TO THE MEMBERS OF THE CHARTIST CO-OPERATIVE LAND SOCIETY.

My DEAR FRIENDS,-The principal point upon which I consider it my duty to address you this week is a subject upon which I receive many letters, and many verbal communications—the subject of transfer Parties write to me as if the land project was a large jobbing concern, and as if I were the jobber employed for the transfer of shares. One gentleman offers me £10, another £10 or even £20, if I will secure for them a transfer of two, three, or four acres; another membersends me word that he will give £30 or even £50, for a preference. It should be distinctly understood, then, that I have no power, that the society has no power, and that the members selected by hallot have no power, to enter into any such compromise, and it is because the preference belongs of right to the members who have paid up, that we keep a register of sixty names for the two acre draft, although only seventeen could be located, of twentysix for the four acre draft, although only thirteen could be located, and of twelve for the three acre draft, although only five could be located.

Now this course was adopted for the especial purpage of having a sufficiently large number to have an nor can I see the utility, the justice or wisdom of fortably housed and adequately provided for, for the ter Committee and the Directors conducting the basisuch a restrictive power, if the society could possess remainder of his life. itself of it; in fact, it would be a coercive instead of I am not at all opposed to the four acre system; a free life. For instance, suppose out of so large a on the contrary, I like it, because the proprietors number as one section of 6000, a few should feel dis- will constitute a good class of masters for a large satisfied, and they would be very few, or incapable of number of agricultural labourers. About the 10th eccupant to have a brother in very good business, lest milkers in the world, and I shall be most happy always in the shape of money bonus.

of a great principle. I do declare that I have not locate from 150 to 200 members. seen one single argument used by these new disciples to agriculture that I have not repeated times out of have received with reference to transfers, and I cannumber. I have heard no more upon the subject of not too earnestly urge upon those who have been the Benjamin Knott, Halifax ... 5 ... 2056 163 ... sq atters since I dispersed that tribe of political first fortunate candidates the folly of accepting any George Richardson, Westminster 3 ... 2006 165 ... economists, but now a new itribe of philanthropists offer, ever so flattering, when they should be in a Daniel Barnes, Manchester, ... have sprung into existence, whose solicitude for situation to accept it. My convictions are so con- Thomas Leach, Macclesfield the occupants is unbounded—they ask how a man firmed in the certain success of the project, that I William Somerton, Pershore is to pay his rent of £5 for a cottage and two acres of land and to live? I am 15t sorry for the creation of this new pigmy, and mark how easily I shall demolish it. In the months of November, December, January, and Februrr, there are rather more than a hundred work- that there is a dispute at Manchester, perhaps that dising days, which cannot with profit be applied to agricultural purposes; for, as I have before observed, it was intended that man, like the ant, should lay up a stare in summer to live in idleness upon during the winter months. It is injurious to land to meddle with it during those four months, when, in fact, it should be put to bed, trenched up for the winter. I will then suppose the occupant to belong to any trade, shoemaker, tailor, weaver, basket-maker, joiner, black-mith, glazier, or any trade at which he can work at home on speculation, or work about home for hire. Now, it is not too much to say, that men working in this fashion will earn as much as the agricultural serfs-that is, twelve shillings a week, that is, two shillings a day, or £10 for the hundred days that could not be otherwise than injuriously employed in agricultural business. Now £10 is the rent of a four acre allotment, and double the rent of a twosere allotment; so that at that moderate wages, we duce of his two acres to eat and wear.

My readers will take this explanation not as my view, but as an answer to the tribe of anti-rent anticipators. My view is, that no man with any acre of ground would ever, or need ever, work for an master but himself. I will suppose a man devoting his evenings during those four winter months to any fildling work, assisted by his family, and he must make more money than would pay those rents. See the several works that may be performed, and best performed, at home. A little work, entitled "The People," by the author of "Priests, Women, and trouble of making further proposals, and to consince Families." has just made its appearance, and it all who shall gain prizes, of the absolute folly of being speaks so home to the heart upon the pride that all tempted to sell their preference, because it should be men have in possessing the smallest portion of understood distinctly that when the first location is ground, and in being their own masters, that I am established the operations will go on more speedily engaged in selecting copious extracts from it to lay than any the most sanguine can imagine. I shall before you. It is a most valuable and a most inte- not announce my intention of inspecting lands to be resting work. Its price is only 1s. 4d., and every sold until the purchase is concluded, because I am it out. It is only 163 pages, and will amply pay for chase any particular estate might enhance its value

between the Manchester members as to the locality know that preference is given to mortgaging rather where purchases should be made. Some prefer being than selling the several estates, because I feel as well near the labour market, where the surplus labour assured as I am of my existence that in less than may be sold, while others, I am happy to say, ex- three years every occupant will be in a condition to press a decided preference for being out of sight of purchase his holding for ever. There are, even the long chimneys. One of my original objects in amongst the first section, some who would now pur wishing to see sections established in the neighbour- chase, and many who will expend a considerable head of large towns, was the influence they may have amount upon adding to their own buildings, a circumupon men compelled to work in the slave market; stance which will considerably enhance the value of Een who would be within easy walk of the free la- the society's property, while it will not abstract a bour field, and men with whom and whose families farthing from the property of him who expends it. the free labourers and their families might be pro- I cannot be too particular in keeping the all-absorbfitably compared; and I have no doubt that an opeling value of the system before your eyes-THE rative, with a wife and five children, casually earn- VALUE OF CO-OPERATION. It consists in ing thirty shillings a week, would very speedily dis- buying land in the wholesale market, discharged cover the inferiority of his condition when compared from the law of p-imogeniture, of settlement, and with that of a man cultivating two acres, and paying entail, and of leasing it in the retail market at the the rent to the day. I will suppose such a thing wholesale price; in establishing a wages standard in possible as a man being backward with his rent. I the free labour market below which those who rewill suppose it to occur even to the amount of 5 per main in the artificial market need not work unless cent. amongst the two-acre occupants, and I will sup- they are willing; in constituting a very large class of pose the almost impossibility of its occurring to that fustian coated landlords, who will be their own masextent through sickness or casualties against which ters, and good, tender, considerate masters to those the sufferers could not provide. See the easy remedy. whom they employ. It consists in the fact, that if One-and-threepence per quarter from each of a hundany one individual was anxious to take two, three, dred members, contributed to a casual fund, would or four acres, with a good house, and £15, £22 10s., make £25 a year, which would pay the rent for five or £30 capital to begin with, that there is no marper cent. of defaulters. I am almost angry with my- ket in the world save ours for the speculator to enter. per cent. of defaulters. I am almost angry with my-ket in the world save ours for the speculator to enter. mingham. The strike among the men employed in self for supposing not only an improbability but ac-lit consists in the fact, that if one or two should be the building trade in this town still continues, and tually an impossibility; and when I do write in this able to purchase or rent small allotments, that they strain, I mean it rather as an answer to the crotchet- cannot go to the expense of having the proprietors mengers than as indicative of my own apprehensions. title inve-tigated, and they may consequently buy or belonging to a section, ten would not be found to part their capital and labour the law may step in and tell in the course of ten years. I never knew a man with WRONG OWNER, and that they must walk out for a house small enough, and I never knew a man who their folly, while by co-operation we are enabled to lived a purely agricultural life with an amount of investigate the whole title for all. land sufficiently small-not that you are going to Again, assuring you, my dear friends, that have small houses, you shall have good ones, com- anxiously pant for an opportunity of showing you a fortable ones, built of the best brick where stones practical illustration of the value of our undertaking, are not to be had, cemented with a thick coat of and that I am determined not to recognise the coment outside, slated, leaded and zine gutters on meaning of the term IMPOSSIBILITY in carrying the caves to keep off the dripping, floors raised a feet it out, because every thing is possible where there is above the level of the ground, and iron brick intro- a sufficient amount of energy to overcome apparent duced wherever necessary to keep off the dar p; in obstacles, fact, a house fit for a freeman and his family to live

in, a house that a monarch may look upon with

pride. I received a letter from a friend of mine,

stating that he had visited five acres of land near

# TRADES'

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the amount collected be sent weekly to the Central committee." A committee of twelve was then ap-

IRELAND.

FURTHER ACCOUNTS.—CLONMEL IN A STATE OF SIEGE.

THE FAMINE.—OUTBREAK IN CLONMEL. The following alarming accounts are contained in the Pilot:-

"Clonmel, Monday, April 13th (12 o'clock). , I write this labouring under the most dreadful anxiety of mind. The town is in an awful-fearful state of excitement. Just now the main-street is lined with military, and the people infuriated; one hundred and twenty eart loads of flour came in just week. Frightful pictures of want appear in the new, escorted by the military and police. Mr. Ryan weekly paper. The correspondents from the various The following is a correct list of the order in which do it with the best grace.

