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## REVIVAL OF CHARTISM.

TO THE WORKING CLASSES. Mr DEAR FRIENDS,-I have headed this letter as rou see above, and not unfairly : because I never, during the highest tone of excitement in 1839 or 1842, witnessed a more glorious manifestation of rcsolution to persevere for the Charter and the Land. than I did on Tuesday night last in the Somers Town locality. I had been solicited to attend their meeting, and was there according to my appointment. When I entered the room, at eight o'clock, there were not more than some twenty or thirty persons assembled ; but before half-past eight it was inconreniently crowded. There was a considerable numher of middle-class men present ; and some few who have criticised my acts with scrutinising nicety wero there too, for the purpose of exposing my fallacies. I in the Star of last Saturday ; and judge then whether spoke at considerable length; and, without much the representation of the auction by me is as ludivanity, I affirm that the meeting thought I made a rous now as it was thought THEN. The Times saysgood speech-sufficiently good to carry conviction to As his Lordship is now rather winning adherents than the mind of the most sceptical, and sufficiently plain the mind of the most sceptical, and sufficiently plain the least possible show of change. Let him, however, and explicit to insure silence from the objectors. save himself the trouble of an exact decision of a point Now, what I have always said of Chartism is this- which evidently costs so much labour. Peel will underthat, wherever it is stopped by the terror of the law, bid him. "The day will come, th' inevitable day," when the treachery of leaders, or by apathy produced by a Peel will make a clean holocaust of the Corn Laws, offercasual advance of wages, all DISCIPLES OF THE PRINCI- ing up what the Irish Catholics call "an unqualified and PIES remain firm. They never become deserters to any do things by halves. Cannot Lord John Russell see this other ism; but, on the contrary, when the day of in time ? Henceforth it is his fate to be behindhand in the resurrection comes, they start from the point where they were last arrested, and with improved mind resume the agitation.

Such was precisely the manifestation that I witnessed on Tuesday night last; and such was the gleau from that the temper of the meeting; and that substantial question which they hope to destroy by a is the reason I write. You are perfectly aware that shadow of old English independence. "Allotments" the "wordy Chartists"-the men who would starve and "small farms" must be kept distinct. "Allotupon a hundred acres of land-the men who under- ments" must be for the required number to work in stand nothing whatever of the subject, have attempted the artificial market, when wages are raised by the to lead you to the belief that the mixing up of the removal of the "surplus" on to "small farms," question of the Land with the Charter proved that I wholly and entirely independent of the artificial tharter to-morrow, the settlement of the Land question mult be the very first that you would call for. To insure its just and satisfactory settlement, you yoursives must have a thorough knowledge of the the description of the land, should have two, three, or subject.

Now, had you got the Charter instead of the Reform till in 1832, I doubt very much indeed that the popu- that our just laws do not partake of the stringency



# LONDON, SATURDAY, JUNE 7, 1845.

Well, now read the following extract from an article that appeared in the Times of last week, and uncontaminated gift" to the free-traders. He will not

thinking to allure the purchaser by the doubtful tone of his denials, a more desperate and determined salesman

market. While he is haggling for his odd shillings, and

interposes, and throws him out of the market.

Now, my friends, the reason that I attach imnessed on Tuesday night last; and such was the effect produced by my speech, that a person got up and said, "that, although independent himself, and although he did not require any of the advantages promised by the Co-operative Land plan, yet so firmly convinced was he of its simplicity, value, and pracconvinced was he of its simplicity, value, and prac-ticability, that he felt bound to become a member, and to present his prize, when his turn came, to some good Chartist, who from circumstances might be south he constrained to ded with it and biting at it, and will pre-to its assistance the people of and to present his prize, when his turn came, to some good Chartist, who from circumstances might be unable to be a contributor." You may be sure that sently be constrained to deal with it as the great ment of Lucerne had already pledged itself to support unable to be a contributor." You may be sure that senting be constrained to deal with it as the great the insurrection, several pieces of artillery had been question of the day. All the talk about "little gar-this announcement, coming from one above want, was due to deal with it as the great the insurrection, several pieces of artillery had been due "and "culture to be be a contributor." very consolatory to me, and was very well received dens," and "allotments for labourers," and "inclosure and 3,000" eitizens of Lacerne had promised their coby the meeting. Probably you will see a detailed re- of common lands for THEIR BENEFIT," is all moon- operation. Messrs. Siegwart and Meyer, two of the port of the proceedings : but you may not be able to shine : but it nevertheless marks the progress of the most influential magistrates of Lucerne, left for the within a radius of several hundred miles. At Puebla

had abandoned, or was preparing to abandon, the market. Every handicraftsman at work should have furiously against each other, and bloed flowing on al Chartist agitation altogether. Common sense tells a plot of ground to grow flowers and vegetables, and sides. The Ottoman stepped forward to prevent to occupy his and his family's leisure hours for and as they continued to fall upon the Druses, the recreation, amusement, and health. He should have Turks were obliged to side with the latter, to preto a knowledge of this fact: that, if you had the it to enable him to stand against a sudden strike, serve them from extermination." This new diffithe description of the land, should have two, three, or Pacha had previously left Syria for Constantinople. more acres, to enable him to live without competing The latest news from Circassia, received in the Turkwith those of his own trade at work : for, bear in mind ish capital, was adverse to the Russians.

the leaders of that day would have ever placed the Land and immoveability of the "laws of the Medes and Persians;" and that if, on mature consideration, is take it up in the way you would now be enabled to three acres or four acres should be found preferable

corps here and in the small cantons, and I can assure rised to procure all extraordinary resources which and towns in the high lands are in ashes. The mania you that yesterday they were supplied with cannon may be deemed necessary, making known to Con- for blood has spread to Palestine. The districts near and ammunition, and a corps has marched towards gress the necessary steps to be taken, conformably to Jernsalem are in arms, and several European tra-Freyenampt, but the Governments of Berne and the constitution."

ZOFINGEN (ARGAU), MAY 31.-The small cantons which supported the Jesuitical Government of Lu-the plan, which is arranged as ronows :---1. The over-throw of the existing Government; 2. The formation us to discover many details of the amount of ruin of a new canton, of which the chief town is to be and desolation occasioned by this convulsion, but Baden : 3. The restoration of the suppressed convents. The authorities of Zofingen have just given orders to it, contingent to hold itselfready to march at the first beat effects as terrific, we presume the destruction must have been great. The Diario of the 11th states that of drum. They have likewise established advanced the earthquake occurred about ten o'clock A.M., and posts round the town, and fortified the positions by lasted forty sconds ; that it overthrew many new posts round the town, and fortified the positions by buildings, and many others that had escaped the former visitation; that most of the inhabitants, stricken with terror, left their houses and took refuge in the open fields and public squares, passing the night without shelter and in the utmost consternation. The Veracruzano of the 14th ult. states that private letters furnish a gleoniy picture of the desolation that has fallen upon Mexico. The Hesperia of the 12th, states that the earthquake of the 10th completed the destruction of the cupola of Santa Teresa, and increased the damage done to the churches of Santo Domingo and San Francisco. But for the shortness of its duration the entire city would have been laid in ruins. Mexico did not suffer alone.

smaller cantons on the 29th ult., to concert the the earthquake was experienced on the 7th, about means best calculated to favour the projects of the lour o'clock P.M., but its effects were comparatively TURKEY. More SLAUGHTER IN SYRIA .- Advices have been received from Constantinople to the 17th of May. The chief intelligence relates to Syria. Advices from Beyrout, dated April 4, state that " Mount Lebanon

was again in arms, the Maronites and Druses fighting dispatched for Beyrout and Malta. The Capudan

INDIA AND CHINA,-OVERLAND MAIL. By EXTRAORDINARY EXPRESS the Overland Mail

REXEWAL OF THE IRELIGIOUS WAR. - LUCERNE, MAY 31.—The Catholic party of the canton of Argau, in the Freyenampt, is preparing to overthrow the Government, and for this purpose it has formed free owns have and in the small cantons, and Lean assume in the rights of the republic, the Government is autho-the rights of the republic, the Government is autho-niced to precure all extraordinary resources which is the small cantons, and Lean assume in the high lands are in ashes. The mania

vellers have been murdered. Ifeaven only knows

on neither occasion was the injury very serious.

ITALY.

the above proposition by the Mexican Congress. DREADFUL EARTHQUAKE, It will be remembered millions lavished by the Four Great Power. I the which supported the Jesuitical Government of Lu-corne in its late struggle have formed free corps to be of frightful shocks of an earthquake experienced at marched to the Freeen the Catholic next of the con-Mexico on the 7th We have not add a matting and ignorant Government of the Sultan, in 1840. Mexico on the 7th. We have now to add a repetition | What a sad return for it, and what a mournful triton of Argau, in order to support with force of arms of this awful disaster in the capital on the 10th ult. umph for Mehemet Ali and Ibrahim Pasha-and from the fact that the journals unite in describing its

## Alobements. Trades'

PRICE FIVEPENCE or Five Skillings and Sixpence per Quarter

ANNIVERSARY OF THE TWENTY-NINTH SECTION OF THE UNITED TAILORS PROTECTION SCHEET. SLAND OF JENSEY. The 26th of May being the day appointed for the celebration of the establishment of the section, a substantial dinner was provided by the worthy lost and liostess, Mr. and Mrs. Man, at the Exeter Inn, Queen-street, to which upwards of sixty sat lown. On the cloth being removed, Mr. Charles Maunder, delegate to the late Conference of the trade, was unanimously called to the chair, who opened the proceedings of the meeting by observing that he felt proud at being their president on so interesting an occasion, the more so, as he had been their representative in the Tailors' Parliament. Ile hoped the meeting would pay attention to the business that time, but call upon Mr. Fox, the secretary of the section, to give the first toast .-- Mr. Fox gave, " The United Tailors' Protection Society of Great Britain : adopted by all in the trade throughout the country !" The toast was drank with all the usual honours.slight. Several churches were injured, and many private edifices were greatly damaged, though none were absolutely destroyed. At Acuartillo and To-Mr. Hugo, in a neat speech, gave "The Executive luca the effects of the shock were more considerable. At Guadalajar, Morclia, and Vera Cruz, the earthquake was experienced both on the 7th and 10th, but ably reviewed the past and present state of the trade, ness ; but we trust the as also the services of the Executive.—Mr. Fox then the next Conference.

ROME THE LAST CONSERVATOR OF IGNORANCE AND BARBARISM,-We take the following statement from man, Mr. Maunder, our delegate to the Conference, Tiox.-The members of the Chartist Association the description of the lend should entire according to the descrip arrest the march of the world. Rome would fain do, in the midst of Europe, and reached by all its paths, what China, with her remoteness and her seclusion of they had long found him to endeavour to be—an by Henry Caddle, it was unanimously adopted. The ages to help, has failed to maintain, --draw a wall honest fellow labourer. (Cheers.)--Mr. Aylen then following persons were then nominated as councillors around her petty material empire, and sit within it gave "The Jersey section : may they be as strong in for the ensuing quarter:-Robert Graham, Joseph This being the first anniversary of labour in union in Rumley, Isaac Martin, Edward McGinness, James Jersoy, naturally created excitement; the more so, when they beheld the Union flag flying with the tri-colour, surmounted with beautiful caps of liberty; and "Union ! union !" was the departing shout of ing adjourned. nearly every one. OLDHAM. Address of the Scottish Delegates Assembled LECTURE .- On Sunday last, Mr. Win. Bell, of FOR THE PURPOSE OF FORMING THE NATIONAL TRADES' Heywood, delivered an energetic address, on the Re-UNION .- Fellow-Workmen,-Ilow often has it been formation, so called, in the reign of Henry the sounded in our ears, that "Britons never would be Eighth. He shewed in a lucid manner, how the slaves," and in the face, too, of all the misery and derights and privileges of the poor have, at different gradation which so universally prevail amongst the periods, been taken away by Acts of Parliament, and working classes of this empire. We are aware that argued that those rights and privileges would never. different parties have attributed this to different a any extent, be restored but through a reformed causes; among others, over population, introduction ouse of Commons by means of the people's Charter and improvements of machinery, and restrictions on MR. CLARK'S TOUR. trade and commerce ; but, after due deliberation, it is To THE CHARTIST BODY .- Friends,-As I anticipated, our own solemn conviction that the great radical evil the meeting to which I alluded in my orief communication of all, of which we complain, arises from the want of in the Star of last week, was a bumper, the large room a proper understanding of the true position we ought to hold in society; for if it be a fact that labour is belonging to the Christian Brethren, and which they kindly lent for the occasion, was crowded by the anxious the source of all wealth, then how has our state and friends of the cause at Hanley. Mr. Moss was called to character as the producers of this wealth become so the chair, and in a short, but pithy speech, called attencontemptible and degraded in the eyes of the capition to the subject for which the meeting was convened. talists of this country? Solely because we have been I was then introduced, and spoke for an hour and a half educated to consider that the existence of rich and in support of my position, viz., that the land ought to be. poor was a law fixed both by religion and nature ; a long to the whole community, and that no Government greater insult, perhaps, never was offered in the face can deprive them of it without violating overy principle of the Deity, who has declared He is no respecter of of justice and honesty : and that whilst I would never persons.-Fellow-men ! Seeing that all parties have cease to advocate that great and eternal truth, I was failed to point out a remedy for the evils which exist nevertheless of opinion, that the people would never in society, and after many long and arduous struggles struggle for it until they were made practically acquainted as isolated Trades' Unions, we have been unable to of its value, which could now be done by carrying out the emancipate ourselves-the fact is, that, so long as we remain so, we must be the prey of every designing individual and party; we would therefore, earnestly call upon those trades who are already organised to call upon those trades who are already organised to Land plan laid down by the Convention. I also advorted is, we fear, but too true a picture of the state of stand forth, and, by their example, endeavour to affairs in Syria: day evening I attended an out-door meeting at Faye former organisation to go down, or who have never Green, near Hanley, convened by the council of the as yet been organised as Trades' bodies. The objects and delivered an interesting address, after which I spoke ; and the Christians, and during the last fifteen days which we have in view are, to put the working the horrors we have seen perpetrated around us are classes on a more lasting and secure union than ever and never in my life did 1 witness greater attention pair dreadful. On every side the sounds of battle are could, by any possible means, be accomplished by any both myself and the chairman. The subject under conindividual trade, however numerous that trade sideration was, "The propriety of the working classer joining the Chartist body in their attempt to destroy . a powerful security for Labour, by convincing the vicious, and establish a wise and just form of Governvarious trades that the combination of all the ment." Discussion was again challenged, but not no labouring classes in one Union, to uphold one and a number of Maronite churches and convents, in another when threatened by imposition of any decepted, and the meeting dissolved. flames, and what is worse, when the Christians are scription, is the only mode by which they can emerge HANLEY .- On Sunday evening 7 again loctured on the victorious, they enter the Druse villages, putting to from the position they hold in society. The delegates frown Bank, Hanley, to a very large meeting-subject, he edge of the sword men, women, and children ; who have already been appointed by the Trades, do "The dutics of Government." Mr. Jeromiah Yates, one the Druses following the example when they are viccarnestly call on those trades not yet represented of the most persecuted men in the Chartist movement (and that is saying a great deal), a sted as president. ( to hold meetings, for the purpose of electing delegates " All the silk-worms of both parties, the sole sup- to represent them at the meetings held on the Wedneswas listened to with the greatest attention, and was pleased to learn that my pldress had done some good. day evenings, at eight o'clock, in the Tectotal Chapel, "The convents of the Maronites and Catholies Nelson-street, where the delegates already chosen si In Hanley the people are all preity well employed, and, have not been spared; they have been burned, and for the purpose of framing laws and devising means notwithstanding, there is perhaps a better spirit prevait. the bodies of their priests, after death, have been for placing the Union on principles which are likely ing amongst the working classes there than in most other burned by the Druss. Every horror is practised on to endure. We are, fellow-workmen, yours, &c, parts of the country. This, I think, is mainly attributheir enemics-for example, to kill by famine, mas- THE DELEGATES. Glasgow, 22nd May, 1845. Those table to the exertions of an industrious and intelligent sacre, open the bowels of women in a state of preg-nancy, drag forth the infant from the womb, and so good as to address Peter M'Janer, No. 17, council, though in no part of the country has the terrible power of the capitalists been more severely felt, as it was kill it, and a thousand other acts of barbarism are only required that a man should be a known Chartist to Balmonno-street. subject him to the vilest persecution, and, worse than all, Youksman.-The next General Delegate Meeting " The poor Christians are much more numerous, to proscription from employment, which means starvation

BAGUP. MEETING .- On Sunday last the Chartises of Basap held a camp-meeting on Goose-green, daupe, when Mr. Wm. Barker was called on to preside. His daupe and Mr. Ambrese Hurst, of Oldham, addressed the meeting.

ON SUNDAY EVENING ME. A. HURST. of Coldoan, dolivered a lecture in the Association com, Modulateroad-subject, " The influence of standards on the destiny of nations " After the learner a vote of thanks was given to the lesturer, and the meeting broke up, highly pleased with the sentiments they had heard.

THE LAND .- On Thesday, June Sed, a geoliminary meeting was held in the above room, to take into consideration the propriety of joining the Chartist Land Society. Many names were given in, and the meeting was adjourned to nine a clock on Sunday morning, June 8th, when the members and the publie are requested to attend.

CARLISLE.

THE LAND .- On Sunday evening last there was according to announcement, a public masting in the Chartist Association Room, 6, Johnstreet, Caldewgate, and, Sunday though it was, the room, We do not perceive that any action was taken on how this terrible tragedy will end. In the bitterness venience. Shortly after six o'clock, the time appointed for the meeting to take place, Mr. John Gilbertson was called to the chair. The chairman having briefly stated the object of the meeting, proceeded to read the rules of the Chartist Co-operative Land Society; also the letters of Mr. O'Connor from the Star of the 24th and 81-1-2. May, which gave general satisfaction. Thomas Linky moved, and Mr. John Morgan seconded the following resolution, which was manimously agreed to :-- "That after having heard the rules, oc., read, drawn up by the late Chartist Convention for the allocation

the late Chartist Convention for the allocation of the people of this country on the land of they nativity, we cansider it will accord with our interests to join the Chartist Co-operative Land Society. Mr. Joseph Richardson moved, and Mr. John Lowryseconded, "That those who are willing to join the Chartist Co-operative Land Society give in the Chartist Co-operative Land Society give in their names, after which we shall proceed to elect a committee, a secretary, and treasurer." Carried. The work of enrolment then commenced, which ended in twenty-one setting down their names as members, some of whom paid in their first instalment. The following persons were appointed as the committee, to serve for the period of one month :--James Hamilton, Joseph Hall, John Gilbortson, Jonn Young, John Morgan ; Alexander Milhollond, treahad to be done ; he would not waste more of their surer ; Nicholas Fish, secretary. The meeting then adjourned until next Sunday evening, the 8th inst., at six o'clock, in the same place, and it is anticipated a greater number of shares will be taken cut. The may its principles ere long be promulgated and people here seem to take up the Land question with great spirit, much more so than we ever expected. We have not the least doubt but Cumberland will be amongst the foremost in this undertaking. The only Council : may they receive that support which will fear is, that when it comes their lot to go on to the encourage them to prosecute the work they have so land they will have to leave their native county ; nobly begun." Mr. Maunder responded on behalf of this they are not inclined to do, for they are, genehis colleagues, and was followed by Mr. Colbeck, who rally speaking, large in the organ of concentrativeness ; but we trust this will come under the notice of

ussion before you in such a shape as to induce you

you are entitled.

with my several speeches on the same subject. He remady-the remedy which he is afraid even to menthe extreme of ridicule.

Now, hear what I said when I first opened my commission ten years ago at Stockport, and what nearly hand me repeat hundreds of times within that period.

Less that his aneestors lived in ; if his resources national at once-the People's Charter.

Altury laurision to a more modern edifice, to keep to my life ; and that, nothing but the desire to place negociate (which the National Intelligences attributes pace with modern laxury and improvement ; if the myself in the situation of moxeen in this great moveunker abandons the homely house of his fathers for | ment, by setting it afloat upon my own responsibility, the more splendid mansion; if the manufacturers prevents me from making a tour of the kingdom to and merchants are ashamed to look upon the hovels familiarize every mind with the subject of practical there the foundation of their greatness was laid ; if agriculture. To show the speedy advantage to be an shockeepers migrate from the humble cottage, derived from the plan, it is my intention to visit a the attie of their shep, to the salubrious and Belgium, and to put you in possession of the mode editby villa; if there is an ascending scale to practised in that country. I shall give you a plain measure the rapid improvement of all classes who and simple narrative, with geographical position, Eve upon your industry, I demand that your coxpi-industry, I dema Four cottage to the cellar, and from the cellar to the sion last struck us down. Up, for the Land and the ministers and all the blusterings of the London edd bastile. I demand that if there is an addi- Charter! Bear in mind, that my only share of the journals." least course upon their table, better clothing upon profit is the inexpressible delight that I experience their backs, better furniture in their houses, and in teaching you how to be freemen. That is delight !

we case, the luxury, and the benefit that it confers. And then if famine come, and if it is an infliction the end of the creation of protected idless; the monarch upon the throne, and every class marks between you and him, be called upon is inter a jair share of the inevitable visitation. that I pledge myself that you will bear your full perha withost a murmur : but while I live, you shall

at quies only starve, while others laxuriate in the

set body, and bratal Whizs" for backing the of accusation, much less of trial, on the mere over the date of the da spected and observed servationsly the terms of exist-ing freaties between the two countries ; and whereas the said annexation is a violation of every conserva-the server will do here to live ; or what we all chall do, from the said annexation is a violation of every conserva-the server will be great existing searcity of water, when the popula-made inquiries about the plan, and when it is ex-remedy which the noble (i) how proverse to apply to mo in the of working-class elevation the rule of action What of the President of the Council. What article "White coveraing thought of my life; and now us with journal was impugned, or if any, is not known. tion of our city will be augmented by 15,609 or 20,000 plained they at once join the Society. If public hest grievances of the provide. I attended a public meeting in Such an act renders this elaborately-framed constitu-Find to pur homage to the man who has disceof Mexico, an insult to her dignity as a sovereign sould tion mere waste paper-a bitter, melancholy mockery. the duties of the principle when he finds it neces-Mont ABBITHARY ANNESTS. -- 1 no and rapid show of the 27th un, are occupied with the violent coup d' det the 27th un, are occupied with the violent coup d' det nation, and menaces her independence and political tures were delivered upon the subject, and the neces. The same place on Monday croning, whether the progene "This, you may rely on it, is no exaggeration. nation, and memores her in lependence and political trues, you may ray on 10, 18 no exaggeration. I sary explanations given, there is not the least doubt or anopping the annous periods 1. I sary explanations given, there is not the least doubt or anopping the annous periods 1. I sary explanations given, there is not the least doubt or anopping the annous periods 1. I sary explanations given, there is not the least doubt or anopping the annous periods 1. I sary explanations given, there is not the least doubt or anopping the annous periods 1. I sary explanations given, there is not the least doubt or anopping the annous periods 1. I sary explanations given, there is not the least doubt or anopping the annous periods 1. I sary explanations given, there is not the least doubt or anopping the annous periods 1. I sary explanations given, there is not the least doubt of anopping the annous periods 1. I sary explanations given, there is not the least doubt of an anopping the annous periods 1. I sary explanations given that hundreds in Least, Bradford, Halifex, and the Committee, on the Least of the borbarians, other places in the West thighing would be added to more numerous that or the block of the borbariant is MORE ABBITHARY ARRESTS .- The Madrid journals of the 24th un, are occupied with the violation of the Clanor Publico have States for the ann xation of Texas to the American and remain inactive, when a handful of troops, of the Society from amongst these working men who Bloomfield (not the Fisher of London poter mathing in a, while party expediency compels them to do become the victims; no doubt remains as to their exany Christian nation, would suffice to cause their in- are not in the habit of attending Chartist nextings, chosen to preside, and after sufficience in the habit of attending Chartist nextings. We the to our acts and our motives. pulsion from the country, for they have been met ee assesses and will maintain to that department. solence to cease and to bring them to a proper sense of The attention of the Executive ought to be directed meeting, increduced Mr. Moss to meeting the attention of the Executive ought to be directed meeting, increduced Mr. Moss to meeting any for each the 1311: a more : I told you at Stockport, ien years their way to Caula, where the embarkation of the " Furthermore, that the United States having dis The day of cortion works cone, when you personers is to take place. This brutal piece of desto this without delay. Let Bradford, Halifex, Dews-bury, &c., bring this question before their members, sion of which he was buelly chosend. I a fluctuation of the regarded the principles on which are based treaties "These details cannot but interest every civilized potism has been followed by another mockery of the A - bld for according to the value that you pan published constitution, and has been laughably proof aurity, commerce, and naviantion, and more espestate of Europe. and solicit the presence of Mr. O'Connor, as there is it, I supported it, and had the shall i fon a ceing it "Mar 20.-Fire and battle continue to reign wiff cially of boundary, Congress considers them violated "I towives. I told you that I would try to put claimed. Each journal has been ordered to submit de tructive violence on all sides around us, and the no doubt he will gladly attend. At the close of the ananimously adopted. I enrol a second energies by the United States. the best condition for sale, and that I would a copy three hours before publication to the policieal meeting it was announced that £1 ics. 5d. had been the National Charter Association, and also of the t and " And, finally, that the unjust us upation of which ha we we have at this moment is, that the Christians in the survival condition for sail, and that I would be by such a survival of which will be that the even the is a survival of the survival of Society. On Tuesday morning 1 left light, at Gaya. d is sought to make Menico the victim, makes it her Lave been obliged to fire on the regular troops, received. bleer. Nay, I even tota you ing hournals will lose the post of that day, to then serious detriment. The Expectator, for not complyport, where I was to have addressed a burtley of which places us in a very alarming position, as we fear a rovolution of the Turks against all the duty to take up arms is her defence to oppose such fear a rovolution of the Turks against all the Christians, and we are now all prepared, weapon in hand, to defend our houses and the lives of our families. HOLBECK serious according from the £10 franusurpation, and with t full and rightful determination to use all her reso — es and power to prevent the Would bid for you thus :- EV, ES, EI, So, reals. To add to public excitement, news had been annexation decreed by ... e United States.<sup>34</sup> "Last data: "Housenander Surrange." Peel: received of the arrest of several respectable persons in the chair, when the following resolutions were rents, and continued so until after the other A The second project cosists of four articles, which families. 2. 4, 1. Lord John : " Universal Suffrance" at Dareclona, three of whom, Guardiola, Verges, and are as follow :-"Yesterday the Pasha wrote to the consular body agreed to :- " That a branch of the National Land number of persons, however, repaired to the Association. Alle lot mine ?" Anctioner : "No; Lord Haldrick, are merelants. Society be formed to join the National Society." room in the Hillgate, and I deflored e a ortanile of "That a public meeting be held on Monday, June 9th, the necessity of parseverance and under. At the are st "Ist. The Mexican nation calls upon her sons t that it was impossible for him to reconcile the hostile defend their national independence, threatened by parties, and demanded assistance from them. But here here Peel: "O, but I nodded ; put the lot the usurpation of the increased by parties, and demanded assistance from them. But the usurpation of the territory of Texas, which is what can the Consuls do between two nations equally tord John: "Universal Suffrage and Vote by Eal-likewise to be transported. As ITALIAN, named Bartolomeo Prato, former at eight o'clock P.M., at the Ball's Head fun, for the of the council and members of the Association, I have agreed to return to Stockport and deliver two bestmenelection of officers." sought to be consummated by a decree passed by Con-grees, and sanctioned by the President of the United city is already full of unfortunate mountaineers, of one on Sunday and the other on Monday evening attack city is already full of unfortunate mountaineers, of BILSTON. Lord John : "Universal Suffrage, Vote by aclor. Annual Parliaments." Peel : "Universal LECTURE BY MR. RICHARDS .- On Thursday even- proceed to Macclesheld tomight, to andress a meeting on the Christians, men, women, and children, dying of SWITZERLAND. States. ing, May 29, a lecture was delivered in the National the Green. My friend West will be present; and I need "2nd. Therefore the Covernment will consider it-"Frage, Annual Parliaments, Vote by Ballot, Equal DR. STEIGER.-According to accounts from Luhanger, whom the Consuls here are constrained to Charter Association Room, Bilston, by that old not say how valuable his assistances will be. I have best self at liberty (polra poner) to call forth its entire support in common charity. Contation, no Property Qualification, and Pay- Dr. Steiger to be placed in a dangeon of the Kissitveteran, Daddy Richards. Mr. Charles Powell in received a letter from my friend Mr. Berington, of Harden permanent and active military force, agreeably to the (From the Malta Times.) The news from this country is dreadful—it sickens "At a Members." Auctioneer: "The lot is yours, charm, fifty feet under ground, from an apprehension authority given to it by existing laws. informing me that Mr. Evans, editor of the Potters the chair. The lecture gave great satisfaction. Examiner, has agreed to meet me in jas fadiscussion, in and Now, I ask you, men of Stockport, of England, "3rd. For the preservation of public order, and the the heart to be obliged to describe it. Besides the that an attempt would be made to rescue the un-MANCHESTER. and of Scotland, if you have not laughed heartily at happy prisoner. If these unfeeling tools of the maintenance of her institutions, and, it necessary, accounts given in the Levant papers (which of course LECTURE, -A lecture was delivered in the Carpen- take the former and Mr. Evans the Jesuits were paid by Metternich to render Repub-licanism not only contemptible but abhorred, they could not serve his purpose better. this anticipatory auction of public opinion hundreds the discussion of times? .). I will forof the star,

wealth to which Lord John Russell NOW admits that pence can give safe, substantial, and remunerative cifect. It is the one which may defy the stringency,

during the ten years that Lord John Russell was in laws of primogeniture, of settlement, and of entail. It our last letters he was engaged, and has received high power, will now be able to contrast his recent speech is the one, the only principle by which England can be made to consist of a nation of happy individuals, adiaits your prievances, but declares his incanability instead of measuring her greatness by the plunder of of propounding any remedy. I have propounded the her speculators in your labour. Above all, always buried in intriguing and batchering ; Sir II, Hardcarry with you these three great facts :-- I propose the tion, because it appears to interfere with the vested Land scheme as the only means of establishing the interests of those he represents. You know that 1 fair standard of wage, because it is the only market have never shrunk from justifying the acts of the in which an individual without capital can arrive at crew of the unfortunate Inglis has been brought from Chartist agitators during the period of the Russell ad- a knowledge of the value of his individual labour. ministration : and now let me contrast what I have and because it will furnish a criterion for those who been saying during the last ten years, and what I was | work in the artificial market to enable THEM ALSO to imarizoned for saying, with what Lord John Russell judge of the value of their labour. "That's one reason: has only thought of saying within the last ten days, The second is, because it will change your present reached the island. and what he never thought of at all while he was at gailing and distressing uncertainty into cheering and the summy side of the Treasury-and for not thinking delightful certainty. The third is, because if you of which while he had the power of acting he brought think till your brains are addled with thought, I defy the State to the verge of bankruptcy-his party to you to devise any possible means by which you can the block outside of Downing-street-and himself to provide for the "surplus hands," whose want of employment compels them to compete with you, and

whose distress enables the masters to take every advantage of you. There are three reasons : but above. stry working man in England and Scotland has and before all, because, if we had a good sprinkling of small-farm independent labourers throughout the The is what I have said : " Now, don't mistake me. | country, they would make the mouth of every working wither expect nor desire to make gentlemen of wan in England water; and ALL would be speedily all: but what I do desire is this; if the King convinced of the necessity of redoubling their exerwww. we had a Wing in 1895] is not satisfied with the tions for the only measure that could make the plan

we increased in propertion to the increasing luxuries | For myself I can only say, that the spirit with the age : if the Peer removes from his antiquated which the plan has been taken up in London adds years and the barbarous doctrine that 'we ought not to

26- luxary within their reach, that your construct Aye, with pleasure would I spend the remainder of the marked by the same progressive improve- my days in teaching you how to preserve the triumph at is one and all; and that if God intended that you will win by more confidence in each other. we Louid have your rain comparative share of all surrender.- Ever your faithful friend and servant,

FEAROUS O'CONNOR.

Foreign Intelligence.

SPAIN.

to the attitude of years ago,was received in London on Wednesday morning, bringing intelligence to the 21st of April from Delhi, is vainly planted to keep out the foot of any who is the it up in the way you would now be chapted to two acres, your raling body, always guided and 24th from Madras, which, if devoid of interest, is at that the Pope has refused the transit of all railways at both the 22nd from Calcutta, the 23rd from Agra, and the would awaken her. Our readers are aware, no doubt, de, from the knowledge you have acquired of the ralee of the land, as a means of establishing a righteous standard of wages—of relieving every trade of its surplus competitive power—as a means of subthe training certainty for uncertainty—as the means of chart they convey, are suddenly been captured by us or are in the hands of the Portu-and, above all, as the only means by which you can be the Land is the one which authority dreads and usur-the in the hands of the one which authority dreads and usur-the in the hands of the captured by us or are in the hands of the Portu-and, above all, as the only means by which you can be the training the spell be too weak to hold the means of the training the spell be too weak to hold the means of the captured by us or are in the captured by us or are in the hands of the Portu-their safe custody, while the question of their final the means of the capture to us is settled by the Capinets of Lishen the training the spell be driven down put into possession of that "share" of the national pers fear. It is the one to which your own united surrender to us is settled by the Cabinets of Lisben by these tremendous agents, for which no pathways and Lordon. Scinde continues tranquil, and comwill have been provided? It nearly dislocates the paratively healthy. magination to descend from this grand measure of

Sir Charles Napier has returned from the excur-You, who have heard me deliver a thousand speeches the malversation, and the monopoly caused by the sion against the hill tribes, in which at the date of of the Catholie Church against the progress of disencomiums from the Government General. All the chiefs, save one, are now under the surveillance of of gilding metals by means of galvanism ! We meddle In the Punjaub the eternal Singhs are as usual

ing wisely seems determined to let them alone, and unuse themselves after their own fashion. From China, there is no news of importance.

We observe from the Singapore Free Press that the Batavia to Singapore by a Dutch barque. It conisted of seven Europeans and 130 natives, and of he latter nineteen died on the passage and two after ] arrival; twenty-two more, together with four of the it will soon travel by railway?" " that over said the

UNITED STATES.

The Hibernia arrived in Liverpool, on Saturday ng for some exaggeration, which under the feelings afternoon last. There is out little news from the the atrocities would excite can scarcely be avoided, States. THE OREGON QUESTION .-- The Union, a newly-established daily paper at Washington, is under the im-mediate control of the President, and is the acknow-

edged government organ. It says, in answer to an article in another Washington paper, the National In elligencer, on the subject :---"We do not understand that the Excentive of the

United States have any intention of closing the door to any negociation with Great Britain upon the pregon question, and, therefore, we might suppose that all the inferences which the National Intelligencer draws from the supposed violent ground that the

United States (for instance) ' uill not negociate' upon such a course, leaving us the 'alternatives of submision or war,' and all the denunciations which it so

gratuitously pours forth upon the 'shocking absurdity' terious. to some of the Republicans), and that thus we revive ' that old umpirage of private rights-the wager of port of the Syrian population, have been burned.

battle'-are entirely misplaced. "We certainly do not understand that the negociation about Oregon is at an end ; or that our administration is determined or willing to terminate it; or that there is no prospect of amicably adjusting the dispute ; or that it must necessarily end in breaking up the peace of the two great countries. We see no necessity, therefore, of analysing the triple alternative which the National Intelligencer is pleased to make momentarily committed. and at the commencement were victorious over their enemies ; but our Pasha, who is out with his regular

It is generally believed that the American President

agestion

MEXICO.

THE ANNEXATION QUESTION .- The Mexican news supplied by the arrival of the Hibernia is from Mexico to the 15th ult., and from Vera Cruz to the 23rd. Mr. Almonte, the Mexican minister, who, by our previous accounts, had sailed for America, we now learn has reached Vera Cruz. The joint committee of the Mexican Congress, to which had been referred the subject of Texas, re- turbanes, a calm, perhaps momentary, has suc- attend.

ported at length on the 7th ult. The report recom- eccded. mends two projects, and which are thus stated by the

LIBERTY OF THE PRESS IN SPAIN .- Madrid, acwhereas the United States have resolved to annex the pose of paying their second instalment. A pretty fact that no other amouncement than that which up Turitish preprietors, a calm has succeeded. good number was present, and appeared to pay their peared in the Star was made of the meeting being Laid. cording to our accounts of the 26th ult., has been territory of Texas; and whereas such a mode of ap-"At this moment, with the help of our glasses, we at quies only share, while others having in the last quies only share, while others having in the last quies only share, while others having in the last quies only share, while other parts in the last quies only share were set as a monstrum in which, although executed on the last quies only share were set as a monstrum in a star definition, would seen in the last quies only share were set as a monstrum in the last quies only share were set as a monstrum in a star definition, would seen in the last quies on the part of the autorities to part down the last quies of the constitution, would seen and which and the supersigned of the world and the supersigned of the world and the supersigned of the definition of the constitution of the consti money very elseerfully. Fifteen new members were and the like at baili? will not all the bean erior to me astonuled by an act which, although executed on the propriating foreign territory to which other nations

resistance, to the last interdiction issued by the Head covery. His Holiness forbids the introduction into his dominions of the dangerous and heretical process not with theological discussion; but the polity of a Government like the Papal is within our competency; and we may venture to say, that if there be any necossary connexion between such a polity and the doctrines it is meant to defend, the latter cannot be true -or tenable. There is no Truth which cannot stand the test of human improvement; and no spiritual edifice can hope for a prolonged existence, in this age of the world, which exists only by denying all the lights, and resisting all the moral forces, of the time. If the Papal dominion is to endure, we may be sure STRUM - 21 STRUM CIVIL WAR,-HORRIBLE MASSACRES.-The following letter, dated Beyrout, the 17th of May, allow-

" A civil war, and one of extermination, reigns at this moment in the mountain between the Druses heavd, and nothing is seen but fire and flame ! houses, villages, churches, and convents becoming reciprocally might be, and to form, when we have the opportunity, prov to the flames. "At the moment I write we have before us the oppatting spectacle of no less than eleven villages,

of the Miners of Yorkshire will be held at the house of Mr. Robert Wilson, the Waggon and Herses Inn, for himself, his wife, and family. Ossett-street, on Saturday, June 14th, 1845, to comtroops, as soon as he perceives the Christians victomence at eleven o'clock in the forenoon. rious, points his artillery against them, loaded with

# Chartist kutelligenre.

BLACKBURN.

ormed here, in connexion with the Chartist Co- will take this hint, and pay up their arrears, and tat operative Land Society, when a number of members | sacrifice their friends theory is their own want of private enrolled their names and paid their entrance money. ple. The Longton Chartists have certainly discharged Another meeting will be held at Mr. Newton's Tem- | their daty well in the election of it eir own friends to till perance Hotel, Whalley Banks, King-street, Black- the several local officers, despite the malignant efforts of burn, on Tuesday, the 10th instant, when all who | Walker and Company ; in met, in this matter, they have Reschid Pasha, who left suddenly for the seat of dis- are desirous of becoming members are requested to set the country a most excellent and worthy example, and

"Here, in Beyrout, a rising also took place a few THE LAND SOCIETY .- The members of the Land | vice, which I feel it my duty to other them. The meeting lays a o, to put the Christians to death ; but, thanks New Orleans Bee:-"The first is preceded by a preamble, declaring that to the energy of the Consuls, and to some of the rich Society met on Monday evening last, for the pur- on Sunday was not a very numerous one, owing to the

LONGTON .--- On Sunday afternoon I lectured here in the Working Man's Hall-a fine building, capable of bolding; about two thousand persons, but not yet finished, in consequence of the disgraceful indifference of those for wilden interest it has been creeted. Several good men having advanced sums of money to put it in its present state of forwardness, have now the entire responsibility of .: thrown upon their hands, and many outstanding demanas THE LAND .-- On Tuesday evening a society was are left to them to discharge. I hope the shareholders I hope they will not tarnish the triumph they have so nobly achieved, by neglecting this piece of friendly ad.

rape, and compels this unfortunate sect to take to flight. The Druses immediately enter their villages. enemies.

contemplates sending a special minister to England sacking them, burning their houses, goods, &c. I to bring about a definite settlement of this Oregon do not doubt but the Pasha has secret orders from his Government to destroy and rain-the Christians entirely, or he could not so openly aid and assist their

"The fanaticism of the Turks on the coast is dally becoming more and more visible, and we are menaced by a terrible revolution. In Saida they rose a few days since to massacre all the Christians; but,

LEEDS.

thanks to some European ships of war, and to

effectual cure ever discovered for every stage and symptom

effectual cure ever discovered for every stage and symptom of a certain disease, in both sexes, including Gonorrhea, Gleets, Secondary Symptoms, Strictures, Seminal Weak-ness, Deficiency, and all diseases of the Urinary Passages, without loss of time, confinement, or hindrance from business. They have effected the most surprising cures, not only in recent and severe cases, but when salivation and all other means have failed; they remove Scorimtic

not only in recent and severe cases, out when salivation and all other means have failed; they remove Scorbutic Affections, Eruptions on any part of the body, Ulcerations, Scrofulous or Venereal Taint, being calculated to cleanse

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SYMPTOMS.

In the second stage the gums swell, grow painful, hot,

and irritable, and bleed upon the slightest pressure : the

roots of the teeth become bare and loose, and the breath

In the third stage the gums grow putrid, the teeth

doloreux, and all painful affections of the nerves in any

disease should derive the benefit of his long, exten.

cers of the State.

system.

on the Government Stamp, pasted round each box ; also wholly destroys, the noor of the disease : the cause is per-

the fac-simile of the signature of the Proprietors, "T. manently removed and the effects naturally cease to exist.

