

Imperial Parliament.

TUESDAY, FEB. 4TH, 1845. OPENING OF THE SESSION.

The opening of Parliament by her Majesty in per-The opening of Lords and on this processing it. the House of Lords, and on this occasion the fineto the mouse of the weather gave an additional impulse to the desires of many to testify their "lovalty" to her desires At a quarter to two o clock the report of announced that her Majesty and her illusrannon announce had entered the state carriage, and rious consort had entered the state carriage, and thous cherwards the Royal cortege was seen emergthory and Palace gates. At a quarter past two in the firing of cannon was repeated to announce that the correge had reached its place of destinationthat has control of Lords. Within the body of the house the nouse on tiptoe. The attendance of ladies on this occasion to witness the interesting ceremony was ins creater than usual. The doors of the house were pened at twelve o'clock, and quickly every seat was o thin, as the benches usually kept vacant for their o thin, as the benches usually kept vacant for their lockings' accommodation were laid siege to by the fair amants who looked with imploring eyes to the mes-senger to provide them with places. The dresses of many of them were brilliant; satin, velvets, and silks revery hue were in rich profusion : while feathers and diamonds cast a rich lustre over the fairforms of those who wore them. The corps diplomatique mustered in alarge body, and stars and orders on splendid uni-iams glittered from the ambassadors' bench. The Dake of Wellington entered in his peer's robes at half-past one. His Grace appeared in good health

and spirits, although rather infirm. The Lord Chanrellor next entered. At a quarter to two a flourish of trumpets announced the arrival of Royalty. Again a flearish of trampets was heard, and the appearance of the heralds in the portal of the house told to many expectant eyes that her Majesty was approaching. The Royal cortege then advanced, the Marquis of Winchester holding the cap of maintenance, the Earl Belawarr the crown, the Duke of Wellington the sword of state. His Royal Highness Prince Albert held her Majesty's hand and led her to the throne. Her Grace the Duchess of Buccleuch was in attendance on her Majesty as Mistress of the Robes. It

had been reported that his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales was to occupy the chair of state on the right hand of her Majesty; but his Royal Highness was not present. Prince Albert sat in the chair on the left of the throne. Her Majesty, who looked in perfect icalth, wore the Royal purple robe over a dress of white satin, and a tiara of brilliants on her head. His Royal Highness Prince Albert wore the uniform of the Life Guards. As soon as the Members of the House of Commons appeared at the bar of the house, the Lord Chancellor handed the speech to her Maesty, and her Maiesty proceeded to read, as follows :

"MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,

"Ircjoice that I am enabled on again meeting you in Parliament to congratulate you on the improved condition of the country.

"Increased activity pervades almost every branch of manufacture. Trade and commerce have been extended at home and abroad, and among all classes of my people there is generally prevalent a spirit of loyalty and cheerfal obsdience to the law.

"I continue to receive from all Foreign Powers and States assurances of their friendly disposition.

the Sovereigns who, in the course of the last year, visited | the income-tax. shis country.

"The journey of the Emperor of Russia, undertaken my feelings.

" The opportunity of personal intercourse thus afforded tome may, I hope, be the means of still further improv-ing those amicable relations which have long existed



THE NORTHERNS STALL

LONDON, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1845.

POST-OFFICE ESPIGNAGE.

THE ADDRESS

The SPEAKER then reported to the house that he had

been to the House of Peers, where he had heard the

speech of her most gracious Majesty from the throne, of

The address upon the speech was moved by Mr. CHAB-

TERIS, who congratulated the house on the general pros-

perity of the country, as evinced by the steady improve-

ment of our trade and commerce at home and abroad.

He regretted that he could not call this popularity uni-

versal, inasmuch as in the agricultural districts with

state of our foreign relations, which he considered would

be much confirmed by the visit of three foreign monarchs,

who had all been the guests of her Majesty, to our shores

on the good consequences likely to result from the visit of

as a security for peace, and of renewed and prolonged

amity between France and England. He hoped that a

brighter day was about to dawn upon Ireland, in conse-

quence of the abatement of agitation in that country, and

of the introduction of measures which, being based on the

principles of impartiality and equality between contend-

ing sects, were calculated to remove the remnants of

national animosity, and to unite all in the love of our com-

mon country. Such a measure was the Charitable Be-

quests Act of last session, which he considered as a first

instalment; and he looked forward to the Academical

Education Bill promised by the Government, and to the

contemplated measure for the improvement of the tenure

of land in Ireland, as instalments which were to follow.

He congratulated the house on the increase of the income

which, to prevent mistakes, he had got a copy.

subject.

Mr. T. DUNCOMBE gave notice that, on this day fort-

find that the result had justified his anticipations. The of the house to the reports of the Select Committee on defendants upon the record had not had a fair trial, and amount of agrarian outrage was also greater than it had cen for many years, but he should not for the present bring forward any motion upon the subject. The Duke of RICHMOND complained that while their

the country. Lordships were called upon to express their satisfaction rened at tweve o chock, and quickly every sear was accupied by those who had been fortunate enough to drain tickets of admission. But few peers were bian tickets of admission. But few peers were present, and it was fortunate that the gathering was present, are the benches usually kent vacant for their in the last year been subject. There was a Board of and other testimonials approved of by the Poor Law Commissioners as entitling persons to practise as medi-Trade which represented commerce and manufactures. Why was there not also a Board of Agriculture ? He Wales. regretted also that no promise was held out of an allevi-Mr. MACKINNON gave notice that, on this day fortnight, ation of the hardship with which the income-tax bore he would call the attentoon of the house to the necessity of

upon the agricultural tenant. A NOBLE LORD who followed, expressed his regret that

within their precincts. any interference with the Scotch system of banking was contemplated. He earnestly deprecated any change in a system practically so successful, and threatened the night, he would call attention to the unsatisfactory and unanimous opposition of the Scotch constituencies to such

an invasion of their interests. Lord WHARNCLIFFE said he could not allow the objections which had fallen from the two noble lords to gowithout

reply. The Duke of Richmond had complained, that in the speech her Majesty's Ministers had not rightly stated the condition of the country, and then he found fault with them because the state of the farmer was not so flourishing as it had been. If his noble friend would look to the paragraph to which his observations referred. he would find that the remark respecting the improved state of the country was confined to the condition of the manufacturing, commercial, and trading part of the community. then with regard to his other poble friend who spoke of the anticipated change in the banking system in Scotland, his noble friend had introduced the word "currency" in what he said, that word not being contained in the speech. The paragraph referred only to the banking establish ments of Scotland, and not in the least to the currency, Lord BROUGHAM, after expressing his satisfaction in strong but general terms with the several paragraphs of the speech, dwelt especially upon the happy effects which had been produced in both countries by the visit of the King of the French, and the improved state of public feeling towards England in that country.

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE, after guarding himself from the impression, that because he moved no amendment he acquiesced in all the opinions that had been expressed, and remarking especially upon the occurrences connected with the State trials of last year, proceeded, in reference to the subjects of difference which had been adusted between this country and France, to inculcate the necessity in every instance of entering at the earliest period upon a full and explicit explanation. Without this, every insignificant island would become a plaguespot, and any unimportant transaction might be sufficient o disturb the peace of Europe. He objected altogether to the system of protectorates, which, as now constituted, e considered to be entirely innovations, and concluded "I have had much satisfaction in receiving at my Court | by an energetic protest against the further continuance of

Lord ABERDEEN, in reply to the observations of the noble Marquis on the subject of mutual explanations, at a great sacrifice of private convenience, was a proof of declared that the satisfactory adjustment of the questions the friendship of his Imperial Majesty most acceptable to respecting Tahiti had in this very manner been accomplished. The question of protectorates had not been in any degree involved. A subordinate officer, without in-

any degree involved. A subordinate oncer, without in-structions and without authority, had exceeded his daty; a representation of the circumstances, founded upon justice representation of the circumstances, founded upon justice wrment with which his services had long been con-such contract existed, then Maynooth ought to be sup-wread "Now there could have doubt as to the or from the general sympathy which had lately been excited chicvous mistakes. He had not resigned on account of which were now daily promulgated and discussed in every nected. He had not resigned on account of any differ- pressed." Now, there could be no doubt as to the ex-Government; and thus a settlement was arrived at, of quarter. which neither party had any reason, or felt any disposi-Mr. BABING, in seconding the address, insisted on tion, to complain. He had asked nothing which he should several of the tonics which had been noticed by Mr. England or of Ireland. He had stated to the world Parliament, and therefore he could not help expressing inderstanding happily established between the two coun- not himself, in a similar case, have conceded, and upon Charteris. He, too, was of opinion that the maintenance this principle the negotiation had throughout proceeded. of peace of so much importance to the happiness of the the relations which a Christian State ought to have Lord CAMPBELL said, that as the bill which he introworld, would be confirmed by the recent visit of foreign with respect to religion. He had a strong impresduced during the last session of Parliament, for the better sovereigns to this country. He hoped that the visit of sion that those who had once expressed strong opi- praise for making this grant, and for the manner in administration of justice in appeal cases, had been rethe Emperor of Russia to this commercial country would nions on subjects involving such important princi- which he made it. He also wished to know whether lasses of my subjects on the occasion of his Majesty's ferred to, he wished to say, that unless the Government induce him to agree to some relaxation of the commercial ples should not be parties to propose material deintroduced a measure on the same subject, he should take restrictions on the introduction of the produce of England partures from them. At the close of last session care to renew the proposition which he had made last within his dominions; and that the visit of the King of Sir R. Peel mentioned his intention to inquire into the year. Again and again he was determined to bring it the French would remove those feelings of bitterness | state of education in Ireland, and the spirit with which orward, unless her Majesty's Government took the matter which had grown up in consequence of the events at Mo- that education was conducted. He was not in possession up. With respect to the better administration of the law, rocco and Tahiti. The interests of England and America of the measures which the Government were about to he had no doubt that a variety of measures would be invere both bound up in the continuance of peace, and he troduced. Doubtless much had been done ; but let it not hoped that in spite of newspaper paragraphs in both be forgotten that much remained to be done. Very soon countries, the good feelings of honest and independent a new Ecclesiastical Courts Bill must be introduced. The men on both sides of the water would prevent any inter- time he must say that the views which her Majesty's Governlaw of debtor and creditor was also in an unsatisfactory ruption of it. Indeed, from the mutual interests which ment took on that subject differed from those which he entered into a discussion on the merits of the Charitable state, and various other questions of a like nature would sprang up under it, the maintenance of peace was a guaequire an immediate settlement at the hands of the legisrantee for its prolonged continuance. As a security for ature ; amongst the earliest to which attention ought to peace, England should be always prepared for war; and the College of Maynooth differed much from the spirit of Irish Registration Bill, and to repeat his pledge that be directed, was the bill for amending the law of debtor if the increase of our commercial transactions and the that which he had deliberately recommended. His conciliation had now reached its utmost limit ? and creditor, for the most serious inconveniences had alintroduction of steam navigation had produced new cirready arisen from delay on that subject. He knew that cumstances, which endangered our safety, he was sure his judgment by reference to abstract theory, yet that it the determination of the Government to propose an Irish the subject was one of great difficulty. He knew that his that the national spirit would gladly provide funds to meet. Nobleand Learned Friend who now sat on the edge of the a necessary expenditure to avert that danger. He spoke woolsack (Lord Brougham) differed on many points from in terms of great satisfaction on the flourishing prospects | therefore, taken a course which had caused him much | clear that a measure of vast importance, of which notice those by whom that law was administered; and such a of the iron manufacture, and on the improved condition of pain, and which had separated him from men with whom state of things made it only the more necessary that the the shipping interest. The cotton manufacture, and still he had acted in public 'life,' and whom he was bound matter should, with as little delay as possible, be taken up nore the woollen trade-the latter of which indicated an to say he continued to regard with unaltered sentimproved condition of the poorer classes-were also prosby the legislature. The LORD CHANCELLOE said, with respect to the bill perous. The same was the case with the manufacturers which his noble and learned friend had just mentioned, of flax, hemp, and silk. Our imports and exports had namely, the bill intended to apply to appeals in criminal both increased, as was evident from the Custom-houce cases, he should only say, that if asked whether he inreturns on tea, coffee, sugar, and tobacco. This prosended to support or introduce a bill of that description, perity had acted on the finances of this country, which he should request the House to remember the history of now appeared in a very satisfactory condition. That that bill : it was one intended to meet a particular case. condition had arisen from the imposition of the income and to afford relief to a particular individual. Bearing tax, which had changed a deficiency into a surplus of revenue. If the country was to have relief either from a these facts in mind, he had opposed the measure then, because he thought that those circumstances of themselves emission of duty in taxation, or from a change in the formed constitutional and legal grounds of objection. mode of raising and collecting the revenue, he thought But in the present session the case was most materially that it would not be wise to depart from this source of sitered, and he should therefore have no objection, under income the sanction of the Government, to introduce a bill Lord J. RUSSELL could readily concur in the terms of having that purpose in view. the address proposed on this occasion; but there were Lord BROUGHAM said, as to the law of debtor and topics in the speech of her Majesty, and in the address in not on account of any difference on the commercial policy creditor, he should not now go into that question, though reply to it, which called for remark. That the visits of he was perfectly ready to vindicate the measure of last foreign sovereigns to this country might be a fresh guayear-a measure respecting which the most extensive rantee for the continuance of peace must be the anxious attempts had been made to mislcad the country, though wish and sanguine expectation of every man who heard there was really nothing in the bill to produce the mishim; but it was something singular, that though the mention to the house, though his right hon. friend had decision which was sought to be produced. As to the £20 mover and seconder of the address were both expressing clause, they all knew what pains had been taken to show hopes of peace, Ministers were themselves taking prethat that clause had upset the retail trade of the country. cautions against the contingency of war. He congratu-He was a great friend to that clause; but he was bound lated the House that our amicable relations with France to say that the clause was not his, that he was in no rewere not broken; but said that he could not participate in spect the author of the clause, for, as many of their lordthose phrases of satisfaction which Ministers used in their ships might remember, it was an addition made in comown praise at the conclusion of the last session. They mittee. He did not deny the great inconvenience which then thought it right to advise her Majesty to praise the wisdom and moderation with which they had conducted arose from not making salaries and pensions liable to creditors; for instance, a clerk with £200 a-year, living the negotiations with France. He saw no cause for ad. of her Majesty's subjects. Among other institutions in furnished apartments, might contract a debt of £19, and miring either their wisdom or their moderation. What which would be benefitted by that increased vote, the Colset his creditor at defiance, for the furniture in his lodging was the case ? Pritchard had been put under arrest, and could not be seized. Still the £20 clause had done great had been committed to solitary confinement by the French good, and Captain Williams, the Inspector of Prisons, had Commandant at Tahiti, on suspicion of encouraging inborne testimony to the beneficial effects which it had prosurrection among the natives; and it was communicated to him, that if insurrection took place, he should be held nish its grace and favour. The sincerity with which duced; and he believed there was not one instauce in which it had diminished the wholesome credit granted by emonsible for all the bloodshed which might ensue. any retailer. Lord CAMPBELL stated that the bill had been drawn up there was no ground for such severity, but who also by Mr. (now Mr. Justice) Erle; the clause referred to had thought that it was unsafe that Pritchard should remain en drawn up at the request of Mr. M. O'Ferrall. at Tahiti, and therefore desired him to leave the island. The motion for presenting an address to her Majesty, in It was impossible not to admit that if Captain Bruat answer to the speech from the throne, was then brought thought the conduct of Pritchard to be a cause of danger, he had a right to remove him; but to place up and agreed to unanimously. The house then adjourned to Thursday. him in solitary confinement, and to say that he should be responsible with his life for any insurrection, was a gross outrage, and demanded reparation. He was HOUSE OF COMMONS-TUESDAY, FEB. 4. of opinion that if there had been that cordial under-The members of the House of Commons assembled at standing between the two Governments of which their bout half-past one o'clock ; but the attendance was thin, partisans boasted so loudly, a satisfactory arrangement ot more than seventy members being present when the might have been made without the delay of two months House was summoned to the bar of the Lords. and without any danger of war. He commented at some On their return no business was transacted, the Right length upon the correspondence which had taken place Hon. Gentleman immediately quitting the House, and his between M. Guizot and the Comte de Jarnac on this subexample being followed by the other members. ject, and said that those papers made him believe that the At five minutes before four o'clock the SPEAKER resumed the chair ; when Mr. Clifton, the zewly-elected member for North Lancashire, and Mr. J. Somes, member for Dartmouth, were

land in Ireland as an unmixed evil, and he regretted to that on the 11th of l'ebruary he would call the attention the judgment of Lord Denman, who declared that the Railways, and the constitution of the Committee of the that if trials were to be conducted in that way, the trial Board of Trade intrusted with the transaction of railway by jury was a delusion, a mockery, and a snare. On the Mr. WARLEY gave notice that, on this day week, he Mr. Gladstone, whose talents he eulogized highly, to leave

would move for a return describing the diplomas, licenses, the Ministry of which he was so valuable a member, he hoped that some explanation would be given of a measure which had created such dissension, and appeared so cal attendants in Poor Law unions in England and objectionable to the Right Hon. Gentleman: Every measure of that kind was calculated to excite suspicion, not only in England, but in Ireland also. He quoted the Chari-

table Bequests Bill as a proof of that position, and promoting the health of towns, by preventing interments imputed the unpopularity of its reception in Ireland to the want of confidence in the sincerity of the party which profiered it felt by the population of that country. That party had inflamed religions prejudices for years and now, when its leaders adopted a better policy, could evasive character of the report of the committee ap- they wonder that the agitators should throw back upon pointed to inquire into the opening of letters at the them the phrases of "surpliced ruffians" and "demon Post-office; and that he would submit a motion on the priesthood," which they themselves once used? Such priesthood," which they themselves once used ? Such was the retribution which always fell on men who, instead of appealing to sound opinion, appealed to popular prejudice, and founded their power on deluding their countrymen. ... He expressed great satisfaction in seeing that the Government were now adopting several measures which they had condemned when proposed by their predecessors. He rejoiced in the present gratifying state of commercial and manufacturing industry, but reminded the house that the prosperity of 1826 had been followed by the distress of dence, but by enabling the manufacturers of this country which he was himself more immediately connected, there to exchange their produce for the productions of other existed at present great distress caused by the failure of nations. Ile implored the, House to endeavour to ward off upon us, by giving a freer inlet to the productions of other countries. He was convinced that protection was not the

within the last twelve months. He particularly insisted duties on foreign corn should be diminished, he had no his Majesty the King of the French, which he looked upon sisted that they ought to reduce them,-he would not now Mr. MILES wished to know why Lord John had pro-

posed a fixed duty, if he was so convinced that protection was the bane of agriculture? Had his Lordship found it convenient to make a compact alliance with the Corn law League? If the income tax were continued, he should claim that in the reduction of taxation the agricultural interests should not be forgotten.

Mr. GLADSTONE entered into an explanation of the reasons which had induced him to retire from the Government of which he had been a member. After thanking Lord John Russell for the very kind terms in which he derived from the Excise, which he considered as a sound had spoken of his services, he observed that in the statetest of national prosperity. He likewise congratulated it ment which he was about to make, he had no blame to on having placed the banking system of England on a safe cast upon any of his colleagues for any dereliction of their footing : and hoped that in dealing with the same system | principles or their professions. His statement, therefore, in Scotland they would interfere as little as possible with | would not be a controversial statement or a justification existing interests. He looked forward with confidence to of his conduct, but a mere explanation of circumstances, a great amelioration in the moral condition of the poor which if mis-stated or misconceived, might lead to mis-

Sir C. NAPIEE complained of the conduct of the French officers at Tahiti, not only towards Mr. Pritchard, but 112 to 120 degrees of Fahrenheit. They prayed the house also towards the commander of the Cormorant. If an to adopt some means of ameliorating their condition. English officer had behaved in the same manner towards business, and the effect of its decision on the interests of question of academical education in Ireland, he did not French subjects he would have been brought to a courtknow whether it was a wise one or not; but as it had led | martial, and would have lost his commission. He thought that sufficient reparation had not been given to this country. He expressed his satisfaction at heart, that a considerable addition was going to be made to our naval force. If it had been made some time ago, we should have heard nothing of these outrages towards Mr.

Five Shillings and Sixpence per Quarter

Pritchard. Mr. PLUMPTRE did not consider the explanation of Mr. Hadstone to be very intelligible. He admitted that Sir R. Peel had last session promised to make further con-

cessions to the Roman Catholics. His announcement that he was now prepared to carry that promise into execution would create a considerable sensation out of doors. He was surprised that Sir R. Pcel, after his experience, was not convinced that conciliation was an inxpedient course. Concession was the fruitful parent of lemands, and would continue to be so while anything emained to be demanded.

Mr. WYSE observed, that at the close of last session he ad not asked for, nor had Sir R. Peel promised to grant, any concession to the Roman Catholics. The grant for ducation was not to be considered as a mere financial question; it rested on higher grounds: it was a great noral question. He thought that Sir R. Peel had redeemed the pledges on this subject which he had given last session. He had promised to take into consideration 1838, 1839, 1840. We might prevent such vicissitudes in the means of facilitating the education of the laity and future, not by interfering with the dispensations of Provi- clergy of Ireland-that was all Sir R. Peel said, and it would be for the house to deal with his measures, when they were introduced, as it thought fit. He wished to know whether it was the intention of the Right Hon. the crops. He congratulated her Majesty on the friendly the mischief which other deficient harvests might bring Baronet to throw the University of Dublin open ? On that point he had not said a word.

Mr. VILLIERS said that it was now clear that all the support, but the bane of agriculture. That the present objects of the protective system had been decented, and that in consequence of the relaxation of that system the doubt, neither had the Government. He, therefore, in- present prosperity of the country had been produced. It say to what amount,--whilst we were as now in a state of not to any merits of Hon. Gentlemen opposite, that this calm, and not hastily under popular uproar, when it was owing. The commercial interests were flourishing

partisans of the protective system ; and they were disappointed at its present results. If those results were bad, what reason could they urge for its continuance ? He rejoiced in the declaration of Lord John Russell, that protection was the bane, and not the support of agriculture, and called upon the house to watch with the closest attention the new financial measures of Government-to support them, if they abandoned, and to oppose them if

hey were based on, the protective principle. Mr. SHEIL alluded, in a complimentary strain, to the resignation of Mr. Gladstone. He thought that Sir R. Peel would think it unfortunate that his Right Hon. Friend should have determined to sacrifice the statesman to the author, and would have reason to exclaim, "O. that my friend had not written a book !" He (Mr. Sheil) remembered every word in that book, and he recollected that Mr. Gladstone had stated that "the maintenance of Maynooth was a matter of contract; that if such con-Maynooth was a matter of contract, that is a passengers contract by white the second of the second attended in a facts would show the great extent of accommodation af-

they were not on an equality with their Protestant sub-

showed that it was not a small insinuation which Lord

tion, from its first commencement to its close. He then

Bequests Bill, and after some other observations, asked

Sir J. GRAHAM had no hesitation in stating that it was

had been given that night, must precede it. The May-

nooth question and the Academical Education Bill would

also precede it; but it was undoubtenly the intention of

Government to introduce such a measure this session.

He could not hold out any hope that Government would

alter the main principle of the Bequests Bill, relative to

the holding of land in perpetuity; but as it was not the

intention of Government to place the regular clergy in a

worse position than that they occupied before the bill was

introduced, they would have no objection to propose an

alteration in it, if it should be found that the regular

clergy were damnified by the 16th clause, and another

Mr. SHAW said, that the scholarships and fellowships

of Trinity College, Dublin, could not be thrown open to

Roman Catholics, as they were part and parcel of the

Lord PALMERSTON concurred in the satisfaction which

visit of foreign Sovereigns to this country. He was not,

however, sanguine in his anticipations as to the real hene-

fits to be derived from it. The effect of a good under-

standing between two countries was best seen when

casual circumstances rose up which were calculated to

disturb it. He thought that the cordial understanding so

much boasted of last year had failed on the very first

occasion on which it might have been useful. He denied

trusive French officers, who had seized on the island and

ance of consular functions to all British subjects frequent-

ing that island as merchants. If there had been any

charge against Mr. Pritchard for endangering the tran-

quillity of the island, then he admitted that the French

authorities in the island had a right to require him to

depart; but it was incumbent on them, before they called

him clearly under his view. No such charge had been

to justify his removal from Tahiti, even in the most

clause which had relation to it.

Protestant Church of Ireland.

viously laid on the table, so as to enable, the house to come to a correct decision on the subject? Sir R. PEEL said he would do all in his power to expedite the trade and navigation, returns, and would, if possible, lay them on the table in extenso before the 14th

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f February. If, however, this was impracticable, he would take care that an abstract of them should be furnished. He had already caused a paper to be prepared, showing the quantity of articles imported two years before and two years subsequent to the tariff, and would lay it on the table.

The house then adjourned at eleven o'clock.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 5.

The SPEAKER took the chair at four o'clock. Mr. WALLACE presented a petition from operative bleachers in Lanark, Renfrew, and Stirling, complaining of a protracted detention each day in the rooms in which a great part of their business was carried on, and in which they were exposed to a temperature varying from

The Hon. Member gave notice, that he would to-morrow move that the petition be printed in the votes.

Mr. WAKLEY gave notice that on Tuesday week he would move for a return showing the number of persons prosecuted under the Game Laws in the years 1842, 1648, and 1844 inclusive, distinguishing the parties, whether men, women, or children, so prosecuted, the nature of the charge, and the result in each case ; stating also the cost of such prosecutions, and also the cost to the poor-rate of

supporting the children of persons so convicted while the. fathers or mothers were in prison. THIRD-CLASS RAILWAY CARRIAGES.

Mr. WALLACE said, that when he gave notice of his in. ention "to inquire of the President of the Board of Trade how many of the railway companies coming within the provisions of the Act of last session had complied with the regulations of the sixth clause, as to having scats and protection from the weather for the conveyance of third-class passengers, and also how many had failed so to comply," it did not occur to him that the late President of the Board of Trade was not now in office. he did not know whether any other member of the Govern. ment was prepared to answer his question ; if there were not any, he was ready to postpone his question to a inture occasion.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUEE suggested that the Hon. Member might obtain his object by giving notice of a motion for a return of those railway companies which had failed to comply with the regulations of the sixth clause of the Act referred to.

Mr. GLADSTONE said, that as the question related to natters which had occurred months ago, he had no objection to give the Hon. Member an answer. From re-turns made to the Board of Trade, he was enabled to state that all the railway companies, with a very few exceptions, had complied with the provisions of the Act of last session with respect to the conveyance of third-class passengers, and the complaints which had been made to was owing to the blessed intervention of Providence, and He would not name those companies which had comthe Board of Trade on the subject were very few indeed. plied with the Act, for that would be to include them would be said that we could not refuse what we appeared but the agricultural interest was complaining-labourers, The Board of Trade had not proposed any alteration tenants, and landlords. Gentlemen opposite were the in the form of the third-class carriages, but they had insisted that those carriages should be provided with seats, and should be covered in from the weather, as far as was consistent with the necessary admission of light and air. That plan had been adopted, and it had proved a great accommodation to the poorer classes. He would mention one or two instances by way of illustration. From the report of the Grand Junction Railway Company it ap. peared that the plan had been adopted, and that, without any injury worth mentioning to the receipts of the company, 2,500 passengers per week of the poorer class had gone by the third-class conveyance, who could not under the former system have availed themselves of that mode of travelling. On the Birmingham line 48,300 poor persons had been conveyed in three months, which was at the rate of 193,000 per year. The number previously conveyed in a year was 65,000, so that there had been an increase of about threefold in the number of the poorer

etween Great Britain and Russia.

" The visit of the King of the French was rendered especially welcome to me, inasmuch as it had been preeded by discussions which might have impaired the good

" I regard the maintenance of this good understanding s essential to the best interests of both, and I rejoice to vituess that the sentiments so cordially expressed by all isit were entirely in unison with my own.

" GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS, 'The estimates for the ensuing year have been pre ared, and will forthwith be laid before you. "The progress of steam navigation and the deman er protection to the extended commerce of the country

all occasion an increase in the estimates connected with e naval service. " MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN.

have observed with sincere satisfaction that the imand which is manifest in other parts of the country

uded to Ireland. - policial agination and excitement, which I have . tofire occusion to lament, appear to have gradued, and, as a natural result, private capital has more freds applied to useful public enterprises un-

the friendly co-operation of individuals the Shi the welfare of Ireland. has correct into effect, in the spirit in which it wa

hed, the Act for the more effectual application of able Dometions and Bequests.

manual to your favourable consideration the mproving and extending the opportunities for

al education in Ireland. "The report of the commission appointed to inquir to the law and practice in respect to the occupation and, is nearly prepared, and shall be communicated to ye

nediately after its presentation. "The state of the law in regard to the privileges of the and of Ireland, and to other banking establishments in hat country and in Scotland, will no doubt occupy your

"The health of the inhabitants of large towns and opulous districts in this part of the United Kingdom has een the subject of recent inquiry before a commission. e report of which shall be immediately laid before you. "It will be highly gratifying to me if the information nd sugrestions contained in that report shall enable you

devise the means of promoting the health and comfort o device the means of promoting the of the poorer classes of my subjects. "I congratulate you on the succe "I congratulate you on the success of the measures hich, three years since, were adopted by Parliament for he purpose of supplying the deficiency in the public evenue, and arresting the accumulation of debt in the

me of peace. "The Act which was passed at that time for imposing a upon income will shortly expire.

'It will be for you in your wisdom to determine thether it may not be expedient to continue its operation a further period, and thus to obtain the means of adevately providing for the public service, and at the same ne of making a reduction in other taxation.

"Whatever may be the result of your deliberations i his respect. I feel assured that it will be your determinaon to maintain an amount of revenue amply sufficient to beet the necessary expenditure of the country, and firmly puphold that public credit, which is indispensable to the ational welfare.

"The prospect of continued peace, and the general omestic prosperity and tranquillity, afford a

- opportunity for the consideration of the im-
- atters to which I have directed your attention,

r Majesty read the "speech" (!) in an effective ner. Her perfect enunciation made every word he address be distinctly heard in the remotest er of the house. The allusions to the incomeand to Ireland were listened to with peculiar in-

euce of opinion on the intentions, as far as he knew of stence of such a contract made at the time of the union, them, of his late colleagues towards the Church either of and confirmed since by many grants of the Imperial formerly, not in haste, but with great deliberation, bring forward ; and as to, Maynooth College, he knew of John Russell had made against the present Government nothing which they were about to do that might not be in his admirable speech, for it embraced the injustice of safely inferred from what they had done. At the same all their proceedings in the celebrated O'Connell prosecuthought ought to be taken on such a question. The spirit of their measure with respect to the endowment of Sir J. Graham if he was still prepared to bring in his uniform conviction was, that though he was not to fetter was due to the public to place himself in a position to Registration Bill this session. As to the period of its form an honest and an unsuspected judgment. He had, | introduction, he could not speak so decidedly, as it was ments of public regard and private attachment. The discussion of an increased grant to Maynooth was connected with excitable topics in this country; but he was not prepared to take part in any religious warfare against Sir R. Peel's measure-such as he anticipated it might be-por to draw distinctions between the Roman Catholics of Ireland and others of his fellow-countrymen, so far as regarded their religious creed.

Sir R. PEEL commenced his observations by referring to the subject of Mr. Gladstone, for whose talents he felt an admiration which could only be equalled by the attachment he felt for his private character. His right hon. friend had mentioned his objection to their measure some time ago, and if he had not pressed his resignation

it was his (Sir R. Peel's) fault, as he was unwilling to lose his splendid services as a Minister of the Crown. It was of the country that his right hon. friend had resigned his office-on such points there was, and always had been, the most complete unanimity between them-but it was one of such a subject, which he might be permitted to declined. . On the motion of Mr. Wyse last year, he, as the organ of the Government; had declared that it was their intention during the recess to apply themselves to the position laid down in France, and acquiesced in here, the question of academical education in Ireland. He had that Mr. Pritchard was not a consul when arrested at then admitted that there were not the same facilities for Tahiti. He had suspended his functions, guoad the inacademical education in that country that there were in Great Britain : and he was now prepared at an early deposed Queen Pomare; but he was still in the performperiod of the session to propose an increase of facilities for academical education in Ireland, open to all classes lege of Maynooth would be one. The Government intended to propose a liberal increase in the grant to that college, unaccompanied by any restrictions or regulaon him to withdraw, to have placed their charge against tions as to religious doctrines which would dimilaid before the French Chamber, and there was nothing the Government was acting on this subject was evident

the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and move for a return of those railway companies which had failed to comply with the regulations of the Board of Trade, and would fix his motion for to-morrow (this day). some surprise that a difference on this point should have

Mr. Young moved the usual sessional orders. induced the Right Hon. Gentleman to retire from his Mr. WILLIAMS begged to call the attention of the house situation in the Ministry. He gave Sir R. Peel high to some of the orders which would be read for its adoption. Amongst these was one which said "That it is a high infringement of the liberties and privileges of the Commons the University of Dublin was to be thrown open, as it of the united kingdom for any lord of Parliament, or was a point of honour with every Irish Roman Catholic other peer or prelate, not being a peer of Ireland at to have its scholarships and fellowships thrown open, as the time elected, and not having declined to serve for any county, vity, or borough of Great Britain, to concern jects so long as they were debarred from them. He himself in the election of members to serve for the Commons in Parliament, except only any peer of Ireland at such elections in Great Britain respectively where such peer shall appear as a candidate, or by himself or any others be proposed to be elected ; or for any lord-lieutenant or governor of any county to avail himself of any authoity derived from his commission to influence the election of any member to serve for the Commons in Parliament.' This was one of the resolutions adouted by the house at the commencement of every session, as one of its " ses-

sional orders." But how was it acted upon by the house ? Was it not notorious that peers not only did " concern themselves in the election of membors to serve in the Commons house, but did actually send members there by their own direct influence ? and if the act were proved, as it easily could be, the house had no means of remedy. ing the evil; or, if it had any such power, it was also well known that it was not exercised. According to the common law, there was nothing to prevent any peer being duly qualified from registering himself as an elector for returning a member to Parliament, and from voting for that purpose. Where, then, was the use of this "sessional order ?" He hoped the Government would take this into its serious consideration, and so arrange it that these "sessional orders" should be in reality what they pretended to be on the books of the house.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said that her Maesty's Ministers were not more interested in the question ntroduced by the Hon. Member than any other members of the house. The question was one relating to its privileges, with which it would not permit the members of the Government or any other body to interfere. The house, and the house only, was the judge of its own privileges, and with that ancient practice he did not think it right to had been so generally expressed by the house at the late interfere. He did not mean to deny that a peer had a right to vote for a Member of Parliament independently of the right of the house to examine and decide whether the person so elected had been duly elected. With respect to the resolution read by the Hou. Member, he (the Chancellor of the Exchequer) did not wish to see any alteration made in it, because he looked upon it as essential to the maintenance of their privileges.

Mr. WILLIAMS would beg to put one question to the Right Hon. Gentleman. He would suppose that a peer duly qualified as to property should present himself to the revising barrister, and claim to have his name inserted in the register. Well, the barrister, seeing all the qualifications quite correct, could not refuse to enter his name. He could know nothing there of the House of Commons, or of its "sessional orders." Then, the claimant's name being on the register, and the llouse of Commons not wishing to erase the name from it, he was anxious to know in what way the house could vindicate its privileges. He would ask the Right Hon. Gentleman how it was to be done ?

