

Independently of my claim to your attention as an Irishman, I have other grounds whereon to found a reasonable belief that at the present moment the really sincere and zealous in our country will look for the co-operation of persons of all shades of politics, and for the assistance of all good men. I shall firstly, then, address you as an Irishman; and my reason for doing so upon the present occasion is, to take the very earliest opportunity of crushing in the outset that bad feeling which is once more about to be fostered between the English and the Irish people. Not wishing to make more of this attempt than is merely necessary to destroy it, I shall but gently touch it. I shall, then, to paraphrase which appeared in some of the Irish newspapers referring to the position which Fergus O'Connor and the English Chartists had assumed on the question of the Repeal of the Union. If my conversion to the principle of repeal was of recent date, or if my advocacy of the measure itself became a national question was equitable, I could well understand the propriety of receiving a lasty convert if not with suspicion, at least with caution. I could see very justifiable reason for asking thought in the minds of the zealous and the confirmed. But inasmuch as I have from the outset been the most strenuous advocate of the measure, and, as I have looked its cradle while slumbering in rest, and watched its waking moments with the most nervous anxiety, and whether crawling as a cripple, or striding as a giant, I have limped with its halt, or kept pace with its stride, I am not now going to allow any man or any body of men to make my advocacy of my country's cause the pretext for failure or delay. No, my countrymen, our fatherland has been but too often and too successfully made the prey of the spoiler by the division of Irishmen. I am not one of those, however, who would stand by my country in the calm, and desert her in the storm. I do not mean my own private feelings, or the sudden shock of expediency, a pretext for flying to my country's rescue. I have sustained her cause in the midst of personal misrepresentation and legal persecution, and whether shall I now desert her from dread of further persecution, or embrace the opportunity of making a cowardly retreat under the mask of wounded personal feeling? I shall do neither the one or the other. No; I will bear that persecution which may be allotted to me like an Irishman, and laugh at spleen like a philosopher. Do not the Irish, in their present glorious struggle for liberty, require all the aid that can be enlisted in their behalf, and although the power of an individual may be but slight, are not you, my countrymen, convinced that no man was ever honoured with more of the confidence of the English working classes than I can proudly boast of? And can you suppose that men who have so heroically contended for the rights of man, and have ever found me amongst the foremost in the ranks, would not look with suspicion upon those who would court weakness by gratifying personal animosity?

My countrymen, I am an Irish Repealer, and an English Chartist. I was one of three millions of Irishmen who advocated your rights to self government; and the comprehensive and philanthropic principle upon which the English Chartists set, that when one of a community is oppressed, the whole body through him is insulted. You have many of you witnessed my exertions on behalf of Ireland for the last ten years, and how proudly can I defy you in the midst of reproach and unmerited censure to point out one word spoken or one sentence written against the interests of my country. Surely you must have witnessed the sincere sympathy of the English working classes for the wrongs of Ireland, you must have observed the deep interest that they take in the suffering of our country, you must have seen the readiness with which they have ever contended for the rights of Irishmen, and having witnessed these things you must be convinced that they can no portion of that English society which I admit ever has been hostile to Irish interests. Would you then rashly hazard the loss of such a body? I will not, like Irishmen and statesmen, contrast their co-operation to ensure the regeneration of our common country. If, as we learn, the object of the Irish is to enlist the co-operation of the English people, have you been so blind to passing events as not to have discovered that the national strength of England is embodied in the Chartist ranks, and that to appeal sectionally to the cool-headed, the temperate, the discreet, the moral force Chartists, or to use any terms calculated to revive old animosities, would have the effect of estranging from your cause those whose opposition appeared thus to be courted. But my countrymen, I will point out to you the proper course in such an emergency, the duty which every Irishman under such circumstances owes to his country. The course then, which I shall pursue will be to disarm slander by increased exertion. To go on portraying my country's wrongs and demanding my country's liberty, siding the good in their glorious struggle and leaving the vicious and the bad to deal with by that sober-minded, the grave of littleness and vengeance, when that great object which all profess a desire to achieve shall be accomplished, and when the wrongs of Ireland are silenced in a national representation of the whole people. If, then, in the absence of national complaint vengeance shall treat her tribunal for the trial of petty squabbles, and, if I shall be forced into the lists, I would plead, my whole life spent in devotion to my country and faithfully have the issue to my countrymen. These are times of high importance, and the present struggle must result either in complete independence or in increased tyranny. If Ireland is beaten now her arms are paralysed for an incalculable period; upon the other hand, should she succeed in her struggle, it can only be by a co-operation not only of her children at home, but of the lovers of liberty throughout the empire. Where, then, will you find such a combination of mind, of numbers, of fraternity, and holy purpose, as in the ranks of the English Chartists; and would you hazard such strength? What could give the English minister and the Orange Irish faction equal pleasure to the announcement that the withdrawal of English sympathy from the cause of Ireland had enabled them successfully to direct all the appliances of persecution to the suppression of Irish agitation. And then, my friends, when I and my party had retired from the contest and allowed the foe to triumph over you, what then would be the language of those who had brought about the dissolution? It would be, "O'Connor has been a traitor to Ireland; he deserted her in her struggle; he abandoned her in her contest for liberty, let his name be handed down to posterity as an impostor, a traitor, and a scoundrel."