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Sons, Farringdon-street; Sutton and Co., Bow Church- bour, Dr. A. begs to lay before them the following

JUNE 7, 1845,

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NORTHERN STAR .... 117,000 News of the World .. 86,000 United Service Ga-19.500 Britannia .. .. 66,000 Spectator 48,000 \*\* \*\* \*\* 
 Mark-lane Express.
 54,000
 Era
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 ...
 41,000

 Tablet
 ...
 45,000
 John Bull
 ...
 39,000

 Observer
 ...
 41,000
 Watchman
 ...
 33,000
 .. .. .. 39,000 a variety of examples. Atlas .. .. .. 37,000 Age and Argus .. .. 22,500 Konconformist ... 20,000 Age anu Argus ... 22,500 Ronconformist ... 20,000 Sentinel ... 20,000 Bell's New Weekly Journal of Commerce 13,500 Messenger ... 22,500 \*\*\* Observe the Office, 340, Strand, London.

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"I have, within the last few months, visited e

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Your most grateful and obedient servant, (Sigaed) RICHABD BULL.

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black and rotten, the sublingular veins become varicose. and the breath cadaverous; foetid blood distils from the THIS extraordinary preparation cures, in most cases lips, gums, mouth, nose, lungs, stomach, liver, spleen, L by one application, those formidable and tormenting pancras, intestines, womb, kidneys, &c., scabs and ulcers maladies, tic-doloreux, gout, rheumatism, lumbago, and break out in all parts of the body, particularly the legs all painful affections of the nerves, giving instant relief in and arms; the joint bones and viscera become morbid, In the fourth stage puirid eruptions and spotted fevera drawn on a miserable existence by being deprived of sleep ensue, which end in atrophy, or else are followed by from acute pain, and many that had lost the free use of diorhea, dysentery, dropsy, consumption, palsy, contrac. their limbs from weakness caused by paralysis and rheu. tions, melancholy, and all the long and direful train of matism, to the astonishment of their medical attendants nervous disorders, to describe which would fill a volume. and acquaintance, have, by a few rubbings, been restored Dr. A. desires that those persons taking his medicine to health, strength, and comfort, after electricity, galvanwill be careful in attending to the subjoined directions. ism, blistering, veratrine, colchicum, and all the usual For Internal Cases. Two of the Pills to be taken night remedies had been tried and found worse than useless. and morning, by persons above the age of fourteen years, Its surprising effects have also been experienced in its and two tea-spoonsful of the Drops at eleven and three

rapid cure of nervous affections of the heart, palpitation, o'clock; for all persons under fourteen years half the quantity. In slight cases the Pills alone will effect a lar swellings, and weakness of the ligaments and joints. | cure.

It may be used at any time by the most delicate person For External Cases. Where the eruption is slight the with the greatest safety, requiring no restraint from busi- parts to be bathed twice a day with the Lotion, a little of ness or pleasure, nor does it cause any eruption on the the Ointment may be applied if found necessary ; then the Pills and Drops to be taken as above. For those who have sores the parts to be first washed with soft soap and water, then supply the Lotion and the Pills and Drops as by his sole agent, J. W. STIRLING, pharmaceutical cheabove.

> To hasten a Cure in long standing Cases the Drops may be taken in a wine glassful of the following decoction. Take of sharp pointed dock roots half a pound and two quarts of water boiled down to one quart, and then strain it ; add thereto when cold a wine glassful of Brandy, and then bottle it for use.

Dr. Allen begs to observe that he has been consulted within the last twelve months by hundreds of individuals Just Published, Price 2s. 6d., in a sealed envelope, and sent free to any part of the United Kingdom on the re-ceipt of a Post Office Order.for 3s. 6d. labouring under a disagreeable complaint greatly resembling the itch, and often taken for it. This complaint, (which is a species of scurvy,) if allowed to proceed. often lays the foundation of worse diseases in the system. Those therefore who are so afflicted will do well to consult A MEDICAL WORK on the INFIRMUTIES of the GE-NERATIVE SYSTEM, in both sexes; being an en-MEDICAL WORK on the INFIRMITIES of the GEthe Doctor, and not tamper with itch ointments, &c., quiry into the concealed cause that destroys physical energy, and the ability of manhood, ere vigour has esta-blished her empire: --with Observations on the baneful effects of SOLITARY INDULGENCE and INFECTION;

I perusal of the following cures will convince every reader of the virtues of Dr. Allen's Anti-scorbutic Medicine.

CURE OF SCROFULA OR KING'S EVIL.

Gleet, Stricture, and Secondary Symptoms are explained in a familiar manner; the Work is Embellished with En-gravings, representing the deleterious influence of Mer-Mrs. Williams, of Leak Horn End, near Boston, was for several years afflicted with this dreadful disease; she had a large ulcer under each eye, three on the neck and left cury on the skin, by eruptions on the head, face, and body; with approved mode of cure for both sexes; followed by observations on the obligations of MAR-leg, beside tumours on other parts of the body; each RIAGE, and healthy perpetuity; with directions for MAR-removal of certain Disgualifications: the whole pointed out to suffering humanity as a "SILENT FRIEND" to be consulted without exposure, and with assured confi-und suffering the suffe up all hope of recovery ; being induced by a lady (whose laughter Dr. Allen had cured of scurvy), to apply to him, she was perfectly cured in about ten weeks, and although it is six years ago, she has never had the least return of the disease, but been in perfect health ever since.

CURES OF ULCEBATED SORE LEGS.

A young man named Cardon, a labourer at Driby, siz miles from Spilsby, was afflicted a long time with an ulcerated sore leg, after being discharged from Lincoln Hospital as incurable, and being under the treatment of several medical men, who all pronounced a cure hopeless, he was strongly recommended to apply to Dr. Allen, and having done so, was perfectly cured in a few weeks.

W. Bemrose and W. Johnson, of Withern, near Alford, were cured of sore legs in a very short time by taking this medicine, and using the lotion and ointment. Several of past folly, or suffering from indiscretion, to profit by respectable persons in Boston, Horncastle, and their "The Authors of the "Silent Friend" seem to be thoneighbourhoods, have been perfectly cured of sore legs by it, who had previously spent many pounds without reoughly conversant with the treatment of a class of comceiving any benefit.

Mrs. Edas, near Alford, had a child about six years of age perfectly cured by taking this medicine, which had been dreadfully afflicted with scurvy from its infancy ; 10 nensive of entering the marriage state, cannot fail to reexpense had been spared to relieve it from its sufferings, but to no purpose; its hands and its wrists were very wish to enjoy life, for the truisms therein contained defy all doubt.—Farmers' Journal. much swolen, and the fingers appeared to be almost cat through with several wounds that discharged a corroding humour

A child of Mrs. Lyall's, of Toynton, was long afflicted with a dreadful eruption, all over its head, body, and

SCALD HEADS.

A daughter of Mr. Burman's, of Dalby, was in a very short time cured by this medicine of this disease; and several other persons have had children cured of the same complaint, for very small amount of money.

MENTAGRA, OB SCURVY OF THE BEARD,

Mr. Storr, of Little Steeping, and Mr. Nathaniel Pore result, but branch to moral ones; leading the excited de-

ance to the trade.

edition contains the prefaces and introduction to each part, which are omitted in the other reprints.

with an introductory keystone to the Royal Arch.

Sir,--I beg to inform you that I beneve I had been, for superintendent, Secret hadder, and a verance in the Furnying vegetable fins, in which alesses, more than three years, one of the greatest sufferers in the wards of twenty other associations, to which is prefixed Brodie have happily compressed the most purifying and

perfect picture of Ireland's condition, the causes of her	oreath was irequently so short that I was airaid every	translation of some of the Sacred Scripture names.	the utmost importance to those afficted with scorbutic	viating mind into a fertile field of seducive error-into a	nan, of Toynton, were each of them cured of this painful
degradation, and the remedies for her manifold evils,	moment of being choked with phlegm. I never went into	The parts may be had concrete a parts Y and YT 1. 01	effections emptions on any part of the la la la	gradual but total degradation of manhood-into a non 10	lisease, their beards were one continued crust of virulent
	a bed; very often, indeed, I have been obliged to pass the	The parts may be had separate ; parts I. and II., 1s. 6d.	affections, eruptions on any part of the body, ulcerations,	nicious application of those inherent rights which nature	natter ; notwithstanding which they were perfectly cured
Also, price 2s. 6d., Second Edition			scrolulous of venereal tallit, will cleanse the blood from	Wisely mistiluted for the preservation of her spontage, is	n a few weeks.
	head on a table, lest I should be suffocated. No one	Paul de Kock's Works, full and free translations :-	all foulness, counteract every morbid affection, and re-	bringing on premature decrepitude, and all the habi-	DISEASED EYES.
A SEILES OF LETTERS FROM FEARGUS O'CON-	thought I should live over the winter, nor did I expect it myself, but I am hanny to say that I am now able to wash	NEIGHBOUR RAYMOND price 10 a most service	store the and endeated constitutions to pristine hearth	tudes of old age. Constitutional weakness, sexual debi-	A youth of Mr. Smith's, of Horncastle, was cured by this
				lity, obstinate gleets, excesses, irregularity, obstructions of certain evacuations, total impotency and barrenness	medicine of diseased eyes, after having suffered severely
O'CONNELL, ESQ., M.P.;	from morning to night, and that I sleep as well as ever I did in my life; and this miracle (I may say) was effected	the Young Pole 20 CEOPCETER	CONSULT "THE SECRET COMPANION,"	are effectually removed by this invaluable medicine.	and been nearly blind for three months. Ilis parents
Containing a review of Mr. O'Connell's conduct during	did in my life; and this miracle (I may say) was effected	the today nake, 25. CEORGETTE; or the Scrivener's	Embellished with engraving and enclosed with each	are encountry removed by this invaluable medicine,	and been hearly blind for three months. His parents
we agriation of the question of Cathouc Emancipation;	he subbing rour involusble sistment twice a destate and	CHILD, 28, MI WIFE'S	box of BRODIE'S PURIFYING VEGETABLE PILLS.	solu in bottles, price its, each, or the quantity of four	had tried several medical men, independent of all other
together with an analysis of his motives and actions since	by rubbing your invaluable ointment twice a day into my	CHILD, 18. 6d. THE MAN WITH THREE PAIR OF	price 1s. 12d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. per box.	in one ramity bottle for 33s., by which one 11s. bottle	remedies they could hear of, without receiving any benefit.
he becane a Member of Parliament. The whole forms a	chest, and taking ten of your pills at bedtime, and ten		Observe the signature of "R. J. Brodie and Co.,	is sarcu.	Several others have been cured of sore eyes in a very short
somplete key to the political actions of Mr. O'Connell, and	again in the morning, for about three months.	Also, INDIANA, by George Sand, a Romance of Illicit	I and an "imprograd on a seal in all more than the	( Trebared only by Messrs, PERRY and Co Summany)	time.
reconciles all the apparent contradictions in the acts of	(Signed) JEBENIAH CASEY.	Love, 3s. FERRAGUS, THE CHIEF OF THE DE-	Lattic and have a second to the second	19, Berners-Street, Oxford-street, London, None una ge	to answer any the second persons will be glad to answer any
ADD at the appropriate exitations of the surrout day	In all DISEASES OF THE SKIN, bad legs, old wounds and	VOURERS, by M. de Balzac, 1s, 6d. Will be followed	, the second block of Bentumer,		inquiry, for the benefit of their fellow-sufferers.
This addition contains the and formation of the Addition	ulcers, bad breasts, sore nipples, stony and ulcerated can-	up by others of the same writer.	whom may be had Brodie's medical work on Debility in	R and L. PERRY and Co.	
Fra of the minimal shares have be 35 010	Cers, comours, swennings, gour, incumatism, and runnago,		Man Baswer to aple for Due diels (1.11) 1 D.1. a g	impressed in a stamp on the outside of each mourney to	For the convenience of parties residing at a distance
Apping Mr. O'Connoll	likewise in cases of Piles, Holloway's Pills in all the above	ON THE POSSIBILITY OF LIMITING FURTLOUS-	It is an Maturala Gaussian in the second sec	imitate which is felony of the deepest dye. The Five Pound cases (the purchasing of which will be a prive	from Splisby, Dr. Allen attends every Wednesday, no.
	cases, ought to be used with the Ointment ; as by this	I NESS. AN ESSAY ON POPULOUSNESS to mitch in	namea, of Nature's Grand Restorative, and Purifying ve-	imitate which is felony of the deepest dye. The Five Pound cases (the purchasing of which will be a saving of one usual temperature of the purchasing of the saving	ten in the morning until three in the afternoon, at the
All persons desirous of completing their sets of the	means cures will be effected with a much greater cer-	added the THEORY OF PAINLESS EXTINCTION by	Regard Brodie and Co. Summer and the	of one pound twelve shillings) may be had as usual at	Green Dragon Inn, Boston, where he may be consult?
the persons desired of completing when sold of the	tainty, and in half the time that it would require by using	Marcus, price 1s.		19 Romans straat Asford straat Landon Dett.	(Gratis) in any of the above, or following Disorders:-
	the Dintment alone The Dintment is proved to be a	### The celebroted normalies - have to in the	usual, at 21, montague-street, Russell-square, London,	the country who require a course of this admirable medi-	Viz :- Costiveness, Indigestion, Nervous Diseases, Ling
still remain on hand.	certain remedy for the bite of moschetoes, sand-flies,	forbid the intercourse of Non and Warren when the	from eleven o'clock in the morning till eight in the even-		and Stomach Complaints, Rheumatism, Gout, Asthina
PORTRAITS OF POPULAR CHARACTERS.	chiego-foot, yaws, coco-bay, and all skin diseases common	poor, and to make it felony when a child is the, result.	ing, and on Sundays from eleven o'clock till two.		and all Diseases arising from sudden changes in the
Portraits of the following distinguished persons, from	to the East and West Indies, and other tropical climes.	The Theory of Painlore Buttenting and is the result.	Country patients are requested to be as minute as pos-		Atmanshave with the table to the table
steel engravings, and executed in beautiful style, may be	to the East and West Indies, and other dopical childer	method of extinguishing life, when the intruder has not	i sible in the detail of their cases. The communication	Medicine venders in town and country throughout the	Prepared only by Dr. Allen, Spilsby.
had at the Northern Star Office, 340, Strand :- Large size-	Burns, Scalus, Unitolains, Unapped Hunds and app	i the international and the second of the se	I must be accompanied with the usual consultation for of	United Amgdoin, the Continent of Europe and America.	The Drops and Lotion in Bottles, at 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d
T. S. Duncombe, Esg., N.P. Richard Osetler Robert.	also Bumons and Soit Corns, will be mimediately curch	property miniculate or expectant to support that life.	£1, and in all cases the most inviolable secrecy may be re-		The Drops and Lotion in Bottles, at 25. 9d. and 45.
Binmett, John Frost, Dr. M'Donall, and Feargus O'Con-	I DY LEE ESE OF LEE UIDTEEL.	The MONK, by Lewis, verbatim from the Original	lied on.	bicssie I binner capeed, when consulted by letter, the	the Pills in boxes, at 1s. 11d., 28. 9d., and 4s. 6d.; the
1:0r; plate of the Trial of Frost and others at Monmonth :	Sold by the Proprietor, 244, Strand (near Temple Ba.),		1 N.D. OUBLIS UTUERISIS, MOOKSOllars and natout mode		Ointment at 1s, 11d. and 2s. 9d., with ample directions.
Distant from Restant Comments and and	London; and by all respectable vendors of patent		cine venders, can be supplied with any quantity of Brodie's	can be taken of the communication,	*** Sold retail by Rhoades, stationer, Spilsby; Har
TTYPECTOR CONTRACTOR ALL ST. ST. ST. ST.	medicines throughout the civilised world, in pots and	MARRIAGE PHYSIOLOGICALLY DISCUSSED. In			ton, stationer, Louth; Bland, druggist, Boston; Cusson;
the House of Commons. The mice of the above not mite	bayes at 19 11d 2e 9d 4s 6d. 116. 225. and 335. each.	four parts Part I. On the Necessity of Marriage	with the usual allowance to the trade to the	detail of their cases.	stationer, Horncastle : Prostor druggist Newark; om
and plates is one shilling each.					ton, Post-office, Grimsby; and all respectable Mediciot
Half-length portraits of the following distinguished	sizes.	in Courting : Sudden Love : Organizations . Madness	Only one personal visit is required to effect a permanen	Price 28. 9d., 48. 6d., and 11s. per hox	Venders.
maracters may be also had at the Star office, price six-				(Observe the signature of R, and L, PERRY and G.	Persons desirous of becoming Agents for the sale of the
pence cach :- Andrew Marvel, General Arthur O'Conner,	N.B. Directions for the guidance of Patients are affixed	III. Limitation of life justified : Protectors Abatantilite	Abrownal-97 Montener	on the outside of each wrapper) are well known through-	above medicines are desired to make application to the
antrol, General Arthur O'Genner,	FO CACH POT AND DOX.	sere and a series of the serie	ouservo Auntague-street, Russell-square, London	on the outside of each wrapper) are well known through- out Europe and America, to be the most certain and	Proprietor, Dr. Allen, Suilshy Lincolnebire,
		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		I	1 and and a second of works think and the way
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JUNE 7, 1845.

## Poetry.

THE MELANCHOLY MONTH OF MAY.

The Poets sing the merry month of May, But surely Nature never look'd so glum. Where are the flowers that make all nature gay ? Where are the bees? Alas! they're all a hum.

where are the blossoms that should gem the bower ? This year they make a very sorry show ; For what with boisterous win 1s and pelting showers,

The buds are blown away before they blow. Milton alludes to zephyr gently playing With young Aurora, full of mirth and glee :

If in the present year they'd gone a Maying, They must have done so with a parapluie.

They bid us forth in May to hear the note Of nightingale resounding through the plain ; This year we should have needed a great coat As a protection 'gainst the rattling rain.

The murm'ring breeze is well enough, no doubt, That gently dallies with fair Phoebe's curls; But not so pleasant when it blows about Your hatin rapid and successive whirls.

Adien. dull month!---dark, dismal, wet, and drear! Who call thee merry, know not what they say ; Thou'lt be the greatest cheat in all the year!

Farewell, most melancholy month of May! Cruikshank's Table-Book.

## Reviews:

ESSAYS ON NATURAL HISTORY, &c. By C. Mr. R. Edmonstone's man, whom I was instructing to pre-WATERTON, Esq. London: Longman and Co., Paternoster-row.

(Continued from the Northern Star of May 31st.) We continue our extracts from Mr. WATERTON'S do it myself, but they would have no hand in it ; the cayentertaining book :---

THE SOLITARY SPARROW, OR THRUSH.

Its history is but little known to the world at large, and | perfect indifference. its identity is exposed to be called in question on account of the name which it erroneously bears. The bird to the least restraint; and I knew enough of them to be which I allude is the passer solitarius; in English, the soli- aware, that if I tried to force them against their will, they tary sparrow; and in Italian, passera solitaria. \* \* would take off, and leave me and my presents unheeded, The first time I ever saw this lonely plaintive songster and never return. was in going to hear mass in the magnificent church of the Daddy Quashi was for applying to our guns, as usual, Jesuits at Rome. The dawn was just appearing, and the considering them our best and safest friends. I immehird passed over my head in its transit from the roof of diately offered to knock him down for his cowardice, and the Palace Odeschalchi, to the belfry of the church of the he shrunk back, begging that I would be cautious, and Twelve Apostles, singing as it flew. I thought it had been not get myself worried ; and apologising for his own want It is indeed a solitary bird, for it never associates with any proposition with firmness, and darted a disdainful eye

other, and only with its own mate in breeding time; and upon the Indians. eren then it is often seen quite alone upon the house-top, where it warbles in sweet and plaintive strains, and con- and I chased him on the sand bank for a quarter of a tinues its song as it moves in easy flight from roof to roof. mile. He told me afterwards he thought he should have The traveller who is fond of ornithology may often see dropped down dead with fright, for he was firmly perthis bird on the remains of the Temple of Peace, and occa- suaded, if I had caught him, I should have bundled him sionally in the Villa Borghese, but mach more frequently into the cayman's jaws. Here then we stood, in silence,

scum, where it likewise makes its nest; and, in fine, at kill him, and I wanted to take him alive. seum, where it likewise makes its nest; and, in fine, at one time or other of the day, on the tops of most of the churches, monasteries, and convents within and without the walls of the eternal city. It lays five eggs of a very nale blue. They much resemble those of our starling nale blue. They much resemble those of our starling the was a great enthusiast; but he declined all efforts

the walls of the eternal city. It lays five eggs of a very distance, and I ordered the people to bring it round to the vented, where the page of our starling. place where we were. The mast was eight feet long, and name, on the title-page. The bird itself is blue, with black wings and tail: and the not much thicker than my wrist. I took it out of the Mr. Cousins, with no thought, with no knowledge, blue of the body becomes lighter when placed in different canoe, and wrapped the sail round the end of it. Now it attitudes. Whilst I lodged in the Palazzo di Gregorio, appeared clear to me, that if I went down upon one knee, tion of the work with his name in the imprint. The this solitary songster had its nest in the roof of the cele- and held the mast in the same position as the soldier work was completed-no other publisher attempting brated Propaganda, across the street "dei due Macelli," holds his bayonet when rushing to the charge, I could to do what Mr. Cousins had done : and then he adand only a few yards from my window. I longed to force it down the cayman's throat, should he come open- vanced his claim for the legacy. Two gentlemen; get at it; but knowing that the Romans would not under- mouthed at me. When this was told to the Indians, they whose names we are in possession of, were appointed stand my scaling the walls of the Propaganda, in order to brightened up, and said they would help me to pull him executors, with whom was associated a third person death tore from the breast of William Laidlaw was propagate the history of the solitary thrush, and seeing at | out of the river.

propagate the history of the solitary thrush, and seeing at the river. the same time that the hole at which the bird entered was "Brave squad!" said I to myself, "'Audax omnia nately for the ends of justice, had been bungled in Courier. very difficult of access, I deemed it most prudent to keep perpeti,' now that you have got me betwixt yourselves and the making. One of the exec clear of the Propaganda, and to try to procure the nest

had resorted to the walk attached to Angustura, and was

courage to go the unfortunate man's rescue."

River Essequibo in Guiana.

serve birds, and, lastly, myself.

The story relates the capture of a cayman in the

# THE NORTHERN STAR.

in company with Governor Ynciarté, when he stopped on reaching a certain place, and begged my attention to what he was going to relate. "Don Carlos," said he to me, month's part of Punch, particularly "Papa Cob-den taking Master Robert a Free-trade Walk;" "mark the opening which leads to the Oronoque." I was "Punch at the next Anti-Corn-Law League Baon this very spot, a great number of the inhabitants being zaar;" "The Greedy Boy who Cried for the Moon;" "Joey Hume (the Call-boy of the House of Compresent, when there suddenly came out of the river an mormous cayman. It seized a man close by me, and mon);" and "Punch at the Royal Academy." Three of the admirable Caudle Curtain Lectures are carried him off to the water, where it sank with him to appear no more. The attack was so sudden, and the contained in this part, besides excellent articles on animal so tremendous, that none of us had either time or various subjects, including the one on "Sunday Pleasuring," given in last week's Star, Of course there

is also an abundant supply of jokes and fun of all \* In the former account of the cayman here alsorts, in poetry, prose, and illustration. We recom-mend Punch to all who love wit and wisdom. luded to, which appeared originally in the Wanderings, there is given the best crocodile story we ever read—so good, that although the work in which it appeared has been published some years, we think it will interest our readers to transfer it to our columns.

Br LOGAN MITCHELL. London: B. D. Cousins, 18, Duke-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields. [Second Notice.]

About half-past five in the morning, the Indian stole

known. The author of "The Christain Mythology Un-veiled" was a Scotchman by birth, and, according to present usages, a "gentleman," because possessed t of what is called an "independency." He would, however, in a far different state of society—a state which, we trust, the future will see realised—have made good his claim to the tide of "geneticmen" end of the rope. Nothing now remained to do, but to get him ont of the water without injuring his scales, "hoc opus, hic labor." We mustered strong : there were three Iudians from the creek, there was my own Indian Yar, made good his claim to the title of "gentleman," Daddy Quashi, the negro from Mrs. Peterson's, James, from the fact that he devoted his life to services of Mr. R. Edmonstone's man, whom I was instructing to pre-

ployed his talents and money for the propagation of what he conceived to be the truth, and in aid of I informed the Indians that it was my intention to draw him quietly out of the water, and then secure him. They looked and stared at each other, and said I might man would worry some of us. On saying this "consedere duces," they squatted on their hams with the most The Indians of these wilds have never been subject to the Italian blackbird, with notes somewhat different from those of our own; its song was partly that of the blackbird, and partly that of the storm-cock, but not so loud as the shoot a dozen arrows into him, and thus disable him. 18, Duke-street, Lincoln's-inn-Fields ; the second and party that of the sorm-cock, but not so found as the should a core allocal and party that of the sorm-cock, but not so found as the should a core allocal and party that of the sorm-cock, but not so found as the should have ruined all. I had come above three hus-in due time; and, on seeing that the bird was the true solitary thrush, I paid particular attention to its habits. I corry back a mutilated specimen. I rejected their lined to the knowledge of a few. He accordingly set about publishing the edition which we formerly noticed at some length, printing on the title-page, besides the author's name, his own as publisher. He Daddy Quashi was again beginning to remonstrate, commenced the publication of the work in threepenny

numbers, so as to place it within the reach of all classes, and, if possible, ensure for it a large circula-tion. The first number was published, and the second number was in the press, when an article on the stupendous ruins of the Baths of Caracalla, where like a calm before a thunder-storm. "Hoc res summa appeared in the Weekly Dispatch, announcing the it breeds in holes of the walls, and always on the Colos- loco. Scinditur in contraria vulgus." They wanted to death of Mr. MITCHELL, and stating that he had be

recovery. He was still able, however, to continue his interest in passing events, and he retained his habitual benevolence and screnity to the last, dying in the midst of his family and relatives without a

THE CHRISTIAN MYTHOLOGY UNVEILED. pang or struggle. A more amiable or affectionate

shared in the superintendence of all his rural plans and improvements-who wrote to his dictation some of the imperishable scenes of his works-and who, at last,

### "When discord on the music fell, And darkness on the glory,"

was one of the few who watched over the latest manifestations, and the final eclipse of that greatest of what he conceived to be the truth, and in and of those who suffered for their advocacy of justice and freedom. The "Christain Mythology Unveiled" was first "published privately for the author" in the man 1840 by the publisher of the present edition. The was the eldest son of an extensive freedom. The "Backhouse, situated on the Douglasburn, near Traquair. He was the eldest son of an extensive freedom. The source of the present edition. Year 1840, by the publisher of the present edition. This private edition was printed at the expense of the author for circulation amongst his friends, and having disposed of the copies in this way, Mr. Mir-CHELL applied to Mr. Cousins to print a second private edition. Circumstances, however, intervened to prevent Mr. Cousins doing this and encourage the second of the second to prevent Mr. Cousins doing this and encourage the second of the second by the author for circumstances, however, intervened to prevent Mr. Cousins doing this and encourage the second of the second by the author for circumstances however, intervened to prevent Mr. Cousins doing this and encourage the second by the second to prevent Mr. Cousins doing this, and subsequently a of "the Sheriff" with Mr. Laidlaw soon ripened into second private edition was printed by another party ; a tender affection ; and the latter, after some reverses but we request the reader to note that the first private and disappointments, at length went to reside peredition had the name of the publisher to it : the manently on the estate at Abbotsford, which he took second had not. The first bore the imprint-"Printed for the Author by Benjamin D. Cousins, night the poet and his friend might be seen planning out or improving plantations, buildings, and enclo-sures. Laidlaw knew the value of every acre of land, as Hogg remarked, and of every tree in the woods, with the characters of all the neighbours and retainers. He was the life and animating spirit of that interesting and classical property from 1817 till the death of Scott in 1832, when the curtain fell on what might be considered a brilliant pageant, or dream of the morning, ending abruptly in blackness and deso-lation! Mr. Laidlaw afterwards removed to the north, where his two excellent and affectionate brothers have been long resident as tenants of large pastoral farms; and he was engaged successively as fuctor on the estates of Scaforth and Balnagown, both in Rossshire. His health at length gave way, and he retired to Contin-the family of Sir Charles Ross, of Balnagown having handsomely acknowledged their to engage him in writing a domestic life of Scott, or record of his intimacy with him, for which he might

and recollections, however, were seldom long absent from that memorable period of his life. He loved to dwell on the warm benevolence and kindness of his great friend-on his marvellous genius and unconquerable spirit-and one of the last sensations which

PUNCH-PART XLVII. There are some excellent illustrations in this record the death of Mr. Wm. Laidlaw, author of the no saint, works miracles."-Peruvian Saying.]-Procure a Mr. H. K. Skinner has also sown eight lags and this record the death of Mr. Wm. Laidlaw, author of the no saint, works miracles."-Peruvian Saying.]-Procure a Mr. H. K. Skinner has also sown eight lags and record the death of Mr. Wm. Laidlaw, author of the exquisitely simple and pathetic Scottish ballad " "Lucy's Flittin'," and various contributions to na-tural history and general literature, besides being peculiarly distinguished for his long and confidential intercourse with Sir Walter Scott at Abbotsford. " Mr. Laidlaw died on the 18th May, at Contin, in the been in a shattered and precarious state for some

been in a shattered and precarious state for some quick lime into each cup, in a moment, stirring years past, and a second attack of paralysis in the quickly, and the sample that gives the strongest course of last autumn left little hope of permanent smell of hartshorn is the best guano.

HOE CONTINUALLY .--- Your crops being now generally HOE CONTINUALLY.—Your crops being now generally the wittlest judges on the bench. The latter, some above the ground, your principal attention ought to be directed to keeping down the weeds by perpetual hoeing, and your turnips in particular must not be neglected. The triangular hoe, made at Birmingham, beginst too be directed for turnips hoeing to be directed to keeping down the weeds by perpetual hoeing and your turnips in particular must not be neglected. The triangular hoe, made at Birmingham, beginst too be directed to keeping down the weeds by perpetual hoeing and your turnips in particular must not be neglected. The triangular hoe made at Birmingham, beginst too be directed to keeping down the weeds by perpetual hoeing and your turnips in particular must not be neglected. The triangular hoe made at Birmingham, beginst too be directed to keeping down the weeds by perpetual hoeing and your turnips in particular must not be neglected. The triangular hoe made at Birmingham, beginst too be directed to keeping down the weeds by perpetual hoeing at the triangular hoe made at Birmingham. some of the most eminent and gifted of the visitors at Abbotsford (as Miss Edgeworth, Washington Irving, and Mr. Moore) have recorded their impres-About half-past five in the morning, the Indian stole of silently to take a look at the bait. On arriving at the place he set up a tremendous shout. We all jumped out of our hammocks, and ran to him. The Indians got the cause of free inquiry, should be made generally three horms me for they had no elethes to nut on, and I I three horms me for they had no elethes to nut on, and I I three horms me for they had no elethes to nut on. and I I three horms me for they had no elethes to nut on. and I I three horms me for they had no elethes to nut on. and I I three horms me for they had no elethes to nut on. and I I Tweed in familiar and unrestrained confidence—who shared in the superintendence of all his unrel plane be seized with one hand and the inferior ones re- ORANGE PEEL. moved with the other.

TRANSPLANTING SWEDES .- Fill up all intervals in TRANSPLANTING SWEDES.—FIII up all intervals in the ridges of your turnips, or failing places on broad-east lands, with Swede plants. Let your planting stick never rest, keep its point to the root, and insert the plant so firmly that it cannot be nipped up by a slight pull; and remember that the almost momen-tary act of placing a single plant may be the means, without further approximate of providing 6 or without further care on your part, of providing 6 or 8 or 10 ms. of solid food for your cow during dreary Cor winter.

ON ELECTRICITY APPLIED TO THE GROWTH OF PLANTS.—At the last meeting of the Royal Institution, the Rev. E. Sidney read a communication " On the Electricity of Plants in the several Stages of their Development." At the commencement and at each division of this communication, Mr. Sidney dwelt on hyacinth in the common glass jar by giving it sparks, on alternate days, from the machine. Secondly,

prove the conducting energy of vegetable points, kisses!" The fact was also stated that if was impossible to A FAMILY SCENE.—"What are you doing there,

give an electric shock to more than one at each extremity of a circle of persons standing on a grass-plat. This the operator easily did when they trans-plat. This the operator easily did when they trans-pa." "Beer! who on earth told you that beer forred themselves to a gravel-walk. In the former would dye red?" Why, ma said, yesterday, that it instance, the current went across the grass, instead of being carried from onchuman body to another. A \_\_\_\_\_? " "Here, Susan, take this child."

ar, of forty-six square inches of coated surface, was lischarged by a blade of grass in little more than four minutes of time, whereas it required three times that period to produce the same effect by means of a record of his intimacy with him, for which he might seem to be peculiarly well qualified. His thoughts Sidney the blade of grass had many points. Mr. the different stages of their development. Thus the moistened germ of a vegetating seed becomes a good round the world ! are, in the majority of instances, pointed. Plants pubescence. Those destined to meet the variations of the seasons have often thorns or prickles. As surface becomes needed for other purposes, the pointed is changed to the expansive form of the vegetable organ. As the period of fruiting approaches, it seems desirable that electricity should be carried off. Hence the hairs, &c., fall off or dry away. The apparent exception is that of pappi, which have a special office for conveyance of seeds. Gardeners put metallic hoops over fruiting melons which tends to take off electricity and shade them. Fourthly, Mr. Sidney inquired, whether there are not natural phenomena tending to confirm these views? Vines and hops are said to grow rapidly during and after a thunderstorm, and peas to pod after a tempest. As to hops, these effects may be ascribed to the destruction of aphides, &c., by the lightning ; but as these animals are tenacious of life, the storm which destroys the parasitic insect, would probably also kill the plant which fed it. Again, it is observed, that there are no plants wherever simooms, which appear to result from a highly electrical state of the atmosphere, occur. Mr. Brydone's observations of the presence of electricity in the atmosphere of Mount Etna, in places where

ADVICE GRATIS .- Mr. Baron Alderson and Mr. Justice Maule are the most good-natured as well as the wittlest judges on the bench. The latter, some process in a very familiar and single-minded manner. Every shade of the process was delineated, but not a word of the costs. It was as satisfactory as a lecture

ORANGE PEEL.-The ultra Protestant party in Ire. land declare Peel has proved himself everything but Orange Peel.

CORRECT DEFINITION .- What is "free trade ?"-Holding an Anti-Corn-Law-League Bazaar at Coventgarden Theatre, and charging double the value for every article. - [This is the "sliding-scale" upwards !]

WHAT IS LUXURY ?-- A candle would have been a Instant of this communication, Mr. Sidney dwelt on his desire to be considered, not as the promulgator of any theory on the influence of electricity on vegetable growth, but as the cautious observer of important and instructive facts. The following six propositions were maintained :--First, electricity appears to exercise an influence on growing plants. After noticing the experiments of Maimbray, Nollett, Bertholon, Davy, and others, Mr. Sidney mentioned that he had himself accelerated the growth of a hyacinth in the common glass jar by giving it sparks. luxury to Alfred; a half-crown cotton gown to his penses.

fluids contained in vegetable tissues possess a high conducting energy, as compared with the ordinary substances found on the earth's surface. In confir-mation of this, several experiments were shown to prove the conducting energy of surface in the solution of the solu

ANOTHER.—" Pa, doesn't all mean overything ?" 'Yes, my son, it means the whole." "Well, then, where the Testament says, 'Swear not at all,' it means swear not at everybody, doesn't it ?'' 'John, put my horse in the waggon—I must go to the mill.'' ''This is THE WAY THE MONEY GOES.''— In the probably the blade of grass had many points. Mr. Sidney also showed a drawing of Mr. Weekes's electroscope with vegetable points, which Mr. Weekes's prefers to any artificial ones he has yet tried in the open air during the passage of a cloud. Thirdly, there are indications of adaptation to electrical inweed had been worked into pigtail, rather more than fluences in the differences of form of parts of plants in half an inch thick, it would have formed a line

PEEL, THE "SOLEMN SWELL."-In a sentimental designed for a rapid growth have generally a strong chime of a bell caused one of the characters to exclaim-" I know that peal-the solemn swell," &c. This was at once converted by the audience into an allusion to Sir Robert Peel, and produced much laughter and applause. The Lord Chamberlain has, therefore, ordered that the line shall be struck out, or so altered as to destroy the possibility of the Premier being laughed at as a "solemn swell." LET BOTH "JONATHAN" AND "JOHN" LOOK OUT ! -We understand that it is probable that a third party is about to claim the territory disputed by England and America, termed the Oregon. Many natives of the sister isle say that, from the name, there can be no doubt it originally belonged to the O'Regan's, and when they get the "Repale" they are determined to obtain it for the "gim of the say." If it is good for nothing else to them, it may serve for an Irish Botany Bay, and when Dan is proclaimed King he can send his son John there as Governor, with Bishop O'Higgins and Dillon Browne as his Councillors. When established they will expel the Saxons, Americans, and Indians, in the true spirit of Trish "conciliation." "ONE TRIAL IS SUFFICIENT."-" Would it were vegetation was absent, and its deficiency wherever vegetation luxuriated, also indicated the influence of vegetation luxuriated is vegetation v was the rejoinder of a surly old Benedict. IMPORTANT TO BACHELORS .- In the comedy of "Time Works Wonders," Douglas Jerrold says-"Women are all alike. When they're maids, they're mild as milk. Once make 'em wives, and they lean their backs against their marriage certificates and defy you."

exerted himself, as he had already often done, in the cause up his shoulders in absolute despair. The sun was just Messrs. Broadwood, piano-forte makers, on the of natural history. This learned and worthy gentleman, peeping over the high forests on the eastern hills, as if estate of Broadwoods, near Crawley, in the in it. The lad who took it had succeeded in capturing minutely as though I had been a custom-house officer, I the rope and let him go again into the deep. turned it loose into the world again ; and, as it flew away, I hoped it would have better luck for the time to come. I sent the nest and eggs to England, by a different route from that which I myself pursued. Had I taken them with me, they would have gone to the bottom of the Mediterranean Sea; for in the night of the 16th of June, 1841, my sisters-in-law, Miss Edmonstone and Miss Helen Edmondstone, my little boy, my servants, and myself, were wrecked off the Isle of Elba. We had only fifteen minutes to save our lives, before the vessel foundered. and we lost everything except the clothes on our backs. The solitary thrush is seen in all the countries of the East, up to Syria and Egypt, and probably much farther on. This bird is solitary to the fullest extent of the word.

### We now return with Mr. WATERTON to England, and give the following singular account of

#### THE POWERS OF VEGETATION.

In those good days of old, when there were no cornfactors in England to counteract that part of our Redeemer's prayer, "Give us this day our daily bread," by hearding up vast stores of grain, until mouldiness and vermin have rendered it unfit for the use of man, there stood at Walton Hall a water-mill, for the interest of the proprietor and the good of the country round. Time, the great annihilator of all human inventions, saving taxation and the national debt, laid this fabric low in ruins some sixty years ago; and nothing now remains to show the place where it once stood except a massive millstone, which measures full seventeen feet in circumference. The ground where the mill stood having been converted into meadow, this stone lay there unnoticed and unknow (save by the passing hay-maker) from the period of the mill's dissolution to the autumn of the year 1813, when one of our nut-cating wild animals, probably by way of a winter store, deposited a few nuts under its protecting cover. In the course of the following summer, a single ant having escaped the teeth of the destroyer, sent up its verdant shoot through the hole in the centre of the procumbent millstone.

One day I pointed out this rising tree to a gentleman who was standing by; and I said, "If this young plant escape destruction, some time or other it will support the millstone, and raise it from the ground." He seemed to doubt this.

In order, however, that the plant might have a fair chance of success, I directed that it should be defended from accident and harm by means of a wooden paling. Year after year it increased in size and beauty; and when its expansion had entirely filled the hole in the centre of the millstone, it gradually began to raise up the millstone itself from the seat of its long repose. This huge mass of stone is now eight inches above the ground, and is entirely supported by the stem of the nut tree, which has risen to the height of twenty-five feet, and bears excellent fruit. Strangers often inspect this original curiosity. When

I meet a visitor whose mild physiognomy informs me that his soul is proof against the stormy winds of politics, which now-a-days set all the world in a ferment, I venture <sup>2</sup> small attempt at pleasantry, and say that I never pass this tree and millstone without thinking of poor old Mr. Boll, with a weight of eight hundred millions of pounds round his galled neck ;-fruitful source of speculation to a Machiavel, but of sorrow to a Washington.

CHANGES IN THE HABITS OF ANIMALS. My tom-cat, apparently an excellent mouser, will some times prefer dry biscuit to a mutton chop. Sterne's ass seemed to relish macaroon. Did all asses relish macaroon we might doubt the fitness of the Spanish proverb, "La miel no es para la boca del asno :" Honey is not made for the mouth of the ass. Parrots in cages will pull off their own feathers, and eat them by the dozen. Blackbirds, although on very short allowance, caused by the frosty seather, would not touch their favourite ivy berries, which were thrown down in abundance for them in the Farden of my friend, Mr. Loudon, of Bayswater. I knew <sup>a healthy</sup> old owl who took her confinement so much to

beart that she refused all kind of food, and died at last for <sup>want</sup> of it. And, when I was in the Mediterranean Sea, I <sup>Saw</sup> a brute in the shape of man swallow pieces of raw fowl

danger." I then mustered all hands for the last time be- will, with a legacy of £50. To have acted as executor from some other quarter. The many promises which fore the battle. We were, four South American savages, he must have thrown up his own legacy, the law not Roman sportsmen had given me, of the nest and eggs of two negroes from Africa, a creole from Trinidad, and allowing a witness to a will to be an interested party. the solitary thrash, having entirely failed, and I myself myself a white man from Yorkshire. In fact, a little He therefore declined to act. The other executors the solitary thrash, having entirely failed, and I myself myself a white man from Lorksnire. In fact, a fittle also declined acting. The carrying out of the provi-not being able to go in quest of them, on account of an tower of Babel group, in dress, no dress, address, and lan-ottack of desentery, which hore heavy on me. I despaired guage. Daddy Quashi hung in the rear : I showed him a large NELSON, niece of the deceased, and by him appointed left Italy without either nest or eggs, had not the Rev. Spanish knife, which I always carried in the waistband of executrix in conjunction with the above gentlemen Mr. Cowie, vice-president of the Scotch college in Rome, my trousers : it spoke volumes to him, and he shrugged This lady, wife of a Mr. NELSON, land-baliff to the

sent expressly for a nest to the vineyard of his college. coming to look on, and bid us act with becoming forti-It was found in the roof of the house, and had four eggs tude. I placed all the people at the end of the rope, and Scotch, inheriting all that religious bigotry, assoordered them to pull till the cayman appeared on the sur- ciated with a love of the "siller," so character-

> I now took the mast of the canoe in my hand (the sail being tied round the end of the mast) and sunk down with a point blank refusal. "To give up the money, upon one knee, about four yards from the water's edge, determining to thrust it down his throat, in case he gave will, would be to devote it to the service of the me an opportunity. I certainly felt somewhat uncomfortable in this situation, and I thought of Cerberus on the other side of the Styx ferry. The people pulled the cayman to the surface; he plunged furiously as soon as he arrived in these upper regions, and immediately went informe." This was an interesting moment. I kept my osition firmly, with my eye fixed steadfast on him.