> Esq., and Col. Phipps, have gone out. I know not the most urgent cases. It would seem that subscripwhat will be the result. May God help the desti- tions had commenced, that the plan mentioned by tute, starving wretches! They see no attempt made Government had been acted upon, and that funds to provide them with food or employment. Death- were in the course of collection. It is to be hoped death from starvation staring them in the face, and that such subscriptions have increased, and that those the food leaving the country before their eyes. I persons who can depict the beauties of the country tremble for the result. Hitherto, their patience and will not forget the fact that human creatures are in fortitude were most exemplary; but now-now find- a state of actual want. There is such a thing as ing that there is no immediate hope of work for them, giving and making the giver rich. The accounts in

proceedings of this eventful day. The town is in a the cases the complaint of scarcity to the Scarcity state of siege: whilst I write the main street is full Commission (as it is termed) was couched in the folof horse, foot artillary, and ordnance-fifty of us have lowing expressions :- "That hundreds of families been sworn in as special constables. Every baker's have not provision sufficient for one day, and many shop in the town has been attacked and ransacked. others have not provisions for one month: requests Tubberaheena Mills have also suffered, and thirty that Government will send a supply of Indian meal tons of flour taken. The police were attacked, and to the district." In the province of Munster the deseveral of them knocked down, cut, and wounded. tails of the several cases extend to twelve pages. Mr. Riall, Mr. More, Major Shaw, Mr. Vm. Ryan, The first case is thus set forth :—" Hundreds of peoand Captain Osborne, magistrates, are doing all that | men can do, under the frightful circumstances. The tion from the want of food and employment; famine the natives of Woodlark Islands. The escape of military, police, and magistrates, are deserving of and its frightful consequences are already at their every praise for their merciful conduct. The people doors. Several subscriptions have been raised, but way to England, having been rescued by the crew of are savage—their countenances bear in vivid colours are inadequate to the demands of distress. Calls the impress of hunger. Major Galway, commanding upon the mercy of Government to interfere and send that the vessel arrived at Sydney in September, 1843, officer of the garrison, is the most humane gentle- down additional engineers before the evil is beyond and proceeded in a few days direct for Woodlark

far short of the actual state of things here. If the There are not many instances given in the document Anne and the brig Tigress, he says, accompanied

tour on this morning - the belis rang, and the authorities were on the spot. Nothing serious oc-

(FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT OF THE PILOT.) "A large body of people proceeded to Hughes mill, which I believe was quite unprotected by police or military. They were followed by Captain Osborne—they told him they must have work or food, as they were actually starving. Captain Osborne pledged himself that they should have work to morrow and a dinner to-day, upon which they quietly etired. The poor creatures in general show great forbearance under their sufferings But what is the government at? We see a supply of bullets-but

THE FAMINE-INSURRECTION-PLUNDER! - If the ollowing, from a respectable correspondent, descriptive of a scene that took place in Tipperary, on Monday, bring not the government to a sense of their The night passed away peaceably, but early on Wednesduty, we don't know what will :-

"Tipperary, Monday evening. "This town presented a picture of anarchy and confusion this day, which it is to be apprehended, will lead to frightful consequences.

"A dray, laden with flour, was seized in the centre of the town by the starving people, and, despite of the police, the greater portion carried off. The police acted with great forbearance, as in their efforts to protect the flour they were pelted with stones and other missiles, and the chief constable, Mr. Egan, much injured. The army were immediately called out, and peace for the present is re-

"This state of things has been produced by the shameless, and I would say heartless, apathy of our neighbouring gentry and absentee landlords, as the only names on our list of the subscriptions about being raised, is James Scully, Esq., that excellent and humane magistrate, who came forward and laid down 301. It was expected that our Protestant rector would at least subscribe a sum equal to our worthy vicar, when I tell you that his income from this parish is over one thousand pounds per year, besides fifty thousand pounds in the funds; but he thought ... 33 201. a very large sum to subscribe. "The destitution here is much increased by the

price of fuel, ten shillings being the price of a small load of turf, which is retailed to the poor at one halfpenny the sod. The patience and forbearance of the starving people is wonderful under such privations, and no efforts made to procure employment for them."-Limerick Reporter.

FOOD RIOTS IN CARRICK-ON-SUIR. Carrick-on-Sura, Thursday .- Nothwithstanding the subscriptions of the highly respected parish priest and several of the gentry, including T. E. Lalor, Esq., Cregg-house, and the clergy of the town, the greatest disorder prevailed here yesterday, and the utmost consternation was experienced by all persons attacking bakers' shops, and committing depredations on flour and on corn stores, &c. It is certain that there is great destitution here, and very little employment, whilst the markets are excessively high for all kinds of provisions. Happily no very serious injury was inflicted, though much evil was apprehended from the violence of the starving multitude Owing to the persuasions of the clergy, and some of the influential inhabitants, what might have been vigour of the more wealthy of all classes and persua-

The Tipperary Free Press of last night announces the breaking out on Thursday evening of further riots at a place called Kilsheelan and Fethard. The accounts, which are very brief, say—
"The boats coming up from Waterford were

give them food at a reasonable price.

and swam a considerable distance.

to-day, and Mr. Harvey's store attacked, from which three sacks of flour were taken; the mob attacked Mrs. Wilson's store, but were repulsed. They were

The Drogheda Conservative severely censures that portion of the press which denies the existence of more than ordinary distress in the country, and

"How can any man with 6s, or even 7s, per week in this town are Sd. per stone-they are now considered a luxury by the poor. Oatmeal is on the advance, and the purchasing of a few stone would exhaust all his wages; then there is rent, which is exacted weekly, with additional rigour, for the landord dreads the famine prices as much as the poor lanever was more food in the country-more corn in midst of plenty, so much distress should exist in this benefaction of his neighbours. head, Mr. John Breyson Smith in the chair. The unfortunate country. The staple food of the Irish (notatoes) has failed, and the low rate of wages paid introduced Mr. William Gilfillan, joiner, who, after the labouring classes precludes them from obtaining reading some extracts from the Star, proposed the a sufficiency of bread or other food. Oatmeal, Indian following resolution :- "That this meeting deeply corn, de., are on the advance; the prospect before of Roscommon and a party of the 6th regiment, at present the poor is getting more gloomy, three long months stationed in this garrison, took possession, under an and Birkenhead, and express their indignation at the must intervene before the new potatoe crop can come habere, of some property belonging to Lord Kilmaine, at tyranny of their employers in refusing to employ any into the market; and in the name of an all-wise Pro- Brideswell, within four miles of this town. We are suraccumulating horrors of privation?"

Five Shillings and Sixpence per Quarter

PRICE FIVEPENCE or

The Waterford Chronicle of Monday gives returns left that port for America ; by which it appears that

DESTITUTION IN IRRLAND .- On Monday two papers vere issued as Parliamentary documents (having been presented to the Legislature by command) showing the progress of destitution in Ireland in the week ending on the 14th of March, and in the week ending the 4th of April inst. The first document has reference to daily applications, and the second to was hissed and hooted by the people, who crowded the streets in great numbers. The conduct of the military and police is beyond all praise; they know the disagreeable duty they have to perform, and they to Dublin Castle for timely succour ; their strong exdo it with the cest grace.

"Mrs. Shannon's mill at Abbey has just been broken open and the flour taken off. The Artillery and Dragoons, under the command of W. H. Riall, and Dragoons, under the command of W. H. Riall, they are driven by hunger to desperation."

they are driven by hunger to desperation."

the weekly paper were from Ulster and Munster.

There were four applications from Ulster. In one of few tons of Indian meal to keep down market vember, having had favourable Any language that I could make use of would fall prices and save for seed the remnant of potatoes left." as well as remarkably fine weather. The Lady

> Dublin, April 20. THE PROVISION RIOTS.

Further details of the riots at Kilsheelan, between the counties of Tipperary and Waterford, a brief account of which is given above furnished by a Clonmel paper (the Constitution), which reached Dublin this morning. They are as follow :--

spreading to England.

