five out of every six of the present populected together—old and young, male and female—in one of the poorest and unclean outlets of your town?

JANE EATON, the wife of a labourer living opposite of the community in the south and west are nearly ment, and held a consultation on the state of that he weight and pressure of difficulties esteemed gentleman's health, reported that he and embarrassments common to all:

In Nonagh, Dungarvan, and other southern unions, the rural population are in nearly as desti-The deceased Richard Geering and his two sons were in the employ of Sir John Ashburnham at the tute a condition as those of Mayo. Near Carrick-ontime of their death, as agricultural labourers, and Suir, between Clonmel and Waterford, squads of bore a very good character for industry and sobriety. paupers are to be seen seated by fires on the roadside. In that neighbourhood the Messrs. Grubb, you ever, at any time, Sir John, authorise Mrs. Quaker millowners, have their flour boats guarded by policemen between Waterford and Carrick. Never.—Coroner: Or in the knowledge of any of Waterford News states that "on Monday night from house, or out door relief, had to sleep in a field near

I have seen a great number of accounts of the state of the crops this morning. With scarcely an and received a number of communications, including Mr. Thomas Houghton, pawhoroner, of massings, exception, they are highly favourable. New potatwo from Roman Catholic Bishops, describing the was next called. He spoke of the woman Georing exception, they are highly favourable. New potations are her highly favourable and properties the spoke of the woman Georing exception, they are highly favourable. New potations are her highly favourable and properties the spoke of the woman Georing exception, they are highly favourable. New potations are her highly favourable and the spoke of the woman Georing exception, they are highly favourable. The spoke of the woman Georing exception, they are highly favourable and the spoke of the woman Georing exception, they are highly favourable. The spoke of the woman Georing exception, they are highly favourable and the spoke of the woman Georing exception, they are highly favourable. The spoke of the woman Georing exception, they are highly favourable and the spoke of the woman Georing exception, they are highly favourable. The spoke of the woman Georing exception and the spoke of the woman Georing exception and the spoke of the woman Georing exception and the spoke of the woman Georing exception are the spoke of the woman Georing exception and the spoke of the woman Georing exception are the spoke of the woman Georing excep was next called. He spoke of the woman decring the having pawned some clothes of her husband and having pawned some clothes of her husband and mortality, and months earlier than usual. Some of the early-sown months earlier than usual. Some of the early-sown the progress of the clearance system. The most her sons before their death. She also pleaged kinds have certainly suffered, or been greatly redeplorable of these accounts were from the diocese clothes belonging to Benjamin Geering, who had not kinds have certainly suffered, or been greatly redeplorable of these accounts were from the diocese clothes belonging to Benjamin Geering, who had not kinds have certainly suffered, or been greatly redeplorable of these accounts were from the diocese. clothes belonging to Benjamin Geering, who had not the diocese of Cork in authorised her to do so. (The duplicates were tarded at least, by the late severe frosts. In valor the west and the diocese of Cork in the south Even from some parts of Monthly authorised her to do so. (The duplicates were rious places, even in Ulster, the farmers are still the south Even from some parts of Monthly authorised her to do so. rious places, even in Ulster, the farmers are still the south. Even from some parts of Meath very planting potatoes, as if there had never been a distressing accounts of destitution were received. blight. - Morning Chronicle.

THE CHOLERA.-In Ballinrobe the cholera is still raging. Dr. John Pemberton is announced amongst Daniel O'Connell is to be sold by auction on time the deaths. The vice-guardian, Mr. Fishbourne, has 22nd inst., being of no use to any member of his died of fever. A few days previously his wife died family. It contains a great variety of the modern of cholera. In some parts of the King's County works, which would place its owner au courant with the epidemic is producing considerable mortality, and several of the middle classes are amongst the

THE POOR LAW COMMISSION.—The Mercantile Advertiser says :- "The vacancy at the Irish Poor Law Board, caused by the resignation of Mr. Twisleton, has been, we learn, filled by the appointment of Mr. Power, who has been, since the passing of the time ago we gave a hint of certain particulars amended Poor Law, in 1847, the assistant commissioner for Ireland. The promotion of Mr. Power

MR. JOHN MARTIN .- The Lord-Lieutenant has appointed three distinguished medical men—Sir Philip Crampton, Sir Henry Marsh, and Dr. Corrigan-to inquire and report as to the state of health of Mr. John Martin, now confined in Richmond Bridewell, under sentence of transportation, having been convicted at the Dublin Commission Court, last July, under the Treason Felony Act, for publications in the Irish Felon newspaper, of which he was pro-

THE STATE PRISONERS.—There is much specula tion as to the effect of the affirmation of the judgment against Mr. Smith O'Brien and the other State prisoners by the House of Lords. The sentence of death, of course, will be commuted, but it ling is paid by each person sworn in, which goes to found a large pill rolled up in some paper in one of is considered probable that the prisoners will be a fund for the purpose of purchasing fire-arms. the prisoner's drawers in her bedroom. A quantity transported to a penal colony, or, possibly, that they will be allowed to expatriate themselves. Two or three days since, the commander of the Hydrabad of Duharrow, on nearly all the properties in that transport, now in Kingstown Harbour, received directions to take in no more convicts, and to delay his voyage to New South Wales until further orders. Morning Chronicle.

Monday. -- Mortality in Ballinasloe Worknot been completed, Mr. Taylor having taken it Houses .- The Galway Vindicator states as a positive fact that the deaths in the Ballinasloe workhouses amounted in one week to the frightful number of

> has the following statistics of mortality in the workmonth there were 123 deaths. On 1st February 6,299 in the house, and during that month, 189. On 1st March 6,311 in the house, and during that there were 134 deaths!" The same journal records these instances of a new species of robbery :- "Florence O'Brien, Wm.

Donovan, and Wm. Cotter were arrested by acting-The room was then cleared of strangers; in the constable Catchpole, charged with entering the been working in the yard, upon which he made a taken sick as death, and was bad all day. I The room was then cleared of strangers; in the constable Catchpole, charged with entering the days since, was startled on driving past one of the rush and seized one of them. The keeper instantly felt a great heat in my throat at the time. I was couse of a few minutes they were re-admitted, and cow-house of Denis Murphy, of Killeens, on Monday roofless huts, at a late hour, to hear groans issuing The FOREMAN of the jury announced as their una- night, and cutting the hair off the tails of five of his from the ruin. He examined to see whence the cows or his horses. In addition to the above it has manes off a horse belonging to William Riordan; two horses belonging to John Murphy; two horses belonging to Samuel Bateman; and three horses belonging to Jeremiah Regan, all residing in

> FATHER MATHEW. - The scene at Cork upon Mr. Mathew's departing for America on Saturday was most exciting. On Wednesday Mr. Mathew will leave Dublin for Liverpool, where he will sojourn with Mr. Rathbone, and depart for America on the

AGITATION IN ULSTER.—After a slumber of some weeks' duration, the northerns are again up and the rate in aid project, now that that measure has the fire originated is enveloped in mystery. reached the second stage of legislation. On Friday ster unions met in the town of Belfast—Mr. Edmund D.L.'s, several of whom denounced the rate in aid, and the rate being levied. A petition to the House of Lords was ultimately adopted, and the meeting was adjourned till Wednesday, to consider what RECLAIMED LAND IN IRELAND .- A return, moved for by Sir R. Ferguson, M.P., informs the public that the total number of acres of land in the county 32,434; the number of acres still unreclaimed to street, Ratcliffe. The premises in which the disaster 732,615; and the number of acres at present under cultivation, to 487,719. The number of acres of frontage in Broad-street, and extending to the land reclaimed in the county of Londonderry amounts to 4,203; the number of acres still unreclaimed, to 24,506; and the number of acres of

land at present under cultivation, to 68,405. thern province. The guardians of Edenderry union assembled on Tuesday last, John II. Nangle, Esq., in the chair, when resolutions were proposed by the Hon. George F. Colley, seconded by Edward Wolstenholme, Esq., declaring the determination of the guardians to abandon the superintendence of the shall have sanctioned the Rate in Aid Bill. They state that the measure of the government precludes never witnessed till my arrival here. Speak of them from administering the poor-law, unless they pauperism in the towns of your county, why it is are content to levy the rate in aid at the same time, inasmuch as the half of every rate collected by them, according to the provisions of the bill, is to be placed to the account of the rate in aid, until the whole of the sum imposed by it shall be made up. "foreseeing that discontents, dissatisfaction, and perhaps resistance, will arise on the first attempt to the lofty wooden lifting gear at the water side, and if you can you will have a faint idea of Dingle and no longer expedient to encounter these difficulties. its principal street, and you behold at each side a resolved-" That from the day on which it shall be collection of unfortunate creatures, ragged in the ascertained that the House of Lords has affirmed extreme, and apparently not half fed. These are the principle of the bill for the rate in aid, by astenants on the estates of Lord Ventry, the De shall adjourn sine die, and thereby throw upon the Moleyns, John Hickson, Rev. Mr. Townsend Fitz-government the whole responsibility of administer-gerald, and others, who, having been evicted, or ling the poor-law in this union." Another resoluhaving themselves given up possession, in order to tion strongly recommends that "all the boards of think proper." Of course we cannot say whether the above is a hoax, or a serious matter of fact; but we have put it in train for investigation.—Nor folk Chronicle.

The Mubber Rear Brocklessy.—The jury in this case returned an open verdice, on Monday week.—"That the deceased, Catherine Farrow, was multiply of the fishermen of the Bay—and the along the deceased, Catherine Farrow, was multiply of the fishermen of the Bay—and the like with him?" She said, "Something the matter with him heart. It was a family complaint." Four darks by some person or persons unknown." The prisoner was examined at the Justice-room at two monday week was casmined at the Justice-room at Roomer and the along the first was a family complaint." Four staken ill. I think it was about harvest last. He was a family complaint." Four staken ill. I think it was about harvest last. He wishly and was committed for trial on a charge of stealing a fir-bill and an axe.