By the time the cayman was within two yards of me, I saw he was in a state of fear and perturbation ; I instantly dropped the mast, sprung up, and jumped on his back,

turning half round as I vaulted, so that I gained my seat with my face in a right position. I immediately seized his fore-legs, and, by main force, twisted them on his back ; thus they served me for a bridle. He now seemed to have recovered from his surprise,

begun to plunge furiously, and lashed the sand with his long and powerful tail. I was out of reach of the strokes of it, by being near his head. He continued to plunge and strike, and made my seat very uncomfortable. It well-known publisher, Mr. EFFINGHIM WILSON, for must have been a fine sight for an unoccupied spectator. The people roared out in triumph, and were so vocifeous, that it was some time before they heard me tell Mr. Cousins that it was their intention to burn them to pull me and my beast of burden farther in land. was apprehensive the rope might break, and then there would have been every chance of going down to the regions under water with the cayman. That would have been more perilous than Arion's marine morning ride-

### "Delphini insidens vada cærula sulcat Arion."

The people now dragged us about forty yards on the and : it was the first and last time I was ever on a cayman's back. Should it be asked, how I managed to keep my seat, I would answer—I hunted some years with Lord

Darlington's fox hounds. After repeated attempts to regain his liberty, the cay-

man gave in, and became tranquil through exhaustion dissection.

### GEORGE CRUIKSHANK'S TABLE-BOOK. JUNE

is one of a series of amusing papers on stage charac ters, by the Editor; "The Melancholy Month of May" will be found in our Poet's Corner ; " A Fabulous Character" describes the vulgar notion of what is an editor—his imagined happy life and all-potent rule; his connexions and influence—social, political, literary, scientific, theatrical, &c. After describing the editor as he is supposed to be by the imaginative public, the writer next describes him as he really is. AN EDITOR.

as he figures in real life, is quite a different creature to what he figures in the public's Arabian imagination. He saints' days-they claim apostolic descent; and ascribe to is, reader, like yourself, merely a man; and not, as you the sacrament, and to the functions of their office, a virtue have gathered from fictions and reports, a Grand Junction

'land o' cakes." To this lady Mr. Cousins made application for his five hundred pounds, and was met devil !" All the other provisions of the will would be complied with, but religious scruples prevented that "godliness is great gain;" and the eloquence of a DEMOSTHENES, combined with the reasoning of

a LOCKE, would fail to change her convictions. Mr. Cousins, of course, has what is facetiously called his "remedy at law"—a remedy which usually turns out worse than the disease. Whether Mr. Cousiss will prosecute his right by legal means we caunot say; we believe, however, that he has no idea of abandoning his claim.

Another matter we may mention. Along with the and probably fancying himself in hostile company, he deceased's plate, furniture, &c., there came into the possession of Mr. Nelson about 150 copies of the second private edition of the "Mythology," which the deceased had directed should be given to the distribution. Whether Mr. WILSON ever received the books, we know not; but the NELSONS informed them-an intention which there is but little doubt they have carried into effect. Such stupid and brutal bigotry in the present day is really astonishing. brutal bigotry in the present day is really astonishing. The facts we have stated can add nothing to the merits of "The Christian Mythology Unveiled," but when a liberal and enterprising man is plundered under the guise of "piety," and robbed in the name of religion, as Mr. Cousts has been, it is only right that the facts should be made known.

## THE BOOK OF THE POOR MAN'S CHURCH. London: Cleave, Shoe-lane.

When, in addition to one State Church, the people I now managed to tie up his jaws, and firmly secured his of this country are about to be taxed for the support fore-feet in the position I had held them. We had now of another-for the endowment of Maynooth is, with mother severe struggle for superiority, but he was soon out doubt, the first step toward the endowment of the overcome, and again remained quiet. While some of the Irish Catholic Church-at such a time the extensive people were pressing upon his head and shoulders, 1 circulation of this little work is very desirable. From threw myself on his tail, and by keeping it down to the this book the people may learn of what they are desand, prevented him from kicking up another dust. He frauded for the support of the English establishment. was finally conveyed to the cance, and then to the place and, we doubt not, that, so learning, they would at where we had suspended our hammocks. There I cut once solve the Maynooth question by deciding that if his throat ; and after breakfast was over, commenced the one State Church is a great evil, another such Church will but double that evil.

The Book of the Poor Man's Church treats of the following subjects :--- "The Unchristian character of a Church Establishment ;" "The persecuting spirit of the Church ;" "The mercenary character of This is a very good number of the Table-Book. The the Church ; tithe encroachments ; how the rich parillustrations are, as usual, excellent, and the literary sons have defrauded the poorer ones; the sale of matter this month is more entertaining than in some of the preceding numbers. "A Legend of the Rhine" promises to be a good story; "Florence Pre-served" is a capital quiz, which will be well under-stood by the dons of "high life;" "The Stage Lover" is one of a series of amusing many and the result of information given on all these matters is astonish-is one of a series of amusing many and the result of the clergy and the voracity of the Bishops;" ing, considering the compass into which it is crammed. As a work of reference it will be found invaluable. We had marked a lengthy extract, but 

The state clergy consist of :---

First,-The Puseyite clergy, who hold Roman Catholic loctrines with Protestant incomes. These are endeavouring to bring back into the church outward forms and ob servances which impress the senses; such as crosses, images, pictures, flowers, candles, and bowings to the communion table. They also adopt fastings and observe

Agriculture and Horticulture.

FIELD-GARDEN OPERATIONS

For the Week commencing Monday, June 10th, 1844. Extracted from a DIARY of Actual Operations on five small farms on the estates of Mrs. Davies Gilbert, near Eastbourne, in Sussex; and on several mode farms on the estates of the Earl of Dartmouth at Slaithwaite, in Yorkshire, published by Mr. Nowell, of Farnley Tyas, near Huddersfield, in order to guide other possessors of field gardens, by showing them what labours ought to be undertaken on their own the female bird. Having examined the poor captive as face of the water; and then, should he plunge, to slacken istic of a large number of the canny bodies of the lands. The farms selected as models are-First. Two school farms at Willingdon and Eastdean, of five acreseach, conducted by G. Cruttenden and John Harris. Second. Two private farms, of five or six acres : one worked by Jesse Piper, the other by John Dumbrell-the former at Eastdean, the latter at Jevington-all of them within a few miles of Eastbourne. Third. An industrial school farm at Slaithcompliance with this one. Mr. Cousins attempted waite. Fourth, Several private model farms near the to argue his right, but he might as profitably have sameplace. The consecutive operations in these reports "whistled jigs to milestones." Self-interest and will enable the curious reader to compare the climate helow again on their slackening the rope. I saw enough religious duty were too closely combined to permit and agricultural value of the south with the north of not to fall in love at first sight. I now told them we would run all risks, and have him on land immediately. They pulled again, and out he came—"monstrum horrendum, of the glory of God. Mrs. NELSON'S conviction is, the two closely combined to permit England. The DIARY is aided by "Notes and Obser-vations" from the pen of Mr. Nowell, calculated for the two closely combined to permit herself keeping the five hundred pounds—of course, all for the glory of God. Mrs. NELSON'S conviction is,

" The joys of these little ones shall be continually in the hoped for success of their labours; their thoughts shall be turned away from what is evil to that which is good."

Note.-The school farms are cultivated by boys, who in return for three hours' teaching in the morning, oive three hours of their labour in the afternoon for mas may be divided, after paying rent and levy, amongst them in proportion to their services, and the most grateful to their feelings.]

SUSSEX

sowing white turnips, watering, picking off weeds and stones. Piper. Gathering flints. Dumbrell. Digging, spreading ashes, sowing turnips, and mixing dung and mould. UESDAY -- Willingdon School. Boys digging for pota-

Boys hoeing potatoes, gathering weeds for the pigs, carrots.

ing litter to the piggery, and mixing it with mould. Dumbrell. Mixing dung and mould. THURSDAY-Willingdon School. Boys planting potatoes. Eastdean School. Boys digging between

potatoes, heeing forward turnips, planting and manuring cabbages for winter. Piper. Turning the mixen. Dumbrell. Digging up tare ground. manuring and hoeing carrots. RIDAY-Willingdon School. Boys earthing up potatoes. Eastdean School. Boys weeding wheat andoats, hoeing peas, and pouring tank liquid between the drills. *Piper*. Hoeing potatoes. *Dumbrell*. Digging up tare ground, and hoeing carrots.

ATURDAY-Willingdon School. Boys emptying the tanks. Eastdean School. Boys cleaning piggery and pails, watering carrots, and cleaning up. Piper. Hoeing onions. Dumbrell. Mowing clover for hay.

YORKSHIRE. turnips, sowing broadcast, digging the tare ground, have planted 300 cabbages and watered them, with twelve rows of turnips. C. Varley, manuring for and sowing turnips, mixing peat earth with manure. COW-FEEDING.

Willingdon School. Cows fed in the stall on tares and clover.

Dumbrell's. Two cows stall-fed with clover.

and predict its own requirements? Suppose you sets in the usual way (without lime) on an abundant periwig.

was illustrated by an experiment with a cone of chalk, with a piece of moss on one part. The part without the moss brought near the machine, only slightly affected the electrometer. The moss carried off the electricity entirely. Fifthly, Mr. Sidney suggested the inquiry, whether the forms and geographical distribution of certain species of plants did not indicate the master's benefit, which renders the schools SELF-supporting. We believe that at Farnly Tyas six-and uses. The prevalence of the fir tribes in high sevenths of the produce of the school farm will be latitudes was noted. These trees are characterised assigned to the boys, and one-seventh to the master, who will receive the usual school fees, help the boys to cul-tivate their land, and teach them, in addition to reading, writing, &c., to convert their produce into in the precipitation of snow. Mr. Sidney concluded bacon, by attending to pig-keeping, which at Christ- by suggesting modes of applying electricity to practical agriculture and horticulture. First, with regard to the free electricity in the atmosphere. Having be made thus indirectly to reach their purents in a way mentioned some experiments of Mr. Foster, of Finbrassie, on growing crops, Mr. Sidney described

modifications of this arrangement made by Professor E. Solly, in his experiments at the Horticultural MONDAY-Willingdon School. Boys digging for pota- Garden, and by himself. The latter consist of wires toes after tares. Eastdean School. Boys digging, suspended over the growing crop from other wires which are kept parallel to the horizon by being fastened to insulated rods. Secondly, electricity arti-ficially generated by the voltaic pile. Mr. Sidney vice, his sate has found that potatoes, mustard and cress, cinerarias, fuchsias, and other plants, have their development, toes, and turnips after tares. Eastdean School. | and, in some instances, their productiveness, increased by being made to grow between a copper and turning over a mixen for wheat. *Piper*. Hoeing a zinc plate connected by a conducting wire; while, carrots. *Dumbrell*. Digging up tare ground, hoeing on the other hand, geraniums and balsams are destroyed by the same influence. Mr. Sidney at WEDNESDAY — Willingdon School. Boys digging for turnips and potatoes after tares. Eastdean School. vegetable growth may be made available in horticulvegetable growth may be made available in horticul-Boys emptying privy pails, nipping the blossom ture. The question as to agriculture may be decided from potatoes, and thinning carrots. *Piper*. Draw- when more experiments are tried, and the philosophy of the experiments fully determined.

STRAW AS MANURE.-I have heard farmers complain they had so much straw, they could scarcely make true balsam hear." it into manure. In such a case I would recommend their adopting my plan of cutting it into chaff: with a two-horse power cutter, by Wilks, of Sheffield, we can cut up about thirty-two trusses per hour. As my balliff says, "You may almost carry away a truss in your shooting-jacket pocket when it is cut up." I find in practice, that it absorbs the urine as it falls, it into manure. In such a case I would recommend find in practice, that it absorbs the urine as it falls, like a sponge, the liquid entering at both ends of the short cut lengths, decomposition takes place rapidly, the manure is more equally moist, and very soon made; one cart load so created is equal to two of long straw, so we save half our cartage—an important higher grade. Such an institution seems necessary, matter. It is quite clear that long uncut litter must as, under the present law, the poor man gets the remain dry until trodden down and broken lengitudinally to admit of moisture, the best part of which Staithwaite School. From ten to twelve boys drilling 19 often washed away before the straw is in a state women so denote they are they are the borst strain a state women so denote they are they are the borst should prevent and afraid to stock clean, it is necessary to spread a little long sail, for fear the boat should overset; and afraid to straw on the chaff bed, the latter holding so much walk, for fear the dew might fall; but I never saw one moisture. Our solid and liquid manure all goes into afraid to get married." one tank, and is generally carried on the land in five VERY CONSIDERATE. - A friend of the late Thomas or six weeks, occasionally pumping some of the liquid Hood's, afflicted with the same mania, said, with from the well on the top of the heap.-Mechi's Letters tears standing in his eyes, "Ah, poor fellow-died

FACT WORTH KNOWING .- An antidote for arsenia has been discovered by Dr. Bunsen in the hydrated peroxide of iron, a simple preparation which ought to have a place on the shelves of every druggist in the kingdom.

THEATRICALS BY DAYLIGHT .--- A theatre is constructing at Leghorn, the cupola of which is composed of glass; by this means representations by daylight. will be attainable.

A RATIONAL ANSWER.—Diogenes, being asked what time a man should dine, replied, "A rich man when he will, and a poor man when he can."

PLEASE THE PIGS .- The curious colloquial phrase, please the pigs," is a corruption of "please the Pyx, that is, the vessel containing the Eucharist, which was regarded as the divinity by believers in transub-

AVARICE.-In an old caricature of this detestable vice, his satanic majesty is represented as conveying a miser to his realm, who during the journey makes a proposal to supply the abode with fuel at a reasonable rate.

WONDERFUL ACCURACY!!!-In a weighty tome of general geography, lately published, the author (Horr Stein) informs us, that "London lies on the serpentine river, which discharges itself into the Thames."

"TOO IGNORANT TO BE ENTRUSTED WITH THE FRANCHISE."-The mayor of a certain Welsh country .... town recently issued the following mandate-"Desires you will ordur the widder Jenkins to pere befour me at Town all to morroh at A lavin, has I mey egsammon hur and pass hur hoam, has she is likerlye to be very

BROKEN-HEAD PROVIDENT SOCIETY.—A number of poor persons intend to form a Broken-head Society, for the purpose of raising a fund to compensate poor "kicks," and the Crown the "halfpence."

The LADIES .- A quaint writer says -- " I have seen

A FACT ABOUT POTATOES.— An intelligent farmer dertaker to urn a lively Hood."

NOTES AND OBSERVATIONS. TENTATIVE ANALYSIS.—["Nature at all times answers he questions that are put to her—and such questions are the questions that are put to her—and such questions are ance with the principles of the Reformation and with that experiments."-Liebin 1. Unless you are instructed by disted with fresh slaked lime (slaked imme-) from thirty to forty guineas. Thieves were constantly wish to take a particular crop from your field. Select dressing of farm-yard manure. These shrivelled, REMORSE OF CONSCIENCE. - A decayed old gentle-The bishops are generally placed in their elevated sta-tions by the patronage of the nobility and the government; and when so placed they look to their patrons for further promotion. A bishop, if he pleases the government, is re-moved to a more lucrative bishopric; so that sometimes the same diocese has two or three bishops within a single year, none of whom seriously attend to its welfare, but in the House of Lords as the mere placeman or pensioner does in the House of Commons. of so treating the potatoe sets. I have no doubt the turned the pest in an opposite direction, and it built as a same result is partially produced by the practice of always been a heavy burthen on his conscience to a same result is partially produced by the practice of always been a heavy burthen on his conscience to a same result is partially produced by the practice of always been a heavy burthen on his conscience to a same result is partially produced by the practice of always been a heavy burthen on his conscience to a same result is partially produced by the practice of always been a heavy burthen on his conscience to a same result is partially produced by the practice of a same result is partially produced by t Mr. Dimmery, a successful potatoe grower (as quoted think how many unfortunate travellers he had sent, r in the drills on which the sets are deposited. In this A Superstuous Wish.—At a recent public dinner, case I imagine the soot adheres to the moist surface where the Duke of Cambridge was—of course—in the of the set and prevents the escape of sap. Both soot and lime must act as a manure, perhaps by sup-plying carbon. The plan is deserving of trial, and plying carbon. The plan is deserving of trial, and Fire fise to a thousand republics, this true Spanard with refinand VII. But fortune having de-hike hard work, have a soul for scissors and paste, are atted against fine, he left the Oronogue, and retired to be ialand of Santa Gruz, where death closed his mortal the spanards, who have more pleasure than puritan-the spanards, who have more pleasure than puritan-the the remancision shink it no harm, after they the in their commonition shink it no harm, after they the in their commonition shink it no harm, after they the spanard agreeable, but, the their commonities of a church establishment. the spanard agreeable, but, the their commonities of a church establishment. the spanard agreeable, but, the their commonities of a church establishment. the their commonities of a church establishment. the spanard agreeable, but, the their commonities of a church establishment. the their commonities of a church establishment. the spanard agreeable, but, the their commonities of a church establishment. the spanard agreeable, but, the

which he had torn asunder, feathers and all,) with as of Rothschild and D'Orsay, with a branch of Dr. John-

In this he had torn asumder, feathers and all,) with as much axidity as Sir Robert Peel devours our incomes.
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In the castran addity a ordinary size. Crocodile is the eastern name, and drink it as often, as it costs eight shillings a bottle; sleeps have been frustrated by the clergy. Cannan, or alligator the western name for this mon- on a mattrass stuffed with more straw and thorns than the bishops are generally placed in their elevated sta-

strons lizard. He refutes the old fable of crocodiles roses; rarely violates the edicts of Father Mathew, and sbedding tears over their victims, and devouring their has no more victims than any one else who has a tailor. Win young ; and relates some striking instances of \* \* \* The thousand and one charms, too, that cothe ferocity of these monsters. Here is one :lour and gild his existence, consist, in cold truth, in his

devouring-no matter what his taste or appetite may be-THE CAYMAN. In the year 1808 I carried Lord Collingwood's despatches | a quantity of raw manuscripts; in answering questions The Oronoque to the city of Angustura, where the about the colour of Prince Albert's hair; in being in Spanish Sovernor, Don Felipe de Ynciarté, resided. I cor- sulted by every other correspondent ; in making an enemy responded with him for some time afterwards. He was a for life of every contributor whose article he rejects; in soldier, of vast information in the natural history of the being presented with "the lie" by any member of the aris-

country, and had been a great explorer in his time. He tocracy for saying he has a cold when he has not; in being thowed me a large map of Spanish Guiana, having made continually solicited to do miracles with his paper which It from his own personal survey of those regions in early Parliament and the seven wise men could not effect; in life. On the breaking out of the revolutionary war, being every other hour pestered for copy !--copy ! which, according to Canning's rambling speculation, was and in stopping up to all hours of the morning in a cold single feature of resemblance to it in a New Testament to give rise to a thousand republics, this true Spaniard printing-office correcting proofs.

the island of Santa Cruz, where death closed his mortal fond of reading the debates, are addicted to late hours,

ism in their composition, think it no harm, after they devils as you would impatient creditors. The romance general knowledge, we shall have some tolerably accurate have performed the sacred duties of the day, to enjoy a about an editor may be very flattering and agreeable, but, notion of the evils of a church establishment. the Sunday evening, in gay attire, on the Alameda or believe us, so it ought to be, to compensate in any mea-Public walk, where there is generally a band of music. I sure for the prosy reality.

very flattering to their own conceit, but entirely at vari-

in the House of Commons.

Whether we look at the State Church, then, in its origin -in its government-in its principles-or in its tendency; whether we contemplate its priesthood-its ceremoniesits revenues-or its character, we defy any man to find a size, substitute rape. It may be sown in drills and single feature of resemblance to it in a New Testament Church. How striking is the contrast! Light and dark-September. The early sown, may be cut in Novem-

RAPE .-- [Seed sown, 1 peck broadcast; or \* peck of rape and 12 peck of rye.]-This is a very valuable plant for soiling. When you have reason to fear that turnips sown after tares might not attain to proper

This excellent sixpenny-worth should be in the sown in June. The winter wheat may follow these barry one. The stability of barley in one hour: but withdrew the bet. Mr. but w

DESTRUCTION OF RAGGETT'S HOTEL BY FIRE .- DREADFUL LOSS OF LIFE.

A MALL INQUEST-ANOTHER BODY FOUND.

The endoration of the rains was resumed at an early issur on Friday morning week, under the superintendence of the police. Many small articles of wearing a parel, &c., were found, but they were so burnt as to be worthless. About eleven o'clock Mr. Loder, the principal engineer of the western section of the brigade, received information from one of the men engaged on the upper floor that he had found a body. Mr. Fogo, the foreman, being informed of the fact, the circumstance was kept exceedingly quiet, and only those informed of it who were immediately concerned in the discovery. The Earl of iluntingden was upon the spot at the time, and upon viewing the remains his lordship appeared to feel the deepest emotion. It was so deplorably mutilated that identity was impossible; but, from what sub-sequently took place before the coreser, it will be seen that this body is deemed too large in the bone for that of Mrs. Round, consequently the first female hedr mant have been that of the unfortunate lady in ouction. As soon as possible after the finding of the hedy, information of the fact was communicated to the family and the official persons connected with the offices of insurance. A shell was speedily procured, and the remains deposited therein, and conveyed to the workhouse of St. George, Mount-street, Grosvenor-square, where the others lie. Mrs. Round was in her 56th year, and was the daughter of George Caswell, Esq., of Sacemb Park, Herts, and had been married to Mr. Round about thirty years.

ADJOURNED INQUEST ON THE BODIES.

The inquest upon the bodies of the sufferers in the late fire-namely, Mrs. Round, aged 56; Mr. Rag-gett, aged 62; Miss Raggett, aged 37; Mrs. Jones, aged 26, and Mrs. Barnes, aged 40, was resumed yesterday (Friday) afternoon, before Mr. Bedford, the coroner for Westminster, at the Rising Sun, Charles-street, Grosvenor-square.

The bodies altogether presented an awful appear ance, and were so much burnt that they could scarcely be identified.

Thomas Davis, 69, Brook-street, Hanover-square, was first examined. He said-1 am a surgeon, and have been in the habit of attending upon Mrs. Round professionally, and i consider that the body discovered this afternoon is not that of Mrs. Round. [Here Mr. Davis produced a portion of the lower jaw of the bedy alluded to, which was handed round for the inspection of the jury. There was only one large tooth in the jaw, which was very much burnt.] Mr. Davis continued : I have carefully examined the jaw and think, from the projection of the teeth, that i belonged to the maid-servant, and not Mrs. Round besides, the body is of teo large a size for that of Mrs. Round

Edmond Shepperd Symes, 67, Broad-street, surgeon, having been sworn, deposed--I have examined three bodies now lying at the workhouse, two of which were females, the third a male. They are all very much burnt. The body brought in this morning appeared to be that of a large woman. The molar teeth were very much decayed.

Benjamin Rich, servant to Mr. W. King, was then sworn-He said I was staying in Raggett's Hotel at the time of the fire, where my master and mistress had also been staying since the previous Friday. On Monday night I went to bed between eleven and twelve o'clock. My bed-room was on the second floor. I had not been to sleep long when I was awakened by an alarm of fire, on which I got up and looked out of the windows into the street. then went to my bed-room door, but directly opened it the flames rushed in upon me. I returned to the window and threw it open, when I got outside and held fast by the window-frame. I hung there as long as I could until my fingers were very much burnt, when I was forced to let go, and I fell down upon the balcony. As I was hanging by the window I saw Miss Raggett Miss Round, and the lady's maid at the window next to descend the fire-escape, and in doing so she fell the uprooting of natural feeling and the destruction is the man now, who dares to avow the "principle" By a Juror.-The fire-escape was placed against the wall, between two windows. There was no fireengine in the street at this time. It was twenty minutes from the commencement of the fire before the fire-escape arrived. 1 am sure Miss Raggett fell from the window. At this time there were a few policemen about, and the fire-escape had come, but a few minutes elaysed before it could be used. I do an impoverished people; when wealth had been a good deal of evidence in confirmation of what he had before deposed. He also added that it was his by the smoke, and the floor having given way, she was precipitated below, and that would account for her body having been found beneath his fathers' bedroom. By a Juror .- Mrs. Round was more corpulent than Mirs. Barnes, though her bones were not so large. Miss King was then called and examined.-She said: When the fire took place two men came up to take me down, and I cannot remember anything else. I do not recollect having :cen any woman at all, nor should I have known blis. Round or Mrs. Raggett it I had seen them. Henry Raggett, civil engineer, deposed .- On Monday night, the 26th instant, I was waiting up with my brother at the hotei, for the return of a party who, I: was informed, had visited the French plays. On their return, at a quarter-past twelve o'clock, 1 accompaniea my brother to the second floor, to the room Mrs. Round occupied, and after again reaching the bottom of the staircase, I heard a cry of fire, which appeared to issue from the first floor. I immediately returned with my brother to look after my mother, who had been ill for some time. The fire was issuing from the first floor bed-room. We sucxeded in getting my mother as far as the first floor fight of stairs, when the smoke overpowering me, 1 let her fall. I do not accollect anything more till folt myself in the fresh air, and I waited in the street about twenty or twenty-five minutes, by which time understand it. I attributed it to the machine. I saw a man ascend it two or three steps, and then return. think it was in their power to reach the ladder those services for the pay; not to discontinue the exwithout my assistance. By a Juror .-- I cannot tell whether the man whose Insiness it was to attend to the machine was in liquor or not. I think that if the machine had been proplaced from the balcony to the windows all the lives the hall, who were springing their rattles and giving der" which was originally "set apart" for the erec-the alarm, but I cannot tell whether they did their tion and repair of the church edifices, THE MAIN-Charles Robinson, a waiter in the hotel, was then examined. He said-1 was in the house at the time of the fire. Here Robinson repeated the evidence that had been given before, and continued-When the escape arrived, which was nearly half an hour after the fire commenced, there was some delay before it was made to work. The man who had charge of who keeps livery-stables sent door, to obtain ladders, mind, let me have my horses out first."

off at full speed. The man in charge of the fire

escare was standing on the pavement and a policeman near him. I told him to come up immediately,

and went behind to assist in moving the escape, but found it was fastened so that we could not stir it. 1

The man in charge of the escape then very quietly turzed round to lock up his box, and afterwards tried

to prevent me from assisting to push the machine

slong. About four minutes were lost by this delay; but I should state that the machine, altogether from

escape here observed that he had attended in order to ascertain the conduct of the man in charge, and what had fallen from the gentleman who had last had been a faithless servant. The chairman assured the jury that the man would be forthwith dismissed and it was deeply regretted by him that any servant of the society should have been the occasion, by his negligence, of less lives being saved. At the same time, it was gratifying to know that two lives had been preserved by the fire-escape. A desultory conversation ensued upon this subject,

in which the foreman remarked that some persons refused to go for the tire-escape because the reward for fetching a fire-engine was greater. The Chairman assured him, however, that they re

warded as much for fetching one as the other. Paul Croning, police constable 158 C, was next examined, and confirmed the evidence of Mr. Wel borne.

A Juror observed that he thought Sir James Graham should be memorialised on this subject, and the whole facts of the case laid before him, that he might take the evidence into his serious consideration, that something might be done to prevent such dreadful loss of life in future.

John Fisher, 48 C, was accordingly sworn.-He aid : About twenty-five minutes to one o'clock on signed by a million and a half of Englishmen, Tuesday morning, the 27th instant, I was on duty at the corner of Arlington-street, in Piecadilly, SNEERED at them, and called the "points,"-his own when my attention was drawn to some flames in the first floor window of Raggett's Hotel. ders ;" he, that prevailed on the Yorkshire crack-

I ran up the street, and sprung my rattle several times, after which I went into the hotel, and met two or three persons bringing a female lown stairs. I ran up on the first floor landingplace, which was all in flames at the time. I had just arrived when a female dressed in black came held the honour of representing them to be far stumbling down the stairs, and when she got on the greater than any the King could bestow, and that landing-place she fell down and cried out. "O! there are some more up stairs." I dragged her down to the he would never desert them to fill any place-and who, street-door, and returned a second time, but the within some two months of that declaration, turned lames were so strong I was forced to go back. After his back on his constituents when the post that I went outside and held a ladder against the balcony, whilst two or three persons got down. I then of CHANCELLOR was offered him by the in-comtook a cab and went for the County and King-street ing Whigs ; he, that was party to a " meaengines, and returned after sending two fire-engines. sure of Reform," excluding nine-tenths of the A gentleman from the Royal Society for Providing Escape for Persons at times of Fire, observed that he was very glad the jury had brought this policeman householders of England from the franchise-and who, when difficulties beset the GREY Ministry in 1831, under his notice, for he would obtain a reward from offered to take office over Lord GREY's head, and re- that the modest proposition to place the latter party the society for having preserved the life of a fellowduce the emasculated franchise of the original Recreature. It was the custom of the society to reward all those who distinguished themselves on these awful form Bill from £10 to £20: he; this man; this occasions at the risk of their own lives. faithless one; this betrayer of trust; this mouthing buf-

And "Philosophy" for the time triumphed. The

measure was agreed to. It was avowedly founded

on the principle of the prime "philosopher" of all-

All the evidence having now been given, the jury foon: he; this jack-pudding, in 1834, when the "STATE nhesitatingly returned a verdict of-Accidental NECESSITY" above set forth arose, made the walls of )cath, adding, however, the following injunction, which they requested the Coroner to forward to the Parliament ring with maledictions against "the ac-Home Secretary :-- " The jury request that the cursed statute of ELIZABETH," denouncing every pro-Coroner be invited to call the special attention of the vision for the poor, "be it tithe, or be it tax," as a Home Secretary to the evidence given at the inquest, in order that Government may take some means of frightful evil, and bidding the legislature to pass the preventing in future such awful loss of life.'

The Coroner assured the jury that their instructions should be attended to on the first opportunity, their estates from being devoured up by the horde of and after inspecting a variety of ingenious models of paupers created by the fund set apart as the reward fire-escapes, the court broke up. for idleness, laziness, prostitution, and proffigacy.

## THE NORTHERN STAR. SATURDAY, JUNE 7, 1845.

'PHILOSOPHY" AND COMMON SENSE

"DIVINE PROVIDENCE" AND "LONG HOURS."

"Punosophy" has been the curse of our time Whenever any cruelty had to be perpetrated, or any measure founded on justice and common humanity

The Chairman of the society belonging to the fire- mountebank ; a man who has earned a character for less and the unresisting were being succrificed. No unsafeness; he, that has BETRAYED every person. matter that deformity, disease, and premature death every party, and every cause, that has confided in live on the Continent, on an ALLOWANCE drawn from with her defence, and left matters easily answered, this: what availed it against the other consideratotally unexplained, with all their appearance of guilt tions ? A failure in the amount of taxation neces- ing personage remarks that :-against his unlucky "client;" he, that tried to sary to be raised would have been destruction to the wheedle the constituency of Westminster into the whole THING. The evils of long hours might carry electing of him as their member, in the place some few, or even a considerable number off; but of LORD COCHRANE, by pretending to advocate

were not there "more" to supply their place? Had Universal Suffrage and Annual Parliaments,we not already "too many mouths?" Was not writing out his speech, in favour of those two population increasing in a geometrical ratio, and "points," in his own hand, that there might "be no subsistence only in an arithmetical ratio? Theremistake"-and who, when petitions for these same fore short hours could not be thought of. The existtwo " points,"-Universal Suffrage and Annual

ence of the State itself depended on the working of Parliaments,-were presented by Lord COCHRANE, little children and females twelve hours a day ! Well, but there were little children and females, fixed by "Philosophy" as "the least possible limit"

skulls to elect him M.P. for that county, in 1830, on that State-necessity could admit of. These were protecting infants and females went into committee. the distinct pledge that he would agree to no plan of those employed in print-works and calendering esta- In answer to the old dotard's ravings, the Duke of Reform that did not extend the franchise to all blishments. Humanity interposed in this case, and BUCCLEUCH said :-householders at the least, and who averred that he said :-- "Surely, 'Philosophy' will interfere here, and

apply the rule it has itself laid down." To this all reasonable men gavo ready consent. They argued that if "State-necessity" could not admit of the ten hours' limit for factory "hands," because the existence of THE THING would thereby be endangered. still if it could manage to keep its head up with

twelve hours' toil from those that worked in our manufactories, there did not appear to be any neces sity for those who were even worse circumstanced a labour, to work longer time; and they anticipated on the level "Philosophy" had made for the former would have met with no opposition whatever. Humanity reckoned without its host. Though the adherents of "Philosophy" in the "lower house" could

the "incarnation of deceit and mountebankism" in the "upper house" could not forego the opportunity of proving itself "true to nature." The Bill to extend to calico and other print-works measure he presented to it, "if they would save the provisions of the Factories' Regulations Act enacted two sessions ago, with such modifications as

were suitable to the nature of the works, passed the House of Commons without opposition, after its introducer, LORD ASHLEY, had consented to make certain alterations suggested by Sir JAMES GRAHAM. the PENSIONED PARSON; and it was as distinctly the House of Lords, where the Bill had had its first On Friday last the Duke of Buccheuch moved that avowed that the measure itself was but intro- and second readings, should "go into committee" ductory, but "one step," towards dispensing on the measure. On that occasion-

with Poor Laws altogether. As such, it passed, Lord BROUGHAM said, he could not refrain from enter Where is it now? Where is the "principle" ing his protest against their insisting, year after year, on on which it was founded ? Where is the "philoso- thus legislating in the wrong direction. Professing great phy" which sustained it ? Gone. Shivered to concern for the working classes, they were doing all they atoms ! Scouted-detested-exploded ! Where is could by their legislation to injure and oppress them, and were to that by which 1 was holding fast, and Miss Rag-gett called out to me, "Rich, for God's sake save us, or we shall be all burnt to death." When I was fortunately, here to often received and relied on to fortunately, been too often received and relied on, to their right to a maintenance from the soil? Where this kind of legislation, and the objections which he had to maintain ascendancy, have disappeared : and with then urged appeared to him to apply with as much force these the principle on which the Church was founded to the present bill,, although its operation was restricted of PENSIONED MALTHUS, and state his readiness to within narrower limits. He chiefly objected to the was wholly given up. "carry it out" to its legitimate conclusion ?! The 22nd section. The dealers in humanity should be dealers Cotemporaneously with this, we have had the proin combination with the devastating effects of Bank man who would now have the temerity to propose in morality. After these women left at nine o'clock Restriction and PEEL'S BILL,-all consequent on the such a compendious scheme of spoliation would be be improved, unless an act was brought in by some ject to ENDOW another Church ! and we have that project all-but the law of the land. The Maynooth considered little better than a maniac. COBBETT, humanity-monger to require them to go to bed. (Hear,

were the consequence to the young-to the infant. so urge the people to an examination of the origin of what had fallen from the gentleman who had last overy party, and every cause, that has confided to him; he, that tried to pre- No matter that law-produced poverty had caused the all law, all right, all possession, all property? If he sea in his "fight," were it not that the revenues of vent QUEEN CAROLINE from coming to England to order of nature to be reversed, and the mother sent was ordinarily wise he would hold his tongue. At all his bishoprick were so cumbersome ! As it is, he is face her accusers, and proposed to her that she should into the factory to earn the livelihood of the family, events he would not refer the people to "Nature and obliged, now that the Maynooth College Bill has all. while the father stalked the streets like a spectre. Divine Providence." Neither of these will serve his the pockets of that people against whom such an act No matter that "science" and "improvement" side of the question. He has more to lose than to and the emoluments. The Earl is not a Bishop-or would have been an admission of TREASON; he, that had "dispensed" with the labour of the man, and gain by an appeal to that court. For his own sake, he would not have made his "rash vow," basely deserted the persecuted QUEEN, when entrusted called in the woman and the child. No matter all and for the sake of his order, it would be well if Punch's suggestion could be acted on. That far-sec-

Why will he so provoke the contest? Why does he to satisfy its author.

There has been a deal of talk in the House of Commons about some new marine glue, which is so adhesive, that when two things have been joined together by it, it is impossible to separate them. If it were made into husalve, what a friendly present it would be to Lord Brougham !

Leaving those most concerned to deal with the 'fantastical opinions" of their brother Peer as they deem best, whether in the manner Punch points out, or in the voting of him a bore and a nuisance, we conclude this notice of his impious vagaries by chronicling the fact that his influence for evil scems employed in most unhealthy and most improper (for to be fast waning away. Time was, when he was adopted "points,"-" little nostrums for big blu"- them) employments, and for a longer time than that SIR ORACLE-" philosophy" itself. Now he is laughed at. Spite of his "fantastical opinions," the Bill for

There were some parts of the process of calico-printing very injurious to health, in the washing and dying o cloths : and he thought that sixteen hours' labour in one day was sufficient, without sitting up the whole night stitching pieces of calico together. Nothing had been said to induce him to alter his opinion, especially after the satisfactory manner in which the bill of last year had

The House of Lords generally seemed to think so too : for the bill, with a few amendments, was agreed to : and in a short time it will be the law of the land. Thus another move has been made in the right direc tion. The principle of protection and restriction has been applied to another class of workers : and the day of success for the workers generally, on the question of short time, brought so much nearer : and this too in spite of "Philosophy" and "Philosophy's"

THE CHURCH REALLY "IN DANGER." THE first portion of the fable of the Shepherd's Bey and the Wolf has been so often realised in relation to the Church and threatened "danger," that it is not at all unlikely that the latter portion will come true also, and poor OLD MOTHER be left, in her day of real peril, without aid or help. The cry of "danger" has been raised so oft, and such cruelties and enormities practised by virtue of such "cry," to avert the evil, that people have not only become indifferent to it, on the ground of apprehension to the "establishment" itself; but actually rejoice when the cry of "danger" is set up, because they know the day of real tribulation is at hand.

A very short time, and OLD MOTHER ceases to exist alone. For years past she has been in a sickly condition. The measure of 1829 gave her "a physick-dition. The measure of 1829 gave her "a physick-DUNCOMBE TESTIMONIAL. Emancipation Act. The statesmen of the day denied this: but events have proved the truth of the allegagation. Since that period the Penal Laws,

The Bishop of London would join Earl Winchill. but passed, to " confine his attention to his duties"\_\_\_ How long shall we be ere some of the Peers are

What a fool and dotard this busy "lord" is ! | that its effect, in the way of Destruction, is sufficient

turning Chartists ? Who would have expected Wix. CHILSEA to lead in an effort to dissever Church from State? Verily, we live in strange times !

# To Readers & Correspondents.

JOHN AUTY, YORKSHIRE, - The address bearing his name would be much more effective on the class to whom it is addressed if printed as a handbill, and circulated amongst them,

M. P., Norwicz, -- Payment of the poor-rate can be conpelled from all householders, no matter what may be the amount of rent, small or great, unless there be a local act specially exempting cottages rented below a specified amount. By the general law, all property is liable to be rated ; and where the liability exists, the means exist to enforce payment.

JAMES HORNER, WEDNESBURY .- We cannot answer his question, nor have we the means of reference.

JAMES STARMER, KETTERING .--- If the landlord gave him a receipt for the amount of rent due, on condition that he vacated the premises, or on any other condition, he cannot now recover the amount. If he brings an action for the alleged debt, our correspondent must plead pay. ment, and put in the receipt as proof.

THE UNITED STATES .- We have been requested to give publicity to the following extract from the letter of a late sub-secretary of the National Charter Association, now a settler in the state of Indiana, North America, addressed to a Chartist friend at Hammersmith, bearing date April 20th, 1845 :--- "It is now twelve months since I left England. I like this country as a residence far better than England. There are none of those \_\_\_\_\_ parsons coming for tithes-no king's tax-gatherers to bother you-no Poor Law commissioners to starve the pcople, as in England; and since I have been here I have not seen a single beggar. The people here, who will work, can obtain work, and far better wages than in England. The labourers are paid 75 cents, equal to 3s. 14d. English money, per day; and provisions are cheaper. After I had been here a few weeks, I purchased eighty acres of land, forty acres of which are cleared, and under a good fence ; the other forty acres being thickly timbered with hickory, oak, beech, and maple. I have a good well of water, sixty-five feet deep, on the ground, well bricked up. I paid 750 dols. for the land and its appurtenances; and I can make double that sum of the timber, by cutting it up for firewood, and hauling it to Fort Wayne, the nearest town, about one mile and a half distunt, and which contains about 4,000 inhabitants, and where the timber finds a ready sale. I can convey four loads there daily, When you reply to my letter, let me know how the Chartists are getting on ; and give my best respects to my Chartist friends. We have three papers published here weekly-two Whig and one Democratic (the Fort Wayne Sentinel), edited by a Mr. Thomas Tigre. My. self and the young man who came with me are in excellent health. We have not known a day's illness since we have been in this country. My brother and a young man has just arrived quite safe from England, and are residing here with me."

MONIES RECEIVED BY MR. O'CONNOR.

RECEIPTS PER GENERAL SECRETARY.

not muster courage to oppose so reasonable a course,

of all just principle of action.