Alas, my countrymen, it is a sorrowful thing when private animosities are allowed to enter into National Councils. It is pitiful to see a nation distracted by pique that might be consoled by union. Surely Ireland is now in earnest, and no retreat through me can be sought for. I believe Mr. O'Connor to be perfectly sincere in his present undertaking, and if the project should be marred by the petulance of others, upon their heads let the disgrace of failure fall; but I will not be the scape goat. When we find that the hell hounds of the North have been already laid upon the scent of Catholic blood, when we hear of the hotel of the peaceful peasant being levelled by the ruthless hand of famine, when we see the pack proving abroad for food, is our disunion to cheer them on in the savage chase, or should not our union stop them in their bloody career?

I have told you over and over again, that the long pent up wrath of the Orange faction panted for an opportunity of doing an acceptable service to their masters. The Irish Executive has no power but for evil, it ever has been and ever will be, as long as Ireland is governed by an alien Parliament, the tool of the domestic faction, powerful for evil and powerless for good. Its hands may be strengthened by our disunion, its arm may be paralysed by our combination. You have then to choose between the two, Union and Irish, Disunion and Tyranny. And whatever the result may be, I have only to hope that every politician and every man who takes part in the struggle shall be able to give

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as good an account of his conduct as I shall. Spirit of all attempts to separate the English from the Irish mind. I will struggle to unite them, and while I bear my share in the contest, the only portion of the triumph that I seek, will be that consolation which an honest man must find in reflection, and the delight that my country has untravelt her shackles, and thrown them in the face of her oppressors.

I am,
Your faithful friend and countryman.
FEARGUS O'CONNOR.

Chartist Intelligence.

CLIFFORD, NEAR TADCASTER.—On Friday evening, the 2nd inst., Mr. JAMES CRANE delivered a lecture on the subject of the Repeal of the Union, which was well received. Mr. Crane delivered a lecture on the following evening, at Tadcaster, to a tolerably good audience.

COVENTRY.—At the committee meeting on Sunday morning, the sum of eight shillings was voted for the general defence fund, which, with 3s. 10d. from friends, was agreed to be forwarded forthwith. The members are requested to attend on Monday evening, at eight o'clock, to elect a new council and on business of importance.

GAINSBOROUGH.—THOMAS COOPER.—A petition on behalf of Cooper is now in course of signature on behalf of Cooper is now in course of signature, which, if not the place of his nativity, is that of his childhood, and in which, in "politics apart, he has many friends. It is a place, however, in which Chartism is little known, where the people are consequently apathetic or opposed to it. From these considerations, and not from any want of sympathy with the cause, the Gainsborough friends have deemed it best, in this instance, to limit their petition to the case of Cooper alone.

BRISTOL.—Quarterly subscriptions collected by Miss M. Williams for the Victims Fund.—Mr. Winter Williams, 1s. 1d.; Mr. Williams, 1s. 1d.; Mrs. Williams, 1s. 1d.; K. Williams, 1s. 1d.; L. Williams, 1s. 1d.; M. Williams, 1s. 1d.; N. Williams, 1s. 1d.; O. Williams, 1s. 1d.; P. Williams, 1s. 1d.; Q. Williams, 1s. 1d.; R. Williams, 1s. 1d.; S. Williams, 1s. 1d.; T. Williams, 1s. 1d.; U. Williams, 1s. 1d.; V. Williams, 1s. 1d.; W. Williams, 1s. 1d.; X. Williams, 1s. 1d.; Y. Williams, 1s. 1d.; Z. Williams, 1s. 1d.

ALVA.—On Tuesday evening week a public meeting was held at the People's Hall, to adopt a petition on behalf of Cooper, Richards, and Cooper. Cooper's letter, which appeared in the last Star, also that of his Stafford friends were read to the meeting. A petition was afterwards read, and adopted by the meeting, which was agreed to be sent to T. Duncombe, Esq., for presentation.

LASSWADDE AND BOMBERG MENTAL IMPROVEMENT SOCIETY.—A meeting was held on Tuesday night last, at the house of Mr. Wm. Daniell's, to form rules for the government of this Society, and to elect a committee to carry the same into effect. The meeting was attended by Mr. Wm. Daniell, and unanimously agreed to. It was also agreed to form a library in connection with the Society, and to solicit persons who are favourable to the improvement and improvement of the working classes, for the loan or donation of books, &c. The following persons were then chosen as a committee to carry out the objects of the Society, &c.—Messrs. George Thompson, treasurer; James Jackson, John Jack, and Wm. Daniell, were chosen as secretaries. Donations of books, &c. will be thankfully received by the treasurer, Mr. George Thompson, gardener, Bennville Gardens, Dalkeith-road, Bonnyrigg; or by the Secy, J. St. Ann's, Lasswade.