"Every precaution that could by possibility be taken At eight o'clock all the special constables met at the Butter Weigh-house, where the roll was called over by Mr. made on Tubersheena mills, close to the town. In a out effect. Throughout the entire of Wednesday the parties of police; and though no actual outbreak was atcompted in the town, still the streets were thronged with idle persons, and the magistrates were to be seen consulting and passing to and fro, as if something violent was anticipated. However, the day passed off quietly, and at under the superintendence of the local magistrates, but no violence was manifested. On Thursday morning, in consequence of information received by the magistrates they very prudently had cars stationed in the barracks for and subsequent proceedings will show how very judicious and prudent their arrangements were. In a short time an express arrived in town that an immense mob was cars and proc eded to the scene of outrage, together with a party of the 1st Royal Dragoons, under command of Major Galloway. Mr. J. Bagwell, Mr. W. Riall, Major Shaw, and sub-inspector Fosberry accompanied them and when within a short distance of the scene of plunder, word reached them that the robbery going on was most nation was saddled with six. Four of those whose deextensive. Mr. Fosberry and a mounted policeman im- | cendants still hold that title, were the Dukes of Richmond. mediately galloped on, and when they reached the spot, St. Albans, Grafton, and Buccleuch. The Duke of Richthe scene which met their view is more easily imagined | mond was the son of his mistress, Barbara Villiers, made than described. An immense multitude were plundering by him Duchess of Cleveland. This son was the product the boars; a vast quantity of Indian corn, the property of of the most open and profligate double adultery, Charles

wheat was retaken. sions to set the people at work immediately, and people, and carried off towards the foot of Slievnaman where the attack was made on Thursday, A letter from Carrick-on-Suir, of Friday's date

Yesterday there was a meeting of magistrates, gentleers. It was a most barelaced robbery, as the articles | had selected the roads in the vicinity of the town, which "FRTHARD, Thursday.—There was a rising here the power of the small military force stationed here to repress.

The intelligence from the west to-day is of a very unfavourable character. In the district of Annaghof the parish priest, the Archdeacon Lassan, and sented to prevail to a most alarming extent. One account says :--

The people of the place have openly declared that i emplo; ment be not immediately given, they can no longer withstand the distress they are labouring under. A meeting of the gentry has been held, and a peri-

potatoe blight :-Our parish was remarkable for its great and abundant crop of potatoes. It was the storehouse of the summer supply to our neighbouring towns, and we may say county. But unhappily in our richest soil and best tilled crops the

bouring tenant. We are glibly informed, that there rot prevailed to the most awful extent, which leaves the pauper, who in other years would get provisions on credit. store! It is of this that we complain-that in the now dependent on a benign government, and a very limited MORE EVICTIONS. The following appears in the Athlone Sentinel:-We regret to inform the public, that on Saturday last

Mr. Cromie, accompanied by the sub-sheriff of the count; vidence, are the poor to be allowed to suffer all the prised at this proceeding, taken in the name of Lord Kit. naine, as it is not in unison with his lordship's conduct In the mean time large supplies of Indian corn and elsewhere. There was no occasion for a muster of mili to support them till such time as their tyrants are meal continue to arrive at the Irish ports. The Cork tary, as the behaviour of the people was remarkably r aght to reason." Mr. George Young, joiner, se-papers announce the arrival in that port on Friday quiet and exemplary. The family of one of the tenants conded the resolution, which was unanimously car- of the American packet ship Camelia, register 1,000 dispossessed had held their farm for nearly a century.

THE SCARCITY. In the town of Sligo, at this very moment, the labouring men and their families are suffering want, in consequence of the dearness of provisions, and the lack of employment. We announce this appalling fact with sorrow and anguish, but it is better it should be known at once.

WATER POWER OF THE SHANNON. The water power of the Shannon, available for manufacturing purposes between Limerick and Lough Allen, amounts to 38,000 horse power netually going for nothing, while tens of thousands of tens of coal are burned in England and Scotland producing similar agency; indeed, in either of those countries such a power would be of incalculable value. At Greenesk we recollect a water-wheel, the chief lion of the place, Ashbourn, for which the tenant pays £3 an acre. He TO THE MEMBERS OF THE CHARTIST COis lame in the hip, and has a short leg; his son helps
him - he received at a very law price for opions over

| Mr. George Ellat, joiner, proposed, and Mr. tons, with a cargo (about 25,000 bushels) of Indian the country—supplying a power equal to thirty steam that seems to be required to render perfect the price. Scott Russell assures us is obtained from an artificial continuous country—supplying a power to add to their purphers, and that shops, with power to add to their numbers; and that cautionary measures of Government to counteract, lake created in a place where formerly there were only slender mountain rivulets. The internal economy of the mills differs in nothing from those of Glasgow, where steam is used. Yet, according to of the number of passengers in the vessels which have the best authorities, what is the difference? Each horse power with the water-wheel costs £5 6s. 5d., 2,162 persons have already emigrated, and that each borse power with steam, £36 annually, leaving several emigrant ships have not yet sailed. In addition the exercise proportion of £50 in favour of water tion to this, three large vessels have sailed from Ross, power. Then, in Lancashire, every available revulet containing, it is supposed, between the three some is also caught hold of, and the little current which passes by Bolton and Manchester, Dr. Kane somewhat quaintly styles" the hardest worked stream pro-bably in the world." We witnessed the giant wonders performed by these rival powers in this particular locality, and the economy of water power is quite amazing. In the little river before mentioned, for instance, in a fall of 200 feet, no less than 800 are appropriated to the uses of mills. Now, the Shannon (whose total basin amounts to the prodigious area of 4,544 square miles) falls 147 feet from Lough Allen to Limerick, the last fifteen miles from Killaloo presenting a difference of level of not less than ninetyseven feet! from returns of the most accurate kind made by the commissioners, the total continuous power above Killaloe calculated form the cachmere basin is 4.717 horse power, that from Killaice to Limerick something about 350 horse power for every foot of fall, making for ninety-seven feet the immense force of 33,950 horse power, these added together giving a force in uninterrupted action day and night, at every moment of the year, of 38,667 horse power !" Yet with the exception of a few corn mills along the trajet of the river, this invaluable force continued day after day going to waste, presenting a singular contrast to the other rivers we have mentioned, or even to the unpretending little Bann, amongst the Mourne mountains in the county of Down-the most beautiful economised river in Ireland .- Lublin University Magazine.

MASSAGRE OF THE CREW OF THE SHIP MARY,-We

regret to state that information has at length arrived announcing the wreck of this wessel, and the dreadful fate of her crew, who sailed on a whaling expedition about three years since to Sydney, thence to Woodlark Islands. The particulars are obtained from a survivor, named Valentine-the only one-even of the crew having perished in the shipwreck, and the ple are at this moment reduced to absolute destitu- remaining twenty-eight were horribly massacred by Valentine is most extraordinary. He is now on his the brig Tigress. From his statement, it appears man I ever knew. Officers and men are beyond all one. Requests Government will give an order for Islands, and reached them in the month of Nopeople do not get food, blood will flow in torrents; and on whose heads will that blood fall?—who are to answer for it?

"The shops are all closed, and business totally suspended. The mills were attacked at breakfast for the progress of disease in the potatoes. In the country of Wexford the rot was said to be making rapid progress. At Arran two justices, in their communications, declared, that "three hundred and afterwards veered round to the north-west with such forty individuals were utterly destitute, incapable of afterwards veered round to the north-west with such tab ur; they had not even fuel." There are other fury as to destroy their small-boat, galley, bulwarks, accounts equally appalling. Perhaps some timely de., and sweep away all on deck. The next morn-ssistance would prevent the famine pestilence from ing matters were worse. At twelve o'clock their main and mizen-masts were carried away by the force of the hurricane, and at four the ship struck on Loughlin's-reef, where she became a total wreck. The crew took to the rigging, where they remained exposed nearly forty-eight hours before the sea had sufficiently abated to enable them to construct a raft to gain the shore. In the meantime several of the crew, including the chief mate, Mr. J. Settle, perished. On reaching the shore, several natives came down, and was adopted on Tuesday night by our magisirates, Mr. provisions, and afterwards conducted them to their in order to prevent an attack on our town and its vicinity. was no chance of speaking with a ship, resolved to build a small vessel that would enable him and W. Riall, and the different watches told off for the night. hands were set to work to save as much of the wicek day morning word was sent in, that a second attack was months they enjoyed the utmost friendship with the short time a party of the 1st Rayals and 33rd depôt, under the command of Major Gallaway, accompanied by W. Riall. Major Shaw, and our official sub-inspector of W. Riall, Major Shaw, and our official sub-inspector of and within a few days of their intended departure, police, Mr. Fosberry. So furious was the attack that one they (it was supposed in retaliation for some offence committed by one of the crew) came down upon them troops in our garrison were under arms, and the guard Having no provisions whatever on board, and being was continued in Duncan-street, near the banks. The without water, the survivors endeavoured to treat different flour carts were escorted into town by strong with the natives; the latter, however, resisted their relanding, and they made for Woodlark Island, in a six-oared whale beat, a journey which occupied five days, during which they subsisted on sea birds and fish. Here they were kindly received, and remained night the special constables a sain took charge of the town, of the Loughlin Island arrived, and apprised the preparing for a lengthened voyage, until some natives chiefs of what had occurred there, when the natives rushed to the spot where they were encamped, and massacred the whole of them. Valentine, who, it the prompt conveyance of the troops in case of necessity; poor fellow endured the greatest privation, being compelled to make the wood his habitation for several weeks. Having been the means of saving plundering the boats at Kilsheelan, within four miles of aware of his perilous condition, who assisted him to the life of a native, he contrived to make the party this town, and forthwith a party of the 33rd got on the a distant part of the island, where the Tigress brig soon afterwards anchored to obtain water, on board of which he instantly found refuge.