When the ENORMOUS DEBT and crushing taxation unholy wars undertaken to "put down" the rising spirit of liberty,-had produced their natural results, and OASTLER, and STEPHENS, and O'CONNOR, and the hear.) By stopping the children from working, the work the operation of the all-absorbing engine of puperto more or less extent, on the poor-rates ; when the

with us"-the maimed, the infirm, the misfor-£9,320,440 in 1817; when this was the case, and MALTHUS, who set to work-not to show how we ishment and cost of his perfidy. The principle of

remedy the all-devastating effects of PEEL'S BILL; brutal "test"-of destitution has been in part disnot to arrest the downward progress to national bankruptcy, caused by the enforcement of a taxation imposed in a depreciated currency, and meeting and "the poor thrown entirely on their own re-"engagements, made in paper rags," with payments in gold of "full tall and fineness ;" not to "tear the leaves out of the accursed red book," and rid the nation of the "DEAD WEIGHT" that was pressing it into the earth; not to reduce the salaries of the judges and the officers of State to the amount they were fixed at by Act of Parliament before the "Augthe fire-escape had arrived. It appeared to me to be menting Act" was obtained, to enable them to meet worked in a very awkward manner, but as I did not the high prices of provisions caused by the depreciated paper currency ; not to put a stop to "grants" I then ascended it myself. and in doing so I saw a of public money to public servants for services perfemale falling down, when I have since learned to be formed, even after they had been regularly paid for my sister. When I got to the top I succeeded in these services, and even after they had engaged to give

travagant "allowances" and the sincoure places, given as rewards for political tergiversation and perfidy towards the people ; not to dock the pension-list of one perly placed my sister could have escaped. There single name,-for on that list appeared PARSON is no trap door at the top of the house, but there are windows leading on the roof. If ladders had been means of the producers of wealth to his dying day. means of the producers of wealth to his dying day, might have been saved. I saw several policemen in besides enjoying his portion of that "church plun-

that " Philosophy" has interfered. The abolition of TENANCE OF THE FOOR AND THE STRANGER, and the the legal relief for the unemployed; the denial of all money to become so depreciated as to cause two To pay a Catholic clergy while maintaining a Protestant keep of the priest : it was not to do any or all of relicf, except on terms that would deter every one but prices-when guineas of twenty-one shillings nominal church is to make a profession of indifferentism. It is these things that PENSIONER PARSON MALTHUS philo- the soul-destroyed starving slave from accepting it; value, sold for twenty-eight shillings in "paper?" to acknowledge indirectly the incompetence of the State sophised: but it was to inculcate the impious dogma the institution of the "workhouse test," with its Did Nature pass the act to double the Judges and Offi- in every way the principle of a national church. We need that the poor have no right to live ; that "a man, workhouse dress-its brand of poverty-its classifiborn into a world already possessed, if he cannot get | cation-its separation of man and wife and mother | it was made to work. The man who had charge of porn into a world ancady possessed, it he cannot get canon-is separation of half and child-its "scientific" dietaries, of skilly, bread, Bill to reduce the prices, but without reducing the stinctively that it was a question of life or death for demand, and if society does not want his labour, has 4 ozs. of bacon for a whole week, and a morsel of salaries? Had Nature to do with the "prosperity" the establishment. The bill will pass. The last hour but he refused to let me have any, and said, "Never no claim of right to the smallest portion of food, and, cheese-its dysentery, hurrying off its inmates of 1824-and "THE PANIC" of 1825? Did Na- has struck for that ancient system which connects

Joseph Widdison Weibeurne, of No. 38, Albemarle- mighty feast there is no vacant cover for him : she culated to make the labourer offer his services for al- deterioration of all the property in the kingdom, and for State churches, see reason to rejoice at what Joseph Widdison Weibeure, of No. 35, Albemarle-street, deposed—I had just passed Raggett's llotel, sbout 20 minutes to one o'clock on Tuesday morning tot what is not a very unphilosophical view of the personner, the liver on the labour Now that is not a very unphilosophical view of the object would be avery unphilosophical view of the object would be the object w from the window on the south of the portico, on the that a law should be enacted, providing, "that no his " guardians." And thus " Philosophy" accom- "a coarser sort of diet," that rents and taxes might subject. One thing is certain, that if we pay two drawing-room floor, which was broken. A publiceman shall be mained as charles, providing, that he same the same time ran up and sprang his rattle. child born from any marriage taking place after the plished its aim. It got at the wages of labour. The be paid? Had either Nature or Divine Providence churches, we shall have claims from more; and if the plished its aim. It got at the wages of labour. The be paid? Had either Nature or Divine Providence churches, we shall have claims from more; and if the plished its aim. It got at the wages of labour. The be paid? Had either Nature or Divine Providence churches, we shall have claims from more; and if the planted to twine the to do with those things? And yet these are certain to be, what expiration of a year from the date of that law, should Poor Law screw was well adapted to twine the to do with these things? And yet these are the claims are preferred, as they are certain to be, what the law, should Poor Law screw was well adapted to the society. If all I went back and saw three ladies at the window which was broken, and the room appeared to be full of smoke and a glare of fire. One of the ladies tried to get out, but the others attenued to unwent her. to get out, but the others attempted to prevent her. Inst at this moment a cab came down the street, the increased and increasing amount of poor-rates, more there was for those who lived on his labour. Thus against the evil effects which the unnatural system This will not do ! Long before it comes to that, we shall brethren. Several questions have been asked as to what which I stopped, and begged of the gentleman in- threatened "to eat up the estates." It was to in- was the object of driving him to " a coarser sort of has entailed on them.

side to go and fetch the fire-escape, which he re- culcate such impious doctrines as these, and to pro- diet" to be accomplished—and for the said purpose. But then "it is not for law-givers to protect children!" at all." In this they will have "good head;" for estate after the tenth sale; and strong wishes have been expressed (from Coventry and other places) that it should

of the men was stopped, as the children's labour was not know how wide the space is between the windows. abstracted from the hands of its producers, through Hood, and LAMAN BLANCHARD, and DougLAS JER- to the printing. Ilis (Lord Brougham's) opinion was ROLD. have not written and acted in vain ! The hell- that it was not for lawgivers to protect children ; IT WAS FOR money and high taxation, into the lap of the "greediest begotten "philosophy" has been unable to "stand NATURE AND DIVINE PROVIDENCE which had provided the opinion that Martha Barnes must have got out of her bed and come down to his father's room in order to awaken him, but that there she had been overcome ness, from whence the PENSIONED PARSON first drew from working with their own consent and that of their sum originally levied for that description of poor it. The Poor Law, enacted to reduce the labourers husbands. The Legislature had no right, with their fanwhich we "have" and ALWAYS SHALL "HAVE to live on a coarser sort of diet, has been Men were allowed to work all night, and why not women ? amended again and again. The "wages of pros- They allowed jockies to be brought up in a manner which tunate, the lame, and the blind - was in- titution," in the shape of pay for bastard chil. (entailed upon them all sorts of diseases, in order to ride tunate, the lame, and the blind — was in-creased from £1,720,316, in the year 1776 to dren, have been restored. AFFILIATION is once own persons, if they legislated for humanity. In the name more the law of the land, - and the of common sense, and common justice, and common when this frightful extent of "pauperism" was in- aristocratic betrayer of female confidence is now humanity towards the working classes themselves, he and yet there have occurred one or two things during creasing on every hand, a Philosophen arose, named no longer able to visit on her head the whole pun- hoped they would not be constantly haunted with one of the debate in the House of Lords which, if anything these measures after the other of cheap humanity, which were to get rid of the DEBT, by an EQUITABLE ADJUST- "out-door relief" is acknowledged as just and humane In the next stage of the bill he should move for the omis-MENT between the nation and its creditors; not to by the amended law. The "test"-the infamous and sion of that part of the bill which prevented adult women from being allowed to work as they pleased, leaving all the children and other adults to the ravages of humanity. | sense of the term-(hear)-in the same country, seemed t pensed with ; and so far from our approaching the

The pitiful buffoon ! " Nature and Divine Provi- principle which alone justified the endowment of any (hear) period when "all Poor Laws will be done away with," dence" protect factory children and women ! What and he believed that their lordships were in great dange knows "Nature" of a factory ? If the mountebank will by passing this measure of sanctioning a principle that sources," we have, of late years, given Ireland a but be consistent, and leave children to "Nature and they would rivet upon the church a chain of evil from which they would not be able hereafter to set it free. (Hear. Poor Law, acknowledging the right of the destitute to Divine Providence," they will never again ask him for The consequence of this measure would be a severance of a live out of the soil : and we are at this moment engaged protection. But if they are to have " Nature and connexion between the Church and State in Ireland, and, ] in amending the Scottish Poor Law, because it is Divine Providence" doled out to them, when they feared, at no distant period, in this country also. (Hear.) found inefficient for its purpose-the proper relief of seek for protection against the effects of the murderous tries who saw the strife that was now waging here the destitute. This is indeed progress ! The "curse" unnatural system which subjects them to its iron between principle and expediency. (Hear, hear.) They of the age is being put under ! Malthusianism is totcontrol, they must have "Nature and Divine Provi- were not blinded by those personal interests which were tering to its fall. As the Times well says :-- " This dedence" throughout the piece ! and if they have, the the consequences of this measure without looking to any testable doctrine is now so utterly scouted, that it brutal blasphemer, who talks so mouthingly of great depth. As a proof of that, their lordships would would be difficult to find any person who professes to "Nature and Divine Providence," would find his permit him to read a passage from a paper published at adopt it, except, perhaps, a few of the administrators account to be far different than it now is ! Is Lausanne, in Switzerland, within the last fortnight, the of the New Poor Law and their partisans. All other £50,000,000 taxation a-year the protection of "Nature establishments, and who therefore exulted at our recogpersons, including even the Scotch judges, admit and Divine Providence ?" Had Nature to do with nising a principle which might lead to that result here. that the destitute have a right to live, and that this the "unnecessary and unjustifiable" wars with This was the language which that writer held in the America and France, to put down freedom ? Was is progress—most important progress, too, considerit Nature that brought about the Bank-Restriction ? the most important events in the history of England. ing the vitiated state of public opinion on this sub-Did Nature prohibit the old Lady of Threadneedle- Some few have said, but everybody has perceived, that ject scarcely eleven years since, when even the House of Lords obsequiously crouched under the Malthusian the cause of the EXTRAVAGANT LOANS Lord by the endowment of the Catholic clergy. From impietics of the introducer of the New Poor Law." JOHN RUSSELL told of last week, where £200 was set that moment England may be considered as having But it is not alone with the question of Poor Laws down for only £100 "lent!" Was it Nature that adopted the principle of paying different forms of wor-

issued the one-pound notes, and that caused papership. But is the meaning of that principle understood ? cers of State's salaries, to enable them to meet the not wonder that the members of the Anglican church in fact, no business to be where he is: at Nature's as if stricken with the plague ; all this was well cal- ture enforce the provisions of PEEL'S BILL, to the itself with all the recoilections of the country,

ł	gation. Since that period the renal Laws, passed	SUBSCRIPTIONS.
Ì	to maintain ascendancy, have disappeared : and with	s. d. s. d.
ł	these the principle on which the Church was founded	Lambeth 0 6 0 Tonbridge Wells 0 4 6
I	was wholly given up.	Brighton
1	Cotemporaneously with this, we have had the pro-	Preston, old locality 0 5 0 Southampton 0 3 3
ł	ject to ENDOW another Church ! and we have that	LEVY. Mauchester
ļ	project all but the law of the land (the M	
1	project all-but the law of the land. The Maynooth	CARDS. Hanley 0 8 6 South Shields 0 2 3
	Endowment Bill has "passed the Commons;" and	Hanley 0 8 6 South Shields 0 2 3 Longton 0 1 8
	has "passed the Lords" also, on the second reading,	VICTIM FUND
	with the thumping majority of 157 !	Southampton
	It is well known that we are no admirers of either	DUNCOMBE TESTIMONIAL.
	State Church No. 1, or State Church No. 2. We are	Reading, per G. Wheeler
;	not in love with State Churches at all-and with	Alexandria, Mr. M'Intyre 0 1 0 Mr. Millar, per Mr. Dear 0 10 4
1	your for of the churches at an-and with	W. Salmon
2	very few of the churches not connected with the	T. Salmon
I	State. We have done our best, in common with a	David Millar, tailor, and shopmates
r	great portion of the people, to prevent the Bill for	James Thompson, Calico-bridge, near Oldham 0 1 0
-	endowing Church No. 2 from passing. We looked	Mr. Blaver's book 0 1 0
•	upon the church we had as one too many; and we did	THOMAS MARTIN WHEELER, Secretary.
,	not see how any man, recognizing the principle of	RECEIPTS OF CO-OPERATIVE LAND SOCIETY,
	voluntaryism, could do otherwise than oppose the	PER SECRETARY.
r	new scheme. Our views and feelings on that head	SHARES.
B	are just as strong, or even stronger, than they were :	$\pounds$ s. d. $\pounds$ s. d.
1	and yet there have occurred one or two things during	Leeds, per Mr. Brook 6 0 0 Mr. Isaac 0 1 4 Lambeth, per Mr. Mr. Parker, Coven-
8 #	the debate in the House of Lowle which if a diring	Dron $200$ try 0.14
	the debate in the House of Lords which, if anything	neading, G. Wheeler 0 1 4 Lambeth Rehaves A 7 9
	could, would have reconciled us to the project. For	Ditto, J. Wheeler 0 1 4 Isaac Hollworth 0 1 4 Ditto, E Rous 0 1 4 Dockhead meeting,
-	instance, the Bishop of London said :	Ditto, G. Burr 0 1 4 8 shares 0 10 S
n	The endowment of two antagonist churches (hear,	Lougton 0 3 0 Clock-house, 7 do. 0 9 4
11	hear)-for antagonist churches they were in the strongest	City of London 8 do 0 4 6
ī.	sense of the term-(hear)-in the same country, seemed to	James Smith 0 1 4 Same a
i	him to go a great way to the rejection and abandonment of the	CARDS AND BULFS
t	principle which alone justified the endowment of any (hear);	Leeds 0 12 6 Mr. Patterson, for
11	and he believed that their lordships were in great danger by passing this measure of sanctioning a principle that	1 reston $0$ $2$ $6$ rules $0$ $1$ $6$
ĩ	I would rivet upon the church a chain of ovil from a total	Stratford-on-Avon 0 16 8 Dockhead meeting 6 3 8 Biackburn, per Mr. City of London, per
d	they would not be able hereafter to set it free. (Hear.)	Beesley 0 7 6 Mr. Gover A A IA
r	The consequence of this measure would be a severance of all	Longton
d	connexion between the Church and State in Ircland, and, he	Mr. Hopkins, Saf- fron-hill 0 3 0
	feared at no distant period in this country also	

THOMAS MARTIN WHEELER.

#### TO THE MEMBERS AND FRIENDS OF THE CHARTIST CO-OPERATIVE LAND SOCIETY.

FRIENDS,-We have to congratulate you upon the success which, in all probability, will crown our exertions in the prosecution of the Land plan, and to submit the following observations for your consideration and guidance. Wherever a few friends reside, desirous of joining the society, let them meet together, elect a sub-secretary and treasurer; and, if sufficient in number, a committee, to consist of from five to nine persons. Let the sum of 1s 4d editor of which was hostile to the principle of all religious be then collected by the secretary from each person desi be then concetted by the scenetary non each person uss-rous of joining, and the money thus collected must be remitted to the General Scenetary, 2434, Strand, who will furnish the parties with cards of membership, rules, ac-count-book, bills for distribution, &c. One shilling of the above will be a deposit on the share. The weekly sub-scriptions must afferwards he paid to the local transurger. Anti-Jesuit of the 19th of May :-- " We do not hesitate to regard the bill which is about to pass into a law as one of scriptions must afterwards be paid to the local treasurer, who will remit them to the General Treasurer, in accordstreet from paying her debts? Was Nature this endowment is only a preliminary measure. The auce with the rules. All reasonable and legitimate exthis endowment is only a preliminary measure. The endowment of a seminary will soon be followed by the endowment of the Catholic clergy. From that measure the directors ; the sub-secretary sending a monthly account of the same to the General Secretary. No extra account of the same to the General Secretary. No extra expenses for advertising or meetings will be guaranteed, unless by express authority from the directors. The directors intend, as speedily as circumstances will permit, to take a small but suitable office in the metropolis, and to give increased publicity to the objects and proposals of the society. They also suggest the idea of a cheap weekly publication, to be devoted to the interests, and to contain the monetary and other accounts of the society. In answer to various communications, they have to state that the first location will be essentially an experiment on two-acre allotments, which, from the evidence of Mr. O'Connor and other practical men, they believe will be sufficient to maintain a family in comfort; but if experience should demonstrate its insufficiency, the size of the allotments in future locations could, without any disarrangement, be easily increased. Many-especially our Scotch brethren-have expressed a desire to have their llotments situated in the vicinity of each other. This would be impracticable, or nearly so, as the location would depend upon the chances of the lot; but in order to meet this, it could be arranged that persons desirous of forming persons willing and able to pay up their skares, after pay-ing a first instalment, have stated their intention of paying up the remainder at one payment, as soon as they see a have all the sects calling out for "no State Church | would be done with the capital of £37,324, the value of the form a fund toward purchasing back the estates previously disposed of, thereby rendering them freehold, and serve the double purpose of ensuring a vote for the county (with out danger of the decision of the revising barrister) and also of relieving the tenant from the necessity of paying the yearly rent of £5. This could be easily effected by the society-the remaining 3101 acres would have previously been sold. The rent of the 745 acres would amount to bold declaration, and their lordships might consider it so. of £15,000, and realise results threefold more beneficial tha the above. Trusting that you will nobly exert yourselve to procure this desirable result, I remain, yours truly, THOMAS MARTIN WHEELER, Secreta

fused to do. I then requested him to get out of mote such heartless measures of starvation and Whatever, therefore, interfered with, or thwarted. Then what, in heaven's name, are they for? Do already, in reference to only two Churches, death for the children of the toilers, that the PEX- this settled design, met with disfavour from " Philo- they only exist to levy taxes, and absorb to them- of WINCHLSEA has said :-diately jumped on the box and made the cabman drive

death for the children of the toilers, that the PEX- this settled design, met with distayour from "*Philo*-sioned and every rag of clothing on his back, pur-been particularly opposed by it. The reason is chased by taxes wrung from the parents of those sufficiently obvious. Short hours would have coun- society be better without them? There is this blas- right reverend prelates abandon the sacred duty which chased by taxes wrung from the parents of those sufficiently obvious. Short hours would have coun-whom he was thus seeking to doom to a lingering teracted the designs of the "Philosophers," as ma-pheming buffoon, for instance: he has a pension of the work of which is the perform; let them not de-for rent: 745 of these acres would be the property of the there designs of the "Philosophers," as ma-there designs of the " 

Again. In 1853, when the evil energy of performed and prime the performed of the debt could not have been paid unless the dence" next quarter-day, for the payment of his penlivers on the workman's labour had consented to sion? If they could, they would have to groan and efforts until he had effected it. (Hear, hear.) This was a the directors have no doubt-they will produce a capital produced-low-prices-with-depreciated-paper - money-enhave their incomes reduced, and a portion of them toil the less-and so stand in less need of protec- (Hear, hear.) gagements, had manifested themselves more unequivocally; when "pauperism" was striding over the land, handed over to "national faith." Lady JULIANA tion.

Has not the day of "danger" really come ? Could the time I started in the cab, was not more than a "Nature and Divine Providence" are not to be it be more imminent? The Endowment of Church when the Corn Laws of 1815 and of 1822 had failed Har would have had to go without pension-and quarter of an hour in arriving at the fire. When he got to the end of Dover-street a number of persons to secure 82s. a quarter for wheat, and PREL'S BILL Parson MALTHUS would have been equally "desgot to the end of Dover-street a number of persons to secure 82s. a quarter for wheat, and PEEL'S BILL FARSON MALTHUS WOULD Have been equally "des-assisted in pushing it along. I then left it and went had caused the estates to be jeopardised—in danger titute." The "Dead-weight" men would have head shall have the Earl of WINCHILSEA "raising his fatal accident occurred at St. Helen's Auckland Col assisted in proming it along. I then left it and went choose the fire, and with a little more loss of time choose the fire, and with a little more loss of time choose the fire, and with a little more loss of time choose the fire, and with a little more loss of time choose the fire, and with a little more loss of time choose the was had caused the estates to be jeopardised—in danger the supplies stopped; and the sinecurists would have had choose the fire, and with a little more loss of time choose the was had caused the estates to be jeopardised—in danger the supplies stopped; and the sinecurists would have had choose the fire, and with a little more loss of time choose the was had on the supplies stopped; and the sinecurists would have had choose the country, that the supplies stopped is defined to cause the store when, to keep THE THING on its legs, it was NECZESARY to get further at the wages the of falling into the labourers of England to the street upon the roof. Showed the down into the street upon the parts the will down into the street upon the parts. It was necress of food;" when this was the the of the country the will and caused the estates to be jeopardised—in danger which this blaspheming mountchank is one of the caused the topped is defined took a time on a coarser sort of food;" when this was the the of THE THING, forbade it. "Short hours" the will appeal to Nature? THE CAND, we hand set down into the street upon the parts. THE CAND, we hand set down into the street upon the parts. THE THING, forbade it. "Short hours" the will appeal to Nature? THE THING, forbade it. "Short hours" the will appeal to Nature? THE THING, forbade it. "Short hours" the whall appeal to Nature? THE THING, forbade it. "Short hours" the whall appeal to Nature? THE THING, forbade it. "Short hours" THE THING, forbade it. "Short ho

troducing the Destructive measure ! Let us hope warmer heart death ne'er made cold.

## the first time discovered that his wife was missing. His firm opinion is that on finding that the smoke gendents, Offences, & Inquests.

renting, and has, unfortunately, been attended by less of life to the wife and child of one of the occu-piers. The fire originated in the building in the occuration of Messrs. Sitchell and Robertson, hatters and ambrella makers, No. 158, Fenchurch-street, City-The premises extend a great distance backward, and are adjoined on the western side by Fenchurch-chamhers, and on the eastern by Mitre-chambers. Not less than fifteen persons held the apartments forming the first named chambers, the majority of which, as well as contiguous buildings fronting Lime-street, are more or less damaged. The house in which the ondereak took place had no means of egress at the rear, the lack terminating in a wall of solid masonry. The fire was first perceived by Mrs. Satchell, who rising in bed half smothered exclaimed to her hus-"Good God ! the house is on fire." They were then on the third floor. He immediately roused himself, but was not so collected as Mrs. Satchell, who instantly urged him to escape by the flight of steps leading to the roof. For this purpose they jumped out of bed, and, without staying a mo-ment to put on their clothes, the poor man seized the little girl, their daughter, a fine child about four years old, while his wife snatched up the infant which was sleeping beside her. In the midst of the dense snoke which filled the room, Mr. Satchell conceived that his wife had ascended the staircase leading to the leads, upon reaching which he saw a woman tring at the top of the flight perfectly insensible. He hurriedly caught her up in his arms, and the wicket of the adjoining trapdoor being open, fled with his hoad precipitately down stairs, almost exhausted, where he was received by Mr. Tengue, the acting police inspector, who took them over the way to the bouse of Messrs. Harris, Duplex, and Harris, sur-geons, by whom they were most humanely taken in. When Mr. Satchell was taken in he was quite frantic, and apparently unconscious, but shortly afterwards discovered his mistake, in having rescued his ser-vant girl, his wife and child being left in the burning building. Upon becoming fully conscious of this circumstance it was with the greatest difficulty that he was in the smallest degree pacified. Mr. Isaacs, housekeeper of the Fenchurch-chambers, was awakened by learing a loud crackling, as of fire. He instantly arose, and upon looking out of the window supposed that Mr. Satcheli's sleeping room, on the same level as his own, was in flames. He immediately hallooed Policeman, where is the fire?" Hearing no answer to took his wife, who had been ill for some time, out of bed, and also his child, and having deposited them upon the landing, gave them strict injunctions "not to stir an inch, until he had ascertained the seat of the fire, lest they should die upon the spot." Diactive after this, perceiving the rapidity with which the flames were progressing, he seized both his wife and child, and having carried them down stairs, took inem to the front door, where they were received, and afterwards conveyed to Mr. Cape's, another sur-

2500, opposite. Isaacs then returned through the bease to the floor he occupied, for the purpose of restuing some property. Having secured one drawer Wand on view of the inhabitants of Langbourn Wand on view of the hadies of May Sarah Sataholl it fames burst into the room through the partition, the fiames builts into the room through the partition, and before he could seize another the fire laid hold aged 23, and her infant son, Timothy, aged 18 months, aton him, severely burning off much of his hair. He then made his escape as quickly as possible, but street on Sunday last. without being able to save even the most trifling ar- Several witnesses, p Rood-lane at the time, and who gave an instant alarm to the acting inspector. This officer, with the must praiseworthy foresight, arranged that one constable should call the turncock, another the fire en- | that the bodies were found near that window. gines, and others give the alarm to the neighbouravailable assistance to almost any necessary extent was at hand. Four engines from the surrounding parishes were soon on the spot, and in as short a time arrived. The hose being attached, and led through the of them also carry escape-sheets. upon the building, the fire in the lower part of which useless. was raging with the intensity of a furnace, and rapidly extending on every hand. While the firemen were thus most actively employed, and cheered on by their respective leaders to continue unabated their arduous labour, notwithstanding the great danger arising from the falling timbers, a rumour became universally prevalent that Mrs. Satchell and her intant son had perished in the flames. For some considerable time the most melancholy interest was manifested by the assembled throng to ascertain the truth, but all that could be gleaned up to four o'clock was that both were missing. Nothing satisfactory could be obtained until after the ruins were cooled before which it was found necessary to stay the progress of the fire in the neighbourhood of Lime-street, contemplate ; added to which, not more than fiftcen notice. feet from this side of Lime-street stards St. Dionis Backchurch, one of the most ancient metropolitan churches, which then would have been in great canger of injury, if not of total destruction. By dint of great perseverance the flames were eventually subaued, but not before the houses of Messrs. Satchell and Robertson were gutted, and the property contained therein totally consumed. With this, and the extensive damage by fire and water to the adjoining houses and the valuable stock in them, the property ist must amount to several thousand pounds. Mr. Braidwood gave orders that as soon as it was possible the rains should be searched. Shortly afterwards, while the men were employed in turning over the rubbish in the several floors, Piercy, one of the brigade fremen, found the body of the unfortunate woman or the portion of the floor which was left standing. The remains exhibited a most frightful spectacle, the head being partially destroyed, the arms burnt off, the intestines protruding, and but a portion of the lower members remaining. The poor creature was dis-

joined is a copy of the official report of the damage, supplied by Mr. Braidwood, the superintendent of

sumed. Part of front floors left standing, and also a long and laborious life been struggling against adthe front and back walls. The whole of the stock in trade, fixtures, &c., destroyed. Two lives lost. In-surance unknown at present.

surance unknown at present. "No. 159, Fenchurch-street (termed Fenchurch-chambers). — The third-floor. Mr. Henry Isaacs, roof, partly destroyed. The stairs seriously burnt, and front rooms extensively damaged by fire. The building was insured in the West of England office for £2,000, and Mr. Isaacs was also insured in the Chambion and Chambion a same office. Messrs. Champion and Co., a similar | street ; Messrs. Drummonds, Charing Cross ; Messrs.

"No. 159, Hyam and Ansell, merchants. A conknown. Mr. W. D. Kiss, solicitor; contents se-verely damaged. Insured in the West of England

office. "No. 159, Fenchurch-street.-Messrs. Picknell, building and stock severely the Morning Herald of Tuesday :---

Brothers, shipowners; building and stock severely an eye-witness to many such awful calamities as lately injured by water. Messrs. Duncan, wine-merchants ; a similar damage to premises and contents. Un-known if insured. Mr. J. W. Gordon, countinghouse burnt out, and the contents with the window- of which I can let myself down from a sleeping-room (a frames destroyed. Not known if insured. Mr. S. Varley, bootmaker; stock in trade extensively da-maged by water. Uninsured.

females, children, or any valuable property that can be "No. 157, Fenchurch-street (the Mitre Chambers). -Mr. J. S. Bell, barrister ; side windows burnt out, and contents damaged in back room, ground floor. The side wall greatly injured by heat. Unknown No. 26, Sherrard-street, Golden-square (near the County whether or not insured. Fire-office, Regent-circus), by any gentleman wishing to copy it for his own private or for public use.

"No. 21, Lime-street (under 159), Mr. W. Willis, greengrocer and coal-merchant.-Great damage to contents by water. Insured in the Union office.

"No. 22, Lime-street, Mr. J. Brickmore, trunk and bedstead maker .-- Contents severely injured by water, &c. Insured in the Phoenix office.

"No. 25 and 25, Line-treet, Messrs. Heating and Co., provision shipping merchants.-Roof of houses damaged, and also the back front. Insured in the Phœnix Fire office.

"No. 24, Lime-street, let out in offices.-Roof would be far more useful than all the ladders, &c., though slightly damaged, skylights and window-glass broken. Stock insured in the Kent Fire office. sheets would be out of the way of ignition. They may

surely be cheaply provided; and, therefore, the expense "The fire was extinguished by four parish engines with six belonging to the London establishment, and the West of England one, with their firemen and 79 from you might effect this very desirable public good. Your obedient servant. auxiliaries."

### INQUEST ON THE BODIES.

the Dundee, Perth, and London Shipping Company's steam-ship London, 405 tons register, Captain Thomas Ward, on view of the bodies of Mrs. Sarah Satchell. by fire. On Wednesday afternoon the London left

the port of Dundee with about thirty first and second cabin pasengers, and an extensive cargo, consisting Several witnesses, policemen and others, were ex-amined, but their evidence differed in no respect from cault pasengers, and an extensive cargo, consisting of 116 live oxen, 165 live sheep, and upwards of 200 boxes of salmon. She had, besides, a valuable cargo of Dundee manufactured goods, worth at least £10,000. The London, the newest of the company's third furth and completed by Mr. Bebeut Nanion ticle of wearing apparel, except a pair of tronsers, which he clutched as he passed down the stairs. The first intimation of the fire to the persons outside the the first to arrive, but they were not effective; the building was given by the volumes of smoke which ascended from the roof, and from the strong glare of One of the policemen said, in reply to questions l ships (built and completed by Mr. Robert Napier, in One of the policemen said, in reply to questions by light which appeared over the fanlight of the door, a juror, that he knew where the fire-escape in Fen-which discovery appears to have been made by police church-street was kept, but did not know where the constable Reading (579 City), who was coming up keys were to be had. Did not know that there were scaling ladders in the neighbouring church. It was proved that Mrs. Satchell made her appearance at the window with her child in her arms, and Mr. Satchell was called .- He evinced great disaced by springing their rattles. The result of this tress of mind. He described his own escape and that was, that by the time water was obtained from the of the servant. The smoke was suffocating. Till too mains of the New River Company, which was quickly late he thought his wife and child were escaping with and rapidly supplied, and the fire engines arrived, them. Mr. J. Braidwood, the superintendent of the London Fire Brigade, was next called .- He arrived at the fire with the Watling-street station engine about as possible Mr. Braidwood, superintendent of the London Fire-engine Establishment, with the Watling-sirect and five other engines and a corps of engineers and firemen had arrived, closely followed by Mr. Con-there are the back workshop, probably from the term had arrived in the back workshop, probably from Lorien, with the West of England engine, the men be- the stove heating the adjacent timber. Did not hear longing to that company, and the County engine, under of any person being supposed to have perished until the direction of Mr. Garwood, the foreman. Other | an hour or so afterwards. All his engines carry two engines from the more distant stations subsequently lengths of scaling ladders as a fire-escape, and several adjoining premises of Mr. Chilcot, tailor, Mr. Varley, shoemaker, and in Lime-street through a small police not attempting to procure the fire-escape in the court over the roof of the counting-house occupied by | vicinity, but it afterwards turned out that they were Mr. Seymour and Sons, copious streams were poured so cumbersome and difficult to be got at that they were Mr. Inspector Hodgson, the acting superintendent of the City police, remarked that the keys of all fireescapes ought to be left at the several police stations, under the command of the police, as was the case in Farringdon Ward. happens at the fires in the metropolis, The jury returned a verdict of Accidental Death. The jury accompanied the verdict by the following special recommendation :-"Langbourn Ward, 3rd June, 1845. "The undersigned jurors at the inquest held on Mrs. Satchell and her child, who were burnt at the recent fire in Fenchurch-street, beg very strongly to draw the attenin which vicinity it appeared to be raging most | tion of the Police Committee to the subject of fire-escapes Sercely. By prompt measures, however, the fire here to be placed under the superintendence of the police, and yielded; and most fortunately, for in the cellars of furnished at every station, and other convenient distances the building large vats containing several hundred throughout the City of London, which the jurors are of gallons of turpentine were stored, the ignition of opinion would tend to save many lives, and would prowhich must have led to consequences most fcarful to bably have saved those of the individuals now under their

APPEAL TO THE BENEVOLENT IN BEHALF OF THE ANOTHER FATAL CONFLAGRATION.—Two MORE LIVES LOST. It is our painful duty to record the occurrence of a fill backwards, and perished with the child in beat fell backwards, and perished with the child in backwards and perished in the calamitous fire th EXECUTION OF CONNOR.-The day after Connor's ceeded in getting upon a pan of ice, where they re- Howard, gentleman, Elton; Joseph Kay, ironmonger, her arms. During the whole period the fire was on the night of the 26th of May, was burnt to death burning no escape was brought to the spot. Sub- by returning into the house to endeavour to save

awful occasion. Mrs. Raggett (the widow) had by an accident broken her leg a few days before the fire took place, and was with difficulty saved, and is now bis mother's cat and a favourite bird, and other in-took place of savere conduct but Sin Lunces Graham stances of savage conduct, but Sir James Graham on Monday morning they were released from their was not sufficient to warrant his recommending her where everything that humanity could suggest and sons and three unmarried daughters : he had through Majesty to commute the capital punishment. Every- the means at their disposal supply, were promptly Majesty to commute the capital punishment. Every-thing which humanity could suggest has been done by the Sheriffs and Under Sheriffs, but it was con-sidered a case to which the Royal mercy ought not to be extended. Immediately after the trial, Connor informed the Governor of Newgate that he had made the means at their disposal supply, were promptly put in requisition by every one on board to assuage their suffering. Indeed the forethought of Capitain Murphy, in keeping a light all Sanday night at his masthead, had gone far to revive them, for they felt that heaven had sent them aid, and that there was the proceedings before the coroner, and the trict we have affly in heing chandles. In conduction chambers). — The third-floor. Mr. Henry Isaacs, housekceper. Two rooms on third-floor burnt out, the furniture consumed, and the window-frames, with mod narthy destroyed. The stairs enviously hunt. aged widow and family are left in a state of utter defence. On being asked if he wished that a Roman and his crew for the benevolence and kindness Catholic priest should visit him (he being a Catholic) he replied that, although he hoped to die in that faith, he had no desire for a priest to attend him but subsequently, at the request of his father and Herries and Farquhar, St. James's-street ; and also mother, he assented, and the Rev. Mr. Rolfe, of mother, he assented, and the Rev. Mr. Rolfe, of Moorfields Chapel, has visited him daily. He has having expressed a wish that the most eminent sur-Messrs. Hatchard and Son, booksellers, 187, Picca-

J. READ.

LOOKEB-ON.

Moorneids Unaper, has visited him dany. He has having expressed a wish that the most emineries of is a copy of a letter which Connor addressed to his his medical attendants, they at once acquiesced, and FIRE ESCAPES .--- The two following letters appeared in

Mrs. Lennart, Tindal-buildings, Gray's-inu-lane.

From your unfortunate nephew Dennis J. Connor. an eye-witness to many such await calculates as facely happened in Dover-street—viz., human beings forced by fire from a three-story window to a stone pavement, in-duces me to invent a machine for my own safety, by means duces me to invent a machine for my own safety, by means tunate nephew—a farewell, my dear aunt, for ever in this suited in a determination to take up the external of which I can let myself down from a sleeping-room (a fifth story) without assistance. I also attach to the happiness. My dear aunt, I should wish to see my dare consultation had been held, this very difficult operation of James Tapping, that unfortunate young man who was executed on Easter Monday, and I, as a visitor, but entered at the top of the right thigh, passing little did I give it a thought it would come, my dear aunt, over the large vessels, not entering the abdomen, Mr. Editor,-Will you introduce into your columns, in to my turn to die on the scaffold a public gaze. I was, but glancing round it to the opposite quarter, where your usual powerful and efficacious manner, a recom- my dear aunt, affected in my head at the time, or I would it effected its exit, in its progress wounding either the mendation to all parishes to provide the "Safety Jump- never have committed that dreadful crime of murder; I trunk of the femoral artery or a large branch near bound, with plenty of handles, as there never can be want- creature's life away, and entailed so much trouble on my wounds had healed up and they were stated to have ing persons to hold them whenever a fire takes place. They parents, and all that belonged to me. I would rather be gibbeted than commit such an awful crime as to murder the latter may still be used simultaneously; and the a fellow-creature. I had, my dear aunt, a petition sent can be no hindrance or objection to any parish. A hint ever it comes. I must bid farewell to my younger cousin ever it comes. I must bid farewell to my younger cousin Daniel. God bless you all, and the children. Farewell. nating in a circumscribed aneurism, which was found

> interview with him on Saturday, and ke was after-wards visited by the Roman Catholic priest in attenda nee upon him, to whom he exhibited much peni-tence. The prisoner's friends (for the last time) had an interview with him the same day. The following is a copy of the confession written by Connor on Sunday night, and signed by him in the presence of the Rev. Mr. Rolie on Monday morning about half an hour before the execution.

Newgate, June 2, 1845. I fully acknowledge that I was guilty of the murder ships (built and completed by Mr. Robert Napier, in 1837), proceeded uninterruptedly on her passage to London, until Friday morning, about one o'clock, when crossing the Boston Deeps the watch and others when crossing the Boston Deeps the watch and others when crossing the Boston Deeps the watch and others book hand there was charged, and I was charged, with which I was charged, and I beg pardon of God and

JOSEPH CONNOR.

Signed.

wretched convict.

Fon JUSTIFIABLE HOMICIDE. Edmund Grundy, Esq., Park Hills, (foreman), father of Thomas Grundy, Esq., and who is the attorney employed on every cccasion by the masters ; James Livesey, of Heap, a COAL MASTER ; William liutchinson, Bury ; and James Ball, of Eton.

PROCEEDINGS BEFORE THE MAGISTRATES.

On Tuesday morning, the prisoner Harris, who is said to be of Hertfordshire, and a prize-fighter, but was of opinion that the statement laid before him perilous position and brought on board the Orion, lately working for Messrs. Walker and Co., was brought up before the magistrates, Abraham Weed and James Hutchinson, Esqrs., for examination. Thomas Grundy, Esq., appeared as the prisoner's solicitor, and W. P. Roberts, Esq., was present for the present for

> result of the inquest ; and that, as a verdict of manslaughter had been returned, the coroner had bound him (the superintendent) to prosecute : he was ready, and ins erew for the benevolence and kindness however, to hand over the prosecution to the friends lavished upon them—services which they never can forget.—Newfoundland Indicator, May 3rd. The LATE DUEL.— PORTSMOUTH, JUNE 1.—Mr. guaranteed a sum against the costs. He (the superhowever, to hand over the prosecution to the friends Seton yet survives, after a painful and most dauger intendent) now brought the prisoner forward, that the magistrates might decide what was to be done

with him. Mr. ROBERTS then addressed the bench. He was there on the part of the relatives of the deceased, named Mr. Liston. Accordingly that gentleman, John Sugden. They were not satisfied with the pro-accompanied by Mr. Potter, his demonstrator of verdices in the coroner's court, nor with the verdict My dear Aunt, -- 1 write this letter to you, hoping, my lear aunt, you are in good health : and, my dear it is my land of the family, arrived on Frinot only against himself and the advocate for the prisoner, but also against the public press. No one had been allowed to be present. All check was removed from the jury. They examined such witnesses, and such only, as they thought fit, and as far as they thought advisable, and no further. Under such cirhappiness. My dear aunt, I should wish to see my dear cousin tunate cousin. I should wish to see my dear cousin tunate cousin. I should wish to see my dear cousin tunate cousin. I should wish to see my dear cousin tunate cousin. I should wish to see my dear cousin the provided to the public would feel satisfied. He (Mr. Roberts) passed through a window, so long as time will permit. 1 Ellen, but, unfortunately, I understand she is in the obstacles presented to its performance by the patient's the public would feel satisfied. He (Mr. Roberts) can then lower myself without assistance. The above country-may God bless and protect her, wherever she obsistiv; in fact, so serious was the obstacle from this was prepared to prefer a charge against the prisoner may be. My dear aunt, I did not think I should be in cause that Mr. Liston, at one moment, doubted of wilful murder, and he had no doubt but that he this situation on the morning I was a visitor at the execu- whether he would succeed. It is understood the ball could satisfy the bench that the circumstances of this dreadful case were such as to render it proper that the question should be brought before a jury. That question was whether the crime which had occasioned the death of the deceased was murder or manslaughter. As the matter now stood, the priing Sheets ?" Say half a dozen-in accessible places-twenty or more feet square, of strong canvas and rope-that the jury at the trial might be convinced by the evidence that the super twenty here. really murder; in that case the prisoner must be done so a day or two after the duel, and that to all acquitted, as the evidence would have proved an appearance the patient was progressing favourably. On Tuesday last, however, dangerous symptoms set offence more criminal than the charge. There would to sir James Graham, but it was of no avail, but never mind, my dear aunt, I am prepared to meet death when-groin, arising from extravasation. These symptoms have a plastice are ground in the law allowed the jury to find the prisoner guilty of thus be a justice altogether; but on an indictment manslaughter. In all such cases as this, the proper way was to commit for the highest offence which the God bless you all. Friends and neighbours, farewell. God bless you all. Friends and neighbours, farewell. In pursuance of the above, the culprit's aunt had an should be tied, and this Dr. Liston was sent for from to the charge is but if, on the contrary, the case power, by their verdict, to give a lower character to the charge: but if, on the contrary, the case London to perform. Immediately after the operation, proved was greater than the charge laid, the prisoner which is described as an exceedingly painful one, and which Mr. Seton bore with astonishing fortitude, the escaped altogether. Mr. Grundy, in reply, said that the judge, if he thought the depositions justified a results exhibited in his condition were a subsidence charge of murder, could order an indictment accordof the pulsation in the tumour and an abatement of ingly. To this, Mr. Roberts observed, that the only deporitions before the judge would be those taken all the unfavourable symptoms. Mr. Seton is described as exhibiting not only ever since this most before the coroner-and the friends of the deceased painful occurrence the greatest chcerfulness and were not satisfied with these.

high flow of spirits, but even did so during Mr. Liston's operation, and which is considered greatly in favour of his ultimate recovery, although considerable doubts are even now entertained with respect to that point. At the conclusion of the operation Mr. Seton jury had not signed the inquisition, and to several shook hands with Mr. Liston, and expressed himself other informalities which he thought were fatal to in the following terms :- "Doctor, the moment I get it. The magistrates reminded Mr. Roberts that the

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"Thomas Snelling, Foreman, 30, Fen-(Signed) church-street. J. S. Cuthbert, 155, Fenchurch-street G. P. Bailey, 146, Fenchurch-street. II. J. Steners, 8, Philpot-lane. J. Bullwinkle, Cullum-street. W. B. Hills, 24, Rood-lane. G. Russell, 72, Fenchurch-street. J. W. Wilmott, Fenchurch-street. R. R. Simpson, 44, Fenchurch-street U. Wild, Three King-court. H. Fasher, 135, Fenchurch-street. G. D. Beckett, 41, Feuchurch-street. S. P. Irish, 156, Fenchurch-street. W. Keene, 25, Fenchurch-street. J. Finlay, 29, Feuchurch-street."