STAR, (FIRESHIRE).—The good men and true of this patriotic little village, in common with every lover of humanity, deeply commiserate the suffering condition of these poor, patriotic, and brave men, and have, in the person of Mr. Wm. Daniell, a petition praying for a relaxation of their severities, or removal from the above place of torture, has been signed and sent to Mr. Daniell, in Stafford Goad. A petition praying for the release of the same, is now in the hands of the House of Commons.

GLASGOW, (MAY HILL).—A public meeting was held in the Old Fellows' Hall, on Wednesday evening, the 31st May, which was addressed by Mr. Robert Peddie, from Edinburgh, on the fearful aspect of the Repeal of the Union, and to consider the propriety of the Repeal of the Union. Mr. Peddie delivered a second lecture on Thursday evening, the 1st of June, on the same subject, when he exposed the infamous intrigues used in his entrapment, and the disunion of the Repeal of the Union. Mr. Peddie, at his trial. He then alluded to the case of poor Cooper and his companions in confinement of the sufferings that our friends are subjected to; which statement drew loud cries of "shame," and strong feelings of indignation from the whole meeting; even the enemies of the Repeal of the Union, who were present, were moved by any fellow creature being subjected to such inhuman and tyrannical treatment. He likewise cautioned our Repeal friends to be very cautious how they gave countenance to any should they attempt to goad them into acts of violence. Mr. Peddie, in his concluding remarks, and ultimately the emancipation of their country would be achieved. Mr. Peddie sat down after having addressed the meeting for nearly three hours; after which, Mr. Michael Morris proposed a resolution, to the effect of adopting a petition to the House of Commons, in favour of the Chartist prisoners. This was seconded and carried unanimously, with instructions to forward it to Mr. Duncombe for presentation without delay.

GREENOCK.—On Wednesday evening, May 31st, the Chartist Church, in St. Michael's-street, was filled, even though no bill had been issued, for the purpose of the Repeal of the Union. A petition to the House of Commons, in favour of the Chartist prisoners, was presented, and adopted by the meeting. After waiting until the last hour and the last train came in from Glasgow, to see if Mr. Peddie would come, and the meeting was then addressed by Mr. Robert Peddie, who delivered a lecture on the Repeal of the Union, and to consider the propriety of the Repeal of the Union. Mr. Peddie delivered a second lecture on Thursday evening, the 1st of June, on the same subject, when he exposed the infamous intrigues used in his entrapment, and the disunion of the Repeal of the Union. Mr. Peddie, at his trial. He then alluded to the case of poor Cooper and his companions in confinement of the sufferings that our friends are subjected to; which statement drew loud cries of "shame," and strong feelings of indignation from the whole meeting; even the enemies of the Repeal of the Union, who were present, were moved by any fellow creature being subjected to such inhuman and tyrannical treatment. He likewise cautioned our Repeal friends to be very cautious how they gave countenance to any should they attempt to goad them into acts of violence. Mr. Peddie, in his concluding remarks, and ultimately the emancipation of their country would be achieved. Mr. Peddie sat down after having addressed the meeting for nearly three hours; after which, Mr. Michael Morris proposed a resolution, to the effect of adopting a petition to the House of Commons, in favour of the Chartist prisoners. This was seconded and carried unanimously, with instructions to forward it to Mr. Duncombe for presentation without delay.

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VALS OF LEVEN.—On Monday week, a public meeting of the inhabitants of this place was held in the Old Fellows' Hall, to hear an address from Mr. Robert Peddie, the victim of the Repeal of the Union. The following resolution was adopted previous to the lecture:—"We, the inhabitants of the Vale of Leven, in public meeting assembled, do express our warm and heartfelt sympathy with the brave and patriotic men in the Repeal of the Union, and do hereby pledge ourselves to the attainment of a domestic legislature; and not only do we sympathise with them, but also pledge ourselves to give them every assistance that we legally and constitutionally can do, in their glorious struggle for freedom which God has given to every creature under Heaven, namely, the right of self-government. 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[illegible][illegible]

Describing the wonderful cures performed by Pratt's balm.

In the collection of lies there was a letter from the Rev. David Harrison, at the village of Whitstable, who was cured of a liver complaint! Unfortunately, however, for the veracity of the pill-mongers, there is no David Harrison at Whitstable now; so that at the time the letter was written, (Nov. 5, 1842),—

"Now, this is as stupid as it is infamous, to say no such person lives at Whitstable; why the Rev. Dr. Harrison has resided there for a long time, and admits that he took the pills of the Dispensary can only be based on the ground that no person connected with that infidel paper ever entered a place of worship, or mixed with any but the most immoral, where no minister's name could be mentioned without disrespect."

The Dispatch not satisfied, gives the following fabrication of their own, in the same paper of the same date :—

"We now come to another case.—A Mr. Thomas Jackson's name was published as a person who had been cured of a long-standing complaint by the use of Pratt's Pills. Mr. Jackson never swallowed any quantity of his life, and while he wrote letters to proprietors to withdraw his name, at the same time censuring them for having published so barefaced a lie, he was told that the proprietors were very sorry such a thing had occurred, but 'the mistake was quite unintentional.'"