Roomery Persons.—A young man named Charles

Mackenzier of Roct. Heave, "And to many decided into the society?—Witness: No, there is not. All that a far his name diships the vessel was doughter of the society?—Witness: No, there is not. All throw upon the government the society of administering the law in every part of radiation to this deceased had been unwell. She said, "Not a long of administering the law in every part of the fishermen of the Bay—an unument of the first with my mother, with him?" She said, "Something the matter of the fishermen of the Bay—an unument of the fisher with say and tenlih were bound with a landkerchie who I got a daughter of the deceased, Richard of where I got an intelled list, have flocked into the society?—Witness: No, there is not. I will have have pure of the fishermen of the Bay—an uniment of the say of the fishermen of the Bay—an uniment of the Bay—and the with my mother with the wint the wint of the fishermen of the Bay be placed on the relief list, have flocked into the guardians in Ireland shall take a similar step, and

ment, and nead a constant, reported that he was in a 'fit condition' to undergo his sentence. We in a 'fit condition' the exact words of the mass what we would not be a second what we will not be a second with the mass which we will not be a second with the mass which we will not be a second with the mass which we will not be a second with the mass which we will not be a second with the mass which we will not be a second with the mass which we will not be a second with the mass which we will not be a second with the way where we will not be a second with the way where we will not be a second with the way where we will not be a second with the way where we will not be a second with the way where we will not be a second with the way where we will not be a second with the way where we will not be a second with the way where we will not be a second with the way where we will not be a second with the way where we will not be a second with the way where we will not be a second with the way where we will not be a second with the way where we will not be a second with the way which we will not be a second with the way where we will not be a second with the way where we will not be a second with the way which we will not be a second with the way where we will not be a second with the way where we will not be a second with the way where we will not be a second with the way where we will not be a second with the way where we will not be a second with the way where we will not be a second with the way where we will not be a second with the way where we will not be a second with the way where we will not be a second with the way where we will not be a second with the way where we will not be a second have not heard what the exact words of the report were, or how and in what form the queries were put. Much, we need not say—indeed all—would depend upon this. It is one thing for a gentleman to be 'fit' to undergo a sea voyage—quite another to be 'nt to undergo transportation and its concomitant pri vations. Doubtless, the government so formed its queries to the board as to get the answers it desired —answers that might, in form, though not in fact, justify any treatment it might be pleased hereafter to adopt towards John Martin." RELIEF FOR THE SOUTH AND WEST.—The Dublin

small amount of subscription was announced. DANIEL O'CONNELL'S LIBRARY.—The library of the subjects of the day. Few of the books are of a profound or recondite character; they may be decribed as various, odd, and superficial. Along with them are his eash books of income and expenditure

down to 1831. This is certainly a curious lot.

PROJECTED INSURRECTION.—The Tipperary Vindi-

cator makes the following revelations:-"Some

which reached us from the neighbouring districts of

Clonmel and Carrick, that persons were engaged swearing in thoughtless and inconsiderate young men into secret societies, and promising them all sorts of benefits when the time should come for fighting. It is said that this swearing has been going on very briskly for the last six or seven weeks that many foolish persons have been caught in the snare, whilst several others have resolutely re. fused to join the ridiculous confederacy. A letter received on Tuesday states that the system is proceeding with more vigour within the last few lays, and that several poor unsuspecting persons have been taken in the meshes of the artful. We understand that the form of the oath is simply that the person taking it is enrolled an United Irishman -that he will be ready to fight when called upon. We are told that a subscription of sixpence or a shil-The same journal gives the annexed sketch of the

" HORRIBLE STATE OF TIPPERARY .- In the district

barony, there is scarcely a sign of a human habitation except in the dilapidated ruins of what at no distant day were happy homes. The Derry Castle and the Coumbeg, and several other properties, are almost altogether depopulated. It is inclancholy to pass through the country and see none of those evidences of life which a few years ago cheered the traveller, and made him rejoice at the appearance of the people. Between Nenagh and loughjordan-a distance of about six miles-nearly all the houses have been tumbled down, and that line of road presents an equally gloomy and terrible aspect. Between Cloughjordan and Borriskane the Rev. Mr. Trench ejected forty families, comprising about 250 souls, from the property called Forty Acres; the houses are removed; a fence wall has been built around the property by the stones that were taken from those houses! A Mr. Ely has ciected and tumbled down the houses of a great number of persons also in the same district; but the ruins of the houses are standing, and seem as if they were the débris left after the cannonading of some hostile army. Between Borrisokane and Nenagh the work of destruction had been also progressing to some extent. A gentleman from Neuagh who passed through a portion of the district a few day of more frequent occurrence, there being hardly rently in the height of fever, lying amid the thatch, a farmer in the neighbourhood of the city who has unprotected from the rain that was falling heavily! not to complain of the hair being cut off either his | The house had been his own, and he said he came to

DISASTROUS FIRES.

On Saturday last, about half-past five o'clock in the morning, the pianoforte manufactory, in Chenies-mews, Tottenham-court-road, belonging to Mr. Monktelow, was discovered by the police constable the mane of Bateman's horse they took away a on the beat to be on fire. The officer having given an alarm sent for the engines and the Royal Society's fire escapes. Before, however, an engine had time to arrive the whole of the factory became wrapped in flames, to the great alarm of the inhabitants. The engines were early in their attendance, but in spite of the exertions of the firemen and an bundance of water, the factory and its contents were destroyed ere the fire could be extinguished. The loss is very considerable, and, unfortunately, Mr. Monktelow was only insured for £500. How

The same morning, as some parties were passin street, Clerkenwell, they perceived an unusual glare of light in one of the upper rooms, occupied their voices once more against the imposition of by an aged and invalid female named Woller. The inmates having been apprised of the circumstance, they found the apartments occupied by the unforcuthey succeeded in pulling the woman out of the fire, but she was so much burnt as to be obliged to be taken to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, where she at

Other fires broke out at Shoe-lane, Pleasan

place. Kennington-lane : in Caledonian-terrace Pentonville; and Marchmont-street, Brunswicksquare; but owing to the timely aid afforded, the damage done at each was not very considerable. and four o'clock on Sunday morning, and although floats, were soon at the spot, and in full operation, the flames were not entirely extinguished until the middle of the day. The scene of devastation was the Thornley Coal Company's wharf in Broadcommenced were of great magnitude, having a water-side. They were fitted up with steam machinery for the purpose of lifting and discharging coals from the vessels in the river. That part in which the flames were first perceived, was nearly 140 feet long, and was divided into two compartments—the lower being used as stores in which 530 tons of coals were deposited; the other was occucourt, five or six feet wide, stood the extensive distillery belonging to Messrs. Goldic. To add to the danger, and to increase the fears of the inhabitants, several vessels were lying at the mouth of the wharf. The instant the Thames police were made aware of the outbreak, they started to Schoolhouse-lane, Shadwell, for the engine kept there. when the firemen found that the fire was confined to that part of the property near the river side. There being an abundance of water flowing from the East London mains, the engine was set to work; but no sooner was the branch taken into the premises than the flames shot forth with such fury as to drive the man with the hose out, and in the space of a few minutes they broke through the roof and rushed out of the several windows, firing almost simultaneously the side front of Messrs. Goldie's distillery. The lower floating engine from Rotherhithe was dispatched to the spot, and so were numerous land machines of the brigade. The fire, however, had in the interim extended to the brig Adventure, of Newcastle, Captain Robinson, which was lying along side the wharf. The first object sought to be necomplished when the float was set to work, was to extinguish the flames about the vessel, which had

passing of the Rate in Aid Bill. The dread of the income and assessed taxes of England has consider ably moderated the spirit of resistance to the rate during the hope that we have seen the worst. But classes, root and branch, and who can perceive no hope of amendment, present or remote. In many of the Irish journals such miserable and disheartening speculations are indulged; but it appears to me that a careful consideration of all that a careful consideration of all that a careful consideration of all the are are gloomy spirits that will be satisfied with nothing short of the ruin and destruction of all classes, root and branch, and who can perceive no hope of amendment, present or remote. In many of the Irish journals such miserable and disheartening speculations are indulged; but it appears to me that a careful consideration of all the circumstances would warrant a less desponding calculation as to the future. Our main reliance, to be sure, is upon a whose husbands were transported and women whose husbands were transported and women whose husbands were transported and women whose husbands were transported and steam lifting seems to be no doubt that the income and assessed taxes of England has consider the disaster, there seems to be no doubt that the income and assessed taxes of England has consider ably moderated the spirit of resistance to the rate in aid.

Pregeness of Destitution.—The accounts from the western districts, and from most parts of the cially reported:—"The building used as coal stores, and the western districts, and from most parts of the at present unknown.—The total loss is thus officially reported:—"The building used as coal stores, and stores that the disaster, there seems to be no doubt that the income and assessed taxes of England has considered to the rate in aid.

Pregeness of Destitution.—The accounts from the western districts, and from most parts of the same life in aid.

The disaster, there seems to be no doubt that the disaster, there seems to be not diversions at present unknow

already taken possession of the bulwarks, mainmast,

bomp boom, the companion, deck, and topmast, so

mions, by giving them a free passage and grants of

tions from the emigrant, and required things which

The colonies would

The fault of the societies which promoted

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

(Concluded from the Second Page.) (From the Daily News.') MARCH OF THE ROMANS AGAINST THE NEA-

POLITANS -ROME, May 4.-To-day sets out the expedition against King Bomba: it is 15,000 strong, and commanded by Garibaldi. Nothing can equal the encouraging shouts bestowed by the ladies on the troops as they pass through the streets to the gate of St. John Lateran. The king is said to be at Laricia, behind Albano; part of his force is at Valmontone, under Zucchi. Princes Doria and Borghese are in the ranks, or else with the baggagecarts, and yet their splendid palaces in Rome are held inviolate by the people.

From Terni arrived to-day 1,500 men, 1st and 2nd battalions of the line. The Ponte Molle was blown up yesterday; so this letter goes round by the Sabine territory. From Viterbo came the whole National Guard, with a complete battery of field guns. Men are coming in more than are wanted; and not a single town or village in the present government.

The barricades are augmenting in number and in formidable strength. Immense use is made of the church confessional boxes, which, being ponderous articles of furniture, are found quite suitable for blocking up the progress of a 'retrograde' enemy. The mint is coining silver and gold plate night and

DEFEAT OF THE NEAPOLITANS BY THE ROMANS. Rome, May 5.—The following official intelligence of the first affair between the Roman and Neapolitan troops was published at Rome this day, by the Minister of Foreign Affairs:—"The following are the particulars of the first rencontre, on the road between Torre di Mezza and Albano, between our troops and a corps of Neapolitans, which at first were 800 in number, but were afterwards increased to 2,000. The enemy were put to flight, and threw away their fire-arms, leaving sixty prisoners and two pieces of artillery in our possession, which are now The Minister, CARLO RUSCONI.

(From the ' Daily News.')