The resolutions before the house were then agreed to. On the next resolution (that which Mr. Williams had read), being read,

Another French Commandant arrived, who thought that from the fact that it had persevered in its intention with a courteous manner. The French officer removed him, be-Mr. T. DUNCOMBE said that it was his intention to amit them to your deliberation, with the earnest full knowledge that it would lead to the resignation of so cause he suspected that Mr. Pritchard had done something at you may be enabled, under the superintending valuable a colleague as Mr. Gladstone; and yet the noble renew the notice he had given last session, of a motion for worthy of suspicion. Here then was a gross outrage comthe appointment of a select committee to inquire, whether protection of Divine Providence, to strengthen lord had taken a party advantage of the liberal policy mitted ; and it was the fault of the two Governments that in the returns of members to serve in the reformed Parags of mutual confidence and good-will between adopted by the Government, and had condescended to it had been committed, for the protectorship of Tahiti liament there had been any made through the direct inclasses of my subjects, and to improve the conmake a little insinuation against it, in order to persuade never ought to have been allowed. That change fluence of peers. The Chancellor of the Exchequer said my people." the people of Ireland to reject the proposal, because the in the Government of Tahiti could not be made that he was anxious that the resolution, then before the 'fajesty having read the speech, returned it to the Government were the authors of it. He then proceeded to without incurring the risk of a collision, which house, should continue on its "sessional orders," because ancellor, and then descending from the throne, defend the conduct of her Majesty's Government in respect might bring the two Governments into a very awkward t was necessary to the maintenance of the privileges. sok the hand of Prince Albert, and, attended by to the Charitable Bequests Bill, which they had proposed condition. If we had had a stout frigate or two on that He (Mr. Duncombe) was, he owned, greatly surprised to at officers of state, proceeded to the Robing-room. as a matter of justice to Ireland. The noble Lord had station things would have passed in a manner more decohear the Right Hon, Gentleman make this statement and wal cortige left the house in the same manner in thought it decorous to neutralize the benefit of that mea- rous, and less likely to have brought the two nations into it had entered, her Majesty affectionately shaking preserve the gravity of his countenance while he made it. sure by again ripping up phrases which had been used in collision. He would not say that there was great ground A peer of Parliament must not "concern" himself in with his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge as the heat of party contest ; but who could wonder that the for the country to complain, as things turned out at last ; ssed him. We have seldom seen her Majesty on a any election of a member of Parliament, nor assist him agitators used them, when the noble Lord forgot his dignity still he could not say that the result justified those ardent with his influence! Why the Right Hon. Gentleman : occasion in better spirits. The house then adand followed their bad example ? The words which the expressions of satisfaction communicated to the French when he said this must have known that there was noble Lord had quoted were not used by him or by his Government, but not repeated to Parliament at the close scarcely a county member, and very few borough memfriends, and he denied that he had ever used words of of the last session. He maintained that our Government bers, in front, or behind, or alongside of him, who did not two Governments of France and England were both too insult to the people of Ireland. He considered the speech had not acted altogether in a way satisfactory to this implore, almost on his knees, that some peer of Parliamuch influenced by the pressure from without, and that of the noble Lord as a bitter party speech, and thought country. The Right Hon. Baronet had described the ment would "concern" himself in his election in order to the understanding between them was not cordial and that his equanimity had been disturbed by the contrast outrage on Mr. Pritchard as a gross outrage, for which he complete. The cloud which menaced the duration of which existed between the speech from the throne this secure his return. Was it not then a mockery and a had no doubt that reparation would be given by the est, and some of the peers and commoners ex- introduced, and respectively took the oaths in the usual farce to talk of inserting in our "sessional orders" a complete. The cloud which included that be given by the peace had, however, blown away, and he now trusted that year and those speeches which had been made when he French Government, and yet no formal reparation for it form. Mr. J. Young moved that a new writ be issued for the Ministers on both sides of the Channel would feel that it was Minister. Then there was great distress—now there had ever been demanded by the British Government. resolution declaring it to be a breach of privilege that any inged significant glances. Her Majesty read the form. Young moved that a new writ be issued for the interest of their respective nations, and for was great prosperity ;--then there was a deficiency,--now there of a knight of the shire to serve in Parlia- was for the interest of their respective nations, and for the serve in Parliapeer of Parliament or lord-lieutenant of a county should 1 paragraph of the speech slowly and most empha-Sir R. INGLIS regretted that Lord Palmerston had taken The Speaker then bowed and retired with the ment for North Wiltshire, in the room of the Hon. Sid-embers of the other house. Her Majesty was better the ment for North Wiltshire, in the room of the Hon. Sid-storted to the long gallery by the officers of state, better was accepted the appointment of Secre-and that they should not suffer their subordinate officers, and that they should not suffer their subordinate officers, and that they should not suffer their subordinate officers, and that they should not suffer their subordinate officers, and that they should not suffer their subordinate officers, and that they should not suffer their subordinate officers, and that they should not suffer their subordinate officers, and that they should not suffer their subordinate officers, and that they should not suffer their subordinate officers, and that they should not suffer their subordinate officers, and that they should not suffer their subordinate officers, and that they should not suffer their subordinate officers of state. "concern" himself in the election of a member of Parthere was a surplus of revenue. He then proceeded to the course he had done on the Tahiti question. For his liament? Let the house but give him the committee for justify the proceedings of the Government in the late own part, deeply interested as his feelings were against which he would move, and he would undertake to prove at a distance of three or four thousand leagues, to disturb negotiations with France on the subject, of the treatnd bowed to the peeresses and peers as she left the moved the issue of writs for the election of a member for their common tranquillity. The present state of Spain ment of Mr. Pritchard. He had never asked more of the slave trade, he would not say or do anything to disturb that two-thirds of the peers and half the bishops (a laugh) 100186. Prince Albert also bowed several times. Her the borough of Buckingham, in the room of Sir T. F. had been produced by the cordial understanding between the French Government than that which he ultimately the arrangement which had been made and accepted as did "concern" themselves and interfere in the election of satisfactory. He warned his Right Hon, Friend, the members returned to that house. Why, the circumdajesty looked remarkably well, and seemed to be Fremantle, who has accepted the office of Secretary for In the enjoyment of perfect health. England and France, two of the most nee main could be felt that he was pursuing a course inconsistent with good earth; and that was a result which no man could be felt that he was pursuing a course inconsistent with good member for Tamworth, that he must not expect to pacify stances which passed before their eyes within a few days Ireland by the measure which he had just propounded, or | must have convinced, not alone the members in the house; proud of. Whilst he hoped that that cordial understand. policy if he had asked for a reparation humiliating to The house resumed at five o'clock, and almost im- in the room of Sir G. Clerk, who has accepted the office ing would yet ripen into friendship, he hoped that it France. He denied that Government had complimented for they were convinced already; but must have satisfied by any measure of a similar character. of Master of her Majesty's Mint .- Both motions were every man who took the trouble of reflecting on them, mediately afterwards, would in future be employed in the promotion of comitself at the close of last session on account of its wisdom. Lord SANDON was not prepared to join with the last speaker in his objection to the increased grant to the Col- that peers of Parliament did, and were entreated to "con-The luke of WELLINGTON Isid upon the table a bill, All that had been stated was, that the differences had been merce, in the propagation of intelligence, in the increase agreed to. An Hon. MEMBER on the Opposition benches moved cern" themselves in the return of members to that house, of freedom, in the destruction of slavery, and not for the adjusted by the justice and moderation of the respective ege of Maynooth. nuitled " An Act for the better regulation of Select Vesthat the Speaker issue a writ to the Clerk of the Crown (Hear, hear, and a laugh.) There was the case of one ries," which was read a first time. substitution of a tyrannical Government, for mild and con- Governments of the two countries. He rejoiced in the Lord Howics said that nobody had been more anxious in Ireland for the election of a member to serve in Pargentleman, who, if he did not succeed in persuading a cerstitutional sway. He was not satisfied with the revival of good understanding which now existed between the two than himself to suppress the slave trade; but what had ADDRESS IN ANSWER TO HER MAJESTY'S SPEECH. liament for Tipperary, in the place of the Hon. R. O. tain peer of Parliament to "concern" himself and interthe commission for the revision of the treaties on the countries, as there must from their proximity to each been the result of all the efforts made for that purpose by On the motion of the Duke of WELLINGTON, fere in his return, might place the house in the unpleasant the commission for the revision of the iterates of the other be a good understanding, or something differing little Cave, deceased .- Agreed to. The LORD CHANCELLOR "reported" the Royal speech, this country? Many valuable lives of our officers and Lord AshLEY gave notice of his intention to move, on condition of being without the services of a Secretary for right of search would interrupt peace, Ministers ought from downright hostility between them. There was not to tell the public what could be substituted for it. one reparation made by France to us which he would not seamen had been sacrificed : and we had not only failed use the language of the journals, or in other words ad it at length, and the same was subsequently read by an early day, for leave to bring in a bill to regulate the Ireland. (Laughter.) He would repeat, then, that it in our object, but had even aggravated the horrors of the labour of children in the calico printworks of Great was a mockery and a farce to talk of maintaining our He congratulated the house on the improved condition of have made to France himself if the circumstances had slave trade. We had no right to exercise the police of the he clerk at the table. The address in reply, which, according to unvarying Britain and Ircland, and also a bill to regulate the Britain and Ircland, and also a bill to regulate the Britain and Ircland, and also a bill to regulate the labour of young persons in mills and factories. privileges by such a sessional order as that now before our commercial relations with China, and rejoiced that it been reversed. With regard to the financial arrangements sea unless it were clear that in so doing we were prothem, and he was surprised that the Chancellor of the had tended much to increase commercial and manufac- of the year, he would only remind the house, that an moting the interests of humanity. He was aware that Exchequer should make the statement and keep the Mr. J. Young gave notice, on behalf of Sir R. Peel, that turing industry in Great Britain. He referred to the Hon. Friend of his had given notice that it was his (Sir Marquis CAMBEN, and seconded by Lord GLENLTON, such sentiments would not find favour with the house and it was the intention of the Right Hon. Baronet to turing industry in dicat britain. He received to the Robert Peel's) intention to bring them forward before the make a financial statement on Friday week, the 14th of paragraph in the address relating to the abatement of Robert Peel's) intention to bring them forward before the gravity of his countenance. He had last year voted th of these noblemen confining themselves upon this the Government ; but he was of opinion that if we abanagainst this resolution, and he would do so again. For agitation in Ireland, and said that, nevertheless, the usual time. He should place at an early period the genedoned our right of search, other nations would be comfirst occasion of appearing before the House, pretty his own part, he would much rather that neers did openly agitation in ireland, and said that, nevertheless, the data have a broud place at an early period the gene-accounts which he had received from that country referred ral outlines of his plan before the house, as he thought pelled by a joint feeling of honour and humanity to probely to the topics suggested in the speech, and con-February. vote for members of Parliament. It would bring them in Mr. EWART gave nonce of ins intention to move to the to many symptoms which were highly menacing. No that when alterations were to be made in our financial appointment of a select committee to inquire whether the to many symptoms which were highly menacing. No hibit the exercise of the slave trade by their subjects. s themselves, as they passed each paragraph sevecontact with the people, from which they (the peers) appointment of a select committee to inquire whether and that there was fear of insurrection or increase policy an early declaration of them was best. He wished ly in review, with declaring their perfect accordance in The address was then put from the chair, and carried would derive great benefit. They would find amongst present system of indirect taxation does not press nearly in a bill of agitation; but no man could say that there was that the noble Lord would take the sense of the house on the unanimously. entiments expressed, and recommending them for them what they did not always find amongst INCOME TAX. love and affection for the imperial legislature which ought question, whether the Government had dishonoured the loption of their lordships. br the total abolition of the punishment of death. Mr. WALLACE gave notice of his intention to move on the inhabitants of a free country. Heattributed fair fame of their country by their course, either with their own body. They would find more candour, more Mr. HAWES inquired whether the usual trade and navi for the total abolition of the punishment of death. The Marquis of NORMANNY, 60 far from moving any Mr. WALLACE gave notice of his intention to move on the the usual trade and navi-an early day for the appointment of a committee to in- that want of love and affection to the very injudicious respect to Mr. Pritchard, or to the right of search. He gation accounts would be laid on the table before the 14th sincerity, more honesty, and patriotism than they ment upon the address, approved of all he had an early day for the appointment of a committee to the proceedings which had been taken against several leading wished the house to declare whether the conduct of Go. could get amongst more elevated members of society. If theard of the measures to be proposed by Government; d promised that he, at least, would not taunt Ministers the inconsistency of their present proposals with provisions of the Act of the last session, have complied with persons in that country. He then referred at great of the able to both countries are not be both countries. The both countries are not be both countries are not be both countries. noble lords mixed more than they did with the working former professions. He had always regarded the the regulations of the 6th clause of that Act, relating to length to the House of Londe particularly noticing wisdom, and justified by classes, they would find few who would give their votes Buirs which had been in progress as to the tenure of the better accommodation of third-class passengers. Also, judgment in the House of Lords, particularly noticing wisdom, and justified by sound policy. revenue, and the operation of the new tariff, would be pre-(Continued in our eighth page.)

2

IMPORTANT.

THE Working Classes and others should lose no time L but peruse the Rules of that excellent improved GENEROUS HELPMATE BENEFIT SOCIETY, held at Mr. William Pagdin's, Talbot Tavern, corner of Liquorpond-street, Gray's-inn-lane, where every provision is made for their own support in the hour of sickness, advanced age, or fruition of matrimony ; and also secure a respectable interment when called to " that bourn from whence no traveller returns," and leave something handsome to his widow, child, or nomince. This Society was enrolled August 29th, 1837; so that every member's just claim upon the funds can be legally enforced; but such is not the case in unenrolled societies, or Gift Funds. The Rules are drawn up on the principles of democracy No spending money ; fines reasonable, and benefits equal to any in town. Entrance, two shillings and sixpence for healthy men of all trades, whose age does not exceed 45 years, if they enter on or before June 17th, 1845. Apply early to ensure admission. The Committee meet

from eight to ten in the evening; every Monday and Saturday to admit members. Contributions, two shillings per month. £. s.

Benefit, free member's death		
Free member's wife's death	6	0
Sickness, per week,	. 0	12
Superannuated, per week	0	5
Wife's lying-inn	. 1	1

Articles may be seen at the bar.

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A Noriental Botanical discovery, and perfectly free from all mineral admixture. It exerts the most soothing, gentle, cooling, and purifying action on the skin ; and by its arency on the pores and minute secretory vessels, most effectually dissipates all Redness, Tan, Pimples, Blotches, Spots, Freckles, Chilblains, Chaps, and other Cutaneous Visitations. The radiant bloom it imparts to the cheek. and the softness and delicacy it induces on the hand arms, and neck, render it indispensable to every toilet. For ladies, during the period of nursing, and as a wash

for infants, it cannot be too strongly recommended. Gentlemen, after shaving, will find it allay all irritation

and tenderness of the skin, and render it soft, smooth, and pleasant. Price 4s. 6d. and 8s. 6d. per bottle, duty included. CAUTION .- Beware of imitations of the most deleterious

character, containing mineral astringents utterly ruinous to the complexion, and by their repellent action endangering health. See that the words "Rowland's Kalydor" are on the Wrapper; and "A. Rowland and Son, 20, Hattongarden," engraved (by authority of the Hon. Commission ers of Stamps) on the Government Stamp affixed to each bottle.

Sold by the Proprietors, and by Chemists and Perfumers.

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PARR'S LIFE PILLS.

THE extraordinary success of this medicine is the won der of the age; it has been tried by hundreds of thousands as an aperient, and has in every instance done good; it has never in the slightest degree impaired the most delicate constitution. Tens of thousands have testified that perseverance in the use of PARR'S LIFE PILLS will completely cure any disease, and are living witnesses of the benefit received from this invaluable medicine. Sheets of testimonials and the "Life and Times of Old Parr" may be had (gratis) of every respectable Medicine-vendor throughout the kingdom.

Read the following account from Mr. Hollier, Dudley :-To the Proprietors of Parr's Life Pills.

Dudley, Sept. 14. Gentlemen,-I forward you the copy of a letter sent to me (as under), and which you can make what use of you think proper. I am, your obedient servant, E. HOLLIEB, Dudley,

Tipton, Staffordshire.

I, Joshub Ball, hereby testify that I had been dreadfully afflicted with Rheumatic Gout for seventeen years, so that office, 340, Strand, and may be had of all Book-

sellers and News Agents. Complete in one-Vol., neatly Bound in Cloth, A PRACTICAL WORK ON SMALL FARMS.

Price, Two Shillings and Sixpence. BY FEARGUS O'CONNOR, ESQ.

THE desire of the author has been to furnish a valu-L able compendium at such a price as would enable every working man to become possessed of it. It contains Il the practical instructions, together with Plates, describing Farm-house, Offices, Tank, Farm-yard, &c.; with particular information requisite for carrying out all the operations.

N.B .- The above work may still be procured in numbers, price 6d. each.

" I have, within the last few months, visited every part of France, and I declare that I have seen more misery in

one street in Dublin than in all France; the people are well clad, well fed, and merry; they are all employed on SMALL FARMS of their own, or on equitable takings !"-Vide Lord Cloncurry's Letter in Morning Chronicle, Oct. 5th, 1843.

Those persons desirous of bettering their condition and of becoming "Independent Labourers," by entering the Productive-labour" Market, will do well to read "A Practical Work on Small Farms," by FEARGUS O'CONNOR, Esq. It contains much useful information, invaluable to the parties for whom it was written; and Old Farmers will find many useful lessons in the new system of husbandry, which they have yet to learn. The work displays great practical knowledge, and is written so that any one who reads may understand. Mr. O'Connor seems not to have used either the old or 'new nomenclature' in this work ; he has not buried his meaning in chemical technicalities, which very few understand, but which most writers on agriculture seem so desirous of using. Perhaps they do not understand the practice of Farming so well as the theory ; and, therefore, mystify that which they cannot explain, by some long chemical term, which the plain reader may pass over as a "hard word," hard to pronounce, and harder to understand when it is pronounced. The reader will find that Mr. O'Connor has avoided all those hard names, and suited the language to the toiling labourer, whose college is generally the workshop, or, at best, the Sunday School. Though the work is

written for holders of Small Farms, yet no Allotment Tenant ought to be without it; the valuable information it contains respecting tilling and cropping is alike useful to all."-Extract from a Farmer's Letter.

"This really useful little volume ought to be in the hands of every one at all connected with agricultural pursuits."--- Lloyd's Weekly London Newspaper.

"Although we feel no desire, in the language of the roud Peruvian, in contemplating what we hope to rejoice in, the contentment, prosperity, and comfort of our fellow men, to exclaim-" This, this is my work ;" nor is our object, as Mr. O'Connor declares his to be, "that each man who is willing to work may be independent of every other man in the world for his daily bread," yet we can with much pleasure recognise in the book before us a powerful instrument for aiding in developing in man a nuch higher destiny than he has hitherto attained.

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the advice contained in its pages."—Age and Argus. "The Authors of the "Silent Friend" seem to be tho.

roughly conversant with the treatment of a class of com-plaints which are, wo fear, too prevalent in the present day. The perspicuous style in which this book is written, and the valuable hints it conveys to those who are apprehensive of entering the marriage state, cannot fail to re-commend it to a careful perusal."—Era. "This work should be read by all who value health and

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thereupon called upon Dr. Bright, chief physician of Guy's, DERFECT FREEDOM FROM COUGHS in ten mi. who, on viewing the deponent's condition, kindly and I nutes after use, is insured by DR. LOCOCK'S PUL liberally said, "I am utterly at a loss what to do for you ! MONIC WAFERS. but here is half a sovereign ; go to HOLLOWAY, and try

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J. C. REINDRACHS. I remain,

Case of Cure of Cough, and Complete Restoration of the To Mr. Reindhardt .- Sir -Having Leen cure

nost obstinate hoarseness and cough, which, for a derable time, totally deprived me of the use of my series

means of Dr. Locock's Pulmonic Wafers, and In all DISEASES OF THE SKIN, bad legs, old wounds and spent pounds in seeking relief, but all to no page ulcers, bad breasts, sore nipples, stony and ulcerated cancarcely know how to express my gratitude for the cers, tumours, swellings, gout, rheumatism, and lumprising and sudden change they have wrought the bago, likewise in cases of Piles-the Pills in all the above I feel the least I can do is to assure you it will give me cases, ought to be used with the Ointment ; as by this unfeigned pleasure to satisfy any one who favours me with means cures will be effected with a much greater cera call, as to the wondeful efficacy of Locock's Pulmonie tainty, and in half the time that it would require by using Wafers. Signed, J. MEMELL. the Ointment alone. The Ointment is proved to be a

January 9th, 1845, No. 7, Alicia-street, Sculcoats, Hull, Surprising Cures of Asthmas, Coughs, Colds, d.c., in Leid. Extract of a letter from Mr. John Mann, Bookseller,

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esting whether or not these Wafers effected any real The PILLS are not only the finest remedy known when radical cure, as I have been particular in making careful used with the Ointment, but as a General Medicine there inquiries of those who were using them-not only for is nothing equal to them. In nervous affections they will Coughs and Colds, but also those afflicted with a tightness be found of the greatest service. These Pills are, with or difficulty of breathing, -and they have proved to comout exception, the finest purifier of the Blood ever discopletely eradicate the complaint, and many persons are now perfectly cured by them, who had been labouring

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The Wafers have been their own recommendation where advice may be had gratis; also at the Chronicle hitherto. In future I would in all cases advise others office, Oxford; and by all respectable vendors of patent who are similarly afflicted to use them, and entertain at mediciues throughout the civilised world, in pots and doubt but their inestimable benefits will soon be perboxes, at 1s. 14d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., 22s., and 33s. each. ceived. I could send you numberless Testimonials, There is a very considerable saving in taking the larger bearing upon the blessings received from this important and invaluable Medicine. N.B. Directions for the guidance of Patients are affixed

Wishing that it may get into the hands of all those afflicted with these distressing maladies, I remain, &c., JOHN MANN.

The following particulars of rapid cure of Asthma, of fourteen years standing, are from Mr. J. E. Bignell, Holyhead-road, Wednesbury, and addressed to Mr. Ladbury, Sept. 6th, 1844. Surgeon, there .----

Sir,---When I had the first box of Dr. Locock's Walers from you, I was labouring under one of those attacks of asthma, to which I have been subject now for about fourteen years. I have had the best medical advice the neighbourhood could afford, including two physicians at Birmingham and one at Wolverhampton, but with ¹⁰ success. My breathing was so very difficult that I expected every inspiration to be my last; as for sleep, that was impossible, and had been so for several weeks. "SIR,-I have much satisfaction in communicating to ou the result of my experience after repeated trials of

The first dose (only two small wafers) gave me great relief; the second more so : in short, the first box laid the ground-work for the cure, which only four boxes has effected, and I am now quite well.

I remain, sir, your most obliged, G. E. BIGNELL.

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exercises, any one may, in a few weeks, acquire a good | ded union, through a secret fear of unfitness for the

Boetry.

<u>পুরু বাহরণ ক</u>ি

ROYALTY AND BUCKINGHAM. A BALLAD OF STOWE.

Once more, once more, the Royal train Speeds on in its race-horse progression ; Then cheer away, ye loyal throats. Since sycophancy's your profession. Cheer on, cheer on, our glorious (!) Queen, Cheer Albert's form that sits beside her's ; And cheer yon awkward squad of fools. The Chandos tenant would-be riders !

theer on, cheer on-the " noble" Duke Has loads of ale to wet your throttles ; No loyalty is half so true

As that which springs from foaming bottles. yen in their sober senses might See little cause to cheer such follies ; Bat Barleycorn's delicious fumes Dispel the worst of melancholies!

Taxes, starvation, paupers' moans, Are horrid things when you are sober, But Queens-e'en fair (!) as ours-acquire A brighter ray from "old October." No doubt the " noble" Duke will bleed

His swollen purse to crown the revels, Although his Grace's labourers want A crust of bread, on dit, poor devils ! How pretty look those white smock-frocks-Why did he not with roses wreath 'em ?

And yet it is a pity that Such skeletons are hid beneath 'em !

And flags they bore, inscribed, perhaps,

With mottoes such as these we tell ye-" God save the Queen and Buckingham !" " God fill for once this craving belly !"

0. 'twas an intellectual sight, And fit to raise the soul's emotion Those loyal smiles, those knees that bent To Vic, not God, in their devotion !

0, 'twas a thing to recollect Through future years with awe and wonder,

Those clumsy clowns begarlanded, Those beer-choked throats' applauding thunder ! Is there, then, something in a Queen

More heavenly than in us poor sinners ? And can a glance from Royal eyes Fill starving stomachs with their dinners ?

Can e'en the sight of monarchs still The tooth of want, that knawing devil ? As legends tell, in days of yore, Their simple touch would cure the " evil ?"

(an e'en a nod from Royal head Disperse at once the clouds of anguish ? Cool the lean pauper's fevered brain, And bid the outcast cease to languish ?

Can Vic, all lovely as she is-To cast a doubt on this were treason-Scatter bright blessings in her path,

And warm old winter's bitter season ? Can Albert, inoffensive youth. Although his monstache such a dear is. Make Buckingham's lean labourers fat, Or turn their haggard wives to peris.

God! what a mockery thus to raise The hymns of worship for a mortal! Flowers to strew beneath her feet, And thus throw wide each palace portal.

God! what a mockery thus to sing Perans of heartless exultation ; While grim starvation decimates,

And taxes crush the scowling nation! God! what a mockery thus to cheer The tawdry train of royal weakness While shivering want lies cowering down, With not a shred 'gainst winter's bleakness ! God) what mockery thus to laugh While myriad tear-worn eyes are crying ; God! what a mockery thus to live,

While thousands on the straw are dying! * * * * Speed on, speed on, oh Royal pair, Nor heed the muse's harsh reflections : Enjoy your courtier-scented air, And Buckingham's low genuflections. Speed on, speed on, on Royal pair, With fulsome flatteries lined your road is : Flag and "smock-frock," triumphal arch, Fat aldermen and reverend toadies! Speed on, speed on, each booby's zeal Fresh words of sycophancy teaches ; Behold, "his Worship" brings the "mace,"

But the truth is, that the press—we use the term not in its restricted sense—is all-powerful; and has hitherto been used mostly for evil, but little for good. Whether as the recorder of history or the retailer of passing events—the creator of romance or the herald of the "winged words" of porsy—literature has mainly been used to forge and falsify—to make "the worse" appear the better reason," to prop up fraud and truth, that "Libertu, without momentu, is but a

the exigencies of the present time. The demand is not unanswered ; for, behold, a CARLYLE, a DICKENS, a JERROLD, and a Hood, with many others of minor note, have already appeared to proclaim the wants of the hitherto dumb many-dumb because their ap-pointed voice (the press) has been a traitor to its trust, and betrayed the mission heaven had assigned

The Editor of the Gazette, while deploring the sufferings of the poor, denounces the idea that "bullying and exasperating the upper and middle orders of society is the best mode of infusing into them the principles of generosity and charity." Here is the fact :- " Prodigious evils and immcasurable sufferings' have been the result of the rule of the many by the few; but these results must not be exposed under pain of being denounced as " bullies," and exas-perators of the "upper and middle classes," who, forsooth, must be fed with "generosity" and "charity," gently as babes are with pap. Innocent sucklings ! "Exasperate," indeed ! It appears to us it is the working classes against whose further "exasperation" every means should be taken to guard ! But we must 'infuse"-what a Godfrey's Cordial-like word !-into the upper and middle classes the principles of generosity and charity-i, e.,

"With bated breath and in a bondsman's key;"

we must implore of the working classes to sue for mercy instead of demanding justice-to beg for charity instead of insisting on right!

The Literary Gazette says—" It is a barefaced lie to ascribe all the wretchedness we see to the wrongs and oppressions of those who enjoy happier lots." Of course giving the "barefaced lie" to its opponents is a nice example for the Gazette to set in carrying out the "soothing system." We join issue with the Gazette, and avow our readiness to prove at any time that all the evils the poor suffer, save and except such as the natural laws of the universe render all classes subject to, are to be laid to the charge of the rich, they and they only being responsible for those evils. The rich monopolize the soil ; appropriate the wild animals to their exclusive use; make capital multiply capital through the workings of mills, mines. fisheries, and the endless ramifications of trade and commerce; live in splendid mansions; usurp exclusive power; rule the state; levy taxes; make wars; and enjoy all the emoiuments, and honours, and pleasures of society. On the other hand, as effect follows cause, the poor are denied an inch of their motherearth: die for want of food ; are punished for poaching ; create wealth, to subsist on starvation wages; are defrauded of the fruits of their industry; exist in wretched hovels; are slaves, politically as well as socially; have to pay the taxes ; are the human material for the gorging of the monster, war; and have to suffer privation, disease, and premature death for their share of the social contract. Perhaps the Editor of the Literary Gazette will say that these assertions are "barefaced lies ;" facts of daily and hourly occurrence but too painfully and too incontestibly prove their truth. The Gazette admits that the "prevalence of extreme poverty, throughout so rich and prosperous a land, is a reproach to human nature," and adds, "instalments may pay off national miseries as well as national debts." How soon the National Debt will be paid off by instalments, the critic saith not; but if the poor are to have no better hope of getting their wrongs "paid off, than we have of seeing the monster swindle paid off by "instalments," their condition, we fear, will be hopeless indeed. The specimens we have given of the article in the Gazette are fair samples of the spirit of the whole, which throughout is bitterly denunciatory of Mr. JERROLD'S Magazine. We are well aware that Mr. JERROLD needs not our advocacy, nor have we the presumption to assume to act as his defender. It is principles for which we is excellent ; and will, we doubt not, work its way to contend, and the cause of the millions, dearer to us the tables of a large number of the reading public. than any other consideration. We pass by the smaller fry, who, in provincial papers have aped the wondrously wise saws of the the contents of this excellent antidote to the blue caricature of a government put down by a regiment devils. We may, however, state that the literary of French soldiers, and no longer suffered to annoy Gazette editor. They are too few and too contempt-ible to have their little greatness advertised. Come we now to the second number of Mr. JERROLD'S Magazine, of the merits of which we have left ourselves but little room to speak : but there is no need of any lengthy commendation, when in two words we may embody its worth—EXCELLENT and FAULTLESS.* The story of "St. Giles and St. James" is continued, and lacks nothing of the interest with which it commenced. We give an extract or two :--

FEBRUARY -8, 1845. THE NORTHERN STAR:

ILE MEERTON LET

THE DRUM. Yonder is a little drum Hanging on the wall, Dusty wreaths and tatter'd flags Round about it fall.

A Shepherd youth on Cheviot's hills Watch'd the sheep, whose skin A cunning workman wrought and gave

The little drum its din. O pleasant are fair Cheviot's hills With velvet verdure spread, And pleasant 'tis amid its heath To make your summer bed. And sweet and clear are Cheviot's rills That trickle to its vales, And balmily its tiny flowers

Breathe on the passing gales. And thus hath felt the Shepherd-boy Whilst tending of his fold.

Nor thought there was in all the world A spot like Cheviot's wold. And so it was for many a day, But change with time will come. And he-(alas! for him the day!)

He heard the little drum. "Follow," said the drummer-boy, "Would you live in story;

"For he who strikes a foeman down, "Wins a wreath of glory !"

"Rub-a-dub and rub-a-dub," The drummer beats away-The Shepherd let his bleating flock

On Cheviot wildly stray. On Egypt's arid waste of sand The Shepherd now is lying,

Around him many a parching tongue For water's faintly crying. O that he were on Cheviot's hills With velvet verdure spread, Or lying 'mid the blooming heath,

Where oft he'd made his bed. Or could he drink of those sweet rills That trickle to the vales,

Or breathe once more the balminess Of Cheviot's mountain gales.

At length upon his wearied eves The mists of slumber come, And he is in his home again-Till waken'd by the drum. " Take arms ! Take arms !" his leader cries,

" The hated foeman's nigh ;" Guns loudly roar-steel clanks on steel, And thousands fall to die.

a tala sa tala da kana mara sa talangkan ng talan sa tan Talan sa tala

appear the better reason;" to prop up fraud and truth, that "Liberty, without property, is but a frivelity, and extend and prolong the reign of might phantasma." This the Americans have discovered; full republic, to the petty despot of Sardinia! There or used like a Christian? The first I knew of life was in hence the discontent in that Republic, their Agrarian is no writer in the Illuminated who so much enchants a coal pit, where I fared worse than a hound—worked a coal pit, where I fared worse than a hound—worked a coal pit, where I fared worse than a hound—worked a coal pit, where I fared worse than a bound—worked a coal pit. There are a coal pit, where I fared worse than a bound—worked a coal pit. *hannesten and protong the reign of might* over right. We say that *mainty* this has been the in-strument of the greatest good to the human family. There have ever been exceptions, particularly in possible interature: for, of all "the race that write," the poet has the hardest task to stifle and extinguish the line of truth within hin: though, even amongst the once the sense to use it, with the power of the truth within hin: though, even amongst the once the sense to use it, with the power of the sense to use it, with the power of the base and has held rule in the "Republican form the stable:" Such has been the general state of literature wild of Letters." The rich have rioted in wrage un-cheeked, and the poor have suffered undefended, finares er "guacks"-(the Editor of the Gazette men, earnest men, courageous men, ard earned reating beams of the official feeling of "litest" it is all wells and the the truth wild wild have beams of the interview of the official feeling of "litest" of the nearnets" is an admirable one. The official feeling of "litest" of the graating are the sense to use it, with the power to the exigencies of the present time. The demand is the passing are, have beam of the graating are that the form with "graating are the sense to reating the present time has a sense to use it with the the sense to reating the sense to reating the passing are have beams of the present it is all and the or an expense the finares or "guacks"-(the Editor of the facture the finares or "guacks"-(the Editor of the facture the finares or "guacks", and the graating the the sense to reating the the sense to rea

wish that the liberties of an independent people may be put down by military despotism. The gentleman be put down by military despotism. The gentleman *Chronicles of the Bastile*, are, owing to the press of who calls himself LUKE RODEN is proud that he is an matter, postponed till next week. Who cans minsen hore rober is production of is in matter, postponed till next week. Englishman, and never misses a fair opportunity of exalting his own countrymen as the noblest race in the world—with one exception. What exception thinkest thou, reader? The Russians ! We have always con-thou, reader? The Russians ! We have always conmanby.

A BOWL OF "PUNCH," FRESH BREWED.

THE ROYAL SPEECH.

My lords and gentlemen, again I meet ye, With cordiality once more I greet ye; Though I'd not have you work your brains to dizziness Pray give your heads to the despatch of business. My dear allies, my foreign allies, Are acting with policy pleasant and wise ; For some of them come To see me at home; But this observation expressly applies To Louis-Philippe, Who to Windsor's keep Came over, despite Anti-Anglican cries. Ah! the appearance of our country's coffers, 0! A rich theme for gratulation offers; Our public purse we've found the way to stock it,---We've got at last a surplus in our pocket ; O, may it never cause so much dissension As-O! another surplice I could mention. All things wear a smile ;

Commerce has been mending ; In our little isle All to good seems tending. Wages on the rise ; Lots of milk and honey : You'll not grudge supplies,---

There's a glut of money. Chorus of Members. Tooral looral, loo, &c., &c. Poor there are, they say, Who endure hard rubbing ; But they've found a way

To heal it by a scrubbing. Baths they mean to build Soon in every quarter : Mouths will then be filled. If not with bread-with water.

Chorus. Tooral looral, loo, &c., &c.

THE ABSENT ONE .- No one can possibly have forgotten which hoisted him to power. Nor do we find fault the immortal advertisement, addressed to two illustrious with the resistance of the Russians to NAPOLEON'S letters of the alphabet, of his being "earnestly implored, FULNESS OF JOY.—A gentleman observed to his invasion. A nation of slaves though they were, they if he would not return to his disconsolate family, to send wife that she was beautiful, dutiful, youthful, plentiful, back immediately the key of the tea-caddy." Might not a and an armful.

Tit Bits.

CURIOUS EPITAPHS.

THE following epitaph of a blacksmith is to be found

3

My sledge and hammer are declined, My bellows have quite lost their wind, My five's extinct, my forge decayed, My vices in the dust are laid, My coal is spent, my iron's gone, My nails are drove, my work is done. My fire-dried corpse lies here at rest,

My soul (smoke-like) soared to be blest. EPITAPH IN TWICKENHAM CHURCH-YARD.

Here lie I, Killed by a sky-

Rocket in the eye. EPITAPH BY A WIDOW ON HER HUSBANE.

Thou wert too good to live on earth with me, And I not good enough to die with thee.

EPITAPH ON A TIPPLING LADY. Her clay beneath this marble lics, Whose soul we trust ascends the skies ; She, doubtless, for her taste and merits, Is happy in the world of spirits.

MODESTY .--- A gentleman advertises in a New York. paper for board in a quiet genteel family, where there are two or three beautiful and accomplished young ladies, and where his society " will be deemed a sufficiency for board, lodging, washing, and other et ceteras.'

> THE JOLLY TRADE OF HUMBUG .- If a man wishes to enjoy himself for once (says an old proverb), let him kill a fat fowl; if for a year, let him take a wife; but if he would live joyously all the days of his life, then let him turn priest.

THE EVILS OF "SINGLE BLESSEDNESS."-Poets have sung the praises of matrimony in many a sweet strain, that-

Marriage, rightly understood, Is to the virtuous and the good A paradise below-To the fair sex especially the immortal Will himself

thus addressed some wise suggestions, for he tells them that—

Earthier, happier, is the rose distilled, Than that, which withering on the virgin thorn,

Grows, lives, and dies in single blessedness.

Matters of fact, however-" great facts"-are, as proofs of any position, of more weight than all the worshippers of the nine ever wrote. The following matter of fact, therefore, is worthy of being universally made known, and stereotyped over the mantlepiece of every bachelor's dormitory in the united kingdom. The metropolitan commissioners of lunacy have lately procured and published, under the authority of Parliament, tabular returns of all the lunatics confined in asylums in Great Britain and Ireland. containing some interesting details not usually given four-fifths, were single, and six widowers. But among males aged 18 and upwards, two-thirds are certainly in the married state, and it would appear that the tendency to insanity is ten times as great among bachelors as among married men. All the returns exhibit similar proportions."-Now, it may be true that, according to the old song-

Happy and free are a bachelor's revelries-Cheerily, merrily, passes his life; Nothing knows he of connubial devilries, Troublesome children and clamorous wife ;

but, at the same time, if he wishes to preserve the mens sana in corpore sano, the metropolitan commissioners of lunacy have clearly proved that he ought to eschew celibacy and get through matrimony's turnpike as quickly as he can.

What! has it come to this, that England must be grateful for Russian forbearance? "Russian for-bearance," indeed! The very words breathe a hellish mockery. Where has this vaunted forbearance been To Poland, to Turkey, or to Circassia? hown ? Surely LUKE RODEN must have forgotten the very names of these countries. Wherever, by intrigue or by violence, Russia could push her bar-barously ambitious designs, she has done so ; and has never scrupled at the commission of any atrocity to achieve her ends. "Hew down in masses!" has ever been the policy and action of the Russian Government wherever swords were crossed for freedom ; and forbearance and mercy, justice and right, would seem to be words having no meaning, no existence, in the Russian vocabulary. If Russia is slow to quarrel with England, it is because she has nothing to gain, but everything to lose, in a contest with this country. NICHOLAS'S barbaric phalanxes may be sufficiently powerful to crush a disunited people like the Poles, or a worn-out by-gone race like the Turks ; but they must not be arrayed against the legions of England or France. Neither nation need care a straw for the forbearance" of the "imperial" savage. Moscow it is true, was the grave of NAPOLEON'S power ; but

it was Moscow itself; and Moscow's clime, and not Moscow's hordes, that saved the empire of the Czar from being trodden under the hoof of the Gallic conqueror. Let us not be misunderstood in these remarks. We have no sympathy with the Corsican traitor-for traitor he was to the principles of that revolution

sidered the Jews setting themselves up as a "chosen race," as exhibiting most delectable vanity on their part; but that this writer should place the Russians No. 1 in the list of nations, shows a faste on his part which is rather too absurd to allow us to keep a grave countenance. But he does not stop here; he actually praises the Russian Government! That Government is NICHOLAS; and when we have pronounced that name, we have in one word embodied a system of tyranny, rapacity, cruelty, espionage, - in short devilism, equalling in atrocity anything, however horrible, that ever cursed mankind under the semblance and name

of "government." How disgusting it is to hear an

Englishman talk of the "noble, forbearing, and

magnanimous" conduct of Russia towards this country.

Ah, injured grammar, stop his speeches. Yet one would think the Royal taste (!) Must by this time be almost sated ; Doth not this endless meal of praise Fall on the palate nauscated ? Hath not the ceaseless banquet yet

Of adulation lost its savour ? fould not a little sharp cayenne " welcome just to change the flavour

aid not one small bright grain of truth any these lies so sycophantic ? 1 and to a Royal ear 1 good God,

' make Court toadies all quite frantic!

-: de in lie on, then-Monarchs' ears ite always doomed to be surrounded

Aught but their fulsome hum be sounded. Let them lie on, then-let them fill The bright cup to its fullest measure ;

Let them dance, sing, and laugh aloud, We too can laugh—though not with pleasure.

We too can laugh-a bitter laugh-A laugh of scorn and grief united ; Scorn for yon sycophants who kneel, Grief for the pauper starved and blighted.

Once more once more, the Royal train Speeds on in its race-horse progression ; Then cheer away, ye loyal throats, -Satirist Since sycophancy's your profession.

Reviews

DOUGLAS JERROLD'S SHILLING MAGA ZINE.—FEBRUARY.

The appearance of this Magazine, proclaming the resolution of its conductors to devote its pages to " a consideration of the *social wants* and *rightful claims* if the l'EOPLE," was, we felt assured, from the moment we perused the prospectus, calculated to excite the hostliity of all those pimps of power, who, masters of the "grey goose quill," prostitute their glorious pirvilege to the service of fraud and the perpetuation of wrong and oppression. In that expectation we have not been wholly deceived, though we acknowledge, with pleasure, that the velpings of the dissatis-fied have been confined to a much smaller number than we had anticipated : to a certain extent, therefore, we have found ourselves agreeably mistaken. The excellent reception which, on the whole, the first number of this Magazine met with from the critics of the press, we confess surprised us. In many a paper in which we expected to find the torrent of vituperation let loose, we found, on the contrary, the kindly words of welcome. This proves one of two things; either that newspaper critics are aware that Mr. JERROLD has achieved a position from which, so long as he remains firm to principle, their assaults are powerless to dislodge him ; or else, that, in spite of the infamous politics of several of the journals to which we allude, their conductors in their own hearts itel the justice of the principles proclaimed by Mr. JERROLD, and though they thenselves dare not advocate those principles, the "still small voice" of con-Science bids them approve. Charity bids us to believe that this last is the truth; but either is prognant with ilessed hope for the masses, proclaiming " trumpet-iongued" that their brighter day is coming; for their cause is now pleaded by one of the mightiest of the then of mind, and his pleadings are listened to by all

classes with admiration or with awe. Would that we could say this of all who have essaved the critic's task in conning the pages of the Brst number of this Magazine. Would that we could confess that in our anticipations we had unwittingly Wronged the whole of the critic order. But, we have said we have found ourselves not wholly deceived in our anticipations ; and we must now be permitted to offer a few remarks on the wise comments of the Editor of the Literary Gazette, who has thought things. And Miss Canary smiled a pitying smile. Proper to draw his superannuated sword in defence of

CONSOLATION FOR THE UGLY,

We cannot say-and in truth it is a ticklish question to cimen of ask of those who are best qualified to give an answer-if there really be not a comfort in substantial ugliness : in ugliness that, unchanged, will last a man his life; a good granite face, in which there shall be no wear and tear. of pride. Time cannot wound his vanity through his features; he eats, drinks, and is merry, in despite of mirrors. No acquaintance starts at sudden alteration, grows older, with no former intimates -- church-yard voices!-crying, "How you're altered!" How many a man might have been a truer husband, a better father, firmer friend, more valuable citizen, had he, when arrived at legal maturity, cut off-say an inch, of his nose. This inch-only an inch !- would have destroyed the vanity of a man from a vulgar looking-glass, a piece of shop crystal -and more, from the fatal mirrors carried in the heads of women, to reflect heaven knows how many coxcombs who choose to stare into them-to the glass of his own mind. With only such petty sacrifice, he might have been a philosopher. Thus considered, how many a coxcomb may be within an inch of a sage! True, there was an age when wise men-at least a few of them-glorified in selfmutilation, casting sanguinary offerings to the bird of wisdom. But this was in the freshness and youth of the world; in the sweet innocence of early time. But the older it grows the more it lays on the paint.

One of the characters in the tale is a Miss Canary the rascals in it, cannot swallow the doctrine of

NOBLE BIRTH.

Nonsense, said Jem. I tell you, Miss Canary, ther isn't sich a thing as a born lady in the world. Why! you never, Mr. James! and Miss Canary was

scandalised at the heresy. Born lady ! repeated Jem, laughingly ; and then moving his chair towards his disputant, he touched her mittened arm with his pipe, saying-Look here, now. There's Mrs. Grimbles, at number five, she had a little gal last week,-you know that ? Well ; Mrs. Grimbles is a clear-starcher. That you allow ? And for that reason -now tell me this,-for that reason is her little babby born a clear-starcher ? Eh ! I should like to know as much as that now.

0, Mr. James! you're a good person, but you know you're a low man; no, no; you can't understand these I tell you, said Jem, there's no sich thing as born ladie

The Shepherd's blood makes red the sand, "Oh! water-give me some! My voice might reach a friendly ear,

But for that little drum !" 'Mid moaning men-'mid dying men, The drummer kept his way,

And many a one, by "glory" lured, Did curse the drum that day. "Rub-a-dub and rub-a-dub," The drummer beat aloud-The Shepherd died, and ere the morn The hot sand was his shroud, And this is glory ! Yes ; and still Will man the tempter follow,

Nor learn that glory, like its drum, Is but a sound and hollow.

CRUIKSHANK'S TABLE BOOK .- FEBRUARY

Success and glory to the inimitable George and his The second number of the Table Book clever editor ! Unable to transfer to our columns the illustrations, we can give our readers but a very imperfect idea of matter is much superior to the preceding number, while the illustrations are all of the most mirth-inspiring description. The opening article on "Mes-merism" is particularly rich. Then we have "The Doomed One: a Tale of the Nineteenth Century;"

CLASSICS FOR THE MILLION.