This is a base falsehood from the first word to the last, the Proprietors never published any such name, nor did they ever write to any such person. But it was waste of words to contradict anything stated in the Dispatch, which is now universally refuted by the facts of his life and what he wrote before the proprietors withdrew his name, at the same time censuring them for having published so barefaced a lie, he was told that the proprietors were very sorry such a thing had occurred, but "the mistake was quite unintentional,"

To conclude, they must acknowledge that their only excuse in condescending to notice this filthy paper, is, to prevent the few deluded readers of the Dispatch from supposing that their silence confirmed its statements; continued lies published by the Dispatch, respecting Pratt's Life Pills. Under no further provocation will they again stain their hands with noticing the filth in this "Socialist" newspaper.

They must congratulate the community that their moral stain on the country is nearly wiped away, and that the Dispatch is now almost as rare as a black sheep.

Crane Court, Fleet Street, London,
30th of May, 1843.

READ AND JUDGE!

ADMITTED UNDER FIFTY YEARS OF AGE THE FIRST NINE MONTHS!

A MOST favourable opportunity to the Industrial Classes to ensure themselves Proprietors of Land and Property—to provide against Sickness, Want, and a Poor Law Union—is offered to Healthy Men, in Town or Country, by joining the

UNITED PATRIOTS' BENEFIT AND CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY.

Established at the Commercial, Devon, and Exeter Corporation House, 59, Tottenham Court Road. Free to all Portion of Benefits immediately. Enrolled according to Act of Parliament.

The peculiar advantages of this Society above all others are—that it will possess influence over and interest in Landed Property—it ensures an asylum for every member, and the members have the protection from the cruel operations of the Inhuman Poor Laws—and the combined efforts of its Members give union and Benefit until Death.

FIRST CLASS—Entrance 3s. 6d., (including a Copy of the Rules); Monthly Subscriptions 2s. 6d., Earnings 24s. per week.

	S. d.	s.
In Sickness per Week	0	18 0
Member's Funeral	20	0 0
Member's Wife's ditto, or Nominee	10	0 0
Wife's Lying-in	2	0 0
Loss by Fire	15	0 0
Substitute for Militia	5	0 0
Superannuated (with right of entrance in the Society's Asylum) (per Week)	0	6 0
Imprisonment for Debt	0	5 0

SECOND CLASS—Entrance 3s. (including a Copy of the Rules); Monthly Subscriptions 2s.; Earnings 20s. per week.

	S. d.	s.
In Sickness (per week)	0	15 0
Member's Funeral	16	0 0
Member's Wife's ditto or nominee	8	0 0
Wife's Lying-in	1	15 0
Loss by Fire	15	0 0
Substitute for Militia	5	0 0
Superannuated (with right of entrance in the Society's Asylum) (per Week)	0	5 0
Imprisonment for Debt	0	5 0

THIRD CLASS—Entrance 2s. 6d. (including a Copy of the Rules); Monthly Subscriptions 1s. 6d., Earnings 16s. per week.

	S. d.	s.
In Sickness (per week)	0	11 0
Member's Funeral	12	0 0
Member's Wife's ditto or nominee	6	0 0
Wife's Lying-in	1	0 0
Loss by Fire	15	0 0
Substitute for Militia	5	0 0
Superannuated (with right of entrance in the Society's Asylum) (per Week)	0	4 0
Imprisonment for Debt	0	4 0

FOURTH CLASS—Entrance 2s. (including a Copy of the Rules); Monthly Subscriptions 1s. 3d., Earnings 10s. per week.

	S. d.	s.
In Sickness (per week)	0	9 0
Member's Funeral	10	0 0
Member's Wife's ditto or nominee	5	0 0
Wife's Lying-in	1	0 0
Loss by Fire	10	0 0
Substitute for Militia	3	0 0
Superannuated (with right of entrance in the Society's Asylum) (per Week)	0	4 0
Imprisonment for Debt	0	4 0

Weekly meetings (for the admission of members) every Tuesday Evening at Eight o'clock. Members can enroll their Names at the Society House any day, and at any time.

Blank Forms &c., and every information, for the Admission of Country Members, can be obtained on request. The Government Stamp (in seal form) (post paid) to the Secretary, at the Society's House, 59, Tottenham Court-road.

Persons residing in the Country are eligible to become members, on transmitting a Medical Certificate of good health, and Recommendation, signed by two Justices of the Peace, or the Secretary.

No Fees for Stewards.

MR. RUFFY RIDLEY, SECRETARY.

FRAMPTON'S PILL OF HEALTH.

TO THE SUFFERERS FROM BILIOUS AND LIVER COMPLAINTS.

THE unexampled success of FRAMPTON'S PILL OF HEALTH calls for particular attention. These Pills give immediate relief in all Spasmodic and windy complaints, with the whole train of well-known symptoms arising from a weak stomach, biliousness, headach, flatulency, heartburn, vomiting, acidities, humors secreted in the bowels, at the pit of the stomach, bilious or sick head-ache, heart-brain, loss of appetite, sense of fulness after meals, giddiness, dizziness, pain over the eyes, &c. From among many kind testimonials communicated to the proprietor, I select the following, in praise of my medicine, the following is selected :—

"To Mrs. Cooper Street, 229, Strand, London :

"5, Coopers-street, Manchester, March 12, 1842.