The French prisoners, of whom we still hold 300 or 400. ou: of 600 who were captured outside the walls, do not wish to be exchanged (as Oudinot has asked), but call for arms and permission to be led against the Neapolitans. Not a single village has yet declared for the Pope

throughout the length and breadth of the Roman territory. The 'National' states that at a Council of War held at General Oudinot's head-quarters at which the Ministers of Great Britain, France, and Prussia at-

tended, a resolution was adopted at the Council to unite the French and Neapolitan troops, and to march against Rome. The 'National' states that notwithstanding this strange alliance the Romans are determined to resist. SARDINIA.—On the morning of the 7th, the

sentence pronounced upon General Ramorino was posted in the streets of Turin. The Council of War had condemned him to degradation and death, on the following count :- That on the 20th of March last he had krowingly omitted to take with the fifth division of Lombards, then under his command, a strong position at La Cava, and thereabouts, on the left hank of the Po, as he had been directed by a written order, dated Alessandria, the 16th of that month, from the Commander-in-Chief and that he had remained, contrary to that order, on the right bank of the Po with the greater part of his division, thus permitting the entrance of the enemy by Pavia, and thereby endangering the safety of the Piedmontese army.' The king mitigated the sentence to that of death without degradation. But Ramorino having appealed to the Court of Cassation, the execution has been suspended till the decision of that court be

PALERMO NOT YET SUBDUED. - The peace government had been overturned by a band of mounand principal inhabitants were absent on a mission to Filangeri, it appears that a celebrated partisan, called Scordati, at the head of an immense number of mountaineers, rushed into the town, disp'aced the new Provisional Government, and disarmed all the National Guards who refused to join them. Defiance to the Neapolitans was once more proclaimed, barricades were thrown up, and every possible preparatien made for a resolute defence.

INSURRECTION IN CANADA. LIVERPOOL, May 14.—By the arrival of the

British and North American royal mail steam-ship Europa, Captain Lott, in our river this evening, we are put in possession of advices one fortnight later The political news from the United States is not

more than ordinarily interesting, but the apprehensions which were felt as to the breaking out of rebellion in Canada have been fully and fearfully On the 25th ult., that long discussed and ob-

noxious measure, the Rebellion Losses Indemnity Bill, received the sanction of the Governor-General and the news being circulated, all the pent-up wrath of the "loyalists" of the province began forthwith to expend itself. Rioting immediately became the "order" of the day. The inhabitants collected ca masse, proceeded to the Parliament House, drove out all the members present by force, and set fire to the building. In a short time the House, library, archives-in fact the entire premises, were one heap of ashes. The firemen and police were called on to interfere, but absolutely refused. Emboldened by the success of their attempts, they assaulted Lord Elgin, pelted him publicly with missiles, and severely abused several of the representatives who had become prominent in support of the bill.

MONTREAL, April 26.—Yesterday afternoon is

was publicly announced that his Excellency would

go down to Parliament and sauction numerous bills, particularly the one relating to the customs. It was never presumed for one mament, however, that the notorious and detested "rebel bill" was to be one of them. At four p.m., the hour appointed for the ceremony, a fair assemblage of people were collected in front of the parliamentary buildings. It was not till five p.m., that the governor entered the council chamber, and took his seat on the throne. In the meantime, a rumour had got abroad that the 'rebel bill' was, indeed, to be assented to. The repart quickly spread, and before the conclusion of the ceremony a crowd, numbering about 1,500 persons, were collected together to receive the representative of British sovereignty, with the long announced The royal sanction was given to fortyeight bills, amongst which, the crowd were informe by those who had been in the interior of the buildings, was the obnoxious bill. About six o'clock his Excellency entered his carriage, and was driven off at a rapid rate, amidst curses, yells, hootings, and a Shower of rotten eggs, dirt and stones. Lord Elgin had to run the gauntlet of the various missiles, for the distance of 100 yards. The carriage windows were down, and Colonel Bruce was inside with him. Three eggs entered the carriage, and some struck his lardship in the face. Horses, equipage, footmen, ac, were all completely covered with the unsavoury missiles. The staff fared very little better. The fict of the royal sanction having been given to the rebellion losses" bill, now spread like wildfire. By seven o'clock alarm bells were ringing all over the town, and cries went through the streets Calling a mass meeting to be held on the Champ de Mars, at eight o'clock. By the appointed time, upwards of two thousand people had assembled, and by Zine o'clock it had swelled to 5,000. One of the leaders of the mob got upon a chair and addressed them in a violent and inflammatory

manner, amidst repeated deafening cheers. He The time for action has arrived. We must work. We have passed resolutions enough—they have been disregarded. To the Parliament House!' A chord in the hearts of the vast multitude had been Duched, which every heart re-echoed. The moving thousands, preceded by torches, marched at a furious rate in the direction of the legislature. By ten p.m. eight thousand persons were in front of the buildings, there the Assembly was in full session at the time. A shower of stones "as thick as leaves in Valam-

having shouldered it marched off. The rest set to which he has already suffered) the far heavier pulsular punishment the law has awarded to his offence (and thing—in interioring with the commons, hadden, which he has already suffered) the far heavier pulsular punishment of what would be virtually a sentence of transportation for life; and we think it would be a still greater hardship on his family, who have complice what a blessed act that would be! (Hear, hear.) which was to give confidence to Ireland:

The rest set to which he has already suffered the far heavier pulsular punishment the law has awarded to his offence (and thing—in interioring with the commons, hadden, which he has already suffered the far heavier pulsular prospects of any individuals. A few nights future prospects of any individuals. A few nights which the bas already suffered the far heavier pulsular punishment the law has awarded to his offence (and thing—in interioring with the commons, hadden, which he has already suffered the far heavier pulsular punishment of what would be virtually a sentence of transportation for life; and we think it would be a still greater hardship on his family, who have complication for life; and we think it would be a still greater hardship on his family, who have complication for life; and we think it would be a still greater hardship on his family, who have complication for life; and we think it would be a still greater hardship on his family. fire was suddenly raised. In the meantime Colonel mitted no crime, to send them to a country entirely If he could devise an act of parliament which should

In the meantime Colonel Gusy, heading the members, clerks, and ladies, rushed through the hall of the house, and out at the principal door, agreeably surprised at not finding themselves stopped. The fury and rapidity with which the flames spread can hardly be imagined; in less than fifteen minutes the whole of the wing occupied by the House of Assembly was in flames, and, owing to the intimate communications between the two houses, the Upper House was rapidly involved in the same destruction.

mitted no crime, to send them to a country entirely give every gentleman who heard him £10,000 a year, give every gentl magistrates believing they had no discretionary peace, to make basins for steam vessels, which had 13 same destruction. The mob had now amounted to almost incredible power in the matter.

numbers, and remained stoical spectators of the scene. The troops arrived shortly afterwards, and were received with loud cheers, which several companies of the 23rd regiment returned. One soldier, diately arrested, and sent to the guard-house. By eleven o'clock, nothing but the smouldering ruins of the house—in which a measure fraught with injustice and iniquity was introduced, passed, and received the royal assent—remained; a fitting tribute to the rage

of an insulted people. None regret the loss of the buildings; everyone the splendid libraries, in which were the archives and records of Canada for hundreds of years; valuable works from every quarter of the globe were heaped lumes of records of the British House of Commons, of which no other copy was extant, were destroyed, Not eighty dollars worth of property was saved. The loss is irreparable, and is regretted by all. Queen's picture was saved from the burning buildings, but destroyed in the streets. The party in charge of the mace carried it to Donegana's Hotel, and there placed it in the hands of Sir Allan McNab. No lives were lost. T. B. Turner, Esq , of the Monwhole Roman territory has declared against the Badgely, in attempting to save some books from the treal Courier, Sir Allan McNab, and the Hon. W. library, were nearly lost. They were obliged to drop the works, and rush for the Legislative Council chamber door, which, to their horror, they found locked. Their cries were heard by a party in the library of the council, who had axes, and the panel was smashed in; they then escaped by a ladder from the balcony. It was rumoured amongst the mob. that the French members were hid in the cellars, and would be destroyed by the fire. The announcement was received with the most brutal cheers. At twelve o'clock, satisfied with the work of the evening, the multitude dispersed. His Excellency, the Governor-General, with his family, came into town, and remained all night under the protection of a large guard at Government House. Early this morning, Messrs. Mack, Howard, Montgomerie, and Ferries, proprietor of the Montreal Gazette, were arrested on hours, remanded to gaol till to-morrow. The excitement during the day was intense. A mob of prevented from any outbreak. Hall they chose to few hours.

> safety and peace can only be insured by his Excelquit the confines of Canada before the expiration of the week. Sir Benjamin D'Urban is to be called upon to administer the affairs of the country till he receives tidings from home. A French magistrate, named Arniot, who went to the gaol with the prisoners, was nearly torn to pieces by the mob. An assemblage of persons was collected outside the Goprevented from entering the house by the presence of the British party not to quarrel, and it was also the military's desire.

In the evening of the 5th the mob set fire to Mr. Lafontaine's house. The out-buildings were set on fire, and the house completely gutted, furniture smashed, magnificent pier glasses broken to pieces, feather beds ripped up, and every sort of destruction On the 1st of May Mr. Boulton was to move in

the House of Assembly for a dissolution of the two provinces. The swearing-in of a number of Frenchmen as

special constables caused a great increase to the excitement. One report states that the constables fired upon a large body of the rioters.

taken away. Strong apprehensions were entertained of still greater violence. The accounts from the country were very alarm-

Central Criminal Court.

SATURDAY, MAY 12.

ROBBERT FROM THE PERSON BY A DUTCHMAN.-Edward Keyser, aged 24, a Dutchman, was indicted a verdict of "Not Guilty." CHARGE OF CUTTING AND WOUNDING .- H. Antwi-

for cutting and wounding Fritz Touvett, with intent. &c. The whole of the witnesses being foreigners, were examined through the medium of interpreters.-The jury found Antwicler "Guilty" on the whole charge, and Fieg of a common assault.—Mr. Bullock sentenced Antwielder to twelve months' iprisonment and hard labour, and Fieg to three. This being the last case, the court adjourned until Monday the 11th of June.

ILFORD PETTY SESSIONS .- SATURDAY.

FIRING AT A RAILWAY TRAIN.—G. Skelton and G. Edye. clerks in a mercantile office in the City, about sixteen years of age, were charged with firing a nistol at a passenger train on the Eastern Counties Railway, near the Forest-gate Station. The prisoners pleaded "Guilty."—Mr. Pelham, for the defence, said the prisoners were schoolfellows, and question they visited their old schoolmaster, and in the fields. The discharging the pistol at the train was entirely a mistake, and the prisoners had no intention of alarming the passengers. The pri soners regretted the foolish act they had committed and were quite ready to offer any apology to the company.—The Chairman said he believed the act was done wantonly, but not with any malicious intentions. The prisoners were then fined twenty shillings each, and cautioned as to their future con-

few days ago an officer of the Leeds board of Poor Law guardians appeared at the Court House of that town, and applied to the mayor (Mr. John Hone Shaw) and two of the other magistrates of the boseven years. The fact of chargeability was proved and that the pauper had lately been imprisoned for pauper had admitted to him that he was born in Cork. The pauper, who spoke with an Irish accent had consulted together for some time on the case, and examined the Acts of Parliament, the Mavor "Whatever we might think of the hardship ferred to the guardians in parishes where guardians are appointed. The present application is by the guardians under the statute which transferred those functions from the overseers to them, viz., the 8th and 9th Victoria, c. 117, s. 2. The words of that section, so far as regards the question now before us, are, that the 'Justices may hear and examine into the matter of such complaint, and if it be made

Imperial Parliament.