ENEAS, the son of Anchises and Venus, was a Trojan prince, and he behaved like a regular Trojan on several occasions. He was placed under the care of a nymph A man so appointed is saved many alarms, many spasms till he was five years old, or in other words, put out to nurse; but his education was completed under Chiron, who seems to have kept an academy for heroes, or, perhaps, an evening school for classical adults. He taught cerebrum," prompts him to laud despotism and dehinting, in such surprise, decay and the final tomb. He music, war, and medicine; so that he was one of the sort of general practitioners whom Sir J. Graham's proto circumstances. After leaving school, Eneas married not be guilty of such absurdities as is exhibited in such Miss Creusa Priam, the daughter of old Priam, and had a son and heir named Ascanius. He fought well in the Train, and had a be like sending coals to Newcastle to advise LUKE RODEN to worthy of the fire brigade at the burning of Troy, advice we may give. That advice is, to abandon carrying his old father pick-a-back out of the flames, with politics, or else to study them more deeply than he the very handsomest face; and so driven the thoughts of worthy of the fire brigade at the burning of Troy, his son in his hand, but, husband-like, leaving his wife to has hitherto done. make the best of her way after him. Some say that he returned to hide her, for which others read Ida; but Strabo makes him out a sort of Cubitt, who entered largely into building speculations, among which was the rebuilding of Troy, with all its streets and squares. But Virgil insists that he only made a passage into Italy. After some extensive travelling, he arrived with his father in Sicily, where the old gentleman died ; and the son, then going to sea again, was cast on the shores of Africa, where world grows old ; and, like a faded, fashionable beauty, the Dido set her cap for him with considerable earnestness. Eneas gave her a good deal of encouragement, and had at one time serious intentions ; but the gods forbidding

an old maid, who, miserably poor, gets her living by the banns, he absconded, to avoid the consequences, selling bills of the play, and oranges in the gallery of either by sea or land, for a breach of promise. Being Covent Garden Theatre. But poor as she is, she has one consolation—"She was born a lady: no-body could deprive her of that." Bright Jem, a again driven to Sicily, he consulted the Cumæan Sibylcosmopolitan linkman, in love with all the world but Anchises, who told his son the fate that awaited him. Æneas seems to have been a rather extensive ship-owner for after having lost no less than thirteen, he arrived at the Tyber, where he received an invitation to spend a few weeks with Latinus, the king, who promised him in marriage his daughter Lavina, who was no relation to "the lovely young Lavina," who, according to Thomson, "once had friends." There seems to have been a misunderstanding about this young lady's hand; for while her papa had offered it to Æneas, her mama had promised

it to Turnus. To prevent any inconvenience, it was arranged that Eneas and Turnus should "fight it out," and the latter being killed, the former married Lavina and built Lavinium in honour of her, much on the same principle as Queen Victoria caused the building of the Albert Gate, in honour of the prince-consort. Eneas succeeeded his father-in-law on the Latin throne; but continuing pugnacious, he was killed in a battle with the Etruable to get out again

vaders. Our meaning in the above remarks is, that similar one be addressed to Mr. Leader, drawn up in the Czar. That power is a delusion, which any attempt to re-enact on Western Europe the inundation of the Goth, the Vandal, and the Hun, would signally prove. The march to Moscow was not less fatal to France than would a march to Paris, or an expedition to the Thames, be to Russia. There would, however, be this difference ; that whereas the climate destroyed the cohorts of France, it would be the na-tions invaded who would accomplish the destruction the Church of England preached. The bishop re-tions invaded who would accomplish the destruction the Church of England preached. The bishop reof the Muscovite hordes. We detest all war; and a fused to consecrate, and it was ultimately bought by war with Russia would be as much detested by us as Lady Huntingdon ; she inducted one of her chaplains. a war with any other nation : but we repeat; Western and it is now much frequented. The burying-ground Europe has nothing to fear from Russian ambition, and therefore do we repudiate the silly language of LUKE RODEN-silly at least on this subject-and deny the indebtedness of England to Russian "forbear-

ance."

should certainly see with pleasure this contemptible their gigantic neighbour by establishing a place of refuge for rogues, smugglers, swindlers, and vaga-bond apostles of sedition." Tastes differ. LUKE RODEN admires nothing so much as despotism, provided it be a gigantic despotism, like that of Russia : Guy Greenhorn's Wanderings," a capital imitation on the other hand, he detests nothing so much of BYRON'S poetry; "The Stage Seaman;" "Let-ters from a Freshman at Cambridge;" "Alico Brompton, or The Lily of Park-lane," a burlesque of the fashionable novel; with several other good things. We give the following extracts, the first being a spe-cimbu of interior of his cranium are constantly, or at least too often, at war with each other. LUKE RODEN'S "good angel," or " sane cerebrum," prompts him to sympathise with the suffering and the wronged, and sets him searching prisons, madhouses, and other receptacles of human misery for objects of his sym-pathy : on the other hand, his "bad angel," or "insane claim against the rights of man. Here we have an example, we think, of the truth of Dr. WIGAN's theory ; for most certainly a perfectly sane man could

" A little learning is a dangerous thing !"

LUKE RODEN is on most subjects a delightful writer; but not on political matters. On political questions he is, in our opinion, totally unfitted to address the mind of "Young England.

We are glad to meet Mrs. POSTANS again. She has in this number contributed a pleasing article, entitled "A little Gossip on the Olden Time." We dissent from this lady's opinion on the drama. She thinks cies of this utilitarian age. Our own conviction is. that less work and more leisure will yet be the order entertainments; but surely

"A brighter morn awaits the human day,"

changed for the better, and then the histrionic art | public worship in such chapels and churches. will, it is our firm faith, flourish as it has never done heretofore.

interesting matter. "The Adventures of a Scamp" many, by attending such places, are shortening their are continued, and are not a little amusing. The poetry is this month superior to the average: we particularly notice "The Song of the Imprisoned Count," "Throw not aside the Lyre," "To an infant sighing in its sleep," and a poem, which promises to be of some length, entitled "Mirvan; a Tale of the Mole of the Mole of this preposterous conduct is as indecrous and unhealthy as it is profanc. Every man should know that the gas which is disengaged from Mr. Carleton's tale, the continuation of mutrid desh, and courticularly from a human body is

while repudiating the disgraceful idea that Eng- following style ?- "Mr. John Leader, you are earnestly Jonathan Thompson, a pious Christian and an affecland is indebted to Russian "forbearance," England implored, if you will not come home to your misreprehas no cause to fear the much-talked-of power of the sented constituents, at all events to send back the representation of the city you have taken away with you. Please address to the Steward of the Chiltern Hundreds,'

> A LONDON GOLGOTHA. - BURIAL-GROUND INCEN DIARISM. - "Spa-fields burial-ground was originally aken for a tea-garden ; the speculation failed, and chapel was built upon it, in which some ministers of is very large, but absolutely saturated with dead. This place offers a difficult problem for solution; no

Displeased with the democratic revolution in deposited here." — Gatherings from Grave Yards; Geneva, LUKE RODEN takes occasion to vent his p. 176: 1839. 'The secret is now disclosed, as will splcen against the Genevese, and adds, "I am no appear from the following facts. This ground is surfriend to the extension of the power of France, but rounded by houses, many of them tenanted by rcspectable individuals. On the right is a one-story erection, called a bone-house. For some months past the neighbouring inhabitants having observed flame and sparks issuing from the chimney, entertained apprehensious that improper practices were in progress, and, on a recent occasion, called upon the enginekeeper of the parish for his assistance in extinguishing what they believed to be a fire. He demanded admission, but was refused and resisted by the gravedigger. Being determined, however, to execute his duty, he seized a crow-bar, and, having threatened to break in the door, it was opened. He observed a great quantity of coffin wood piled round the room drying, a fire made entirely of coffins in the grate. truth. It is easy to see that the two portions of the and portions of human bones also. The enginekeeper particularly noticed the appearance of the of themselves. chimney, and charged the grave-digger with having used water to extinguish the flame, which was denied ; and he was told that what he "thought was waterwas pitch ;" and this was the fact. Thick flakes of pitch were adhering to the inside of the chimney, thus it, Tintend to marry again myself." giving palpable evidence of the material consumed, viz., coffin wood, about 2 lbs. of pitch being used in 'pitching' round the inner joints of an ordinary coffin. The inhabitants of Exmouth-street, Fletcherrow, Vineyard-gardens, and Northampton-row, in the immediate neighbourhood, have frequently com-plained of "a tremendous stench" of a peculiar kind, which they say proceeds from the burning of human Trojan war, and distinguished himself in a manner apply to Dr. WIGAN for medical advice; but our own remains and coffins. On a late occasion, when Walters, the engine-keeper,-an active, intelligent, and determined man, proceeded with the engine, on an alarm of fire in the bone-house, he was surrounded

by a great crowd, composed chiefly of women, who declared that "the stench was abominable," and adjured him "for God's sake to do all he could to get rid of this." Wheel-barrow loads of coffin wood have frequently been seen carried across the ground from an opposite building to the bone-house, and hot ashes conveyed from it in return and thrown into the graves. This burial-ground does not contain more than two acres, which will receive and give decent burial to 2,722 adults. Spa-fields ground has been the drama is rapidly declining, and that its total ex- employed for interment upwards of fifty years. The tinction is not far distant. This is one of the falla average yearly number may be stated at 1,500. There have been thirty-six burials in one day, but, strange to say, scarcely a human bone can be seen on of the day in England, and with that better time will come an increase, an immense addition to the present number of the lovers of dramatic art. Hard toil and want of time and money greatly circumscribe Dr. Adam Clark's Commentary on Luke vil. the number of those who seek pleasure in dramatic entertainments; but surely and chapels. This custom is excessively injurious to when all this will be reversed, or at least greatly the inhabitants, and especially to those who frequent years in the service, all the time, of course, receiving God. decency, and health forbid this shocking abomina-tion. * * * From long observation I can the vices of our social system. "The Past, the Pre-sent, and the Possible," contains much curious and

rians, or as some say, he fell into the river Numicus, extract from Mr. Carleton's tale, the continuation of putrid flesh, and particularly from a human body, is gentleman being in court, whose name the judge did when his armour being heavy, and none of the Humane which in this number is much more to our liking not only unfriendly to, but destructive of, animal life. not recognise, was requested to spell his name, which

AMERICAN TOMBSTONE .- " Sacred to the remains of tionate husband. His disconsolate widow continues to carry on the tripe-and-trotter business at the same place as before his bereavement."

How TO PREVENT "FITS."-Buy a coat of Moses and Son.-Punch.

A TEDIOUS COURTSHIP .- The Rev. John Brown, of Haddington, the well-known author of the self-interpreting Bible, was a man of singular bashfulness. In token of the truth of this statement I need only state that his courtship lasted seven years. Six years and a-half passed away, and the rev. gentleman had got no further forward than he had been the first six days. This state of things became intolerable ; a step in ad-vance must be made, and Mr. Brown summoned all This place offers a difficult problem for solution; no his courage for the deed. "Janet," said he, as they undertaker can explain it, excepting by a shrug of the sat in solemn silence, "we've been acquainted now shoulders. I can affirm, from frequent personal ob- | for six years and mair, and I've ne'er gotten a kiss servation, that enormous numbers of dead have been | yet ; d'ye think I may take one, my bonnie girl ?" "Just as you like, John, only be becoming and pro-per wi' it." "Surely, Janet, we'll ask a blessing." The blessing was asked—the kiss was taken, and the worthy divine, perfectly overpowered with the blissful sensation, most rapturously exclaimed :-- "O ! woman. But it is gude-we'll return thanks." Six months made the pious couple man and wife, and, added his descendant, who humorously told the tale, a happier couple never spent a long and useful life together.

IN THE POUND.-""How much can you pay us? What can you offer in the pound ?" demanded the importunate creditors of a bankrupt farmer. "Alas ! gentlemen !" replied the ruined clodpole, "all I really have is a donkey in the pound !"

Countsurp. - A man, to be successful in love, should think only of his mistress and himself. Rochefoucauld observes, that lovers are never tired of each other's company, because they are always talking

A USEFUL HORSE.—A gentleman having a horse that started and broke his wife's neck, a neighbour-ing squire told him he wished to buy it for *his wife*, to ride upon. "No," said the other, "I will not sell

THE USE OF THE W may, and frequently does, arise from an inability to pronounce the letter r; those who abour under this inability invariably substitute a w. Thus a lady told me at Cambridge that "Wichard had got some twacts which Mr. Carc-wus (Carus) had given him, and he was to go to Twinity for some more." The line, "Around the rugged rocks, the ragged rascals run their rural race," by such persons is pronounced, "Awound the wugged wocks the vagged wascals wun their wure-wail wace."

> WELL MATCHED. If Albert, for his princely luck, Is truly called "the Royal buck," He's matched right well, for, without fuss. He has a mate who'll doe for us.

A NATION OF HUMBUCS .- Everything for the million but the right. "Turtle for the million," "Polka for the million," is succeeded by "Blanc-mange for the million." This must be cheering news for labourers who cannot procure bread, and also cheering to Ferrand, inasmuch as it goes to confirm his assertion, that England is become a nation of humbugs.

THREE WONDERS OF WOMEN .- First, at fifteen they wonder who they shall take. Second, at twenty-five they wonder they are not taken. And third, at thirtyfive they wonder who they can find that will take them.

OLD GENERALS are a very expensive commodity to any country that happens to be blessed with many of them. The late Sir Henry Grey was above sixty pay from the country. Heroes ought not to be longlived, otherwise they are apt to absorb the people's resources to an alarming extent; whereas, if they are cut off in the midst of their days, the saving is considerable, and the glory just the same.

N.N.E.-The north-east winds have prevailed

thing as there's no sich thing as born ladies	Society being on the spot, he was unable to get out again	than the previous portions.	Superstition first introduced a practice which self-	he ran off very quickly in the following manner :
iterrible" and "dreadful" Shilling Magazine. The Editor of the Literrible and go the advite that	[and so "kicked the bucket"].	THE INCENDIARY.	interest and covetousness continue to maintain."	"O, double T, I, double U, E, double L, double U,
The Falses dreadful" Shilling Magazine. born, if you will,-and you may turn 'em into-now, look	ON A BLOCK OF ICE BROUGHT FROM AMERICA WITHOUT	What are you ? inquired one of the magistrates, with	LEITH -NORTE CONDUCT As the Custom House	double O, D." "O-double-If you please sir,"
The Editor of the Literary Gazette admits that there is a momentum emergence of the provider between	MELTING, AND PLACED IN THE WINDOW OF A SHOP		officers were on their usual rounds about ten o'clock	said the indee "will you have the goodness to repeat
"there is a momentous question pending between the rich and the near divisions of the community Free for the high follo and the law and some not,why wasn't there two Adams and two	MELTING, AND PLACED IN THE HINDOW OF A MELTING	blue eyes, and a carroty wig-once a citizen of London	on Wednesden night their ottention was attracted by	it?" Again the gentleman rattled off his name as
the rich and the poor divisions of the community. There are prodicious crile and immeasurable suffer- and some not,why wasn't there two Adams and two Eves, for the high folks and the low ones?	IN THE STRAND.	and a tallow-chandler, now a squire and dispenser of	on weanesday night, their attention was attracted by	Lafano (10 double II) I double II E double Last
There are prodigious evils and immeasurable suffer- ings." He admits this : but it would appear he is cost for row precious soul's sake I have not : but I do	Ice placed within a shop or room	and a canow-chandler, now a squire and dispenser of	a violent plunge in the dock; on nastening to the	before—"O, double T, I, double U, E, double L.
ings." He admits this; but it would appear he is angry at Dorst a long to the seat-for your precious soul's sake, I hope not; but I do	Will turn to water, we presume,	petty sessions law	spot they heard some one struggling in the water. It	double U, double U, D. Double, double, double,
angry at Douglas JERROLD for exposing those evils and think you're an athist.	For 'tis a solvent'all agree ;	Nothing, replied the prisoner; last thing I was, was	was very dark at the time, and the snow and ice made	exclaimed the judge, we cannot make any thing of it.
suffrings. Is he then in love with human misery; and does he mining the and the mining of his follow	But here In-solvent ice we see.	one of the Blazers,	the edges of the quay very slippery and dangerous.	Pray have the goodness to give us one letter at once."
and does he rejoice at the sufferings of his fellow conveyed reproach. I don't know; but as for my soul, creatures? By no manage, he claims to be the Min Conveyed reproach. I don't know; but as for my soul,	Tet theme have a second a day the loss	What a horrid wretch, exclaimed half a dozen of the	Unfortunately, neither ropes nor lights were at hand,	The gentleman repeated his riddle of a name, letter
Creatures? By no many to be instantiate on the provide reprotein. I won't know, but as not in the set	Yet though we cannot solve the ice,	justices at once.	and the very anxiety to procure them (assistance by	I by letter, and it produced the veritable name of
iDend of a s no means ; ne claims to be the sits canary, -why, i dy to keep to as claim and this of	We solve the riddle in a trice.	That is, I mean, continued the fellow, I served as a	boots being out of the question) and the helplessness	OTTIWELL WOOD From the Phonographic Star, an
then he devouse as well as wir. JERROLD, but good care of it as a soluter takes care of his gain, so that	It comes from l'ennsylvania's state,	waister in the Blazer man of war,	of the drowning man, who had twice sunk for some	interesting monthly magazine, done in intrographed
Chaster II and durches blocktoring sheet Land in that of an and a sheet have a sheet a	And therefore will not liquidate.	And pray why did you leave the ship ? demanded the	moments, seemed to cut off all hope of saving him,	Phonography.]
the ditor state body pontic. Of course		instice with the violet ever	and rendered the scene painfully exciting. At this	GIVING WARNING A gentleman, who did not live
Eicht ronn ha duzette is no "quack: For twenty-	THE ILLUMINATED MAGAZINE FEBRUARY.	Because, d'ye see, I deserted, was the reply.	moment James Carnie one of the Custom House	wave happily with his wife, on the maid telling him
eight years he, or his predecessors, have puffed into productions of the press which have appeared before tor will not predict y judgment. During that time the Edi-	This is a very superior number of the Illuminated.	We understand you are desirous of being admitted evi-	hostmen bravely leant into the water and caught the	that she was going to give her mistress warning, as
Instantia, or condemned to annihilation, those -"The first number of Douglas Jerroid's Magazine is	containing much worthy of wains and but little de	dence for the Crown touching the burning of Oversley	unfortunate man in the act of sinking for the third.	the trant solding hor from morning till night
them four of the press which have appeared before a constellation of excellences, and you might as well try to	containing much worthy of praise, and but note ac	Court, observed the magistrate : to give up the names of	and in all likelihood the lost time and succeeded.	Sile Kept scoring her nom horning on high-
them for literary judgment. During that time the Edi- mould and shape the character of that literature, the low for the weill, no doubt, lay claim to having done something to control of which he hear to the value of the literature, the low for the weill and shape the character of that literature, the low for the value of the literature, the literature, the literature is a constellation of excellences, and you might as well try to select the brightest star from the Pleiades, as to pick from it one article better than another. O! I am fond of Dorg As JERS JERS JERS of the heart by no circuitous porter by no game, no meaningless punning; but grasps	manding censure. I ravel and Talk, by Luke	rour accomplices, and denote to the truth of none testi	and in an incention in fastoning a rone (which was	mappy girl; salu the master, i mist i count
mold so doubt, lay claim to having done something to it one article better than another. O! I am fond of	Roden, contains some dengittui sketches of conta-	mony on oath Now do you know the colored network	after great exercicit, in fastening a tope (mich was	give warning too:
fortial shape the character of that literature, the DOUGLAS JEBROLD! He reaches the heart by no circuitous	nental scenes; a short description of Genoa is parti-	that obligation ?	up, and conveyed on boar, the Albion, from Ichaboe,	EUGENE SUE has already commenced another
control of which he has aspired to. Well, after the route; by no slang, no meaningless punning; but grasps appendix of a meaningless punning; but grasps of a meaning but grasps of a meaning but grasps and forcibly.	cularly interesting. It appears, that in spite of its	Tage ourse handsomely: entral the setting of the test	up, and conveyed on boar, the Albion, from fenabor,	novel, to be called the "Seven Cardinals Sins," which
for a generation what are the first of the the heart of the sordid and the selfish firmly and forcibly,	narrow streets, Genoa is a beautiful place-a city of	Lase away handsomely, cried the sallor, and don't let	to which vessel he belonged, where restoratives where	is to appear when the "Jew" has ceased his wander-
lapse of a generation, what are the fruits of the the heart of the sordid and the selfish firmly and forcibly, Gazane's good management? "Prodigious evils and and squeezes charity out of it whether it will or no. I have been a render of the Illyminated Magazine ever since	palaces. "There is one street entirely composed of	your jawing tackle go with a run; what's the yarn	applied which happily proved enecuve, autough he	ings. M. Sue gets the enormous sum of £4,000 for a novel.
immanus good management? "Prodigious evils and and squeezes charity out of it whether it will of no. I claim the sufferings !" But the Gazette will dishave been a reader of the Illuminated Magazine ever since	houses as handsome as the Reform Club-house m	about :	is still in a precarious state. Carnie was alter wards	novel.
			got out, although in a very chilly state, and was com-	A TICKLISH QUESTION, When the Prince Bishop of
"No, Parliaments, social institutions, taxation—these to you that I owe my acquaintace with this true-hearted may be responsible but ratific or the second number of his Maga-	sculpture. High upon the roofs, or on the wings and	solemn visage, wishes to learn whether you know what	pelled to walk nearly a mile in his wet clothes, which	Jogo wor widing to battle at the head of a far had
Andy the mental social institutions, taxadon - these to got must be in the institutions	1910201 Boot company full of oreange-trees 102020	an oath is ;		
accomes of it will be the Gazene, What when a share to be and the state of the stat	with furth and manage and toggetting in bloggetter The	1 Don't talk like that, said the waister. I should rather	Such conduct deserves something more than the	of troops, he was asked by a spectator, " How he, a
lowerless to valuated influence of literature f if zine with inexpressione interest. The with the	Queen's marble arch at Buckingham-palace would	think I did.	simple approbation of the public; such men do	a minister of religion, could engage in the iniquities of
winst has the prevent the present state of things. It is a working man residing in an obscure vinago, and	The second	Tell the court what is your notion of an oath returned	honour to the service they are in, and for such acts of	war ?" "I wage war," replied the prelate, " in my
if so, why the attack on Douglas Jerrold's Magazine, which, if such were the case, must be powerless for soud or evil?	an immense range of arches, forming a covered ar-	the clerk, with great gravity.	humanity rewards, properly bestowed, would prove a	character of prince, not of archbishop."""And pray,""
"With it and an invitation lawoid" sind zine. Myle senet, ajt, and poer j too mino hours and	to another the share the share has been at the good front '	D n your eyes answered the late member of the	powerful stimulus to further and, if possible, greater	continued the interrogator, "when the devil carries
four or en]?	it is of admirable architecture, of unpolished white	Blazer. * * All the respectable people present	exertionsEdinburgh Advertiser.	off the prince, what will become of the archbishop ?"
and assume the rule of the literary world.	It is a annually aremicerate, or appointed where		-	

THE NORTHERN STAR

From the moment that the question of "Repeal"

was first mooted, we have been most ardent sup-

porters of the measure ; and in assigning reasons for

GRAND SOIREE IN HONOUR OF THE "PEOPLE'S" REPRESENTATIVE, T. S. DUNCOMBE, ESQ.

1.

This demonstration, the anticipation of which has excited considerable interest "came off" at the White Conduit House Tavern, on Monday evening, Feb. 3rd. At the hour announced a highly respectable and numerous party sat down to tea in the splendid assembly room. At the top table we observed T. S. Duncombe, M.P.; the Rev. A. S. Wade, D.D.; nothing, therefore were they prepared to go heart 2. Norman, Esq. : C. Jenkins, B. Feargus O'Connor, Esq. ; tion. (Loud cheers.) I. Duncombe, Est. Eso. : - Hoskins. ". noberts, Esq. ; Mr. J. Berry, the representative of 10,009 miners. Most of the influential trades of the metropolis had also their representatives pre-

Or the motion of Mr. Balls, the Rev. Dr. Wade was unanimously called to the chair. The tables room, became densely crowded.

The Rev. CHAIRMAN read letters speaking in the highest terms of Mr. Duncombe's Parliamentary backed by the voice of the people-(cheers); and he labours, and regretting their inability to be present, from J. Pattison, Esq., M.P.; W. S. Crawford, Esq., M.P.; Colonel Thompson; and T. Wakley, Esq., M. P. The Chairman then proposed the first sentiment--"The People: may they soon obtain their just rights." He had great pleasure in proposing this sentiment, for his sympathies had ever the worst of all aristocracy, and most to be dreaded. been with the people, and his earnest desire for the emancipation of labour. (Cheers.) The long-endured wrongs of the many have sharpened their appetite for knowledge, and the increased and increasing knowledge of the industrious millions, has placed them in a position to act upon a former suggestion of Sir. R. Peel, viz., to "take their affairs into their own hands," and by union and organisation obtain their just social rights. (Loud cheers.) With this hope he had joined the national movement for the Charter, and now he had the honour to preside over this splendid and numerous assemblage of the people. That honour was greatly increased by the meeting being held within the borough of Finsbury, which had earned for itself the profound gratitude of the people of Great Britain and Ireland, by returning to Parliament that honest, cloquent, and indefatigable representative of the interests of the industrious millions of wealth producers, Thomas Slingsby Dun-combe, Esq. (Loud and prolonged cheering.) He was happy to hear that the intelligent and important section of the people, "the Trades of Great Britain," had again resolved to rally their forces, to associate, and to unite for their social rights. If once nationally united, and guided by intelligence, their virtwous efforts must be crowned with success, despite the false political economy and false philosophy of the Messrs. Chambers, whose efforts to poison the public mind had been completely defeated by a seasonable and highly talented publication, entitled Duncombe. (Great applause.) "Chambers' Philosophy refuted: or, the Employer Mr. SYME proposed a vote of thanks to the chairand Employed," from the pen of their esteemed friend Feargus O'Connor. (Tremendous cheering.)) carried by acclamation. The reverend gentleman then lashed most severely what he termed their anti-Christian and Malposite principle by Scriptural texts and well (Loud cheers.) reasoned arguments. Mr. Duncombe, to whom all honour was justly due, had taken a decided and pre-eminently noble position in Parliament, cian. In that house he was the advocate of those o'clock.

great principles which emancipated America from British oppression, and gave freedom to Switzerland, despite the Austrian Tyrant : principles which would give full and complete justice to Ireland; the principles embodied in that glorious document, the People's Charter (loud cheers), which the Trades would find indispensable to protect their social rights when they had obtained them ; principles, the adopsecure, and England herself "Great, glorious, and free." The worthy Doctor resumed his seat amid Mr.T. CLARX, M.E.C., responded. He said he supposed Sir Robert Peel would say his section of the Tories were the people ; while Lord John Russell would say the Finality Mcn constituted the people; Mr. D'Israeli and Mr. Ferrand would say Young England were the people ; while the Anti-Corn Law League would not be backward in putting in their claim for the honour : but he contended that it was the masses who constituted the people. Mr. Clark continued to speak at some length in vindication of

paragraph stating that a preliminary Conference was to be held in London, to arrange for a National Con-ference of Trades, and feeling very grateful for the swallowed up in the increased stimutes the swallowed up in the increased stimutes the state of the swallowed up in the increased stimutes the state of the swallowed up in the increased stimutes the state of the swallowed up in the increased stimutes the state of the swallowed up in the increased stimutes the state of the swallowed up in the increased stimutes the state of the swallowed up in the increased stimutes the state of the swallowed up in the increased stimutes the state of the swallowed up in the state of the swallowed up in the increased stimutes the state of the swallowed up in the swallowed up in the state of the swallowed up in the swallowed up in the state of the swallowed up in the sw support they had received from the Trades of London, during their late strike, their union of 10,000 paying our steam navigation ; nor indeed should we at all obmembers had sent up, to express their desire to ren- ject to the item, if "protection for labour" constituted | capitalists being referred to in the Royal Speech, der every assistance in their power to carry the plan any portion of that service to whose interest this into operation. (Loud cheers.) The Miners had department is to be devoted. And now we come to seen the necessity of a general union. Large as their the consideration of what, to us, appears to constibody was, they found that isolated trades could effect tute the difference between the royal speech in quesand soul into a general and national plan of erganisa tion, as far as it is an index of Ministerial intention,

FRARGUS O'CONNOR, Esq., on rising was greeted and all others of the same "genus"-we mean the with every demonstration of applause, loud and long policy to be pursued towards Ireland. continued. He said there was a pleasure in living

lown persecution and slander. (Great cheering.) That night closed the twelfth year of his acquaintance with the people of London. He rejoiced that being eleared, the gallery, as well as the spacious he still enjoyed their confidence and esteem. (Loud

cheers.) Mr. Duncombe had discovered that a memour policy, we have always attached paramount imber of Parliament was useless in that House, unless portance to the effect that a domestic resident aristocracy must have on the habits, manners, and (Mr. O'Connor) was happy to find that there was now a public mind to back the exertions of Mr. Duncombe. customs of the Irish people; entertaining a well-Well, the Trades were to meet, and the question of grounded notion that a liberal system of education surplus labour must have their attention. Demowould develope the nobler characteristics of a genecracy was now treading on the heels of aristocracy. rous people, and hold the grosser passions in subjec-He had always said the aristocracy of the Trades was tion. In speaking generally upon the principle of Now, the democracy of the church was treading education, we have asserted that "the ignorance of on the heels of its aristocracy — the democracy of land on the heels of its aristocracy — the democracy of the Trades on the heels of its aris-must naturally infer that the Minister who is favourtoeracy. Was it not odd that just as the House able to the extension of education and the diffusion of was about to meet, even here in London, Mr. knowledge, is desirous that the Government of the Duncombe was the only member who met the peocountry should be the reflex of popular wisdom, ple to receive their renewed pledges and support. The Northern Star had received honourable mention at their hands. (Loud cheers.) He had the honour supremacy. In arguing the advantages likely to of starting and establishing that journal, and was result from the People's Charter, we have placed the happy to find his labours were appreciated. In conclusion, he would say to the Trades, organise ! acquirement of knowledge, as the means of giving Hold your Conference! Do it, and be saved : leave full effect to the righteous principle, as paramount to it alone, and you will perish! Mr. O'Connor sat all other considerations, and we have invariably condown amidst the most tremendous cheering. tended with the "educational" Chartists, that upon Mr. G. TooMEY proposed the next sentimen

Thomas Wakley, Esq., and the other members of the success of the political principle a general system Parliament who support Mr. Duncombe in his exer- of education must depend. ions on behalf of the people." The speaker referred to Mr. Wakley's exertions on behalf of the Dorchester labourers, for which he should ever feel grateful. Whenever Mr. Duncombe proposed a measure for the amelioration of the people's rights, Mr. Wakley was there to back him, and though he had not been so often amongst them as they could wish, yet in Par- and the Sinners; and while we regard with contempt liament he was ever ready to defend their rights, proving himself the honest and honourable representative of Finsbury and the worthy coadjutor of Mr.

man, which was seconded by Mr. F. O'Connor and The CHAIRMAN responded, and said he held it to be

the duty of the clergy to be servants of the people. thusian doctrines, and ably defended the op- and not the slaves and parasites of the aristocracy.

Three cheers were then given for Mr. Duncomb and three for the Charter; and this portion of the Soiree concluded. The Ball was respectably and sanguine anticipations. Her Majesty has, at the happily blending the philanthropist with the politi- numerously attended, and did not close till two

GREAT REJOICING OF THE STAFFORDSHIRE MINEBS. -The return of the four Miners, in the custody of the gaoler, threw a sad gloom over the spirits of the Miners of Staffordshire, and had it not been dissi pated by the glorious news of their release, which speedily followed their re-commitment to the dungeon, the Union would have received "a heavy blow tion of which would render the people happy and and great discouragement." When it was known scence and England herself "Great, glorious, and that the poor fellows were re-committed, the stipendiary, and his great "unpaid" coadjutor, were seen the Devon commission is laid upon the table, we ap- and requirements; and therefore we must measure therefore we offer them as the strongest inducement in from place to place, chuckling and ing their triumph over the "demagogue" Roberts Sunday intervening between the first and second hearing of the case, enabled the monsters to make firstly, from the uncertainty of tenure ; and, secondly, the most of their triumph : but lo ! what a change came o'er the spirit of their dream, when Monday's post brought the sad intelligence of the triumph of the law. O. Sir ! it was glorious news, and right gloriously was it demonstrated. The glad tidings flew like lightning through the country. Every pick was thrown aside; every old man appeared to have cast the rightful sovereignty of the people, and concluded a very eloquent address amidst loud cheers. and every man was proud to be a Miner on that day. Never did eyes behold such a spectacle. The earth seemed to stir; the banners were hoisted in the breeze; the bands played merry tunes, and appro-priate ones too, sir. They played "O dear what can the matter be?" as the thousands of light-hearted tilation. exercise grounds, healthful parks, and victors ontered Longton; and when they arrived opposite the bank of Justice Harvey, the committing magistrate, for he is a banker, sir, they struck up "See the conquering hero comes," and cheered, and cheered, and cheered again; thus evincing their triumph over their assilants. I must now conclude, sir, by assuring you that this circumstance has gone far to confirm all classes of labour own skill. of the necessity of union. There was a glorious meet ing in the evening, over which another victim of the "hell-hounds" presided ; but it would be impossible to describe the enthusiasm and unanimity that prevailed. It must not be unnoticed that the working lasses generally, throughout the Potterics, joined in the demonstration, and participated in the rejoicing effect. So far then as Ireland is concerned, we have of the Miners. DUNCOMBE TESTIMONIAL .-- CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF TRADES, &c.-Saville House, Leicester-square, Wed nesday evening, February the 5th; Mr. Hornby in the chair. The following sums were received :-A few Friends, Warwick, per N. French—Thomas Paul, 3s.; J. Allen, 5s. 8d.; Charles French, 5s.; J. White, 3s. 3d.; N. Fleming, 5s. 7d.; S. Spicer, 13s. from a few Friends at the Maiden Head, Goswell street, per Mr. Jameson, £1 17s.; a few Brushmakers, by Mr. Haseldine, per Mr. Markey, £1 8s.; Boot and Shoemakers of Chelsea, per Mr. Mitchall, £1 13s. UNITED PATRIOTS' BENEFIT SOCIETY .-- A general meeting of the above society was held on Wednesday evening, February 5th, at the Society's rooms, 49, England work for twelve hours a day, the country Tottenham-court-road, to consider the propriety of revising the rules: Mr. Stevens was called to the chair. The following resolution, on the motion of Messrs. T. M. Wheeler and Stallwood, was submitted. the women of England were paying the price of a Messrs. T. M. Wheeler and Stallwood, was submitted, Tory Administration by being compelled to work and after considerable debate, was put to the meeting, twelve hours in those obnoxious factories, when every when forty-six voted in favour of its passing, and man of feeling must admit that, looking not only to eight against :--- "That a committee be appointed for the waces, but also to the nature of the occupation it- the purpose of ascertaining and collecting the indiself, ten hours was too much for the fragile frames of vidual opinion of the various country members, on women and young children. (Great cheering.) Those the revision of the rules of the United Patriots' Benefit Society, and that the said committee report questions of course, would not come on during the Benefit Society, and that the said committee report present session. They had been disposed of ; but if the same opinions this day six weeks, to which time this meeting at its rising shall adjourn." The follow ing were then appointed a committee for that purpose -Messrs. T. M. Wheeler, Stallwood, Bowler, Good-acre, Wilcox, Hodge, Walford, Burgess, and Marks.

MR. WARD AND THE TRADES' CONFERENCE. PARLIAMENT having now assembled, and many swallowed up in the increased estimates for extending questions connected with the interests of masters and

> while the only questions touched on affecting the interests of the Working Classes are those of "cheap" air and water, we think it high time that the wisdom and knowledge of the Industrious should be marshalled on behalf of their own order. That the resolution to hold a General Conference of the Trades is hended at eleven o'clock at night, and dragged to the being daily strengthened, is manifest in the general lock-up. At ten o'clock on the following morning signs of the times ; but more particularly developed they were brought before BAILEY ROSE, stipendiary Mr. WARD and the working men of Sheffield. If we paid." at present labouring under a severe fit of the required any justification for the policy that we have pursued on the LABOUR QUESTION, we have but to refer to the speeches even of our bitterest opponents napped, drowsy and frightened, requested a postponeto prove the correctness of our views. The whole speech of Mr. WARD establishes the fact that the party in power are incapable of performing the brutally rejected. The form of mock trial was entered duties required by society ; while the party out of nower he admits have lost office from their total in-

capacity to rule. The long and interesting discussion between the wilv representative of Sheffield Capital and the honest advocate of Sheffield Labour, will be read with pleasure by every working man in the kingdom ; while the incomparable dexterity with which Mr. BRIGGS joined issue with the honourable member, must have rather than the representative of class caprice and | led him to the conclusion that there is much wisdom outside the House of Commons. To deal with every one of Mr. WARD's oft-repeated fallacies, would be to comment on every sentence of his speech ; and therefore we shall at present content ourselves with se- ordered him to be whipped on three successive days lecting from his own lips the grounds on which we from the gool to the market-house. When his Lordadvocate a Conference of the United Trades, giving ship had concluded his judgment, the prisoner examplo reason why Mr. WARD himself should aid in claimed : "The devil thank you ; that's all you can

the accomplishment of the object. Our readers will bear in mind that creation and For these reasons we cannot withhold our just meed distribution of wealth have been the two questions. or of praise from Sir ROBERT PEEL for his contemplated improvement of the Irish people, even in spite of the rather principles, of social policy to which we have especially directed the attention of the labouring judgment in the case of the above four men was pre taunts of the PLUMPTRES, the INGLISES, the Saints, classes. We have contended that labour, unrestrained and free, will create a superabundance of wealth for that Ministerial diplomacy which would call in the aid of the Pork to assist in the suppression of poliall classes of society; and that it is the duty of Partical agitation, we can, nevertheless, attach due imliament to see to the equitable distribution of the proceeds, meantime contending that the labourers portance to measures which will enable a very sagacious and knowledge-loving people to enforce their have not their fair share of the wealth created. own claims for such reform as in their wisdom they Now, upon this subject what says Mr. WARD? He should decide on, even to the separation of the two tells the mon of Sheffield: "You are all moving countries. We confess that we were prepared for some upwards at present: YOU ARE NOT AS WELL OFF AS sweeping measure of "equality;" while we further YOU SHOULD BE : but looking at the aspect of the admit that the reality promises to surpass our most political world, the certainty of peace, and the exten- | the parties was transmitted to the gaoler, in whose sion of our foreign intercourse, we have the prospect custody they had been illegally confined. Detersame time, directed attention to the report of the of a long continuance of a good and healthy trade, if mined to have ample satisfaction, Mr. ROBERTS is Devon Commission, which is shortly to be laid before not marred by injudicious restraint."

Now, will Mr. WARD tell us what there is in pro-Parliament : and although the majority of our cotemporaries, together with ourselves, have enterspective calculated to make the men of Sheffield tained no very sanguine hope from the said Commisas well off as they should be? If they ARE NOT as sion, yet is it not at all improbable that the inquiry well off as they should be, SOME OTHER PARTIES MUST was instituted for the purpose of making out a case BE BETTER OFF THAN THEY OUGHT TO BE. Mr. WARD which would justify Ministerial interference with the is not sufficient of a cosmopolite to desire his words men. Without union, combination, and concert, "rights" of Irish property. Before the report from to be measured by the standard of natural comforts these victories never could have been achieved; and

CONSTITUTIONAL LAW JUSTICES' JUSTICE.

ON Saturday last JOHN HARDING, JOHN WILLIAMS, JOHN POINTON, and JOHN SILLITOE, four Colliers from the Longton district of Staffordshire, were brought before Mr. Justice COLERIDGE upon a writ of habeas under the following circumstances :--From some gross injustice attempted to be practised by their masters, the men left their work, and were apprein the discussion that recently took place between magistrate, and Mr. HARVEY, one of the "great ungout, brought on, no doubt, by his exertions on behalf of the Working Classes. The men thus kidassistance. This just appeal was insolently and

upon-the evidence of an unsworn witness was adduced against t he malefactors, who, although their cases were widely different, were tried in a lump for the convenience of their accusers, and in almost

"less than no time" they were on the road to Stafford gaol, condemned in the first instance by the sentence to two months' imprisonment, and amended afterwards by the addition of "hard labour" in the commitment.

This instance of "amended" justice reminds one foroibly of the following anecdote. A man was once tried before the Irish hanging-Judge. Lord NORBURY, for putting out his tongue at a constable. His Lordship do :" whereupon his Lordship, resuming, said : "Hold your tongue, sir; how dare you interrupt

the judgment of the court ?" and then significantly added, "AND BACK AGAIN!" The "amended" cisely similar in its nature. They were first consigned to "two months' imprisonment," and subsequently to the additional pain of "hard labour."

On Saturday, as we have before said, the men were brought before Mr. Justice COLERIDGE, who, after a very long argument, sent the men back again to Stafford gaol: but Mr. ROBERTS. determined to seek justice from every available source. brought the case on again before Mr. Justice WIGHTMAN, on Monday last, when an order for the immediate liberation of now busily engaged in consulting with counsel as to the best means of making "the Shallows" pay the penalty of their ignorance, and something more.

We trust, that however these frequent triumphs may lose their novelty from repetition, that they will never lose their charm in the eyes of the working

contributions of the leading Free Trade M.P.'s, whom contributions of the reaching first frame M. F.'s, when work the holders and occupiers have been doing so effectually as to justify the pay. We could have parties who have given as much as £100 at once

and the report we are going to insert will show for what the money has been paid, and how the body. and-soul sold ones try to earn the "wages of prostitution.' For some time past the platform in this Ilall has

For some time past the particular in the instant has been occupied by Mr. J. W. Fox, the un-Reverend Priest, who never preaches for money ! Will Lovet Priest, who never preasures for monores a lecture, and knows who guarantees him two guineas a lecture, and knows who guarantees nine two guiness a recture, and he knows also that the "patriot" receives two gui-neas more out of the "plunder of the public." "his neas more out of the planact of an public. This gentleman has boxed the compass for subjects on which to descant; and it was hoped that he had sup-the super for the opening of a From T ciently paved the way for the opening of a Free Trade ciently paved the way for the opening of a free frade agitation in the name of the Chartists. The party holding the "NATIONAL" Ball-room call themselves Chartists ; and to be able to "come out" under their guise would serve the Free Traders well. Accord. ingly, on Tuesday evening last, the attempt was made in the person of Mr. George Thompson, the great napped, drowsy and frightened, requested a postpone-ment of their case, to enable them to procure legal sponter, who, like his brother, Fox, never sells by "words" for filthy lucre; with what success let the sequel tell.