"Sir,—I have much satisfaction in communicating to you the result of my experience after repeated trials of Frampton's Pill of Health, and I feel it bound upon me to state that your Pills have meantyured various Achromatic Medicines, I have never found results at once salutatory and efficient in the relief of the system from redundant bile, &c., with the least inconvenience; I am, therefore, warranted in declaring that your Liniment, Harpur, York, &c., wanting, of being able to recommend to Families, Schools, and especially Mercantile men, whether at the desk or on the road, a most valuable resource in medicinal medicine. And I shall take credit to myself if, in recommending your Pills, I am enabled to make Frampton's Pills more generally known and appreciated.

I am, Sir, respectfully yours,

WILLIAM SMITH."'

Persons of a full habit, who are subject to headache, giddiness, drowsiness, and singing in the ear arising from too great a flow of blood to the head, should take them in the course of many years, as the symptoms will be entirely carried off by their immediate use, and apoplexy often avoided.

Sold by T. Frost, 229, Strand, London, Price 2s. 6d. per box, and by their appointment, by Heston Hay, Alton, Land, Haigh, Smith, Bell, Townend, Reed, Bainne and Newsome, Smeeton, Reinhardt, Brooke & Brook, Dewsbury; Dennis & Son, Moxham; Littlebarrow, Clitheroe; Lyndley, Haslemere, Woking; Brooks & Co., Walker & Co., Stafford, Foxknot, Doncaster; Judson, Harrison, Linney, Ripley; Foggit, Coates; Thompson, Thackeray; Wiley, Essingwood, Englefield, Fell, Spivey, Huddersfield ; Ward, Rich, Leeds; Wharfedale, Harrogate; Pease, Ott, Darlington; Dixon, Metcalfe, Langdale, Northallerton; Rhodes, Smith; Goldbrooke, Tadcaster; Rogersons, Cooper, Newby, Kay, Bradford; Brice, Priestley, Pontefract; Ardsell, Gill, Garton, Dawson, Smith; Leake, Harris, Duffield, Harrogate; Leonard, Hartley, Parker, Dunn, Halifax; Booth, Rochdale; Lambor, Boroughbridge; Dalby, Wetherby; Waithe, Harrogate; Wall, Barnsley; and all respectable Medicine Vendors throughout the Kingdom.

Ask for FRAMPTON'S PILL OF HEALTH, observe the name and address of "Thomas Smith, 229, Strand, London," on the Governmant Stamp.

Just Published, price 2s. 6d., and sent free, "enclosed in a sealed envelope," on receipt of a Post-office Order for 3s. 6d.

MANLY VIGOUR: A Pop. Jar Inquiry into the CONCEALED CAUSES OF PREMATURE DECLINE; with Instructions for its COMPLETE RESTORATION, addressed to those suffering from the Destructive Consequences of Excessive Indulgence in Solitary and Delusive Habits, Youthful Profligacy, Venereal Infection; including comprehensive Directions for Marriage, with directions for the removal of Disqualifications, and Remedies for the Treatment of Gonorrhoea, Gleet, Stricture and Syphilis. Illustrated with Cases, &c.

BY C. J. LUCAS, & CO., CONSULTING SURGEONS, LONDON.

And may be had of the Authors, 60, Newman-street, Oxford-street, London; and sold by British Booksellers, viz.: Messrs. GORDON, 18, Pall-mall; Messrs. G. Mansell, 3, King-street, Southwark; C. Westerton, 15, Park-side, Knightsbridge; H. Phillips, 264, Oxford-street; Field, Quadrant, Regent-street; Huett, 141, High-street, London; Messrs. BRIDGES, 17, Pall-mall; Briggs, Leeds; J. Noble, 23, Market-place, H. W. Lawson, 51, Stone gate, York, and W. Barclough, 40, Fargate, Sheffield; T. Sowler, Court Office, 4, St. Ann's Square, and H. Whitmore, 11, Paternoster-row, London; Messrs. HOWE, Booksellers, 75, Dale Street, and J. Howell, Waterloo-place, Church-street, Liverpool; W. Wood, Bookseller, 78, High Street, Birmingham; W. & Robinson & Co, 11, Green-side-street, Edinburgh; and all other respectable Booksellers in the United Kingdom.

"The various forms of bodily and mental weakness, incapacity, suffering and disease, faithfully delineated in this judiciously written and practical work, are almost unknown, generally misunderstood, and treated upon principles correspondingly erroneous and superficial, by the present race of medical practitioners. Hence the necessity for the publication of this treatise, which so ably and sensitively points out where debility has made threatening inroads, means of escape and the certainty of restoration. The evils to which the book adverts are extensive and identical in their root, viz. hidden origin, and they are due to whom a Parental Government, Heads of Families, and especially of public Schools is confided the care of young people, who ought remain for a moment devoid of that information or those salutary cautions this work is intended to convey. There are none to whom a friendly confidential narrative debility neglected by the family physician, but they require for their safe management the exclusive study of a life entirely abstracted from routine of general practice, and (as in other departments) results must be attained by the observation of the daily and long continued observation required for the correct treatment of sexual infirmities."