[A pressure on our columns at the late period when Mr. Drummond made his speech in the House of Commons last week prevented us from giving it in full, which we now do.] NATIONAL TAXATION.—Mr. DRUMMOND POSE to bring forward the following motion :- "That the House resolve itself into a committee, to consider he public expenditure and the existing system of taxation, and how far both may be revised, with a view to relieve the pressure upon the industry of the country." It might be said that he exaggerated the importance of this motion in declining to give way to a question which was to follow, but whatever the House might think upon the subject, he believed that throughout the country there was a far greater majority of persons anxious to be relieved from the burden of taxation, than to be permitted to marry their wives' sisters. (Laughter.) He might have an exaggerated idea of the importance of his motion, but he considered it to involve the very question which had overthrown every throne in Europe, and would shake the stability of our own, if not speedily settled. Last year he expressed his surprise that her Majesty's ministers and not themselves proposed some plan of finance in relief of taxation adequate to the universal demand then made for it. or if unable to devise such a plan themselves, had not used the assistance of a select committee of that House. His surprise was founded partly on the peculiar circumstances under which they had been appointed, partly on account of the great agitation there was then in the country on the subject of taxation, and partly from the ex pectation derived from the recollection of their speeches when out of office, which expectation those speeches were intended to excite. (Hear, hear.) At the close of the session he had regretted that the government gave no indication of such intention, and had said that it would be necessary for some independent member to take the matter up—not for the sake of making an ephemeral speech, but to draw from the House a plain and intelligible declabroad and intelligible principles for the guidance not only of the present ministers, but of any who the ruling classes in any nation, except from the narchy, or republic; for, as feudal violence went

emigration was, that they exacted too hard condithe poor man could not possibly obtain. The only qualification for an emigrant ought to be an empty mouth and an empty stomach. (Hear, hear.) The colonies would give abundant oc-cupation to such persons; and this would be indicharge of arson. They were taken before the po- ration—that the country might know what it had rectly profitable to the mother country, by maklice magistrates, and after an examination of a few to expect at their hands, and also to lay down ing them better customers then they were. (Hear.) three o'clock. p.m.—entering Rome. (Signed) 3,000 persons accompanied them to the gaol. might succeed them. (Hear.) He believed there their souls that they could ever become sugar manu-Through the influence of their leaders, the mob were never was an instance of successful rebellion against facturers. The cane was indigenous in very few places; by forced prices it had been cultivated in do so, the 100 soldiers who guarded the cabs would operation of the higher. He used the word higher, spots where it only lasted one year. In all those have soon been settled. But it was represented that because it mattered nothing whether the governgrounds between the places where it was perennial and those where none grew at all, it was simply more good would arise from their incarceration for a ment took the form of absolute or limited moforced by what was called protection, but which was In the evening it was announced that a meeting out fiscal exaction came in. In either case the in fact an expensive way of manufacturing, which would be held on the Champ de Mars to-morrow at people had had taken from them that which ought plause.) But if they would encourage their latwo o'clock, the Hon. George Moffat to be in the not to have been taken. The extravagant wars of chair, when the peace and safety of the country will Louis XIV., and his waste of his people's money in be discussed. It has already been decided, that puerilities, caused the distress and misery that broke out in the days of his great grandson, and lency going home. Notice will be given him to shook him from the throne. Our debt had begun with the wars of the house of Hanover, had since those persons who were taking advantage of the gone on increasing, and had reached a point which distress of the tenant-farmer at this time; and runwould have appeared fabulous to the original conning about the country, persuading them that if tractors of the debt. (Hear, hear.) The time was they were returned to parliament they could succeed | proposed by the hon, member for Surrey. now come when, if the legislature would not have in restoring a 5s. duty. (Hear, hear.) He had the manliness to look their position in the face, and dare to grapple with it in quiet times, it would be vernment House during the whole day, for the pur-taken up in unquiet times, and attended with all pose of laying hold of the ministry, and were only the miserable aggravations which always accompataken up in unquiet times, and attended with all nied the outbreaks of infuriated mobs. (Hear, the military, with whom it is the determination of hear.) If they would shut their ears to the voice of history, and their eyes to the events that had might be a destructive selfishness, and the other passed around them for the last fifty years—if they would suppose that they had some charter from fallen every other nation whilst pursuing the same course-if they would defer taking those stops which alone could avert the evil, there was no help for the country. If they would sit with selfish and listless indifference, content that things should last during their official existence—if there was no course left to those who used to boast in the name of British statesmen but to have all their faculties absorbed in ambition, their hands and feet bound in maintaining things as they were—there was nothing for it but to wait another wave of that deluge of So intense became the excitement in consequence democracy which had already overwhelmed every forth its hand to protect them against the capitalists cies of the one-sided Free Traders, and after a reply is required for the good and efficient government of the traited Kingdom; and whereas, large sums are General had to give orders for their arms to be ened our own. (Hear, hear.) He did not say that rage by their custom-house duties the home market. When one capitalist disposed of his produce to State; but if the legislature would part with its selfishness, "be just and fear not,"—be determined another, he put in action another mass of capital if that other mass of capital for which he exchanged ing; in some places the authorities were compelled to to relieve the poor, and so far feel for them as to assist in burning the effigy of the Governor-General. resolve that they should be relieved, that might under God's blessing be a means of lengthening the sured employment to the home labourer instead of tranquillity. (Hear, hear.) If they did grapple with the foreign. (Hear, hear.) People were very ready the question they must lay hold of it honestly, not amuse the people with a delusive hope, and thus ncrease their mortification. They must be honest Had it not been for the plea of the people, no goin their endeavours, and to be honest they must revise every part of their taxable system. (Hear.) And they must be prepared to part with many fa-

vourite associations, many privileges, and many

ong-cherished habits. He held it to be a principle that we ought to pay for protection in proportion eler, aged 32, and C. Fieg, 31, a cook, were indicted to the value of that which was to be protected, and in proportion to the value of the social condition of the people. (Hear.) He had stated on a former occasion that, out of our population of thirty millions, one million of families were in the greatest distress; another million consumed double the quantity of those below them; a third million conas much: and a fifth million consuming five times as much as all the rest put together. The taxation ought to proceed on the principle of letting the lowest class go free altogether; and laying on the whole of the taxation on the same principle as the ssessed taxes. It was impossible to impose taxes so that they should not press upon labour indirectly; they ought, therefore, by every means in their dened. Men ought to be made to pay in proportion had once said that this would be confiscation; but it was obvious that it was of very little importance to a day labourer who sat in the House of Lords, or who sat on the throne, or who were the owners of certain estates. As Mr. Macaulay had once said in the Edinburgh Review:-"It is poor consolation to no supper, to know that the Queen cannot make war without the consent of parliament." (Laughter.) These restrictions were exceedingly valuable to those who profited by them; but to the large mass of mankind they were wholly nugatory. There was another reason for pursuing the course he recommended. He did not agree in the assertion often made on the other side, that the taxes had been intentionally made to press on other interests by the anded interest having the command of a majority in both houses. The reverse had been proved most mitted that, just in the same way as there was, unintentionally, an indirect tendency in masters from a man having £100, was more than £100 from one having £1,000, or £1,000 from one having modes of taxation, to relieve the very lowest and press upon the highest; for, if there was not that intention, the involuntary effect would be, that unless the principle he had now pointed out were recognised. He should certainly propose in committee a resolution to the effect, "That in order to mittee a resolution to the effect. alleviate the burden of taxation, it is necessary, as far as possible, to levy all taxes, the stamp and other duties, on the same principle as that on which the assessed taxes are levied." The object, for sometime past, had been to reduce prices here to the

rough for an order to remove a pauper and his always to combine against their labourers, so there family to Ireland. He had lived in Leeds twenty- was an indirect tendency in the legislature not to a month in the Borough Gaol for neglect of family. | poll-tax, which was the most unequal of all taxes; It was insisted that this breach of residence ren- for it could not be denied that to take a pound from dered him and his family liable to removal. The a man who had only £10, was much more than to officer of the board of guardians said that the take £10 from one having £100, and to take £10 denied having made that admission, and objected to £10,000. There ought, therefore, to be constantly being removed. After the mayor and magistrates an intention on the part of the House, in all these of removing a family to Ireland, under such circum- the taxation would press more upon the lower stances as those of the present case, if we found order than the higher. The hon, member for that the law directed the removal, we should not Finsbury was constantly repeating that the people hesitate to carry it into effect. It is our duty to ad- would never have justice done them till they minister the law as it stands. But we think the law elected their own representatives. He did not behas intrusted a discretionary power to magistrates in lieve they would get a bit more justice in that way, were formerly. (Hear, hear.) He did not object to that, and he believed prices would have come to that level, in spite of anything that might have been to appear to their satisfaction that such person is sible, after a long continuance of peace, to keep up liable to be so removed as aforesaid, and if they see a great difference between the prices of this country fit, they may make and issue a warrant under their and others. But the taxpayers would have contibrosa," were poured upon the windows, which, from hands and seals to remove such person forthwith, at nental prices to. (Hear, hear.) They would have the brilliant manner in which they were lighted, af-forded a most tempting mark. When the stones heard and examined the matter of the complaint what they were in 1794—neither a shilling more nor came pouring into the windows, the members of the now before us; we assume, for the purpose of our less. (Hear, hear.) It could not be objected to Assembly thought it time to retreat, and retired into present decision, that the liability to removal is this plan, as it was to that of the hon. member for the lobby, there to await the issue of the events. No satisfactorily proved; but we think that under the the West Riding, that this was an amount arbi-Somer had the members left, than about one hundred of the mob, armed to the teeth, rushed into the Assembly-room, and their leader, swearing he would come Oliver Cromwell over them, placed himself in the Speaker's chair, assumed the hat, and announced, with stentorian lungs, "Gentlemen, the Rench Parliament is dissolved!" adding, "and we are all going to h-ll!" One brawny fellow then are all going to h-ll!" One brawny fellow then are all going to h-ll!" One brawny fellow then are all going to h-ll!" One brawny fellow then are all going to h-ll!" One brawny fellow then seven ware in Loads we were to sunoreded to the that under the words that this was an amount arbitance in the words that it is our discretion with due regard to the pauper as well as the ratepayers) as to the fit memory had been made in the Hampshire unions for mutton at 3½d. a pound, and they would have 3½d. In the present case we do not 'see fit,' we are entitled to exercise that discretion with due regard to the seven was now at the word in every case brought tracts had been made in the Hampshire unions for mutton at 3½d. a pound, and they would have the salaries too. (Laughter.) They would have the seven was in Loads we wave to sunored to the to exercise that discretion with due regard to the west Riding, that this was an amount arbitance of the words of the word is cour discretion with due regard to the word is cour discretion with due regard to the word is cour discretion with due regard to the w seized hold of the mace, which, from the House seven years in Leeds, we were to superadd to the hear.) He had no pleasure in proposing such a deing in committee at the time, lay on the table, and punishment the law has awarded to his offence (and thing—in interfering with the comforts, habits, or