ENGLISH ARISTOCRACY .- Next in succession to these

came the bastards of Charles II. as dukes, of whom the

Mr. Going, of Caher, was destroyed or made off with, and being married, and his mistress being the wife of one a quantity of wheat, the property of Mr. T. Hughes, was | Charles Palmer, who was promoted to the earldom of also stolen and destroyed. The military quickly came Castlemain, as the price of his wife's prostitution. St. in consequence of a tumultuous crowd going about up and a regular ongagement took place. Stones were Albans was the son of the actress Nell Gwynne; Grafton, thying in all directions, several soldiers were struck; Mr. | the son of Charles's French mistress, Keroualle; and Fosberry received a blow of a stone in the leg, and it was | Buccleuch was Charles's reputed son, the Duke of Monnot until some time had clapsed that this lawless rabble mouth, Monmouthhaving married the heires of Buccleugh. was subdued, and thirteeen of them taken prisoners and and taken the name. The Duke of Monmouth was the brought into our gaol. Nothing could exceed the cool, son of one of Charles's earliest mistresses, one Lucy ness of our magistrates, officers, and soldiers during this Walters, who was abandoned by him, and died in destiturencontre, and we are happy to say that a portion of the | tion in France. Such was the loose character of this Lucy Walters, that it was very doubtful that Charles Since the foregoing was in type, we have learned that was the father of Monmouth at all, but was confidently serious in its results, has stimulated the increased | 100 pigs, on their way from the fair of Fetfard to Carriek- attributed to a brother of Algernon Sidney. On such on-Suir, were seized at Thorney-bridge by the country dubious and scandalous extraction : it the honours of our nobility; such is the descent of the chief dukes of mountain. We have also been informed that a vast England. With these stands the Duke of Beaufort, denumber of persons are still watching for the boats laden seemed from a bastard of that Dake of Somerset who was with provisions, in the neighbourhood of Kilsheelan, beheaded by Edward IV, for high treason. Then follows the Duke of Portland, the descendant of William III.'s Dutch favourite, Bentinck, whom he enriched with English lands. The Whigs who climbed up in Anne's time was the Bedfords, Devous, and Marlboroughs, whose victories. attacked at Kilsheelan on this day by a numerous men, and merchants, held in the Temperance-hall of this band of men, women, and children, and the miscelplace, when the demands of the people of getting 1s. a laneous goods with which they were laden carried off day wages were yielded, and this morning 200 men were was impeached for brinery and embezzlement. Of such in all directions. Informations being received, the set to work on the roads, under the direction of Cantain materials are the proudest descendants of our peerage! military and police were immediately on the spot; a Peebles, who has been in efatigable in his exertions to Had we room to go through the whole history of arisconsiderable quantity of wheat belonging to Messrs. forward the intentions of the government and to direct tocratical creations, it would present such a scene of poli-Hughes was recovered, and 13 persons made prison- the labour in some useful channel, and accordingly, he lical wickedness and treason to the real interests of the taken were in a raw state. The stipendary magis- are in a wretched state. Triffing as the increase of with eternal infamy instead of honour. In a former trate, Major Shaw, had a narrow escape; his horse wages is, still I look on this concession as laying the chapter we have seen that the boasted peers of Elizahaving taken fright, jumped into the river with him foundation for other demands, which you may rely on both will not bear searching into. They are will give rise to other outbreaks, which it will not be in comobled - with an abuse of honest English !for systematic murders at the queen's command. In every future reign the vilest ministerial and state jobbing was the road to promotion; the vilest bargains were the price of such honour. As we approach George III.'s reign, finally dispersed through the praiseworthy exertions down, in the county of Galway, distress is repremade, for the use of them, Lord Melcombe. But we need not refer farther than to Debret's Peerage, where it stands confessed, that nearly the whole of the present nobility are a fungus race of George III.'s time, created for the direct purpose of crushing the popular voice out of the constitution. The Plan was begun in Queen Anne's reign tion for relief forwarded to the Irish government. by the Tories, who to acquire a majority over the Whigs and there are hundreds of labouring men working One of the resolutions adopted on the cocasion thus in the Lords, prevailed on the fat and foolish queen to for Sd. per day—get a sufficiency of food? Potatous describes the prospects of the poor as affected by the create a dozen peers; just as a baker would make a dozen of bread to satisfy his hungry customers. The example was followed whenever it was needful, till in George III,'s reign it arrived at full blown rankness. The book of the peerage itself confesses that of the 522 out 573, the full number of peers, 364 were spice-and-span new creations. The rest virtually so. To cover the vile business of crowding so many nobles into the Legislature to outweigh popular influence, every pretence, however stale and far-fetched, of a descent rom some old title was dragged in, and the title, as it was called, was restored. If we go into claims of this manufacture, we become quite amazed at the ingenuity of heralds and politicians, by which a descent is made

out; as, for instance, in those of the old baronies, the De

Roses, Le Despencers, &c. The fifty-six nobles of Eliza-

both is a most demolishing fact. If not fifty-six since that

period, but five hundred have become extinct, it is clear

that scarcely a bona-fide noble descent of Elizabeth's age

exists. The old nominal barons, we find, are new crea-

tions; the Duke of Norfolk is not really of 1483, but of

1660; and the Duke of Somerset is not of 1547, but of

1750. There is not, we believe, a strict and unbroken line of title which can come within five hundred years of the Conquest .- Hampden's History of the Aristoracy .

FEARGUS O'CONNOR.

CHRISTOPHER DOYLE.

THOMAS MARTIN WHEELER, Secretary.

PHILIP M'GRATH.

THOMAS CLARK.

Joseph Openshaw, Manchester 3 ...

Barbara Vaughan, Sunderland 1 ...

Martin Griffiths, Worcester ... 2 ...

Thomas Smith, Wigan ... 8 ...

James Greenwood, Hebden

William Birch, Stockport

James Tattersall, Bacup

Philip Ford, Wootton-under-

John Neil, Heywood ... ...

William Mitchell, Whittington

(Wilts) ... ... ... ... ... George Hearon, Leeds ...

John Firth, Bradford ... ...

John Wallwark, Ashton ...

Charles Brown, Halifax ...

John Westmoreland, London

William House, jun., Pershore

William Gilroy, South Shields

William Cordingly, Bradford

Richard Buckley, Manchester

William Banbury, Ashton

Edward Whiteacre, Bolton

Joseph Royal

John Draper, Upton-cum-Severu

Charles Tawes, New Radford

Thomas Heaton, Wigan

Ralph Kerfoot, Rouen ... 15 ...

George Ramsbottom, Ashton 16 ...

Michael Fitzsimon, Manchester 11 ...

Thomas Heywood, Manchester ...

Thomas Meyrick, Worcester 4 ... 1477 1478 ...

Alfred Hague Crowther, Ashton 9 ... 249 506 ...

THREE ACRES-5 Prizes.