"If we consider the topics upon either in a moral or social view, we find the interests and welfare of the community involved. The effects of venereal indiscretion and secret indulgence in certain practices, are described with an accuracy and force worthy display at once profound reflection and extensive practical experience."—*The Planet*.

"The best of all friends is the PROFESSIONAL FRIEND and in no shape can he be consulted with greater safety and secrecy than in 'LUCAS ON MANLY VIGOUR.' The initiation into vicious indulgences, the progress of the results, both physical, are given so faithful, but also so for human nature, with affluence of truth. However, the Authors have not exposed evil without affording a remedy. It shows how 'MANLY VIGOUR' temporarily impaired, and men and physical emaciation, produced by uncontrolled excess, are restored to health, and the sufferer, who has pined in anguish from the consequences of early indiscretion—afraid almost to counter his fellow man, can regain the vigour, health and moral courage. The work is written in concise and picturesque style, displaying the fond parents redeemed by the outward physical appearance of their youthful offspring; how the attention of the frame, palpitation of the heart, derangement of the nervous system, cough, indigestion, and a train of symptoms indicative of consumption, or general debility, are often ascribed to colds, or fevers, instead of being the natural results of congenital dilly or disease, are the consequences of an ill and pernicious practice, alike destructive to the mind and body.'"—*Bell's New Weekly Messenger*.

"Although a newspaper is not the ordinary channel for the expression of opinion upon the merits of a medical work, this remark is open to exception any instance where the public, and not the isolated professional classes, are the parties addressed; here the parties addressed. Upon that which is directed men indiscriminately, the world will form its own opinion, and will demand that medical works of popular study should be devoid of that mysterious influence which, in mere professional circles, hitherto shrouded its own ignorance. The work before us treats of subjects we believe generally, very strangely neglected by the medical attendance and requiring doubtlessly (as in operative midwifery and surgery) eagerly involved. The effect of venereal disease, a deeply important branch of study. The tone of this book is highly moral, and it abounds in well-written, harrowing, yet correct displays of the suffering consequent upon unbridled sensuality. Such a book, in such a manner, and reaching such multitudes it must prove a warning beacon, a world appeal to reason, a permanent blessing. I written in a clear intelligible style, and is evidence of the production of a mind long and practically conversant with the diseases of more moderate degrees of the human organization."—*The Magnet*.

"The security of HAPPINESS in the MARITAL STATE is the chief anxiety of all; but many draw conclusions from the fact of marriage, and the unfitness for the discharge of matrimonial obligations. This essay is most particularly addressed to all suffering under a dependency of the character alluded to; and advice will be found calculated to cheer the drooping heart, and point the way to renovated health."

Messrs. LUCAS & Co. are to be daily consulting from ten till two, and from five till eight in the evening, at their residence, No. 60, Newman-street, Oxford-street, London.

Country Patients are requested to be as minute as possible in the detail of their cases, as to the duration of the complaint, the symptoms, age, general habits, &c.; and to send a recent Impression of the communication must be accompanied by the usual consultation fee of £1, without which no notice whatever can be taken of their application; and in all cases the most inviolable secrecy may be relied on.

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T E E T H .

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SATURDAY, JUNE 3
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with intent to publish it, showing afterwards that it was published, was an offence per se, and then said, "If the defendant is charged with writing and publishing a libel, and he wrote it in Leicester and published it in Middlesex, an offence is committed in either place, and therefore it may be well tried in either place, and the venue may be laid in either place." He argued of his Learned Friend, "He would refer the case of 'The King v. Scott,' in 2 East Pleas of the Crown, page 780, where it was held that indictment against a receiver of stolen goods need not allege the place where the goods were stolen, but that the fact of stealing the goods and their receipt; but it was a charge under the statute of the 5th of Anne, c. 31, a. 6, which made a substantial misdemeanour to receive stolen goods, knowing them to be stolen. Secondly, an indictment in the county of Middlesex for stealing goods, without alleging the place where the goods were stolen, might be proceeded against by the defendant, without inquiry and for small value, though it could be good evidence to go to the jury that the defendant had received the goods knowing them to be stolen, without any evidence whatever being given them of the goods themselves." Mr. Justice COLERIDGE—You must state them to be goods belonging to somebody. Mr. ERLE would submit, that after this case of 'The King v. Scott,' it would be sufficient to turn to the statute of the 5th of Anne, which made it criminal to receive stolen goods knowing them to be stolen. Mr. Justice COLERIDGE—The argument that the stolen goods had been stolen must be proved, as it is a material fact. It is no matter on this principle whether or not it is proved in the ordinary way, by evidence or by intimation.

Mr. ERLE.—In point of pleading, you need not allege the stealing, but that the goods were "stolen goods."

Lord DENHAM—You must prove that they were stolen.