The following report is from " our own correspon aent." He was present on the occasion, and say what he here describes. To-day (Thursday) we were visited on other business by an active Free Trader one who has often to transact business in the League office itself. To him we read over the report; and he bore honourable testimony to its truth, Ile said unhesitatingly, that when Mr. G. Thompson gave his sort of half promise that there should be discu. sion. he was listened to with the most marked atten tion : and that the cause of the disturbance, which ultimately broke up the meeting, was Mr. Thompson most unwarrantable and most unjustifiable proceed, ing, in ordering two men to be turned out of the meeting, on the false and scandalous plea that the were drunk. He said, moreover, that this was ac knowledged by the officials of the League-office itself and that they condemned Mr. Thompson for he overbearing and tyrannical conduct. That report we give, testified to, as it is, by one of the leading Leaguers present on the occasion; and we give it at an answer to the false and lying reports inserted by Mr. Wm. Lovett in the Tap-tub, and in the fulsome slaverer of royalty, the "all-things-to-all-ment

ast been posted from east to west, and from northin south. of the metropolis, containing the following an nouncement :-- "ANTI-CORN LAW LEAGUE meeting of the friends of Free Trade will be held at the National-hall, Holborn, on Tuesday evening February 4th, when Mr. G. Thompson will deliver lecture. Admission Free. Reserved seats for the ladie To commence at eight o'clock." At the time specifie Mr. W. H. Ashurst, Solicitor, was called to the chain Taking up one of the placards, the chairman read that portion only announcing that Mr. G. Thompson would deliver a lecture : upon which two or three voices called out "read the whole bill." The Chair man having complied with this request, Mr. Christo pher rose in the body of the meeting, and requested to put a question. The Chairman assented Mr. C. then asked, if, after the lecture, discussion would be permitted. The Chairman : According to announcement, the lecture will be delivered ; and then we shall be in the hands of the meeting, and will be ruled by its decision. (Hear, hear.) Mr. G. Thompson then stepped forward to the front of the platform, apparently to deliver the promised le ture, when Mr. Wheeler rose on one of the scats in the body of the hall, and asked the lecturer, would h agree that discussion should take place at the conlusion of his lecture. At this moment a rush was made up the right hand side of the hall by some fel. lows dreused in jackets and caps, and who were recog. nized as regular "bruisers" from Saffron-hill. The shouted "Turn him out," on which the friends of Mr. Wheeler rallied round him, and a scene of in scribable confusion ensued. A lull having at length taken place, the lecturer proceeded to reply to the question of Mr. Wheeler. He had no desire to choke ree discussion. He would lecture, and make the lecture short for the purpose ; and then submit to that to add at present beyond our congratulations for the best of all tests .- the public meeting ; and he would be additional victory, rendered doubly important by the guided by the majority. (Cheers followed the announcement from both parties.) On this under standing the lecturer proceeded. He was not about fession, and his services being called in to insure such | to lecture on the Repeal of the Corn Laws in particua triumph for the masters as would defy the scrutiny lar. No; he was opposed to all monopolies. Were they opposed to the monopoly of the Church ? so was he. Were they opposed to the monopoly of the land! so was he. Were they opposed to the monopoly of commerce? so was he. Were they opposed to the monopoly of the franchise ? so was he. Therefore he could not see what there was to discuss about. Why, such by the meeting, the amendment proposed, and had occasion to take frequent exceptions to the rules if discussion did take place, it must be on a mere carried, was the only means by which a preference for of law laid down by the stipendiary. The justice's matter of taste as to which should have the preferate a great principle, over man, could have been mani- pride being hurt, he exclaimed : "Mr. ALLEN, do you ence. He admitted he was not taking the "bull by the horns." It might be asked, why not go for the franchise, which would, as a matter of course, carry the other with it? (Hear, hear.) But he contended, if Mr. WARD's backers to witness the superiority of non- you have ; but what I complain of is, that you have | they (the Free Traders) tried the experiment of getting elective influence over electoral power was not with- stood still in the profession, and not progressed with a Repeal of the Corn Lawsfrom the present house, and failed they strengthened the hands of the Parliaren. will bear testimony to the correctness of Mr. ALLES'S ing announced a meeting of the friends of Free Irade : he, therefore presumed they were all friends of Free Trade. (Cries of "No, no," and "Yes, yes.") Some gentlemen said, "no, no," then it was necessar to explain what was meant by Free Trade. The lecturer then commenced in the usual Anti-corn Law style : talking of "the world for a market ;" "buy. the effect of the application to the party who has so grossly misrepresented them, before we interfere. We have an idea that their attempt at "refuting" the cheapers market to expend it, I am robbed of the difference." " This and much more was listened to with patience, stillness reigning throughout the Hall; the lecturer's voice being the only sound heard. He TAMES RONALD, PAISLEY .--- We have not the means of said he was in favour of an' equitable adjustment reference at hand; but if our correspondent will get (hesitating) that was as far as the rights of property Cobbett's Register for 1826, under the head "Greek Fie," would permit. (Exclamations of "Ah, ah"-"(h, O, then you do not admit the Rights of preperty. (Loud cheers from the Leaguers.) Some "evidence" before a Committee of the House of Lords is protection? (Uries of "The Vote"-"The Sufin the year 1825 (we believe), in which he there pro- rage"). The lecturer, pointing to two men who occuposed the disfranchisement of the 40s. freeholders, as pied one of the front seats, and who had answered the lecturer's query as above, and who were perfectly sober,-cried out "those two men are intoxicated take them out." The "bruisers" above described attempted to do the lecturer's bidding, when the men defended themselves and a regular fight ensued. At length the "possee of bruisers" was completely hommed in by a circle of Chartists ; and from this moment, all attempts to progress with the lecture were fruitless. 'The chairman in vain cried-order, order-exclamations of "they are hired by the Duke of Buckingham," from some of the Leaguers ; and cries of "disgraceful conduct of the League," we o | bandied about ; and George Thompson protested the only force he ever used was moral force! A noise resembling the roaring of a bull, from the galler, met with tremendous and most deafening cheering; and awful groans and hisses were the only sound that could for a long time be heard, during which George Thompson put on his great-coat. At this time Mr. Doyle had scaled the platform; and spoke to the chairman, with a view of appealing to the audience to be quiet. The chairman at length obtained silence, and asked permission for Mr. Doyle to ad-dress a few words. Mr. Doyle made the attempt, but was assailed with tremendous velling from the Leaguers, and great cheering from the Chartists. In vain did the chairman, George Thompson, and Mr Doyle attempt to quell the confusion. Disorder reigned supreme. During this period a member of the National Association came, accompanied with a short, stout, dark man, carrying an unibrella, to the back of the reporter's table, and pointing out Mr. I Clark said, "there, rush in and take out that man with the chequered handkerchief round his neck;" but the short, stout man evidently thought cretion the better part of valour," as the month bir. force !! request was this time unheeded. William Lovett rushed on the platform, and for a moment obtained the ear of the meeting. Pointing to Mr. Doyle, he in the most malignant and the rocious manner said, " will you allow this feet to continue disturbing the meeting." This indistri-appeal only made "confusion ten times worse of founded." Half-past nine had now arrived, and not

Mr. R. Moorn: proposed the second sentiment-"Thomas Slingsby Duncombe, Esq., the faithful re-presentative of the industrious millions in the House of Commons." (Great elcering.) Nothing but a paramount sense of the gratitude due to Mr. Duncombe could have induced him to address them. The great, generous, and unexpected services rendered by Mr. Duncombe to the nation demanded the gratitude of the whole people. He (Mr. Duncombe) was not the mere representative of the £10 householders: for it was acknowledged by all that he had justly carned for himself the title of representative of the labouring millions. (Loud cheers.) Mr. Dun-combe was the only man who boldly and manfully, in his place in Parliament, advocated the principles of the People's Charter. (Immense applause.) Mr. DUNCOMBE, in rising to acknowledge the senti-ment, was received with the most vociferous applause.

After a few introductory remarks, the hon. gentleman proceeded to say, that he certainly did not believe that the session about to commence would entitle itself, any more than sessions gone by, to the thanks of the millions. They would recollect the vagaries and pranks that were performed last session ; they would remember their votes with reference to the sugar question, given under the threat of resignation on the part of the Tory Administration, whilst the tergiversation of members of the House of Commons with regard to the Factory Bill could never be forgotten. One night they voted that ten hours were amply sufficient for the women and children of the men of England to labour, and that they carried by a small majority. The next evening down went the Premier, and he said to them, "Gentlemen, if you won't make the women, and daughters, and young children of will cease to be governed by a Tory Administration." The former vote was rescinded, and at this moment any attempt should be made again to introduce them the whole thing would be a more delusion. If they could be passed to-morrow, the next day they would be rescinded, and if such a measure were again proposed hc, for his part, would not be a party to such a delusion : he would not be made a fool of by my Lord Ashley or by anybody else, voting one day for eight hours, then for ten, and then, because the Premier told him, wheel about and turn about, and rescind his former votes. (Cheers.) Such treatment was an insult and a mockery, not only to the members themselves, but to all whom they represented. (Cheers.) The new session was to commence to-morrow, and, of course, the old farce would then commence. About five o'clock the Speaker would inform the house that at two o'clock he was in the House of of it, the cleverest, if not the most satisfactory, pro-Lords, where her Majesty had been pleased to make a most gracious speech ; and then he would sav that. to prevent any mistake, he had been fortunate enough Then, two gentlemen in armost would get up to move and second the address, which every one who had ever taken the trouble to read an address would know to be nothing but an echo of the speech. (Checrs.) The speech would commence by telling them that she congratulated herself and the country on the good feeling and frendship which she exsatisfactory if she could tell them that from one end of her own kingdom to the other there was mers wanted the malt-tax repealed, the manufactu-

THE NORTHERN STAR. SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1845.

THE ROYAL PROLOGUE.

THE introductory sketch by which the sessiona performance for 1845 has been presented to us in the parliamentary text of her Majesty, is, to say the least

duction of the kind that has come under notice since royal specches occupied any portion of our to procure a copy of it. The members would then attention. The unostentatious praise bestowed on begin to congratulate him on his good fortune. living Torvism at the expense of departed Whiggery living Torvism at the expense of departed Whiggery, was so nettling to the dead, that Lord JOHN could not forego the opportunity of echoing acquiescence from the tomb, accompanied with the consolation that the existing "prosperity" was a consequence of policy 'cadged" from the Whig ledger; and this, with a perienced from all foreign Powers. How much more timely lamentation for the loss sustained by the resignation of Mr. GLADSTONE, together with the connothing but happiness and contentment. (Hear.) They firmation of his lordship's assertion by the Lord Chief would also hear a something of the property and in- Justice DENMAN with reference to the Irish state trials, The various forms, however, in which John Bul rers would ask for a repeal of the duty on raw matewill see the tax-gatherer's hand represented in the rials. Sir Robert would be beset on all sides, and would hardly know how to get out of his difficulty; then they would say to Sir Robert, as he had once said to the Whigs-"If you call us in, we'll tell you there is yet a lurking rumble similar to that which how to do it" (a laugh); and if he (Mr. Duncombe) slumbers for a time amid the Killarney hills, and at were called in, he'd soon tell them what to do. He length revives when all thought of response has vanished. Most people are aware that there is a spot near the lower lake, where, if the question is asked, might be improved and maintained. (Great cheer- "How do you do. Paddy Blake ?" Echo, after much apparent reflection, responds "Very well, I thank

prise the Minister that the several grievances unde which the Irish people will be found to labour, arise, from the inefficiency of the law to protect a tenant of steel against the injustice of the landlord of straw. As it is our intention to analyse the promised report, when it makes its appearance, we abstain from further comment on the subject at present and therefore we turn attention to that portion of her Majesty's speech which bears upon the health of the inhabitants of large towns and populous districts. In reference to this subject we beg to assure her Majesty's Ministers, that improved venwashing tubs,-the remedies so generally proposed,will fail to give satisfaction to the working classes, unless accompanied with other changes and Reforms and especially with the power of securing to their selves an equitable share of the produce of their

The income-tax harness appears to have been so well fitted to the backs that are to wear it, that there can be but little doubt that the Queen's recommendation for its continuance will have the desired good reason to congratulate our brethren on the prospect of mental improvement promised to them in the royal speech ; while we must anticipate equal benefits for the English people from another source than royal inclination or ministerial policy. If the unopposed reply to the speech was an indication of Ministerial strength, we might draw ominous forebodings from that fact; but when we look to the signs of the times passing around us, we see the elements of an Agricultural storm, which is likely to burst with a tremendous crash over the head of their chosen Minister.

Whether the appointment of Sir THOMAS FREZ-MANTLE to the Irish Secretaryship may be intended as a sop to the BUCKINGHAM watch-dog, we are not prepared to say; but should it be, the adherents of the noble Duke have now become so alive to the hopelessness of their condition, that we fear the "gag. ging " of his Grace would but have the effect of opening wider the mouths of his followers. Looking, the n, at the present position of Sir ROBBRT PERL, we discover a striking analogy between it and that of his Tory coadjutor, M. GUILOT. If a Count Mole should spring up in the Tory ranks at home, he would find himself fettered by the very same disabilities and misgivings which prevent Guizor's rival from taking advantage of his present weakness. PBEL knows that he has nothing to fear from the Whig party while the RICHMONDS and BUCKINGHAMS are award that reliance upon the liberal section of the House t sustain them in office would end in a short-lived triumph, followed by the recall of their present leader strengthened as he would be by their necessities to

It cannot be denied, however, that the farmers 'who whistle at the plough" are preparing for a vigorous onslaught upon their order who whistle at Downing-street; while Young England, though crippled in form, will speak awkward truths, calculated to produce awkward impressions upon the minds of the working classes. And to these fertile sources of dissatisfaction it is impossible to overrate the effect of Lord JOHN RUSSELL'S declaration in favour of Free Trade : a declaration which doubtless was wrung from him by the conviction that to the Free Trade party alone he must look for even a decent minority. We take the liberty of informing him that even better by subsequent deeds or conditions; and yet

them by that artificial rule, always applied to the comparative measurement of a labourer's life. Mr.

BRIGOS joins issue with Mr. WARD, and savs : " Government have learned only the art of creation; he wanted them to learn also THAT OF DISTRIBU-TION." Yes, Mr. Buiggs; and that is precisely the art in which the Government is best skilled ; and to perpetuate the practice of which, Mr. WARD is sent to represent your "masters" in Parliament. The Government does distribute the wealth created : but it gives the lion's share to those who will in return Independent and the Iris may regret the course purout meaning.

We shall just take a few of Mr. WARD's arithmetical calculations. and one of his notions of justice for dissection. In speaking of the disasters likely to accrue from the adoption of the Short Time principle, Mr. WARD says : "The wages paid every week to those employed in the cotton manufacture are £225,000, and there are 450,000 persons employedand the goods exported amount to £35,000,000 per annum! Now then, we ask, what the League-what the Messrs. CHAMBERS, what the Economists will say to this plump contradiction given to their boasted assertion, as well as to the admission of the enormous plunder to which the operatives are subjected ? What becomes of the "One pound average weekly wages, and of the "ability" of the operatives to lay up out of their poor pittance for casualties, as well as the power of acquiring a vote by the establishment of building societies ? 450,000 persons employed in the cotton trade, receive an average of ten shillings per wook each, amounting annually, if all in full work, and not to speak of "fines" and "batings," to £11,700,000. CHAMBERS tells us, that in this description of fabric the proportions of which the value is constituted, are 48 per cent. of Labour, and 52 of Capital; but if the expenditure of £11,700,000 in labour, produces thirty-five millions of fabric, and if CHAMBERS' rule of proportion is correct, we discover that instead of the £11,700,000, the labourers ought to receive more than £17,000,000-or, in other words, the masters oheat them out of between £5,000,000 and £6,000,000 annually. If to this we add the amount of Production for Home Consumption, and observe the same rule, making a general sum of the question, we have the astounding admission from the member for Sheffield, that the masters in one trade alone, employing not a twentieth of the population, actually rob their share of slaves of more than £40,000,000 per annum, nearly double the amount of the interest of the National Debt; and sufficient to

give to four millions of the working glasses five quarters of wheat annually at £2 a quarter !! What awkward things these figures are! and how much better would it be had their feeling "sympathiser" confined his arguments to the unarithmetical figures of " cheap bread, high wages, and plenty to do." Let us now have a word upon Mr. WARD's notion of justice. In speaking of the National Debt. the honourable gentleman would resist an "adjustment" on the plea of frequent transfer-thus establishing a principle most repugnant to all the laws of equity. The law says that a bad title cannot be mended or made

favour of a combination of the industrious of a classes. We have so often commented upon the frequent

legal triumphs of Mr. ROBERTS, as to have little fact of Mr. BAILEY Rose belonging to the legal proof Mr. ROBERTS. We shall close these remarks with an anecdote of the said BAILEY Rose. Mr. ALLEN, enable them to perpetuate misrule: and, however the who defended the Staffordshire prisoners in 1842, was once pleading before the said BAILEY Rose, and sued by the meeting, the amendment proposed, and had occasion to take frequent exceptions to the rules fested. Mr. WARD discreetly refused to grapple with the know that I have been in the profession for twenty stiff questions of Mr. OTLEY; and the disinclination of years ?" "Yes, sir," replied Mr. ALLEN, "I know the march of mind." Every Miner in Staffordshire

To Readers and Correspondents,

observation.

TEE TOWER HAMLET FRIENDS had better wait and see calumnies of the Battersea Truth-teller will not be very graciously seconded by the hero of Portugal-street, But we shall see.

he will find more than enough of Brown Bread Joseph's oh.") oveer doings.

the basis of "Emancipation." J. T. SHEBRAED, BETHNAL-GREEN .---- We could not manage

it this week. We were crammed out.

MONIES RECE	IVED	BY M	R. O'C	ONNOI	₹.	
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would also near a something of the property and in-great surplus. Then how was he to dispose of it? I had could offer to the "echo" of the speech. tion, &c.; others have neglected to send the number of their votes, and to specify whether, in the event of a Conhands he could not say which had it ; he, therefore, put it again, when he decided the adjournment to be vention being held, it shall take place in London or Leeds. This must be remedied previously to the 12th of this month, which is the latest day the poll can be kept open. carried. It was not stated when or where the meeting THOMAS MARTIN WHEELER. was adjourned to. Too much praise cannot be given to Mr. Ashurst for his impartial conduct as chairman, and for the excellent temper he evinced throughout the THE LAST "FREE TRADE" DODGE. proceeding. DISGRACEFUL CONDUCT OF WM. LOVETT AND "HIS" We have also received another account, signed by SQUAD OF "SAFRON-HILL BRUISERS." Messrs. Thomas Clarke, Philip M'Grath, Christo. The parliamentary campaign has opened, and with phor Doyle, and T. M. Wheeler, setting forth, in it another attompt on the part of the "cheap-bread other language, the above recited facts. We prefer low-wage crew," to force themselves on public attento give the report of our own reporter, because it was tion, and achieve a semblance of popularity. Driven from every "open" meeting they have essayed testified to as above stated. A most pompous, and most silly, resolution respect on their own account; forced to take refuge in "ticketted" places of "refuge" for the defeated, ing this meeting, has been advertised in the Top-Mb and the San by "the members of the National Aso eiation of 242, Holborn." Only imagine a "Nati-owar." Association stuck into "242, Holborn," & dapoing cub compared with the that their proceedings have only excited derision and contempt, because it was evident that public opinion would not tolerate their nostrums. To get, therefore, dancing-crib over a gin-palace! However, let that the "ear of the public" in an apparently open manpass. It is with the resolve of these "three failors ner, is with the Leaguers an object of first-rate im of Tooley-street" that we have to do more than portance-an object worth all that is left of the with their designation. They "publicly declare their disapprobation of those persons who so dis-£100,000. All sorts of schemes to effect this desideratum have been put in practice; and among them gracefully interrupted a meeting called by the price the following, which has failed, as have all the former of Free Trade, for the hearing of a lecture from Mr. G. Thompson, conceiving, as they do, that such con-In Holborn there is a building dignified with the high and sounding title of the "NATIONAL HALL." It is not the Outcom's residence non the back of the local the rest of the old song. In this disapprobation we cordially join ; though we may curious to see how Mr. O'CONNELL will receive the a large majority:" a "great fact," on which we beg is not the Queen's residence, nor the place of meeting differ with the "three tailors" as to the parties to to congratulate the member and his constituents; a for the collective wisdom. It does not belong to the whom it ought to be applied. It was George Thomp "nation" at all, but is merely a "twopenny hop" son and Will Lovett, with their friends, the Bulling shop, rented by Wm. Lovett for the use of his pay- of Saffron-hill, that interrupted the meeting: and it of Saffron-hill, that interrupted the meeting: and it masters. When not required as a place of assigna- is not the first time that George Thompson tion for the "moral" of the two sexes, it is used as a played such a game. The last meeting of the Autilecture room : but all the proceeds arising from every "trading" scheme put in force by the "proprietor" Hall, found George Thompson and "friend" " for have not been sufficient to meet the outlay. This there as ""interrupters" and "obstructors," for NATIONAL HALL" has been kept open solely by the which said disgraceful conduct they received a sound

It is hardly wonderful that the ropresentative should be guilty of such gross inconsistency, when we find the press of the masters hardy enough to saddle the iniquities of the employers on the men who are made sufferers by their requery.

> The Sheffield Independent, in an attempt to screen the masters from the charge of manufacturing "spurious goods," has the following " tit bit :"---

"We beg to remind the workmen, that blameable as are manufacturers in sending forth such articles with false marks, the men who make them ought to consider themselves as parties implicated.

Now was ever impudence equal to this ? or what answer but ridicule can be officied to such a nonsensical assortion ? As our friend complains that the proceedings at Mr. WARD's meeting concluded in the dark. mayhap he wrote his comment without light. The Independent informs us that it was impossible to judge of the numbers who respectively voted for and against the amendment, as it was dark ; while the

Iris assures us "that the amendment was carried by lesson by which we trust he will profit, and one which we hope the working classes in every town in England

noble Lord looks upon Free Trade as the means of securing those comforts for the working classes to which at the close of the last session he declared they were entitled, he must court a more extensive acquaintance with the people themselves, as upon their enfranchisement alone he can ever hope to regain that

position from which the Tory principles preserved in his Reform Bill have so ignominiously displaced him.

.The sweeping policy of PEEL is pre-eminently calculated to set class against class : and from a division of class we trust will result that union of the people. apparently delicate in their touch: but John which may insure an easy triumph over the scattered forces of legitimacy. Most people anticipated a calm

notice. (Applause.) After some further remarks, dation by the Minister, that upon each finger there and peaceful session : but we see the storm gathering ; landatory of Trades' Unions, Mr. Duncombe con-is a nail, and in every nail there is a scratch. and no doubt as the time of dissolution approaches cluded by stating his delight that his past career had We have very little to do with those paragraphs we shall have a "bid" for popular support ; and the the only reward he sought, and, as he had it now at which refer to the visits of the Russian Auappeal, failing to confer advantage upon the Whigs. tocrat and the King of the French, further must drive them in despair into the arms of the than to observe, that if there is truth in the people ; and thus, as we have ever predicted, reduce eighth paragraph, her Majesty must be a most conpolitical parties to Tories and Chartists. We are Mr. G. GRASBY, of the original Society of Carpen- summate hypocrite, and for this reason; if her ters, proposed the next sentiment-"Trades' Asso-sentiments upon the occasion of his Majesty's Ministerial measures, and still more curious to disvisit were in unison with all classes of her sub- cover, by what counter agitation, if any, their effects the utility of Trades' Associations, and the great ser- jects, they were anything but friendly to her royal are to be neutralised. On the whole, we rejoice guest. In the tenth paragraph we discover a finisher in the shadow of the coming substance ; because, in will teach to the tools of their "masters." Too much to all hope entertained by the several grievance. the Ministerial measures we recognise the break up praise cannot be given to the gallant fellows who thus shire Miners, on rising was welcomed by loud and long applause. He said the Miners had recently seen in the only "Trades Journal," the Northern Star, a from the Minister's surplus. The malt tax, the raw so long enabled to lord it over the poor oppressed: the obstract of their rights.

would tell them to call in the people, who would soon let the Government know what sort of taxation they would submit to by which the revenue of the country ing.) With regard to the opening of letters at the Post-office, he could tell them that it was not his intention to let the matter rest. The very last day of you, how are you ?" The very pertinent feelers the last session he gave notice that at an early oppor- thrown out in the royal speech are, one and all. tunity he should call the attention of the house to the cret Committee, and to-morrow he should renew that Bull will discover, upon their more clear elucimet with their approbation. Their good esteem was the commencement of the session, he hoped that when its labours should be over he should equally carry with him their good opinion and regard. (Loud and continued cheers.)

ciations, and their able and eloquent defender, Feargus O'Connor." Mr. G. briefly expatiated on vice rendered the Trades by the Northern Star.

Mr. J. BERRY. the representative of 10,000 Lanca-

FEBBUARY 8, 1845.

THE NORTHERN STAR.

ating from Daniel O'Connell. And, if we remember DREADFUL DEATH OF AN. AGED. FEMALE. On Frirating from Daniel O Colland, in we remember DREADFUL DEATH OF AN AGED FEMALE. On Fri-rightly, the "NATIONAL Ball" folks themselves "up- day afternoon Mr. W. Carter held an inquest at the "in their "own" Hall, the "Society for the Fleece, Commercial-road Lambeth in quest at the Fleece, Commercial-road, Lambeth, on the body of set, in their oldar Hail, the other of the Hortz, Commercial-road, Lambeth, on the body of street, Lambeth, were suddenly alarmed by hearing Emancipation of British Industry?" the CHARTER, Mrs. Elizabeth Beard, aged 58 years, of No. 13, Duke- a loud and piercing scream proceeding from some set, in the man of British Industry?" the Charren, Mrs. Elizabeth Beard, aged 58 years, of No. 13, Duke-Emancipation of British Industry?" the Charren, Mrs. Elizabeth Beard, aged 58 years, of No. 13, Duke-is an and in the meantime ordered the woman to be taken is an and in the meantime ordered the woman to be taken is an and in the meantime ordered the woman to be taken is an and in the meantime ordered the woman to be taken is an and in the meantime ordered the woman to be taken is an and in the meantime ordered the woman to be taken is an and in the meantime ordered the woman to be taken into custody, and she is now in gaol until the verdict is ented a glass of wine to Miss Lucy Hill, and she part of the premises. The parties immediately instituted a search to ascertain the cause of the noise, three of all free discussion, anti-Democratic, and is an an ervous that she was very seldom left alone. On the outroof the greatest alarm and excitement is used in the relief that was necessary for their warts. The bottle, is alone the relief that was necessary for their warts. The bound filled with erelief that was necessary for their warts. Mr. destines! Really such conduct is "destruc-three tailors! Really such conduct is "destruc-three tailors! Really such conduct is "destruc-three tailors! Really such conduct is "destruc-three discussion, anti-Democratic, and unjust." It was time that "disapprobation" was the afternoon of Tuesday, however, her companion went out of her room to carry a message to her brother. She had barely gone down stairs before her the conclusion of the resolution of the conceited the sitention was arrested by hearing the deceased calling for help, and upon returning to the room she found it fulled with smoke. Whilst there they woman, named Elizabeth Beard, with nearly the woman, named Elizabeth Beard, with nearly the

each side of the bed. After looking for deceased, she the third is to come boldly forward, and, for the sake of was found under the bedstead, with the clothes in a frightful spectacle presented itself, the unfortunate Charlists they have espoused, redeem it from the imblaze. After considerable difficulty the flames were creature being burnt in such a shocking manner the cause and in the product of a few intole. extinguished, but no patation cast upon it by the conduct of a few intole. extinguished, but no individuals, who, for the last few years, have was burnt to death. extinguished, but not before the unfortunate creature that her face looked like a piece of partially consumed gone from place to place to mar every meeting, however worthy the object, for which it might be

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT GRAVESEND .- On Saturday morning, at an early hour, Gravesend was the scene

of another destructive fire, which, at one period of its Now, ye homespun, unintellectual, ignorant workravages, threatened to become as serious in magniharists, that is the way your self-sufficient tude as the conflagration in June last. It commenced "brethren" perpetrate "fine writing." in the same street, on the premises known as the ated You know that Will Lovett, years ago, discovered Kentish Independent newspaper and printing-office, that you all needed "hedication;" and he tried to situate on the north side of the street, adjoining the that you an incented associations turned into Dame Pope's Head public-house, within a few doors of High-theols, to teach you the nature of letters. Not street. During the early part of the morning the leing able to persuade you that such a course would compositors and pressmen were on the premises, striking off the paper, the Kentish Independent, it le to your benefit, he opened one of his own accord. where the "schoolmistress" has ever since been pracwhere inc schoonnistress has everyince been prac-tising; and, in the above, you have a specimen of the prodigious "larning" of the NATIONAL pupils. No doubt it will puzzle you to imagine what sort of an *imputation* it is that has been cast on the Chartist cause, or how an *imputation* can be or an atomic at all but if you had been at a board of the street, noticed an unusual glare in one of the com-posing rooms. Among the first to come to his assistbeing publishing day, and on their leaving at three o'clock the lights were safe and extinguished, and the casi on a cause at all! but if you had been at school. ance was Mr. Beard, a butcher, living directly oppoparticularly at the Holborn NATIONAL one, you would site, who breaking open the front door with a weight. have been able to comprehend all about it. As it is went into the premises with the policeman, and, rou may have the "ignorant" notion that the term upon their proceeding up stairs, found the flames conmutation, used in the sense the "three tailors" use | fined to one room. Buckets of water being at hand, it, can only apply to individuals, or to conduct: but then if you had been "hedicated" your ideas would have expanded, and you would have learned how to talk fine, and to understand what you said. Proba-to the whole people of Gravesend. In the interim by you may boggle at the possibility of redeeming any information had been sent up to the officers on duty thing or person, character or conduct, from "an at the station under the Town Hall, who, it is but imputation cast on it." You may be staffed full with justice to state, were very expert in turning out the the old notion, that to redeem is to rancom : to pay a corporation engines. The alarm bell being rung, price; to free, by paying an attonement ; and how plenty of aid was soon obtained, and the engines, when tou, as sensible men, can ransom or atone an imputa- got into play, were worked with considerable energy. tion, may puzzle you to discover. And what an imputa- The fire being observed by a sentinel posted at Til. nore difficult question still! But then all this arises from "ignorance." Get "hedicated" at "242 Holfrom "ignorance." Get "hedicated" at "242 Hol-born," and you will know all about it ! You will even troops to the spot to do what service they could for learn how "a few intolerant individuals" can "go the inhabitants. By that time the appearance of the destructive element was most alarming; it was from place to place to mar EVERY MEETING, however worthy the object for which IT may be called !" Even blazing forth from the roof and every inlet that the this will be made clear to you : for have not the Nabuilding contained-firing on one side the Pope's tional Ball folks the benefit of the teaching of Coun-sellor Parry who knows all about grammar and cor-cert diction ?! There fore go to the school mistress. Learn your lessons. Study in the school of priggish the firemen obtained a good supply of water, which preciseness-and all these things will be made maniwas copiously thrown into the blazing property in all est and clear. You will moreover learn another directions, but for nearly an hour it appeared to have lesson: you will learn what amount of subservicency little or no effect ; ultimately, however, by increased exertions, its progress was stopped, but not until the oling" is required to secure a living as secre tary and "PROPRIETOR" (!) of a NATIONAL Hall ! Kentish Independent Office was gutted, and the two Will Lovett can teach you that ! in addition to all adjacent premises, as above mentioned, greatly other "larning." Therefore get to school ! damaged

Iccidents. Offences, ±nguesis, Ne

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT ON THE RIVER .--- FOUR LIVES LOST .- On Thursday merning, at an early

hour, an accident of a very distressing character, by which four persons were prematurely hurried into FIRE.—On Friday afternoon, about two o'clock, the HORRIBLE CHARGE.—ROCHESTER, FEB. 1.—On Fri-day, the 31st of January, a full bench of county ma-gistrates for the north division of the Layth of Ayles-und Longer und Longer u inhabitants of Guildford-place, Bagnigge-wells-road, eternity, occurred on the river, between Barking and Woolwich. It appears that a sailing-vessel, termed a hatch boat, the property of Mr. Wm. were alarmed by hearing dreadful screams proceeding from the upper part of the house numbered 13. Goon looking at the window of the firsi-floor front, Byford, sen., of Barking, Essex, was proceeding up the river, for Billingsgate-market. having on board a a large body of flame could be seen raging therein. female instantly ran into the room, when a pitiable cargo of fish, and three sons of Mr. Byford, with the A female instantly ran into the room, when a pitable cargo of hish, and three sons of her. Bytord, with the sight presented itself; the wife of the occupier of the room, Mrs. Mary Llewellyn, about 50 years of age, was found lying on the floor, with every particle chapman's Head beacon, the previous night, at a bas hitherto conducted an extensive and respectable with every particle chapman's Head beacon, the previous night, at a bas hitherto conducted an extensive and respectable with every particle chapman's Head beacon, the previous night, at a bas hitherto conducted an extensive and respectable with every particle chapman's Head beacon, the previous night, at a bas hitherto conducted an extensive and respectable solution of the fish and the cap with the conducted to with the conducted to be a previous of the base of the fish and the cap with the conducted to be a previous of the base of the fish and the cap with the conducted to be a previous of the base of the fish and the cap with the conducted to be a previous of the base of the fish and the cap with the conducted to be a previous of the base of the fish and the cap with the conducted to be a previous of the base of the base of the fish and the cap with the conducted to be a previous of the base of the fish and the cap with the conducted to be a previous of the base of the fish and the cap with the conducted to be a previous of the base of the fish and the cap with the conducted to be a previous of the base of the fish and the cap with the conducted to be a previous of the base of the base of the base of the base of the fish and the cap with the conducted to base of the base of of clothing she had on blazing away with the greatest late hour, nothing particular occurring until between boarding-school for the education of young gentlemen. fury. The female crying out for assistance, several one and two o'clock the next morning. At that persons hastened to the room, and after much difficulty time the vessel was nearly opposite the "Devil's extinguished the flames, but not until the unfortunate House," about half-way between Woolwich and Bark-The evidence, which is wholly unfit even for description, was sufficient to warrant the magistrates in committing the prisoner for trial at the next Maidfemale was frightfully burnt about the head, face, ing when a heavy squall of wind sprang up from the legs, and chest. She was placed in a cal, and con- west north-west, which struck the boat with fearful veyed to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, where she re- violence, so much so, that she almost immediately mains with but slight hopes of her recovery. SUBJECTED MUEDER.—HULL.—The greatest sensa-tion was caused in this town on Wednesday, from the hood, the court was crowded with gentlemen. DREADFUL DESTITUTION IN THE UXBRIDGE UNION.circumstauce that a cabinet-maker, named Thomas afterwards the vessel sank, carrying with it the Matiocks, residing in Dagger-lane, had been taken three Byfords and the owner of the fish. Leach, who was on the fore part of the vessel, had the presence his wife, who had been found lying on the floor of the of mind to throw off his jacket, and kept swimning house, dreadfully burned, and quite dead. The man about for the space of 20 minutes, when he was rescued Murrell, aged 28, whose death, it had been stated, has a wife and five children, was committed to from sickness. Mattocks was brought before the magistrates at the by a sailing-vessel. The name of the owner of the by a sailing-vessel. The name of the owner of the by a sailing-vessel. The name of the owner of the owner of the only the want of the common necesinto custody by the police on a charge of murdering fish is at present unknown. saries of life. The room occupied by the deccased, PIRATES IN THE MEDITEREANEAN.-Advices were rehis wife, and child, bespoke the penury and destituceived at Lloyd's on Wednesday from their agents at Gibraltar and Patras, reporting the presence of pirates in the above sea. The agent at the former port states that the Spanish brig Sorpresa, bound wife of the deceased, whose figure was most attenuated, remand of the prisoner till after the coroner's inquest en the body, he was taken to the gaol. SERIOUS FIRE AT RICHMOND.—This morning (Safrom Cadiz to La Guayra, had returned to Cadiz, the and who was in so weak a state, that she was accommodated with a chair, and had brandy and water provided for her while giving her evidence. The captain reporting that when he had proceeded as far as Cape St. Vincent, three piratical vessels-a barque, deceased was a labouring man, the son of another labourer, residing at Ruislip-common. The deceased brig, and schooner-hove in sight, and the brig gave Head Tavern, situate at the corner of Bridge-rise, chase to him; but he managed, after being chased labourer, residing at Ruislip-common. The deceased the property of Mr. Charles Durrant. Fortunately for some days, to re-anchor in Cadiz Bay. 'The agent married about three years ago, to witness, Martha the whole of the inmates were enabled to escape, at Patras reports that an Ionian vessel, with two Murrell, who belonged to Iver, in Buckinghamshire, the whole of the inmates were enabled to escape, at Patras reports that an Ionian vessel, with two Murrell, who belonged to Iver, in Buckinghamshire, Thout meeting with any personal injury. The total thousand dollars on board, on her way to the Gulph where they for some time resided. From the month damage is considerable, for several of the adjoining of Corinth, to load currants for a British merchant, of August last the deceased had been out of work, exhouses have sustained injury by water, &c. The anchored in a creek through stress of weather, where cept an occasional job or two. About three months she was waylaid by a pirate and attacked, but the ago, in consequence of the serious illness of the wife, crew repulsed them; the clerk in charge of the they became chargeable to the parish of Iver, which erigin of the disaster is not known. THE LATE ACCIDENT ON THE MANCHESTER AND above news reaching Gibraltar, her Majesty's ship given for their removal to the Uxbridge Union, but Scout, the Swedish corvette Carlskrona, and the which were suspended on account of the illness was caused by which the three unfortunate men lost on this line, was resumed on Monday before the Danish brig of war Mercurius, all proceeded to sea to of the wife. About seven weeks since, the wife being borough coroner and the same jury, at the Palatine cruise in the above neighbourhood. In the mean-rather better, the deceased, to avoid the orders of Rotel, Hunt's bank. The inquiry extended over time it will be well if all merchant vessels bound up their verdict, which was as follows:---"That, from nition in case they should fall in with them. time it will be well if all merchant vessels bound up removal being carried into effect, and their being taken to Ruislip as paupers, borrowed a horse and cart, and removed his wife to the old workhouse. where they have ever since lived, and in the hope of the evidence brought before us, we have reason to ASSASSINATION OF CAPTAIN M'LEOD, R. M.-Dubgetting work, abstained from applying for any assistance to the relieving-officer of the Uxbridge suppose that the ordinary valve had been closed to lin, Jan. 81.—Another barbarous assassination dis-facilitate the pressure of the steam; and that, from graces this land. The victim in this last instance some unknown cause, the lock-up safety-valve was was the resident magistrate of the county Leitrim, Union. After a week or two, not getting work, the deceased, at the earnest request of his wife, applied to the board of guardians of the Uxbridge Union for impeded in its working. That it is the opinion of and resided near Ballinamore. It is said that in the the jury that there was a flaw in the copper plate, discharge of his duty Captain M'Leod was the means and the upper part of the fire-box, arising from the of bringing to justice several of the lawless gang in contraction and expansion of the metal in its ordinary that district, called "The Molly Maguiries," and for relief, which they answered by giving him an order of admission into the union workhouse at Hillingdon, upwards of four miles from all his friends. As he working, which led, under accumulated pressure, to this, it is supposed, he was murdered on Wednesday the catastrophe by which William Stones, George evening last. The following is the account of the returned home, however, with the order to his wife, he found he could obtain employment at cutting ills, and William Alcock, met with their death. brutal deed from the Enniskillen Packet of yester-From these circumstances, the jury lay a deodand on day :--- "We stop the press to announce the melan-the engine of *ive hundred pounds.*" Thursday evening choly and distressing intelligence that Captain down pea-sticks in the woods, and carrying them out into the road to be carted, and they in consequence was fixed for the re-assembling of the jury in order M Leod, R.M., who was on temporary duty at Balli-to sign the inquisition. The remains of the deceased namore, county Leitrim, from this town, was shot morning the deceased went to work at the employ-were interred on Sunday last, George Mills and dead last night at Garradise, near Ballinamore, the determined not county at the employ-ment of the deceased went to work at the employ-ter interred on Sunday last, George Mills and dead last night at Garradise, near Ballinamore, the determined not to make use of the order. The next were interred on Sunday last, George Mills and William Alcock at the Harpurhey Cemetery ; those of William Stones were conveyed to the neighbourhood Captain M'Leod left about one o'clock, on an outside it, he could not earn more than 9d. a day, and his of Bolton, where his friends reside. The procession car, and coming out of the gate was fired at, and shot during the whole of the period from their removal dead on the spot." and then obtaining relief, they subsisted alone upon nearly a quarier of a mile in length. EXTRAORDINARY OCCURRENCE ON THE SOUTH-WESTpotatoes which the deceased had received while MANSLAUGHTER AT LEEDS .- On Sunday morning EEN RAILWAY .-- On Monday afternoon, about five miat Iver for doing up a garden, and a few which nutes to four, the train which leaves Nine Elms terast the inhabitants of the upper portion of Meadowhis father had given him as seed to plant a little bit ane were thrown into a state of excitement from a minus for Gosport at one o'clock, had arrived within of garden with. The wife declared on oath that she report that a man named Joseph Nichol's, residing a quarter of a mile of the station at Winchester, in that neighbourhood, had killed his wife in a when the engine-driver observed a man walk on the cooked them three times a day, and that, with the railway, and throw himself across the rails. The ac-tion was so instantaneous, and the distance so tri-fling that it was impossible to the distance so triquarrel during the preceding night. On Tuesday railway, and throw himself across the rails. The ac-morning an inquest was held before John Blackburn, tion was so instantaneous, and the distance so trifling, that it was impossible to stop the train before it food, which statement was corroborated by the Esq., coroner, at the Shakspeare Inn, Meadow-lane, other witnesses. During those six weeks neither the to investigate the cause of the unfortunate woman's reached the man, which it did almost momentarily. deceased nor his wife tasted either meat or tea. Last seath. From the evidence it appeared that the de- The train, however, did not pass over him, but the second that on the night of her death she was in a from any impediment, struck the unfortunate man a state of beastly intoxication, in which state she was tremendous blow in the back part of the neck, and apply for medical relief. She accordingly on that repeatedly struck and kicked by her husband. The drove his body several yards clear of the rails. The Start and Ricket by her hussend. The drove his body several yards clear of the rails. The morning left runship-common, between seven and in the several was the and his body several yards clear of the rails. The morning left runship-common, between seven and his body several yards clear of the rails. The morning left runship-common, between seven and his body several yards clear of the rails. The morning left runship-common, between seven and his body several yards clear of the rails. The morning left runship-common, between seven and his body several yards clear of the rails. The morning left runship-common, between seven and his body several yards clear of the rails. The morning left runship-common, between seven and was dence of Mr. Stockwell, the relieving-officer for the unfortunate decreased was thirty-six years of and his death appeared to have been instantaneous. Stock He gave her an order on Mr. Rayner, sur-He proved to be one of the Hants rural constabulary,

it filled with smoke, and flames were mounting over whole of her wearing apparel burnt off her back. each side of the bed. After looking for deceased, she The bedstead having been drawn away, a most leather. Medical attendance was instantly procured, but not in time to be of any assistance to the poor

oreature, for she had ceased to exist. DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT NOTTINGHAM. - On Sunday morning a most lamentable fire, for which no cause of origin can be rendered, and which, lamentable as it may appear, is considered to be the work of an incendiary, occurred at the village of Lenton, a large suburb of Nottingham, on the opposite side of the Park, about one mile from the town. The flames succeeded in their frightful ravages in destroying all within their reach before their destructive power could be stayed. The building which has been destroyed was a large factory, belonging to Mr. Peter Coxon, of New Lenton, having been erected about twelve months since, at a large expense. It was fitted up with new machines for the manufacture of lace, and adjoined a splendid new iron factory, worked by Mr. Pegg, of Lenton. It was three stories high, with machinery on each floor, and completed with every requisite for work. At nine o'clock on Saturday evening, the usual custom of seeing all safe was adhered to by the son of Mr. Coxon, who found a little fire in the grates, which is the custom to leave, to keep the rooms warm for work in the morning. That night, however, the fires were lower than usual and he is certain no danger was to be apprehended from them. At half-past two, Smith, the watchman of the neighbourhood, heard a dog barking inside the factory, and, on going up and making an examination, found flames were raging in the interior. He proceeded to Mr. Coxon's house, directly opposite the actory, and Cooper, a county policeman (county constabulary), was sent to Nottingham for engines. About four o'clock a large engine arrived from the Nottingham Fire Brigade, with post-horses ; but the roof had fallen in twenty minutes after the discovery

day investigating several charges of the most revolt-

DRHADFUL DEATH.—On Tuesday afternoon the a verdict of Died from lock-jaw; and the foreman inmates of the house No. 13, Duke-street, Stamford-street, Lambeth, were suddenly alarmed by hearing pressing their great dissatisfaction and disgust at the and nin the meantime ordered the woman to be taken Woolwich Dockyard, who designed the vessel, precasualties to which colliers are daily exposed happened on Thursday the 30th ult., in Cheaple pit, near Wakefield, belonging to the Messrs. Charlesworth. While Amos Pickord, a coal getter, was in the act of

> being confined with the third. He bore a good character, and was a good unionist.