nothing to do. (Hear, hear.) The noble lord at

manufacturer at a low rate of interest. The general law which prevailed now was that the business of the kingdom, whether agricultural or manufactur-ing, was extended at lower rates of profit. The mass of business was increased, but the profits were diminished. The landlords and the farmers must have capital at a lower rate of interest; mortgages must be obtained at a lower rate of interest; and the market value of produce must be raised. Every one would admit the importance of paying the public debt. But where was the money to come from? The debt had gone on so long that he believed it never crossed their minds that they had to pay it, and the end would be, as Mr. Cobden said long ago, that it would blow them up. (Laughter.) It was essential to the healthy management of our affairs that the object should be effected gradually; and the way in which he proposed to accomplish it was by empowering the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and the government, to buy up the public annuities as they were offered in the market. To that he supposed the Chancellor of the Exchequer would not object. (Laughter.) It was obvious that it would not at first amount to a very great sum. The money should be raised partly by a tax upon property, and

that in Ireland they were actually incapable of find

ing a man guilty who declared himself to be so with

Laughter.) Why not re-enact the old Saxon law,

This was the course which had formerly been pur-

sued with Wales and Scotland, and, indeed the

whole of the empire: and by this course they might

at once disband a very large portion of the army

and police in Ireland, and thus obtain relief from

a great burden. It was all very well to talk of

shifting the burden of taxation, and of reducing sa-

laries; but the effect of such alterations would be

fit of the people. The public debt of £800,000,000

began at the same time as the miseries of

France; it went on increasing throughout the reign

of the Georges—perhaps it was incurred in the be-

ginning as a punishment to the country for turning

off its lawful king-(laughter)-and at last it had

come to a pass which made the burden greater

than any people had ever endured. He knew that

there had been an endeavour to lighten it by throw-

he had a large estate, when the farmer had to give

four sheep in exchange instead of one, ten fleeces

instead of one, three loads of wheat instead of one,

and to pay the same amount of taxes as he paid years

ago? The nominal amount of capital was not ne-

cessarily commensurate with the amount of taxation

paid. All the ministers by whom the debt was in-

curred had successively confessed that, unless some-

ruin of the country. If they consulted parliamen-

tary history, and especially Sir John Sinclair's his-

ing it on a greater mass of the population.

outrage, and add to that a penalty for every man | showed a want of confidence in his subjects.

the head of the government, who was pretty deter- capital thrown on the market. Had that attempt, remained ignorant or approved of what had takes mined when he took anything in his head, dared not or any similar one, been made years ago, the conse-place? and could not reduce the salaries in the way they quences would have been, that capital would not have The Marquis of Laysbowne shortly replied to ought to be reduced, unless he was forced to it; he gone into French railways, Spanish bonds, and else- the first question of Lord Braum ar by stating never could do it, unless armed with a resolution of the House. (Hear, hear.) As to the colonies, he been an advantage to this country. Comparatively French government, intimating that the object of believed there never was an abler, more active, or more zealous man than Lord Grey at the head of more zealous man than Lord Grey at the head of power of control in the hands of the executive. He peace of Italy, and to re-establish a constitutional that department. Nevertheless, the colonies were called upon those who really felt the importance of and regular government at Rome. With respect to in precisely the condition which was most to be re- these financial subjects to vote for going into com- the questions referring to the assumed invasion of gretted. Sir George Murray, when at the head of mittee; and he would observe that there was the Roman territory by Austria and Naples, he had that department, in 1824, had presented a report nothing to prevent hon, members, whose views did to state that no communication whatever had been plainly stating that it was impossible rightly to not harmonise with his own, from tacking on to his made on the subject to Her Majesty's government govern the colonies except by a board, and calling motion any other subjects that they wished to intro- by the governments of Austria and Naples. Of on the House to appoint one. But, from that day to this, nothing had been done. Adam Smith said that the colonies had always been an expense to the mother country, and that nothing but her pride had a mesh, for a covert attack on the institutions and her Majesty's government had taken any part in prevented her giving them up long ago. If there defences of the country, to set up a dogged opposition that the third that might be proposed; but to go bring this tripartite invasion; and he had discountry to set up a dogged opposition that it had taken no part in proposed; but to go bring the colories in the result in the case, the mother country to everything that might be proposed; but to go bring this tripartite invasion; and he had discountry to set up a dogged opposition to everything that might be proposed; but to go bring this tripartite invasion; and he had discountry to set up a dogged opposition to everything that might be proposed; but to go bring this tripartite invasion; and he had discountry to set up a dogged opposition to everything that might be proposed; but to go bring this tripartite invasion; and he had discountry to set up a dogged opposition to everything that might be proposed; but to go bring this tripartite invasion; and he had discountry to set up a dogged opposition to everything that might be proposed; but to go bring the colories in the result in the case, the mother country to everything that might be proposed; but to go bring the colories in the result in the case, the mother country to everything that might be proposed; but to go bring the colories in the case, the mother country to everything the colories in the case, the mother country to everything that might be proposed; but to go bring the case, the mother country to everything the case, the case of the country to everything the case, the case of the country to everything the case, the case of the country to everything the case, the case of the country to everything t ought to act towards the colonies in the same digniinto committee where all these matters might be moting or in sanctioning it. The Earl of ABERDEEN thought the House had a fied and kind way that parents would act towards properly discussed. Above all, he prayed those their children. If any of their children were gentlemen—the few amongst them in that House enabled, by the advantages they possessed, to estabwho knew something of the service of government, lish themselves well in the world, and independently and who alone were fitted to deal with such quesof the father, he rather rejoiced, instead of being tions, not to be persuaded that relief was impossible jealous and wanting to keep the child in continual merely because the means of affording it had not pupilage. (Hear, hear.) On the other hand a weak crossed their official minds, and they could find no declarations of French official characters, the best child, unable to support itself, was ever welcome to example in the records of history. Let not the House the parental roof. Let not the country then be imagine that the question would end there, or pericalous of a colony which had arrived at mature age, suade itself that any other question could be disand was inclined to take the management of its own cussed within those walls to which the people at indeed. It was really most extraordinary that the affairs. (Hear, hear.) But these colonies might be large looked with so lively an interest, or upon result of that mischievous interference of Her Mamade directly advantageous by facilitating emigrawhich depended so much the tranquillity of the tion to them, by sending out all those unhappy empire. young people who had been entirely educated in

> and raised a number of objections which excited 'much laughter.' Mr. M. Ginson (on the part of the Free Traders) said that the motion of the hon member for Surrey was unexceptionable in its terms, but, after the

possible for him to vote for it, without exposing

nimself to misconception out of doors, so replete

contemplated the restoration of the old postage-

But let not the colonies lay the flattering unction to from which he wholly dissented. As, however, he did not desire absolutely to negative the motion, he would beg leave to move the previous question. Col. Siethore thought the motion most worthy of the attention of the House. A great deal had been membered when he was in office some years ago how said about the year 1796, and the salaries paid to the public servants then; but from all he was able occupation of Ancona by the French, but he must to learn respecting that time as compared with the present, he could only say that the men employed in they might rest assured was gone for ever. (Ap-carrying on the public business in 1796 were much believe from what he had seen at Paris that the harder worked and much better taught than either French government knew very distinctly what they bourers to grow provisions, they would abundantly the ministers of the crown, or any other class of meant in ending an expedition to Italy, except, persupply this country with all the grain it wanted; government servants, now appeared to be and here again it might be seen how impossible was (Laughter.) The Chancellor of the Exchequer was military glory.

The Marquis of Londonderry was convinced to be a reaction too fat: he and his colleagues seemed to be a reaction of the Exchequer was military glory. supply this country with all the grain it wanted; government servants, now appeared to be. the attempt to restore the bread-tax. (Hear.) He getting too fat; he and his colleagues seemed to be could not too strongly reproduce the conduct of glued to their places; it was so difficult to move that the great desire of the French government and them. But he would tell the right hon. gentleman, his relative (Sir C. Wood), that he was the last man the noble and learned lord, who had gone to France

"'Tis conscience makes cowards of us all." never taken any part in that bread-tax agitation. And that he supposed was the cause of the repug He saw, or thought he saw, that it was nothing but | nance manifested by the government to the present | the story that he went to France with a large body say that all selfishness was equally bad; for one conduct pursued by successive governments had been of avoiding the supposition that he had anything to too long permitted to be followed. It could not be do with that most absurd expedition. nighly conservative. So long as it was necessary to changed for the worse. The present times required raise a revenue, so long must they have a custom- the House to look closely after the expenditure of house. Disguise monopoly as they would, it was, in the country. He thanked the hon. member for Surpoint of fact, taking something from everybody else (rey for having brought forward the motion. Though to put into the pockets of the person protected. he differed from that hon, member on some points, (Hear, hear.) Every protection of one class of cahe had the greatest confidence in his integrity and
pitalists against another was wrong. (Hear, hear.)

honour, and he would give him his cordial support
But there was a constant tendency of all masters to on the present occasion, in the sincere hope that
third reading should take place on Friday next. combine against their workmen; and for this the success would enable him to unravel the trickery, labourer was no match. (Hear, hear.) The capi- trumpery, and trash which had distinguished all talist could command any market he pleased; but recent governments, beth Whig and Tory. Mr. Condex made a long defence of the course

the labourer could command no market but his next door neighbour. That was the ground upon which which he and the so-called Financial Reform Asso- lowing resolution :- "That whereas a greater from Mr. DRUMMOND the House divided-For the previous question...

Against it 100-51 Mr. Drummond's motion was therefore not put. MONDAY, May 14.