Mr. ERLE.—That they answered to the description of "stolen goods." The Learned Counsel then cited a case from Fitzgibbon, page 123, where the defendant being for keeping away a witness from the trial, was moved in arrest of judgment, and the defendant, that it ought to have stated that the defendant knew that there was a criminal charge, and that the charge was coming on. The answer was, "No; the charge is sufficiently stated in this,—that ab, knowing the charge was coming on, he endeavoured to keep away the witness;" the endeavouring to keep away the witness is the gist of the offence—the state of mind constitutes the offence, combined with the actual endeavouring.

Mr. Justice COLERIDGE—The "state of mind," and endeavouring, would of themselves be, in certain cases, no offence. Thus, suppose the case of there having been no real offences, or of the trial coming on before a court no jurisdiction—the keeping away a witness might be a misdemeanour, but it is not quite clear of inducement to the existence of the legal grounds of trial was not a material fact. So with the stealing, or an indictment for receiving. And does not seem that these are parallel cases with the present?

Mr. Justice COLERIDGE—Could there be the offence of receiving if the goods had not been stolen?

Mr. ERLE—No; certainly it is material, as part of the description.

Mr. Justice COLERIDGE—Yes it is alleged without proof.

Mr. ERLE.—But the offence—the subject of indictment—arose subsequently to the stealing; the charge is a receiving. The stealing of the goods received is immaterial, it is not the facts, or the inducement, but the intention, is matter only of description, just as in an indictment (one might instance), for exporting machinery, it is not the machinery, but the intention of exporting, is the offence; not, however, yet it must have been made to be proved.

Mr. Justice COLERIDGE—But it is no offence to export machinery. The charge is solely the exporting.

Mr. ERLE.—That is the offence of the charge.

Mr. ERLE.—That implies it; and in an indictment, especially implication amounts to express averment—*reciprocally, scilicet*, sufficiently avert it. The statute that offence assumes the stealing to have existed, and the receiving to be the fact, and the fact of inducement. If you receive things to which that description applies, knowing it to apply, you are guilty of the misdemeanour created: the criminal principle by charge the offence, by averring that you took the goods knowing them to be stolen.

Mr. Justice COLERIDGE.—Would argue that "stolen goods" is as much a mere descriptive phrase as "brown cloth?"

Mr. ERLE.—Let me put the case of "French silk or French amber." Imported French silk or French amber—arose subsequently to the stealing; the charge is a receiving. The stealing of the goods received is immaterial, it is not the facts, or the inducement, but the intention, is matter only of description, just as in an indictment (one might instance), for exporting machinery, it is not the machinery, but the intention of exporting, is the offence; not, however, yet it must have been made to be proved.