THE RECENT FIRE IN DOVER-STREET .--- We are enabled to state that the extent of the loss of life at the late calamitous fire at Raggett's Hotel, Dover-street, Piecadilly, has now been ascertained to be five indicovered in a sitting position, near to the jamb by the viduals, and not seven, as was for the first two or side of the fireplace, not far from the front window, so three days supposed, viz., Mr. Raggett, Miss Raggett, that it is most probable that when she found it was im-Possible to get up the stairs leading to the trapdoor, nurse ; all the other persons known to have been on which her husband had ascended, from the heat of the premises at the time of the outbreak being still the flames and the increasing fury of the fire, she alive. During Saturday a crowd as numerous as on Ettempted to reach the window in front, but being any of the previous days congregated in Dover-street, brenpowered had fallen backwards, and thus perished. anxious to ascertain if any other bodies were dis-This supposition is corroborated by some persons, covered. The search of the ruins was proceeded with "ho state that they saw her attempting to raise the during the day, but nothing of much importance was set. Upon searching a little further the mutilated found, the only articles of value being two gold remains of the infant, burnt almost to a cinder, were watches, the owners of which have not yet been as band. Both of them were deposited in shells with certained. The search, in consequence of the seizure out delay, and conveyed to the bonehouse of St. put in by Mr. Abbot, the original landlord, to whom Dionis Backchurch, in Lime-street, to await the in- large arrears of rent are owing, was to have ceased quisition of the coroner. Mr. Robertson, one of the at six o'clock on Friday evening; but we understand efferers, makes the following statement :-- I was that an arrangement has been entered into between suddenly awoke by hearing a violent knocking at the the parties, under which the search will be made to- prisoner is a short, square-built young man, about street-door, accompanied by the springing of rattles. Linstantly got out of bed, and on opening the door G my recomes smoke and flames were ascending the starcase. Seeing that not a moment was to be lost, I should "Fire." as loud as I possibly could, and I should it was determined by the relations of the low of the lo Eticked at the servant's door. Some time, however, that lamented lady that both bodies should be buried melancholy fate. apaced before I heard Mr. Satchell answer to the | in the family vault, but that course is now no longer

where i at i thought i should be obliged to let go my on Saturday atternoon the tragments of several body by that very active oncer, Constable Halsall, on a folger, with his wile and mother, and all had a nar-the stairs. After a deal of knows were found in the rains. Among them were found in the rains of the form the coast of Africa to Liverpool. We passed to be the property of gold ring, which it is supposed to be the property of solely by the facilities afforded if the sum and and a brooch, which it is understood and barbarous deed are of the most in the furniture, stock in the furniture in the furniture is the furniture in the furniture is the sufficient on the duile the most in the furniture is the sufficient on the duile the most in the furniture is the sufficient on the furniture from the foundry to the place selected for the trial at about four o'clock on Friday morning, when very few THE BURY STABBING CASE. Absourced Inquires inter the coroner's jury resumed half-past five o'clock it passed through Bootle, almost its sitting to inquire into the death of John Sugden (who was stabled on Monday, t.e. 26th ultimo, by being in the enjerment of their morning dreams at trade, &c. ; but no injury was done to the surrounding property. The house was insured in the Sun Fire-Frederick Harris), at two o'clock on Saturday after-office. had been shipped on the African coast as one of the took for Mrs. Sateliell. I have no doubt that her hus- room. The total insurance upon the building and band imagined she had escaped in safety. I am per-the contents amounted to only £2000. This was every at a lass to account for the origin of the disas-effected in the Globe Office, the directors of which regular hands on board the vessel; and the high FATAL ACCIDENT. - NEWFOUNDLAND. - Yesterday with closed doors; and at a quarter to eight o'clock bedded in the sand, and the muzzle, which was crime and misdemeanour for which his life has paid ter. When the shop was closed last night, we left had agreed to pay that sum, and, in addition, to go to the could not form the lights properly state of suffering, said that he could not form the base of shoring up the building and having the runs searched, which will entail £150 above the sustained by them by the fire. Raggett's hour that morning the captain came on deck, and the forfeit was that of being found asleep on his week (25th April), at about 3 P.M., a boat loaded with the same night was adjourned to the following pointed out to sea, was slightly elevated in a line seals and lumber, sailed from the harbour of Trinity for St. John's, having on board the skipper, his son, and Denis Cashman, being the crew, and, as passen-gers, Mr. Cashman, Mr. John Pilgrim, Mr. Henry Burrell, constable of Trinity, and a valuer man his finding him asleep lashed him in a most cruel test idea as to the origin of the disaster. He added Hotel is a cruciform structure of great breadth of that he was awoke by his wife shaking him violently frontage, and of considerable depth both in flank and by the shoulder, when his attention was arrested by base. It contained about forty rooms, attics, dc. ; Burrell, constable of Trinity, and a young man his classes was really awful-in passing from the lock-up spectators. The result was most satisfactory. The manner with a rope's end. Not considering, however, manner with a rope's end. Not considering, however, that the punishment was sufficiently severe, he seized a cance paddle, almost as sharp as a knife at both edges, and with this dreadful weapon struck him several blows, or rather inflicted several cuts on his head and face. The first cut severed his nose from his face. The second caused a deep gash on his lip; and the third opened a wound in the side of his checek. which extended down to the neck. This hearing the breaking of glass and the springing of in fact, each floor was so fitted as to furnish a com-the policeman's rattle. Lpon lifting up his head he plete suite for a family. The principal defect, howfound the place filled with smoke, and the heat in the ever, in the structure was, that there was no escape scend the place filled with smoke, and the heat in the prace of a scend or so was quite overpowering. This due to the found of y was field at the starcase bases of smoke that were ascending the staircase barst the door com-back for the topset the staircase barst the door com-back for the topset the staircase barst the door com-back for the topset the staircase barst the door com-back for the topset the staircase barst the door com-back for the topset the staircase barst the door com-back for the topset the staircase barst the door com-back for the topset the staircase barst the door com-back for the topset the staircase barst the door com-back for the topset the staircase barst the door com-back for the topset the staircase barst the door com-back for the topset the staircase barst the door com-back for the top of the house without delay." She then apprexent nuch more cool and collected than he fit is owing to this cause that so many persons lost the since and late and some of the house moderna-to clock the next ay, and lis body was then thrown it is owing to this cause that so many persons lost their late range the sow and house moderna-to clock the next ay, and his body was then thrown is done was consisted principally of tim-ber and lath and plaster; it was and dhouse moderna-ber the room together, he thought she would have been was consisted principally of tim-ber and lath and plaster; it was and dhouse moderna-ber and lath and plaster; it was and dhouse moderna-ber and lath and plaster; it was and planter. The scene that and painted. The bord was tocked that nick for the open and painted. The challenge arrived in the was constited principally of tim-ber and lath and plaster; it was and planter; the again plaster; it was and planter. The challenge arrived in the were averal and so will not succeed in coasting range there was corrected to about a league their lives. The house moderna-top lather the room together, he thought show the dath are plaster; it was and planter it was coestied th missed her, and on looking up the ladder he saw a ised, and was faced with stucco and painted. The The second her, and on looking up the ladder he saw a lised, and was faced with stucco and paintee. The second her, they escaped where so the shortness of the time in which the sources in the top, who he imagined was his wife, and the master and the master's son. Mr. here in the constable, the constable, the constable, the constable, the constable son, and the master's son, and the source soft the constable. Having aroused her, they escaped whole of the upper floors were reduced to a heap of the sources for the dividuals, were hurried in an instant into eternity sticked with stationery : John Nutall, druggist, of the constable, whole of the upper floors are reduced to a heap of the source soft the whole of the upper floors were reduced to a heap of the constable in an instant into eternity sticked with stationery : John Nutall, druggist, of the constable with stationery is the state of the state is the state of the state of the state is the state of the state o of single shots, with balls of 219lb. each, were fired The adjoining house, and thence over to runs. The ground-floor apartments have almost for the almost for the prisoner. The ground-floor apartments have almost for the prisoner. The ground-floor apartments have almost for the adjoint of the prisoner. The ground-floor apartments have almost for the almost for the for whole of the upper floors were reduced to a neap of the unappy fluance, making in all a loss of six in- Messrs. Walker, Smith, and Co (masters of the knob-) the gun will be shortly shipped by a vessel for America, and thence over to runs. The ground-floor apartments have almost apprehension of the prisoner. The stocks with stationery; John Nutall, druggist, of there to be taken on board the war-steamer for which it apprehension of the prisoner.

when crossing the boston Deeps the match and overing upon deck were not a little alarmed on discovering that the ship was on fire. Captain Ewing observing that the ship was on fire. Captain Ewing observing tices I was virtuous and happy. When I neglected them tices I was virtuous and happy. When I neglected them bunkers, ordered all hands upon deck, a mandate which was speedily obeyed, without disturbing the passengers, all of whom were in their berths and evithe scaffold. I resign myself to so shameful a penalty, dently sound asleep, as, although the saloon contiguous to them was filled with smoke, not one appeared to Almighty God will in His boundless mercy, and through be conscious of danger. Captain Ewing was heard the merits of Christ, accept me and my repentance, to say, "My lads, it's all up now, I suppose we must however late, as a small atonement for my many ofbear for the land," or words of similar purport. fences. Accordingly, the course of the London was altered but by great exertion the flames were got under, and The wretched culprit being a Roman Catholic, there the London resumed her regular course for London. was no (what is called)

FIRE ON BOARD THE STEAM-SHIP LONDON OF

DUNDRE.—On Friday night (week), at nine o'clock,

Ewing, arrived at Hore's steam-packet wharf.

Vapping, after a miraculous escape from destruction

Sir,-Having, during the last twenty-five years, been

The fire was occasioned by placing the fuel against the furnaces, which being, through inattention, reached, the coals ignited. The destruction of this vessel and her cargo would have entailed a loss of £60,000. Some of her beams are partly burned through, and the inside of her deck planking has suffered from the action of the flames.

INQUESTS AT LIVERPOOL .- On Monday three inquests were held before the borough coroner. The first was on view of the body of Mrs. Mary Thompson, of Prospect-street, who went to St. Augustine'

Son, or Prospect street, and went to be magazine to Church on Sunday evening, with a female acquaint-ance from Knowsley, and during the sermon ex-claimed that "her heart was very bad." She was immediately taken out of the church, and died in about ten minutes after. The second was on An-At length, after much conversation as to the best Derby, who was accidentally thrown out of his shanmeans to prevent the loss of life that so frequently dry in Lime-street, on Saturday evening, and died shortly after. The third was on Thomas Smith, a child three months old, who died from suffocation in consequence of having been overlain. Verdicts in accordance with the evidence were returned in the ieveral cases.

several cases. The Mysterious DEATH AT HAMPSTEAD.—The ad-journed inquest on the bodies of Caroline Hillman and her male infant, who recently died at Hamp- he entered the room where Connor was sitting constead under suspicious circumstances, was resumed on Tuesday, before Mr. Wakley, and was again adourned. The principal witnesses examined were Mr. Gower, the surgeon, who attended the deceased ; he repeated, after the rev. gent., some short prayers. One beginning, "O Lord, I resign myself," &c. Exactly at eight o'clock the prison bell commenced Mr. Lord, who performed the post mortem examina-tion; and Mr. Taylor and Mr. Johnstone, of Guy's stomach. From the evidence of the two latter wit-nesses, it appeared that the green matter on the sto-mach consisted of the tops of the savin plant, which it was stated is frequently given by ignorant persons to procure abortion, but is attended with stores of the stores of the stores of the store to to procure abortion, but is attended with very great danger to the mother, whom it generally kills if it effect the purpose intended, and is often fatal with-out doing so. The object of the further alignment arreared to forelable in the second to forelable in the out doing so. The object of the further adjournrope having been adjusted, he repeated several prayment was to obtain evidence as to the person by ers after the pricst. At their conclusion the drop fell; a few convulsive struggles ensued, and life was whom the savin had been administered, and for the presence of Mr. Gains, who is alleged to be the father of the deceased child. extinct. After hanging one hour, the body was cut down, and was buried within the walls of the prison

in the evening. Application was made by the pro-prietor of a celebrated wax exhibition to purchase DREADFUL MURDER IN GIBRALTAR.-A most atrocious murder was committed at Gibraltar on the 21st May, 1845. About one o'clock, while a party of convicts were at work in the house that is now building for Sir John Sinclair at the south, one of them, named Thomas Anson, was reprimanded by the overseer, quietly dispersed. It is said that Connor had lately, Mr. Samual Walter, for neglect of duty, and told that if he was not more attentive he should be reported to the chief superintendent, Mr Armstrong. On continually with and under the eye of his parents. hearing this the convict followed his victim some yards, He had invariably kept early hours, and had reguwith a knife in his hand, and seized a small crow-bar, with which he struck the overseer a severe blow on the back part of the head, which extensively fractured the skull, and produced instant death. The villain then rushed out in an excited state, saying to his fellow prisoners, "I have killed Mr. Walter, and would serve any other fellow in the same manner that would dare to scold and collar me like Walter did," : the same time holding up a glazier's putty knife covered with blood. He was immediately secured and conveyed to the convict-yard, where he was placed in safe custody to await the coroner's inquest, which took place at four r.M., and then ad-journed to one o'clock the next day, and terminated in a verdict of Wilful Murder against Anson. The

four in Ato, 11, mount-street, b estimater-road, a mis netw our doone net mongen, and missing in con-few doors from the National Baths. Mr. Todd, with his wife and child, and a female servant, were in the twith a stone wall, though intended by Harris for the building. The street in front of the British for the Briti When he did, I made the best of my way to-wards the irap-door on the top of the house. Whilst been ascertained that one has been a mother and the according the steps the smoke and heat were so in-other has not. The identification is therefore clear. Alleged Murder on the High Seas .- Liverpool, Left When he did, I made the best of my way to-wards the irap-door on the top of the house. Whilst wards the irap-door on the top of the house. Whilst take that I though I to be a societained that one has been a mother and the itake that I though I to be a to be a post mortem examination it has accurding the steps the smoke and heat were so in-trace that I though I to be a to be a post mortem examination it has the irap-door on the top of the house. Whilst the irap-door on the top of the house. Whilst the steps the smoke and heat were so in-trace that I though I to be a to be a post mortem examination it has the irap-door on the top of the house. Whilst the irap-door on the fragments of several the steps the smoke and heat were so in-trace that I though I to be a to be a post mortem examination it has the irap-door on the top of the house. Whilst the irap-door on the fragments of several the been ascertained that one has been a mother and the irace that I though I to be a top of the bould be obliged to let go my the irace the indication. The irace the indication is therefore clear. It is the irace the indication is therefore clear. It is the irace the indication is therefore clear. It is the irace the indication is therefore clear. It is the irace the indication is therefore clear. It is the irace the indication is therefore clear. It is the irace the indication is therefore clear. It is the irace the indication is therefore clear. It is the irace the indication is therefore clear. It is the irace the indication is therefore clear. It is the irace the indication is therefore clear. It is the irace the indication is therefore clear. It is the irace the indication is therefore clear. It is the irace the irace the irace the indication is therefore clear. It is the irace the

well I will come to London and see you ; if, however, on the contrary, it shall be my misfortune to die, I am quite prevared, but, by —, I am ignorant of the cause of my being called out and shot at in the way I had agreed to give up the prosecution to him. The Bhineas Rothwell, a clog and patten-maker, was the I fell into bad company, plunged into vice, stained my soul with murder, and am now about to forfeit my life on have been.

DEATH OF MR. SETON .- Since the above was in type we have received the following account of the shop looks towards Chapel-street. About half-past which I have justly deserved by my crimes, and hope that death of Mr. Seton :--

PORTSMOUTH, TUESDAY.-Mr. Seton, the unfortu-nate gentleman wounded in the sad affair with Lieut, Hawkey, of the Royal Marines, has terminated his earthly career. He died last evening at thirty-five minutes past seven. Early in the day it was ascertained by his surgical attendants that he was gradually "Condemned" sermon sinking, and that his wound exhibited the very worst preached on Sunday, neither was Connor required to appearance. It was communicated to Mr. Seton that attend service in the chapel. The Rev. Mr. Rolfe there was no longer hope, and he bore it with resignawas with him a great portion of the day. At the several Roman Catholic chapels in the metropolis tion. He had some days previously settled his worldly affairs, and made his will. The sacrament had also been administered to him by the Rev. Mr. M'Ghie. prayers were on Sunday offered up on behalf of the In the afternoon of yesterday he took an affectionate

Execution .- On Monday morning the last son- and eternal farewell of his near relatives-viz, his tence of the law was carried into effect on the mother, his sisters, and his wife, whose deep grief unfortunate culprit Joseph Connor, in front of and affliction it was painful to witness. For an hour Newgate. The crowd was not so great as is and upwards before his decease he was free from pain, usual on such occasions, although a great number of and talked tranquilly and resignedly to his attendants, persons had assembled before seven o'clock. The Dr. Stewart was with him in his last moments ; and culprit on Sunday night was attended by the Rev. Mrs. Seton has been indefatigable in her attentions to Mr. Rolfe, until near ten o'clock. When that gen-her husband ever since he has been lying wounded at tleman left he laid down on his bed, and fell into a the Quebec Hotel. Mr. Seton has frequently talked sound sleep, from which he did not awake until half- over the sad affair with his medical attendants and had past five o'clock on Monday morning. Shortly after, to the last persisted that he gave Licut. Hawkey no the Rev. Mr. Rolfe arrived at the prison, and re- real cause for his very violent conduct, and that he mained some time in religious conversation, during was innocent of any cause for the duel. He (Mr. which he administered the sacrament to the wretched man. (The Catholic clergy do not now administer parties met on the field, Mr. Hawkey and his second extreme unction in such cases, unless the convict is wished to place the men to fire at a very short distance unwell, and not likely to survive till the time of exfrom each other, to which he and his second, Mr. ecution.) Ile was afterwards supplied with break-Rowles, objected, and they finally arranged fifteen paces. A post mortem examination of the body took place this day, in presence of a number of the medical men of this neighbourhood - viz., Drs. Mortimer Stewart, Jinkins, Rudle, Rolph, Slade, &c. Dr. versing with Mr. Rolfe, the culprit did not lose the James Allen, deputy medical inspector of Haslar firmness which he has all along manifested. At the Hospital, was the operator. It was found that a branch of the femoral artery had been wounded. The time Calcraft was tying his hands and pinioning him, report will be read to the coroner and jury.

> THE CASE OF STABBING AT BURY .--- FRIDAY AFTER-NOON, FOUR O'CLOCK .- The inquest on the unfortunate young man who was maliciously stabbed on Monday night last, is now sitting. W. P. Roberts, Esq., the solicitor retained by the father of the prisoner gave halfpennies and pennies to the children deceased for the prosecution, has been refused admittance ; and we have every reason to believe that who were working. There was no occasion for it. a strong effort will be made to hush up the whole [There might be one hundred people present; but affair. The reporters are also excluded, and with none above eighteen years of age. The deceased was nesses selected by the inspectors of police, who are known to be favourable to the masters, are only to be the dagger until it was broken, and then went into examined. The following letter has been sent in to his house. the coroner by the father of the deceased :---

To the Coroner and Gentlemen of the Jury assembled to hold an Inquest on the body of John Sugden.

GENTLEMEN,-I wish to express my earnest wish that the coat in which Connor was tried, but it was very you will permit me and my solicitor, Mr. W. P. Roberts, properly refused by the sheriffs, and ordered after a to be present at the above inquest on the body of my son. I also wish John Rawlinson, cousin of my son, to be pretime to be given up to his friends. The crowd was very orderly, and soon after the body was cut down sent. And I beg to inform you that I am desirous of Harris was coming down the street shaking his stick prosecuting Frederick Harris, the person by whom my about. The crowd was behind him. Did not see and only lately, associated with bad women, for, till son was stabled on Monday night last; within a few weeks of his apprehension, he had lived willing to be bound over to prosecute. son was stabled on Monday night last; and I am perfectly the prisoner pulled off the steps. The deceased was

I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant, (Signed) WILLIAM SUGDEN.

larly brought home to his parents his earnings. After a discussion of twenty minutes the father was Immediately after the trial he stated to Sheriff informed that the coroner was perfectly willing he Sidney that all the witnesses had deposed was nearly should be present, but that no one else should be adcorrect, that the evidence of the little girl was par- mitted. The father is a poor decrepid old man, broticularly accurate, and that he had at the time he ken-hearted at the death of his son, who is not yet purchased the knife a pimple at the side of his nose, seventeen, and the coroner might think he had as she had described. He also said that he must nothing to fear by his presence. We are informed as she had described. The discontinuation has not have committed the murder under a delusion, caused by a person present at the post mortem examination, by the accident before alluded to. A few days previous that the point of the dagger was 51 inch.s in length, to the murder of Mary Brothers, a member of the 3.8ths of an inch in breadth, 3-16ths in thick Missionary Society had procured her admission to a ness, was found in the vertebra of the back of Magdalen asylum, and arrangements were made for the deccased, and that it entered on the left her to be taken in, but the ill-fated woman omitted breast about two inches below the heart. The attending at the asylum on the appointed day; and even within half an hour of her being murdered, the said missionary had a conversation with her upon harris after stabbing poor Sugden through the body endeavoured to stab several others, but the dagger ANOTHER DESTRUCTIVE FIRE .- On Tuesday night, ANOTHER DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.—On Tuesday night, being pointless prevented him. However, James between eleven and twelve o'clock, a fire, attended Gregson, 19, had his waistcoat cut on the right side

with a considerable destruction of property, broke of his breast, and Richard Aspinall had the skin of out in No. 11, Mount-street, Westminster-road, a his neck cut about five inches in length ; after which

Phineas Rothwell, a clogand patten-maker, was the

first witness. He stated : Yesterday week I was in my shop, situate at the corner of Clark-street. The eight at night I saw the prisoner coming up Roch-dale-road. He had a strong yellow walking stick in his hand, which he was swinging about. Witness, and a person named Miles Crossley, went down Chapel-street together. There was a crowd of women and children, but not a grown person present, except Harris the prisoner, and two others with him. Saw the prisoner striking at some lads with his stick in front of his house. He was not on the steps. Witness went and took hold of him to prevent him from striking. While doing so witness felt prisoner strike twice or thrice over his shoulder, and heard something fall that sounded like glass. It could not have been iron, it might be steel. Heard some one say that prisoner had stabled a man, and left hold of the prisoner. When he did so, he saw that the prisoner had a part of the stick in his hand, and saw something glisten. The prisoner ran into his house, and witness went after the man that was stabled. Did not see any one strike the prisoner. Went up Clough-street into Chapel-street, and saw a constable. Went with him to the prisoner's house, and gave the prisoner into custody.—On cross-examination by Mr. Grundy, witness said there might have been two or three score of women and children, but not a hun-drud. No one kicked the prisoner. He did not look frightened; did not struggle to get away from the vitness.

By Mr. Roberts.-The prisoner took the piece of stick with him into the house that he held. The prisoner said he had left the stick out of doors, he was in such a hurry.

George Sharrocks is a smith, and lives in Butcherlane. On Monday night, about half-past eight, saw misoner leading a crowd of children up the street. He had a walking-stick, beckoning them to follow. When at his lodgings he threw his stick about, and a part of it flew off into the street. Saw him stab the deceased with the dagger. Picked up two pieces of the dagger, and gave them to Mr. Henshaw. The misoner would have struck any one. He was striking at another lad when the dagger struck against the wall, and broke in pieces.

By Mr. Grundy .- There were no rows in Butcherto shout. Policemen had been home with the men doing nothing. The prisoner ran at the crowd with

Mary Ann Meadows proved that she saw the prisoner stab the deceased; that deceased did not do anything to the prisoner; that he did not shout, On cross-examination by Mr. Grundy she stated that her father's house was two doors from the corner of Chapel-street, and that the prisoner's lodging was the corner house in Chapel-street. The prisoner sixteen years and ten months old.

By Mr. Roberts .- Was so flurried at the time of the stabbing, that she could not speak as to numbers. Sarah Randle gave witness a piece of the dagger just before the police took prisoner into custody. Witness gave it to her father and he gave it to Mr. Henshaw. superintendent of police.

John Wolstenholme saw the prisoner stab Sugden with the dagger. Went with deceased to Dr. Wardleworth's. Took off his jacket and handkerchief there. Saw the wound, and blood running down his breast. Witness afterwards went home with the deceased. By Mr. Grundy .- No one ill-used the prisoner. James Isherwood, who lived next door to the pri-

soner, saw him stab Sugden. Cross-examined.- Heard the crowd say that the prisoner had a dagger, and that they were to take it from him. Did not see any one get hold of the stick. Saw the prisoner draw the dagger and stab Sugden. Did not see any one " click" at the stick.

[The conclusion of the examination had not arrived when we were forced to go to press.] \*\*\*\*\*

## Imperial Parliament.

## HOUSE OF LORDS, MONDAY, JUNE 2.

The Earl of Shaftesbury sat as Speaker at a quarter sefore five o'clock, in the absence of the Lord Chancellor, The took his seat on the woolsack soon after five. After the presentation of an immense number of peti

tions, from all parts of the country, against the Maynooth Endowment Bill.

The LORD CHANCELLOB said, he wished to call their lordshins' attention for a few moments to the case of Mr. O'Driscoll. In consequence of what passed in that and the other house of Parliament relative to the conduct of Mr. O'Driscoll, a communication was made to the Lord Chancellor of Ireland, who did what it was his duty to do. by directing an inquiry to be instituted. Before that inquiry was brought to a termination, however, Mr. O'Driscoll misconducted himself in such a manner with reference to proceedings in the Roll's Court in Ireland as, in the opinion of the Lord Chancellor of Ireland, ren dered it necessary to dismiss him from the magistracy, and he had accordingly been superseded. (Hear, hear.)

On the motion of Lord Brougham the Debtors and committed to Tuesday.

#### THE MAYNOOTH BILL.

The Duke of WELLINGTON, on moving the order of the day for the second reading of the Maynooth College (Ireland) Bill, said-My lords, I think it my duty to request your lordships' attention whilst I state to your lordships the principles of this measure, and the nature of the proposition which has been submitted to your lordships in this bill, in order to carry into execution its objectthis institution was founded fifty years ago by the Irish Parliament, and this bill contains a recital of the provisions of the acts by which it was originally founded, and by which it was regulated; first, in the year 1800, and subsequently in the year 1808. My lords, it cannot be denied, and I will not stand here to be the person to deny, that those acts are inconsistent with the enactment of the codes of law by which the Reformation was established in this country and in Ireland; but, my lords, although those acts are inconsistent with the enactment of those codes of law, I deny that there is-and I think I Hardwicke, adjourned till Tuesday. can show to your lordships that there is not-anything inconsistent in those laws with the religious principles of the country, and that it was never so considered either 50 years ago or subsequently in 1800, or in 1808, and that it cannot be so considered at the present moment. My lords, in order clearly to understand the principles on which those laws were founded, it is necessary that I should call the attention of your lordships to the state of affairs at the period when they were first enacted. The necessity for this institution was occasioned by the failure of the laws enacted to establish the Reformation in Ire-

throne

attempting to interrupt him, but preliminary to this discussion I would put this question to the noble dukewhether he has the Queen's permission to make this proposition to the house ? (Cries of "Order, order.")

Lord BROUGHAM .- This is not speaking to order. (Hear. hear.) This is the most disorderly thing I ever witnessed either wise or useful for themselves. Their education in my experience of Parliament. The noble duke has after the speech of the noble duke (Wellington). (Hear, hear.)

The Duke of Newcastle again rose, amidst loud cries of "Order," and said-I wish to put the question, as it place in their hands. Though he admitted that this bill affects the Act of Succession, as it affects individuals, and as it affects the nation. (" Order, order.")

Lord BROUGHAM .--- I never will sit here and allow any

ended the measure as one of justice to the great rather than in the Home-office. majority of the Irish people.

land. Lord BEAUMONT, on the part of his co-religionists, emphatically denied many of the statements which had been made by the opponents of the bill. If they really be- very great hardship to force a measure of this kind on lieved the doctrines of the Roman Catholic Church to be the people of Ireland. Lord John Russell also thought as they described, the toleration would be a crime. He it advisable that the Roman Catholic bishops of Ireland, altogether repudiated the ultramontane doctrine of alle- and more especially Dr. Murray, should be consulted on giance ; and it was not fair to quote books of no authority this subject. He had not yet heard that no communicato prove that such doctrines wereinculcated at Maynooth. tion had taken place between the Government and the He did not regard this as an isolated measure; if it were, Roman Catholic bishops on this scheme of education; it would not purchase the allegiance of the priesthood if but he fully agreed with Lord John Russell in asserting it were alienated. Their charity must be extended to the that considerable weight ought to be attached to the working clergy. They must also do something for the judgment of the Roman Catholic bishops on the adjustlaity, and already he was happy to think that a measure ment of the principles and details of this measure. He Creditors Bill was read a second time, and ordered to be had been introduced elsewhere, which, faithfully followed then adverted at some length to the necessity and expeup, would not only be a great benefit to the laity, but also diency, not only of communicating with the Roman

## tem of academical education in Ireland.

The Bishop of CASHEL urged the necessity of inquiry, inquiry would be useful to those who had not so strong opinions as he entertained, both with reference to the inthe intrusion of Jesuits into the College of Maynooth. consistently endow a Roman Catholic college she must unprotestantize herself. He would infinitely prefer the voluntary system to the endowment of two antagonist Churches

After a few words from Lord Clifford in favour of the bill, the debate was, on the motion of the Earl of theological lectures, which was an explicit admission of

## HOUSE OF COMMONS, MONDAY, JUNE 2.

In reply to a question from Mr. Ross, Sir T. FREMANTLE said, that the Lord Chancellor of Ireland had felt it to be his duty to issue a supersedeas for removing Mr. O'Driscoll from the bench of magistrates for the county of Cork.

The adjourned debate on the Colleges (Ireland) Bill was resumed by

Mr. M. MILNES, who declared his intention to support land. My lords, those laws, and the enactment of those this measure. Those who opposed it on the ground that it laws. had been resisted in Ireland from the period at did not give religious education, were, in his opinion, which they had become the laws of the land; plot suc- guilty of a sophism in the sense which they gave to the ceeded plot, rebellion succeeded rebellion, forfeiture of word "religion." They said that we ought to establish property succeeded forfeiture of property, and at length colleges for Roman Catholics on Protestant principles, or the country had become the seat of the operations of a that they would not consent to the establishment of them foreign and civil war in a contest for the possession of the at all. Such language he considered to be equivalent to an absolute negation of all education to the Roman

The Buke of NEWCASTLE .- My lords, I rise to order. | Catholics of Ireland. He saw no reason why such theolo I beg to apologise to the noble duke and to the house for gical lectures as had been given formerly by Schleier. macher and Neander, and were now given by Neander in the University of Berlin, should not be given to the students of every religion in the new colleges of Ireland. He considered that the line of conduct pursued by the Roman Catholics of that country on this subject was not

should be founded on the large comprehensive continental not been speaking to order. This ought to have been basis, rather than on the system of any religious hierarchy, The indirect influence which the Roman Catholic hierarchy would exercise over students of their faith would be more

made no pretensions to perfection, still he considered it to be deserving of his support.

man to say that we have not a right to enter on, to conti- pretension to perfection, but considered that to be rather principle. His objection to the bill was not that the nue, and to close any discussion without the leave of the one of its demerits than its merits. He could have wished Crown. The leave of the crown is required only in one that the bill had been prepared with greater care, and education of the Roman Catholic population of Ireland case, but it may be given at any period of the discussion had not contained within itself so much crude legislation

seminary rankled in their minds long after they left it. probation. If its 10th and 11th clauses were not greatly The house divided, when the numbers were :- For when, with advantage to the cause of Chartism, he in him." Second-"That they have observed with pain to avoid advocate the Land principle. Ten vary and a cavier of ment was 46. New 411. The amendment was 46. Ne probation. If its 10th and 11th clauses were not greatly modified in the committee he should be obliged to oppose this measure on its third reading. Those clauses ap-this measure on its third reading. Those clauses ap-the amendment—Ayes, 46. Noes, 311. The amendment was therefore lost, and the bill read a second time. The other orders of the day were then disposed of, and said that he would not give ten straws for the prinwith its important objects, Parliament would do much to this measure on its third reading. Those clauses ap- was therefore lost, and the bill read a second time. insure their gratitude and conciliate their support. He peared to him to have originated in the Horse Guards

Mr. W. GLADSTONE agreed with Lord John Russell The Duke of MANCHESTER opposed the bill, and read that the present was an imperfect measure; but insisted several extracts from evidence given before various com- that its imperfection was owing to the very anomalous mittees to show the injurious influence of the Roman and distracted condition of Ireland. The question was Catholic priesthood on the minds of the people in Ire. not whether this was a perfect measure, but whether it was the best measure which could be devised to meet the present state of Ireland and its exigencies. He concurred with Lord John Russell in thinking that it would be a

to the higher classes of the clergy, by improving the sys- Catholic bishops on such points, but also of renewing a direct diplomatic correspondence with the Court of Rome, which this Government carried on indirectly even at pre His own mind was indeed made up on the question, but sent. After defending the system of religious education now enforced at Oxford from the attacks and sneers which had been made upon it, he proceeded to contend jurious system of separate education for ecclesiastics and that the system of mixed education adopted in University College, London, was much fitter for Ireland than it was The main ground, however, on which he objected to this for England; for the dangers of it were most likely to be namely, the maintenance of this institution. My lords, bill was, that he could not be a party to teach what he experienced in England, where religious discipline was conscientiously believed to be erroneous. It was not lax, than in Ireland, where, from the infinence of the Christian charity or morality that he should teach to Roman Catholic religion, the religious discipline exercised others what was antagonist to his belief as a Protestant over each individual of that persuasion was personally by conviction; and before the State could honestly and strict. He then justified the principles and details of the measure ; and, in so doing, entered his emphatic protes

against Sir R. Inglis's declaration, that it wa." a gigantic scheme of Godless education." The bill contained a provision for religious education, as far as it was safe to do so; for it provided rooms in each of these colleges for the efficacy of religious education. Nay, more, it provided facilities for the voluntary payment of professors to deliver such lectures. After stating his approval of the amendments proposed by Sir J. Graham since the original introduction of the bill, he showed that the mode of filling up the professorial chairs was a question involved

aside their prejudices, and would give to the subject a careful, and he would even add, a tender consideration. Mr. T. WISE had on a former occasion declared this measure to be a great boon to the country, and though he had since heard much discussion upon it, and many obections urged against it, he had not seen any reason for changing his opinion, or for concluding that great national

dvantages would not accrue from the establishment of a mixed system of education in Ireland. He denied that it was a system of Godless education, and observed that, if it were so, nothing could induce him to give it his support. He then pointed out in detail various improvements which e conceived might be made in the bill, and declared his intention of bringing them forward as distinct subjects for iscussion whenever it got into committee. He objected to those clauses in the bill which gave to the Crown the power of appointing and removing the professors of those colleges, and contended that the State should provide in

each of them for the endowment of a professor of theology not of divinity. Mr. ACLAND called attention to the fact that not one o

the speakers in behalf of this bill had given an unqualified support of it, and contended that not one of them had proved that it would give such education as would be useuseful to them than any direct influence which we could ful in any respect to the people of Ireland. It had been brought forward by a Conservative Government as a measure resting on sound principle; but it was really lifficult to ascertain what that sound principle was. As

Lord JOHN RUSSELL agreed that this measure had no far as he could make it out, it was a most objectionable

the house adjourned.

Correspondence.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHEBN STAR.

SIR,-Seeing the necessity for a little more watchful ness over the public good, in general affairs, I trust you will pardon my presumption in urging you not to permit the Land question, valuable, and essentially necessary as it is, to engross too fully the people's attention. If you do you, will incautiously leave an open course to the people's most dangerous focs-their sham, mercenary friends. Sir Robert, Lord John, Sir James, Lord Lincoln, the Repeal Falstaff, and other most liberal gentlemen, require your closest observance. The National Education, the Parish Settlement, the General Enclosure, the Foreign Allotment Emigration, and other wily devilisms, demand from you the most poignant scrutiny, and from the people an aiding anxiety, or we shall be undermined and overthrown, cast down to a most woeful abasement Sir, the people's indolent neglect in not sufficiently watching their own interest, but trusting too much the management of their affairs to some particular hand or hands, has, in all ages, more or less enslaved them, In Greece, in Rome, in Florence, in the United Provinces, in our own kingdom, and lately, again, in France, this assertion has been truly proved. Marchamont Nedham, that admirable political writer, observes justly, that "the people should not only know what freedom is, but should

ikewise be made acquainted, and thoroughly instructed, in the means and rules of its preservation, so that the adulterous wiles and rapes of projecting sophisters may meet a timely check." Every inch that has hitherto been passed in our stride for freedom, can only be advantaged and maintained by persevering watchfulness : and this, as much on the part of the people as the people's advisers. After these reflec-

tions, I trust I may be nermitted to observe that from us the pronosed "National Education Bill" demands the most active and piercing scrutiny. It is of most serious importance, and if it be not thoroughly rummaged ere it pass into law, may have seed sown therein that shall produce monsters of such unnatural growth as will beget civil war, in the place of civil society, and galling, abject slavery, in the place of happy, heaven-born freedom. The "Euclosure Bill" seems also a specious affair, and demands the in much difficulty. He did not, however, think that the difficulty would be insuperable if both parties would lay that 15,000,000 of uncultivated acres are at stake : and the people must not be robbed of them without a struggle. In short, all these projected reforms require the closest

attention on the part of the people, or lamentation will follow the neglect. Corruption draws not its slimy length along with slow

encroachment as heretofore ; oh, no! it is thrust upon us with a railway force and speed that thwarts all preparation and consideration, and triumphs, by astounding our judgment with its unwarrantable and overbearing presumption. For some time past we have been lulled into callous indifference on a smooth deep sea, where the agitating wave was quite calmed down; but we must now arouse ourselves, for breakers are ahead, and there is a murky gathering of Whiggism in the political horizon that portends approaching ills of various grade.

I am, sir, your humble servant, May 28, 1845. L. W.

## Chartist Intelligence.

## LONDON.

ADDRESS OF THE METROPOLITAN DISTRICT COUNCIL TO THE LONDON CHARTISTS AND THE DEMOCRATS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM GENERALLY .--- Fellow men,-We, the Metropolitan District Council, having for years past occupied a prominent position in the struggle for political and social regeneration, once more venture to endeavour to arouse you to action. A Convention has just held its sittings, and reduced

stances. (Hear, hear.) But fortunately the Land project had now become a pre-eminently popular dal of the Chartist body-who, almost without ex. theme -- (cheers). All the opponents to the prin- ception, have been scouted from the ranks, by comciples he had yet met, were in such a state of igno- mon consent, for manifold acts of treason to the ciples he had yet met, were in such a state of igno-rance on the subject, that they did not know whether a potatoe was grown raw, or whether it was gathered ready roasted or boiled. (Loud laughter.) In fact, they knew as little of the land and its capabilities as an Irish pig knew of geometry. (Much laughter.) The reason that he attached so much value to the land was, because he was a practical farmer and the who was because he was a practical farmer and the was because he was a practical farmer and the subject. (Loud cheers.) thoroughly understood the subject. (Loud cheers.) by the working classes; and here record their entire The first use the land would be to them was to ease and cordial approval of the main features of that The first use the land would be to them was to ease the labour market of its surplus; the second was to create a certainty of work for the people; and the third was to create a natural rate of wages in the third was to create a natural rate of wages are the to advance the interests of the toiling milartificial market; for so long as there was a surplus lions." Fourth-""That the National Reformer be to fall back on, or a workhouse from which to procure hereafter dispensed with in the reading-room of the labour, so long would work be uncertain and wages association."

low. (Hear, hear.) The present state of things created unwilling idlers; and he for one contended that the men who would work and could not obtain We have not had a public meeting since Stiggins was all other necessaries and comforts as the men who did work. (Loud cheers.) Some had said he wanted to make the people of England all small farmers. He certainly did not wish anything of the kind. He knew some must be engaged in manufactures—(hear, hear;) but he certainly did wish to see many more The audience chiefly consisted of the most formation employed in agricultural pursuits than there at present were. (Cheers.) It had been asked, why not go to America, Venzeuela, New Zealand, or to Australia? Why not emigrate? He abhorred transpor-tralia? Why not emigrate? He abhorred transpor-an intellectual phiz was visible, and a great portion the expense of the Government, much less would he like to transport himself. (Loud cheers.) Neither was there any necessity for it, while so much land was to be obtained at home by the combination of the working classes. An auctioneer did not ask, when he put up the lot, whether the bidders were Chartists. No; he would sell the estate to the devil provided he made the highest bid. (Loud laughter.) If asked what the land had to do with the Charter, he replied, what the land had to do with the Charter, ne repurce, let me have one of these home colonies established, and the colonists eating bacon instead of drinking skilly, then would the people naturally ask is this what you wanted the Charter for? and the result of the aristocracy go to war, it would not be a bad spec to man a ship or two with black slugs,—the more high Church the better, and try the effect of their prayers and Protestant principles on Johnny Crapani or brother Jonathan, as the case may be. The semi-ter semimeasure. (Loud cheers.) It took seven years to become a shoemaker ; but any one might learn to stick pressed, and with so much confidence, that there come a shoemaker ; but any one might learn to shoen a cabbage in seven minutes. (Hear, hear.) The land was God's inheritance; he intended that it Mr. Joseph Hume, whose exertions in that line have land was God's inneritance; he intended that is the start one of the sturdiest political economists of his day and laws had deprived them of its blessings. He might one of the sturdiest political economists of his day and ready? He admitted it was theirs by right—but were they in possession of it? (Hear, hear.) Was it not more reasonable to expect that 10,000 men on the land could raise that question far better than 20,000 men without a foot of land ? (Great cheering.) They had been called disloyal. What had they to be loval for ? But let them have a cottage and some land, and then they would have something to be loyal for, and no people would be more ready to take up their muskets in defence of their country than the men, surrounded by their families, in their cottages, on their own land. (Loud cheers.) It had been asked, why give up the Charter for the land? To asked, why give up the Charter for the land? To nooth could be consistently opposed upon. As soon those with whom he had worked the last twelve as Mr. W. was recognised by the saints, a herrid vell years, and who knew him best, he need not say he had no intention of giving it up. (Hear, hear.) He never could bear the loss of the affections of the working classes, which he was sure he should lose working classes, which he was sure he should lose working classes, which he was sure he should lose were he to give up the Charter. (Great cheering.) He was not satisfied to talk only; he was now about to buy £2,000 worth of land on which to try the first experiment and set an example. (Loud cheers.) In

JUNE 7, 1845.

a series of gross attacks upon his political and private character, and motives in the columns of the National Reformer-attacks which, however, even had they not rious character of his assailants-the scum and scan.