WARRINGTON .--- CRUEL TREATMENT OF AN APPREN-TICE.—On Monday last, at the Sessions Room, William Henry Fairhurst, a fustian cutter, was summoned before the magistrates by Isabella Lowton, charged with ill-using her daughter, who was his apprentice. It appeared, from the evidence, that on the day the alleged brutality took place the defendant had asked the little girl to fetch a quantity of coals in a wheelbarrow, for the use of the shop ; it was then very slippery, from the snow, and she said she could not go, as her shoes were in pieces. Defendant again asked her, and she replied as before. He then took a cane and flogged her for "about ten minutes," until her arms were deeply cut with the violence of his blows. One witness said she met the girl shortly afterwards, crying, and her arms were running down with blood, her back at the same time being swollen up into ridges, by each blow of the cane. The girl shewed her arm, and the cuts were very visible.— The defendant attempted to justify his conduct, and said the girl had spoiled the work she had on hand .--The magistrates ordered him to pay the costs, and cancelled the indentures.

MANSLAUGHTER AT BURY .- On Tuesday an inquest was held at the Cotton Tree Inn, Moor Side, Bury, before Mr. Dearden, coroner, and sixtcen jurymen-Mr. John Barratt, druggist, Rock-street, Bury, foreman-on the body of a boy, five years of age, named Simon, the son of Charles Bamford, whose death took place under the following circumstances: The first witness was Alice, wife of John Smethurst, carter, who stated that between twelve and one o'clock on Tuesday noon last, she was in the street near the Cotton Tree public-house, and saw from roof had fallen in twenty minutes after the discovery of the fire, and nothing but the bare walls remained standing. Water was, however, copiously thrown on to the blazing beams, and by prompt means the flames were prevented from spreading to the adjoining iron factory of Mr. Pegg. Copious supplies of water were obtained from the engine of Mr. Pegg. The whole of his men assisted to the utmost, and the large popula-tion of Lenton, amounting to several thousands, left their levels although the cold was most intense. and their beds, although the cold was most intense, and snowball was thrown at him. He turned back about worked to the utmost to save the property. The twenty yards, and threw the coal at a crowd of boys : machinery contained in the building was valued alone it struck Simon Bamford on his head, which afterat £1,500, of which only £550 was insured in the Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire Fire-office. The building was quite new, and cost several hundred broke to pieces on the child's head, who was between pounds erecting, but its exact worth is not known. | ten and lifteen yards from him at the time. The pounds erecting, but its exact worth is not known. ten and litteen yards from him at the vine. The of his legs shattered by a cannou-ban, which passed the reasons for calling the present meeting. Mr. Not the least sacrifice of life or limb occurred, except deceased was near the boys who had been throwing in one instance, which, although of little moment as snowballs. Booth said the child must be taken home died within a few hours. This occurred at the which was seconded by Mr. Ching, and carried una-taking possession of the little town at the foot of the minously. Mr. Dunning moved the second resolurelationship, yet it is not uninteresting to mention. again.—By a Juryman : The boys ran away when The poor dog who gave the alarm, being tied fast to Booth got hold of the piece of coal : he held it in his prevent his ranging about the factory, fell a victim to the raging element.

gistrates for the north division of the Layth of Ayles-ford assembled at the office of Messrs. Essell and and Lomax's mill. He was standing near-the child Hayward, and were occupied nearly the whole of the when it was knocked down by the coal, and assisted in taking it home. It had a cap on, but the cap was surgeon, said he was not called to visit the child until Friday evening, when he found it just recovering from ness displayed by the civil and military authorities. a fit of convulsions. He saw it twice on Saturday ; but it died that night. He had made a post mortem examination of the body that day ; he found the left cautions necessary. stone assizes on several separate charges. As the prisoner is about sixty years of age, and has moved temple region of the frontal bone was fractured; the for some years in respectable circles in the neighbour- surface of the brain beneath the wound was highly inflamed; the substance of the brain was softened, and contained a small abscess .- The evidence being concluded, the jury returned a verdict of "Man-Late on Saturday, Mr. Wakley, M.P., coroner, held slaughter against Thomas Booth."-Superintendent a lengthened inquiry at the Six Bells public-house, Henshall took charge of Booth, who had been held to a lengthened inquiry at the Six Bells public-house, Ruislip-common, about five miles from Uxbridge, into bail since the death of the child. The prisoner, who DARING BURGLARIES .- On Friday morning, about half-past twelve o'clock, Mrs. Rainford, of the Weavers' Arms, Preston, whose husband was absent from home, was alarmed by a noise which she heard in the house ; and, immediately getting out of bed, proceeded down stairs, and found two men attempting to prize the bar door open, while two others were keeping watch outside. She instantly perceived that the house had been entered, and asked those inside how they had got in, and what they wanted. They wanted money, they replied ; and one of them held a pistol at her head, and the other said "Drop her." Mrs. Rainford, however, was undaunted, and retused fetched the key, and they followed her up stairs. Having got inside the front room, she held fast the door, and told one of the lodgers in the house, who had been aroused by the alarm, to halloo out of the window. The men standing outside threatened, if he cried out, to shoot him. Mrs. Rainford then went to the window, and cried out, while he held the door ; and they used the same threat to her. In some way or other, almost unknown to herself. on account of her alarm and terror, she contrived to make her way into the club-room, and vociferated through the window with all her might. Two of the policemen, hearing the shouts, repaired to the place ; but the depredators had taken their flight down Paradise-street. The constables pursued ; and, as we have been informed, came so close upon their track, that one of the villains turned on Seed, and, presenting a pistol, swore he would shoot him if they puran entrance, unless, as it is supposed, one of the gang had previously concealed himself in the house, and opened the door for the others. After commitis supposed, pursued their way to Penwortham factory, sent in by the surrounding villages to the sufferers. and broke into the house of Mr. John Breakell, shopkeeper, effecting an entrance by taking out one of the windows. The servant man was awakened by certain the cause of the disturbance which he heard in the house , when one of the gang who was stationed his master; but in the meantime the plunderers deprehension. The dog, which at other times usually keeps good guard, remained perfectly quict on the hearthstone while they were in the house-a circumknown by that animal, and nust themselves have islands. known the premises.-Preston Chronicle.

unnatural murder.

BARNSTAPLE.-A melancholy accident occurred on Friday last, the 31st ult., at Mr. Puddicombe's limetaking out a choke (which is used instead of props to | kiln, situate at Fremington Pill, about three miles support the roof) the stone fell and crushed him, and from this town, which has spread a gloom over the although help was near at hand, he died before they whole of that parish. John Fairchild, one of the could get him out. He was thirty years of age; he men employed at the kiln, having incautiously de-has left a wife and two children and the wife is near scended without the ladder, soon found that the suland called to his brother-in-law, Richard Gayton, for

to render immediate aid should it be necessary, who, getting him up, and he ultimately recovered. By this time the neighbourhood became alarmed, and Gayton and Fairchild being got out, medical assistance was procured, but life was extinct. They were men of sober and industrious habits, and have each left a wife with a very large family. MURDER AND SUICIDE.—A dreadful affair occurred

at Orleans last week. A carpenter, named Sesson who had been discharged from a lunatic asylum a cured, in a sudden return of his malady, rose in the night, stabbed himself with a knife, and then plunge it repeatedly in the bodies of his two children, in flicting upon one, an infant only one year old, twenty two wounds, and on the other, who was four year old, fifteen wounds. The children died immediately but the unfortunate father survived two days, an recovered his reason just before he expired.

The Courrier du Havre announces the stranding, off St. Vaast la Hougue, of the American packet Ville de Lyon, Captain Stoddard, which sailed on Saturday from flavre for New York with a full freight. The passengers and crew were all saved, but a man was frowned in rendering them assistance.

INDIA AND CHINA-OVERLAND MAIL.

The overland dispatch in anticipation of the Indian Mail of the 1st of January has arrived

INDIA IS TRANQUIL, with the exception of some trifling disturbances in the jungles of the small state of Sawunt Warree, on the Malabar coast.

THE DISTURBANCES which existed in the districts of Kolapore, at the time of the departure of the last mail, appear to have subsided. The celebrated for-tresses of Punalla and Pownaghur, which lie to the north of the town of Kolapore, at a distance of about fifteen miles, were captured on the 1st of December by the force under the command of General De la Motte. The only remarkable casualty was the death of Colonel Hicks of the Bombay army, who had one

ROBIN HOOD IN THE EAST .- In the small state of mountains and the sea, a sort of "Robin Hood" insurrection had been got up by an old freebooter, called Phond Sawunt, who, after some years of tranquil enjoyment of a pension, thought fit to try his luck in the inneles and has induced his own some luck in the jungles, and has induced his own sons, and even the son and heir of the Rajah of Warree, to jungle under the mountains, and they keep that part Forthcoming Chartist Rectings join in the excursion. They are now living in the of the Concan in great confusion.

IN THE NORTH OF INDIA there was great watchful

DEATH IN A COAL PIT .- One of those dreadful will be clicited to warrant the coroner in commit- Deptford Dockyard, then gave instructions to proceed ting the wretched woman for trial, for the cruel and with increased dispatch in loosening the dog-shores, and in a few minutes the majestic war-steamer began

5

to move and glide onwards into her future element amidst enthusiastic cheers of the numerous spectators. The day was beautiful overhead, although the wind waspiercing cold, and there could not have been fewer than ten thousand persons present on this interesting occasion-a scene always gratifying to scended without the ladder, soon found that the sul-phurcous effluvia from the culm affected his respiration, bulwarks, of which this vessel is a superior specimen, and called to his brother-in-law, Richard Gayton, for help, who instantly lowered a rope, which, in drawing first-rate character. Some idea may be formed of the him from his perilous situation, untortunately of one. Gayton then immediately descended to the poor fellow's assistance, but the exhalations proving too strong for him also, another man, named Shaddock, strong for him also, another man, named Shaddock, ness the launch, and will be of 800 horse power. As the vessel entered the river her form appeared very soon perceiving that Shaddock was overpowered, put a board and slid down. He happily succeeded in Jupiter, carved by Helyer and Son, had a very majes-Jupiter, carved by Helyer and Son, had a very majes-tic appearance, suitable to the character of the god of thunder. The Odin steam-vessel, another war-steamer, designed by Mr. Laug, will be commenced immediately on the slip on which the Terrible was built; and the Spitfire, at present constructing on the sister slip at Deptford, will be launched in the middle of next month. The following are the dimensions of the Terrible :--

11, as	Length from the fore part of the figure-head to	ft.	in.
ha	the aft part of the taffrail	246	0
6.	Length between the perpendiculars	226	•
-	Length of the keel for tonnage	196	10
11- V-	Breadth extreme Breadth for tonnage	42	6
7 -	Breadth for tonnage	42	0
13	Breadth moulded	41	2
	Breadth moulded Depth in hold	27	ŧ
u	Burthen in tons, 1,847 7-94.		

PRELIMINARY CONFERENCE OF TRADES,-In pursuance of a circular recently issued by the Central Association of London Trades, recommending the Trades to

take up the suggestions of T. S. Duncombe, M.P., in his reply to Mr. John Drary, of Sheffield; the preliminary conference was held in the large room of the Bell Inn, Old Bailey, on Thursday evening, February the 6th, when upwards of sixty delegates were present. Amongst other trades re-presented were the Morocco-leather Finishers, Dyers, King's Arms Society of Carpenters; the Sun ditto, London-wall: the Castle, City-road, Society; the Bay Malton, ditto; the Carpenters' Union ; the Dun Horse Society of ditto ; the Running Horse Society of ditto ; the Tin-plate Workers, Bookbinders, Newspaper Compositors, Corkcutters, Ironmoulders, Carvers and Gilders, Spitalfield Weavers, Masons, City Boot and Shoemakers, West End do., Stepney do., Westminster do., the Silk-hatters, and the Miners of the North of England. Mr. Robertson (bookbinder) was unanimously called to the chair. Mr. T. Barrett, secretary, explained nimously. Mr. Dunning moved the second resolu-tion, which was seconded by Mr. Williams, and carried Sawunt Warrec, which lies between the Kolapore unanimously. Mr. Wilson (boot and shoemaker), mountains and the sea a sout of "Bobin Hood" in moved the third resolution Mr. Wartnaby seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously. Mr. Wartnaby moved a vote of thanks to the chairman,

CITY OF LONDON.-At the Hall, Turnagain-lane,

police-court on Wednesday morning, and sufficient evidence having been heard by them to warrant the

tarday), between the hours of twelve and one, a fire of a very alarming character, and which was not extinguished until property to a considerable amount had been destroyed, broke out in the well-known and extensive range of premises, termed the King's

their lives, by the explosion of the boiler or fire-box,

-On Wednesday evening Mr. Carttar, the coroner Winchester. The body was afterwards removed to the she reached about twelve o'clock, having in the in-bar West Kent, held an inquest at the Earl of Chat-Winchester. From subsequent inquiries made, it terim walked ten miles in a very weak state, and I away was been ward und has children by her husband, and the meetin seamen. the meeting, is an encroachment on the rights of scamen. The seamen are of opinion that the sor west Kent, held an inquest at the Earl of Chat-ham Tavern. Hughes'-fields, Deptford, on view of the ham Tavern. Hughes'-fields, Deptford, on view of the bam Tavern. Hughes'-fields, Deptford, on view of the ham Tavern. Hughes'-fields, Deptford, on view of the body of Joscph Goombridge, aged sixty-two, whose draid focumenting under peculiarly stiering a large concourse of persons collected in New-street, where the deceased had resided with a "idored sister during the last thirty years. The jury, the body, which be invy returned a verdict of Accidental Death." dom, and held at the Bell Inn, Old Bailey, on Thursday evening, February 6th-Mr. Roberts, bookbinder, in the chair-the following resolutions were carried unanimously :--lst.-Proposed by Mr. SHERRARD, broad silk weaver ; seconded by Mr. CHING, tinplate-worker :--"That this meeting, considering the present position of the Trades an extremely perilous one, that all presented one of the most frightful spectacles imagi-bed. In the first fightful gash, sever-ling 21] the arteries, and leaving but a simil port. of fight is yeared with the lead wit The set is the set of firsh in connect the head with the body. William FATAL ACCIDENT TO A RAILWAY LABOURDER AT no less than the twenty miles of ground. On the follow- undressed the poor child, with the exception of its ATTENTION AT HEBDEX-BEDCE.— Chapel, which was attended by a large number of HENCIES All was attended by a large numbe ference, pledge themselves to use their utmost exer-tions in their respective societies, to support the com-Tuesday morning went to Uxbridge to fotch Mr. racter in the village. The corner was accordingly it was scarcely possible for those who had delayed ar-Rayner, but the deceased died before he could arrive. summoned, and on the inquest these suspicions were riving until that time, to make their way through Mrs. Allday stated, that her husband had no em-low ment but breaking stores at the Uzbridge Union searched, the child's electhor way found which had assembled outside the mittee appointed by this meeting." 4th.—Moved by Mr. BERRY, miner; seconded by iersone. All was hilarity and enjoyment until about who was working a little distance from him, who solf past cieven o'clock, when the company were ran to his asistance, and carried him to one of the formided by a most disabolical attempt at assassina-fires which are kept burning during the night. The ployment but breaking stones at the Uxbridge Union work has a state of the deceased died before he could arrive. Mrs. Allday stated, that her husband had no em-burning by a most disabolical attempt at assassina-fires which are kept burning during the night. The Workhouse, at which he could never earn more than The provide the

meeting of Shipowners, Masters, and Seamen, was held in the Seamen's Hall, Glasgow, on the 22nd inst., for the purpose of expressing their disapprobation of MOTHER.-PENRITH, TUEBDAY. - A most barbarous Uxbridge Union, where she arrived about nine and revolting murder was committed at a village NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF TRADES o'clock. He gave her an order on Mr. Rayner, surcalled Lammonby, in the vicinity of Penrith, Cumthe new bill proposed to be passed into a law this session of Parliament, and which, in the opinion of A T a Preliminary Trades Conference, called to consider the propriety of holding a NATIONAL CONFERENCE of the TRADES of the United Kinggeon, at Uxbridge, to whose house she proceeded with berland, on the afternoon of Wednesday last. It 3.6 AFFAILING SUICICE OF AN OLD MAN AT DEPTFORD and was stationed on duty in the neighbourhood of it, and then returned home to Ruislip-common, which appears that a woman of the name of Jane Crosby,

The continued Hullah-balow of the eternal Singhs in Runjeet Singh's kingdom, rendering these prein Runjeet Singh's kingdom, rendering these pre-

THE PLAGUE IN AFFGUANISTAN .--- This country has been visited by the plague, which came from the en. virons of Bokhara, and ravaged the town of Caubul and had, in the beginning of December reached Pe shawur. Fortunately it assumed a milder appearance as it approached to the banks of the Indus : vet its progress was feared down that river, and also into the Punjaub. In Scinde all was quiet and order.

means of educating the natives for public employ- ing next, February the 10th, at eight precisely. ment. He had received several addresses from the natives, to which he gave highly satisfactory answers, and promised his aid for the improvement of the country and its people.

BLESSINGS OF BRITISH GOVERNMENT .- TAXATION IN HONG KONG .- "THE "NATIVES" NOT TO BE DONE.-The news from China comes down to the 19th of November. The principal point of interest was the dispute between the Governor of Hong-Kong and the inhabitants relative to the registration of the population and a poll-tax, which was ordered by an ordi-nance published on the 19th of October. The mertheir demand. But they insisted on having five chants wrote a bold address, in which the measures friars-road, on Sunday evening next, Feb. 9th, at sovereigns; for, said they, we know the master is of the Government were declared to be "iniquitous." seven precisely. from home. She then told them to wait while she | This address was returned to the signers. An angry correspondence ensued. The Chinese population struck work, and prepared to quit the colony. The Governor then withdrew the obnoxious ordinance to have it amended.

SWITZERLAND. The agitation of which Switzerland is the theatre, arising out of the Jesuit expulsion question, has seriously affected the internal commerce of the country. although the annual fair was to begin the following day, yet that no sellers had presented themselves. The Federal Gazette significantly observes that there is no dancing except in the prisons.

DREADFUL FIRE .-- Upwards of 250 houses were last week burnt down in the village of Luc (Switzerland). The clergyman's residence and the Town Hall were also reduced to ashes. The church is so much injured that it is not expected to be again sued any further. It is not known how they effected available for public worship. The walls are tottering in parts from the effects of the heat. The three bells were melted before the fire reached the spire of the steeple. The total damage from the fire is estimated

TAHITI. NEWS FROM TAHITI has been received up to the 27th of August last, at which time the whole poputheir noise, and was coming down the stairs to as- lation of Tahiti, and the other islands claimed by the French, were in arms against them, and they were masters of nothing beyond what they occupie at the stair's foot presented a loaded gun at him, and threatened to blow his brains out if he advanced a step farther. He immediately retreated and awoke were determined to resist to the last. The total French force consisted of about 1,000 men, and of camped, having possessed themselves of £14, a the natives there were, either in Tahiti or the adquantity of bacon, some clothes, a bottle of rum, and joining islands, from 4,000 to 5,000 determined men the gun, which was Mr. Breakell's property. No in arms, resolved to resist them to the last. Already trace has as yet been discovered to lead to their ap- from 200 to 250 of the French had fallen in attacking from 200 to 250 of the French had fallen in attacking the strong position taken by the natives, of whom about 100 had also lost their lives. Queen Pomare had refused to have anything to do with the French. stance which has led to the su-picion that they were She had joined her subjects in one of the adjoining

HORRIBLE !- A CHILD BURNT TO DEATH BY ITS WRONGS OF THE MERCHANT SEAMEN. - A public

the public discussion will be resumed at half-past ten three precisely. In the evening at seven, Mr. M'Grath, President of the Executive, will deliver a public lecture.

CITY OF LONDON.-A meeting of the members of the Chartist locality meeting at the Hall, Turnagain Lanc, will be held on Tuesday evening next, at eight 'clock.

MARYLEBONE .- The adjourned meeting will be resumed at the Coachmakers' Arms, Circus-street, New Road, on Sunday evening next, February the 9th, at half-past seven.

CAMBERWELL AND WALWORTH .--- A meeting will be mained at Calcutta, where he was regulating the held at the Montpelier Tavern, on Monday even-

HAMMERSMITH.-Mr. P. M'Grath, President of the Executive Committee, will lecture on Free Trade, at the Ship Inn, Bridge-road, on Tuesday evening next, February 11th; chair to be taken at half-past sever.

MR. CLARK will lecture at the St. George's Temperance Hall, Blackfriars Road, on Tuesday evening, ebruary the 11th. Subject-Trades' Unions, why they have failed, and the means to be taken to render them effectual.

SOUTHWARK AND LAMBETH.-Mr. C. Doyle will lecture at the St. George's Temperance Hall, Black-

BETHNAL-GREEN.---Mr. T. M. Wheeler will lecture at the Whittington and Cat, Church-row, on Sunday evening next, Feb. 9th, at seven o'clock precisely.

Somens Town .- Mr. T. Clark will lecture at the Bricklayers' Arms, Tonbridge-street, Cromer-street, on Sunday evening next, at half-past seven.

DEMOCRATIC FESTIVAL.--- A Politico-Social Festival ously affected the internal commerce of the country. A letter from Lucerne of the 16th states, that mann's Assembly Rooms, 49, Tottenham Court Road. on Monday evening next, February the 10th. Tickets. nine-pence each. Supper on table at eight o'clock precisely.

CHELSEA.-The inhabitants of Chelsea, Brompton, and Knightsbridge, are requested to attend a Public Meeting, which will be held at the Cheshire Cheese. Grosvenor Row, on Sunday evening next, February the 9th, at half-past seven, for the purpose of nomi-nating the necessary officers of a locality of the National Charter Association

EMMETT'S BRIGADE .- All persons holding tickets for the harmonic meeting for the benefit of Mrs. Ellis, are respectfully solicited to meet at the Rock ting the above burglary, the same gang of men, as it at 100,000f. Provisions and necessaries have been Tavern, Lisson-grove, on Sunday evening next, at eight o'clock.

> DUNCOMBE TESTIMONIAL.-The Central Committee will meet for the transaction of business, at the Parthenium Club Rooms, Saint Martin's Lane, on Wed-nesday evening next, February the 12th, at half-past eight precisely.

BANKRUPTS.

(From the Gazette of Friday, Feb. 7th.)

John Beard, Deptford, builder-George Haywood, Luton, Bodfordshire, bricklayer-William Henry Colt, Long Melpenter-James Bradshaw, High-street, Camden Town coal-merchant-Samuel Tavener, Sovereign-mews, Pad-dington, bricklayer-John Richardson, Fish-street-hill, City, boot and shoemaker.

DIVIDENDS.

March 4. W. and T. Higgins, Old Bond-street, hosiers-Feb. 28, R. Thelwall, Manchester, silversmith-March 4, T. Collinson, Wakefield, Yorkshire, boat-builder-March 3, B. Wright, Liverpool, dealer in paint-Feb. 27, J. Mal-lalieu, Highstile, Yorkshire, woollen-manufacturer.

ALTE RESERVING ANT THE NORTHERN STAR.

IMPORTANT MEETING._THE FIRST BLOW

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On Thursday, the 30th ult., a numerous meeting of the farmers and other inhabitant rate-payers of the parish of Ruislip, Middlesex, convened by public notice, was held in the vestry-room of Ruislip church, "to consider the cruelty, injustice, and ruinous consequences of the Game Laws, with a view to petition Parliament for the repeal or modification of the same." Mr. W. Somes, a large landed proprietor in) the parish, having been called to the chair, and the

notice calling the meeting having been read, Mr. C. J. JENERS, of Eastcott, said, before he pro-posed the resolutions he intended to offer to the vestry, he would beg to request the chairman to desire the vestry-clerk to read to the meeting a paragraph which appeared in the Times newspaper of Friday last, the 24th inst., on the subject of the Game Laws. which would show them that it was the intention of one of the members (Mr. Bright) to bring the question before the Legislature (loud cries of Hear, hear, and cheers), and which described the effects of the working of the Game laws. (Hear, hear.)

The paragraph alluded to, which contained a copy of Mr. Bright's notice, as well as an extract from the report of Mr. Williams, inspector of prisons, having been read,

Mr. JENKINS said, that in addressing the meeting on the subject for which it had been called, he would commence by saying, that he considered the Game Laws, in their operation, to be most cruel, most per nicious, and most expensive, particularly in that parish. (Loud cries of Hear, hear, and We know He had often been an eye-witness to the it well.) losses sustained by the farmers in that parish from the game-losses, he should say, of from 10 to 30 per cent. (loud cries of Hear, hear); but as there were so many farmers present, he would leave it to them to state what those losses amounted to. He had heard it stated that farmers did not properly employ their labourers ; but he would say, protect the farmer from the ravages of the game, and they would not acres, three roods, and some odd poles with wheat, at be obliged to be labourers as well as farmers. (Hear, hear.) The farmers have now enough to do to watch the game, and even while they were walking over soot, at 8d. per bushel, but in December last he only their grounds for their own protection, they were fol-lowed about by some of the gamekeepers, who broke loss of from £30 to £40. (Hear hear.) down the hedges to watch them, and committed all sorts of damage. (Hear, hear, and That's true.) Then again, it was not so much what the game quite ate him up, and Mr. D. Somes knew it well. ate, as what the keepers destroyed in watching. (Hear, hear.)

The CHAIRMAN said that was an erroneous opinion as the law of trespass would prevent that.

Mr. JENEINS contended that it was so. There was a farmer in the room who had suffered from the proceedings of the gamekeepers. He found them treading down his crops, and tried to prevent them, and eventually gave them into custody, when they employed a wily lawyer, who ran Mr. Eales, for he was the farmer, up to £30 expenses. (Hear, hear.) Mr. EALES declared that what Mr. Jenkins had

stated was the truth.

Mr. JENKINS would tell them of another case which had occurred on his own land. He had a man who went out in the morning to milk his cow, when he saw a hare lying in a snare under the hedge, and he that he had sent to prison for poaching, Mr. Pierce took it up and threw it on one side till he wenthome with his milk. He then saw one of those wretches called gamekeepers, creeping on all fours after him, under the hedge, who called out to another, and they then brought the man to his house and asked to see him, but he sentword down to them, that if they did not immediately go off his premises, he would send for a policeman, when they took up the hare and seconder, went away. (Hear, hear.) That was on the Sabbath-day, too. Well, then his man was summoned to Uxbridge, when he (Mr. Jenkins) attended, but the magistrates would not hear a word the man had to say, but fined him £3. (Hear, hear, and cries of Shame !) On another occasion he (Mr. Jenkins) took out a summons against the same gamekeepers for trespassing on his land, but the magistrates dismissed it, telling him that he ought to have first given them of the meeting that he should put the resolutions, he notice, when notice-boards were stuck up at all parts of his property. (Hear, hear.) With regard to the cruelty caused by the Game Laws, the sporting gentlemen in that neighbourhood were not perhaps such good shots as some noblemen were who bagged their hundreds and thousands in a week, but he had seen poor animals mutilated, lying on the ground for two or three days together. (Hear, hear.) He had lately seen a hare whose leg had been broken by a shot, that had been lying on the ground until the leg had been eaten up by vermin. In another instance he had discovered a hare which had been caught in a trap by which two of its legs were broken, and en going up to it he saw one of the scoundrel gamebe found hare, snare, and man were all gone. A third and respectably attended. instance of the cruelties engendered by the Game Dr. LEE (of Hartwell-h Laws in that parish was the murder of the boy John Brill, from revenge at his having given evidence against poachers. Was it then, he would ask, not time that an end was put to such a state of affairs as that? (Loud cries of Hear, hear, and Yes, yes.) They were also saddled with an expense arising out of the prosecution of poachers, and their maintenance in gaol, whilst at the same time that they were in prison the parish had also to support their families. (Hear, hear, and cries of Shame.) He thought. therefore, they had good grounds for petitioning against the Game Laws, and he trusted there would not be a city, town, parish, or village throughout England but would petition against them, (Hear, hear, and cheers.) He then moved the following resolutions :---"Resolved,-That, in the opinion of this meeting, the tendency and operation of the Game Laws are fraught with evils of alarming magnitude, and require prompt legislative interference ; that in all parts of the country the cruel consequences resulting from the continuance of those laws are made apparent in the extensive destruction of the growing crops of the cultivators of the land; the fearful demoralisation of the people; the sanguinary conflicts and deeds of blood ; and the loss of limb and life so frequently recorded by the public press ; the hatred and contempt engendered in the rural districts towards the administration of the laws; the waste of the land by extensive game preserves; the temptation thus created in the minds of the poor, destitute, ill-paid, and ill-fed la. bourers (hear, hear); the serious and increasing costs to the country in county and poor rates, by prosecutions at assizes and sessions, and the maintenance of the wives and families of the prisoners out of the rates; the mercenary character of those laws since game had been made a marketable commodity, and the contempt thereby created in the minds of the great body of the people towards the owners of the soil (hear, hear), all conspire to render the Game Laws, as at present in operation, a deep and wither. ing stain on the national character, and calls loudly and imperatively for their immediate repeal.

Hear, hear.) Mr. D. Somes wished to know if Mr. Dales meant to say that any great damage was done to the crops by the game ? Several of the farmers instantly cried out, "What

with the game, and what the keepers' tread down, we are nearly ruined." Mr. D. Somes said he wished Mr. Durbidge would

answer the question. Mr. DURBIDGE said it decidedly was so, but he could not state to what extent he found the damage. as he had never kept account of it. (Hear, hear.) Mr. TILLOTT said, on his land he had suffered a great deal. On some parts the game had eaten the crops totally away, and he had, in consequence, been obliged to give up part of his land. (Cries of "What do you think of that?" and loud cheers.) He could

not keep it at any rate, for it was all eaten up. (Hear, hear.) Mr. D. Somes inquired how much land Mr. Tillott

still held?

Mr. THLOTT replied he had now got only eighty

Mr. D. Somes persisted that in his opinion the statements in the resolutions could not be borne out. (Hear, hear.)

Captain TITE declared that Mr. Somes had better then say that the farmers were all liars. (Much confusion.)

Mr. TOBIT (another farmer) declared that no man had suffered more from the game than he had. (Hear, hear.) The year before last he had sown three 9s. per bushel. The rabbits, however, ate it all down in December, and he then put on it fifty bushels of Mr. Poultox said, he had been obliged to give up the land he had held of Mrs. Somes, as the game

Mr. D. Somes denied that he knew anything of the

Mr. Bowles considered that Mr. Pierce ought not to have been alluded to, as he was a gentleman who spent a deal of money in that parish. (Hear, hear.) Mr. Eales said, but not amongst the labourers of that parish, as he would not employ them.

Mr. BowLES thought Mr. Pierce paid very dear for every head of game he preserved.

Much confusion here ensued, the majority farmers calling out, "We have to keep them."

Mr. Bowles said, unfortunately, the game was like poachers, they overrun the land at night. (Hear.)

Mr. Eales thought they had a right to speak of Mr. Pierce, for when the men came back to Ruislip told them, "No, I wont employ you ; and they, the ratepayers, were obliged to keep them and their families, while Mr. Pierce brought labourers from other parishes to do his work. (Hear, hear, and cries of Shame !)

Mr. D. Somes having moved an adjournment of the meeting, without naming any day, and finding no

The CHAIRMAN was pressed to put the resolutions, when he put it to the meeting whether they, as farmers, would say that the labourers were ill-fed and ill-paid? (Hear.)

A Farmer : Why, yes, they are. Another Farmer : There is no doubt that they are.

(Hear, hear, and cheers.) The CHAIRMAN said, as it appeared to be the wish

because he (Mr. Eales) resisted them, he had had to very well, while he was surrounded by hussars, and ceive that a diminution of one-sixth in the demand would take a man with £100 a year, and supposing pay 25 guineas expenses ; and to crown the whole, yeomanry, and tenantry, having half-a-crown for for coal would require one-sixth less labour to pro-food was half its present price, would he not be just the lawyer told him to mind he did not get turned their day's work, but no true soldier, or sailor, or cure it. So it would be in other branches — the as good a man with £50 a year as he was now for cure it. out of his land. (Loud cries of Shame, shame !) He | sportsman, could approve of such wholesale slaughter. told Mr. Oughton, his landlord, last rent-day, that Such doings were not confined to the laity; the his land was not worth so much by 2s. 6d. per acre clergy patronised them, and he had heard of one since the game had been so numerous. (Loud cries clergyman who made the school-boys of his parish beat up game for his battue. (Shame.) A petition to Parliament was about to be submitted to the meeting, and he thought it would be well if copies of it were sent to the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Bishop of the diocese, so that in their next milk and water charges they might remonstrate with their clergy upon the subject. (Hear, and a laugh.) In the neighourhood of Salisbury there had recently been three battues, which caused the destruction of 1,100 head of game. His opinion was, that the Game Laws should be abolished, and that the law of trespass would be quite sufficient to ensure a gentleman sufficient game and sport. His neigh-bours would protect his land, and his tenants would get rid of a great source of disaffection. (Hear.) Any gentleman who would have the moral courage to call upon Parliament to repeal the Game Laws would prove himself to be the farmer's friend. The game preserver was not the farmer's friend, but his enemy, and the persecutor of the labourer, loading the villages in his neighbourhood with taxation to maintain the wives and children of those he caused to be sent to gaol. 'The game preserver was indeed the tyrant of his country, filling the prison with inmates sent from his own domains, and doing mischief to almost every other class of his fellow subjects. (Cheers.) Mr. GRACE re-echoed the sentiments of the chairman with regard to the Game Laws increasing local taxation, and proposed the first resolution :---

That this meeting have long beheld with regret the moral, pecuniary, and social evils arising from the operation of the Game Laws, by which the labourer is degraded, the farmer impoverished, society often disorganized, and the amount of local taxation seriously increased.

It was seconded by the Rev. W. MORLAND, and unanimously adopted.

Mr. SCRIVENER (a farmer) said he believed the Game Laws to be so bad, that it was impossible to own mouth. When Mr. Duncombe brought forward amend them, and therefore they should be got rid of altogether. (Hear, hear.) He believed them to be a rying evil. (Cheers.) Had there been no Game Laws, he thought they might have been spared the expense of a new prison, which would cost something like £40,000. (A voice, "Ay, and the workhouse too.") He moved the second resolution :-

That a petition to Parliament, praying for the total and immediate repeal of the Game Laws, be adopted and signed by this meeting, and as many of the inhabitants of Aylesbury and its neighbourhood as think proper to affix their signature.

Mr. J. MOORES (another farmer) having seconded the proposition, it was agreed to nem. con.

Mr. GIBBS, sen., said that he was glad to see so numerous an attendance, and to observe the presence of some lads, for there was not a youth of fifteen years and upwards who was not interested in the object of the meeting; and after making a few remarks on Mr. Berkeley's pamphlet, he proposed the adoption of a petition embracing the sentiments of the resolutions.

Mr. PERRIN (a farmer) observed, that he witnessed so much mischief arising from the Game Laws, that he could not refuse to second the petition, which was thereupon adopted with loud acclamation.

On the motion of Mr. ADCOCK, seconded by Mr. Guxx, Mr. Bright was requested to present the sort of tribunal; on that point I went with Mr. Dunsame to the House of Commons, and support the prayer thereof.

Mr. BRIGHT, M.P., then addressed the meeting at him wrong, I will not go any more than with you, considerable length.

onsiderable length. Upon the motion of Mr. CAPE, seconded by Mr. (Loud cheers. "Nay, we havn't.") There is a great Sheriff for the use of the County-hall; and to the was two or three years ago. You are all moving upchairman for his services on the present occasion. The CHAIRMAN acknowledged the compliment, and should be; but looking at the aspect of the political said he believed that two-thirds of the gentlemen who sat on the magistrates' bench had been guilty of poaching when young, and therefore he was surprised at the severity with which they treated poachers. He red by injudicious restraints. (Cheers and loud dis-hoped they would learn to be more lenient, particu- approbation.) I know perfectly what that means. larly the clerical magistates. (Laughter and cheers.) The chairman then declared the meeting dissolved.