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Mr. JUSTICE PATTERSON.—What is the name of the case?
Mr. DUNDAS.—"The King v. Frazer," tried in 1833.
 It is not yet reported.
Mr. Justice COLERIDGE.—But there was good reason for Mr. Frazer's being reported supporting your position. The first marriage might be in one county, the second in another, and the apprehension in another, and your counsel could not tell to which to refer the venue in the margin.
Mr. DUNDAS.—Where a statute was named at all, it was for the purpose of nothing to go to but the venue in the margin, and he cited the case as an authority for his position. It certainly would seem that where no venue whatever was laid in the body of the count, that the marginal venue would not suffice. He would refer to the case of *Ellis*, p. 942, which shewed that the Court looked to the venue in the body of the count as the substantial venue. It would seem that the marginal note was never called into life except by reference to it. It was treated as a thing which might be called into life, but until it was called into life, it never started into life; but until there was a necessity for a venue to be stated in the count of an indictment, and this objection applied to both counts of the present indictment, and there being no venue in the whole offence had not been truly stated on the record.
Mr. BAINEs appeared on behalf of three of the defendants, and should certainly after the argument of his learned friends have about finished his case. He had a great importance to his clients. He contended as regards the 5th count that this was not a case of an improper or imperfect venue, but a case of no venue at all; and therefore it was not within the statute of 7th and 8th Geo. IV. c. 26, which he contended was not applicable to the present case, unless the cases where there was a want of a proper venue, or an imperfect venue, and not to cases where there was a total omission. It was by no means a sound argument that, as was urged by the Solicitor-General, that the words "in the county of" were to be taken as if they would have no real meaning at all. Their Lordships were aware that in many cases it was found difficult, if not impossible, to say what the object of the Legislature had been, if or whether the terms they had employed were to be taken literally. It was, however, not necessary to construe the statute in the way proposed by the Solicitor-General, in order to avoid making them entirely a dead letter. The cases in the books shewed that the statutes were designed to be construed and held to, as far as they could be, and that the error of judgment but for the operation of the statute, as stated in 2d Hawkins, 85. "It is unnecessary to aver a conclusion of law with time and place; but it is, as before said, necessary to do so imperfectly, the indictment being defective, and to be done improperly, the indictment being defective." Mr. DUNDAS contended that the indictment alleged his murder to have been in the former, it might be vicious, for the act was completed in the latter. That which was not of the essence of the offence and essential to be proved, need not be proved. Mr. DUNDAS contended that the indictment was stated correctly. So in 2 Hale, p. 80, the doctrine was stated correctly. It had been recognised in the court, in *Rex v. Wright*, 1 Adolphus and Ellis. The want of "proper" venue was cured by the statutes. Since the Act of Anne had as to civil proceedings, that the jury should come from the body of the county, the special venue need not be laid where the facts were of a transitory nature, but necessarily of a local nature, as in burglary and night poaching. A legitimate application of the statutes would be wherever in an indictment merely averred that the prisoner broke and entered a certain house in the county of— and then followed the thing to be described. It was, however, seen had but for the jurisdiction; the reason being that the court would have jurisdiction to inquire into offences all through the county. These arguments and authorities he hoped would be sufficient to disprove the objection of the Solicitor-General.
Mr. Justice PATTERSON.—The Solicitor-General remarked upon the words of the act. He admitted that some of the words had been "improper venue," it might have been more difficult to apply them to the case of uttering a counterfeit coin, but the words "in the county of" or "proper venue" implied as well the absence as the imperfection of a venue, arguing that the want of any venue was "the want of a proper venue."
Mr. BAINEs.—Then why have inserted the words "in the county of" in the statute? He contended that the Legislature adopted when they came to speak of venue a term that I rely. They evidently use language more qualified and restricted, as to curing defects in venue than at any time. Their Lordships could not, the Learned General contended, say that in *Ex parte*, 250 b. Faulkner's case. By the indictment in that case it must appear that the Court had jurisdiction.
Mr. Justice COLERIDGE.—You assume that the venue in the margin and the caption are the same.
Mr. BAINEs.—Not exactly, my Lord. I contend that the venue in the margin is the caption, and that whereas, the Solicitor-General called it in aid. He said, "it appeared from the caption and the margin." Now it must appear from the indictment alone; and it would appear from the indictment alone, as it was stated to appear from the caption, the body of the indictment appeared from the allegation of the body of the indictment? The margin was nothing for that purpose. There were references in the body to the marginal venue, as "to the county aforesaid," the two might be taken as the same thing, and the venue in the margin was useless. The allegations of venue were unnecessary as facts that went to make up the offence. It was from these averments that the Court judged as to jurisdiction. So much the Learned Counsel said, and the words in the caption as to the fourth count. In the indictment, he contended, it was very clear, and it would only be so from some circumstances distinguished as the case of receiving stolen goods from all others, and making the authority *vis generis*; for certainly, the words "in the county of" were laid down that averments of material fact were to be stated in the indictment and time and place. In "East's Pleas of the Crown," the report was meagre, and no persons were given for the authority. He thought the case might be explained in another way. When the venue was averred in an indictment, it was necessary to state the persons who were stealing; but yet larceny was of a continuing nature, and was going on in every county through which the goods were carried till they reached the hands of the person to whom they were to be delivered, would be alleged of every county through which they passed.
Lord DENHAM.—I could easily put cases in which that could not be so; as, if the goods were sent by an innocent messenger, who could not be said to have been committing or continuing a larceny.
Mr. Justice PATTERSON.—That innocent agent would be a continuance of the larceny by the principal, the messenger being only the means employed by the principal, who would be indicted for the larceny in the margin.
Mr. Justice PATTERSON.—You can hardly maintain that proposition. Suppose the thief delivered them to a person in some county without any instructions at all, and that the receiver took them into another county, and that the goods were in the party who knew all the circumstances, and to them the offence was committed. There was any continuing larceny in the county where the receiver took them? It could not be alleged in an indictment against a person that he received them from goods from the thief, but that he received them, without any circumstances.
Mr. BAINEs.—I think my proposition borne out by the authorities.
Lord DENHAM.—A steals goods in Middlesex and then delivers them to B without any instructions. B is not a receiver, but a thief, and is to be indicted for the offence; C taking them with a knowledge of the circumstances, would be indicted for the guilty receiving of stolen goods. It is not necessary to aver that the goods were in Surrey, but not A for the larceny?
Mr. BAINEs was still of opinion that his view was supported by the authorities.
Lord DENHAM.—You are of opinion that the case of Stock, if it could not be explained on that ground, was not, he contended, good law; as it was impossible, then, to maintain, it against all the authorities which were opposed to it.
Lord DENHAM.—My Lord, Starke, in his book, frames his precedents according to the authority of the courts, and states it to be the constant practice.
Lord DENHAM intimated he had also understood the practice to be so.
Mr. Justice COLERIDGE.—Supposing all say try the venue must nevertheless be proved, if material?
Mr. BAINEs.—No doubt the point applies to pleading and evidence.
Mr. Justice COLERIDGE.—But you seem to apply it to the evidence, and not to the pleading, and that other.
Mr. BAINEs continued to read, that the right of authority was to the effect that every material fact must be stated as occurring in a particular villa in the county of (for this he cited a case in the 4th of "Mauler and Selwyn," and the book of Mr. Starke on criminal law, and the point, that a matter of fact must be averred with certainty of time and place. That the fact in question in the indictment before the Court was material was evident from the proof of it having occupied three days. Undoubtedly, then, the indictment was bad for the facts in question, and that matter of fact must be averred with certainty of time and place. That the fact in question in the indictment before the Court was material was evident from the proof of it having occupied three days. Undoubtedly, then, the indictment was bad for the facts in question, and that matter of fact must be averred with certainty of time and place. 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