MAYNOOTHISM IN DUMFRIES. - There is absolutely nothing in the political way stirring in this locality. here, now several weeks ago, and for weeks before that there was as little agitation of any public ques. tion. On the occasion to which we allude the sensi-The audience chiefly consisted of the most fanatical of the Free Church and other sectaries, and on the platform were the pink of the non-intrusion and other dissenting tub-thumpers about the place. Scarcely were of the softer and more gullible sex. The meet. ing was opened with "prayer and praise." prig who prayed, after threatening her Majesty with the block if she gave her assent to the bill to oppose which they had met, attributed the success of our fleets in the last war, not to the superior skill and valour of British seamen, but to the Protestantism of the nation ; and this idea was served up again in the speeches of him and his colleagues. Next time ment we have noticed has been so repeatedly exingly compensate the enemy for the gunpowder expended in its trial. After the first resolution had been proposed, and seconded by a Methodist parson named Jewitt or Jewen, who in the course of his address among other things horrified his listeners by the description of a Roman Catholic procession he had witnessed in Madeira, where he said an old clout was paraded on the top of a stick as the Holy Ghost, Mr. Andrew Wardrop rose to offer an amendment in the shape of a voluntary resolution, which principle he contended was the only one that the grant to May-A Convention has just held its sittings, and reduced to a practical shape several important questions, to which we request your serious attention. Which we request your serious attention. Land and the Charter, constantly before them, until from the hampered position in which he was placed in parrying her thrusts. Little M'Kenzie, who made himself so notorions when Mr. O'Connor was here abours have resulted in the adoption of a practical plan, equally accessible to the best paid mechanic or the ill paid labourer. A darling object is thus placed within your reach. Will you embrace the opportunity is a not compared to the opportunity of the platform of the services on that evening in particular, and for his great services to the working classes in gene-tal. Mr. O'Connor moved a vote of thanks was given to the opportunity is possible to the best paid mechanic or the services on that evening in particular, and for his great services to the working classes in gene-tal. Mr. O'Connor moved a vote of thanks was proved a vote o Wardrop something like a fair hearing. M'Kenzie then conducted his ally to the platform, between the railings of which she occasionally shock her umbrella, and grinned unutterable things at her adversary during the remainder of the evening. Not the least amusing feature of the proceedings were the occasional racy and characteristic replies of the Irish Catholic portion of the audience to the Billings-gate of the Stiggins crew; and one Milesian, who had been expelled, got up an opposition meeting at VICTIM COMMITTEE.-The above body met at the the door, and those constituting it were favoured with the other side of the question, including the wickedness of Martin Luther, and how the devil attended, and handed in an account of the monies as carried him off at last, the short comings of Harry Fourthly,—They recommend that you cultivate received by him, also an account of the monies re-good feeling one with the other, and unite as one ceived by Mr. J. Cleave, as acknowledged in the by a brogue of the richest, and the native wit that man. Acknowledge no enemy but the foe before you Northern Star; and an account of the various items distinguishes the Irishman. Mr. Wardrop's resolupaid on account of the Victim Fund by Mr. O'Con- tion was lost, of course ; but the stand he made against

of the measure, and that is when such measure affects the It would require much alteration and much improvement revenues or the patrimonial interests of the Crown.

The Duke of NEWCASTLE again attempted to address the house, amidst loud cries of "Order," and eventually former night were correct, Government ought on such a the Dake of WELLINGTON was called on to proceed. The ment of the college during the lord-licutenancy of the late Ireland, and to have made use of any instrument by which Marquis Camden. The necessity for educating the Roman that great good could be promoted. He looked upon the Catholics at home arose from the state of the continent at Roman Catholic clergy as the instrument by which the the time, over which the triumphant armies of the French republic were then marching; and now that a different gether, and by which their attachment to and respect for aspect of affairs had happily arisen, the Government considered it wise and proper to continue a system of domestic education to the Roman Catholic priests who were to ad- have been fairly, not humbly, solicited by the Governminister to the great majority of the Irish people the rites ment; and that great element, by which success must of the Roman Catholic Church. He admitted that the be obtained or defeated, ought not to have been omitted expectations indulged in on the first establishment of the in the concoction of this plan. He found that the Roman institution had not been realised, but this he attributed to Catholic bishops in their memorial implied a distrust that the scanty means placed at its disposal. The bill before the faith and morals of the students in these new instithe house increased those means, and he hoped in future | tutions would be endangered by the measure which the to see an improvement in the education, manners, and | Government proposed. Unless the Government could alhabits of the students. They had supported this institu- lay such apprehensions, the very best which it could hope tion for half a century; during twenty years of that time for its measure was that it would be null, whilst the fear the country had been engaged in war. Whatever might was that it would be noxious. The Roman Catholic lordships on the Writ of Error in September last, he be- from the declaration which had been made in that house lieved there was no man in his senses who now doubted that we did not wish to promote Roman Catholic ascenmeasure by violence or tumult in Ireland against the dents which were to be found in the University of Bologna Standing thus intrenched, and without any danger what- them as dangerous warnings. The Government ought, ever pressing on them-knowing as they did that the therefore, to consider whether there was not some means great body of persons engaged in tumultuous proceedings by which it could make its scheme more palateable what like persecution if, having supported this institution of Ireland. He was not of opinion that secular instrucso long, they now withdrew from it the patronage of the tion without religious education was an evil; on the con-State. He trusted they would give their unanimous consent to the bill.

The Duke of CAMBRIDGE looked upon this as a political, not a religious question ; and as such, he contended it part of education : but the system propounded in this bill was in every sense one of the most conciliatory and wise would make these new institutions differ from the only measures that had been proposed for many years in Par- university now existing in Ireland, and from the two country for having brought it forward; and he hoped it the feelings of the Irish people. Already had Mr. Roche, would be eminently successful in that country for the ad- who, he believed, was a member of the Repeal Associavantage of which it was specially designed.

thought, the annual grant had been inconsistent with the duty of a Protestant Government, much more was which might be made of the power lodged in the Crown. cise the requisite control. He drew a broad distincground laid for this measure was, that it would tend to than he was to conciliate his Roman Catholic fellow-subjects, but he could not consent to "do evil that good might come." Instead, however, of being received as a boon, it had been hailed in Ireland as a measure extorted by fear; and he quoted the letter of Dr. Higgins to show that no conciliatory effects could result from the measure, facilities for recruiting the priesthood from the lower students any authority on such points as their attendance and many details in the history and conduct of the institution, the noble Earl maintained that the system of instruc- to inflict punishment, even to expulsion, on such students tion given there had anti-social and disloyal tendencies. To ascertain that fact he proposed a committee of inquiry, and the people of England, who had petitioned so largely against this bill, would not be satisfied if investigation that he should vote for the grant with much more satisstood in need of improvement." If inquiry were thought versity of Ireland, which should be empowered to grant not attend lectures on anatomy and geology given by necessary when the grant was annual, how much more degrees to the students which came from them. Without Protestant professors without danger to his morals now, when the endowment was to be permanent ? This with a mark of inferiority. On points like these Governbill was considered by the Protestants of Ireland as a heavy blow to their interests. They felt that they had ment ought to consult with such men as Dr. Murray, on had been urged against this measure, because the probeen betrayed by those whom they were taught to con- whose character for learning, meekness, piety, and loyalty fessors were to be nominated by the Crown. He believed sider their friends, and they might well be disgusted with the line of policy that was pursued when they found that enter into such consultation with the Roman Catholic they were to be sacrificed to the howl of a priesthood which had always been the enemy of British connexion. thought that their measure ought to be allowed to pro-. The Bishop of LONDON thought the noble Earl had

made out a case for inquiry with reference to the bill itself. After the most careful and anxious consideration. he found himself under the painful necessity of refusing he found himself under the painful necessary of returning being of opinion that it was, in principle, a good incastic, his assent to it, as involving a violation of one of the and that it might in its details be amended in committee, Such exhibitions, in his opinion, tended much to promote held out no prospect of such advantage as might be Lord MAHON observed that he should carry out such a system without at least exacting from to adhere. those to be intrusted with the working of it some distinct and definite pledge that the system itself should be improved, and its worst features removed ? This was the ment should be maintained or discarded in these institu- chance of promoting a system of religious education first link that had been forged to tie together the State tions. The measure, in his opinion, was so unsound. and the Roman Catholic Church. He could not consent that he conceived it better to reject all palliatives of it, its present measure than it would have by founding to any measure which would make the College of May- and to compel the Government to reconstruct it. He separate theological colleges, or by endowing theological nooth an integral part of the constitution. He gave gave his strenuous support to the amendment of Lord professorships in each of them. credit to the pure and charitable motives of the Govern. John Manners. ment in bringing forward this measure. He could well understand their embarrassment when they turned their eye to the map of Ireland; but the right principle on which, in his opinion, that country should be governed was this-never for any consideration to do what was clearly wrong in principle; to do their best to discover what was right; to follow it out honestly and fearlessly, trusting for the issue to the Supreme Disposer of events, who, in accordance with His written word, would deal favourably with that nation which upheld His own truth, or at least did nothing to impede its progress. The Earl of St. GERMANS vindicated the provisions o the bill, and insisted that the new system of bona fide and effectual visitation which it contained would of itself do

hich would be free from all suspicion on their part, but that it had endeavoured to frame such a plan without any to fit it for the object for which it was intended. If the communication with the Roman Catholic bishops. Its view of Ireland which Sir R. Peel had propounded on a proposal had in consequence been met, not with the unanimous acclamation, but with the unanimous protest, question as that of education to have tried to knit toge- of those venerable persons He then explained some noble duke then referred to the history of the establish- ther the affections of all the different classes of people in other objections which he had to the bill in detail, and concluded by declaring his determination to give it his

most decided opposition. Mr. R. M. O'FERBALL made several suggestions for the affections of the people of Ireland could be best knit toimprovement of the bill, to which he trusted that the Government would agree, otherwise he should be under the the law could be best produced. The co-operation, therenecessity of opposing the second reading of this measure, fore, of the Roman Catholic hierarchy of Ireland might Sir R. PEEL was surprised that a gentleman of Mr. Acland's intelligence should have thought it was necessary to prove either that sound academical institutions were a benefit to a country, or that the academical in stitutions proposed in this bill would be a benefit to a country in the position of Ireland. He read an extract from a work of Dr. Kane on the geology of Ireland for the purpose of showing that that able and excellent writer had attributed the poverty of Ireland to the want of industrial knowledge among its population, which prevented them from applying to the best advantage the resources of their country ; and he showed that Dr. Kane be the opinion as to the legal effect of the decision of their bishops would not derive any alleviation of that distrust followed up that passage by another, in which he stated that no mode of spreading industrial knowledge would be that it was absolutely hopeless and impossible to carry any dancy. They would not look for comfort on the prece- land. He then proceeded to demonstrate two points, first, so efficacious as that of establishing local colleges in Irethe policy of establishing academical institutions in Irewishes of the Government and Parliament of this country. or in the universities of Germany, but would rather fly land ; and, next, the policy of educating together within their walls youths of different religious creeds. He pro posed, on the part of the State, to provide in those in-stitutions means of excellent education. He also protwo years ago were Roman Catholics, it would look some- to the religious feelings of the Roman Catholic clergy posed to provide for them professors of distinguished scientific attainments and of high moral character. But did he relegate religious cducation from them ? No such trary, he thought that it was a good. He thought, howthing. He agreed with Lord J. Russell that he might ever, that the two ought to be combined together if poshave pure secular instruction without any religious insible. In England religion had always been taught as a struction rather than no education at all; but still he thought that a mixture of secular with religious instruction was infinitely superior. But how was that mixture of education to be effected in a country distracted like liament. The Government deserved the gratitude of the universities in Eugland, and would not be agreeable to Ireland by religious differences ? Suppose that he (Sir R. Peel) had proposed to accomplish it, what would have been the consequence ? First, let the house contion, objected on behalf of his countrymen to leave the sider what Sir R. Inglis and his friends would have said Lord Roben then rose to move the amendment of which appointment of the professors in these new colleges in the had he proposed to establish a Roman Catholic professor he had given notice, for a select committee to inquire into the character of the education given at Maynooth, with have adopted such a course, had the people of Ireland Sir R. Inglis, who now objected to his plan as the given in the boroughs of Lamported it, when it embraced a proposal for endowing a professor of the church of Rome? he opposed to this measure, which permanently endowed They had a distrust of the use which would be made of it No, he would have said that it was a covert mode an institution over which the State could not exer- in case Mr. Plumptre should come into office, and would of endowing that church in Ircland, and that, as it have had a still greater distrust of it had Sir R. Peel still had not the precedent of fifty years to back it, he would tion between toleration and endowment. The first continued to hold the same principles which he held five give it his most determined opposition. Nay, more, if he years ago. He, therefore, recommended the house to | (Sir R. Peel) had proposed to have in each of these conciliate the Roman Catholics. No one was more anxious give secular instruction without regular education in colleges professors of Protestant and Presbyterian divinity, these new institions, if it were necessary ; but, if it could he believed that Sir R. Inglis would have denounced such give both together, not to omitfrom this bill regulations to a proposal also as a manifest proof of utter indifference accomplish that object. Sir J. Graham had expressed his to all religion. He would leave the house to conceive willingness to attach halls to each of these new colleges for | Mr. Spooner's indignation at his foundling a professorship religious education. That might mean much, or it might for that "awful delusion" which was called the Roman mean little; and therefore, to ascertain what it meant, he Catholic religion. On the other hand, he doubted Nor did he think it would do anything to improve the sort would ask Sir James Graham whether he would permit whether such a proposal would be more satisfactory to of education given at Maynooth. It would merely afford the deans of those halls to exercise within them over the the Roman Catholics themselves. He suspected that they would say to him-" We will not, even for the sake classes of the people. By a reference to the text books at the places of their religious worship on Sundays, and of an endowment of professorship of our faith, venture their attendance at the ordinary theological lectures, and upon a measure, which will enable you to interfere with anything so sacred as our religion." Such being the case, as might be notorious defaulters in either of those rethe Government had determined to invite the parents and spects ? If the Government were prepared to give such friends of the youth to be educated in these new colleges authority, he thought that it would get over many of the to provide religious education for them; and he thought objections urged against their scheme by the Roman that such education would be provided for them better by we're refused. Sir R. Peel himself had, in 1840, declared Catholic clergy. There was also another feature in the their parents and friends than it could be by Government scheme of Government which made him consider that it in the present condition of Ireland. He expressed the faction if there was an inquiry, which the principals of the had no pretensions to perfection. There was no machi- deep regret and surprise with which he had read that college should be the first to promote, "when so strong nery by which these colleges could give degrees. He portion of the memorial of the Roman Catholic bishops in an impression prevailed that their system of education thought that the Government ought to institute an uni- which they stated that a Roman Catholic student could

some such institution these colleges would be branded and his faith. After commenting for some time on that document, he proceeded to notice the objection which he passed a high eulogium. If the Government would that such a provision was at the first formation of these colleges absolutely necessary. Both the honour and the hierarchy before this bill was sent into committee, he interest of the Crown were involved in the appointment of the most competent persons to these professorships. It ceed further, and that the country might look forward to | these colleges were to be instituted in Connaught and in ceed further, and that the country might look forward to its ultimate success. He could not agree with Lord John Manners in opposing the second reading of this bill; for, Manners in opposing being of opinion that it was, in principle, a good measure, that there should be exhibitions attached to these acade-

Such exhibitions, in his opinion, tended much to promote sound learning and knowledge. It had been complained

First,-The Land! the Land! the Land ! has been to possess it?

Secondly,-The Convention have recommended the establishment of co-operative stores, that the pro-ducer may have the necessaries of life without paying an exorbitant tax in the shape of profit; and further, that the profit that may result from this

Thirdly,-The Convention has wisely recommended that you support every measure for shortening the hours of labour; and render all assistance to the dustry.

the casting vote of the Speaker. One more pull, and that "pull altogether," and success must assuredly follow.

shall issue a national petition, praying the passing of unanimously. The secretary read a letter from the the people's Charter into a law; such petition to be veteran John Richards. Mr. Stallwood moved issued, and sheets signed, to be ready for presenta-tion on the first night of the assembling of the next

Hamlets, Finsbury, Greenwich, and the City of London. We also point your notice to the great practi-cal results on this subject, at Bradford, Leeds, the Potteries, and at other towns, where they already boast of Chartist overseers, Chartist surveyors, Chartist constables, Chartist town councillors, and other in advance of other places for national power. Bro- ings. ther Chartists, follow the example !

Metropolitans ! it has frequently been your boast that you were the advanced guard in the movement for liberty. Time was when this was not an empty boast. Rally again! Remember that-

Freedom's battle once begun, Bequeathed from bleeding sire to son, Though baffled oft, is ever won!

On behalf of the Metropolitan District Council John Simpson, Treasurer. JOHN ARNOTT, Secretary.

members was held on Sunday evening, to consider the propriety of forming a branch of the Land Society; several shares were disposed of, and arrangements made for the directors of the Land plan to attend on Sunday, June 16th. The regular monthly money was voted to the Executive, and other business transacted.

CLOCK HOUSE, CASTLE-STREET, WESTMINSTER .--was ably filled by Mr. Hitchins.

siderable number of shares in the Land Society were

South LONDON. - The committee and me

long and loudly shouted. Your representatives have O'Connor resumed his seat amid loud and long conral. Mr. O'Connor moved a vote of thanks to the chairman, which was carried by acclamation. A considerable number of shares were taken up, and

the meeting quietly dissolved. METROPOLITAN DISTRICT COUNCIL .- Sunday, June 1. -Mr. Milne was called to the chair. On the motion mode of dealing may be made available for allocating the "surplus labourers" on the land. correct.

hours of labour; and render all assistance to the Hall, Turnagain-Jane, on Sunday afternoon, June 1, National United Trades, for the protection of in- Mr. Mills was called to the chair. Mr. F. O'Connor

Fifthly,—They have adopted forms of petitions for the recall of the exiled patriots—Frost, Williams, word, "That Mr. O'Connor be requested to wated the recall of the exiled patriots—Frost, Williams, Jones, and Ellis. We unite our voices with theirs in an immediate application to Mr. J. Cleave for an We will an immediate application to Mr. J. Cleave for an of their sorder. Even the fanctics are ashamed calling on you to adopt and forward such petitions to the members of the various boroughs and counties in which you may reside. Remember the patriotic the Victim Fund, in order that this Committee may which you may reside. Remember the patriotic Duncombe only lost his last motion on that subject by have a correct knowledge of the state of their funds." | worth their while to attend .- Dunfries, June 3rd Mr. O'Connor begged permission to second that re-solution, and in so doing would undertake to carry out the principle it contained, and report the result

Sixthly,-They have arranged that your Executive of his mission forthwith. The resolution was carried "That the secretary be instructed to write a peremp-

tion on the first night of the assembling of the next Parliament. Seventhly,—The Convention call on you to form Registration and Election Committees, local and na-tional. To this subject we invite your particular attention. We have appointed a sub-committee to expressly attend to this subject, who have from time to time put forth, in the columns of the Northern Star, information which has led to the best practical results: as witness, the great increase on the rate-

at the Stratford Arms, Henley-street, to form a branch of the Co-operative Land Society. The meeting was well attended, and twenty-two persons paid instalments on their shares. Messrs. Staunton, Dickens, Tompkins, Wootten, and Bissell, were ap-pointed a committee ; Mr. W. Hurdis Harborne was elected president ; Mr. Such, treasurer ; Mr. Paine, secretary; and Mr. S. Smith, assistant secretary. The committee will meet every Sunday evening, and officers. Having thus obtained local power, they are the public meetings will continue on Monday even-

DEWSBURY.

A DISTRICT MEETING was held here on the 1st inst. when the Land question was taken up in good earnest. Wm. Hey was called to the chair, and a resolution was unanimously passed for the whole of the district to be formed into one branch of the Co-

CITY OF LONDON LOCALITY .- A meeting of the

Mr. Wheeler lectured here on Sunday evening to a tist movement. Those of O'Brien, M'Douall, numerous audience upon the subject of the Land ; a | and Collins, did not appear in their former places, considerable number of shares were disposed of, and but instead, were committed to the lumber room. committee, secretary, and treasurer, appointed. The chairman, in opening the business of the even-Arrangements were then completed for removing the ling, made a very animated address, and concluded locality to the Parthenium Assembly Roems, St. by proposing, "The people, the only source of all Martin's-lane, and a deputation appointed to wait power." Mr. Richard Thorp responded to the toast power." Mr. Richard Thorp responded to the toast in his usual eloquent style. Song, "Ye wealth producers," by Mr. Edward Hulme.—The chairman next gave, "The health of Mr. W. Aitken, our friend and guest: may he live in the hearts of the people, and may his efforts for them be crowned with success." Mr. Aitken rose to reply amidst great applause. He entered into a history of the agitation for the Charter from the year 1837 to the present time, in the course of which he well commented on the treachery of O'Brien and others, and concluded a speech of about three quarters of an hour's duration on Mr. O'Connor to open the rooms with a lecture upon the Land. Considerable other business con-nected with the locality was transacted. The chair next gave, "The health of Mr. W. Aitken, our

## Bankrupts, &c.

### BANKRUPTS.

(From Tuesday's Gazette, June Ord, 1845.)

tol, stationer.

DECLARATIONS OF DIVIDENDS.

G. E. White, Reading, Berkshire, tailor, first dividend of 5s in the pound, any Wednesday, at the office of Mr. Graham, Coleman-street. II. and A. Wood, Basinghall-street, Elackwell-hall fac-

II. and A. wood, Basingnall-street, Elacaweb-nall lat-tors, third dividend of 42d in the pound, any Wednesday, at the office of Mr. Whitmore, Basingball-street. J. Johnston, Anston, Yorkshire, miller, first and final dividend of 15 5d in the pound for those creditors who have not received a former dividend, and a final dividend of 5d in the pound to those oraditors who have received 3 of 5d in the pound to those creditors who have received a former dividend, on and after June 4, at the office of Mr.

Young, Leeds. W. Heginbottom, Ashton-under-Lyne, Lancashire, cot-ton-spinner, final dividend of 2d in the pound, and a first and final dividend of 2s 8d in the pound on new proofs, any Tuesday, at the office of Mr. Fraser, Manchester.

#### DIVIDENDS.

the district to be formed into one branch of the Co-operative Land Society. Mr. F. W. Sucksmith was appointed secretary pro tem. Twenty-two shares were taken. MSHTON-UNDER-LYNE. DINNER TO MR. WM. AITKEN.—ON Saturday even-ing last, May 31st, a large gathering of the Chartists of this neighbourhood was held at the house of Mr. James Ashworth, Hurst Brooks, near Ashton-under-Lyne, to pay a tribute of respect to our townsman, Mr. William Aitken. After the dinner, which con-sisted of every delicacy of the season, Mr. Sanuel Hadfield was voted in the chair. The large room was splendidly decorated, and ornamented with portraits of all the public characters connected with the Char-tist movement. Those of O'Brien, M'Douall, and Collins, did not appear in their former places, but instead, were committed to the lumber room. The chairman, in opening the business of the even. castle-upon-Tyne, bookseller-June 24, C. Murcott, Bir-mingham, factor-June 24, J. Hayward, Milverton, War-wickshire, miller-June 24, J. and G. Clarke, Ropemakerstreet, carpet-manufacturers.

CERTIFICATES to be granted, unless cause be shown to the

held ont no prospect of such advantage as might be Lora MAHON observed that he should support the sound learning and knowledge. It had been complained thought to justify it on the grounds of expediency. The second reading of the bill, in the hope of amending it in that he had not made an university in Ireland. It was principles taught at Maynooth were calculated to make committee. If those amendments which he considered enough, he thought, to form three colleges at first; but the priests democrats in politics, and in the church in- the bill to require were not made in committee, it would he admitted that his plan would be incomplete until they tolerant bigots. They were at once inconsistent with the be his unwelcome duty to give the measure on its third were incorporated into one university. If the plan were faithful discharge of duty to the State, and utterly in- reading the most decided opposition. The great defect found to work well, then would be the time for considering compatible with the maintenance of peace in a common- of this bill was its want of security for religious instruc- whether their incorporation into an university should take Whittington and Cat, Church-row, Bethnal-green, wealth composed of persons having different opinions. Could they be justified, then, in endowing a college to combination with religious education he was determined conferring degrees. The Crown could give a charter of consideration the forming a branch of the Chartist

Mr. B. Hore said, that the question involved in this Parliament. These were the principles on which the Gomeasure was, whether religion, discipline, or self-govern- vernment had come to the conclusion that it had a better ably explained the plan as propounded by the late acceptable to those for whose benefit it was intended by Mr. M. J. O'CONNELL observed, that the amendment of

Mr. V. STUART returned his thanks to the Government for initiating a measure which must be eminently bene- to have in Ireland a mixed system of education or not ficial to the people of Ireland.

To that system he had always been attached; and as Mr. HAMILTON considered no system to deserve the name of education which was not based upon religion. He, therefore, could not give his full and cordial support another recognition of the system which had revolutionised to any measure which neglected that important point. Ireland in the course of the last fifteen years,-he meant appointed district treasurer, and Mr. F. Lefever On the other hand, he felt that there was a great want of the diffusion of sound secular and religious knowledge, secular instruction among the middling classes of Ireland; | commenced by the national schools, and continued by and on that account he did not feel himself justified in several provisions of the legislature.

withholding his assent from the second reading of this Mr. SHAW did not entirely approve of this measure measure.

but he had not heard any of the gentlemen who opposed Mr. OSBORNE could not support the amendment of it propose a better substitute; and therefore, considering

that have joined the Land Co-operative Society at the South London Chartist Hall, are particularly requested to attend at the Hall punctually at half-past six o'clock on Sunday next.

gave, "The people's Charter, and soon may it be-come the law of the land," which was drunk with Tower HAMLETS .- At a meeting held at the much enthusiasm. Mr. Enoch Hemingway responded to this toast in a very neat speech, in the course of conferring degrees. The Crown could give a charter of consideration, the forming a branch of the Chartist incorporation without the necessity of the interference of Co-operative Land Society, Mr. J. Illingworth in the chair, Mr. M'Grath addressed the meeting, and umph of liberty. Song, "Exile of Erin," by Mr. James Ashworth. The healths of "Feargus O'Con-Convention. He then, in forcible language, depicted nor," " Frost," and others, and likewise " the methe failure of various strikes, showing that 'Irades' Unions had failed to remedy the repeated reductions of wages, and that the only means of remedy was to remove the surplus labour from the labour market. An animated discussion followed the lecture, after Lord J. Manners raised the question whether they were which it was then moved by Mr. Drake, and seconded

district secretary.

by Mr. F. Lefever, "That we proceed to form a Tower Hamlets branch of the Chartist Co-operative Land Society." Carried unanimously. Nine ner-

MR. O'CONNOR AND HIS CALUMNIATORS. - At the ordinary weekly meeting of the Dumfries and Maxwellton Working Men's Association, held on the

THE LAND! THE LAND !! THE LAND !!!-The evening of the 2nd curt., in their reading-room, the Chartists of Somers Town opened their new place of following resolutions were proposed, seconded, and, meeting at Battle-bridge, King's-cross, on Tuesday having been discussed seriatim, unanimously adopted, evening, June the 3rd, when Feargus O'Connor, and ordered to be transmitted to the Northern Star Esq., delivered a lecture. The spacious room was for publication :-First-"That this association, on

a speech of about three quarters of an hour's duration June 24, G. C. Smith, Kensington-park, builder. by pledging himself never to relax his exertions for

#### PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

the success of the democratic cause. Song, "Liberty W. Smart and A. Tullett, Old Fish-street, Doctors'-Tree." by Mr. Samuel Hadfield .- The chairman next commons, wholesale stationers -R. Beaumont and F. Kennedy, Leeds, Yorkshire, stockbrokers -T. Wickham and C. Brooks, Trinity Arms-yard, Swan-street, Trinitysquare, Newington, town carmen-H. Rawson and W. Field, Leicester, manufacturers-T. Luscombe, W. Bryant, to this toast in a very neat speech, in the course of which he urged the people to support Feargus O'Connor until they have accomplished the tri-umph of liberty. Song, "Exile of Erin," by Mr. Leaver, Lancashire, cotton-spinners-J. Barrett and J. Myers, Bradford, Yorkshire, painters-J. Hamilton and mor," " Frost," and others, and likewise "the me-mory of the illustrious dead of every nation," were also drank, and ably responded to by the com-pany. In the course of the evening the manifesto written by W. Aitken, when in prison, was given. The speech of Robert Emmett, and many other ap-propriate pieces, were recited, and the company sepa-rated at a late hour, highly delighted with the even-ing's entertainment. Myers, Bradford, Yorkshire, painters-J. Hamilton and J. Baines, Liverpool, shipbrokers--W. G. Watson, G. Tyr-rell, and H. Cory, Narrow-street, Limehouse, white lead-manufacturers-P. Webb and J. Irving, Liverpool, starch-manufacturers-T. Graham and W. Hayward, Rook's-yard, Queen-street, Mile-end New-town, chemical light-manufacturers-H. and R. P. Glynn, Liverpool, brokers-E. Tassiker and J. Southworth, Orwell, Laucashire, coal-miners-R. Askew, T. Barlow, and S. Duvenport, Man-chester, dyers-S. H. Gorringe and L. E. Blane, Manches-ter, milliners-E. Fielding and L. Craven, Chorler, Laucashire, Coal-ter, milliners-E. Starter, Charler, ter, milliners-E. Fielding and J. Craven, Churley, Lancashire, cotton-manufacturers-J., J. L., and C. Garland Shire, cotton-inanufacturers—J., J. L., and C. Gariano, Leadenhall-street, City, wine-merchants—T. F. Triebner and W. S. Conquest, Old Broad-street, City, Russia bro-kers—T. J. and G. Fieldwick, Pancras.lane, City, boarding house-keepers—C. Raisbeck and J. Hutty, Kingston-upon-Hull, timber-merchants—J. Thompson and G. Elferkamp, Northwich, Cheshire, rock salt-proprietors—G. Corry and E. Edge Preston, Lancashire, orthon aloth manufacturers Northwich, Cheshire, rock Sait-proprietors-G. Colly E. Edge, Preston, Lancashire, cotton cloth-manufacturers -J. Stephenson, jun., and W. Hyde, jun., Liverpool, iron-mongers-C. J. Jordan and W. Dale, Water lane, general agents-J. Williamson and P. Harrison, Pendleton, Landiscussion which it contained would of itself do much to improve the system of education pursued at May-nooth. Hitherto the grant had heen wholly inadequate; and the nigrardly treatment the wield to make the viewed however several of the clauses with great disap-bill,

DUMFRIES.

JUNE 7, 1845.

## Foreign Mobements.

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

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

AMERICAN AFFAIRS. We had intended to have this week given the first a series of articles on the Texas Annexation and of a series of a contract of a series of a

Toung America:-

COVERNOE DORR .- The legislature of Maine has passed a series of resolutions in relation to the case of Governor Berr, to be transmitted to other states and to the President, among which is the following :-- "That the state of Maine, by her legislature, hereby enters her solemn Folist against the imprisonment of Thomas W. Dorr, in the state prison, in the state of Rhode Island, by the authorities thereof, as unjust, illegal, malignant, and tyrannical, unbecoming the age in which we live, and deserving the marked disapprobation of the American O'Connor. people; and in the opinion of this legislature it is the imperative duty of the general government to adopt any and all legal and constitutional measures for his immediate release."

OREGON .--- I think there will be no fighting about Oregon soon; but should things be so managed as to bring about a fight, let the landlords, this time, do the fighting The landless men performed most part of the fighting of the Revolution, and of the last war. Those who have

the New York papers are crying out for coercive measures to put down the free soil farmers. Two of the profitmongers' papers, the Courier and Enquirer and Commercial Advertiser, are actually attacking

Whilst Puseyism and the debate on Maynooth agitate England, an analogous movement is manifester

## THE LAND! Within that land was many a malcontent, Who curs'd the tyranny to which he bent;

The soil full many a wringing despot saw, Who work'd his wantonness in form of law. Buron

"A people among whom equality reigned, would pos-sess everything they wanted where they possessed the means of subsistence. Why should they pursue additional wealth or territory ? No man can cultivate more than a certain portion of land."-Godwin.

"No one is able to produce a charter from heaven, or has any better title to a particular possession than his

has any better title to a particular possession than his reck. We have received copies of Young America of April 26th and May 3rd. The first of these papers gives one of our articles on the recent events in Switzerland, with a promise to give the rest. The second contains a report of the proceedings of the Trades Conference recently held in London, also when from the Star. We give a few extracts from

"There is no foundation in nature or in natural law why a set of words upon parchment should convey the dominion of land."—Blackstone. "The land or earth, in any country or neighbourhood, with everything in or on the same, or pertaining thereto, belongs at all times to the living inhabitants of the said country or neighbourhood in an equal manner. For there is no living but on land and its productions; conse-quently, what we cannot live without, we have the same property in as in our lives."—Thomas Spence. "The land is the people's inheritance; and kings, princes, peers, nobles, priests, and commoners, who have stolen it from them, held it upon the title of popular ignorance, rather than upon any right, human or divine."—Feargus O'Connor.

"My reason teaches me that land cannot be sold. The

THE OLD COUNTRY.—The British ministry say they can do nothing to relieve the poor, as their sufferings arise from natural causes; they may naturally teach the aristo-cracy a new lesson soon. THE ANT-BENT troubles continue, and many of the New York papers are crying out for coercive measures to put down the free soil farmers. Two of

crime would disappear with want."-Mike Walsh.

"As the nature and wants of all men are alike, th

## HE PROPOSED "AMENDMENT" OF THE SCOTTISH POOR LAW .-- THE LAST ACT

What we have said respecting the treatment of the he may not be able to write; but even if he can over poles, the sides closed in with horse-cloths, rugs, the annals of medicine. Prior to being advertised, these poor must suffice for the present : come we now to the write, time must be allowed for his appeal to reach blankets, and plaids. On inquiry I found that this was pills were employed in private practice in upwards of 1,800 law provided for their relief, which, when they get the sheriff, and for the return of an answer; in the the refuge of the Glen Calvie people. They had kept cases, many of them most inveterate—in many thousand anything, will sometimes, as we have seen, munifi-cently afford them the magnificent sum of half-a crown a year! The provisions of this law year to his appeal, may die of starplicitly stated in one of the letters given from the One of the most objectionable features of the bill

The construction of the local board is not stated in

VI. of Scotland, the magistrates and justices were authorised to tax the inhabitants of parishes according to their substance, to such amount as might be other words, another batch of Poor Law Commissioners,

2nd. That by a proclamation of William and Mary, fourteen clauses in the bill. The powers of this irresponthe ministers and elders (the Kirk Session) were to sible body are ample for inquiry and deliberation, but Saturday afternoon to this place of temporary shelter. In early stage of the complaint, many of the most able meet twice a year to levy an assessment for the pro- utterly worthless for action or redress. They are, indeed,

3rd. A subsequent proclamation of the same reign to them, of an anomalous character—the duty of acting

faulters double the sum they neglect to pay. 4th. It has been settled in practice that heritors,

although not inhabitants of the parish where their property lies, may be assessed for the support of the against such intruding claimants, and entirely shut them

and the wrong done may be redressed by the Supreme "Hy reason teaches me that land cannot be sold. The rate, as far as is necessary for their subsistence ; and so long as they occupy and enlivateit, they have the right to be soll-but if they yountarily leave it, then any other people have a right to settil upon, and Kirk Session of Ceres, given in our last, """ First is inclustence, indeed, at common law, if a man that it contains expressly an acknowledgment of the right """ Hy reason teaches me that land cannot be sold. The Court commanding the heritors and Kirk Session to solut to turn to the case of ELIZABETH DUNCAR v. the solut to turn to the case of ELIZABETH DUNCAR v. the solut soft his addition, in the solut-but if they soluting can be sold. """ Hy reason teaches me that land cannot be sold. """ Hy reason teaches me that land cannot be sold. "" Hy reason teaches me that land cannot be sold. "" Hy reason teaches me that land cannot be sold. "" Hy reason teaches me that land cannot be sold. "" Hy reason teaches me that land cannot be sold. "" Hy reason teaches me that land cannot be sold. "" Hy reason teaches me that land cannot be sold. "" Hy reason teaches me that land cannot be sold. "" Hy reason teaches me that land cannot be sold. "" Hy reason teaches me that land cannot be sold. "" Hy reason teaches me that land cannot be sold. "" Hy reason teaches me that land cannot be sold. "" Hy reason teaches me that land team of the sold with meating the heritors and Kirk Session of Ceres, given in our last, "" Hy reason teaches and the sold land team of the s right to needful sustenance, which is only, in other words, the abstract of the Lord Advocate's speech ; we find a right to live. This right, I suspect, lies a little deeper than the right of property itself; but I don't go into that.

We agree with Lord JEFFREY that the natural we entirely agree :--rights of man-the first of which is the right to live-/ "In every landward p rights of man-the list of which is the tight of property ; is even better founded than the right of property ; "I don't go into that." Of but his Lordship says, "I don't go into that." wants of all must be equal; and as human existence is dependent on the same contingencies, it follows that the into, we will, before we have done with this subject, great field for all exertion, and the raw material of all go into for him.

trial by jury—so that the march of the aristocrats for advance true remarks as march is the same commencement, is be-coming beautifully accelerated. So much the better; the Americans will the sconer be brought to that struggle for social justice which is indispensable to consummate their political revolution. THE CONVENTION OF THE INDUSTRIOUS CLASSES was to assemble in New York on the 5th of May. We wait with much interest the next arrival. DEFI ICITOPIS MOVEMENT IN GERMANY. THE CONVENTION IN GERMANY.

law in Scotland relative to the relief of the poor, showing other ratepayers. Now, as the Lord Advocate's bill docs tate England, an analogous movement is manifested in all Germany. A priest, discontent and uneasy, M. Ronge, is trying to walk in the footsteps of Luther and Calvin. Above all, he wages war with the Latin language, and, like Abbé Chatel, he wants mass to be said in the language of the country. But M. Renge goes much further, and wants to extend his re-form to other things besides Latin. First of all, he demands the complete abolition of confession ; next, the marriage of priests, and the unopposed marriage of individuals of different religions; and, finally, the complete independence, with respect to the Court of Rome, of the German clergy, or, to speak more prothat the two statutes-one passed in 1579, and the other in for the relief of the poor were obtained from contributions proxies of a body of absent heritors.

ord. A subsequent proclamation of the same reign makes the magistrates a party to the assessing of the heritors and inhabitants generally for the support of the poor, and the sheriff is ordered to fine all de-(which is just beginning to operate equitably) against the control of the poor, and the sheriff is ordered to fine all demockery of relief awarded by heritors and Kirk Sessions; other requisites. The whole country side was up on the but they seldom effect a cure, unless more active medithe Lord Advocate's Board of Supervision is to be vested hills watching them as they silently took possession of cines are administered. with power to lock the doors of the Court of Sessions their tent,

poor of the parish. 5th. It has been decided in the highest court in audacious attempt to procure the authority of Parliament them, were placed close to the fire, and sheltered round by the dejected looking mothers. Others busied them-neither confinement nor alteration of diet (except absti-Scotland—the Court of Session—that refusal of re-lief or adcounte relief to a proper chiest in illegel for such a fraudulent and unconstitutional proceeding is by the dejected-looking mothers. Others busied them-neither confinement nor alteration of diet (except absti-Be it enacted, that it shall not be competent for any

> the rest are persons in middle life, from forty to fifty years of age. They are still remaining there.

Yesterday was the day appointed for settling with them, according to the arrangement previously made, and for paying them the value of their stock. The young men

"In every landward parish in which the funds requisite for the relief of the poor shall be provided without assess- the law agent employed to settle with them. This painof our his Lordship says, 1 upit of go into that. (In ment, the parochial coard shift consist of the nortors of the upit, so far as this generation as the generation of course not: such an inquiry would not be a very safe Kirk Session of such parish; and in every landward parish ceccuted with much kindness and consideration for the poor people. Amongst the dozen men and women that I poor people. Amongst the dozen men and women that I ment, the parochial board shall consist of the heritors and ful duty, so far as this gentleman was concerned, was saw, there was not the least noise or disturbance ; and by assessment, there shall be added to the heritors and cruel as was their position, not a nurmur escaped them. Each family had on an average about £18 to receive, as the appraised value of their stock, and as their distribuby the Board of Supervision ; and such elected members, tive share of £72 10s., agreed to be given to them to emigrate on going out peaceably. To go out, however, the people were compelled under any circumstances.