TWO ACRES-17 Prizes.

rate of about £75 per acre. His land is up a great result of our first ballotting for allocation, which. steep from his house, and his cow works two hours a we trust, will give universal satisfaction. There were eligible for the ballot, 1487 members; of which, day kindly drawing manure and other stuff up the 750 held one share, 580 two shares, and 157 two hill, and gives the more milk for it. He told my one share and a half. The proportion in which the friend that he never yet met a man who understood prizes were classified was—five of three acres, thirfriend that he never yet met a man who understood the capability of one acre of ground. He is old and which, with the land required for buildings, will abfeeble, and my friend is, perhaps, without exception, sorb the whole of the society's estate. We likewise the most real philanthropist, and, without compa- give a last of names in each class that are entitled option in case any of the successful candidates deoption in case any of the successful candidates de-clined. Upon the other hand, when the occupant gets his lease and is located, no law would preserve any restrictive power in the hands of the officers to old man to undertake the management of 119 acres the most comprehensive but unsophisticated mind, and the interview ended with the engagement of the old man to undertake the management of 119 acres Manor Court-room, Nicholas-croft, Manchester, prevent the occupant from disposing of his interest; of ground, and he is now, thanks to my friend, com- Feargus O'Connor, Esq., in the chair, the Manchester,

managing, what would be more desirable than that of May we commence operations, and I shall be happy managing, what would be more desirable than that of May we commence operations, and I shall be halfor was taken at Manchester. The number such person should have the power of transfering his to receive an order as soon as there is sufficient stuff in the first column represents the ticket drawn; in allotment to a person who would prove his fitness in to feed them for a supply of the small black Galloway the second column, the number of certificate; and part by his willingness to give a premium for the pos- cows from Dumfriesshire without horns—the easiest the third, the order in which the occupants are ensession. I will suppose another case. Suppose an fed, the most domestic, the most hardy, and the titled to choice:business which he would prefer to twenty or thirty in proper season to see a cart to every one of their David Watson, Edinburgh ... 10 acres of land, and to which he was to succeed after tails, or, when occasion requires, to see two of them Thomas Smith, London ... 13 ... 177 178 ... 2 his brother's death; now if there was no power of in a light iron plough, trenching ground or harrow-Thomas Bond, Devizes transfer, that man would be placed in a false posi- ing it, or drawing a light roller. I will cheerfully tion, while, if our rules permitted him or anybody go to Dumfries myself to select them. Next week else to transfer before possession taken, lease had, it is my intention to inspect a farm of over 400 and the larger portion of the £15 capital expended, acres of which immediate possession may be had it might be made a mere jobbing concern. In no and in speaking of the purchase of land, I wish to it might be made a mere jouoning concern. In no law it distinctly understood, that there is no use in James Taylor, Manchester ... 5 ... 1085 1086 ... 10 gase should an occupant be permitted to let for an law it distinctly understood, that there is no use in Joseph Mills, Ashton ... ... 11 ... 38 39 ... 11 increased rent, and what he did receive should be sending me advertisements of land to be sold in the possession of tenants WIIOSE LEASE WILL EXpossession of tenants WHOSE LEASE WILL EX- Bridge ... ... Bridge ... It is very necessary to be particular and explicit PIRE IN 1847-48-49; what we require is land of James Cole. Bradford ... up n this head. Firstly, to prevent all chances of job- which we may have immediate possession. and. John Houghton, Derby

up n this head. Firstly, to prevent all chances of job- which we may have immediate possession, and, bing, and, secondly, to prevent all chances of coercion curious to say, notwithstanding the anticipated diffi- William Hall, Carlisle or injustice. It must be a heavy blow and great dis- culty of finding land to be sold, there is now in the William Clegg, Manchester couragement to the discontented to find as much as market to be sold, within the next month, more than Jeremiah Coghlan, London £0 offered for the preference of a four acre farm, would fetch ten millions of money. I wish to have Benjamin Fox, George Clarkson, Nottingham and £20 for a two acre farm. A great many persons a general understanding with the members upon this Henry Hather, Brighton are now beginning to write very earnestly upon the subject. Suppose an estate in every other way suited John Sidaway, Rouen ... subject of small farms, and the capability of the land, to our purpose is offered for sale, is it absolutely ne- William Crossley. Burnley and by some magic or other which I cannot rightly cessary that we should forego the purchase, and con. Edward Scott, Pershore understand, they are actually using my hacknied fine ourselves within a manufacturing district? Plumb, Warwick ...

I now submit for your perusal a few letters that I William Oddy, Bradford ... 2 ... 1549 155 ... would look upon the man who would relinquish his James Edwards, Leeds

Sir,-I want to rent and get possession of a Small Farm system of from three to two acres. Having purchased Mr. O'Connor's " Small Farms," and as it appears pute, by my purchasing the party interest I may have Richard Eveson, Stockport this allotment, and if I cannot do this perhaps you will William Mann, Northampton he good enough to say how I can get it, and how soon, and Henry Smith, Keighley ...

in what way I am to act to do so. I wrote about a fortnight ago, but, strange to say, my application was not noticed although I purchase the Northern Star every week. Yours obediently, A constant purchaser and a subscriber

I don't care if it is at Norwich, Leeds, Glasgow, Aberdeen, Birmingham, Coventry, Oldham, Reading or anywhere in fact, so that I get the farm three or two acres. If I advertise in the Northern Star for the allotment do you think I should get one, of course, offering £10 to £20

Limehouse, April 21st. Six,-Being so circumstanced at the present time, that it would be to me a very great advantage to be able to go William Greenhow, Manchester ... on the first allotment in the Land Association, I make the Richard Ormerod, Rouen following offer to any person inclined to accept it :- I will Charles Smith, Halifax give twenty pounds and transfer my interest as a member find that the occupant of four acres could earn his of the Chartist Land Association in the 2nd section for William Suthers, Burnley whole rent, and have the produce to eat and wear, four acres, with the whole amount of the subscriptions which twenty individuals could not possibly manage paid up, to any one of those who have got a four acre Thomas Singleton, Preston to do. An occupant of two acres would have carned allotment (and niter the same rate for two or three acre allotment) and may be so situate that it is not convenient allotment (and after the same rate for two or three acre Robert Side, jun., Lambeth £5 above his rent, and would have the whole proagriculturist I feel confident that your Land scheme, when carried out, will be the greatest boon ever conferred on the working classes of this country, and wishing it all the success it deserves,

I remain, yours respectfully, To T. Wheeler, Sec. If any person should think proper to accept this offer a letter, pre-paid, addressed to R. Q., to be left at Bruns wick-hall, Rope Makers'-fields, Limehouse, near London, will be attended to. I should feel obliged if you could find a place for this in your paper.

I hope I have said enough to spare applicants the

Land locality should subscribe and buy it, and read aware that any apparent anxiety on my part to purin the estimation of the proprietor, and cause it to There seems to exist some difference of opinion cost the society more money. I am delighted to I would wager my existence that out of 6,000 men rent a "pig in a poke," and after having expended with their shares, and one would not be a defaulter them that they were fools to purchase from the

I remain Your ever faithful And affectionate Friend, FEARGUS O'CONNOR.

# FEARGUS O'CONNOR, Chairman. THOMAS MARTIN WHEELER, Secretary. oper.

RETURN OF VOTES FOR THE ELECTION OF THE ENSUING ENECUTI	FOR T	HE ELI	SCT'IO MITT'E	N OF EE.	THE E	NSUING 1	EXEC	U.T.
0	Connor.	M'Grath.	Doyle.	Clark.	Wheeler.	O'Connor, M'Grath, Doyle, Clark, Wheeler, Stallwood, West, Coc	West.	S
Bendford ( Yorkshire )	9	9	9	8	9	:	:	•
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006 Letorn	006	301	108	191	196	œ	0	1 5
Those are the 'Potal I	Number	of Votes	record	ed for	this pres	ant Electio	n. Me	3881
O'Connor, M'Grath, Daylo, Clark, and Wheeler, have in addition received the unanimous votes of the Charcists of Oldham, Rochdale, Greenwich and other place	lartists	ark, and of Oldhar	I When	eler, h shdale,	Greenwi	ddition r	eceived	2 5.
but the numbers have not	t pren s	pecilied,	tne re	ourns v	VIII DE IE	alored bit		me
Convention.		TH	OMAS	MAR	TIN WE	THOMAS MARTIN WHEELER, SECRETARY	SECRE	TAR

# Trades' Mobements.

STRIKES IN BIRMINGHAN, LEEDS, AND

ABERDEEN. We find the following notices of strikes in the country papers of which no notice has been sent to us by the trades themselves :- Bricklayers Strike at Birwithout any prospect of a satisfactory settlement. The journeymen painters at Leeds have struck for at advance of wages. The men now require that 24s. shall be the minimum weekly wages. The Aberdeen carpenters and their employers cannot agree. The men having their union to support them, stand up for their demands—the masters on the other hand, are resolved to employ none who belong to the union. South Shields .- A general meeting of the work-

ing men of this place was holden on Monday evening, to take into consideration the case of the building trades in Manchester, Liverpool, and Birkenchairman, after explaining the nature of the turn-out, sympathises with the men of Manchester, Liverpool, but such as are willing to throw aside their manhood and become their abject slaves. This meeting also agree to use their best exertions to obtain funds COUGHS. HOARSENESS, AND ALL ASTII-

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES. TPWARDS of thirty years' experience has proved the which for seventeen years have effectually cured every infullibility of these Lozeness in the Care Court Cough, Hoarseness, Shortness of Breath, and other Pul- amounting in all to upwards of 50,000 patients, continue monary maladies.