HOUSE OF LORDS.-INVASION OF ROME.-Lord Beaumont rose to ask certain questions of the Marquis of Lansdowne relating to the to reduce the expenditure of the government." to blame their rulers for extravagance, but they had affairs of Central Italy, and began by giving quite as many little pet extravagances of their own. a sketch of the state of the Papal Government at the ascension of Pius IX., of the reforms atvernment would have thought of abandoning the tempted to be introduced by that Pontiff, and of the Post-office revenue, which benefitted no one Ministers, especially Count Rossi, whom he had but merchants and bankers. (Hear.) Why did selected to aid him in carrying them out. He sinthey throw away an immense sum annually in pa- cerely lamented the death of Rossi-(hear, hear)and although a feeling of joy was exhibited in Rome they would teach them to spell—(laughter)—and, at the event, he must say that he had the strongest mask upon them, and make them read "The Whole came into power had any participation in the fatal people to become admirers of art-pictures, palaces, statues, and no one knew what. He would not say and the plan for doing so was drawn out; but the other hand, that they would rather die on the steps required for other purposes—so ought they to abstain from such things at present. He almost feared of his palace than a hair of his head should be into mention Ireland, but could not pass it by, because, by a change in its management, the most immediate and direct saving might be made. Seeing existed. He declined to assent, because it allowed paraphernalia of judges, jury, and learned counsel.

> which did not reach the gallery. Lord BEAUMONT resumed: He had the greatest respect for what fell from the noble and learned lord generally, but on this subject he believed it was impossible to fathom his motives. (Loud laughter from all sides of the House:) His assertions again and again were contrary to the facts—and he thought it would not be long before the noble and learned to order. I have allowed the noble baron to go on in the most irregular manner for some time.

long speech. The only office of the speech is to make the question intelligible—but to make a long speech and refer to what was never heard of before, and to lord, with great vehemence, leaning over the table towards Lord Beaumont), I receive the statement, from whomsoever it comes, with the most absolute

Lord BEAUMONT.—I am doing what the noble and learned lord has said I am entitled to do, I am endeavouring to make the question intelligible; and if my preface has been longer than it otherwise would have been, it is in consequence of the noble lord's erroneous statements on this subject. Lord BROUGHAM (with increased warmth).- I ask

contempt. ("Hear, hear," and laughter.)

whether it is orderly for one noble lord—upon the information of an Italian, I don't know who—to accuse another peer of parliament of uttering falsehoods? Lord BEAUMONT .- I said the statements put for-

the truth of that statement. Mr. Pitt continually spoke of giving indemnity for the past and security ward were falsehoods, but I did not suppose that school, that the debt had been immensely aggravated by the bill of 1819. The man who had under hey were the falsehoods of the noble and learned (Hear, hear.) If I had used a milder word it stood the question best was Mr. Ricardo, who did would have meant the same thing. (A laugh.) I the whole of the currency, both gold and paper. might have used the word "misstatement"—perhaps Lought not to have used the word "falsehood," and I But it was too late to go into that question now. therefore willingly apologise for having used the If a person arrived from California to-morrow with word-(hear, hear)-but my object was to show that Exchequer, although there would, in consequence, many of the statements which went forth to the public were not in accordance with the truth. (Hear, hear.) The noble lord then resumed his narrative, which would take place throughout the whole social and having concluded it, asked the President of the Council, whether any communication had been made would more than counterbalance the benefit. It to our government by that of France of its objects and intentions in occupying the Roman states; for debt should be gradual. The evil of the debt was, he could not for his life discover what those objects that it was an enormous mass of capital locked up and intentions were? What their object was, and unproductive. There were only two ways of whether it was the general good of Europe as conbenefitting the country. One was by bringing capital to the soil; the other, by supplying it to the
natural ambition of that great state to play the leading part in the restoration of the Pope, or the consequence of an agreement with the other Catholic powers of Europe, he could not tell. His next question would relate to the proceedings of Austria. He did not know that Austria had yet violated the Roman territory. He knew that she had entered the states of Tuscany, but in that case there were certain arrangements which gave Austria the right, in certain contingencies, to interfere in the affairs of Tuscany. He did not know, he repeated, whether Austria had yet violated the Roman territory, but she was the last power from which, after all her recent protestations against interference, he could have expected any interference in a struggle between a foreign sovereign and his people. Another power also had interfered, the King of Naples—he who had violated the privileges of an independent state, and

where. Had any gone to the colonies it would have that a communication had been received from the little would now go abroad, and there would be a the expedition to Civita Vecchia was to promote the duce. He conjured those who had opposed what course their lordships might anticipate, after what were called the financial reform movements not to he had already stated, what answer he had to give be led by the fear that such movements were used as to the last question of the noble lord, as to whether

right to expect a more explicit explanation than that which they had just heard, nor could he conceive of 20,000 French troops into Central Italy except on some definite understanding. Looking at the public thing to be hoped was that they did not speak truth, because, otherwise, if those declarations were to be accepted as correct, the matter would be very serious jesty's government in the affairs of Italy which began by the mission of Lord Minto should have been to In the discussion that ensued the Chancellon of expose that country to French intervention, and he the Excusoren treated the motion with great levity could not help thinking that the journey of the noble lord had been practically more fatal than anything else could have been to the real freedom of

Earl Mixto declared that he had omitted no opportunity during his journey of declaring that however desirous her Majesty's government might be of seeing wholesome reforms introduced into Italy, yet that they would not hear of or tolerate any change as was that speech with principles—such as that which regarded the territorial arrangements of the Treaty of Vienna.

Lord BROUGHAM said that if the object of the noble lord's mission was to keep Italy free from French intervention, he certainly could not congratuhe was rated by politicians of the old school for the say he thought the occupation of Rome by the French a much more important matter. He did not

of the President was peace. He was surprised that who ought to shrink from such an inquiry as that with a very large body of Englishmen to fraternise with the population of Paris, should have spoken as he had done of that population. Lord Brougham most peremptorily contradicted

a contest between two interests, two selfishnesses— motion. He, however, was determined that the of Englishmen. He happened to land at the same the selfishness of the landlords, and the selfishness whole question should be sifted to the bottom, if he time with them, but he had no communication with of the cotton-lords. (Laughter.) Still he did not could effect that object. The extravagant line of any of them but once, and that was for the purpose The subject then dropped. Their lordships then went into committee on the

Irish Rate in-Aid Bill, and after one or two amendments had been agreed to, the bill passed through committee, and it was arranged that the report

HOUSE OF COMMONS .- Unjust Taxation .-Mr. H. DRUMMOND gave notice that, on the first Tuesday after Whitsuntide, he should move the folexpended in supporting needless places, extravagant salaries, and unnecessary works and establishments; and, whereas, the present taxation of the country depresses all classes, and especially the labouring classes, by diminishing the fund for the omthe House that adequate means should be adopted

THE IRISH POLICY.—On the order of the day for going into committee on the Land Improvement and Brainage (Ircland) Bill being read. Mr. Roenuck took occasion to express his opinion

of the policy-if he could call it by that name-pur-

sucd by the government towards Ireland. After

reviewing the state into which Ireland had been thrown by the famine, and the opportunity which then offered for alleviating the condition of the peoinstead of killing murderers, they would put a evidence that none of those men who afterwards ple of that country, an opportunity which the go-mask upon them, and make them read "The Whole came into power had any participation in the fatal vernment had permitted to pass unimproved, the Duty of Man?" (Great laughter.) It was the crime, or the expressions of rejoicing that followed honourable and learned gentleman developed his same with the endeavours making to force the it; but, on the contrary, they deeply lamented the views as to the real causes of Irish misery, read death of Rossi. (Hear, hear.) The moment he fell, some severe lectures to the Irish proprietors, and the cardinals thought they might retrace their steps, animadverted upon the bill on which it was sought to go into committee. Like the sums which had scheme was discovered in time, and the people to already been voted for Ireland, that now proposed a man rose against it. They did not, however, to be advanced would not be applied bonû jide to the threaten the life of the Pontiff; they said, on the maintenance of the Irish people, but to the maintenance of the Irish proprietors. The doles which had been already made had been shamefully misapjured. They, however, asked him to send away his plied, all classes in Ireland, from the highest to minister, to disband the Swiss regiments, and to the lowest, scrambling for them in the most baretake an oath to the form of government which then faced manner. The animus of the Irish members had been developed by Mr. Reynolds, when he said have Rome. Now, there was no doubt that if he It was to have a pull at the Exchequer that they had done so in the fare of day, no attempt would came there, but, so far as he was concerned, they have been made beyond entreaties to prevent it; would not be gratified. This bill proposed another which fined a barony or township for every act of but, unfortunately, he left Rome in a manner which | pull at the Exchequer, and as such he opposed it. It was part and parcel of a mischievous policy, which sustained the Irish proprietary under the Lord Brougham here made some observation guise of benefitting the Irish people. The Exchequer, at which another pull was proposed, was filled from the hard earned wages of the English people and he could not avoid taking the first opportunity that offered to raise his voice against the "rapacious desires of an idle, wasteful, and extravagant landed proprietary." The Irish landlords were not the real, but the nominal proprietary of Ireland. The land, of right, belonged to the mortgagees, and the mere nominal owners should no longer remain an incubus upon it. Let them cease to be called and to act as Irish landlords, and descend into the simple character of Irishmen, earning an honest livelihood by their hands and heads. The charity of this country had been egggriously misapplied in Ireland. Those who should have been the almoners of the poor in Ireland appropriated to themselves, in the

> Mr. John O'Connell observed, that although the thunderbolt had fallen, Irishmen were not struck down. They had heard for weeks that the bolt was in preparation for them, and in hurling it the honourable and learned gentleman had accompanied the effort with the "grimaces of a mountebank, But here Mr. O'Connell was called to order, and

up. The honourable and learned gentleman pro-

ceeded to dilate still further upon the rapacity and

immoralities of the Irish landlords, and on his re-

suming his seat, Mr. John O'Connell and Sir H.