The sum they had to receive is sufficient evidence that they were respectably supporting themselves. This sum, however, will soon be spent, and in the search for places poor, the heritors and Kirk Session are to retain their that most of these unskilled men and their families will and employment in the south, it is a moral certainty and where there is an assessment, their authority is to be derives from such proprietors and factors as have owned be reduced to pauperism. This is the benefit the country shared with some persons elected by themselves and the and managed this glen.

This cruel and unfeeling act is, however, now comnot provide for a compulsory assessment, and as it rests pleted. When the men had settled with the law agent with the heritors and Kirk Session to determine whether hast night, they sent word to me that they wished to bid less inclination to buy wheat to-day; in the early there shall be an assessment or not, it follows that they are to have the power of retaining and perpetuating that cause of the poor and friendless, and large as are the administrative authority which they have generally so sums which for years you have expended in advocating grievously abused. Even in cases where there is an as- their cause, that meeting was more than repayment he stated that in Scotland settlement arose from four sessment, the only change would be, that a few persons for all. As representing here your great establishelected by the ratepayers would be incorporated in the ment, the poor people crowded round me, and held out residence, and from marriage; and that, when once "Parochial Board," where they would not only be power- their hard, labour-worn hands to shake hands with me as less against the resident heritors and Kirk Session, but their friend, who had spoken for them. Their Gaelic I would be liable to be utterly swamped at any time by the could not understand, but their eyes beamed with grati-

proxies of a body of absent heritors. The main defect of the present law—the want sion of feeling to you for being their friend is what their land the value of this grain had rather an upward to be the present law the want sion of feeling to you for being their friend is what their landeney. Malt was likewise out a second to be the present law the want be and the value of this grain had rather an upward to be a dear. Rome, of the German clergy, or, to speak more pro-perly, of the German Catholics. M. Ronge has ex-plained his principles, defended them, and showed

account, had special permission to remain in the glen, it while taking copaiba, and that class of medicines usually Times in last week's Star; a reference to that letter is the virtual abrogation of the right of appeal to the family also, engaged on the Duke of Sutherland's fish-Supreme Court of Session. On this portion of the eries, had permission to continue occupants of their cot- balsam, cubebs, or any deleterious ingredient, enters their Ist. That by an Act passed in the reign of JAMES bill we quote the following comment from the Times. tage. With these exceptions the whole of the people left composition. Copaiba and cubebs have long been the the glen on Saturday afternoon, about eighty in number, most commonly employed medicines in the above com-The construction of the Board of Supervision, or, in and took refuge in this tent erected in their churchyard. plaints ; but, from the uncertainty in their effects, together other words, another batch of Poor Law Commissioners, with their powers and authorities, occupies the first buted amongst the cottages of their neighbours; and with in reputation; and, from the unpleasant symptoms inmeet twice a year to levy an assessment for the pro-per support of the poor, one-half to be paid by the heritors, and the other half by the householders of the parish ; the relief to be distributed to the poor by two not not the poor, and this comprises nearly the whole of their active poor," and this comprises nearly the whole of their active the the poor by two not not not not not the poor by two not not not the poor by two not not not not the poor by two not not not not the poor by two not not not not not the

The Balsamic Pills are free from any of the above ob-

selves in dividing the tent into compartments, by means nence from stimulants, where considerable inflammation

retail, at 118, Holborn-hill; and at the West-end Depot. 344, Strand, London. May also be had of all respectable edicine venders in town and country.

Patients in the remotest parts of the country can be reated successfully, on describing minutely their case, walked over to Ardgay for the purpose of receiving it, and inclosing a remittance for medicine, which can be forwhere they were met by Mr. M'Kenzie, writer, of Tain, warded to any part of the world, securely packed, and carefully protected from observation.

## Market Intelligence.

LONDON CORN EXCHANGE, MONDAY, JUNE 2 .--- The supply of English wheat was tolerably good during the past week, and the arrivals of flour rather large; but of barley, oats, beans, and peas, the receipts coastwise were small. From Scotland a few hundred quarters of barley and a moderate quantity of oats came to hand ; of the latter grain the supplies from Ireland and abroad were to a fair extent. This morning the show of wheat by land-carriage samples from the home counties was moderate; there was very little barley fresh up, nor were the recipts of oats or beans large, whilst the arrival of peas was scanty in the extreme. The foreign wheat and barley received during last week was not generally offered free. The weather remained cold up to Friday last, but since then it has been very fine. There was much me good-bye. Great as have been your exertions in the cause of the poor and friendless, and large as are the of quite 1s. per qr. had to be submitted to. Foreign free wheat also moved off slowly, and to have made sales to any extent less money must have been accepted. In bond there was little passing, and the rates recently current were not obtainable. Flour sold tardily at previous rates, the attempt to put up the top price of town made having been abandoned

oats a good demand was experienced, and fine corn If any man can, without emotion, read the above ; fully as high rates as on Monday last. Beans were whether of British or foreign growth, commanded hand, and canary-seed was certainly somewhat easier

# THE NORTHERN STAR.

at Breslaw and other towns in Germany. A series of namphlets has been published in support of these out Germany. At Friburg, in the Duchy of Baden, a distinguished professor, M. Schreiber, has placed himself at the head of the movement. M. Ronge has suffra- in the district of Croick, in which there are twentygans everywhere, whom the bishops of the different lioceses where they preach hasten to excommunicate. As a matter of course, that step has been had recourse to long since against M. Ronge himself, and that act between them, and derive [plunder] a total rental of his opinion, more easy, freed from auricular confession, augmented by the marriage of priests, and re-lieved of many other regulations. To the Protestants, M. Ronge presents a form of worship more apparent than their own, and appealing more to the senses ; he offers them in addition, he says, a certain unity which would put an end to the differences now giving birth to the innumerable sects that at present split Protestantism into pieces. Thus recruits are found in both camps. Protestants and Catholics place themselves under the banner of M. Ronge; and his standard-bearer, M. Czersky, another fugitive from the Catholic Church, serves him with effect in his conquests. The inferior clergy are more particularly appealed to, and in various districts they seize on the opportunity of escaping from the yoke of authority and discipline. The movement is propagated throughout all Germany, and it is even penetrating into Austria, notwithstanding the precautions taken by the government to arrest its progress. The Austrian journals are forbidden to mention the name of M. Ronge and of his adherents ; the police and the censorship aid each other to crush the new doctrine in the bud. The King of Hanover prosecutes it as anti-monarchical, and the King of Bavaria as communist. The German Catholics of Saxony have addressed a protest to the Minister of Worship, and call on the Saxon Government to ask Bavaria for explanations on the measures which she proposes taking; and they defy the Bavarian Government to find a trace of communism in their doctrines. In his last discourse, Czersky has given his partisans notice to prepare for persecution. It appears, in fact, that Austria intends proposing to the Diet severe measures. In other places, the temporal power has shown itself indulgent. In Prussia, Saxony, and other States of the Germanic Confederation, the authorities, without precisely approving of the reforms proposed by M. Ronge, throw no obstacle in the way of their discussion, and the Rongists or Separatists are making rapid progress in Breslaw, Leipsic, Berlin, Madgeburgh, Hildesheim, Frankfort, Mentz, Offembach. &c. The German press, in seizing on the question, displays a prodigious activity; and special publicauons, destined to propagate the new doctrine, are distributed in considerable numbers in every part of Germany. The *Réforme*, the organ of the German Catholic body, which is published at Berlin, has, it is said, nearly 6000 subscribers. The last catalogue of the fair of Leipsic contains the names of upwards of 200 name blate and marks of the second tions, destined to propagate the new doctrine, are of 200 pamphlets and works approving of, or con-demning, the new German Catholic Church; and rarely grate, hundreds of individuals, swept from the face has a question so powerfully agitated both the minds of the earth-"weeded out," as in the Glen Calvie of thinking men, and of those persons who are least case, but the most fiendish and remorseless persecuof thinking men, and of close persons of theology. tion is also wagen against independence of spirit or humane feel-accustomed to meddle with matters of the only things anything like independence of spirit or humane feel-But simple discussions are not the only things, anything like independence of spirit or humane feel-thought of. Everywhere, the material means of ings. Witness the case of the miller who, on apply-

what he hoped for, in various discourses pronounced at Breslaw and other towns in Germany. A series but one step above the recipients of the relief. Thus, seven "paupers." How many "poor" there are, not recognised "paupers," we are not told. For their £11 to £18: to this the Duke adds the sum of £6 annually; while from that parish alone he collects a

rental of £3000 a-year ! In the third letter of the correspondent of the Times (Letter I. in last Saturday's Star) is given a list of different individuals the writer visited in Sutherlandshire, with the particulars of their wretched condition. They were mostly women, and we beg the reader to mark the names of the poor creatures; we give them just in the order in which they will be found in the writer's letter :- ANN CAMPBELL, ELLEN CAMERON, FANNY MURRAY, JANET MUNRO, CATHERINE GORDON, ELIZA ROSS, ANDREWINA MACKIE, KATE M'LEOD, MARGARET GREY. The reader, who is familiar with the writings of Scorr, and the lyrics of BURNS and other Scotch poets, would, were he unacquainted with the painful circumstances connected with the persons who bear the above names, most likely conjure up in his imagination visions of plaided lasses treading the mountain heather, bare-footed but not bare-clad, health and beauty their attendants and love and joy their companions. Alas! what : difference is there between the romance and the reality of Highland life. The very reverse of this imaginary picture is the real state of the women whose names are given above. Instead of buoyant youth, we see enfeebled, decrepid, sightless, and im-becile age-age made seven-fold wretched by the dreadful destitution in which the last lingering days of these poor creatures are permitted to be spent. The writer in the Times avers that he never saw human beings in a lower state of degradation and by the Crown, and one of them should be paid for the wretchedness. We have called attention to their performance of his duties. The other six members names. "What's in a name?" it may be asked. Much sometimes. The noble names of these poor Highland women lead the memory back to tales of Highland chivalry and Highland devotion ; of what the clansman did and suffered for his chief, and the glory and safety of the house whose name he bore. But they remind us also of the black ingratitude of the chiefs, the persecution and extermination they have waged against the children of the soil, the dark deeds which, for the last fifty years, render infamous the records of Highland landlordism.

The tyranny charged to the account of these Highand the board of supervision should determine what amount of relief the pauper should receive, and that amount he should be entitled to receive until his litigacelebrating the worship of the new church are being augmented; and at a recent meeting, not only the dog-mas and the doctrine were canyassed, but the temporal beat with a stick from his tyrant's door; and this beat with a stick from his tyrant's door; and this must always be some eminent lawyers, he thought it most tion with the parish was determined. Considering the

ducing that measure, he is reported to have said, crown a-year, or a halfpenny a-week, to live on ! But conditions. The law did not prescribe that the re-'He did not think it requisite to make it compulsory even these miserable sums are mostly subscribed, not lief given to the poor should be given in any particular of pamphiets has ocen phonested in support of these miserable sums are mostly subscribed, not hergiven to the poor should be given in any particular first declarations, and, at the present time, all the Confederation is engaged in the quarrel. Several still poorer neighbours. In nearly all the parochial their needful sustentation. The poor had a statutory upon all parishes to assess themselves. If the funds were provided—if the poor did receive sufficient relief it was a matter of no general importance in what manner they were so provided. The parties incelebrated professors have taken part for M. Ronge, who has proclaimed himself provisionally chief of the collections made at the church down the relief fund is the right to relief in some parish. In every parish there was collections made at the church doors, the heritors or an administrative body armed with power to afford terested ought to be allowed to raise the necessary German Catholic Church. Professor Hinrickh, of landlords in some places contributing a miserable sum relief; and if that body did not perform its duty in a Halle, amongst others, has published a manifesto, in addition. But in many parishes the heritors con- satisfactory manner, the courts of law were armed with funds in the manner most agreeable to themselves. Now, the manner of raising the necessary funds tribute nothing, leaving the entire burden of the sup- power sufficient to compel them. There existed, therenot to raise them at all ; and the Times well remarks, port of the poor upon those who, many of them, are fore, under the present law a right to relief, funds to administer relief, obligation to provide relief, and power to of their liberality, and of their sense of justice, too. And if we are still to trust to that liberality and enforce that obligation. In Scotland no parish was bound to relieve a pauper except that where he had a sense of justice, what authority have we for assuming settlement. It might be very distant from the parish in that it will be more operative for the future than it which he was suffering under destitution, and if he went tolong since against M. Konge numsen, and that act has not a little contributed to give him a cclebrity which he undoubtedly would not have acquired if left to his own resources. As in the time of Luther, the sovereigns intervene in the quarrel, and the partsh of Sucherland is sole heritor or landlord, there are fifteen hundred people ; they are nearly all poor—very future the pauper should be relieved from these diffi-But the Lord Advocate declared in Parliament, in supmore than one prince is disposed to recognise the new doctrine of M. Ronge, Primate of Germany. This reformer appends at the same time to Catholics and is collected in Kirk Session for these poor people from necessity for relief fell upon him. He further proposed is collected in Kirk Session for these poor people from necessity for relief fell upon him. He further proposed Scotland a great reluctance to the assessment." A great necessity for relief fell upon him. He further proposed that the parish which sought to relieve itself from that the matter ? Let the Legislature once admit the prin- so monstrous a wrong, is indeed an "organised hypoburden should be liable to afford him relief until it had ciple that such reluctance is to be considered a valid crisy."

him to plead in forma pauperis before the court of session,

reason for relinquishing compulsory payments, and who stablished the right of another parish to relieve him. By this arrangement the pauper would obtain relief immediately. He further proposed, that if the parish in which the pauper was, refused to relieve him, he should a rent-roll of £50,000 a-year, payable on that voluntary to our indignation in words. But "last act" this not have occasion to apply to the supreme courts, but that system which the Lord Advocate would adopt for the re- clearance will not, cannot be ! O, no, a day of retrithe sheriff of the county in which the parish was should lief of the poor ? Reluctance to submit to an equitable bution will surely come. have the power to decide on the right of the pauper to be apportionment of a just demand urged as a plea by a admitted to relief. If the sheriff decided in favour of lawyer! Why, if it were not for such reluctance, laws the pauper, and if the parish appealed against his deci- would be little better than speculative impertinence. If sion, he proposed that in that case the parish should men can be safely left to the promptings of their own will relieve him until an adjudication was made on the to do that which is strictly just, the statutes may be made appeal. The pauper having thus obtained his admis-sion on the roll for relief, the next thing was to provide framed is to oppose authority to reluctance-to banish for his obtaining relief adequate to his necessity. To mere self-will from the agency of human affairs, and to secure this object he proposed that there should be in place all, both rich and poor, equally under the restraint each parish a party to attend to the wants of the poor, of a sovereign justice, paramount to all will, and armed with authority to coerce reluctance. who should keep a list of all applicants to him for relief,

It will be seen that power is given to towns to erect and a record of the manner in which the application was met, and relief administered. He also proposed that workhouses, and to assess the inhabitants for the there should be a central authority, to whom all those money necessary to erect them. Against the worklists and records should be sent. That would keep public house system we protest in toto: and we hope that attention alive to the subject; and that consideration the people of Scotland will also protest against it unibrought him to the question, what was to be done in case versally. Let them declare in a voice of thunder that the local authorities neglected their duty ? It was quite they will have no Poor Law bastiles in Scotland. evident that it was for the interest of all parties that the We fear very much that unless the people of Scotright of appealing to the supreme courts should be placed | land bestir themselves, this bill will only make bad under regulation and control. For that purpose he proworse. The assessment of the working classes, which posed to constitute a board of supervision, consisting of will be nearly sure to follow in all towns where rents nine persons. Three of its members should be appointed | are high, and the institution of the abominable workhouse system, will make this bill a measure of oppression instead of redress, and but add to the misery should be ex officio members of the board. He proposed and discontent at present existing. Our own notion that one of them should be the Lord Provost of Edinburgh of a Poor Law for Scotland would be—in its main another the Lord Provost of Glasgow, and a third the features-no workhouses ; the right of relief to the another the Lord Provost of Glasgow, and a third the features-no workhouses; the right of relief to the under one of those attacks, but by taking Blair's Pills ac-Solicitor-General for Scotland for the time being. The aged, infirm, and destitute made absolute; relief to cording to the directions, he was quite restored. Since the beef trade, and the quotations suffered an abatethree other members should be the sheriffs of three im- be apportioned with regard to age, sex, number of then, whenever he feels an attack approaching, by taking ment of quite 2d. per 81b-the very highest figure realportant counties in Scotland-namely, of Perth, of Ross, family, and where located ; a compulsory assessment, and of Renfrew; and to each of them he would make a payable mainly by the heritors, and partly by all small annual allowance in addition to their present sala- others (not being landlords) subjected to the income ries. Having a board of this mixed character, he would tax, rates to be levied in proportion to income. The new state how he would make it useful in controlling the poor have too long kept the poor : it is only right that right of appeal to the courts of session, which he considered the rich should now have a spell. Turn-about's fair to be injurious at present both to parishes and to paupers. | play.

If the parochial board should give to any pauper aliment We hope the people of Scotland will consider this which he deemed insufficient, the pauper should state it bill, hold public meetings to discuss its provisions. to the board of supervision. If the board of supervision and use every means at their command to procure, if should concur with the parochial board in considering it possible, the "amendment" of the Lord Advocate's dreadfully painful diseases, gout, rheumatic gout, rheusufficient, then he proposed that that judgment should be 'amended" Poor Law. held conclusive; but if the board of supervision should We now come to the last act of the Glen Calvie think that injustice had been done the pauper, then he

"weeding." The following appeared in the Times of proposed that their opinion should be sufficient to enable | Monday last :---THE CLEABANCE AT GLEN CALVIE,

Ardgay, near Tain, Rossshire, May 27. I returned to this place for the purpose of witnessin the sequel of the clearance of the poor Highlanders out of Glen Calvie, an account of which I sent you some days

ago. will be non-umbaned that statist

amended" in the Lord Advocate's bill. In introhis factor need never hope for.

if the tears start not from his eyes, and his heart not so saleable as of late, but no decline was submitted throb not well nigh to bursting, we envy not his phi-losophy. We have all heard of the "Social Con-tract," according to which each member of the hand, and canary-seed was certainly somewhat easier community entered into an agreement of mutual to buy. and equal protection, binding on all only so long as

all were protected. What protection has society afforded to the "weeded out" cottiers of Glen 'most agreeable" to the heritors has hitherto been Calvie? And why should they acknowledge any obligation to society ? Every subject of these realms What they did give must have been the measure owes allegiance to the sovereign ; but only so long as the sovereign guarantees protection to the subject. What allegiance do the cottiers of Glen Calvie owe to VICTORIA? The Parliament and Government should Beans be the protectors of the weak against the tyranny of Peas has hither to been, especially as there is a premeditated design to close the Court of Appeal against starving difference the perpetration of this abominable atrocity.

Could the cottiers of Glen Calvie be worse off, though neither Government nor Parliament existed? A port of his proposition, "that there was in many parts of social system which permits a piece of wholesale spoliation like this at Glen Calvie is a system of reluctance to the assessment ! To be sure there is ; but | brigandism : a Government which pretends to rule

refuctance to the assessment? To be sure there is; but brigandism: a Government which pretends to rule what, in the name of common sense, has that to do with equally and do justly, and at the same time allows the matter? Let the Legislature once admit the prin- so monstrous a wrong, is indeed an "organised hypo-ciple that such reluctance is to be considered a valid crisy."

We cannot trust ourselves to comment on the par would give one per cent. for Consols? What would be the market price of a rent-charge of £500 per annum, or our blood boils too furiously to permit us giving vent

We had written thus far when we encountered the following paragraph from the Times :--The Harlestone Association for the Protection of Pro-

perty regularly keeps bloodhounds for the purpose of detecting sheep-stealers,

What next? How long will it be before the outraged people keep bloodhounds to detect the landrobbers

## TO MR. PROUT, 229, STRAND, LONDON.

#### Wednesbury, Sept. 2, 1844.

that period very many cases of cure by their use have such commanded scarcely any attention, though a been effected and come under my notice in this town and clearance of them was effected previous to the close neighbourhood, which has secured to them a celebrity of business. In consequence, we presume, of the late unequalled by any other medicine. I, therefore, in jus- enhancement in the quotations, the bullock droves tice feel bound to state to you the following instance of fresh up to this morning's market were on the increase their efficacy :----

to violent attacks of Rheumatic Gout for ten years, and good ; indeed, we have not had a better display of compelled to give up work for weeks at a time. He had beef on any market day during nearly the whole of tried medical aid, and everything he could hear of, or that the present season. These circumstances, together his friends had recommended. He was then labouring | with the arrivals of slaughtered meat from the north only a few doses it speedily vanishes.

He wishes me to state these facts to you for the benefit of others. You are at liberty to publish the above if you received 1800 Scots, homebreds, and shorthorns ; while think fit.

## I am, sir, your obedient servant, FREDERICK C. LADBURY, Chemist.

The decided superiority of this medicine over every other hitherto offered to the public for the cure of those matism, lumbago, sciatica, &c., is so fully manifested by period in 1844. For nearly every breed-but more the increasing sale, and the testimony of thousands in every rank of life, that those who are aware of the exist. ence of such a remedy, and have not availed themselves of trying its efficacy, cannot truly be objects of sympathy. The testimonials of the astonishing effects of this medicine are universally accompanied by the fact that no inconvenience of any sort attends its administration, but that the patient, without feeling the operation of the medicine, is universally left in a stronger and better state of health than experienced previous to being afflicted with

CURRENT PRICES OF GRAIN, PER IMPERIAL QUARTER.-British. 5 8 6 8 Wheat, Essex, & Kent, new & old red 43 49 White 50 55 Per 280lb. net. s s Per 280 lb. net. s Town-made Flour . . . 42 44 Nerfolk & Stockton 83 84 Essex and Kent .... 35 36 Irish ..... 35 36 Free. Bond. 

15 16 15 17 

LONDON SMITHFIELD CATTLE MARKET, MONDAY JUNE 2.—Since this day se'nnight the imports of live stock for our market from abroad have been liberalviz., 116 oxen and cows from Rotterdam, and 4 oxen from Hamburgh ; while from the former quarter, 30 sheep and 4 calves have come to hand. At the outports 150 beasts and 90 sheep have been received from Holland. The number here to-day consisted of 50 beasts and 10 sheep. Amongst the former we ob-served some remarkably well-made-up animals, which SIR,-I have been an agent for BLAIR'S GOUT and were held by the salesmen for very high prices; but were held by the salesmen for very high prices; but the sheep were in very middling condition, and as band large for the time of year, while we may observe A person of the name of Turner applied to me in Au-gust, 1840, for a box of Blair's Pills. He had been subject of the condition of the beasts, as to weight, was ised for the best Scots not exceeding 4s. 4d. per 8lb. From Norfolk, Suffolk, Essex, and Cambridgeshire we from the northean counties, the receipts comprised 200 shorthorns; from the western and midland districts, 200 Ilerefords, runts, Devons, &c.; from other parts of England, 100 of various breeds ; and from Scotland, 500 horned and polled Scots. As we have anticipated, the numbers of sheep for our market continue small-there being here to day ten thousand

less than were brought forward at the corresponding particularly the prime old Downs-the demand was somewhat active, at fully, but at nothing quotable beyond, last week's currencies. From the Isle of Wight 200 lambs came fresh to hand, but the general supply of that description of stock was small. The lamb trade was steady, and previous rates were well supported. Calves and pigs, the supplies of which were moderate, moved off slowly, at unaltered figures.

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

	thas and the doctante were canyassed, but the temporal (	he parishes would generally acquiesce in the set of the	h
	millicsis of the charch, and they all not separately	The parishes would generally acquesce in the second second second second in all cases of acute suffering great t	s. d. s. d.
	until everything was arranged to the satisfaction of aged mother being suddenly turned out of their its decilions	at it they did not, he left them at inperty the set of their house having herein the process of lief is experienced in a few hours and a cure is general	V Second quality
	the discontone Dr. Wigner's most dod over the most house and mill, in the midst of a winter's night to litigate the	latter in the ordinary courts of judication during them out of their nomes inving been completed, effected in two or three days	
	and incontract the show when the mound the mound in Scotland	e then proceeded to describe the construc-	Prime large oxen
	The At Mental Industry and the course of the start of the	boards of relief Transmission of their stock was to be given to them and they solu by Thomas Prout, 229, Strand, London, pri	Prime Scots, &c
	Ducht of Hesse, mannesiations of the same kind	between the proposed to extern might go where they listed. It will also be remembered 2s. 9d. per box: and, by his appointment, by Heato	Uourse interior sneep 3 8 4 0
	have taken place; they are in general favoured by great number of years, rented the mill of the the period y		
	the manisipal normany and cororal Cororamante soon ineritor. When unfortunate creatures are starving i stars to set		Prime coarse woolled 4 6 4 8
		varish alimenting the pauper should, when dividuals, supported themselves in comparative comfort, and Newsome, Smeeton, Reinhardt, Tarbottom, and Ho	r- Prime Southdown 4 10 5 0
	inclined to enter into the views of the Reformer of to death, and, to save their lives, desire to be placed his right par	was ascertained, give notice of the fact to and were ready to pay as much as any one would give kin, Moxon, Little, Hardman, Linney, and Hargrou	e- Lambs
	Breslaw. The archbishops and bishops employ spi- on the pauper-roll, they cannot, in many cases, get this ranging	and were ready to pay as much as any one would give kin. Moxon, Little, Hardman, Linney, and Hargrou	Large coarse calves 3 10 4
1	minal asses to appace the morement hat as alware; then herehound to sign the publicult the pour people		Prime small 4 8 5 0
			Suckling calves, each 18 0 20
	with worners in such circumstances, the thunders of one is a state of the worners	providing funds for the near he aid not pred for centuries, but which it seems is now to be turned user, Doncaster; Judson, Harrison, Linney, Ripon; Fo	Hel Townshums
	Vullen remain without check in. to Speak more constant in	gitt, Uales, Anomison, Anirsk: Whey, Easingwol	i Neat small porkers 3 10 4 2
	rectly, they only serve to extend the schism, and be-		d; Quarter-old store pigs, each 16 20 e
	Mono a determining motive for all that remained   Here is a hill of slavery tell tilles worse tillant		a, quarter-ou store pigs, each 16 • 20 •
	Jan 1, 6 3 The state of the second state which her so hone a period disorapped period of the pa		
	uogotiui, Dut, Of the other hand, the importance in a section and and the to D. other the desmed	and first have a second to the second to the second s	es, (From the Books of the Clerk of the Market.)
	of any movement must not be cadegerated. Get i have a start i have show	- I may and the manual summer in the second se	er. Beasts, 2,855-Sheep and Lambs, 23,590-Calves, 164-
	many, since the Reformation, has always been agi- has been also most intamous. Not only have the power should be then proceed		Pigs, 300.
	tais is the second find if it to church to be control to be the second s		
	in the Highlands not less than three fourths of the the different		d; LIVERPOOL CATTLE MARKET, MONDAY, JUNE 2
	a scrittranie, for in trace of control of the second state in the	near make the second state to the second description in the second description is a second description of the second descr	an, Our market remains much the same as of late, there
	and require to the many to more thanks which is the start of the start	afirm and refers to such as the port of living amongst our fellows more pleasant, than mere Halifax; Booth, Rochdale: Lambert, Boroughbrid	re being a fair average of stock for this time of the year.
	ALL 1 ALL A MARKET AND AND A MARKET AND		y: The market was a brisk one, a numerous attendance
	the contract of the second of		y; The market was a brick oney a numerous attenuance
	Shine bounds prosper there; the rappendiction places the adherents to that Church have been nity. to the towns	o erect workhouses and to assess the inha-	the of buyers being present, and high prices were ob-
	Caller S. Life Fields and a (number of the second of the second for all a second for the second seco	monou meneral and and and and and assive nature. Dave peen so proken i Anguvin,	tained. Beef 6d. to 61d., mutton 6d. to 71d., lamb 7d.
	contend for the religious domain of Germany. The heast persecuted for chiging to their ministers. One bottom ake it	in spirit by many such scenes, that not a murmur not Ask for DI AIDIS COURT A DIVIDUAL AND DIVID	a I to 74d.
	Somet's a full late and the new shapping i little as curice and nom nouses and failes.	a remonstrance, escaped them in the completion of this and observe the name and address of "Thomas Pro	
	but the function in the ourright and service and employments no reas than between	most heartless wholesale ejectment.	ut, LIVERPOOL CORN MARKET, MONDAY, JUNE 2A
	but they form an additional chapter in the curious and service and employment, no less than between but they between but they do not re-	abstract is very imperfect, but it is the I drove over on Sunday to the parish church of Croick, Stamp affixed to each part of the Genuine Medicine.	ent   layourable change of wind has within the last two on
	history of religious transformations in Germany: intry and sixty persons, occarse they would not re-	austract is very imperiect, but it is the arove over on Sunday to the parish church of Croick, stamp affixed to each part of the Genuine Medicine.	three days, brought up a numerous fleet of vessels,
	and M. Ronge will not be the least celebrated of the thouse the Free Church winisters a degree dominate bit of the the the	ave at hand. The proposition to relieve which is near Glen Calvie. Close by the bridge leading to	both from abroad and our own coasts, and these have
			supplied us with a good show of samples of grain.
	etclesiasticel annals of their country.	wided its were made absolute the the to have one of the address and the Barbard and the set of the state of t	I nour, and oatmeal. There is an advance of is now
	Construction Charge and the assertions of what they be provide the	wided it were made absolute : but the to hear one of their elders read the Psalms to them. They	quarter in the duty on foreigh barley, which forms
			the only alteration this week. The principal busi-
			ness in wheet during the work. The principal pust-
			ness in wheat during the week has been in bonded;
			the five or six cargoes of Baltic red have been taken up
	as far as lies in their power, of the schism lately tions dictate—and despots of the blackest dye are decision, the	arish board nust, until the dispute is adjudi- their blue bonnets, and having their shepherd's plaids was plaids where the blue bonnets and having their shepherd's plaids was plaids where the blue bonnets and having their shepherd's plaids was plaids where the blue bonnets are blue bonnets and having their shepherd's plaids was blue bonnets.	per- on speculation, at prices equal to 4s. 6d. to 4s. 9d. per
			ell- Wheat or duty naid foreign the town's and naighbour
	Yet, for doing this, men, women, and children have sider the s	uation of the pauper while waiting the this was the Free Church. There was a simplicity ex- matism, lumbago, gonorrhœa, gleets, local debility, irr	ita ing millor hans handb ath an and a line ing indu
	ANOTHER AUSTRALIAN NATIVE.—There is now living been driven from their homes. One pregnant woman, decision of	e sheriff. Support the poor man man in the tremely touching in the tremely touching in the tremely touching in the	ing inners have bought rather sparingly, at similar
	in Gateshead one of the aboriginal inhabitants of turned out of her house when at the point of labour, county of the Autor is and or Muirking the house and her house about the house and arth and or Muirking the house and her house and arth and or Muirking the house and her house an	a suppose the poor man in the poor man in this group on the pare hill side, listen-1 tion of the bladder or urethra, and other discusses of	(IIO   PLICES VU LUOSE QUOLEG LASL THESMAY. Nack flour had
	the second one of the appropriate initiaties of thread the of her noise when at the point on the or her and on My of the	suppose him to be at New Cumnook, ing to the psalms of David in their native tongue, and as- urinary passages. The unprecedented success that	has met only a moderate demand, without any material
			ere change as to value. A few hundred barrels of United
1			
	W CURD Surfamilia come man due on the eacht of PYDPUPC DUPC DUPC DUPC DUPC DUPC DUPC DUPC		butters succe, in bond, have been disposed of for
I	Me a F a successful and the agent of capture and driven the and the source of the areas its	ighbourhood: in that case the "pauper" the congregation was miserably thin. There were but cumstance of their entirely obviating the necessit	cur- export at 188, per barrel. The demand for oats and
1		Barbarhood, in that case the pauper in the concretation was missionly then. There were but constance of their entirely obviating the necessic	OI Datmeal has been limited and arount for the back
1			
	" Rad and write and is as intelligent as the or- no piece of rest left her but the nill-side! Such are i wenty mu	and iron the latter nearly thirty miles : Behind the church in the church and a long kind of many second highly injurious medicines (as consider out	
KC .	dinary run of boys of his age Newcastle Journal the hellish orimes of Highland landlords !   or if the ag	al to the sheriff be neverify that with a the the sheriff be never the sheriff be never in any cases many industrial the the sheriff be never the sheriff be sheriff be never the sheriff be never the sheriff be never the	d in Anil and Darley, Deans, and peas have met only a re
110 V L	A PART AND	eal to the sheriff be permitted in writing booth was erected, the roof formed of tarpawling stretched (c.), has obtained for them a reputation unequalle	u mi tau sule, at late rates.
Ε,	•		•

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## THE NORTHERN STAR.

## proceed by summons against the alleged father.—Lacy then, on behalf of the young woman, applied for and ob-tained a summons for Tuesday against Mr. Rous. Police Intelligence.

GUILDHALL,

SATURDAY .---- GROSS ASSAULT .--- A German Jew, named

CLERKENWELL.

THURSDAY .--- THE LOVERS' POISONING CASE .--- Daniel

## MANSION HOUSE.

SATURDAT .--- RELIGION AND DRUNKENNESS,--- Rebecca Locock was brought before the Lord Mayor in custody of Emmaneul Sparrabhus, was charged before Mr. Alderman LOCOCK was prought before the Rev. J. S. Hollinshed Hooper with assaulting a young girl of the name of Maria ponceman to, charge is the deposed that the day before Insell in the public street. It appeared that the young yesterday he found the prisoner drunk and incapable of girl was looking in a print-shop window, in Fleet-street, Insell in the public street. It appeared that the young yesteruay in a print-suop window, in Fleet-street, performing her duty as a servant, when he ordered her to when the prisoner cawe up to her and commenced taking bed. Yesterday he found her again drunk, he then sent very improper liberties with her. She resisted his impor for a policeman and gave her in custody; her boxes were tunities and walked away, desiring him "to get off about searched and a bottle of gin and a bottle of sherry were his business." The prisoner pursued her and asked her found. Previous to being taken te the station-house she whether she was a regular prostitute. She immediately asked permission to go to the water-closet. He heard a called a police constable and gave him into custody. The gingling noise, and on examination discovered that she prisoner denied the charge, and said he ought rather to had desircyed a bottlect rum. He believed the prisoner. give her into custody for that she had attempted to pick who had been tut a short time in his service, was a stranhis pocket. He was remanded until equivies could be ger in London; his object in bringing her here was not made respecting the respectability of the girl and the was friendly to the endowment of the Roman Catholic to punish, but to reclaim her. He believed she had re- character of the prisoner. spectable friends in the country, and he had received a good character with her. The reason assigned by her late employer for parting with her, was her piety; she would go to church, and could not be kept from it, which he, as a clergyman, thought a good trait in her character. -The woman, who appeared to be about thirty years of age, and who was most respectably attired in deep mourn ing, declined saying anything, and his lordship, in compliance with the reverend gentleman's wish, remanded her until this day week.

BEGGING .- A miserable, dirty, ragged, shirtssan led shoeless boy, was brought up in custody of an officer of to the west end of the town, and would be home carly. the Mendicity Society, charged with begging .- The officer At seven o'clock they returned to the house and apdeposed to taking him in the fact .- The poor boy said he peared much agitated. They entered the parlour, could get no work to do, that he had come up from Bris- and the woman soon after complained of illness. tol, where he had been employed on the Bath-road at They proceeded to the bedroom, and the woman comfarming work. Some of the officers attached to the court plained of violent pain in her head, exclaiming identified him as having been previously convicted, and she was very ill. The prisoner endeavoured to sentenced to fourteen days' imprisonment, for a like sooth her. She appeared as if she had been crying, offence.-The Lord Mayor committed him to Bridewell for one month.

HUNGEE AND THEFT .--- William Brown, an old man, was charged by Joseph Ilill, who deposed that the pri- stairs with it. He soon after came down again in the soner came into his shop in London wall yesterday, and same haste, and anxiously inquired for the residence of begged of the young woman in care of the shop, who told the nearest physician. He went for Mr. Pollock, a him she had nothing to give away, when he immediately surgeon, who returned with him, but the woman was snatched up a cake and left the shop. The young woman quite dead on their arrival-foam was oozing from her called to him (the witness), and he went in pursuit and | mouth, and all the appearances exhibited of death from caught the prisoner with the cake in his possession, par-poison. When the prisoner found she was dead, he tially consumed; he identified the cake as his property. fell upon his knees and cried bitterly. He exclaimed, Brown said he came from Liverpool, and had no work to after a moment, "We have both taken potions alike," do. He was recognized by the officers as having been and, taking little packets from his pockets labelled "poitwice convicted, and sentenced to short periods of con- son," gave them to the doctor ; the papers contained a finement. The Lord Mayor remanded the prisoner until white powder. He also handed the doctor a letter. The Monday, in order that the young woman might attend and doctor gave him into the custody of a police-constable, identify him.

BOW STREET.

SATURDAT .-- A ROW IN A COFFEE-HOUSE .-- A tall young man, rather smartly dressed, who gave his name as Frederick Tomlinson, was this morning charged be- station; the stomach pumps were, however, used with effect by the police-surgeon, after which he was conveyed fore Mr. Twyford with breaking a quantity of earthenware in a coffice-house in lovent-garden, and otherwise to the hospital. Upwards of £2 in gold and silver were creating a disturbance. The defendant, according to found upon him, and a paper containing some of the the evidence adduced, had been drinking during the night same white powder, and marked "Poison." To Inspecat the Garrick's Head public-house, opposite Coventtor Penny at the station-house, the prisoner said garden theatre ; and, upon leaving there late in the morn- that the deceased had told him what sort of poison to buy-saying her father was a boot-maker, and ing, he adjourned to a coffee-house in the neighbourhood, which is generally open all night; there he had some refreshments. While partaking of the viands, some cabmen, who were in the next box, began to jibe him about his mustachios-a smart pair of which he sported-when statement, of which this is the substance-that both he he got up very irritated, and offered to fight any one of and the deceased had been servants at the Bell and Crown, them for £5, providing they had the pluck to "set-to." in Holborn, whence they were summarily discharged He then made at one of them, but missing his blow he staggered, and fell against an adjoining table, which he overturned, destroying a quantity of crockery and damaging some eatables that were placed upon it. He was herself. She then ran into the room; he pursued, immediately set upon by the coffee-house keeper for pay- and caught her: upon which she said she would throw ment of the damage, when he swore "he would go to the d-l before he paid." In consequence, he was given in charge. This morning he expressed great contrition, and the matter was compromised by his paying the damage and expenses.

WORSHIP STREET.

MONDAY .- ASSAULT ON THE POLICE .- Yesterday a veltin, was placed at the bar before Mr. Broughton, charged in a newspaper the account of a young woman having with having committed a murderous assault upon several police constables of the II division, one of whom is so se-riously injured as to leave but faint hopes of his recovery. Is appeared from the evidence that about seven o'clock on the preceding evening the prisoner entered the White Hart which is a present when the product of a young woman having police constables of the II division, one of whom is so se-riously injured as to leave but faint hopes of his recovery. Is appeared from the evidence that about seven o'clock on the preceding evening the prisoner entered the White Hart which is a present with the product of the product of a young woman having pression upon her. They waiked up towards Islington; he asked her if they could do nothing else but destroy the messelves. She said not, and that she was resolved whom is a present with the product of the product the preceding evening the prisoner entered the White Hart public ho se, in Wentworth-street, Whitechapel, and shortly after got into altercation with a man named Craw-different places; went into a public-house in the City-centuries nothing had been accomplished by Proley, whom he challenged to fight him, and was about to attack, when one of the bystanders cautioned Crawley to avoid his antagonist, as the latter had a knife concealed the Careb and June 10 the Coach and Horses they took the poison, where the deceased mixed it in two tumblers. He asked her diately called a policeman, and gave the prisoner into custody ; but Davellin declared he would not be taken, and not pray, and drunk of the potion, which he likewise did, offered the most determined resistance, in the course of which the knife dropped on the ground, and was carried off by a woman - have uch of the worst characters in off by a woman. A large mob of the worst characters in that low district speedily collected and assailed the officer, who was placed in such jeopardy that the landlord of the public-house, who came to his aid, had the greatest diffi-culty in keeping them off with a bayonet until the arrival of further assistance. Two other constables then came up, and by their united exertions they succeeded in getting the prisoner some distance on towards the police-station ; but he then suddenly turned round, expressed his determination to go no farther, and successively dealt each of the officers such terrific kicks on the lower part of their persons, that one of them (Miller, II 112) was instantiv stretched upon the pavement in a state of total insensibi-lity, and was alterwards carried home upon a stretcher. prisoner continued fighting in a most furious manner. dealing blows and kicks about him in all directions, and after inflicting numerous injuries of a similar description after inflicting numerous injuries of a similar description upon other coastables that came up, was at length over-powered and lodged in the police-station. A certificate from Mr. Mears, the division surgeon, describing the dan-gerous condition of two of the officers, Miller and Lloyd, was produced by Inspector Harris, who stated that he had seen the men that morning, and that one of them was so seriously injured as to leave but slight hopes of his re-torery, while the other was in a condition which would, it was found to the science for the would, it is was feared, render him a cripple for the rest of his life. In answer to the charge the prisoner, with the character-istic whine of a beggar, exhibited a bandage round one of his atms, and stated that the police had treated him with such brutality that his wrist had been fractured by one of their blows, and that one of the witnesses against him (a man named Connor) was a convicted thief, and that no credence, therefore, should be given to his testimeny. In answer to this, Inspector Barris said that the prisoner had complained at the station about his arm, and that in consequence it had been examined by the surgeon, who pronounced it to be perfectly sound in every respect; and with regard to the winess Conner, although it was cer-tainly true that he had been connected with a gang of the sustenance of their bodies, or for rational enjoy-the Roman Catholic prioses the best education they housebreakers, he had upon this occasion rendered the most important assistance to the police, and deserved the highest commendation for his courage.-Mr. Broughton said the evidence clearly proved that two of the constables were in the greatest danger from the injuries they had rewere in the greatest danger from the injuries they had re-ceived from the prisoner, and he should therefore order i him to be brought up again next week, by which time something positive as to their condition might be ascer-tained.— William Chadwick, another beggar, was then charged with attempting to rescue the first prisoner from custody, and threatening the life of one of the witnesses. While Davellin was being taken to the station, the prisoner i made several violent attempts to rescue him, and at that time escened but a forwards warding day integer mande time escaped, but afterwards waylaid a witness named Crawley, and drawing a knite threatened to stab him, upon which he was given into custody. The prisoner in general terms denied the charge, and was also ordered to be brought up again next week. TUESDAY .- IMPORTANT TO HOUSEKEEPERS. -- Sarah Parker, a well-dressed widow, attended before Mr. Bing-ham, upon an adjourned information preferred by Mr. name, upon an acquirated mornation preferred by .ur. Thos. Spencer, a surgeon of Stoke-Newington, under the Act 11th George II., cap. 19, which charged her with having fraudulantly and claudestinely removed and secreted a quantity of household furniture to evade its seizure for rent, whereby she had incurred a penalty of double the value of the goods so removed, or six months' imprison-ment in the House of Commons, or ment in the House of Correction. The goods had been seized, but the man in possession was induced to leave, and the goods were removed at one o'clock in the merning. Mr. Bingham said he should avait himself of the power of commutation vested in him by the 35th section of the Police Act, and award her one month's imprisonment in the House of Correction, with hard labour.