PORTANT MEETING.—THE FIRST BLOW right as he (Mr. Eales) had to be on the land, and say, that his Grace was not likely to keep up his dig-STRUCK AT THE ACCURSED GAME the gamekeeper then called on another who was on hity, or to win the esteem of his fellow-subjects, by LAWS. machine-makers, the iron-founders, the painters, the £100. These things should therefore be probed to builders, the dealers in indigo and other die-stuffs, in the bottom, for we could not now meet foreign natallow, oil, and every other article used in the cotton i tions on equal terms. He would suppose there were to be four men of different countries set to run a manufacture., If you strike off one-sixth from the race. Put four stone weight on the shoulders of the produce, you must strike off also one-sixth of all these -["What is to become of the surplus labour then ?"] Englishman, three on the Frenchman, two on the German, and one on the American. How could the and one-sixth also-I beg pardon ; you rather put Englishman, with four stone on his shoulders, be exme out. (Laughter. "Answer the question.") I pected to run such a race? (Loud cheers.) He only wanted to hold up the constitution of England will answer any question when I have done. (Cheers, and some interruption, in the midst of which the -that is, that we might have a Queen, Lords, and chairman requested that any questions to be put to Mr. Ward might be reserved till the close of his Commons. It was represented in theory that we address.) Taking, as I did, this view of the ques-tion, you will allow that my course was consistent. had a democratic government-that was a mixed government, and which was the best of all. But who was the House of Lords responsible to ? Nobody. On this subject I had the mortification-and that it Who was the House of Commons responsible to? was one I tell you fairly-of hearing what was called Why, the £10 householders and 40s. freeholders. the case of Sheffield stated in the House of Commons, But were the common people represented in that without any previous communication with me. house? (No, no.) He next recommended Mr. Ward (Cheers from the Chartists.) And very gallantly Mr. Duncombe stated it, though, as I think, with a comto read Volney's Ruins of Empires, and thought England was fast approaching to the state pictured plete misunderstanding of the facts and circumstances. Disapprobation and cheers.) A most complete misin that remarkable work. He recommended them understanding, and I told him, as I tell you, that I to read "Arts and Artisans at Home and Abroad," think so. Yet whilst thus misunderstanding the which would shew that those who were protected facts and bearings of the case, he stated it, with the were the best remunerated. Mr. Briggs retired amidst loud and general cheering. most perfect boldness and fairness, to those who had confided their interests to him. At one or two of

Mr. OTLEY next addressed the meeting. He comyour subsequent meetings, I was blamed in terms that I did not merit. Somebody said that I attempted to sneer down Mr. Duncombe, in the House. In the an account of his Parliamentary conduct. The first was, if the labour and skill of a man, or of a number first place, Mr. Duncombe is not the man to be specred down easily-(cheers); in the next place. he of men, be as much their property as the houses and is a great friend of my own, with whom I have a lands of the rich are theirs, have they not a right to fair agreement on many matters, though we disagree they think proper, or as will best suit their own inteon some others. He is a very fine, gallant fellow, rests? If an employer or capitalist compels artisans and I would never say one word to disparage him. or labourers to work eleven or twelve hours a day, or As to sneering him down, I never dreamt that such to starve, when they think ten hours sufficient for the a thing was possible. It was stated, at the meeting wages, is not the capitalist as culpable and as deservto which I refer, by Mr. West, I think, my old friend ing of punishment by law, as the working man would -(laughter,)-that Mr. Duncombe's reception here, be if he could earn only 10s., and forcibly took 15s. last summer, was a complete answer to my calumnies. There never was a more gross misrepresentation by possessing the power to starve his employer into compliance? That was the first question. The than this, which I will prove out of Mr. Duncombe's second was, as to the relation of the employer and that case, there was an unusual amount of agreement the employed. It was well known that, in a time of between him and me, as to the circumstances. bad trade, when there was a deficiency of demand, it was immediately, and perhaps of necessity, made the though not as to the conclusion. You know that he means of reducing the wages of the working classes. But if, as he had stated, the skill and labour of the working man were his property, it was the duty of

brought the case of Sheffield before the House of Commons, as a proof, that before Parliament proceeded with the Factory Bill, it ought to submit the whole question of wages and employment to a committee up stairs. I seconded that proposal, and I did so, telling perty. The third question was of more importance Mr. Duncombe fairly, that I did not coincide in his view of the result, if he thought that such a committee than the rest; for, until the working classes were represented in Parliament, they were not likely to be protected. He asked Mr. Ward to explain why an would report in favour of a Ten Hours' Bill. It was Englishman, whose skill and labour brought him in with that view that I seconded the motion; and I £100 a year, had not as good and valid title to the can only say, that I was misrepresented most grossly to that meeting, when it was stated that I had franchise as the 40s. freeholder? Mr. Otley proattempted to sneer Mr. Duncombe down, and had ceeded to speak at some length, but we have no room calumniated him, neither of which was possible for his address. Mr. WARD replied. In noticing the speech of Mr. under the circumstances. There was another bill in

Briggs he said-Mr. Briggs gave me a good humoured lecture, and it appears that my only faults in his along with Mr. Duncombe. It was the Masters' and Servants' Bill. I voted against giving an unlimited jurisdiction to two magistrates, because I considered eyes are, first, that I am not a Chartist, and secondly that I do not agree with him as to Lord Ashley's bill. I disagree with him totally on the latter subject. I them to be a most improper tribunal. I hope to see the day when we may arrive at the establishment of a believe it would cut off 25 per cent. from the wages better tribunal, in order to effect an amicable settle- of the people, and I refuse to do it. When I am conbetter tribunal, in order to effect an amicable settlevinced that it would not do so, I may take a different tration would be practicable, and would be found to view of it. Mr. Briggs begs the question on one side, just as I do on the other. I believe, that if the time be reduced, it will be impossible, except under work satisfactorily in nine-tenths of the cases. But sure I am that two magistrates would be the worst peculiar circumstances, that the men should receive the same wages. I believe that shorter hours of work

combe; and when I think him right, I shall be happy means shorter wages. (Loud disapprobation.) It is my firm and full belief, that short time means short to go with him again. But with him, when I think wages, and nothing else. I told you before, that I would not be drawn into a discussion on this subject DICRINS, a vote of thanks was presented to the High difference between your situation now and what it to-day, and, as Mr. Otley remarked, two of the questions which he put were such as I could hardly be expected, at this time, to answer, they will be fair subjects for consideration to-morrow, and they shall have my best attention. Mr. Otley has asked me, if a man carning £100 a year, is not better than the forty-shilling freeholder? I told you when I first came here-though I was informed that the subject was unpopular with the constituencies—that I thought the franchise should be extended to household suffrage. We must always have some qualification, for I do not want to see the real working classes over-whelmed by men who have no stake at all in the country. Give me a constituency composed of men, each of whom has a house over his head, and a family to take care of; and I will gladly throw myself upon the intelligence of such a constituency.

Mr. BRAMLEY, town clerk, agreed with the last speaker, and suggested an alteration in the original mo tion, upon which the opposing party became boister. ously turbulent, and kept up continuous cries of "No lawyer's tricks." "The amendment."

Mr. W. FISHER considered that he was in perfect Mr. W. FISHER CONSIGNATION order to withdraw a few sentences from his motion (Cries of "not a sentence," "not a line," "not a word," "the amendment.")

Some time elapsed ere order could be restored The chairman at length gained a hearing. Mr. Fisher had altered his motion, and Mr. Briggs had Fisher nad altered his month, and his triggs had consented to withdraw his amendment. (Renewed dissatisfaction.) The motion now stood, that "The dissatisfaction.) The meeting are due to our highly best thanks of the meeting are due to our highly respected representative, Henry George Ward, Esq., for the views he has given of his Parliamentary conduct during the last session." (Uproar.) Mr. Briggs here declared that he would not, nor

had he withdrawn his amendment. (Tremendous cheering.) He stated to the Chairman that cheering.) The stated to the meeting. He should he would leave it to the meeting. He should stick to his opponents—he would submit to no jug-gling. They should have minded better how they had put their words together. (Cheers and laughter,) Mr. WARD here rose and said-Gentlemen, I rise to order. I have some little experience in this matter of order. You talk about juggle-I can assure you there shall be no juggle in anything with which I an concerned. As to my yielding to public opinion, is has been stated by Mr. Briggs, I tell you that the public opinion of a meeting is not the law of my Par

liamentary conduct-(cries of "Oh, oh ")-and were menced by saying that he had to ask three questions you to pass twenty resolutions calling upon me to of the hon. gentleman, who had condescended to give support the Charter, I should not do it. * Had my friends at all consulted me about this motion, I show have advised them not to attempt to ask men who had been arguing against me for the last two hours to agree with me ; it is an error of judgment arising dispose of it in such quantities and on such terms as out of the kindness of my good friends, but to the letter of which I am myself decidedly opposed. The CHAIRMAN then put the question to the nieg. ing, when the amendment was carried by a large majority.

A vote of thanks was subsequently passed to Mr. Ward for his visit. He briefly acknowledged in compliment.

Thanks were voted to the Chairman, and the meet. ing separated at about half-past five o'clock.

FIRE AT CHISWICK CHURCH .- On Sunday morning, shortly before the commencement of divino service the utmost alarm was created throughout the village of Chiswick, in consequence of the sudden outbreak the Legislature to devise means to protect that pro- of a fire in the parish church. The first discover was made by Wright, the beadle. It appears that te was engaged in repairing one of the bell ropes that had broken a few minutes previously, when his at tention was arrested by a piece of burning wood falling upon his head from the spire of the church. Upon making his way into the belfry, he found one side of the spire, which was composed principally of wood and lead, in a blaze. Without loss of time he raised the necessary alarm, and having procured additional

assistance, the parish engine was drawn out and st to work, and being well supplied with water the fire was confined to that portion of the steeple where it originated, but it was not entirely extinguished until considerable damage had been effected; the spire being much burnt and injured by the molten lead flowing down. The ceiling was also damaged down to the ground floor with water. The church is insured in the Westminster Fire-office to the amount of £2,000.

Bankrupts, &c.

BANKRUPTS.

(From Friday's Gazette, Jan. 31.)

William Burt, Lisson-grove, New-road, boarding-house-keeper-James Argent, Golden-lane, Barbican, victualler --Edward Cooper Flowers, Whitchurch, Buckinghamshire,

FEBRUARY 8, 1845.

Resolved also, that a petition to both Houses of Parlia ment, embodying the above resolutions, be adopted hu this meeting, and be signed by the inhabitants generally of this parish; that to the House of Commons to be presented by Mr. Bright, M.P., and that to the House of Lords by Lord Radnor.

Mr. DURBIDGE (a farmer) felt great pleasure in se conding the resolutions.

The CHAIRMAN said, with such resolutions he would have nothing to do. (Hear, hear.) He considered that the meeting, as a vestry, could not come to a re-solution that the labourers were ill-paid and ill-fed, for if they did, they, as the employers, would stamp themselves as oppressors. (Cries of "So they are.") He would have nothing to do with a petition founded on such resolutions. (Hear, hear.);

Mr. JEXKINS was convinced that it was a wellknown fact that in too many cases the labourers were ill-paid and ill-fed. (Hear, hear.) He could adduce numerous cases in point, if the meeting wished it.

The CHAIRMAN said he had, at the request of Mr. Jenkins, drawn up a petition, which he would read to the meeting. It was as follows :--

To the Hon. the Commons of Great Britain and Ireland in Parliament assembled. The humble petition of the inhabitants of Ruislip, in

the county of Middlesex, Showeth,—That they are much oppressed by reason of

the great quantity of game reared and preserved in the said parish for the purposes of sporting. The temptation held out to the poor man by the unnatural quantity has a most ruinous and demoralising effect, for, despite of legal theory upon the subject, persons, especially those occupying the humbler stations in society, cannot be brought to look upon game as private property.

ALC: NO

would do so. The resolutions were then put to the vote, and carried without a dissentient hand being held up. Mr. TOBIT then moved the adoption of the petition drawn up by the chairman. Captain TITE seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously, amid loud cheering. Thanks were then voted to the chairman, and the meeting broke up.

MEETING AT AYLESBURY.

A public meeting of the inhabitants of Aylesbury and its vicinity was held in the County-hall in this keepers lying in wait, watching to see who would take | town on Monday evening, for the purpose of adoptit up, upon which he said, "I'll put a few shots into you," and went to fetch his gun, but when he got back the Game Laws. The meeting was both numerously

Dr. LEE (of Hartwell-house) presided, and opene the business of the evening by stating that the present meeting had been called in consequence of some gentlemen, farmers, and others in the neighbourhood, having long been of opinion that the Game Laws had been most injurious to the general interests of society ; that while they afforded amusement and luxury to a few privileged individuals, they were ruinous to the well-being of the nation at large. (Hear.) The subject had been growing in public interest year after year, and now many influential gentlemen were determined to press it upon the attention of the Legislature. In the course of last it is honourable to you, as attending to hear him. I summer Sir H. Verney, one of the magistrates, proto her Majesty's Government, with a view to induce them to bring forward some measure to modify and

tions of the Game Laws. That resolution was seconded by himself, and supported by two clergymen and another gentleman; but he was sorry to say that they were but five, with a majority of eighteen or twenty against them. The result, however, had not damped the ardour of the minority. (Cheers.) After reading from the Times newspaper the notice of motion given by Mr. Bright for a Scleet Committee of the House of Commons to inquire into the operation of the Game Laws, and also the statements of Mr. Williams, an inspector of prisons; corroborated by some chaplains of gaols as to the demoralising influence of those laws, the chairman ad-verted to a return obtained by Mr. Mainwaring of the number of gamekcepers murdered during the ten years ending 1843, from which it appeared that no fewer than forty-one gamekeepers had lost their lives during that period in protecting the game of lords of manors. He was sorry to say that the first on the list was Charles Coles, the gamekeeper of a clergyman of the Church of England, one of those gentlemen who professed to be the descendants of the Apostles, though Holy Writ did not inform them that the Apostles took out game licenses or went out foxhunting. (Hear, hear.) The next was a gamekeeper to a relative of Lord De Grey, in Bedfordshire; the next case was in Berkshire; and then came, he regretted to see, one in Buckinghamshire. In Cheshire there had been three such murders, in Derbyshire two, in Glocestershire one. To the disanother gamekeeper had been killed in that county. In Northamptonshire two had been murdered. From a return of the number of persons convicted of of-

Mr. Bright, he found that there were 119 such persons who had been convicted either at the quarter or the petty sessions in Buckingham. (Hear.) Those details showed that the present meeting was called for no light purpose, but one involving the comfort, happiness, and lives of their fellow-creatures. (Hear.) However right it may be thought that dukes, marquises, and baronets should have their amusements and pleasures, those amusements and pleasures were not to be promoted at the expense of the imprisonment, banishment, and death of large numbers of their fellow-subjects. Sir H. Verney stated last July, that out of 539 prisoners in Bucks, apprehended during the preceding year, 169 were offenders under the Game Laws. (Hear.) The re-cent instance of the murder of the Earl of Lichfield's gamekeeper had created a most painful sensation in the public mind; and so impressed were the coroner's jury who sat on the inquest with the fact that the

effect, which had been forwarded by the coroner to such legislation. Let me see Lord Ashley taking off women. If Lord John Russell came into power, he

TRIUMPH OF CHARTISM.

IMPORTANT PUBLIC MEETING AT SHEFFIELD .--- MR. WARD AND HIS CONSTITUENTS.

On Tuesday afternoon, H. G. Ward, Esq., M.P., addressed a numerous meeting in the Town Hall. The large Sessions Room was filled before the appointed time; and a few minutes before two, Mr. Ward entered the room, accompanied by his friends, and was received with loud applause. On the motion of Mr. Alderman George Turton, seconded by Alder-man Butcher, Thomas Abline Ward, Esq., was called to the chair.

The CHAIRMAN .-- Gentlemen,-- I have great plea sure in taking the chair, because I regard the visit of our Member to this town as honourable both to him and to you. (Not our Member.) It is honourable to him, because he is come voluntarily to give an account of the proceedings of the last session: and am sure you will give him a candid and patient posed a resolution that application should be made | hearing ; and I have great pleasure in now calling upon Mr. Ward to address you. (Cheers.)

Mr. H. G. WARD .--- (Loud cheers.)--Gentlemen,improve the Game Laws; and upon that occasion If anything could make me repent at all the engage-Sir H. Verney mentioned that nearly one-third of the persons in gaol had been committed for infrac-I would pay you an annual visit, for the purpose not merely of stating to you my conduct in Parliament, but also of comparing my views on public subjects with your own, strengthening myself by your con-currence where we agree, and bringing our differences, where we differ, to the test of public discussion. in an honest and manly manner; I say, if anything could make me regret this engagement, it would be the and then I will give you a little advice as to your necessity of coming among you at a time like this, when I cannot but feel that there is very little to be done by a liberal man in Parliament, except what is pleasing to the party in power; because, by one of the most extraordinary effects, we see that the greatest social and political change which was ever carried peaceably-I mean the change effected in 1831, in the woollen operatives could not do. The tools of the constitution of this country —the result of that change, after the lapse of ten short years, has been to bring back to power the very party which it began by driving from power, and has brought them back, with driving from power, and has brought them back, with a majority to support them, as compact, if not quite so large, as that which enabled them to defy public | ters, and the poor slaves having only their bare fingers opinion up to the year 1830. It is useless asking by were forced to be in subjection. (Hear, hear.) If those who led the Liberal party; that they showed engine, if Mr. Ward understood what that was. --great vacillation and great timidity. Others say that [Mr. WARD : Yes, I know what that is.]-It was the the faults were those of their followers-of apathy in regulator of the power. The legislature should do some, and unreasonable expectation in others. It is for the people what they could not do for themselves. useless to inquire into this now. The only thing is, to learn, if it should ever come to our turn again, that we must take care to understand each other a little the trades had not been a great benefit to the rategrace of Buckingham, he was compelled to admit that better. To do that, the Whigs themselves must payers of the town. The Government had learned learn, that nothing but broad and intelligible prinopinion of the country; and the country, on the pularity, but he was losing ground. (Loud cheering.) other hand, must not carry its expectations too far, The working classes had found, from experience, that fences against the Game Laws in 1843, obtained by other hand, must not carry its expectations too far, and expect changes too vast to be made at once.

Mr. WARD proceeded to comment on the position of Sir Robert Peel, after which he took up the Irish Church question, and the Corn Laws and Sugar Duties questions. Ilis remarks on these subjects were of no interest. He next touched on the Short Time Bill.-" I now come to a question which has excited more interest among you, than many to which have alluded. I mean Lord Ashley's Ten Hours' Bill. (Hear, hear.) I wish to speak as plainly about it here as he came to represent a section, though the most I did in the House of Commons. I opposed it, because wealthy-[Mr.WARD : I don't care at all about wealth] I did in the House of Commons. I opposed it, because I believed it to be utterly impracticable, and that, if carried out, it would be most fatal to the prosperity and the interests of the working classes. I utterly distrust Lord Ashley as a legislator, because I tell you fairly, that I despise that sort of spurious philanthropy which is at once reckless on the one side, and calculating on the other: which on the one side is niggardly, and on the other generous at other people's Game Laws were a fruitful source of crime, that they expense, although most parsimonious where its own proved. They pleaded the House of Lords, who were made a unanimous representation in writing to that interests are touched. (Cheers.) I have no faith in no more to be regarded than so many old washer-

the tax which he helps to keep upon the Secretary of State for the Ho Department

wards at present; you are not as well off as you world, the certainty of peace, and the extension of our foreign intercourse, we have the prospect of a long continuance of a good and healthy trade, if not mar-You thought I was repeating the arguments used at the Cutlers' Feast, but I was speaking only of legisla-tive restraints. Mr. Ward next said a good deal about the China trade, the Income Tax, the Canada Corn Bill, &c., and concluded as follows :-- I have not the least idea that the Liberal party can, during my time, return to power, though I should be very happy to see it. But we may succeed in promoting

the progress of your industry; and I hope that, at a future day, when the clouds that now exist shall have passed away, you will see, on the whole, that I have done my duty by you honestly and fairly. Loud cheers.

which many of you took an interest, which I opposed

ment of such questions. I believe that a sort of arbi-

Mr. BRIGGS said he wished to put a question to Mr. Ward ; and the CHAIRMAN announced that Mr. Thomas Briggs, an old friend of Mr. Ward's, was going to ask him a question. Mr. Briggs's question was-Do you reckon to represent the whole borough, or only a class ?

Mr. WARD .-- I reckon to represent the whole borough-(cheers); and what is more, I endeavour to represent it faithfully. I have the satisfaction, I beg to remind Mr. Briggs, of thinking that at both of my elections I was chosen, not merely by the votes of the electoral body, but by the show of hands at the hustings, as you yourselves admitted. (Cheers.)

Mr. BRIGGS .- I deny it, and I will put it to this meeting, whether the show of hands at the Corn Exchange was not in favour of a working man. Mr. WARD.-It was a near thing, but it was given in my favour.

Mr. BRIGGS .- But who was the judge ? I do not dispute that, but it might not be done by an impartial judge. If you represent the borough of Sheffield, your conduct should be guided by the majority. (Hear, hear.) I have but one charge against you, future conduct. (Hear, hear, and confusion.) He did not find fault with Mr. Ward's vote on the Masters and Servants' Bill, but with his vote and manner of speaking on the Short Time Bill. (Hear, hear.) They had sent him proofs from Sheffield that the artisans have had power to do what the cotton and chinery and the raw material belonged to the maswhose fault this has occurred. I was always one who he had any notion what a legislator should be, it thought that there were great faults on the part of was, that he should be like the fly-wheel of a steamonly the art of creation, but he wanted them to learn ciples can replace them where they once stood in the also that of distribution. Mr. Ward did possess po-

> the short time principle was beneficial to their interests. Demand and supply regulated all things. That they had taught the people. Cause and effect they had yet to put into them. Work alone was not enough. They wanted also remuneration. As to the foreign trade, it appeared it was only to be maintained by superior cheapness, and this he contended meant low wages. He called on Mr. Ward to represent the town, and not a portion of the people. If -he could not expect to maintain hispopularity. He asked what would be the condition of all other classes. if the wages of those who supported them were re-

duced ? Duncombe was the man of the people-(great cheering), and he hoped yet to see Mr. Duncombe in the majority. Mr. Ward complained that he was powerless, aud it was because the Government of 1831 did not carry out the principles the people ap-

must throw aside finality and go-a-head. [Mr. WARD :

Mr. BRIGGS again presented himself to speak amidst much uproar and confusion, intermingled with resolute thunders of applause, which lasted five minutes. Mr. Briggs proceeded-You may go on until you calm down, for I will not be done as I was last time. Mr. Ward shan't shuffle me 'without answering the questions that I put. (Cheers, dishasn't answered me! I only want to remind him of what he has not answered. I put the question of four men running a race with different weights, in

comparison with an Englishman's ability to open a foreign trade in competition with other nations. I also asked him to say how he would reduce the national debt. This last he has cunningly evaded. 1 know it is the sore place ; but I do not mean him to go away as he did at his last visit, saying that he had answered me, when he had slipped over the principal questions. (Loud cheers and laughter.)

Briggs's question really makes me the Chancellor of the Exchequer. Upon the question of the national the office of Mr. Hope, Leeds, debt, I must tell you that I cannot see that this country would gain anything in imitating Philadelphia, by the destruction of national credit. It would be quite a different thing if we had the original connow to deal with persons who have since purchased stock, and some of whom are entirely dependent for a livelihood for what they thus receive. There are not less than \$6,500 persons whose annual receipts do

not exceed £5; you surely would not think of depriving these people of their claim for the sake of repersons who receive £10 per annum. [Here Mr. Ward was interrupted by

Mr. BRIGGS, who said : Will you prescribe a re-medy ? that is what I ask you. Will you prescribe Saturday, a a remedy for the deficiency which will arise in the Old Jewry. revenue from carrying out your speculative notions on Free Trade ?

Mr. WAND, in reply, contended that if Free Trade was established, no deficiency of revenue would arise. The revenue would be collected from taxes levied differently from those which are now exacted solely for the purpose of protecting the Duke of Richmond and others.

Mr. BRIGGS.—Are you for direct taxation ?

The CHAIRMAN here rose to call Mr. Briggs to order, when he was respectfully requested to sit down, for he "wor worse than an old clog of wood in a chair"-who'd put him up to call order," &c., &c. The uproar here was indescribable.

Mr. Briggs .- I'll have the question answered-you shall not shuffle me, Mr. Ward. (Cries of "Stick to him.")

Mr. WARD .-- Gentlemen, I submit that the question put is not one affecting my personal conduct- to answer which I appear before you this day ;---it is a question of financial policy. My idea however, is that you will be able to raise your revenue by small taxation in lieu of levying large dutics-that is my principle-put it on what you like ; saddle what you call the right horse ; put it on to real property if you please, only do it on a principle of equitable fairness, and then I have no objections to it, and providing also that you reduce the protecting dutics which are levied for the iniquitous purpose of giving unfair advantages to particular interests.

Mr. BRIGGS again put forth amidst cheers of disapprobation and discordant uproar. Gentlemen, I am satisfied. Mr. Ward, this day, has likened himself unto a badger, and I am thankful that I have been enabled to draw him out. He has said he will be guided by public opinion. That is, public opinion, taking the sense of such like meetings as these. (Cheers.) I will now move a resolution,

WM. FISHER, Esq., said he thought he had some slight claim that they should hear m 95

cattle-dealer-Richard Harris and John Hill, Newgate street, City, tailors-Samuel Brice, St. John-street, tailor -Richard Greenwood, Bradford, Yorkshire, bookseller-John Collins, Sheffield, grocer-John and David Hepworth, Raistrick, Yorkshire, cotton warp dyers-Thomas Whyte, Birmingham, hardware-merchant-Edwin Llewellin Ro-binson, Moulton, Lincolnshire, fell-monger-William Utbinson, Jater, Aldermanbury, silk-manufacturer-William Blinkhorn, Little Bolton, Lancashire, manufacturing-ch-mist-John Irving, Blackburn, Lancashire, linendraper-William Fielding, Taunton, Lancashire, hat plush mane. facturer-Absalom Francis, William Davey, and Matthew Francis, Bagillt, Flintshire, ironfounders-Robert Jones, Liverpool, bootmaker.

BANKRUPTS.

(From Tuesday's Gazette.)

James Burton Rayner and Thomas Scarlett Carter, Coleman-street, City, lamp manufacturers-Charles Ste. phen Haward, Colchester, Essex, grocer-Samuel Humm, Brick-lane, Bethnal-green, silk-hat manufacturer-James Miller, Southampton, boot-maker - Thomas Weston, Southampton, plumber-Joseph Ashbarry, Holmiglacy, Herefordshire, farmer-William Aston, sen., Bit 2:4approbation, and cries of Good lad, stick to him !) He ham, victualler-John Whitlow, Manchester, laceman-Joseph Hegginbotham and George Peck, Manchester, machine-makets.

DECLARATIONS OF DIVIDENDS.

J. C. and G. H. White, Bath, music-sellers, first divilend of 6s in the pound, any Monday, at the office of Mr. Acraman, Bristol.

I. Alderson, Warley, Yorkshire, worsted-spinner, frs. and final dividend of 6s 2d in the pound, any Tuesday, at the office of Mr. Hope, Leeds.

J. Cartledge, Browbridge, Yorkshire, merchant, arst Mr. WARD again appeared and said : Gentlemen, Mr. and final dividend of 4s 6d in the pound, to thos? who have proved since the last dividend, any Tuesday, st

- Lees, - Brassey, - Farr, and - Lee, Lomband street, City, bankers, dividend of 1s 4d in the pound, and creditors who proved on Jan. 17 may receive dividends amounting to 9s in the pound (in addition to the above), tractors of the national debt to deal with ; we have making the sum of 10s 4d, any Wednesday, at the office of Mr. Belcher, King's Arms-yard, Coleman-street.

S. Southey, first dividend of 10s in the pound, any Saturday, at the office of Mr. Edwards, Frederick's-place, Old Jewry.

J. F. Sporer, second dividend of 6s in the pound, and first and second dividends of 19s in the pound on new ducing the national debt. There are also 45,000 proofs, to the joint creditors of Sporer and Miley. any Saturday, at the office of Mr. Edwards, Frederick's-place, Old Jewry.

J. F. Sporer, first dividend of 20s in the pound, any Saturday, at the office of Mr. Edwards, Frederick's-place,

W. E. Dray, first dividend of 4s in the pound, aug 3aturday, at the office of Mr. Edwards, Frederick's-plate, Old Jewry.

C. Alderton, first dividend of 1s 9d in the pound, any Saturday, at the office of Mr. Edwards, Frederick's-place, Old Jewry.

D. Pope, first dividend of 2s in the pound, any Saturday, at the office of Mr. Edwards, Frederick's-place, 01d Jewry.

T. Brand, first dividend of 32d in the pound, any Saturday, at the office of Mr. Edwards, Frederick's-place, Old Jewry.

J. Crambrook, first dividend of is id in the pound. on new proofs, any Saturday, at the office of Mr. Edwards, Frederick's-place, Old Jewry.

DIVIDENDS.

Feb. 25, J. Bull, W. Banks, and G. Bryson, Kilfstreet, Cheapside, City, wholesale linen drapers-Feb. 27, J. Bail, Salisbury, cabinet-maker-Feb. 27, J. and J. Simmons and J. Pine, Battersea, prussiate of potashmanufacturers-Feb. 27, W. Pearson, Chelmsford, Essel, draper-Feb. 27, R. H. C. Hunt, E. O. Smith, and H. C. Hunt, Old Broad-street, City, merchants-Feb. 25, 5. Jones, Cheapside, City, jeweller-Feb. 25, G. Ridley, Gould-square, City, wine-merchant-March 5, P. Williams and C. Mottram, Wood-street, City, Manchester warehousemen-Feb. 25, D. Roderick, St. Martin's.lane, victualler-Feb. 25, T. Pearson, Mitre-court, Fenchurch street, City, wine-merchant-Feb. 25. T. Ginger, Leighted Buzzard, Bedfordshire, innkeeper-Feb. 26, T. Reyddin

jun., Great St. Helen's, Bishopsgate-street, City, ft chant-Feb. 28, T. Mease, Stokesley, Yorkshire, ar spinner-Feb. 27, T. Lakin, Nottingham, builder-Mard 6, T. Walker, Kirkstall, Yorkshire, brewer-Feb. 25, B. Alsop, Manchester, grocer-Feb. 26, D. Arthur, Neath, Glamorganshire, ironmaster-Feb. 27, W. Oliver. Parlington, Durham, printer-Feb. 27, R. Currie, Newcastle upon-Tyne, bookseller-Feb. 25, J. Pym, jun., Belper,

Derbyshire, cabinet-maker-Feb. 25, W. Fletcher. Bir-

Your petitioners beg further to state to your hon. and he trusted that it would meet with due atten- food, and trying to amend the situation of the agri- I told him that at first.] He would give Mr. Ward troubled them with long speeches. He had a resolu house that they are called upon to pay enormous sums for the maintenance of the police force, and which force is occupied almost wholly in assisting the game-keepers. The ratepayers also have to pay very heavy expenses for the ratepayers to sail where they set much evil and no Bucks had the honour of being second the first in this movement, but it had been antici-is occupied almost wholly in assisting the game-keepers. The ratepayers also have to pay very heavy expenses for the ratepayers to sail where they set much evil and no the first in this movement, but it had been antici-is occupied almost wholly in assisting the game-keepers. The ratepayers to sail where they set much evil and no the ratepayers to sail where they set much evil and no the rate almost where they set much evil and the set the not PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED. J. Lowry and J. Willson, Kingston-upon-Hull, coal merchants-W. Hannen and J. Rutter, Shaftesbury, Dor-setshire, attorneys-at-law-W. Westbury and G. Sim-said taking poachers to gaol, where they get much evil and no in the field. (Cheers.) He was glad to see also that things first, and then I will give him leave to go into head. (Cheers.) He must not trust to the party who candid account he has given of his Parliamentary districts, and remedy the evils there, had sent for him to do what they could not do for conduct during the last session, and that his conmons, Walbrook, City, lithographic printers-J. Reid had sent for him to do what they could not do for conduct during the last session, and that his conand J. Glazier, Goodge-street, Tottenham-court-road, gistracy of Sussex upon the subject. (Hear.) To which I feel quite as strongly as he can do. Now, the old style of shooting he did not object. Formerly gentlemen, I will tell you as shortly as I can why I gentlemen considered shooting a pursuit which united refuse to meddle with this question by Parliathemselves. (Loud cheers.) The aristocrats, the stituents have perfect confidence in him, and hope priests, the lawyers, and the doctors were all compunished and martyrs to the amusement of the rich. undertakers-H. Stuart and T. Russell, Liverpool, watch Your petitioners also beg to represent, that their crops manufacturers-R. and W. Wilding, Padiham, Lancabined, and he advised the working-classes to follow his valuable services. (Loud cheers.) Although they shire, cotton manufacturers—M. Blyth and S. Milbourn, their example. (Loud cheers.) He thought that the had heard it stated that Mr. Ward was losing his Taverham-mills, Norfolk, paper-makers—W. Holt and Taverham-mills, Norfolk, paper-makers—W. Holt and R. Morley H. are much injured by the game, which game they cannot legally destroy upon their own land without paying a large exercise and sport; they would go out with their mentary interference. The direct interests to be sum for a license, and which the majority of them are dogs, and if they killed two or three head of game, they were satisfied. Latterly noblemen and lords of week to those employed in the cotton manufacture Whigs were more powerful out of office than they popularity, or was likely to lose it, he submitted this G. Ingram, Kingston-upon-Hull, drapers-II. R. Morley were in-off the same principle that a terrier was resolution in confidence that Mr. Ward was not losing and H. Hall, Kingston-upon-Hull, merchants-C. Inw wholly unable to do. manors had got into the practice of preserving game to the amount of thousands upon thousands, and re-cently they had adopted a foreign custom, to which of 100,000 horse-power, and the goods exported understood anything of Lord John Russell he must serve to lose it. Your petitioners, therefore, humbly request that your hon, house will be pleased to take the subject of the Game Laws into your early and serious consideration, with a plumbers-J. Southan, C. Timms, and W. Davis, Worcently they had adopted a toreign custom, to which they durst not give an English name—the battue. (Hear, hear, and a laugh.) He regretted to find that persons of whom he wished to speak respectfully, such as the Marquis of Exeter, the Duke of Rutland, the clearest proof that this would be a deduction of the was no many in going on non-stand the groups exported inderstood any sing of Lord John Russell he must mind how he got into it again. In Jan. 1831 there was no man who laboured more to put the Whigs in the clearest proof that this would be a deduction of the non-stand the question, it is susceptible of the clearest proof that this would be a deduction of the non-stand the was no man in said that they were Radicals. Mr. Ward had they were doing on reforming on reforming on reforming on the was not hought the the they were doing on reforming on reforming on the they were said that they were going on reforming on reforming on the they were said that they were going on reforming but they view to making such alterations as shall in your wisdom cester, drapers-T. O'Rorke and W. Birks, Manchester, seem fit to meet so great and crying an evil. 6.5 commission agents-G. Brown and I. Best, Pickering, And your petitioners will ever pray. common carriers-J. Robin, sen., C. Robin, and J. Robin, And your petitioners will ever pray. A lengthened argument then ensued as to the point whether the resolutions need be put to the meeting if the vestry approved of the petition draw up by the the vestry approves dof the vestry approved of the petition draw up by the the ve right murder and massacre. (Hear, hear.) He the direct. Look at your own interests, for instance. Mr. BOWLES maintained that the resolutions ought Lincolnshire, flour dealers -W. and J. Barr, Nassau-(Cheers and disapprobation.) Mr. BRIGGS .- Mr. Ward had said also that he could was sorry to add, that in that very county there had It may be asked what you have to do with the cotton street, Marylebone, builders-A Webster and T. Pearce, to be put, and the petition would then follow. A working MAN, at the extreme point of the Hall. hold out no hopes that the Income and Property Tax Mr. D. Sones said, that although he was the only lately been a most heartless and brutal battue. (Hear, factories? You have much to do with that which preserver of game present, he would contend that the hear.) But it was attended with some not very con- they produce. It is to your interest to have cheap lately been a most heartless and brutal battue. (Hear,) factories ? You have much to do with that which seconded the amendment. He was willing to accede Hunshelf, Yorkshire, coal merchants-J. L. Findley, juny would be taken off. He wished all was direct taxa- to a vote of thanks to Mr. Ward for his visit to Shefpreserver of game present, he would contend that the resolutions were not borne ont by facts, for not a farmer present had stood forward to say that they great disapprobation.) Mr. Earss said he would kell him and the meeting that "when Mr. Pierce's gamekeeper trespassed on his land he told him tog off the land. The gamekeeper told him that he had as much and H. M. Naylor, Birmingham, general dealers - T.

FEBRUARY 8, 1845.

THE NORTHERN STAR.

Science and Art.

STEAM-POWER SUPERSEDED. - For centuries upon centuries, till within our own days, water, as the centuries, in manual on the tays, water, as the origin of motive power, has had the supremacy over team. For the last forty or fifty years steam has steam. As a provide stowards the complete subbeen manual tops of water; but, like all unnatural to succeed by pressure alone, for each gas may be of six arms, 15 feet 6 inches diameter, 25 feet pitch, forced operations, its victory appears near its end. or lot power of water once more assumes its wonted considered to have its freezing and its liquid point as and weighs 4 tons ; the main drum is 18 feet diamewell as water; it would, therefore, be as reasonable to expect to freeze water by subjecting it to immense pressure without cold as it would be to freeze a gas the pull when working is equal to 85 tons on the bearsuperiority, and eclipses once more and for ever the superior of steam. No one can be surprised at this who power of steam. No one can be surprised at this who reflects that, while the power or laws of matter are remeate or inherent, the power of steam is only acquirby pressure alone. Acting on this principle, he sub- ings of the main shaft; the cylinders are 4 in aumjected the gases to be operated upon to the lowest ber, 88 inches each ; stroke,6 feet ; power,1000 horses ; and may be said to be artificial or unnatural. possible temperature under great pressure. Solid heing forced by the ingenuity of man into that state being which its power entirely depends. We have neen led into these remarks by the circumstance of carbonic acid was the substance employed for gene-rating cold. When mixed with ether, it produced a degree of cold equal to 105 deg. below the zero of Fahrenheit, that is 137 deg. below the freezing point of water. To diminish the temperature still lower, here the upper main and saloon decks are of wood, two cargo decks are of on two decks under the forecastle; from the ship's bottom to the upper deck runs on either side, for having been favoured with the inspection of an invention for which a patent has lately been taken out : and if we may be permitted to judge of it from the opinions of some of our leading scientific men, who have investigated it, and who declare that "they means the ether was made to boil and the temperature reduced sixty degrees lower. Into this "cold bath," and above, the servants' accommodations on one side, calleot (however astounding its effect) see any error cannot in it, or any reason why it should not or fallacy in it, or any reason why it should not answer," we must look upon its success as certain. But what inspires us with even more confidence is, as Professor Faraday termed it, he placed a strong engineers' cabins and stokers' accommodations on the tube of green bottle glass, connected with a series of small force-pumps, by which means he was enabled to obtain a pressure exceeding 100 atmospheres. The number was fed with an to he are the pressure that he are the preserve the pressure that h that while the structure of the new invention is so extremely simple that a child may comprchend it, it pumps were fed with gas to be operated on, and thus great point going head to wind. The plain sails of a he obtained his results. Professor Faraday illus- 52-gun frigate, *i.e.* without counting royals, staysails, docs not violate any one law in natural philosophy. trated by experiment the various parts of the process he described. From a reservoir containing liquid carbonic acid, he obtained a large quantity of it in a foreover, the inventor (a professional gentleman) is a man of scientific acquirements, well acquainted with nature's laws, and perfectly aware of the various inventions and the causes of their failure which have solid form ; this he handled without inconvenience, of late years been devised for the purpose of supersolid form; this he handhed without inconvenience, for the film of gas formed between the hand and the solid body prevents actual contact. When, however, ether is mixed with the snow-like substance, the ether is mixed with the snow-like substance, the reding steam, whether by condensed air, water power, mechanical contrivances, electricity, &c. He does not, he says, pretend to have created power ; this, he properly observes, is impossible, but has merely vailed himself of those laws or properties with which the Creator has endowed matter, and by a combination of the same to make them (as the inventors of steam-engines, water-mills, dec., have) subservient to the use of man. The fundamental principle on which the new engine is founded is precisely similar to that of the hydraulic press, the power of which, every one knows, can only be limited by the strength of the materials of which it is made. But what has hitherto rendered the power of the hydraulic press inapplicable to the production of motive power is, that applicable to the production of motive power is, that just in proportion as the power is gained speed is lost, and vice versa. In the present invention, however, unlimited power is gained without the loss of speed, the piston of the large cylinder travelling, at each stroke, with the power gained, just the same distance this speed, which are in inverse ratio of each other, appear by this most important invention (however paradoxical) actually combined. We are not at of the compounds of hydrogen had been obtained as a throttling were not attended to, the most serious iberty to give the public a more particular account of the nature of this invention than the words of the title of the patent, viz :- " The Hydro Mechanic to his process were compound gases. In the course of his lecture the professor dwelt upon the great ad-i. e., from outside to outside the paddle-boxes, would Apparatus, which, by a combination of hydraulic and mechanical properties, on well-known scientific principles, is intended to supersede the use of fire and steam in working and propelling all kinds of ma-chinery and engines"-thus effecting an enormous saving, and avoiding the imminent danger arising from the explosive nature of steam. It may well be asked. where will human ingenuity end ?- Morning Herald.