Barron sprung to their feet to reply.

sat down. The Steaker informed him that he had made use Mr. J. O'Connell retracted the expression, and

was indiscriminately launched against the whole Irish people, asked if there were any child murders in Ireland for the sake of burial fees? If there were any Irishmen in the Guards whom it was dangerous for a man to approach at night in a sentry box? If there were any poisoners or procurers of abortion in Ireland, or political economists preaching horrible doctrines? Sir H. W. Barron followed briefly in support of the bill, defending the conduct of the Irish land-

in reply to Mr. Roebuck's charge of immorality,

lords, and avoiding personalities. Lord John Russell observed that Mr. Roebuck

had been frozen up, but emitted sweet sounds when it had an opportunity of thawing. After the many Irish debates which they had had that session, the them now. The noble lord then briefly defended the Mr. Horsman then attacked the general conduct

of the government in reference to the distribution of the monies voted for Ireland. Sir G. Gnev defended the government against

this attack, which he treated as altogether wide of the question raised by the bill. Mr. Kroan replied very indignantly to Mr. Roebuck, who had already thrice raised his voice in the

House in tones of censure-"Thrice the brindled cat had mowed." Many of the Irish members attacked had been absent, and he trusted that the next time that the

honourable and learned gentleman indulged in the also had interfered, the King of Naples—he who had so often protested against any interference beween him and his sacrificed subjects in Sicily. Whatever might be his motives, he had unquestionably attacked. He was surprised that Lord John
Russell had not in the dighter than the courtesy and the manifest to do so in presence of those whom he attacked. He was surprised that Lord John
Russell had not in the dighter than the courtesy and the manifest to do so in presence of those whom he attacked. He was surprised that Lord John
Russell had not in the dighter than the sightern than the courtesy and the manifest of the courtesy and the Russell had not, in the slightest degree, interfered by marching against Rome had committed a grave between the Irish members and the taunts of the offence against the law of nations. Therefore it was offence against the law of nations. Therefore it was of that he wanted to know whether any communication had been received by our government from the King of his own, by alluding to the wearisonness and of Naples, as to his object in joining in this expedification of his own, by alluding to the wearisonness and frequency of Irish debates. If he wanted a reason partly by the equalisation of the land tax; the two together being exclusively devoted to the object.

Thus proceeding, they would never have a glut of toreign governments on this subject, and whether it Mr. Roebuck was not, after all, so desperate so dangerous a character as many Irish members supposed him to be. He had spoken against the bill, on the present occasion, for he thought that a con-

The episode then terminated, and the House went

into committee on the bill. In committee, Mr. Horsman renewed his attack apon the government, charging it with being responsible for the deaths which had taken place in

Ireland.

Sir George Grey again repelled the attack, and accused Mr. Horsman of having himself impeded the efforts of the government for the relief of Ireland, by obstructing the Rate in Aid Bill.

Mr. Roebuck replied to the attacks upon his "small height and bilious temper," and then pro-Ireland.

ceeded to re-arraign the policy of the government, and to denounce the useless, if not mischievous, way in which they had squandered the grants given by-Parliament. Government had ten millions of money at their disposal almost in one day—they laid replaced the lost potato by the produce of their labour. What had they done with the ten millions? They had flung them away in every possible manner. It was that which pressed on the right hon. baronet—not the amount of the sum, but that, large as it was, it had been expended so injuriously that it had left the people worse off than it had found them. (Hear, hear.) Now, was there anything improper in his making that statement? Then he went further, and asked why the educated body of Irish gentlemen had not stood forward and set the example of virtue in the appropriation of that sacred fund of charity? Why (said the hon, member turning to the benches behind him) could you not keep your hands out of it? ("Hear," and cries of "Oh, oh!") I only asked your forbearance, and that you should have kept your fingers from that sacred

fund. (Hear, hear.) This renewed attack brought out Lord John Russell in an elaborate defence of his policy, which, when disencumbered of mere verbiage, amounted to this, that the government did not know what was likely to be the extent of the evil, and acted on the "rule of thumb."

Shortly afterwards, Mr. BANKES took occasion to ask the Chancellor of the Exchequer when the budget of the year would be submitted to the

The Chancellon of the Exchequer expressed a hope that he would be permitted to delay a little longer his financial statement for the year. Had it been submitted at an earlier period, it would have been of a more favourable character than, he feared, it would now be, owing to the blockade of the

with respect to all civil offices.

A brief conversation followed, in which Mr. BANKES, Mr. Law, and Mr. P. Howard took part. The House went into committee on the bill. A desultory discussion ensued in committee,

apropos to an amendment submitted by Mr. V. John Russell expressed his readiness to omit the journey to the grave.

words which referred to the "Pope of Rome," and Sir G. GREY thought the question brought forwords which referred to the " Pope of Rome," and to the settlement of property as by law established, but he declined to omit the words, "on the true faith of a Christian."

After some further discussion, Mr. V. SMITH, satisfied with the concessions made

was, that any measures that might be adopted in the vain hope of relieving distress which arose from circumstances beyond their control, would do far more harm than good.

After some explanatory observations from the Duke of RICHMOND, the matter dropped.

Their lordships then adjourned to Friday.

HOUSE OF COMMONS .- THE IRISH CHURCH, -Mr. B. OSBORNE gave notice that on Tuesday, it out in one year. He asserted that by the employment of that sum properly they could have set the people to work on their own fertile soil, and have ties of the Church of Ireland. THE PEOPLE'S CHARTER.-Mr. F. O'Cox

NOR gave notice for the same day of his intention to submit a resolution pledging the House to adopt the principles of the People's Charter. PARLIAMENTARY REFORM .- Sir J. WALMSLEY, OR

behalf of Mr. Hume, absent through indisposition, postponed that hon member's motion, on the subject of parliamentary reform, until the day above mentioned, when it will take precedence of other

ating a mass of pauperism that was eating up the vitals of the country. For this state of things emi-gration would provide the only remedy, and it need not be upon a large and expensive scale. It would

pulating the country.

Mr. Moore considered the first proposition involved in the amendment, as most ill-timed and illlonger a question of emigration, because the people had already decided that they would do so, and if SMITH, for the omission of certain words from the something were not done beyond out-door relief, Protestant oath, the result of which was that Lord they would be only helping thousands on their

ward by the honourable member for the county of Limerick well deserving the consideration of the House, and undoubtedly one of the speediest remedies for removing what the honourable gentleman termed congestion of the population, would be parby Lord John Russell, observed that he would not press that portion of his amendment which proposed to omit the words "on the true faith of a power should be given to the boards of guardians to Christian." He would be contented to confine his amendment to the omission of the words referring to the Pope of Rome and the settlement of property.

The milloring were shout being cleared for a distinct to consider such a receiption to the boards of guardians to advance money out of the rates, or out of money borrowed on the security of the rates, for the purposerty.

The milloring were shout being cleared for a distinct to consider such a receiption position and sition to consider such a receiption position.

rates for carrying out that object.
Mr. E. Roche supported the amendment.

where the property of a part cannot be a part of the property of a part cannot be a part of the property of a part cannot be a part of the property of a part cannot be a part of the property of a part cannot be a part of the part of t

custom, they managed their estates according population. The first was the eviction of hun-

was to regulate the eaths to be taken by members of Parliament, and he did not think it would be expedient to provide in this bill for the admission of Jews to civil offices, though, if the bill passed, there to could be no difficulty in carrying through a measure for placing Jews, who are now admissible to minicipal offices, on the same footing as other classes which was now deponicipal offices, on the same footing as other classes with respect to all civil offices.

The name whony lost sight of the present system of discipance in the plane of the present system of discipance in the plane of the present system of discipance in the plane of the present system of discipance in the plane of the provide in this bill for the admission of the mortgage, all mortgate the claim of the mortgage, all mortgate to that it was themen with arms, whom he wanted to transport, that had made that money appeared to impose a tax was the men with arms, whom he did not think it would be expensed to the plane of the present system of discipance in the plane of the present system of discipance in the plane of the present system of discipance in the plane of the present system of discipance in the plane plane plane in the plane plane in the plane pl for Roscommon had told the House in a pre-vious debate, that the farmers who had imbecility, and incapacity to deal with the emigrated, had taken ten millions of capital Irish "difficulty," than the fact that they were with them. And why? Merely because they longer a question of emigration, because the people longer a question of emigration and longer a question extensive and workable proposition than that not more than an absurdity, under such cir- writer: he would be answerable himself for the acnow submitted by the hon. member for Li-cumstances, to hope to relieve Irish distress by was to compel the Irish landlords to give maxims of Free Traders and Political Econo-

leases for ever at a corn-rent, and then every mists was, that not only England, but Ireland. available farthing, and the skill and industry was over-populated, and that population of the country, would be applied to the culti- pressed hardly upon the means of subsistence; vation of the soil. English manufacturers but now, when Irish immigration to England

The Earl of Winchises could not remain silent, thousand, but he would take his addition, and Mr. O'Connor.—The hon. gentleman re-conclusion. (Laughter.) Now, let him debt for originally building the prison, and also for for the support of the Prison Discipline Society. thousand, but he would take his addition, and say, let them deduct that larger amount from minded him of another class; but it would dissect the composition of that House did not introduce this as a model for imitation, but ut say, let them deduct that larger amount from have been far better for Ireland if she had here sat a party against the income tax posed him to be. He had spoken against the bill, on the present occasion, for he thought that a conbut made no motion in conformity with the views which he had expressed. The Sheffield blade was not, after all, so dangerous a weapon. He might speak warmly in reply to the honourable and learned gentleman; but he trusted that the Blouse would distinguish between the "honest indignation of a learned distinguish between the "honest indignation of a nother class; but it would have been far better for Ireland if she had here sat a party against the rate in aid—they been far better for Ireland if she had here sat a party against the income tax—would leave in that country a larger population, according to their respective sizes, than there is now in Ireland; and how, he would distinguish between the "honest indignation of a nother class; but it would have been far better for Ireland if she had here sat a party against the rate in aid—they been far better for Ireland if she had here sat a party against the income tax—there ton, according to their respective sizes, than there is now in Ireland; and how, he would distinguish between the "honest indignation of a nother class; but it would have been far better for Ireland if she had here sat a party against the rate in aid—they been far better for Ireland if she had here sat a party against the income tax—there ton, according to their respective sizes, than they been far better for Ireland if she had here sat a party against the rate in aid—they been far better for Ireland if she had here sat a party against the income tax—there ton, according to their respective sizes, than they been far better for Ireland if she had here sat a party against the income tax—there ton, according to their respective sizes, than they been far better for Ireland if she had here sat a party against the income tax—there sat a party against the income tax—there ton, according to their respective sizes, than they been far better for Ireland is she had here sat a party against the income tax—there s the gross population of Belgium, and still it have been far better for from like there was as would leave in that country a larger population, according to their respective sizes, than for from Irish agitation may be traced all Irethere sat a party against any tax—there full amount of the labour of which they were capatal there is a party against any tax—there full amount of the labour of which they were capatal there is a party against any tax—there full amount of the labour of which they were capatal the proposite of the prop speak warmly in reply to the honourable and learned gentleman; but he trusted that the Illous would distinguish between the "honest indignation of the spitial self-tormentor." (Laughter.)

After some observations from Colonel Dunce, who would not be tempted by Mr. Roebuck into unseembly personalities.