# Amperial Parliament.

## HOUSE OF LORDS, TUESDAY, JUNE 3.

The Lord CHANCELLOR took his seat on the woolsack t five o'clock. On the motion of Lord BROUGHAM, the Small Debts

Bill went through committee pro forma. MAYNOOTH BILL.

The adjourned debate on the second reading of the Maynooth College bill was resumed by the Earl of HARDWICKE, who admitted that a strong

it involved no new priciple, and only extended to he assured them they should receive that applause. Ireland those measures which had already been The adjournment of the debate until Wednesda adopted in many of the colonies of this country. He

Church in Ireland. Athough it had been called an antagonist Church, its endowment might tend to strengthen the position of the Protestant Established Church, even if the funds for that purpose were derived

John Cock, a young man, was charged with having atfrom the ecclesiastical revenues of those 151 parishes, amounting to £58,000 per annum, in which no tempted to poison himself. It appeared from the evidence, which was voluminous, that on Monday night the Protestants were to be found. He was opposed to any inquiry into the system pursued at Maynooth ; prisoner and a young woman named Hannah Moore, who has since then died from the effects of poison, hired an e gave no spiritual sanction to its dogmas ; indeed apartment at 26, Cross-street, Hatton-garder. They there was much in them that without offence he must nassed as man and wife. On the following morning both say he abhorred, but he hoped by raising the standard of education at Maynooth to make those educated seemed in very low spirits, and left the house without eating or drinking anything. They said they were going there repudiate many of those absurd doctrines and opinions which men of taste and learning must

disown. The Earl of CARNARVON considered it the duty of Parliament to maintain the Protestant Church in Ireland ; but it was impossible to deny that it formed the most anomalous, and therefore the most endangered, part of our Irish polity. But if that establishment were to be shaken by the mere breath of tole-About an hour after they entered the bedroom, the priration and kindness, having no strength in itself, it soner came down stairs and asked for a pot of boiling must be, not of GoD, but of men. The question now water. It was supplied to him, and he hastened upwas, whether the spiritual instructors of the great body of the Irish people should be well or ill educated ?---whether they should be for or against us ?-whether they should be attached or hostile to British intcrests? They had already sanctioned the principle of appointing Roman Catholic chaplains to prisons and workhouses; and if they refused their approval of this measure, their Lordships ought not only to retrace their steps in that respect, but to

unto us. they had taken in times of danger to preserve the 74 G, whom the prisoner asked, on his way to the station, legalty of the Irish people. There could be no if he thought he would be hanged, and admitted that he bought some of the poison. He exclaimed, "What a very

ciliating the great Catholic body of Ireland. Lord COLCHESTER opposed the bill on the ground that sympathics too. He hailed this measure as a good omen, and he sincerely trusted that a just and equal

that of Maynooth, The Earl of WINCHILSEA reprobated the measure as the most deadly blow ever aimed at Protestantism

-our national Christianity-the foundation of our long-cherished civil and religious liberties, and the true source of England's greatness. Were these to be cast away for the purpose of conciliating an ultraused oxalic acid to clean the tops of boots. The prisoner, after the usual caution, having been asked if montane priesthood ? If their lordships passed this he wished to say anything, made a long and rambling measure in spite of the respectful remonstrances of between 1,200,000 and 1,500,000 people of this country, they would forfeit the confidence and respect of the nation. He protested against this bill as a naon Monday; that they went to the Horse and Groom, tional endowment of Popery, and in contravention of the oath taken by her Majesty at her coronation. table, and declared she was going to make away with He reiterated the charge that anti-social, disloyal and intolerant principles were taught at Maynooth and called special attention to the fact that in France herself into the Thames. He told her she should not, and they walked into Holborn, where they went into a all interference with education, while the Parliament they were making laws to exclude the Jesuits from coffec-shop and had some coffee; they were refused a bed there, and went to the Coach and Horses, where they hands. He concluded by solemnly entreating their of England was insanely throwing it into their were accommodated. In the morning shejumped out of lordships to reject this measure, which he warned bed, and seizing a knife which lay upon the table, at- them, in the excited state of Protestant feeling, must

For himself and those with whom he acted, he would

say, they gave a humble, sincere, and he trusted an

ing sufficient protection to the inhabitants of Dublin must, however, take this opportunity of protesting and are right glad to see that the trades of England are tempted to stab herself, but he prevented her. They went produce an outbreak, not in Ireland, but in this f Mr. O'Connell in that city. Lord STANLEY said that the assumption of want of cau-The Marquis of NORMANBY reminded the house tion or care on the part of the Government was altogether gratuitous. In fact, every precaution was made by the Irish authorities, and nothing occurred which could renmisdemeanor, and the parties were liable to banishment. testantism in Ireland, because it had not been in The law was therefore open to be appealed to, instead of accordance with the sincere convictions of the vast resorting to a vague inquiry leading to no useful result. majority of the people. They must judge of the tree He could not see that the endowment of the Catholic He could not see that the endowment of the Catholic comes before our courts, it is forthwith introduced to galeties unexampled in interest and price. by its fruits. There had been no complaints whatever of the moral conduct of the students educated at Maynooth. He saw great difficulties in the way of any Maynooth ; and as to those whom they instructed, was it nothing to say the Irish were the most honest, suck endowment, but he frankly confessed that those diffithe most modest, and the most temperate people ? It was said the Catholic priests had stimulated erime in culties were by no means of a religious character. The able lord concluded an able speech by saying that he had no hope that the bill would satisfy the fanatical fire-countrywomen with his precious blarney, that they at the same time merit the patronage of all classes. Ireland ; on the contrary, he must bear his testimony that no body of men had ever exerted themselves agitator, whose trade it was calculated to destroy, but it dustrious, most beautiful, and most virtuous men and Memoirs of a Young Woman, by Everse Sue; one of the with more energy and success in detecting and prewould conciliate a people whose worst enemies never women on the face of the earth-in fact, the only best novels that ever was written. venting crime than the Catholic priests. It was true charged them with ingratitude; and if even, owing to "true Caucasian breed," and that their country is the they had often expressed themselves strongly, but what did their Lordships say who heard last night the speech of the Bishop of Cashel with reference to vehe-ment language? The noble Marquis strongly conmain, it would ere long be disarmed by kindness and demned the spirit of that right rev. prelate's address,

After some observations from Mr. V. Smith, Sir MURDER OF AN OFFICER AND EIGHT MEN OF THE was no question of conscience, but of policy and ex-After some observations from Mr. V. Smith, Sir John Tyrell, and Dr. Bowring, the house divided, and Mr. Ward's motion was negatived by a majority of The Warn 18 Commander S. H. Behen tock pediency. The Government had been most unjustly and heedlessly calumniated in reference to this measure. It was a pure anachronism to allege that fear

of America had counselled it; for "the message of peace" was sent to Ireland before the Oregon question was referred to by Sir R. Peel. He cordially approved that policy which tended to allay Thursday.

agitation in Ircland, agreeing with the Prime Minister in thinking that agitation could not be put down by force until it broke out into open violence, which that right hon. gentleman had triumphantly Earl of HARDWICKE, who admitted that a strong feeling had been raised against the measure, which, however, it was somewhat difficult to understand, for it involved against the measure, which, however, it was somewhat difficult to understand, for

> The adjournment of the debate until Wednesday was then put and agreed to.

> > WEDNESDAY, JUNE 4.

Their lordships met at five o'clock. THE ADJOURNED DEBATE ON THE MAYNOOTH BILL. The debate was resumed by the Earl of CLANCARTY

who supported the amendment with the view that the loctrines taught at Maynooth might be made to harmonise, which at present they did not, with the institutions of the country. He praised the course pursued by the Catholic peers, from whom no proposition hostile to the Protestant Church had emanated. They strictly adhered to the obligations they undertook on their admission to the house under the Act of 1829, and every measure brought forward since that period, injurious to the Established Church, had originated with Protestants. The Duke of CLEVELAND regretted being obliged to

lifter from many of those with whom he had been in the habit of usually acting, but he felt himself called upon by a sense of duty to support the bill which recognised no new principle whatever.

Earl SPENCER thought it only fair to her Majesty's Geernment, as well as to those with whom he formerly acted, that every one who had occupied a prominent position in public life should, entertaining the opinions he did, openly avow those opinions, and thus by sharing, dilute the burst of disapprobation which this measure had called forth against its advocates. It was for this reason, and not from any hope of being able to throw any new light upon the subject, that he thought it right to intrude himself upon their lordships' attention to give his most cordial support to the bill, which, however, he hoped would be only the precursor of ulterior measures.

The Bishop of NORWICH said the measure had withdraw the grant to Maynooth altogether, and repudiate the kinder policy so long pursued in our colonies. He vindicated the priests from the charge of disaffection, and commended them for the part cordial and sincere approbation. considering it as a relizious measure associated with justice and equity, and a Christian measure as carrying out the principle of doing to others as we should wish that others should do

The Earl of Monnington thought this measure the first step of all that could be adopted with the view of conassured safety for our institutions in Ireland, unless we not only consulted Irish interests, but Irish

it was not right that the funds of a Protestant state should be applied to the maintenance of such an institution as policy would efface the wrongs of past misrule in that country.

Lord MONTEAGLE considered the measure as the most important which had been presented to Parliament since the Emancipation Act of 1829-if not since the union and he hailed it as a proof that all parties were at length united in the wish to do justice to Ireland. The noble lord dwelt strongly on the fact that this country had endowed Mahomedan Churches at Calcutta and Benares, and asked if they would be less considerate to their fellow Christians and countrymen in Ircland, The Bishop of ST. DAVID's supported the bill.

The Earl of CUARLEVILLE asserted the impossibility of

reconciling Mr. O'Conneil's conduct at the Repeal Association with the oath which he took the previous year as Lord Mayor of Dublin, and argued at considerable ength against the measure of the Government, contending that Maynooth was a Jesuit college, under the orders of Jesuits ; that many of the pupils had been received into the Society of the Sacred Heart, contrary to a clause in the Catholic Relief Bill, and that therefore the inquiry asked for was necessary. The noble lord concluded by charging the Government with negligence in not affordWEDNESDAY, JUNE 4.

There not being forty members present in the house at four o'clock, the Speaker adjourned it to

THURSDAY, JUNE 5. The principal business was the Scotch Banking

System, which, after a preliminary discussion, was carried into committee, and after a desultory discussi on, several of the clauses were agreed to.

HORRIBLE CASE .- ANOTHER PRIVATE INVESTIGA TION .- When we received a communication revealing the following facts, which, we believe, are beyond contradiction, we asked ourselves this question-

"Do we live in a Christian country ?" So far back as Sunday, the 6th of April-the hushing up process as Sunday, the oth of April-the masning up process The weather, since our last report, has been variable was so effectual as to prevent us from hearing of this affair before last week—a man, named William Gregg, was arrested in Park-street for being drunk and assaulting Serjeant Devine of the B division. On this charge he was locked up in the Lad-lane extensive business was transacted in flour, at an ad On this charge he was locked up in the Lad-nue vance of 6d. to 1s. per sack on previous prices, station-house, suddenly from which, having been vance of 6d. to 1s. per sack on previous prices, taken ill, he had to be removed to Baggot-street. There was but a moderate demand for eith c oats or output the state of the taken 11, he had to be removed to baggot street and the strength of the oatment, without alteration in value. With a most configured by sonn Morrison, between four and nee o'clock r.M.; that they went into the School of Medi-cine (to light a pipe), where there were a number of students, who asked him to drink whiskey, and after having drunk a good deal he was conducted by them without variation in prices. to the dissecting-room, where they gave him more whiskey and made him drunk; they then caused him to sing and dance, and play cards on the body of a dead man; that they \* \* and forced part of the liver of a corpse into his mouth, beat him severely with the limbs of the dead bodies, and threw strange to receive a letter from this place on the Char him out, when he was discovered by Serjeant Devine." tist Co-operative Land Society ; but being a subscriber to Gregg further asserted that his companion, Morrison, the Northern Star from its commencement, and an ardent was also beaten by the students, but being a teetotaller admirer of Mr. O'Connor's small-farm system, I wish to did not drink any of the whiskey. The police traced know if you will admit three of us, who are working out Morrison and produced him before the magis- here, in the £2 12s, class. If we are admitted we will trates, when he fully corroborated the statement of forward you our first year's subscription immediately. Gregg in all its hideous particulars. What course have been here about fourteen months. I formerly should have been pursued by the magistrates under worked at Leeds, and once had the pleasure of seeing you such circumstances? Verily, to take the informa- at Ross's Coffee house. The " small-farm system" is in tions of Gregg and Morrison against the students, operation here, and a contented race the farmers are, and lay the onus of producing them upon the Berchem is about three miles from Autwerp; a size police. But not so did the Solons of the College- country district. The gardens are laid out in the most street bench act! Betraying a leniency for wretches, tasteful manner. In this district there are very, very who-if a tithe of the above statement be true few, who have not a small plot of land attached to their -must be a libel upon human nature, they houses. The people of this part of Belgium have their -must be a most upon numan nature, they nouses. The people of this part of Belgium have their wrote to Sir James Murray and Dr. Carlile to bring forward the students of Park-street School of Medi-cine in order to have the case investigated ! Of for a sale of land. Listen! Previous to a sale of land. course so polite a method of dealing with beasts in taking place, placards are distributed over the distrigu the shape of mon was properly appreciated-Dr. Car- where the land lies. On the placard a plan of the e-tare the shape of men was properly appresided. Dr. out where the land les. On the placard a plan of the e-tate lile waited *privately* upon Mr. Tyndall, and the mat-is lithographed, the estate being divided into pertions, ter was dropped. We trust, however, that the from two acres down to a quarter of an acre, to give the Executive will not allow so grave and suspicious an people a chance of buying; but at the time of sale a swarm affair to be thus cushioned, and that immediate steps of these moneyed gentry pop in, and generally succeed in will be taken to have the criminals brought to jus- purchasing the whole. Then they re-let it. I will give tice, and a lesson read to the police magistrates, you an instance. About seven months ago a particular whose practices have now become perfectly into- friend of mine died, and his land was put to in allot. lerable. [We give the above statement from the ments. One allotment was adjoining to a small farm, Dublin World of Saturday last, just as it appeared in occupied by a very industrious man; one who had in his that paper. It is evident that something still more industry scraped together 500 frances. He fully intended beastly and abominable than what is detailed above to purchase the lot, the sum he had being thought quite is known to the writer in the World, but properly sufficient for the purchase. I attended the sale: and suppressed by him as being too horrible to appear in when the lot was put up, these gentry run it up to 16

The Wasp, 18, Commander S. H. Usher, took a prize which was sent to Sierra Leone to be condemned On her way this prize fell in with and took another On her way this prize ten in what the took another slaver; the lieutenant in command still kceping charge of the first vessel, put a midshipman, named Harmer, with eight men, into the other. The vessels then separated. Unfortunately, Mr. Harmer allowed a strong party of the slave crew to remain out of a strong party of the slave crew to remain out of irons, and at night they rose and murdered every Englishman on board; and when daylight broke, ex-changed signals with and fired at the other prize, and changed signals with and nred at the other prize, and then bore her away. In a day or two afterwards she fell in with the Star, 6, Commander Dunlon, who took her, and brought the whole of her murderons the villains will have piratical crew to Ascension. The villains will shortly be sent to England in the Heroine, 6, Lient, Com. mander Foote, and the Rapid, 10, Commander Earle

JUNE 7

MANCHESTER CORN MARKET, SATURDAY, May SI.-

## THE LAND-PLAN ABROAD.

Berchem, near Antwerp, May 26, 1845. MR. T. M. WHEELER,-Sir, You will no doubt think in print. Our sole object in giving publicity to this enormity is to aid the Dublin World in its efforts to bring to justice the miscreants who have been guilty with the plates given by the Northern Star. We have a of the abominable outrage alleged against them. We

#### LAMBETH.

TUESDAY .- CAUELTY TO ANIMALS .- John Gordon, characyman in the service of Mr. Eston, butcher, of Mooreplace, Westminster-road, appeared before Mr. Henry, on a summons charging him with wantonly and crucily ill-using a builock. The case was gone into at considerable length; and, after hearing the evidence, Mr. Henry adindged the defendant to pay a fine of 39s., or to undergo Larry days' imprisonment.

### MARLBOROUGH.STREET.

MORE "ARISTOCRATIC MORALITY."-On Monday a welldressed young woman left an infant, with a letter, on the step of the door of No. 74, Lower Grosvenor-street, a hous-occupied at present by the ilon. William Lucas Rous, being shut against her she opened the area door, the butter opened the door, and found whet had been de-posited there, he made the circumstance known to Mr. Rons, to when the letter was directed. The letter was as

out to a coffice-shop and had breakfast, where they read the Coach and Horses they took the poison, where the deceased mixed it in two tumblers. He asked her he found she was dying he went for a surgeon. (The prisoner was frequently convulsed with grief whilst making this statement.) He was remanded.

foolish young man I have been." He was very ill at the

where the deceased took out her money, laid it on the

SATURDAY .-- ROBBERY FROM A LODGING-HOUSE --girl named Flexmore was this morning charged by Mr. Matthew, of 94, White-Lion-street, Pentonville, with stealing from his premises £30, and several other articles of property. The prisoner was a ser-vant out of place, and was lodging in the house of the prosecutor, being allowed accommodation there till she get a place. Last Wednesday week the wife of and read an extract from a charge said to have been proscentor put thirty sovereigns in a box while the delivered by the Bishop of Cashel, in which some prisoner was standing by. The box was afterwards placed in the room where the prisoner slept, along with the daughter of the prisoner. On Monday morning last the box was missed, and the prisoner very vituperative expressions occurred. The Bishop of CASHEL declared the entire document to be a false and impudent fabrication. The charge had been printed and circulated at the time : he should send a copy of it to the noble Marquis to-morrow, and advised him to read a portion of it to being suspected, she was taken into custody. She had been seven weeks in the house, and was very short of money all the time. On being searched by their Lordships the next time he was in want of a the police, a quantity of gold was found upon her; and on an investigation taking place, various articles, speech. The Marquis of NonMANBY explained that the which had been missed, were traced to the neighdocument he had quoted purported only to be a report written by a gentleman who heard the charge.

bouring pawnbrokers. The charge being fully brought

### MARLBOROUGH STREET.

effectual, support to the policy of which he hoped SATURDAY .- " DRAT THAT DONKEY."-Two elderly people, named Stewart, were charged with being drunk this was no isolated measure. The Archbishop of DUDLIN had often felt and exand disorderly in Oxford-street, and with recklessly pressed that the system of education at Maynooth driving a donkey-cart. It appeared that they had been was imperfect-scandalously imperfect; but it never the sustenance of their bodies, or for rational enjoythe Roman Catholic priests the best education the ment, and in their return home the donkey became, to use the words of the defendants, "obstropolus," and would not go, disturbed a whole cab-stand, and pitched the male defendant, who was driving lustily, were prepared to receive, one great evil would be cured. He protested, on the part of many of the most sincere, best informed, conscientious, and active, though not the most clamorous, of his clergy, that into the street. They were taken into custody, and the donkey and cart were sent to the greenyard. A fine of 55. each was imposed, which was paid, and the donkey having been brought to the door of the court, the two defendants drove away amidst the cheers of although he had spoken and written against their the multitude.

#### QUEEN SQUARF.

SATURDAY .-- CURIOUS CASE .-- A BARONET AND M.P. IN TROUBLE.-Mary Macdonald, a well-dressed wo-

man, about thirty years of age, was this morning brought before Mr. Burrel, the sitting magistrate, on the charge of annoying Sir John Rae Reid, M.P., who resides at No. 4, Heaton-place, Westminster.— Mr. Marshall, butler to Sir John, deposed that the that expediency and duty were at variance with each other. He believed the bill, though it might not satisfy agitators, would do much good in Ircland. opposed to the agitation for Repeal. him when he was going to the House of Commons, or to his place of business in the City, and about eight o'clock at night she came to Heaton-place, and rang inconsistent with the growth of manhy character. the bell. Witness answered the door, when the defendant wished to see Sir John. Witness said he could not be seen. She then gave witness a note to deliver to him, and said she (the defendant) should not leave the house till an answer was received. The note was to the following effect :- " Mrs. Macdonaki wishes to see Sir John, in order to know what he has done with the property in Dover, so long in his possession, belonging to her sister."-Witness told her to " be off" two or three times, and at last, seeing she would not move, he called a police constable, and gave her in charge. Sir John had told her on a former occasion that he knew nothing about her or her property ; yet still she continued to annoy him in the manner described. Only a week ago she had come in a similar manner, when the front door

ling statement about the family having an immense amount of wealth, the whereabouts of which she stances. could not describe, and that a large portion of it had come improperty into the possession of Sir John Rae a and all the world. May God ray Saviour protect my Reid. She considered Sir John ought to provide a child.—SARAN FULCHER."—A police-constable was sent for, and the child and the letter directed to be taken to the workhouse. The infant was received and carefully at-the treatment she had received at the hands of his amendment by that right rev. prelate, who, strongly servants. Mr. Burrel said he would postpane the as he was opposed to Maynooth, had yet no objection ease till some inquiries were made about the past to the establishment of four colleges, where, in addicircumstances and character of the defendant.

For the amendment	,				
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After a short discours	i main	n +l.a 1	Lanua of	Land	- 11.

After a short discussion in the House of Lords, the Ecelesiastical Courts Consolidated Bill was, on the motion | people generally, and as being damnatory to the Irish of the Bishop of Exeter, referred to a select committee. then respectively racd a third time and agreed to.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, TUESDAY, JUNE 3. The house sat at four o'clock.

Mr. HUME moved an address to her Majesty, prayng her to grant a suitable pension to Sir Henry Petthey were not to be held indifferent to their own faith tinger, in reward for his eminent public services, on account of the perhaps mistaken toleration and indulgence they might show to that of others. Iic The hoa. member reviewed these services, and complained that, in leaving them unrewarded, the claimed no jurisdiction over the Roman Catholics. vast majority of the commercial men of the country. errors; his duty was to drive out erroncous and Lord SANDON seconded the motion, and in doing so strange opinions in his own Church, and no one on assed an eloquent culogium on Sir II. Pottinger. the episcopal bench had exerted himself more assidu-Sir J. C. Hobnouse could not forbear taking part ously and energetically than he had publicly to cenin the debate, because the official station which he sure those who held the principles of one Church and the emoluments of another. He avowed himself the with the distinguished ability and noble disinterestedhad formerly held had made him specially acquainted advocate of expediency in this matter, and he denica ness in the cause of his country displayed on every

occasion by Sir Henry Pottinger, whose extraordinary services in Unina deserved an extraordinary reward.

Lord DE Ros supported the bill, and stated, with Sir ROBERT PEEL, fully concurring in all the Hamilton-lane, at the rear of Hamilton-square, reference to the doctrines taught at Maynooth, on praise given to Sir Henry Pottinger, said, it might Eirkenhead, was discovered to be on fire. The two the authority of the head of that college, that he was be supposed from Mr. Hume's speech that the engines belonging to the township were immediately The Bishop of Exerca insisted that the recluse some distinction which it was in its power to confer. So far was this from being the case, that the Crown had already granted him all the honorary distinc-During the seven years the students were shut up to their superiors in rank or station, and could not, exprayed for, the Crown had no power to grant it, cept occasionally in the vacations, even take a walk in the country by themselves. They were mere slaves, and the only consolution they had was, that diplomatic services, unless the recipient had been at the end of their servitude they were to go forth. engaged ten years in active service. It was very not as the ministers, but as the representatives of dangerous, when weil-merited claims were daily their God. They were educated as spiritual despots, made upon the Government, that a precedent should the servants of the public were in good health. Still, tions in Ireland, there were a fourth, or rather, the one branch in connection with each of those instituions, in which a liberal education might be given to Majesty to make the proposed provision for Sir 11.

R man Catholic prieds, with a proper system of dis-cipline, consistent with fair opportunities of mixin-with the gentry and other educated routes of mixin-contry. They would thus create in heland a bady The letter was directed. The letter was directed users in the back with her. Police-constable 01 of the B divi-of yesterday, therefore I have had no answer to the letter was directed. The defendant, who ap-thing I did for him I gave him the break, and then fell on thing I did for him I gave him the break, and then fell on thing I did for him I gave him the break, and then fell on thing I did for him I gave him the break measure would perpetuate a curse in Ireland. The defendant, who ap-the would thus create in inclusion ex-thing I did for him I gave him the break, and then fell on the course parsaid by the right hon, baronet, and the course parsaid by the right hon, baronet, and himself by first at a more in the break measure. I a time to a state of users is the defendant, who ap-the course parsaid by the right hon, baronet, and himself by first at a more in the break measure. I a time to a state of users is the defendant, who ap-the course parsaid by the right hon, baronet, and himself by first at a more in the break measure. I a time to a state of users is the break measures in the break measures are in the break measures. I at the course parsaid by the right hon, baronet, and himself by first at a more in the break measure. I at the state of users is the break measures in the break measures in the break measures. I at the course parsaid by the right hon baronet, and himself by first at a more in the break measures. I at the state of the prove that intolerant and anti-social doctrines were noped that Sir II. Pottinger might long retain his himself by firing at a mark in the back premises. At freily cured, taught at Maynooth, of which he cited various inresent health for the service of his country. J. Fish to lock the doors, in case he retired before ject." Mr. Livne denied that he had any intention of sayany thing personally offensive to Sir R. Peel; and their return. On entering the workshops after din-Lord BROUGHAM felicitated the opponents of this bill who had spoken before the Bishop of Exeter or the motion was unanimously agreed to. Air. WARD then moved for a select committee to numiro whether there are any peculiar burdens specially affecting the landed interest of this country, or any peculiar exemptions enjoyed by that interest. tion to the teaching of science and letters to lavand to ascertain their nature and extent. The hon. and to ascersain their nature and extent. The non, cap, and neglecting to secure it from going oil, the power and fexibility of the voice. It pupils, there should be ecclesiastical seminaries for that it was necessary to have an inquiry in order to so soon as he attempted to force down the wadding plensant taste. expose this the last fallacy behind which the agricultarists entremened themselves-in order to clear the his upper jaw, on the left side, going along the nasal Da Silva and Co., 1, Bride-lane, Fleet-stre

Englishmen to which certain Irish journalists lend soon as possible, themselves. We allude not to the conductors of the World, but to those of the Nation and Freeman's Journal, who have for their imitators all the smaller . fry of Repeal quill-drivers, in such papers as the same name.] der any one amenable to justice for any violation of the Belfast Vindicator, Drogheda Argus, &c. If a murder law on the occasion referred to. With respect to the in- is committed in this country, forthwith the appalling fact is heralded in the Irish journals as "another barbarous English murder." If some case of ruffianism occurs, it is announced as "another specimen of English brutality." If a case of rape or seduction morality." So long as the "Liberator"-

"The saviour of the nation not yet saved,"

confines himself to humbugging his countrymen and are the bravest, ablest, most intelligent, most in-

mith in these miserable egotistical displays. But in town or country. when the said King Dax belches his foul-monthed PART VI. IS NOW READY, price Sixpence. This is the when the said King DAN belences ins four-mouthed PART VI. IS NOW READT, price Sixpance. This is the calumnics against the women and the men of Eng-land, and is initiated in his disgusting diatribes by is a thick octavo volume, and contains One Breach. It is a thick octavo volume, and contains One Breach. AND SixTT Paces. No. 32 is this day publiched. All Englishmen are bound to protest against their odious the back numbers may be had. The work is descripted, when the back the set of the back numbers may be had. imputations. We protest against those imputations, and will never be out of print. not because they can harm Englishmen or Englishwomen, but because we hold in abhorrence the vile is now ready, price 3s. object for which those calumnics are fabricatedthat object being the prejudicing of the people of Ireland against the people of this country, and so to keep the two nations eternal enemies and slaves, instead of being as they would be, did they once understand each other, brethren and freemen. Were we to act in the diabolical spirit which appears to actual AVE long established them as the most carrain, per-netuate the rabid writers in the Nation and Freeman's and feet, and speedy remedy in existence for all cisorwe to act in the diabolical spirit which appears to Journal, we should retaliate upon Irishnen by charging the crimes committed in Ireland upon the Irish

character. This is what the writers in the above are constantly received by the propriators. The following The Small Debts Bill and the Calico Printing Bill were papers do with respect to England. Would it be just will, however, be read with interest :--to Irishmen-would it he in accordance with truth. that we should head the above shocking statement

with the words " Iforrible Irish brutality ?" or " Diabolical specimen of Irish immorality ?" or "Infamous case of Irish bestiality ?" Yet this is just what is done weekly in reference to England by the Re-peal newspaper-men. There are good and bad in all countries, in Ireland as well as in England, but far be it from us to impute the crimes of a few to Government was acting contrary to the wishes of a an entire people. The writers, who pursue the opposite course of slandering an entire people, and inventing their hedious calumnies for the purpose of RAPID CORE OF COUCH AND DIFFICULTY OF setting nation against nation, instead of being the

best are the worst possible instructors society could have. There are ioo many such in Ireland, and their influence is the most malancholy sign of the present state of mind of the public they address. ED. N. S.]

ALLEGED INCENDIARY FIRE AT DIRKENHEAD .-office of Messrs. John and William Walker, builders,

Government had withheld from that gallant officer | conveyed to the spot, but in consequence of the saddletree over the water plug adjacent to the premises not admitting the stand-cock, neither of the engines could tions it could bestow. With regard to the pension optaining water from a plug in Cleveland street, a owing to a resolution of the House pressed on it by completely gutted, and the whole of its contents Mr. Hume himself, which prohibited any grant for destroyed, with the execution of the backs, which destroyed, with the exception of the books, which were locked up in one of Milner's patent safes. The damage to the building alone is about £200, but it is impossible to estimate the probable loss to the and they become farious agitators, unfit to be the be established for such appeals to the Grown ; and he specifications of buildings, creeted and in process of Messrs. Walker of an immense number of plans and guides of the people. Instead of one great monastie chought, as a general rule, that public services were erection, which perished in the flames. The parties best rowarded by a continuance of employment when were, of course, insured. Air. M'Harg, the active superintendent of Birkenhead, who investigated all as this was an extraordinary case, he was ready to the circumstances, has reported to the Watch Comtake the responsibility on himself of advising her mittee of the township that there can be very little doubt that the office was muliciously set on fire.

nam, Moxuar.-Several highly-respectable families she could possibly recover. The first works - outpended

und and on the move. Hoping you will forward me an cuswer as

I remain, yours, most respectfully, WAL URIFLIN.

[This is not the Manchester Griffin-though bearing the

THIRTY-TWO PAGES FOR ONE PENNY. THE LONDON ENTERTAINING MAGAZINE; or. LIBRARY OF ROMANCE, published weckly, containing a novel, a romance, and a tale, with gravities and

Notwithstanding the multiplied efforts to fatisfy the public taste for amusement and pastime, the publisher of the LONDON ENTERTAINING MAGAZINE considers he has hit upon a happy combination of subject, form, and price, which will remedy a defect that has hitherto existed, and

The number now publishing contains MATHER, or the

The LONDON ENTERTAINING MAGAZINE is published greenest in all creation ; so long as King Day thus regularly in weekly numbers, price One Feary, and in says and sings, Englishmen have no cause for com- parts, price Sixpence, by B. D. Cousins. Dake-street, Linpeace, and contentment would be restored to the country. plaint ; on the contrary, they have much food for cola's-inn-fields, London, and may be had of all books flere

Vol. I., containing nearly 600 pages, eleganly bound,

THE TRULY-WONDERFUL CURES OF ASTAMA AND CONSUMPTION, COUGHS, COLDS, W.

Which are everywhere performed by

DR. LOCOCK'S PULMONIC WAFERS. ders of the breath and lungs.

It is not possible in the limits of this notice to give may great number of the immense mass of testimomais which

CURES IN LIVERPOOL. From Mr. P. Roberts, Chemist, Rauelagh-street, Liver pool.

" January 2nd, 1345. "Gentlemen,-I send you two cases of curvs which I have received since my last, and I think it would be doing good to advertise the Wafers in Liverpool, as they give very great satisfaction to all who take them. They are quite the leading article for coughs and colds this winter.

"Yours, &c. P. RODERTS."

BREATHING.

" Hale, near Liverpool, Dec. 10th, 1844. " Sir,-- I write to inform you of the great benefit I have received from taking Locock's Wafers, which you recommended to me. I was so much oppressed at my chest, that, when I lay down, a coughing fit came on with such violence that I have often thought I should not live to say the morning ; but now I can sleep a whole aight without About half-past two o'clock on Monday morning, the coughing, after taking only two boxes of the Weters.

(Signed) "J. HATES. "To Mr. P. Roberts, Ranelagh-street."

ANOTHER CURE OF COUGH AND HOALSESESS " Parliament-street, Liverpool, Jan. 13t, 1949.

"Sir,-It is with much pleasure I bear to change to the extraordinary power of Locock's Pulmonic Witters. 1 be got into play for some time, and then only by two years, without relief, when I was inde ed to try distance of 200 yards from the fire. The office was for one large box (2s. 9d.) has quite enced no. 1 has since recommended them to several of my victors, and they have also experienced the greatest reliable from them.

"I remain yours, ever gratafat. "Joux Williams.

"To Mr. P. Roberts, Ranelagh-street." ANOTHER SURPRISING CURE OF STHMA.

The Declaration of W. Wright, coachman to A. Spottiswood, Esq., Hockley, near Dorking, torrety.

"January 15th, 1845, "My wife laboured under an asthme-"namba of four years. She had the best advice to nared, but without receiving the least benefit ; but, c to contrary, she continued to get worse. Her sum g from art SHOCKING ACCIDENT AT NOTTINGHAM .- NOTTING- breathing and cough was dreadful; and the er expected

fee' le limbs will support me so far. I am now going to No. 40, Tothill-street. I have eaten the last piece of bread, and drank the last draught of water that shall enter my lips till I have seen both him and you. I die in peace with you and all the world. May God viy Saviour project my child.—SARAN FULCHER."—A police-constable was sent for, and the child and the letter diversed to be taken to the tended to, and Lacy, the messenger, was despatched to make inquiries after the mother. Lacy with great difficulty at length obtained a clue to the mother, and suc-coded in apprecionaling her on Tuesday, after which, by When usked by Mr. Mathy why she had been in the survey when usked by Mr. Mathy why she had bet the child at the residence of Mr. Rous, she said she was ready to swear that Mr. Rous was the father. She had been in the survice of Mr. Boys as the father. of Mrs. Rous as hady's-muid, at Weysted-house, Noriolk. She was seduced by Mr. Rous, and the result of the inter-course was the child, now ten months old, which she had left on the step of Mr. Rous's c.or. Mr. Rous had given her money to cover the expenses of her confinement, and for the support of her child, but recently he had windrawn all support, and she had been obliged to travel up from the country to take the only step in her power in order to compel the father to do something for his offspring .- Mr. Malthy recommended Lacy to take the young woman back had irefused to do anything for the child, on the plea that be was not the father. Large added that the overseers were willing to leave the case in the hands of the magistrate, so far as concerned the desertion .- Mr. Malthy inquired whether it was the desire of the parish authorities to press the charge of descrition against the young woman ?-Lacr said they had no desire, under all the circumstances, to said they had no desire, much an the circumstances, to press that charge. The young woman and Mr. Rous's solicitor were in court, if the magistrate chose to go on with the case,—Mr. Maltby said the regular course was to

the express purpose of fitting forth Roman Catholic NEW STRAND THEATRE,-We visited this pretty little pricets on their mission for propagating Popish errors. theatre on Friday evening, for the first time since the pro- Let the pictures of Maynooth, its defective police, duction of Sir. Leman Rede's new drawa, the Salson and habits, discipline, and education he as unexaggorated Cellar; or, Urs and Downs of Life. We expected some- as they night be, the real question was how those thing superior from the pen of Leman Reile, and our ex- evils should be remedied ? The system of visitation pectations were more than realised. The characters prescribed by this bill furnished an effective cure for were well sustained—so well by all, that it would be invi- those mischiefs. He admitted the errors of the Rodious to single out particular actors or actresses for lau- mish Church, and the evil tendencies politically of were just as wrong as the extreme protectionists, datory notice. Clairopance followed, and kept the the policy engraited on the Catholic system. Into- and that the Government was correct in keeping audience in good humour throughout its per- lerence was not confined to the Romish Church, or the middle course, affording considerable latitude to formance. The new three act drama, entitled London popes or priests. Just in propertion as any Church, the manufacturers, while protecting the agriculturists Surgical aid was instantly called in, but there are no to the workhouse, and the next day to make application to Mr. Rous on the subject.—On Wednesday Lacy informed Mr. Malthy that he had called on Mr. Rous, and Mr. Rous a modey assemblage of London flash men, rakes, pie-men, bailifis, sweeps, baked tato merchants, and other knowing characters, male and female, who are to be minatory service. The Dissenters were the loud-built the true to the loud-built the true to the loud-built the loud-built the true to the loud-buil found flourishing in London by Night. The whole con- est in their opposition to this bill; but had the a great many peculiar exemptions in its favour from found flourishing in London by Night. The whole con- est in their opposition to this only; but had the a great much pooling for the ordinary burden of taxation to which the other bridge into the river. A boat with some persons Adventures of a Friday. A very respectable audience was trines ? John Calvin was himself author of the most interests of the country were exposed. present, and the whole of the performances elicited uni-

being suspected of Socinian or Arian doctrines. This other classes of the community,

Corn Law.

brought forward by Mr. Villiers for the repeal of the so as to make about nine inches of the ramrod dom visible above his head. Such was the force with Mr. S. HEABERT opposed the motion as unnecessary, contending that the extreme partisans of free trade extricate it, broke the rod close to where it passed in at the jaw; and it was ultimate'y forced out by means of a heavy mallet. During this process the shricks of the peor fellow were heard a long way off. hopes of his recovery.

elaborate treatise on the propriety of putting heretherein was passing at the time, but from evident present, and the whole of the performances elicited uni-versal applause. For an evening's entertainment of the right sort we can warmly recommend this descryedly ceedings, got Servetus condemned and burnt for right sort we can warmly recommend this descryedly ceedings, got Servetus condemned and burnt for right sort we can warmly recommend this descryedly ceedings, got Servetus condemned and burnt for right sort we can warmly recommend this descryedly ceedings, got Servetus condemned and burnt for right sort we can warmly recommend this descryedly ceedings, got Servetus condemned and burnt for right sort we can warmly recommend this descryedly ceedings, got Servetus condemned and burnt for right sort we can warmly recommend this descryedly ceedings, got Servetus condemned and burnt for right sort we can warmly recommend this descryedly ceedings, got Servetus condemned and burnt for right sort we can warmly recommend this descryedly ceedings, got Servetus condemned and burnt for right sort we can warmly recommend this descryedly ceedings, got Servetus condemned and burnt for right sort we can warmly recommend this descryedly ceedings, got Servetus condemned and burnt for right sort we can warmly recommend this descryedly ceedings, got Servetus condemned and burnt for right sort we can warmly recommend this descryed burnt for the sort of the community ceedings of the ceedings of the ceedings of the community ceeding ceedings of the ceeding ceeding ceeding ceedings of the ceeding the tide, which was then ebbing rapidly,

noon, the workinen went to dinner, requesting Mr. - "I shall be happy to reply to any inquiner, the men found Mr. Fish lying between two of crery agent throughout the kingdom and on the he have from the benches, on a heap of shavings, and in an Da. Lococa's Warnes give instant ref ipent. almost lifeless state. There was a pool of blood) cure of asthmas, consumption, coughs, o ~d a radid around him, and on lifting him up they were horror- orders of the breath and hings. and all disstricken at the spectacle. While in the act of To SISGERS and PORLIC FERANERS they charging his gun, he incantiously put on a detonating as in a few hours they remove all hourses de rolomble. a linewase lave a most Price Is, 11d., 2s. ad., and 11s. per Agentsground for the motion which would be subsequently organs, and protrading through the top of his skull, by one or more agents in every fown throus as the hiswhich it was driven that two men, in attempting to tions, her Majesty's Honograble Comviens initamere have caused to be printed on the stamp, outs ach box. the words, "Dr. Locock's Wafers," in white the son a red ground, without which none are genuine. Sold by all Medicine Vender Printed by DOUGAL M'GOWAN, of 17, t Windmill-

street, Haymarket, in the City of Way muster, at the Office in the same Street and Paris, or the Proprietor, FEARGUS O'CONNOR, Esu., Aublished by WILLIAM HEWITT, of No. 18, Charles . Brandon. street, Walworth, in the Parish of Starry, Newington, in the County of Surrey, at the One to, No. 840, Strand, in the Parish of St. Mary-1: 5 and, in 198 City of Westminster

Saturday, June 7, 1846,"