The patronage of his Majesty the King of Prussia has BRUCE'S SAMARITAN PILLS, price 1s. 3d., 2s. 4d. been bestowed on them; as also has that of the nobility 4s. 6d., 8s. 6d., and 11s. 6d. per Box, are the most effecand clergy of the United Kingdom; and, above all, the tual remedy in every form of the Venereal Disease, in faculty have especially recommended them as a remedy either Sex, curing in a very short period with ease, of unfailing efficacy. Testimonials are continually received confirmatory of the value of these Lozenges, and or injury to business. They are likewise a most efficient proving the perfect safety of their use, (for they contain remedy for all eruptions of the Skin. Their unrivalled no opium, nor any preparation of that deug ; ) so that they efficacy in Scrofulas and Scorbutic affections, and all ir may be given to females of the most delicate constitution, purities of the blood, being well known throughout t' and children of the tenderest years, without hesitation.

Prepared and sold in Box's, 1s. 11d.; and Tins 2s.9d., 4s. 6d., and 10s. 6d. each: by THOMAS KEATING, Chemist, &c., No. 79, St. Paul's Churchyard, Lendon. Sold retail, by all Druggists and Patent Medicine Venders in

#### IMPORTANT TESTIMONIALS. New Gas and Coke Company, Liverpool, 6th Month 7, 1845.

Sir,—Your incomparable Cough Lozenges have caused me to become your debtor; and the only means I possess of cancelling the obligation is to tender you my sincere thanks for the wonderful as well as efficient, benefit I have

A few months ago I had an extreme hoarseness, which I tried in vain, for about six weeks to eradicate, and no- cious cure for Sores of every description, reducing rapidly ticing your Lozenzes recommended, I immediately bought; all kinds of Tumours and Swellings, and healing in a the day, and three or four at bed time-when to my great prietors, vouch for, and which can be verified by our nuastonishment, within three or four days, I was restored to merous patients. Sold in pots, price 1s. 3d., 2s. 4d., or my usual health. I have since taken them occasionally, three 2s. 4d. pots in one for 5s 6d.

I beg. also, to inform you that my aged mother (now healing principle evinced in the regulation of the digestive as usual. organs, that she feels it her incumbent duty, and great pleasure, to convey her testimony of esteem, admiration, and gratitude for the change that has taken place-Again, Sir, I beg to thank you, and remain your friend sin-

Mr. Thomas Keating, Chemist, &c., 79, St. Paul'Church Yard, London.

The following Testimonial of a cure of Cough of twenty years' standing, and recovery of strength, will be read

with much interes: :-Sir,-I beg to inform you that for the last twenty years I have suffered severely from a cough, and have been under medical treatment with but little relief, and have not for many years been able to walk more than half a mile a day. After taking three boxes of your Lozenges my cough entirely left me, and I have this day justly named Samaritan Pills was a poor man, and who walked to Ross a distance of four miles: for this almost renewal of life I am solely indebted to your Lozenges. You are at liber 7 to make what use you please of this letter, and I shall be happy to answer any enquiries respecting my cure. I remain, Sir, your obedient and obliged servant, (Signed) MARY COOKE, Pencrais, July 16th. 1845.

SIR,-I shall feel extremely obliged to you if you would send me a Tin of your most excellent Lozenges; for having tried them, I find they are the best remedy for cough that can possibly be had; this I can testify from experience, for I have been troubled with a most violent cough for man; years, and have tried many things, but without any benefit, unt'l I met with your Lozenges, and they afforded me instant relief. I remain, Sir, yours truly, HENRY WOODERSON.

To Mr. Keating, St. Paul's Church Yard, London.

No. 1, North Feltham Place, near Hounslow, Feb. 12, 1845. To Mr. Keating, St. Paul's.

DEAR SIR,-Having been for a considerable time during Lewinter afflicted with a violent cough, particularly at saying down in bed, which continued for several hours Incessantly, and after trying many medicines without the slightest effect, I was induced to try your Lozonges; and by taking about half a bax of them, in less than twentyfour hours the cough entirely left me, and I have been perfeetly free Lom it ever since. I am, dear Sir, yours very James Ellis.

(Late Proprietor of the Chapter Coffee House, St. Paul's. No. 9, Claremont Terrace, Pentonville, Feb. 17, 1845.

To Mr. KEATING.

London, 68, Cheapside, Dec. 3, 1815.

DEAR SIE .- Having for some years past, as the winter approached, been subject to a severe cough, my attention and MEGI MAES forwarded until BADICALLY CURED, on was lately called to your Cough Lozenges, and after taking receipt of 10s. A minute detail of cases is necessary. go as far as 11b. of tea. two small boxes in the course of the last three weeks, I have no hesitation in saying, that in my opinion, they are the best remedy, and have given me more ease than anything I have ever met with. I am, dear Sir, yours truly,

(Signed) WILLIAM WHITE. To Mr. Keating, 79, St. Paul's Church Yard.

LOCAL AGENTS. Ashton-under-Lime-Mr. Stanfield, druggist.

Aberdeen-Messrs. Urquhart and Fullerton, druggists; Mr. Peter Williamson, druggist; Mr. John Jamieson druggist.

Belper-Mr. Riddy, bookseller; Mr. Charles Brown, druggist. Bursley-Mr. J. W. Anningson, druggist. Blackburn-Mr. W. B. Slater, druggist; Mr. L. Fish,

druggist; Mr. W. Lonsdale, druggist; Mr. James Pickup, druggist. Bradford-Mr. M. Rogerson, chemist, Darley-street ; Mr

J. Pratt, chemist Ivegate; Mr. F. M. Rimmington, druggist, bottom of Ivegate.

Birmingham-Wood, Figh-street. Burslem-W. Pearson, druggist.

Bolton-Mr. George Dutton, chemist, &c., Market-place : Mr. G. L.: French, chemist, Cheapside; Messrs. H.

Bradbury, jun. and Co., booksellers. Bury-Mr. W. Bowman, druggist. Chester-Mr. John Grindley, druggist; Mr. S. Davies,

druggist; Mr. Thomas Worrall, druggist; Mr. Henry Pratt, druggist; the Courant Office; the Chroniele Decembery-Mr. T. S. Brooke, druggist; Mr. Thomas Gloyne, druggist.

Derby-Mr. J. T. Hassall, druggist, Victoria-street; Mercury Office; Mr. R. Bryer, druggist, Corn-market and Friar-gate; Messrs. Jones and Hewett, druggists, Iron-gate; Mr. Lawrence Greensmith, druggist, 45,

Queen-street; Mr. Ridley, druggist. Doncaster-Mr. Dunhill, druggist, French-gate. Durham-Messrs. Trueman and Thompson, druggists, 17. Sadier-street. Edinburgh-Mr. H. C. Baildon, druggist.

Gateshead-Mr. Bell, chemist. Glasgow-Messrs. Fraser and Green, druggists; Apothe-

caries' New Company, 57and 59, Glassford-street. Hanley-Charles Jones, druggist.

Hull-Mr. Reinhard druggist, 29, Market-place; Mr. J. Simpson, chemist, Whitefriar-gate; Messrs. Ross and

Burton, chemists, 45, Lowgate; Mr. J. A. Burrell, druggist, Prospect-street; Mr. Ryder, Patent Medicine Warehouse, Scale-lane; Liessrs. C. and T. Hammond druggists, Witham; IIrs. Noble, stationer, Market

Huddersfield-Mr. Jacob Fell, chemist, Market-place Mr. H. Fryer, chemist, New-street: Mr. J. Hall, druggist. Longton-G. Sibary druggist. Leeds-Messrs. Reinhardt and Son, druggists; Mr. Smee.

ton, druggist; Baines and Newsome, booksellers: Mr. Hall, drugglst, Briggate. Leicester-Mr. Goddard, druggist, Gallowtree-gate; Mr. Palmer, druggist, Market-street. Leigh-Mr. James Kirkman Bennet, chemist,

Manchester—Mr. L. Simpson, druggist, Princess-street; quantity of four in one Mr. G. Danson, druggist, Piccadilly; Mr. Evans, drug- one 11s. bottle is saved. gist, Oxford-street; Mr. Lett, druggist, Oxford-street; Mr. J. Woolley, druggist, Market-street; Messrs. Cari-Woolley and Brown, Great Ducie-street, Strangeways; send £5 by letter, which will entitle them to the full benefit Messrs. Mottershed and Roberts, druggists, Market of such advantage. place: Mr. Westmacott, druggist, Market-street; Mr. BRODIE'S PURIFYING VEGETABLE PILLS are

hardesfield-Mr. Henry Hodkinson, druggist; R. and W. Wrlght, chemists.