Mr. Moore characterised the speech of the longuisting of the longuisting and learned gentleman as a distillation of the worst passions of the lowest order of the people of both resisting of the lowest order of the people of the norm and learned gentleman as a distillation of the worst passions of the lowest order of the people of the norm control in the control of the contro Earl Grey did not think the present a fitting occasion to re-open the question of free trade. With regard to the question put by the Duke of Richmond, he was quite aware of the existence of great distress in the agricultural districts, and he could assure the noble duke that he sincerely depoint it; but, looking at what had occurred in former years, when similar distress had been brought under their attention, his firm conviction was, that any measures that might be adopted in the vain hope of relieving distress which arcset did not think the present a fitting occasion to re-open the question of free trade. With regard to the question put by the Duke of Richmond, he was quite aware of the existence of great distress in the agricultural districts, and he calamities and shocking deaths—nay, murders plored it; but, looking at what had occurred in former years, when similar distress had been brought under their attention, his firm conviction was, that any measures that might be adopted in the face of such an admission who, but the government were sure to come in for their of the government was to coerce them—to lash them into the per formance of their duty; but so long as the the landlords, were responsible for those dire calamities and shocking deaths—nay, murders power ment could ensure the slavish support of the blame for the present state of Ire-formance of their duty; but so long as the the landlords, were responsible for those dire districts, and the government could ensure the slavish support of the sarial benches—(laughter)—as the members of land in the face of such and again, that government's only the government was to coerce them—to lash them into the per formance of their duty; but so long as the the landlords, were responsible for those dire districts, and the government could ensure the slavish support of the blame for the present state of Ire-formance of their duty; but so long as the formance of their duty; but so long as the the landlords was to coerce them—to lash them into the per formance of the which were daily many provided bearing conversation with Mr. Joun O'Connell, which arrested the attention of the House, when Mr. O'Connor said, "Sir, if I cannot command the attention, I request the silence of the noble lord."] He would now call the attention of the House to the real grievance under which Ireland laboured, and he had as good a right to take part in the House, because his family were amongst the House, because his family were amongst the House, because his family were amongst the thouse, because his family were amongst the true amongst the House, because his family were amongst the true amongst the House, because his family were amongst the true amongst the House, because his family were amongst the true amongst the House, because his family were amongst the House, because his family were amongst the true amongst the House had over cleared his estate of 1,400 misorable creatures. No wonder that Irish landlords while the poverty of all was consequent upon the practicality of discipline, punitive, reference of the produced in the Milbank, Pentonville, and some turn and on by the science of patronage, as true and not by the science of patronage, as true and not by the science of patronage, as true and not by the science of patronage, as the right hon. Secretary for it was a scheme and a scandal that any class in Ireland should be living luxuriously or even diving for a favority standard in that the debate as any member in the House, because his family were amongst the House, because his family were amongst the House, because his family were amongst the country was overpopulated under such manage
"The man of opportune attention, I request his produced in the Milbank, Pentonville, and some turn and not by the science of patronage, as the right hon. Secretary for it was a scheme and a scandal that any class in Ireland should be living luxuriously or even diving for a favority standard with a single act of opporations. They adopted the American principle of the Milbank and or the Milbank and or the M and let the House now mark what was the real were placed in the numinating position of their non-employment.

Sir J. Young denied that Ireland had sustained and doles to compensate for their own acts of in injury from free trade, attributing the distress of that country to the vast disproportion which the devils."

(Hear, and laughter.) According to state two great causes of what was called overtify of arable land, causing a congestion that could apply the relieved by the outlet which a system of custom, they managed their estates according population. The first was the eviction of hun-to the science of patronage, and not according dreds of thousands of Forty Shilling Free-to the science of agriculture. If a man had a holders, cheerfully sacrificed to secure, as they Mr. Scully supported the amendment, and Mr. thousand a-year, or ten thousand a-year, he thought, religious liberty, but who were used Burke the original motion. £400,000 locked up in the Cork Savings survivors, and now they came like cringing, Bank, while the land is waste for want of cultivation, and the people are dying of starvation doles, and grants, and alms, and proposing to

Not law boards to be dead in the passed in respect to qualification for civil and military offices are under most present by the annual Indemnity Act; but he thought the measure would be incomplete if the Jews were now as officially and the word of farmers and small explicit in the sources of farmers and small explication for civil and military offices, as well as for sixting in Parliament, on the same position as all control of the same position as all other to the Jews, and the effect which the present is the security of their estates for a limited time, the same position as all other to the Jews, and the effect which the present is the security of their estates for a limited time, the same position as all other to the Sate of the states of the states of the same position as all other to the same applicant to the Sate of the individual to the same position as all other to the

motions.

GANDA.—The subject of the outbreak in Canada, at the instance of Mr. Herries, involved a discussion, in which Mr. Roerucz, Mr. Disrrie, Mr. Richard and a-year, portent thousand a-year became the service of the Minister in this House, barter, as an engine to secure power and patronage with the ten thousand a-year became the service of the Minister in this House, barter, as an engine to secure power and patronage with the ten thousand a-year, be thought, religious liberty, but who were used that the prison as an engine to secure power and patronage with the ten thousand a-year, be thousand a-year, the t it would now be, owing to the blockade of the northern ports, and other eigenstances tending to check that commercial enterprise which had appeared to be reviring at the commencement of the reviring at the commencement of the resumed.

The bill went through committee, and the House resumed.

Lord J. Bresen; then moved that the House going on was excessive; but this was owing to the class of the emigrants, whose flight from the country and the resumed.

Lord J. Bresen; then moved that the House going on was excessive; but this was owing to the lease of the emigrants, whose flight from the country and the whole question.

Lord J. Bresen; then moved that the House going on was excessive; but this was owing to the class of the emigrants, whose flight from the country the committee on the Parliamentary Oaths (Jewish Dissibilities) Bill.

Any service the third the Bill, as it now stood, would have upon the position of that perison of the the source of the sour

government told him they were willing to give him reflecting mind. He had examined the statistics, and would not throw the responsibility upon any writer: he would be answerable himself for the accuracy of every figure he quoted. The number of commitments and recommitments in England and Wales for trial on criminal charges had increased within the last forty years upwards of 400 per cent.; whilst the population had increased only sixty-five per cent. The literal statement of the figures, as rendered to the Home-office by the prison inspectors, and by committees of that House at various times, and by committees of that House at various times, as years a result of aven greater magnitude then that now submitted by the hon. member for Licumstances, to hope to relieve Irish distress by curacy of every figure he quoted. The number of merick (Mr. J. O'Connell); his proposition the transportation of the people? One of the was to compel the Irish landlords to give maxims of Free Traders and Political Econo- Wales for trial on criminal charges had increased rendered to the Home-omittees of that House at various times, gave a result of even greater magnitude than that. The committals for trial in England and Wales, in the year 1810, were 5,146; and in the year 1846 they were 26,851, being an increase of 428 per cent. He were 26,851, being an increase of 428 per cent. He by the sum of the sum o would then find the Irish people better customers for their produce, and the English workmen would find them better producers of down the wages of their hands, the hon. members for Manchester admitted that Ireland was did not pretend to say that crime had increased in his amendment to the omission of the words referring to the Pope of Rome and the settlement of property.

The galleries were about being cleared for a division, when a desultory and animated discussion arose as to the precise purport of the amendment, and the form in which it was to be put, during the progress of which

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The galleries were about being cleared for a division, when a desultory and animated discussion arose as to the precise purport of the amendment, and the form in which it was to be put, during the progress of which

The galleries were about being cleared for a division to consider such a proposition, particularly as the consequences of fire trade would be to Ire-the believed the encieved discussion of the government, that there existed every disposition to consider such a proposition, particularly as the consequences of fire trade would be to Ire-the believed the encieved the bencomed for business of the rates, for the purposition, he could only say, on the part of the government, that there existed every disposition to consider such a proposition, particularly as the tension of the form of the proposition, he could only say, on the part of the proposition, he could only say, on the part of the proposition, he could only say, on the part of the proposition in this country; he believed the encounted for by value of improving the land to England; the Irish landlords as yet the consequences of fire trade would be to Ire-the consequences of fire trade would be accounted for by value of improving the land not England; the Irish and to England was to be found in the s

by freetrade measures. The government now said that they expected the steps, and for the ministry was sometimes held upon was, that given them server all the steps and the farmers wished to see another administration in power. For his own part, though the resign, for he was country, he wished they would resign, for he was country, he wished they would resign, for he was countred their whereas over six hundred thousand persons and generals—their ablest states of the prisoners and generals—their ablest states and generals—their ablest states and generals—their ablest states and given them their streets, they had also adorned the

that man when he was thrown again on society? (Hear, hear.) However, they did all these things in this country without deriving from them the benefit they ought to derive from them. After paying £470,000 a year, the expense of their gaois, instead of producing the amount that the Belgian and American gaols produced, they only produced in this country about £40,000

not object to the appointment of a committee to inquire into the plan of building prisons, and into the treatment of prisoners, provided that inquiry extended over a limited period, and was confined to a comparison of the present with the former systems, but to the indefinite motion of the hon. gentleman he could not consent.

After some observations from Mr. ROUNDELL PALMER in favour of the management of Reading

Mr. BROTHERTON suggested the adjournment of the debate, on the ground of its importance, which motion was agreed to, and the House adjourned. WEDNESDAY, MAY 15.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.-Mr. Hawes laid upon the table of the House some papers respecting

Mr. Roebuck took occasion to state the substance of private letters received from the province, which showed that there was no foundation for the supposition that the present excitement there partook of the character of a war of races. The Indemnity Bill was a money bill, providing for the appropria-tion of local funds, and he thought that the Impe-vial Parliament should not interface with the Corial Parliament should not interfere with the Canadians in disposing of their own money. Such interference would give rise to a real cry for annexation, there being nothing but a sham cry for it in the pro-Mr. Hawks deprecated discussion upon the subject, until the House had had an opportunity of the-

Newdegate and Mr. E. Denison, was dropped. The House then went into committee on the Landlord and Tenant Bill, which occupied the re-

Markets, &c.

MARK-LANE, Monday, May 14.- The arrivals of English MARK-LANE, Monday, May 14.—The arrivals of English wheat were very moderate this morning, and were bought by the millers at fully last Monday's prices. Of Foreign we have had a large supply during the week, prices nevertheless were well maintained; we have had a good retail trade to-day. Flour dull and rather cheaper. Barley went off slowly, the demand for malting drawing to a close. Malt slow sale, unless fine. Beans and grey peas were 1s, dearer. Rye saleable at our quotations. We had a large supply of Foreign cote but were few We had a large supply of Foreign oats; but very few English; the trade to-day was very firm, with a good demand. Linseed cakes unaltered. The weather has become very mild and warm to-day. The current prices

SMITHFIELD, Monday, May 14.—The arrivals of Beasts fresh up for this morning's market from our grazing dis-

Price per stone of 8lbs. (sinking the offal)

2s 6d to 3s 10d | Veal . . 3s 6d to 4s 6d

3s 4d . . 4s 2d | Pork . . 3 2 . . 4 2