FRENCH ACADEMY OF SCIENCES .- SITTING OF JAN. 20.—A paper by M. Fournel, an ongineer of mines, giving an account of his travels in the deserts of considers the desert to be a vast plain, under which is one immense lake of water, so that by sinking artesian wells it would be practicable to have a constant and abundant supply of water throughout the whole extent of the desert .- M. Breguet laid betelegraphs, and more particularly upon that of Mr. Bain. Mr. Bain, in laying his wire in the earth, has taken good account of these currents, for he imbeds it in bitumen, which is a non-conductor, and there-fore prevents the current, supplied by his battery, from diverging off, and ensures its arrival at the opposite extremity with a uniform degree of force, which appears to us to be a great improvement upon Mr. Wheatstone, at the same time that he protects the wire from oxydation, and its being rendered useless by the brittleness which is said to be the result of the frequent passage of the electrical current. It Mr. Nelis went to bed ; and, as his wife refused to accompany him, he took away her candle, observing that if she were determined to sit up, she should do so in the dark. On the following morning the maid-servant having opened the windows of the back par-10ur, observed in the arm-chair in which Mrs. Nelis room was filled with a penetrating and offensive odour, which was perceptible after the lapse of several days. This woman was about 45 years of age, of low staarmed drunkard. Strange to say, there was no inthe public in general, and the medical world in particular, are indebted to Dr. Apjohn, the highly-ac-complished Professor of Chemistry in the Royal Col-Lege of Surgeons in Ireland, for the foregoing parti-culars, which he had great difficulty in collecting. We may shortly mention another case, which, like the preceding, occurred in Ireland. Mrs. Stout, residing at Coote Hill, in the county of Cavan, about sixty years of age, and an inveterate dram-drinker, went Whed one evening, in apparent health, and was found/next morning on the floor of her room, burned to a einder. A vapour was still issuing from her mouth and nostrils, and those parts of the body, the form of which had not been altered, immediately crumbled down on being handled. A remarkable cir-

vantage he had derived in conducting his experiments from use of tubes made of common green bottle glass, which are much stronger and less liable to break from sudden changes of temperature than flint glass. Without those tubes he questioned whether he should have been about 80 feet, instead of 51. 4th.—The diminished chances from collisions at sea, where the paddle-wheels and houses constantly suffer. 5th.— The difference of resistance to the wind, the paddle-boxes and their appendages creating nearly one-half of the whole resistance of the body, to say nothing of have hean attended with much more denore. have been attended with much more danger. He the paddle-box, boats, and the attendant tons of iron offered to the inspection of the company, with the effect between the two systems, if from damaged may Africa, was read. This paper is full of curious and useful information. Amongst other things, M. Fournel furnishes us with the heights above the level of the sea at 60 places. Constantina, he states, is to the sea at 60 places. Constantina, he states, is to the sea at 60 places. Constantina he states, is to the sea at 60 places. Constantina he states, is to the sea at 60 places. Constantina he states, is to the sea at 60 places. Constantina he states, is to the sea at 60 places. Constantina he states, is to the sea at 60 places. Constantina he states, is to the sea at 60 places. Constantina he states, is to the sea at 60 places. Constantina he states, is to the sea at 60 places. Constantina he states, is to the sea at 60 places. Constantina he states, is to the sea at 60 places. Constantina he states, is to the sea at 60 places. Constantina he states, is to the sea at 60 places. Constantina he states, is to the sea at 60 places. Constantina he states, is to the sea at 60 places. Constantina he states, is the sea of states here the sea at 60 places. Constantina he states, is the sea at 60 places. Constantina he states, is the sea at 60 places. Constantina he states, is the sea at 60 places. Constantina he states, is the sea at 60 places. Constantina he states, is the sea at 60 places. Constantina he states, is the sea at 60 places. Constantina he states, is the sea at 60 places. Constantina he states here the sea at 60 places. Constantina here the sea at 60 places. Constanting 635 metres above the level of the sea, but the casis of Biskara, which is only 60 leagues from Constantina, is but 75 metres above that level. M. Fournel (figuids and solids he had succeeded in obtaining, The mention the appearance or qualities of the new comparative security from the shot of an enemy. 635 metres above the level of the sea, but the oasis of ticularly of his experiments with olefant gas, nor did These points he may probably reserve for a future occasion. THE GREAT BRITAIN. fore the zeadeny a description of an ingenious appara-tus, invented by himself and M. Konstantinoff, for simultaneously by a hundred thousand persons of measuring the rate of speed of projectiles, and even this metropolis for visiting the largest ship that ever ascertaining that of the electrical current. This de. swam on the sea-namely, the Great Britain steamer. ascription would occupy a larger space in our journal than we can now assign to it, and would still, perhaps, be unintelligible to the general reader.—M. Magrini communicated a paper on the electrical currents of the earth. His observations are not without im-boats, which incessantly rowed round her; but the portance in relation to their influence upon clectrical number of the whole week bore no comparison to the thousands who visited her vicinity on Sunday. At an in question. Of course they will deal with it as to early hour, as soon as daylight had dawned, the Great Britain was surrounded by boats, chiefly from the building-yards and vessels on the river; but as the morning advanced parties of a different class occu-pied the Blackwall Pier, the Blackwall-stairs, and the wharfs adjoining, whilst every boat was put in and resolutions respecting the charges made against Mr. requisition, and a great number of persons clustered O'Connor, all of which we decline to insert. In most of on the edge of the pier, or at the foot of the stairs, the cases direct votes of confidence in Mr. O'Connor have waiting their turn to be taken off. Each arrival of been passed ; and in others, to such expressions of opinion the train brought an accession to the multitude, and are added requests that the Manchester Council will take from the hour of ten o'clock to twilight, stcamboats, on them the duty of investigation. In no case has there of Sunday last, by Mr. W. Dixon, of Manche the new fact also that Mr. Bain has in his patent forescen the possibility of dispensing entirely with the new of a battery, availing himself of the electricity of the earth for the transmission of his dispatches. Far instance, if a metal plate be inserted three or Far instance, if a metal plate be inserted three or Far instance, if a metal plate be inserted three or Far instance in the metal plate be inserted three or Far instance in the metal plate be inserted three or for the transmission of his dispatches. four feet in the earth at one end of a telegraphic line, sembly was a sight of an immense floating structure, hand. They have announced their intention to institute the and connected with the wire of communication, and surmounted with six tall sticks, their uniformity a similar arrangement be made at the other end, alone broken by the second being rather taller than mencing the investigation; and we are determined that dress. Messrs. Dorman, Topham, Cropper, Sharpe, dispatches may be forwarded without any other the others, and having two cross-pieces or yards braced no act of ours shall interfere to prevent a due, and full, and others, made a few observations, when it was apparatus, even though the distance were from Paris up to the almost perpendicular. to St. Petersburg.
and impartial exercise of their powers. Last week, before unanimously agreed that a Convention be held; that we received intimation that the Council would undertake the Convention should elect the Executive; and that SPONTANEOUS HUMAN COMBUSTION.—The most cele-brated instances of human combustion were those of the Commission of tholi; but we select a case not so well known. Be-tween twelve and one o'clock on a Saturday night, wall. When arrived thither convert to Black-Anne Nelis, wife of a wine and spirit merchant, liv-ing in South Frederick-street, Dublin, let in her hushand, who had been out at a party. Both were in a state of intoxication. After a little quarrelling, Mr. Nelis went to bed; and, as his wife refused to ances, the omnibuses, were loaded in a frightful manner; the inside being crammed, and the usual lonr, observed in the arm-chair in which Mrs. Nelis usually sate, something which she at first sight ima-gined to have been put there by young Nelis (who, at the instant, entered the room), for the purpose of frightening her. Upon closer examination, however, it turned out to be the remains of her mistress, who it turned out to be the remains of her mistress, who steamers, and wherries were just as much overloaded May Was found in the following state: -She was seated in Twelve or fourteen persons were in a small waterthe chair, at a distance from the grate (the fire in which appeared to have burned out), with her head and other boats, and frequently fouling each other's resting on her right hand, and leaning on the wall behind. The trunk of the body was burned to a cin-der, as were also the clothes which invested it; but the upper and lower limbs and methods. der, as were also the clothes which invested it; but the upper and lower limbs, and such parts of her dress as covered those parts, sustained no injury. Her face had a scorehed appearance, but her hair, and the papers she had put in it, had entirely escaped. The back and seat of the chair had not suffered; but its arms were charred on the inner side, and were in contact with the body. With the exception of this part of the chair, the com-With the exception of this part of the chair, the com-bustion had not extended to surrounding bodics. The of the Greenwich heats there could not have been of the Greenwich boats there could not have been less than 400 souls. On the return to town, on the Kent side, the thronging, squeezing, and difficulty of getting back to ture, having a tendency to corpulency, and a con- town, were equally as bad as at the Blackwall Railway. At the railway terminus, at Greenwich, from the top Autor uninkard. Strange to sky, there was no m-quest; and such was the anxiety of the family to hush up everything connected with the occurrence, that a request made by Dr. Tworny (who was then Professor of Medicine in the School of Physic in Ire-land), for permission to examine the body, was denied. The rubic is in present and the analysis of the stairs to the carriages, was one continuous trains. When the bell rang the gate was opened to let the people in ; but the carriages not being sufficient to contain a twentieth part of those who had paid let the people in ; but the carriages not being sufficient to contain a twentieth part of those who had paid their fare, slices of the crowd were cut off by forcibly shutting the gate in the middle of a mass; then without distinction of first, second, or third class, there was a general rush for seats, each considering himself lucky if he got any footing at all in the train, many times the train starting, leaving half of those admitted to the platform behind. Such is the rage for seeing the Great Britain ; but it is only externally, as the price, 3s. 6d. for seeing ship and engines, makes the visitors on board select, as well as not inconveniently numerous. Her interior fittings have been often described. Plain they are, indeed; but when ready to receive passengers they will be found to be comfortable. Spacious as her decks are, there seems to be even a remarkable jured. An inquest was held, and, from the impossi-bility of accounting for the occurrence on any known

DR. M'DOUALL AND THE MANCHESTER

had now to announce, as the results of his recent experiments, that he had succeeded in liquifying size additional gases, and had solidified seven that had never previously been known in that form. The prin-ciple on which he had proceeded in these experiments had been an error in other experimenters to endeavour to succeed by pressure alone. for each gas may be

LONDON.

METROPOLITAN DISTRICT COMMITTEE, Feb. 2nd ; Mr. Pattenden in the chair. Mr. Mills reported from the Whittington and Cat locality, in favour of holding a which Mr. Green gave a song, "The Rights of Man, Convention, also in favour of holding it in London; and Common Sense." "The People, the source of but they were of opinion that the Executive should be all Wealth," was spoken to by the vice chairman in possible temperature under great pressure. Solid carbonic acid was the substance employed for gene-rating cold. When mixed with ether, it produced a degree of cold equal to 105 deg. below the zero of Fahrenheit, that is 137 deg. below the freezing point of water. To diminish the temperature still lower chosen by the Convention. Mr. Dear reported from his usual happy strain; after which Mr. Barton fa-Declar was instructed to write to Mr. Clark, at Man-chester, on the subject. The council then adjourned he placed the vessel containing the solid carbonic and ether under the receiver of an air-pump, by which the whole length of the engines and boiler space, a mentioned the case of Jenkin Morgan, and the sechester, on the subject. The council then adjourned.

> Southwark. -- A very able lecture was delivered by Mr. Clark, on Sunday evening last, at the St. George's Temperance Hall, Blackfriars-road. After "That we, the Chartists of Lambeth and Southwark, do hereby tender our best thanks to Messrs. Bate-52-gun frigate, i. e. without counting royals, staysails, man, Humphreys, and Rogers, for the very efficient services rendered to this locality by those gentlemen ; life-boats of iron, and two boats of wood in the davits, and hope that in the country (America) to which they are about to emigrate, they may enjoy that happiness their worth so well entitles them to."

did body prevents atter is mixed with the snow-like substance, absorption of heat from surrounding bodies is very rapid, and a mass of quicksilver exposed to its action specify became a solid metal, and a piece of wire with which it was previously stirred became as firmly fixed in the mercury as if it had been solid lead. Of the sensation of cold produced by the mixture of solid carbonic acid and ether, when placed under the air oump, no more idea can be formed than of the heat of the previously attribute destroyed by the merves would be destroyed by the previously attribute of solid being—1st. The facility afforded in earrying carvas if the nerves would be destroyed by the previously attribute of solid being—1st. The facility afforded in earrying carvas inclusion or heeling over not affecting the motive power of the propeller; while in a paddle-wheel craft, the nerves would be destroyed by the propeller; while in a paddle-wheel craft, the nerves would at the same time, power of the propeller; while in a paddle-wheel craft, the nerves of the propeller is the nerves of the propeller; while in a paddle-wheel craft, the nerves of the propeller is on the propeller; while in a paddle-wheel craft, the nerves of the propeller is on the propeller; while in a paddle-wheel craft, the nerves of the propeller is on the propeller is on the propeller. The facility afforded in carrying carvas is the nerves of the propeller is on the propeller; while in a paddle-wheel craft, the nerves of the propeller is on the propeller; while in a paddle-wheel craft, the nerves of the propeller is on the propeller is on the proper of a National Conference is and while we would recommend every locality to send a delegate if possible, we would, at the same time, the power of the propeller. The form the proper of the propeller is on the tern nonprefer a representation, by letter, to an utter non-representation." Carried unanimously. The Council then adjourned.

commissioners in Edinburgh, true or false?" Mr. Gilbertson was called to the chair. The chairman opened the proceedings in a few appropriate remarks, and then introduced Mr. John Armstrong to move the first resolution, which was to the following effect : -"That, in the opinion of this meeting, the state-ments made by Dr. Handyside, of Edinburgh, before the commissioners in that city, that a man could live on sixpence a week; and that a man, his wife, and four children could live on two shillings and sixpence a week ; and that they could live comfortably on three produced some tubes containing liquified gases, ob-tained by his former mode of operating, which he with which sail may be carried and the difference in effered to the inspection of the converse which he are false; and that such evidence ought to be held up to popular execration by every person who has the least particle of sympathy for the working classes." Mr. J. B. Hanson, in a lengthy, eloquent, and soul-stirring speech, seconded the resolution when, after a few pointed observations from Mr. Carruthers, the chairman put the resolution, which was carried unanimously. It having been agreed to that the above resolution should be sent to the Northern Star for publication, the meeting dispersed. HAMILTON.

THE CHARTISTS of this place have enrolled them. and nominated eight members to the general council, not the case ; for on search being made, it was dis-

REDDITCH.

Clark's lectures here have done great good.

audience were given to the worthy lecturer.

STOCKPORT.

On Monday the anniversary dinner in memory of the patriot, Thomas Paine, was field at the Seven Stars, Barker-gate, when, after a sumptuous repast, Mr. Sweet was unanimously called upon to preside,

and Mr. Dorman was appointed to the vice chair. The following toasts were given :--"The immortal memory of Thomas Paine," was ably responded to by that veteran Reformer, Mr. Thomas Roper; after

Slingsby Duncombe, Esq.," given by Mr. Cartwright, was drunk with all due honours. "Feargus O'Con-nor, Esq., and the People's Press;" rapturously applauded with three times three. "General Washing-ton;" responded to by Mr. Cartwright. By way of finish, the whole company sang "The Lion of Free-dom," which closed the entertainments.

A TEA PARTY was held at Mr. Dorman's, on Shrove Tuesday, when a goodly number assembled. Singing, dancing, and reciting, occupied a great portion of the evening.

BRADFORD. ON SUNDAY EVENING a lecture was delivered in Butterworth Buildings, on the origin of Trades Unions, and the means to be employed by the work-men to render themselves independent of their employers.

MACCLESFIELD.

ON SUNDAY EVENING last Mr. John West delivered a very interesting and spirited lecture, to a numerous and attentive audience. A few more such lectures will place Macclesfield in a proud position.

FRIGHTFUL COAL-PIT ACCIDENT. - Timsbury (Somersetshire). Tuesday .- One of those terrific torrents of water which occasionally burst in upon the workmen employed in the coal-pits, visited those employed extricated from their perilous condition the water more would have drowned them. When all who had Upwards of 200 were on offer from Ireland, succeeded in gaining the mouth of the pit had been safely landed on the surface, and the excitement consequent upon the occurrence of an accident fraught with so much danger had subsided, inquiry was instituted as to whether or not any of their party was missing, when, to the horror of all, it was ascertained that fourteen were not forthcoming ; and the conclu-THE CHARTISTS of this place have enrolled them. sion come to was that they had perished. This, selves members of the National Charter Association-however, to a certain extent, I am glad to say, was

had now to announce, as the results of his recent experiments, that he had succeeded in liquifying size additional gases, and had solidified seven that had solidified seven that had solidified seven that had be and the chairman, the meeting broke having been voted to the chairman, the meeting broke and the frame. The server shaft is in one long essayed the task; and in their hands the matter ought to having been voted to the chairman, the meeting broke and the frame. The server shaft is in one long essayed the task is and in their hands the matter ought to having been voted to the chairman, the meeting broke and the beauty liberally from France, and business remains pretty liberally from France, and business remains dur, to-day there was very little passing. Linseed and rapeseed moved off rather slowly at previous prices; and canaryseed was easily bought at the late decline. Spring tarcs were enquired for, but there were few offering.

CURRENT PRICES OF GRAIN, PER IMPERIAL Lish red old 0 0 Red 42 44 White 45 48 Rye Old 31 32 New 30 32 Brank 35 36 Barley Grinding 26 28 Distil. 29 31 Malt. 32 36 Malt Brown 54 56 Pale 59 62 Ware 63 65 Beans Ticks old & new 30 34 Harrow 33 38 Pigeon 38 42 Page Cover 22 33 Monle 33 34 White 36 40 Peas

	White 50 52	30 32
Spanish, Hard . 46 50	Soft 48 52	30 32
Ryc. Baltic, Dried, 30 32	Undried 31 32	21 22
Barley, Grinding . 26 28	Malting 31 33	22 29
Beans, Ticks 30 34	Egyptian . 31 32	26 30
Peas. White 36 38	Maple 33 34	28 30
Oats, Dutch, Brew and Thick		19 21
Russian feed	$, \ldots , \ldots , 2122$	15 16
-Danish, Friesland feed .	21 23	15 17
Flour, per barrel	25 27	19 20

LONDON SMITHFIELD CATTLE MARKET, MONDAY. FEB. 3.—The weather having become milder in Holand, most of the ports are now open for vessels. This circumstance has produced a large importation of live stock from that portion of the Continent for our markets-they having amounted, during the past week, to 130 oxen and cows, and 100 sheep. As to the quality of these arrivals, we may observe that there were some well made-up animals amongst them; but not a few were suffering from the effects of the epidemic now so prevalent both in Holland and France. To-day we had on sale 100 beasts and sixty sheep. The former found buyers at prices varying from £16 to £20; the latter £1 10s, to £2 per head. Very large numbers may be expected from Rotterdam in the mines (Hayes Wood) of Wm. Coxeter James, | this week. From our grazing districts, the receipts CII then adjourned. MEETING OF THE WORKING MEN'S MENTAL IM-PROVEMENT SOCIETY.—On Sunday evening last the members of this society held their usual weekly meeting in the Chartist Association Room, John-street. The question for the meeting was, "Were the statements made by Dr. Handyside, before the commissioners in Edinburgh, true or false 2" M. mity of the pit (a distance of more than a mile from | found buyers, at, in some instances, last week's quothe mouth) that the water was rushing in. As may readily be imagined, the alarm of the poor fellows 2d. per 8lb., and a clearance was not effected. The was great in the extreme, for no sooner had the inti- droves from Norfolk, Suffolk, Essex, and Cambridgemation been given than the dread enemy itself came shire consisted of 1500 Scots and homebreds, while rapidly upon them. The greatest terror now seized from the north they did not exceed 300 shorthorns; every breast. The apparatus for raising the coal from the western and midland districts 600 Herefords the only means of escape which they possessed) would Devons, runts, &c. ; from other parts of England not hold more than a dozen or fourteen, and therefore 300 of various breeds, and from Scotland 200 horned those who succeeded in reaching the mouth of the and polled Scots. The number of sheep being more pit had to be drawn up in batches, as many as pos-sibly could enter the box, others chinging to the sides and by the ropes. This was required to be done seven or eight times, and by the time the last portion were last Friday's enhanced currencies. In pigs, a good reached to their shoulders, and in a few minutes | business was doing, at fully last week's quotations.

By the quantities of 8lb., sinking the offal.

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Inferior coarse beasts	•		2	6	2	1
Second quality .			3	0 .	. 8.	1
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Coarse inferior sheep			2	8	3	
Second quality			3	2	3	••
Prime coarse woolled			3	8	4	i.
Prime Southdown .			- 4	2	4	. .
Large coarse calves .	•		4	6	5	
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Chartist Intelligence.

COUNCIL.

A Loxo letter, occupying thirty-nine pages of manuscript, has been sent to us by Dr. M'Douall, on the subject matter of the charges which have been re-ferred to the Manchester Council for investigation; referred, by the party implicated by those charges, to a tribunal whose jurisdiction and sufficiency have been acknowledged by the party preferring them. To that holds therefore have no terroretted the latter that body, therefore, have we transmitted the letter them seems fitting.

VOTES OF "CONFIDENCE" IN MR.

necessary inquiries; they have fixed on the day for comno act of ours shall interfere to prevent a due, and full, and impartial exercise of their powers. Last week, before unanimously agreed that a Convention be held; that vestigation ought to be had, and that the body named it was unanimously agreed to adjourn the meeting were expected to institute and prosecute such investiga- for a fortnight, until the Manchester Council had laid

LEACH AND M'DOUALL.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE NATIONAL CHARTER ASSOCIATION.

manner; the inside being crammed, and the usual outside seats being occupied; parties ranged them-selves on the roof, their legs hanging over the sides, while even the space between and the two steps of the conductor behind, were made available for riding. One ompilus drawn by a pair of horse licensed we herewith publish the balance sheet as investigated by us :---

DALINGE SHEET OF THE MANCHESTER MODULAL COMMUTER

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Tn the	Star of Nov 9th	19	244	an	address (appeared, neade	za,	1	0 t.	ne	Chartists of England," signed "P.	

covered that four had made their escape through an AT A GENERAL MEETING of members of the National air-course. The remaining ten have not yet (twelve o'clock) been found, and from the position which they Charter Association resident in Redditch, on Saturoccupied in the pit at the time of the accident, being day last, a discussion took place respecting the more than a mile from the mouth, no doubt is enterelection of fit and proper persons for the Executive tained by those who know the pit, that they have met with a watery grave.

for the ensuing year, when the present members were unanimously approved of. A vote of confidence in Mr. O'Connor was carried by acclamation. Mr. HORRIBLE AND DISTRESSING AFFAIR AT NOTTING-HAM.-It appears that about six months ago a very MANCHESTER. CARPENTERS' HALL.—The usual meeting of the nah Wilmott, daughter of Mr. Wilmott, a respectable coach-proprietor, residing in the neighbourhood, was apprenticed to learn the business of a milliner Manchester Chartists was held in the above Hall on Sunday evening last, when a lecture on "Irish history" was delivered by that sterling democrat, and dress-maker. A few weeks ago the girl paid a visit to a female friend, named Campbell, living in the town, and from her dejected and delicate appear-Mr. D. Donovan. The lecture gave general satisfaction; and at the close the unanimous thanks of the ance, excited the suspicion that there was something wrong, but slie could not be prevailed upon at that STOURPOR1. A LECTURE was delivered in the Chartist Associa-tion Room, Bomber's-brow, Hillgate, on the evening of Sunday last, by Mr. W. Dixon, of Mancheer. NOTTINGHAM. A PUBLIO MEETING was held in the Democratic Chapel, on Sunday evening last, for the purpose of considering the Executive address. Mr. Sweet was called to the chair, who briefly stated the purpose for which the meeting was convened, and read the ad-dwess. Messrs. Dorman, Topham, Cropper, Sharpe, which the meeting was convened, and read the ad-dwess. Messrs. Dorman, Topham, Cropper, Sharpe, which the meeting was convened, and read the ad-dwess. Messrs. Dorman, Topham, Cropper, Sharpe, dwess. Messrs. Dorman, Topham, Cropper, Sharpe, dwess there was anything else the matter with her. Mrs. Messrs. Dorman, Topham, Cropper, Sharpe, dwess there was anything else the matter with her. Mrs. Messrs. Dorman, Topham, Cropper, Sharpe, dwess there was anything else the matter with her. Mrs. Messrs. Dorman, Topham, Cropper, Sharpe, dwess there was anything else the matter with her. Mrs. strated with him on the impropriety of his not having ac-

worse, was finally taken away from his house, about referred to, which were administered to her by himself naturally a very strong one, that all attempts to save her were bafiled, and she lingered in agony till Sunday night, when death put an end to her sufferings. On Monday afternoon Mr. M. Browne (the borough coro-Manchester Construction). Tations, both hour and oatmeal have been rather casier to buy. A few hundred barrels of United States sweet flour have been sold in bond at 17s. per barrel. MANCHESTER CONN MARKET. SATURDAY, FEB. 1.er) and a respectable jury met to inquire into the ause of death, and the inquest was adjourned to Chursday. The master of Miss Wilmott has been ken into custody, and will be remanded till the inuest terminates, when he will undergo an examina-

on before the magistrates. ARGYLLSHIRE. - MELANCHOLY CATASTROPHE. - On laying observed an eagle soaring above his residence, he proceeded to take down a gun from its resting-place, where it had remained loaded from the time of being last used, and, by some untoward accident, it uddenly exploded, lodging the contents in his breast, and causing instantaneous death. nd causing instantaneous death.

snow has fallen in some of the departments, whilst prices. Beef 51d. to 6d., mutton 61d. to 62d. a others the rain has been so incessant as to interrupt per lb.—Cattle imported into Liverpool, from the be communications. Many of the mails have con- 27th Jan. to the 3rd Feb. :-Cows, 1142; calves, 30; he communications. Many of the mails have conequently arrived in Paris for some days past at an inusually late hour. A Bayonne letter of the 29th lt. represents the wind to have been blowing throughoating along the shore.

he dangerous illness of this reverend gentleman. t was feared, last night, that a fatal termination ust soon take place, unless there should be some udden change, more to be hoped for than expected. -Herald, Tuesday.

. . . .

Prime small Suckling calves, each Large hogs Neat small porkers 3 - 0 Quarter-old store pigs, each 16 0 20 0

HEAD OF CATTLE ON SALE. (From the Books of the Clerk of the Market.)

Beasts, 3,342-Sheep, 27,740-Calves, 96-Pigs, 340.

HAY MARKETS-SMITHFIELD.-Course meadow hay, £3 10s to £4 12s; useful ditto, £4 14s to £5 4s; fine upland ditto, £4 5s to £5 10s; clover hay, £4 10s to £6; oat straw, £1 13s to £1 15s; wheat straw, £1 16s to £1 18s per load. Both hay and straw, the supplies of which were moderate, moved off slowly, at the above quotations.

WHITECHAPEL.-Course meadow hay, £3 10s to £4 10s; useful ditto, £4 12s to £5 3s; fine upland ditto, £5 5s to £5 9s; clover hay, £4 10s to £6; oat straw, £1 14s to £1 16s: wheat straw, £1 16s to £1 18s per load. A full average supply, and a

steady request at full prices. Other kinds of stock were dull. Beef, from 2s 10d to 4s : mutton, 3s to quainted the girl's family with her illness instead of taking upon himself to act as her physician. He excused himself in such terms as to remove all blame from his door for the time; but the girl growing gradually mall calf, £16 to £19 each.

LIVERPOOL CORN MARKET, MONDAY, FEB. 3 .-- We three weeks since, and removed to that of Mrs. Camp-bell, the father living some distance from here. She then, after a great deal of hesitation, admitted that then, after a great deal of hesitation, with have this week again a good supply of flour and oat-meal from Ireland, but moderate arrivals of all descriptions of grain. No change has occurred in the her master had taken improper liberties with her several times, and perceiving that she was becoming enceinte induced her to take those drugs already the buyer. We quote Irish new wheat 1d. per referred to, which were administered to her by himself and a young woman, also apprenticed in the house. Medical aid was immediately called in, and every means resorted to that could preserve life; but so great was the inroad already made on her constitution, tations, both flour and oatmeal have been rather

MANCHESTER CORN MARKET, SATURDAY, FEB. 1.-Considerable inactivity has continued to prevail throughout the trade during the week; but in the transactions that have occurred in any article no material alteration in prices was apparent. There was a very limited inquiry for wheat at our market this morning ; and, although damp and inferior parcels could have been purchased on easier terms, there was A ROLLSHIRE. — MELASCHOLT CALASTROLIAL STATE of the estate not sufficient business passing to enable us to alter f Killellan, met with a sudden and unforeseen death. our quotations. Flour was exceedingly difficult of our quotations. sale, but approved marks of extra superfine quality

LIVERPOOL CATTLE MARKET, MONDAY, FEB. 3 .-THE WEATHER IN FRANCE.—An immense quantity ar to that of last week, without any alteration in sheep, 2253; lambs, 19; pigs, 6651; horses, 25.

STATE OF TRADE .- The market continues in the same state as for some weeks past ; yarn, being ex-een driven on the land for shelter, and several galls than on the preceding Tuesday. For cloth the dead dropped from exhaustion in the place Saint mand was not quite so good as last week; and some sprit. Many had also been caught with the line qualities of twenty-seven inch printing cloth were a shade lower. With that exception, however, prices

THE REV. SIDNEY SMITH.-We regret to hear of are firm.-Manchester Guardian of Wednesday. RICHMOND CORN MARKET, FEB. 1.-We had a fair supply of grain in our market to-day, but in consequence of the weather, (being a heavy cover of snow,) caused a little advance in the price :---Wheat, sold from 6s. to 7s. 6d. ; oates, 2s. 2d. to 3s. 6d. ; barley, 3s. 9d. to 4s. ; beans, 4s. 9d. to 5s. per bushel.

YORK CORN MARKET, FEB. 1.- The supply of grain MARKET INTELLIGENCE. is pretty good. The frost having improved the condition, last week's prices are obtained for wheat, but LONDON CORN EXCHANGE, MONDAY, FEB. 3.—The dear; beans as before. MALTON CORN MARKET, FEB. 1.-We have had a rrivals of English wheat and barley were large durng the past week, and of oats the supply coastwise vas also good ; in addition to which rather a liberal oats, offering to this day's market. Wheat and oats was also good ; in addition to which rather a morrail quantity of the latter grain came to hand from Scot-land, and a fair proportion from Ireland. Of beans and peas the receipts were not large. This morning there was a very moderate show of wheat by land-carriage samples from the neighbouring counties, and rot the neighbouring counties, nd not many oats, beans, or peas fresh up, but of LEEDS CORN MARKET, TUESDAY, FEB. 4. - Our supplies are moderate of all articles this week. The arley the quantity offering was abundant. After aving experienced rather severe frost for some days, he weather has again undergone a change; this the value of fine dry qualities and the consumptive the value of fine dry qualities, and the consumptive demand is to a fair extent; the change in the weather affects the condition again, and all damp descriptions move off very slowly. We have no alteration in fine norning the atmosphere was exceedingly damp, whereby the condition of most sorts of grain was affected. Wheat was held pretty firmly ; the demand was, however, dull, and sales were with difficulty barley, but inferior must again be quoted, lower. made at the rates current on this day week. The New beans are offering more freely, and may be noted cheaper. Oats and shelling steady. THE AVERAGE PRICES OF CORN, FOR THE WEEK ENDING FEBRUARY 4, 1845. Wheat. Barley. Oats. Rye. Beans. Peas. were obtainable on rather easier terms than on this

 Qrs.
 day week. Barley was much neglected, but sellers appeared determined to resist any further abatement; and with an unusually slow demand, prices remained much about the same as on Monday last. No actual decline occurred in quotations of malt, but the turn LEEDS CLOTH MARKET.—The demand for spring was decidedly in favour of the buyer. Oats were goods, which has been on the increase for several generally held at slightly enhanced rates, in conse- | weeks past, continues buoyant. and at both the cloth generally field at singlify similar trees acted cau-quence of which dealers and consumers acted cau-tiously, and so unimportant was the advance esta-blished as scarcely to admit of any alteration in prices. Beans and peas could only be sold in retail quantities

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In the Star of Nov. 9th, 1844, an address appeared, headed, "To the Chartists of England," signed "P. M. M'Douall," in which statements were made which hald a direct tendency to injure our cause: one M. M'Douall," in which statements were made when hand a direct tendency to injure our cause: one of these being that, out of that fund, the Doctor had received a certain sum of money from Leach; "what had become of the remainder was best known to Leach and the committee." Leach demanded justice from us; we accordingly appointed January 19th, 1845, to hear the evidence on both sides, when, we are happy to state that Messrs. Leach, M'Douall, and O'Connor, and the committee alluded to, were present, and a fair and the triffing business done was at fully former and impartial investigation took place. The Council adjourned till Wednesday, January 22nd, to conclude rates. Flour moved off tardily, and ship samples the investigation : and we think there is one important fact you ought to be in possession of ; viz., when were obtainable on rather easier terms than on this the investigation : and we think there is one important fact you ought to be in possession of ; viz., when M'Douall was in Manchester, in June, 1844, a receipt was given by him to Leach for £18 ; and, as he states, he was then satisfied, and an understanding was come to between Leach and himself. What his motive was for introducing the subject to the public in November last, is that known to himself. A further adjourn-ment having taken place until Tuesday, January 28th, to investigate the balance sheet, we, the Council of Carpenters'-hall Locality, are of opinion that M'Douall's charge against Leach, of swindling, has not been proved. We find, as stated in the *Star* of November 9th, that M'Douall had only received £8 in eash ; and we further find, as stated by Mr. Leach in reply, on the 16th; that he had paid more, the Doctor giving him a receipt for £18 (which was brought forward and acknowledged), under circumstances over which this Council have no control. We are, therefore, of opinion, that P. M. M'Douall has broken faith with J. Leach, in matters of business strictly between the two gentlemen. (Signed) JOHN NUTTALL, Chairman. Committee Room, January 28th, 1845. et 1 iz Blandis Generation f. .

visited by a vast number, especia principle, the verdict was-Died by the visitation of of admission is reduced one-half. It is, however, contemplated to come to an arangement with the

The lecture-room of the Royal Institution was on desirous of seeing her will have an opportunity at less

The lecture room of the Royal Institution was on Friday evening completely crowded, as it was generally understood that Professor Faraday would mention the results of some important experiments in which he has been recently engaged, for liquifying and solidifying gases that had hitherto resisted the efforts of chemists to reduce into a tangible form. Professor Faraday devoted the greater portion of his lecture to describing the results of previous attempts to liquify and solidify different gases. He first explaned the distinction between a gas and a vapour. The latter, though resembling in all its mechanical properties a permanently elastic gas, is nevertheless casily condensed into a liquid, by reduction of the the atmosphere. A gas, on the contrarry, cannot be the atmosphere. A gas, on the contrary, cannot be indexed by any ordinary reduction of temperature. He had originally succeeded in 5 condensing carbonic acid gas, by generating it enclosed in a tube, by which means the pressure was increased to thirty atmo-at one end of the tube. He had subsequently succeeded in liquifying some more of the gases, and other were known to be nine gases capable of being condensed by pressure into liquids. M. Tillorier discovered by pressure into liquids. M. Tillorier discovered that by the expansion of liquid earbonic acid in becomes solid, and assumes the form of snow, but all bad been made to reduce them into a solid form. He the atmosphere. A gas, on the contrary, cannot be iron, 6 inckes by 3½ inches, ½ inch thick, and 7-16ths; condensed by a gas, on the contrary, cannot be iron, 6 inckes by 3½ inches, ½ inch thick, and 7-16ths;

SATZ ZUMITION ZET

THE NORTHERN STAR.

Amperial Parliament. •

(Continued from our first page.)

8

for members of Parliament to enable them to secure a seat in that house for the purpose of obtaining some dirty star or garter-(a laugh), or a peerage, or the more idiotic purpose of obtaining a baronetage. (A laugh.) Many mechanics were above that sort of practice, and it would do the peers good to go more to the hustings and mix with such men. Now that the subject had been mooted, he should have very great pleasure in voting that this resolution should be expunged. If, after warning now gravely given, they solemnly adhered to the resolution, they must not blame him if he called on them on an early day to enforce it, his confident opinion being, that in almost all elections, especially county elections, He trusted what he had said would induce the Right Hon. both peers and prelates largely concerned themselves. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. HUME regretted that he had so often been obliged to call on the house not to stultify itself. Why, there was scarcely a society of mechanics in the country that would allow a resolution to remain on their books which it was their constant practice to violate. It might be very true that the Government were not more interested in maintaining this resolution than Hon. Members in general; but one Minister was as good as fifty members behind him, for they would only look to their fugleman and vote actordingly. He had no objection to let peers go to the hustings, for they would learn there what they could not bill toalter such an odious and abominable state of the law become acquainted with in their retirement. But let the house act on the principles of common sense, and either abrogate this resolution or carry it into full

The gallery was cleared for a division, but none took place, the resolution having been adopted. Mr. CHARTERIS brought up the report of the Address to

her Majesty. On the question that it be read a second

either in the shape of reduced taxation or in the diminution of duties imposed upon articles of primary necessity With respect to the grievances of Ireland, one would tion of duties imposed upon articles of primary necessity essential to the support and employment of the lower classes. He considered the conduct of her Majesty's Go-vernment on the question of Tahiti deserved the thanks of the country, for they had shown firmness, first in de-manding the reparation which the honour of our flag re-quired, and next in settling that reparation amicably. He hoped that what they had done would consolidate that mandemeter deserved and France which good understanding between England and France which tice. (Hear, hear.) I sincercly hope that the benewas so necessary to the maintenance of peace throughout the world. He trusted that he should yet find Ministers the world. He trusted that he should yet find Ministers

nomy and retrenchment, as the financial condition of the country was by no means so prosperous as it was stated in mating to the Irish members that they need not the Address. He condemned the vast amount of our attend to their duties in this house. The resolution expenditure during the last year, and defied the Govern- states-"That, however desirable it may be that a had not got the appendix. He had sent several ment to justfy it.

Mr. S. CRAWFORD regretted that the speech did not contain a promise that a measure should be immediately introduced into Parliament founded on the recommendations of the Commission on the Tenure of Land in Ireland. He never knew the state of Ireland so lawless as it was at present; and it would be impossible to improve it till some law were passed regulating the condition of landlord and tenant. He fully agreed in that paragraph of the Address which spoke of the subordination and

Mr. WALLACE, although offering no opposition to the

nobility, and the wealthy people of England believe that men of England of the truth of his doctrines. If Mr. ment of their lives ? Did they believe that the millions of England could be satisfied under these eircumstances ? Could they expect the people to yield cheerful obedience to the law? He (Mr. Wakley) said they could not; and he would say, further, that they ought not to be ad-vised to do so. If they were not discontented, and if they did not manifest their discontent, they would be unworthy the new of Fredicine discontent, they would be unworthy the new of Fredicine discontent, they would be unworthy the new of Fredicine discontent, they would be unworthy the new of Fredicine discontent, they would be unworthy the new of Fredicine discontent, they would be unworthy the new of Fredicine discontent disconte the name of Englishmen ; and it was impossible to expect that in times of danger they would exhibit that courage and manliness which they had displayed in former times. Baronet to make some inquiry into the subject. The Right Hon. Baronet, during the last session, shewed him-self desirous of modifying the law. He listened most attentively and considerately to every suggestion made to him, and did not reject them from any preconceived opinions or prejudices, but gave them a most calm and attentive consideration, stating the reasons which in-duced him to oppose them. He begged the Right Hon.

Baronet to investigate the case which he had brought before the house, if the same state of things did not prevail throughout England. If such should be found to be the case, the Right Hon. Baronet could not hesitate to introduce In reference to the present position of Ircland and the "liberal Irish members," Mr. Wakley said :- The remarks made by my Hon. Friend the member for Rochdale have recalled to my mind what is going on in Ireland, and what is stated in the address to her Majesty respecting that country. It appears to me that the statement in the address, and the fact her Majesty. On the question that it be read a second time, Mr. Hume regretted that, though her Majesty in the Address was congratulated on the prosperity of the finances, there was no mention of any relief for the people, either in the elaw, yet the house has been informed by the Hon. Member for Rochdale that a large portion of the population of Ireland is in a lawless state.

the world. He trusted that he should yet find Ministers combining economy and retrenchment with those princi-ples of free trade which some hon. gentlemen thought rainons to the country, but which he believed to be abso-Intely necessary for its welfare and for the development of its resources. Mr. W. WILLIAMS discoursed on the necessity of eco-Mr. W. WILLIAMS discoursed on the necessity of the formerial condition of the solution was adopted at the Repeal Association intidiscussion should take place in the House of Commons with a view to expose the injustice of the pro-ceedings connected with the late state trials, this ssociation is so deeply impressed with a sense of the opelessness of obtaining redress for the wrongs of Ireland from the Imperial Parliament, that we cannot recommend that the Irish members should be called upon to attend such discussion." I agree with those who consider that Ireland has been an ill-used of the Address which spoke of the subordination and loyalty of the poorer classes in England; but he must not conceal from the house that there was an increasing dis-content among the labouring population arising out of the operation of the New Poor Law. never seen proceeding from the Irish members any

ter whatever. It only suggested certain things, and was acting justly by us, or wisely by themselves. (Hear, not meant by her Majesty's Government to commit any hear.) If they would frame such measures one upon that subject. Nothing could be more unjust as they might deem best calculated to promote han to do so, and he never should hold an acquiescence the interests and welfare of Ireland, and submit mathe present Address to bind any Hon. Gentleman to them to the consideration of the Imperial Parliament, and if the Imperial Parliament in-Mr. WARLEY thought the improved discipline on the curred the responsibility of rejecting them, my firm other side gave a pretty clear intimation of what the conviction is that the people of England would deresult would be; and he could anticipate with tolerable maind repeal, and concur with the Irish representa-accuracy the fate of the consideration which would be tives in obtaining it; because the English people love given to the subject of the income tax-(hear, and a justice, and do not desire to see any portion of the They regard proval of the people of the country, and he believed a more Ireland as à persecuted country, and as not placed under equal laws. In my opinion, the wrongs of Ireland remain to this hour unredressed, and in order that I and other English gentlemen who desire to do justice to Ireland may be relieved from the difficulty in which we are placed, I would conclude by expressing an earnest hope that the Irish members, without delay, will frame such measures as they deem best calculated to promote the interests of their country;

for want of food ; lock-jaw afterwards came on, and on appointed. He reminded the Hon. Member for Dur-Tuesday week he died. Now he (Mr. Wakley) asked, was ham, that to get into a passion, and to employ a bul-that state of things to continue ? Did the gentry, the lying tone, was not the mode to convince the gentletheir lives and property could be secure so long as the poor Bright thought that, by such language as he had of England were thus treated ? (Hear, hear.) Was not used that night, he could set the labourers and tesuch a system pregnant with danger to them every mo- nantry of England against their landlords, he would soon find that he was lamentably mistaken..