Nottingham-Mr. C. V. Wilcockson, druggist, Long-row; Neworstle-upon-Tyne-Mr. W. Fordyce, 15, Grey-street; Brodie have happily compressed the most purifying and mist, Pilgrim-street; Tyne Mercury Office.

Norwich-T. B. Moor, druggist; George Stacey, druggist; affections, eruptions on any part of the body, ulcerations, William Cooke, druggist; Norfolk Chronicle Office. Preston-Mr. J. Raw, druggist; Mr. George Sharples, chemist. Fisherzate.

Rochdale-Mr. T. Leech, druggist; Mr. J. Booth, druggist; Mr. E. Taylor, druggist. Salford-Mr. Joseph Sharp, druggist, Chapel-street. Sheffeld-Mr. Machon, druggist; J. and J. Wright.

druggists; Ridge and Jackson, booksellers; the his Staleyloidge-Vr. William Bevan, druggist.

Stockport-Mr. J. Rainer, druggist; Mr. J. Wilkinson. druggist; Messrs. Sims and Shaw, druggists. Thirsk-Mr. C. J. Fogget, druggist. Wakefield-Mr. J. Dawson, chemist, corner of Church yard; Mr. S. Sydney, chemist, Market-place. Warrrington-Mr. W. Barton, druggist.

Wigan-Mr. E. H. Barish, druggist, Walsall-J. H. Watkins, druggist. Wolverhampton-R. Fowke, druggist.

druggist, Low Onsegate; Mr. Davison, druggist, Stone-Tholesale Agents, THOMAS EYRE and Co., Druggist Seel-street, Licerpool,

MATIC AND PULMONARY COMPLAINTS
EFFECTUALLY CURED BY

No. 19, Craumer-place, Waterloo-road, London,
No. 19, Craumer-place, Waterloo-road, London,
No. 19, Craumer-place, Waterloo-road, London, Sole Preprietors of BRUCE'S SAMARITAN PILLS, infallibility of these Lozenges in the Cure of Winter ase brought under their notice during that period, to be consulted at their residence, as above.

United Kingdom.

MESSES. BRUCE AND Co., through the extent of their practice, having for many years declined giving publicity to their valuable medicines, now come forward, at the earnest solicitation of hundreds of patients, who have been led to the brink of the grave by trusting themselves in the

THOUSANDS fall victims to the Venercal Disease, owing to the unskilfulness of ignorant and illiterate men, who, by the use of that deadly poison, Mercury, ruin the constitution, causing a host of diseases, but too well known to be described here, till at length a general debility and decay of the constitution ensues, and a melancholy death puts a period to their dreadful sufferings.

BRUCE'S SAMARITAN SALVE, a certain and efficacommencing with two or three at a time during few days the most inveterate Ulcers. This we, the Pro-

and now enjoy better health, if possible, than I ever did | BRUCE'S TONIC MIXTURE, a safe and never-failing remedy for the total eradication of that stage of the Venereal Discase called Gonorchaa, effecting a permanent nearly secenty) has been affected with a difficulty in cure in a few days, if taken in its early state, or where breathing for upwards of ten years, especially in the morn- the case has been neglected. A Box of Bruce's Samariing and early part of the day, and was induced to try the | tan Pills, taken with Bruce's Tonic Mixture, will, without Lozenges. She accordingly commenced taking them fail, restore the sufferer to perfect health in a miracuabout six weeks ago, and has already experienced such lously short time. Sold in bottles, price 3s. 6d., 6s., incalculable relief in the part affected, as well as from the 8s. 6d., and 11s. 6d. each. The £5 cases may be had

> OPINIONS OF THE PRESS. These invaluable medicines, as a certain cure for what they profess, strike, with irresistible force, a death Cow to the quackery which has hitherto veiled these diseases; we, therefore, call the attention of the afflicted public to Bruce's invaluable Medicines, believing them to be the most efficacious medicines ever yet discovered.—Argus. Chelmsford, March 1th, 1841.

Gentlemen,-Having heard of your invaluable medicines as being a certain cure for that most dreadful of all liseases, I was tempted to purchase a small box of your Pills, together with a pot of your Samaritan Salve, for the diately.—Yours, very respectfully, cure of some malignant sores, the consequence of a neglected Syphilis, resolved to test their efficacy upon a patient who had been under the treatment of some of the most eminent surgeons, but whose advice availed him nothing. The party on whom I tried the effects of your was dreadfully afflicted with the worst stage of the disease. Having given this patient the box of pills, together with the Samaritan Salve, I told him to call again and report progress, resolving to observe the merits of a medicine so highly popular. A few days passed over without his calling on me, but on the fifth day he presented himself, and before I could utter a word, he fervently thanked me for having given him a medicine which had produced such unlooked for benefit. Gentletranspired between us; suffice it, that after having taken one large box of your Pills and applied another box of your truly Samaritan Salve, he was perfectly restored, and is now in the enjoyment of that greatest of all blessings-good health! The only way I can account for such a speedy cure, must be from your Pills acting on the vicious humours, and diseased blood as a Specific.

G. EDWARDS. To Messrs. Bruce and Co., 19, Cranmer-place, Waterloo-road, London

ing serrant

I am. Gentlemen, Your adu

BRUCE'S FEMALE TONIC PILLS are especially dipains of the head, back, shoulders, sides, &c. So'd in boxes, price 3s. 6d., 5s. 6d., and 8s. each.

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MEDICAL WORK on nervous debility and the con-A cealed cause of the decline of physical strength and solitary indulgence, neglected gonorrhea, syphilis, seby observations on marriage, with proper directions for Peckham. the removal of all disqualifications. Illustrated with engravings, showing the evils arising from the use of mercury, and its influence on the body.

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approaching dissolution, such as depression of the spirits. | dence of success.

lisordered nerves, obstinate coughs, shortness of breath, and inward wastings. This medicine should be taken previous to persons entering into the matrimonial state, to prevent the offspring suffering from the past imprudence of its parents, or inheriting any seeds of disease, which is too frequently the case. Sold in bottles, price 4s. 6d. and 11s. each, or the quantity of four in one family bottle, for 33s., by which

melancholy, trembling or shaking of the hands or limbs,

The £5 cases (the purchasing of which will be a saving of £1 12s.) may be had as usual. Patients in the country man and Woolley, Stretford New-road, Hulme; Messrs. who require a course of this admirable medicine, should

T. Hibbert Taylor, chemist, St. Ann's square, and 45, universally acknowledged to be the best and surest remedy T. Hibbert Taylor, chemist, St. Ann's square, and 45, universally acknowledged to be the best and surest remedy of; st folly, or suffering from indiscretion, to profit by the advice contained in its pages."—Age and Argus Downing-street; Jewsbury and Brown, druggists, Mar- cluding gonorrhea, gleets, secondary symptoms, strictures, seminal weakness, deficiency, and all discases of the urinary passages, without loss of time, confinement, or plaints which are, we fear, too prevalent in the present hindrance from business. These pills, which do not con-day The perspicuous style in which this book is written, and the valuable hints it conveys to those who are appretain mercury, have never been known to fail in effecting a Mr. R. Sutton, bookseller, Bridlesmith-gate; Mr. B. S. cure, not only in recent, but in severe cases, where sali-Oliver, stationer, Long-row; Mr. R. Allan, stationer, vation and other treatment has been inefficient; a perse-57, Long-row; Messrs. J. Dunn and Son, booksellers. verance in the Purifying Vegetable Pills, in which Messrs. Mr. Proctor, chemist, Grey-street; Mr. Naylor, che- healing virtues of the vegetable system, and which is of the utmost importance to those afflicted with scorbutic

> scrofulous or venereal taint, will cleanse the blood from all foulness, counteract every morbid affection, and restore weak and emaciated constitutions top istine health and vigour. Price 1s. 11d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. per box. Observe the signature of "R. J. Brodie and Co.,

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with the usual allowance to the trade, by the principal wholesale patent medicine houses in London. Only one personal visit is required to effect a permanent

Observe!-27, Montague-street, Russell-square, London EXTRAORDINÁRY ECONOMY TO TEA

DRINKERS. THE DESIRE OF ENGLAND .- The PIQUA PLANT L now sold at 3s, 6d, per lb. is three times the strength of tea, and is also equal in flavour, more delicate in taste, infinitely more healthy, as is proved by physicians and chemists of high standing, also by persons in great numbers with the most delicate lungs and stomachs. It is most pleasant and invigorating, and is recommended to the debilitated for its invaluable qualities, to advanced age for its strengthening properties, and to the public generally for its moderate price and intrinsic excellence. The Test.—The proof of the efficacy and healthful effect of the plant in preference to tea or coffee .- Let a nervous or dyspeptic patient use two or three cups of strong tea upon retiring to rest, and the effect will be night-mare, disturbed sleep, and other violent symptoms

THE PROOF .- Let the most debilitated, dyspeptic, asthmatic, consumptive, and nervous patients use two, three, or more cups of a very strong infusion of the Piqua Plant, and in the morning they will awake refreshed with their repose. It is highly recommended by physicians to invalids and children as a most invigorating and pleasant

The following arcreasons why the Piqua Plant is superior to tea, viz.—

1st. Because it is beneficial to health. It does not injure the nerves.