Mr. VILLIERS expressed his surprise that the gen-tlemen opposite should have refused the option which quences which that system always produced.

Sir R. PEEL declared that he would not be drawn into this unexpected discussion upon the Corn Laws,

dition to the competition in the home market, there

was a fresh stock supplied from foreign countries. Mr. BROTHERTON contended that we had now an increasing population—that that population must be fed, and that it could not be fed much longer without the removal of our restrictions on commerce

The Queen's speech was then taken "into consileration," and after some business of mere form the house adjourned.

to put to him a question with reference to the fourpence for them. The prisoner then asked me for some appendix to the report of a committee of which the percussion caps to fit the nipple of the pistol, and I gave him, I think, about seven. I asked him what he wanted appendix to the report of a committee of which the noble Lord was chairman last session. He referred to the secret committee that investigated the practice of opening letters at the Post Office. That committee had annexed an appendix to the report, and that appendix was ordered to be printed with the report. The latter had been printed shortly after it had been drawn up, but to the present hour they times to the printer's to obtain it, and also the report; but he was told that the report could not be had, because it was waiting for the appendix, and that the appendix could not be had, because it laid this report on the table their functions ceased, and they had nothing more to do with the report or the annuality. He was in possession of the inpendix the room door and called him out, and the instant be the appendix. He was in possession of the appendix by special favour of the Speaker, but he wished to know from the Noble Lord why it was kept back, and in whose hands it was?

Lord SANDON said that the committee had entrusted the task of arranging and classifying the documents Address, wished to guard himself against being supposed series of measures such as they would place on the which constituted the appendix to the Hon. Member Address, wished to guard himself against being supposed to acquiesce in the continuance of the income tax. Sir R. PERL said that nothing could be more cautiously worded than the Address, for it bound no one in any mat-ter whatever. It only suggested certain things, and was ter whatever. It only suggested certain things, and was ter whatever obstacles remained in the set measures the bank of the prisoner, and he (Lord Sandon) ter whatever to set measure the bank of the prisoner, and he (Lord Sandon) ter whatever the bank of the prisoner, and he (Lord Sandon) ter whatever obstacles remained in the set measure the bank of the prisoner set to compute the prisoner set to prisoner set to compute the prisoner set to compute the prisoner set to prison way of the publication of the report would soon be removed.

WORSHIP-STREET. MONDAY. - THE LAIE MURDER AT BETHNAL-GREEN. James Tapping was placed at the bar before Mr. Bingham at Worship street Police Court, for final examination charged with the wilful murder of a young woman named Emma Whiter, the daughter of a silk-manufacturer in Emma Whiter, the daughter of a silk-manufacturer in Bethnal-green, to whom he was paying his addresses, by shooting her dead with apistol. The excitement produced by the examination of this prisoner was most extraordinary. Long before the opening of the doors of the court thousands of people had congregated in the street, and when the prison van drove up the pressing of the mob to get a sight a full confession of the circumstances of the transaction, a full confession of the exclamations of the mon, and the accompanied by the exclamations of the men, and the screams and faintings of the women, was terrifying. The instant the prisoner was placed at the bar, (which he screams and faintings of the women, was terrifying. The a metrical examination, and forther her denial of the instant the prisoner was placed at the bar (which he entered with a firm step and composed air) the court became densely packed with people of both sexes, numbers of whom were standing upon the benches and every available ledge from which support could be attained, and every witness Sir K. Pizz, declared that he would not be drawn into this unexpected discussion upon the Corn Law or interse standing upon the bonches and very available ledge which had been brought on without any regular motice. The conduct of Mr. Cobden, and of the gentleman who followed him, was full of courtesy, and therefore he listened with the more regret to the vituperations and taunts which. Mr. Bright, the could not be stated with the more regrets to the throw not a gainst the landlords of England. It could not be stated with the more regrets to the districts in England, see fully consummated ; but the decause of detail. The witness calculated length, but as i tidl little in different degrees of comfort; but, even where the mould not cure it, and even if it would for a time, he would not be relivered by legis hatve interference. A relum to the interest and the graves for the protective sys-time, he would not be relivered by legis hatve interference. A relum to the protective sys-time, he would not be relivered by legis hatve interference. A relum to the protective sys-time, he would not be relivered by legis hatve interference. A relum to the protective sys-time, he would not be relivered by legis hatve interference. A relum to the protective sys-time, he would not be relivered by legis hatve interference. A made score first, the presence sys-time, he would not be relivered by legis hatve interference. A ladding system he arrived a this description of all presents how much fiercer the competition for employment among the labouring classes would become if it would for a song so see declared that she dart returned to consider was how much fiercer the competition for employment among the labouring classes would become, if it would for a balabor so the labouring classes would become, if it would for a balabor so the labouring classes would become, if it would for a balabor so the labouring classes would become, if it would for a balabor so the labouring classes would become if the would not the competition for emp to support or what would become of the family, now that the prisoner was gone, for he had always been a kind and never been made to her by any one, and that the al- carried down to the foundation everything with affectionate brother to them. It was stated that the pri-soner had supported by his exertions his two orphan sis-ers a long time past, and when he heard his sister's ers a long time past, and when he heard his sister's screams, he seemed much hurt, and watched her out of the court with visible emotion. Serjeant Backhouse hav ing produced a bullet mould. Robert Perkins, a gun-maker, in Sale-street, Bethnal-green, said—I was a neigh-bour of the prisoner, whom I have known for some years; the bullet mould produced is mine. On Saturday week hast, at four in the afternoon, the prisoner brought the pistol produced (that found by the body of the deceased) to me, to have the top brass work of it repaired, saying that he wanted it as scon as possible, and that I must bring it to him at the Rising Sun, in Waterloo Town. I finished the repairs in an hour and a half, and left it with The Speaker took the chair at the usual hour. After the presentation of some petitions, and the giving of notices of minor import, the following con-versation ensued on Nr. T. DUNCOMBE, seeing the noble Lord the Mem-ber for Liverpool (Lord Sandon) in his place, wished to put to him a question with reference to the appendix to the report of a committee of which the percussion cans to fit the nine to him at the Rising Sun, and he paid me percussion cans to fit the nine to him at the Rising Sun, and he paid me to put to him a question with reference to the appendix to the report of a committee of which the the bullets and the percussion caps for, and he told me he was going to a shooting match the next day. (The wit-ness inserted the bullets produced by the surgeon into the bullet mould, and expressed his conviction that, though there might be many moulds like it, those bullets had been defendant were Mr. Kelly, Mr. Stuart, and Mr. Willcast from the mould produced by the serieant.) The next fresh evidence produced was that of Thomas Crisp, a cabinet-maker, who said—About one o'clock on Tuesday involve a wight, but also affected the character of the morning last (the time of the murder) I was in the tap-room of the Rising Sun, when the prisoner came in and sat down very much dejected. One of his fingers was bleeding, and on my asking him how it occurred, he said the whole of the pleadings, and contrasting them with be had, because it was waiting for the appendix, and that the appendix could not be had, because it was waiting for the proof, which was in the hands of a member of the committee to be corrected. Now he (Mr. Duncombe) insisted that after the committee to the the information of the committee to be corrected. Now made his appearance his sister dropped forward and fainted in his arms. The prisoner sat down in a disconso-late state in front of the bar, with his sister in his arms, and when I went out I left them so. In answer to Mr.

tervention of any solicitor on the part of the determined Mrs. Wilson "admitted that the marriage had been solemnized according to law, but on her solemn oath denied that it had ever been consummated, and on her solemn oath believed it to be on the ground of a physical infirmity of the defendant;" and, further, physical infirmity of the defendant; and on her shortly after a medical examination, and fortified her denial of the legation of such being the supposed cause of the dif- The destruction was instantaneous and complet

of impotency. It would be an endless task to follow the mutual allegations and contradictions of the parties, which appeared to be pursued to the end of the pleadings with uncompromising bitterness. The case of the plaintiff was conducted by Mr. Bethell, involve a right, but also affected the character of the parties, he should not dispose of it satisfactorily to

SATURDAY'S NEWS, POLICE, LEGAL AND GENERAL.

QUEEN'S SQUARE.

SATURDAY .- ASSAULTING & PUBLICAN .- Thos. Hitch, Bingham, the witness said, the observation made by the prisoner as to the perpetration of the deed, was uttered loud enough for other persons to hear as well as myself, an omnibus time office keeper at the Queen's Arms was brought up, charged with assaulting Mr. Allder, pub-

personal communication with the trustees of the settle-ment, and anegotiation was carried on without the in-ment, and anegotiation was carried on without the in-was, that the girl was ill, and her master not wishing jury returned a verdict that the deceased, Hannah Wilmot, died from disease of the brain, but how pro-duced did not appear. They, however, sont for the master, who, on attending, was censured by the correner for not calling in a physician, and for taking the case under his own hands. DESTRUCTION OF A NEW MILL AT BLACKBUEN.

FEBRUARY 8, 1845.

At about a quarter past nine o'clock on Sundar morning, when the wind was howling with great part only of some of the walls remaining. The row

DRURY LANE. DRURY LANE. In noticing the ballet of Les Danaides, producei is Tuesday night, we do not feel called upon to be profused our antique illustrations. We have a right to assume the everybody knows that the fifty daughters of Danaus star. ried their fifty cousins, and that forty-nine of the gende, men were murdered on their wedding night by their brids. It the fiftieth, Lynceus, being saved by the fiftieth lady, in the fiftieth, Lynceus, being saved by the fiftieth lady, in (as a punishment for their misdeeds) were condemneding Tartarus to fill with water a vessel constructed on the principle of a watering-pot with the spout at the botter there is but little novelty in the general aspect of the bal-let, and consequently but little interest. The diverting-ments are performed by second-rate people; and there is scarcely a single pas which may be considered a distincing feature. B.t, on the other hand, no expense seems to have been spared. There is a huge corps de ballet, for there are fifty bridegrooms and fifty brides, besides a mons, furies, &c.," all of whom are brightly dressed, and whose groupings frequently present a rich and imposing come devil. In this builet Melle Maria of the Austria whose groupings frequently present a rich and imposing coup d'ail. In this ballet Mdlle. Maria, of the Acudent coup d'ail. In this ballet Mdlle. Maria, of the Academic Royale, made her appearance before an English audience. She is a prettily-featured young lady, if the "enchang-ments" of "distance" do not deceive us. She is smalling stature, and slight and elegant in form. Her dancing te-longs to the Dumilatre school, being easy and graceful She obtained an encore in a series of circling bounds in a pas de deux with M. Vestris. The Madame Finart, who are new terms with M. Vestris. pas de deux with M. Vestris. The macame rimar, we came out some little while back in a divertissement prepara especially for her, re-appeared upon this occasion; and a one of the Danaides danced an energetic pas with a genic. man whose name we did not ascertain, but she realise no great glory. Mdlle. O'Bryan and Madame Gubba were seen in the second act, and contributed a pair of solos. Among the opposite sex, M. Hoguet, the investor of the ballet, distinguished himselt the most. He perg-nated the anti-Malthusian Danaus, and did not mind being

sote for the continuance of the income tax (hear, hear).

langh.) A property tax would receive the general ap. population in a state of persecution. popular tax could not be proposed; but the Right Hon. Baron would find a large portion of the community averse to the continuance of a tax upon incomes derivable from trades and professions : they were of opinion that if a sliding scale was applicable at all to taxation, it was strictly applicable to the difference between incomes derived from real property and those derived from trade. The Right Hon. Baronet would find a renewal of the tax in its present shape exceedingly unpopular. If, however, the Right Hon. Baronet would remove those taxes which interfered with the operations of trade and commerce those taxes which injured labour, and pressed upon the necessaries of life, probably the present system of taxation with respect to income would be borne without complaint for a short time longer. The Right Hon. Baronet seemed to infer, in the Address, that no distress prevailed amongst the masses of the people; but he (Mr. Wakley) believed that at the presen moment the greatest possible distress and privation existed amongst the unskilled labourers, although hon. members saw little of their deplorable condition. It was impossible to picture their calamities and sufferings so as nately to describe them (hear, hear). He trusted the Right Hon. Baronet the Secretary for the Home Department would introduce a bill to alter the law of settlement, and that a committee would be appointed to inquire into jesty's answer to the Address, which the house prethe real state and condition of the class of people to whom he alluded, in order that their circumstances might be made known to the house and the country. The Royal

speech certainly contained but little of promise; but he was glad to find that several measures, of which no intimation had been given in the speech, had been announced by the members of her Majesty's Government, and amongst them the bill to which he had just alluded. He was glad to find that the bill was to be introduced at so early a eriod, but it would give him much greater gratification if the Right Hon. Gentleman would abolish the law of settlement altogether. It was impossible to depict the horrors, the miseries, and the tortures which were endured by the poor under the existing law. What was the common practice ? When a labourer who had gone to a distance and married and reared a family, happened to die, his wife was frequently obliged to apply to the parish for relief. What was the answer given to her application ? "We'll give you a loaf or two of bread, or a shilling, but if you come again we shall give you an He believed that legislation was at the bottom of that order to be received into the house, and, when the time distress; and therefore he proposed that on this prescribed by law expires, we shall pass you home." prescribed by law expires, we shall pass you home." "Home !" says the poor creature, "What home !" The seply is, "Your husband's settlement." The poor woman then says, "Why, he came 100 miles from where I am now living, twenty years ago, and I know no person living In the country, and never saw one of his relations." The answer of the relieving officer is, "We cannot alter the lew; we are under the necessity of acting in this manner; and if you apply again, we shall pass you to your settlement." Would the poor woman apply again ? No, she would rather suffer all the miseries of starvation, and be too strong for the Right Hon. Baronet opposite to allow her offspring to die from starvation, than apply again, when such a threat was held out. He knew that it was the intention of the Right Hon. Bart, to mitigate this this offer: and in case the Hon. Members hould refuse the intention of the first charge was brought, produced the certificate of the first charge was brought, produced the certificate of the marriage of the first wife.—The prisoner was on that witness felt could murder witness's daughter, and witness felt could murder witness's daughter, and witness felt could dur the hold got in he would have siderable way towards mitigating the present evils, but he it, he should feel it to be his duty at the end of that occasion mest insolent, and when apprised of the serious trusted the Right Hon. Bart. was now prepared to go further, and that he would meet those evils in a bold and masculine spirit, and put an end to such a state of things (Hear, hear.) Her Majesty's speech contained no intima tion with regard to the Poor Laws. That question was still unsettled, but it was impossible for the law to remain much longer in its present state. One fact was worth a thousand suppositions or hypotheses, and he would state what had occurred under his own observation on Saturday last, as a specimen of what was continually occurring in all the Poor Law unions of England. A poor labouring man of good character, only twenty-six years of age, died in a state of extreme misery in a parish in this county. Six weeks before, his wife had been living at the parish of Iver, distress ? in Buckinghamshire. They there became chargeable, and during three weeks an expense of some 40s. or 45s. was incurred. But just before the three weeks expired, find- him by its founder, Mr. Cobden, and assured him ing that he was to be passed home as a pauper, he went that he would oppose the appointment of such a comto another parish, where a furnished room was procured, mittee as he had proposed. hich was not worth 2s. The parish authorities of Iver took the man and his wife out of their lodgings and carried them to the door of the overseer of the parish to which they belonged, and said—"Here are the those gentlemen who called themselves the defenders the parish to which they belonged, and said—"Here are that they were but holow supporters of that interest the parish to which they belonged and said—"Here are the parties—we have brought them home to you." Im-mediately after this they were allowed to return to their recent legislation was the cause of agricultural dis-Did he run away ?-Witness : Us did. The away ?-Witness : Us did. The away ?-Witness : Witness lodgings again. The poor man being out of work, and his wife being ill, they were reduced to a state of most that legislation which had produced that distress. miserable privation. The man said at last, "You must go to the relieving-officer—we must have some suste-nance or we shall die." Now let the house look at the for the purpose of reducing their rents to meet the inter asked her if she still persisted in said nothing. -Mr. Greenwood ordered her to be again sworn, and the outh having been a second time administered, the magins nance or we shall die." Now let the house look at the for the purpose of reducing their rents to meet the trate asked her if she still persisted in saying the prisoner distress which had resulted from their own unwise was not her husband :--She said nothing,--Mr. Greenrelief to be administered in the parish as in former times. The woman, in a state of extreme feebleness, left her The woman, in a state of extreme reconcress, let the home, her husband being at the time without either money or food, and proceeded to the relieving-officer at Hillingdon, a distance of five miles. She there stated their distressed condition. The officer said that she wild and uncultivated condition of the land in many parts of the country. In his recent visit to Bnekinghamshire, the first thing which mest go to the doctor, and if he gave an order for relief, visit to Buckinghamshire, the first thing which You are .-- Witness : I never was .-- The witness had relucche should have it. From Hillingdon she travelled to Uxbridge, and saw Mr. Rayner, the district doctor, who promised to go to the cottage. The poor woman then the next was the multitudinous chimnics of the parties were again brought into court. The landlord returned home without having procured anything to ar-ford her husband the slightest succour, having travelled a distance of eleven miles. The medical man arrived a few minutes afterwards; and his exclamation was, "You scarcely able to pay their rents, and the labouring scarcely able to pay their rents, and the labouring wished to give her evidence.—The prisoner was a third wished to give her evidence.—The prisoner was a third settlement. The parties lived together for severa appointment does not vacate a seat in the House of Commons.—Standard, Saturday Evening. what did she then receive ! An order for 3s. worth of fierce competition for that employment at scanty goods on some grocer. She received the value in goods. | wages; and, though the landlords would do nothing The money was not given to her, to enable her to purchase to protect the labourers against that competition, what ahe really required. She then had to proceed home, they came forward in that house and asked for pro-

and then, if they should be rejected, the responsibility will be on our heads. (Cheers.). The report on the Address was then agreed to, and the Address was ordered to be presented by the whole

house to her Majesty. The house then adjourned, at a quarter to eight o'clock,

HOUSE OF LORDS-THURSDAY, FEB. 6. No business was done, their Lordships merely assembling to accompany the Lord Chancellor in presenting the Address to her Majesty.

HOUSE OF COMMONS .- THURSDAY, FEB. 6.

The business of the House of Commons commenced at half-past four o'clock by the reception of her Ma sented to her Majesty in person in the course of the afternoon.

LAW OF SETTLEMENT.

Sir J. GRAHAM said he had already intimated his intention to bring in a bill to alter and consolidate the laws of settlement. If the house would not object, it would be most convenient if he took an early opportunity to introduce that bill; he, therefore, proposed to introduce it on Tuesday next. He had also mentioned yesterday that it was his intention to move on Tuesday se'nnight, for leave to introduce a bill for the regulation of medical practice.

A long discussion took place on a motion made by Lord G. Somerset, for leave to bring in a series of bills for consolidating the clauses of different bills relative to companies, lands, and railways. Leave was given to bring in the bills.

Mr. COBDEN complained of the omission of all re ference to agricultural distress in the Queen's speech a committee to inquire into the cause of it. If the Hon. Member for Somersetshire, to whom he had communicated his intention of proposing such a committee, would agree to support his proposition, they could compel the Government to grant it, as the gentlemen on the Opposition side of the house who had voted for such a committee last year would, if joined by the Hon. Member for Somersetshire and his Parliamentary friends of the Protection Society. resist them ; all he wanted was the fullest, the fairest and the most impartial inquiry. He would give the time to renew his motion of last year.

Mr. MILES acknowledged the courtesy of Mr. Cobden, but feared the kind concert which he proffered, and therefore must be permitted to decline it.

Mr. M. GIBSON said, it would be remarkable if the house, after all its experience, should reject this prodistress consequent on it. Why was there not, as on all former occasions, a committee on agricultural

Mr. G. BANKES declined the coalition with the Anti-Corn Law League which had just been proffered to Mr. Bright asserted that the speeches made by hose gentlemen who called themselves the defenders legislation. After a bitter attack on the conduct pur- was not ner has and in arriage ever pass between sued by the landlords, he proceeded to attribute to our | you ?- The witness was silent .- Mr. Greenwood repeated returned home without having procured anything to af- the union workhouse at Aylesbury. All classes of swore that he always understood the prisoner to be her

the house. Lord SANDON said that as far as he was concerned certainly no time should be lost.

GOVERNMENT FINANCIAL STATEMENT-THE INCOME TAX.

Sir R. PEEL rose and said-Sir, it may be convevient for me now to state the course which I intend to pursue on Friday next. I believe it will be competent for me, without moving for a committee of ways and means, to take the course of moving a resolution to continue for a further period the laws which impose a tax on income. But as that is not the usual ourse of late years, I propose on Wednesday to adopt the following proceeding—viz., to move for a committee of ways and means, and then in the committee of ways and means, on Friday next, I shall propose a resolution to the effect, that the laws which impose a tax in income in Great Britain, and the law which imposes an additional stamp duty in Ireland, should be continued for a further limited period. That is

Mr. HUME .--- Will the Right Hon. Gentleman exmony of a confirmatory nature was then given, and the plain to the house what are the taxes he intends to remit? hing, was fully committed for trial.

Sir R. PEEL.-I propose on Friday to enter into a general review of the subject, when I will state what course I intend to take, but I cannot enter into any explanation now ; I will give the fullest statement on THE BRITISH MUSEUM .- Yesterday, shortly before the Friday next with respect to the nature of the proposals her Majesty's government intend to adopt.

POOR LAW UNIONS.

Mr. M. Surrox moved that a select committee be re-appointed to inquire into the administration of the breaking the celebrated Portland Vase in the Brit'sh law for the relief of the poor in the unions formed Museum. The prisoner, being placed at the bar, apunder the Act 22 Geo. III., c. 3, sec. 83, the Gilbert peared very sullen and reserved, and regardless of the Unions, and to report to the house their opinion charge preferred against him .-- Mr. Burnaby said-What whether it was expedient that the said unions should be is your name ?- The prisoner : I decline giving my maintained. The motion was agreed to, and the fol- name or address .- Mr. Edward Hawkins being lowing Hon. Members were appointed to serve on then sworn, said : Having heard that the Portland the committee :--Mr. Barneby, Captain Pechell, Vase had been broken, and that no visitor had Mr. Thomas Duncombe, Sir R. Heron, Mr. Col- come down stairs since the crack was heard, he ville, Sir Wm. Heathcote, Mr. Beckett Denison, went up, and finding four or five persons in the apart-Mr. Wrightson, Viscount Barrington, Mr. Manners ment, he asked them what account they could give of the Sutton, Mr. Strutt, Viscount Marsham, Mr. circumstance? They replied, they knew nothing of it; home rather late, he found all the inmates gone. He rang Labouchere, Mr. Wakley, and Mr. Protheroe. and coming to the prisoner, to whom he put the same Mr. De la Mont's bell. and receiving no answer, he nulled After ordering some returns as to the attendance question, he replied in the most deliberate manner, "I the complainant's bell, thinking it would be heard then. of the Poor Law Commissioners on their duties, did it," without giving any reason for such extraordinary and passing a number of resolutions respecting the conduct. Witness saw all the fragments scattered about the manner that gentleman had described, but he assured conduct of private business, the house adjourned at the room, and on looking about he found a large sculpsix o'clock.

Metropolitan Police Intelligence.

CLERKENWELL

MONDAY .- CHARGE OF BIGAMY .- CURIOUS SCENE. Cullen, a stonemason, was brought up on remand, charged with bigamy.—On Saturday the prisoner was brought up, charged with refusing to maintain his lawful wife, Sarah Cullen, who, on that occasion, detailed a series of cruelties practised towards her by the prisoner. Becoming desti-tute she was at length obliged to take refuge in St. Pancras workhouse, and the prisoner altogether deserted her for the last nine months; and during that time lived with a young woman, to whom, as his lawful wife deposed, he was married. The charge of "refusing to maintain" merged into the greater one of bigamy, and the prisoner was accordingly transferred from the defendants' to the felons' dook .- Mr. Cator, overseer of St. Pancras, by whom nature of the charge, and of its consequences if found guilty of it, said, he knew all about it as well as the magistrate could tell him, - The first wife swore she was married to him in a Roman Catholic chapel in Dublin.-The prisoner set up the plea that such a marriage was invalid ; His agricultural friends had no intention to apply for such a committee. Gipsy-look, and being rather handsome, was placed in the witness-box. Upon being sworn, she exclaimed, pointing to the prisoner, "That is not my husband. I was not marposition for a committee. A corn law was not a corn haw without a committee on agircultural distress. maiden name?-Witness: Overl.-Mr. Greenwood: Do There was at present a new corn law. There was you know the prisoner !- Witness : No; I can't say that I the prisoner's friends, committed him in default of bail, .-Mr. Greenwood : Have you not been married to him ! -Witness: No.-Mr. Greenwood: You state that posi-tively !--Witness: Yes, positively.--Mr. Greenwood: Have you never seen the prisoner hefore ?--Witness: Yes, I have seen him.--Mr. Greenwood: Have you never slept in the same room with him ?- Witness : Never.- The certificate was handed in, describing a marriage to have taken place in St. Marylebone Church on the 22nd of November,

1840, between John Cullen, a stonemason, and Mary Overl,

Bunn, who met the prisoner at the public-house an hour Mr. T. S. DUNCOMBE expressed a hope that no furafter the murder, in addition to his former evidence, said the prisoner was very depressed, and sat in silence at the end of the table. He also heard the prisoner's con-fession to his brother of having just committed "some deed." When they left the public-house they met a young man named Capes, of whom the prisoner was jealous, whom he reproached very bitterly for his attentions to the deceased and threat the first the threat the threat the threat the BOW STREET. ther time would be lost in presenting these papers to deceased, and threw the whole blame of the transaction upon him. Witness followed the prisoner about for some time, and pressed him to go home with him to supper, but the priso Her declined to do so, and said, "No, I will go home to my poor little sisters, and have supper with them." Witness did not like to leave him in such a melancholy state, and saw him to his own home. There the prisone sat down in a fit of despondency, and witness, finding h could not console him, left the place.—The man Capes, part of whose evidence before the coroner we have already inserted, deposed to several acts of jealousy on the part of the prisoner towards the witness with regard to the deceased, and to the prisoner striking the deceased two violent blows in the face from this cause. But the witness declared to the magistrate that there were no grounds whatever for the suspicions the prisoner entertained of prostitute.—Prisoner : I tell you, sir, I am not a pros-him. After the murder had been committed witness met titute.—Mr. Twyford : The officer swears that you are, the prisoner again, and was severely reproached by him the nature of the resolution I propose to move in but these reproaches were accompanied by such incoherent committee of ways and means. prisoner was altogether in his right senses. Other testi-

BOW STREET.

er, who was advised by his solicitor not to say any-

FRIDAY .-- DESTRUCTION OF THE PORTLAND VASE IN closing of the court, a tall young man, about twenty years of age, and of delicate appearance, was brought be ore Mr. Jardine, in the custody of 149 A division, and placed at the bar, charged with wilfully and maliciously tured stone on the floor, with which the destruction appeared to have been committed,-The prisoner, who declined saying anything, was remanded.

CLERKENWELL.

FRIDAY. -- CHARGE OF THREATENING TO MURDER. --Mr. John James Schledel, a merchant, living in Har-

ington-street, Hampstead, was charged with threatening to murder Miss Schledel, the daughter of Mr. George Pfeiller Schledel, a gentleman residing at 39, Ossulton street, Somers Town. Mr. Schledel deposed that the prisoner was his nephew, and on the previous night he went to the door of the house, 11, Parkington-street Islington, belonging to a gentleman named Evans, where his daughter was staying, and knocked loudly for admission; he was refused, and witness coming up at the time, directed him to go away; the prisoner refused, and his violent knocking at that time of night (twelve o'clock) disturbed the whole street. Finding knocking to be inef fectual, he commenced kicking at the door with all his witness felt confident that if he had got in he would have murdered her .--- Miss Schledel, a pretty-looking girl of 18, wearing a profusion of ringlets, deposed that the prioner was her cousin, and had threatened to knock her brains out on the previous day, with a poker .--- Mr. Combe: Can you assign no reason ? - Miss Schledel (blushing) : He has been paying his addresses to me, and because I did not receive him as favourably as he desired, liners, the Pennsylvania, 700 tons burthen, belonging he threatened to knock my brains out, and then to kill to Liverpool; and the Dorchester, 400 tons register, himself; and I am afraid he will carry his threat into execution.—Mr. Combe after a private consultation with month of December, while on their passage to and

Legal Entelligence.

remained in the cells attached to the court.

VICE-CHANCELLOR'S COURT, FEB. 1.

in his pocket for something, on which the prisoner said, "Ah, Harry, that's gone." Witness then left. The man The next evening some altercation arising about it, de-The next evening some altercation arising about it, defendant began to abuse the prosecutor in a very offensive manner, and ended by striking him in the throat. Per-

BOW STREET.

SATURDAY. - VERY LADYLIKE. - Mary Lee, a welldressed young woman, was charged with being drunk and incapable. A police-officer found her on Friday night in Pall-mall, annoying gentlemen going to their clubs, and when he requested her to go home, she threw herself on the ground, and said she was at home. No persuasion could convince her to the contrary, and she was taken to the station-house,-Mr, Twyford asked if she was a prostitute .--- The policeman replied that she was .--- The prisoner, however, declared that she was not; she got her living by honest industry .- Mr. Twyford : Well, you have been accused of very disorderly conduct, and of being a and I am bound to believe him on oath; you are committed for a month .--- Prisoner : You are a nice fellow you are; why don't you send that d-d policeman to

- for a month ? GUILDHALL,

SATURDAY .--- TWO OF A TRADE NEVER AGREE. very respectably attired young man named Charles Knight

was summoned before Mr. Alderman Moon, for annoying Mr. Simmonds, a foreigner, and a medical practitioner, but a broken down, barc, and desolate tenement; he can residing in Skinner-street, Snow-hill. The complainant stated that for several years past he had been the victim of a conspiracy entered into between the prisoner and several other young men, who were in the habit of knock-ing him up, and sending him to different parts of the neighbourhood, under the pretence that his aid was re-neighbourhood, under the pretence that his aid was re-avised in enserving two hundred for the several of which he cheerfully resumes his quired in cases of urgent necessities, and frequently he found his door placarded with curious extracts and lectures he had delivered on former occasions at various institutions. On Friday night last, between twelve and one o'clock he was aroused from his rest by a violent ringing at the street-door bell, and on his throwing up his bed-room window and inquiring who was there, the defendant called out in a gruff manner, "I want you." -The defendant, in answer to the case, said he had been out to a party on the evening in question, and returning Mr. De la Mont's bell, and receiving no answer, he pulled He was aware that Mr. Simmonds had been annoved in the Alderman he had no hand in it .- Mr. Alderman Moon said under these circumstances, he would dismiss the case, but at the same time he must tell the defendant that he had no right to ring the complainant's bell .- The de-

fendant promised not to repeat the offence, and both retired apparently satisfied with the result.

CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT-SATURDAY,

THE RUISLIP MURDER .- Charles Lamb, a prisoner in the House of Correction, to which he had been committed for the offence of poaching, was brought up to this court on a writ of habeas corpus, to take his trial on a charge of having, in 1837, murdered a youth named John Brill, in the parish of Ruislip. The particulars of the charge have been recently before the public ; the principal witness was George Sibley, a prisoner in the House of Correction. who, it will be remembered, brought the charge against the prisoner, founded, as he alleged, on the prisoner's own confession. Several witnesses were examined, but their evidence added nothing to Sibley's statement. Mr. Wilkins defended the prisoner, and the jury, after half an hour's deliberation, returned a verdict of Not Guilty.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE. SHIPWRECK OF TWO AMERICAN LINERS, AND LOSS or LIFE .- By the packet-ship Stephen Whitney, which arrived at Liverpool from New York, in the early part of the week, we are in receipt of intelligence of the total loss of two fine ships, American from England and the United States. We are sorry and ordered that the prisoner be closely watched while he to add that the wreck of the latter vessel was accompanied with loss of life. While lying-to on the 14th she was struck by a most terrific sea; it carried away the three masts and rigging, clearing her deck of

melancholy to say, perished. For days the gale con-tinued, the ship being dashed about, actually unma-

laughed at for his pantomime, which was amusingh at travagant. The house was very full, and the balle: wa received with applause. ADELPHI.

A "dramatic anecdote," in two acts, called The Scider of Fortune, was produced at this theatre on Thursday night, and with complete success. The "anecdote" is one of intrigue, and not of a very agreeable character, heized the French school, in which the presumed frailty of a mar-ried woman is the hinge upon which the plot terms. Upon Mr. Hudson devolved the duties of supporting he piece; and he was everything that could be wished. Mis Wolgar, Miss Fortescue, Mr. Lambert, and Mr. Cowell, all performed, their parts admirably. At the fall of the we performed their parts admirably. At the fall of the or tain Mr. Hudson was called for ; but the spectators was not satisfied until they had seen Miss Wolgar also.

LYCEUM.

The comic drama called Taking Possession, which as produced at this theatre on Monday night, furnishes Keeley with a convenient opportunity for creating meriment after his own neculiar manner. He represents ace tain Beatus Boodle, a cockney traveller for a fish-sauce and pickle warehouse, who, while pursuing his calling ina German town, purchases a lottery ticket from a garg of gipsies, which has been lost by a young peasant named Karl, betrothed to Meta (Miss Arden). The ticket tarm up a prize, entitling the fortunate holder to the taske of Ratenhohl, on the banks of the Danube, and all its upur tenances. The cockney, in high glee, goes to take the same sion, but in the meanwhile the peasant, having discoved the loss he has sustained, manages to get the assistance i the leader of the gipsies, and a plot is formed to sicken the silly bagman of his good fortune, by filling him with alarks

and by worrying him almost to death. The castle, in the last stage of ruin and dilapidation, has long been the haum of the gipsies, and they enter readily into the scheme is annoy the new landlord. When he arrives he finds nothing but a broken-down, bare, and desolate tenement; he ess avocations in the sauce and pickle trade. Recley, being the hero of these adventures, was quite at home as it swaggering bagman, hopping and skipping about in it intensity of vulgar satisfaction when he learns his mapected good fortune, and groaning with agony and 22. plexity as the annoyances and discontorts of residute accumulate upon him. In such characters Keeley has often been seen, but he was never more diverting that is this. He managed at the outset to put the audience ist) a complacent frame of mind, and to raise a laugh hearty and permanent, which at once placed the success of the part beyond a doubt. Mr. A Wigan was the principal give upon whym devolved the important task of teasing and irritating the beset cockney; and Mr. Craven was the peasant Karl. Mr. Meadows contributed largely to the comicality : he played a stupid old seneschal, perudet by one idea, that of having placed the lost lottery ticket in a salt-box, which he iterates with an amusing pertinacio until he becomes the bore and the horror of every on? h meets with. The piece was perfectly successful, and the notice of repetition was halled with a roar of applause.

STRAND THEATRE.

The popularity of Antigone was vouched for on Meridi night at this theatre by an extravaganza, in which he principal features of the great lyrical tragedy were and morously burlesqued. The travestied Antigene is unlet-taken by Mr. G. Wild, who wraps his capacious persolu-a classic Grek robe, and delivers mock heroics touchings boothom with mathematical desired and the second second brother whom the bulky maiden has liberated iron additors' priso . There was plenty of fun to divert in audience, who took up the parodied resemblances of the original readily enough, and accepted every norsel of slate and every broad wittleism with a relish which knew no bounds. Mr. H. Hall, who personated *Crean*, gave some capital imitations of Vandenhoff, Macready, and eval O'Connell; and sang some of the airs of the day, torured profanely with groats around an a sain of sich aburdity. profanely with grotesque words, in a vein of rich absurd's, The guards and sages crowd the raised stage according to copy; and below is a similar fidelity as regards the cherns, which stand at the sides and throw up their armsing style of droll exaggeration. Mr. Macfarren is not for the ten; he is minicked by Mr. F. Romer, who enters the orchestra with burgle additional density and the sum orchestra with bustle and importance, and draws on a part of white gloves with a pompous display of dignity, while his long hair hangs about his head after the manner of his accomplished prototype. His burlesque gestures with the baton, in imitation of the energetic conductor, are too like to be mistaken; and he telegraphs to the band and the chorus just as oddly and just as wildly. The final takket is a ludicrous paraphrase of the original stage-groups. The pealing thunder is accompanied by rain, upon which *Creon* and his nobles throw up their umbrellas, cruch down on their broadsides, and so avert the wrath of the roads. There is a draller in the start the transmitted by the gods. There is a drollery in this which it is impossible to withstand, and the audience is in a paroxysm of delight. This extra average is in a paroxysm of delight. This extravaganza is from the pen of Mr. E. L. Blanchy who has wrung out several good puns for the occasion while, at the same time, he successfully imitates the same time. rangements of the bill, which he annotates in inguin

mimicry of the Covent-garden original. VICTORIA.

A spirited little piece of diablerie has been produced every boat, and sweeping three men overboard, con-sisting of the second mate and two seamen, who, melancholy to say, perished. For days the gale con-tinued, the ship being dashed about, actually upma-tinued, the ship being dashed about, actually upma-tinued and rate and two seamen and rate and r Hundred Years. Nicksus, "a merry little devil," is allowed to have "a day out," and, "having nothing clse to do, but Satanio Maiorie in dua, "having nothing clse to do." nagable, her rudder gone, and her hold half full of water. The remaining persons on board, forty-five in all, were saved by the ship Rochester. THE BARQUE THISTLE was totally lost near Lagan Point, on the 27th of last month. She was on a voyage from Glasgow to Demerura with a general cargo. THE BRITISH BRIG DOVE was lost in the month of January last, while on a voyage from that place to Dominica. She was capsized in a gale of wind, the sea sweeping one seaman off the deck, and drowning the first is really accomplished by the arts of the "metry to the first is really accomplished by the arts of the "metry is painted." Harmony is restored, and wedded happings follows, the "merry little devil" having taken his departure follows, the "merry little devil" having taken his departure just previously, to "go below" for a century, or till "called for" by the audience, which by-the-by is likely to occur nightly for some time. The piece is well got up, and plessed Ipswich, wrecked near Whitby; and the Napier, of Newcastle, lost on the coast of Spain, the master and one man drowned, and the rest of the crew were saved.
 THE MINISTERIAL CHANGES.—Mr. Cardwell, M.P.
 for Clitheroc, succeeds Sir G. Clerk, as one of the Secretaries of the Treasury. The Hon. Gentleman entered upon his official duties this normine. This normine. This normine. This content and his urbane and honourable conduct as a manager. nager.

Witness: Not for the last nine months.—Mr. Greenwood : in this cause, which has occupied the whole attention Witness: Not for the last nine months.—Mr. Greenwood : Did he run away ?—Witness : He did.—The clerk re-minded the witness that perjury was a transportable offence, and advised her to be cautious in whatshe stated. box, when, after much hesitation, she admitted having been married to the prisoner, and having lived with him as his wife for some years after their marriage. She had two children by him, and the certificate produced referred to the second marriage. The first wife came to their resi-

Before Sir L. Shadwell.

WILSON v. WILSON .- CHARGE OF IMPOTENCY .- The Vice-Chancellor sat in his court at Lincoln's-inn specially to hear the remainder of Mr. Bethell's reply in this cause, which has occupied the whole attention publication as to require only a general description to refresh the memory on the questions now presented represented as then of the age of forty-seven, and the gentleman seven or eight years younger. The lady's fortune consisted of about £8,000 or £9,000 per annum, arising from estates in Yorkshire, Essex, Hampshire, and Chelsea, and all her property was declared by the settlement to belong to the husband in his marital right except Drayton Lodge, in Hampshire, which was limited to the husband for life, with remainder to differences, which had commenced soon after the marriage, and the state of Mrs. Wilson's health, represented by her as arising from her husband's treatment.

nagable, her rudder gone, and her hold half full of

for the final adjudication of the Court. The plaintiff is the adopted niece of the late Sir Henry Wright wilson and Lady Frances Wilson, and the defendant Grew were nine days afterwards taken off the wreck PRESENTATION OF A SILVER CUP TO MR. DOUGLASS the cousin of the present Lord Henniker. The mar- crew were nine days afterwards taken off the wreck by a passing vessel. Four other losses are reported on the books in the course of the wreck. The schooner Lady Scott, wrecked on the Castle Sands; the sloop Jane, of Lynn, sunk off Saltfleet; the Ann, of Ipswich, wrecked near Whitby; and the Napier. of riage was solemnized in April, 1839, the lady being by a passing vessel. Four other losses are reported Ipswich, wrecked near Whitby; and the Napier, of ration of that gentleman's conduct as manager of the above

THE EXTRAORDINARY CHARGE AT NOTTINGHAM.-FRIDAY .- The jury who were summoned to investigate into the cause of death of Hannah Wilmot, liave rewhat she really required. She then had to proceed home, having walked a distance of twenty-one miles in a state of suffering and disease. And this was what Hon. Members had the folly, or the wickedness, or the cruelty, to call furnishing relief to the destitute poor. (Hear, hear.) The man's constitution was broken down and destroyed

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