3rd. Children may use it with advantage to health. 4th. It does not prevent sleep. 5th. A quarter of a pound will go as far as three quar ters of a pound of the best gunpowder tea.

6th. It is strengthening and nutritious. 7th. It is recommended by physicians, and tea is dis approved of by them, It greatly improves the voice; it is recommended t singers and public speakers.

TESTIMONIALS. 50, Edgeware-road, July 1st, 1843. Sir,-The beverage under the name of Piqua Plant 1 have drank for some time. It was first recommended to my notice as a salutary beverage by a friend who is a great dyspeptic, and I have since recommended it to digestive organs, heart, and lungs, with manifest advan-

JOHN BRYANT, M.D.

To Mr. Wm. Evaus. 18, Louther-street, Whitehaven, Sir,-I am nearly out of the plant again. My sale has doubled since I sent the last order; indeed, it is fast finding its way among some of the best families in the town and is highly approved of. Please send me 50lbs. imme-J. BOUSTEAD. To Mr. Wm. Evans.

tage.—I am, sir, yours, &c.

Dover-road, Southwark. Sir.—I am much pleased with your Piqua Plant: and find that a portion of it mixed in the tea-pot with tea, is a very great improvement to any tea, particularly green tea,—Yours, &c., To Mr. Wm. Evans.

Belvidere-place, Borough-road, July 17th, 1845. Sir.—I have great pleasure, and indeed I consider it an imperative duty, in justice to you, and for the benefit of others, to bear testimony to the excellent qualities of the Piqua Plant. It has wholly removed a constant painful and Co., Surgeons, 19, Cranmer-place, Waterloo-road nervous debility with which I was affected, which produced restless nights, and consequently overpowering Ague men, I will not trouble you with the conversation that langour during the day. Since the use of the infusion, the disease has entirely disappeared. I sleep soundly often for six, seven, and eight hours together, and am | Bilious Disorders better in health than I have been for many years, and Consumption others, to whom I have recommended it, have experienced | Costiveness the same beneficial results. You are at liberty to use | Colics this testimonial, which I am ready to confirm in person | Coughs any day you think proper.—I am, sir, your obedient Croup

To Mr. Wm. Evans. Sir,—I have great pleasure in making known to the public the extraordinary benefits I have received by using Debility from whatever cause the Piqua Plant as a beverage. I have been severely rected to the cure of all kinds of nervous diseases, and afflicted with oppression of the lungs, and acute pains Dyspepsia those derangements of the system, causing general debi- in the head, caused by retention of urine. For this I Erysipelas lity, loss of appetite, giddiness, flatulency, constipation, pains of the head, back, shoulders, sides, &c.

| have taken many of the popular medicines of the day, without receiving any benefit. I hereby declare that I have received more good by taking a strong infusion of Gout the Piqua Plant before going to bed, than from any other | Hooping Cough thing that I have tried. I can now sleep and eat better | Head-aches than I have done for a long time, caused, I believe, by Indigestion voiding my urine freely. You are at liberty to make Itch and other eruptions of what use you think proper of the above, as I am willing o give any person doubting this the fullest satifaction.— New-road-end, Barker-end, Bradford. WM. OLLEY. Numerous testimonials from physicians, and others, of undoubted authority, may be seen at Evans's depôt.

The plant is patronised by many of the first families in the land. The economy derived from the use of the Piqua Plant, compared with tea, is as follows:-1lb, of the plant will Sold wholesale and retail, at the proprietor's, Evans's Warehouse, No. 18. Stafford-street, Peckham, in quarter. | necessary.

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worth-square: Evans's Warehouse, 18, Stafford-street, AGENTS FOR THE COUNTRY, -Thornton, chemist, Boarlane, Leeds; Botterill, near Old Brewery, Burnley, Leeds; of the most malignant and desperate kind. One gentle-Lomax, chemist, Holmfirth, near Huddersfield; Houghton, 47, Westgate, Huddersfield; Frankland, seedsman, ulcers about his legs, arms, and body, who had tried all Soho; Hannay and Co., 63, Oxford-street; Barth, 4, road, Birminham; Messrs. Ferres and Score, Chemists to the Queen, Union-street, Bristol; Mr. Noble, bookseller, stead, 18, Lowther-street, Whitehaven; Mr. Pearse, 24,

High-street, Sheffield. for One Agent wanted in each town and village where there is none. Any respectable trade approved of. No

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MEDICAL WORK on the INFIRMITIES of the GE-A NERATIVE SYSTEM, in both sexes; being an enquiry into the concealed cause that destroys physical energy, and the ability of manhood, ere vigour has established her empire:—with Observations on the baneful Grand Restorative; is exclusively directed to the cure of nervous sexual debility, syphilis, obstinate gleets, irrequired, weakness, impotency, barrenness, loss of appetite, indigestion, consumptive habits, and debilities, arising from venereal excesses, &c. It is a most powerful and needly medicine in all cases of synhilis, constitutional needly medicine in all cases of synhilis. useful medicine in all cases of syphilis, constitutional out to suffering humanity as a "SILENT FRIEND" to weakness, or any of the previous symptoms which indicate be consulted without exposure, and with assured confifits, headache, wanderings of the mind, vapours and

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ESSENCE, An anti-syphilitic remedy for searching out and purifying minutest vessels, removing all corruptions, contamina-N.B.—Country druggists, booksellers, and patent medi- tions, and impurities from the vital stream; eradicating sizes.

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Wørms of all kinds Female Complaints of every kind Cum multis aliis, too numerous and too delicate to the Skin to be herein enumerated

Inflammatory Sore Throats N.B .- Messrs. BRUCE and Co., Surgeons, and Sole Proprietors of the well-known Bruce's Samaritan Pills, Bruce's Samaritan Salve, Bruce's Tonic Mixture, and Bruce's Female Pills, continue to be consulted as usual n every stage of a Certain Disease, charge for the Cure of which, with Medicines, 5s. Advice gratis.

Country Patients corresponded with until curen, together with Medicines in those complaints not marked thus \*, on receipt of 10s. 6d. A minute detail of cases is

ALL MAY BE CURED!! BY HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT. FIFTY ULCERS CURED IN SIX WEEKS. EXTRACT of a Letter from John Martin, Esq., Chronicle Office, Tobago, West Indies:— February 4th, 1845.

To Professor Holloway. Sir,-I beg to inform you that the inhabitants of this island, especially those who cannot afford to employ medical gentlemen, are very anxious of having your astonishing medicines within their reach, from the immense benefits some of them have derived from their use, as they have been found here, in several cases, to cure sores and ulcers man in this island, who had, I believe, about fifty running other medicines before the arrival of yours, but all of which did him no good; but yours cured him in about six weeks, and he is now, by their means alone, quite restored to health and vigour. (Signed) JOHN MARTIN.

Piles, Fistulas, and bearings-down. A REMARKABLE CURE BY THESE PILLS AND OINTMENT, A half-pay lieutenant, lately residing at St. Helier's, Jersy, whose name by request is omitted, had for three years suffered from piles and fistula, besides a general bearing down, of the most distressing nature. He had twice undergone an operation, but to no purpose, and at last gave himself up: c despair. Yet, notwithstanding this complication of complaints, together with a debilitated constitution, he was completely cured of all his infirmities, and restored to the full enjoyment of health by these justly renowned medicines, when every other means had failed.

Extraordinary Cure in the West Indies, of Leprosy, and other direful skin diseases. Mr. Lewis Reedon, of Georgetown, Demerara, writes,

under the above date, that Holloway's Pills and Ointment stand the subject upon which they treat; and this is the best guarantee we can give those persons to whom it is likely to prove serviceable. It is a publication which can, and ought to be, placed in the hands of every young man and ought to be, placed in the hands of every young man to guide him among the temptations of the world to b guide him among the temptations of the world to means of restoration: the destructive effects of Gonorrhea, hich he may be subjected.—Kentish Mercury.

THE CORDIAL BALM OF ZEYLANICA: or, Nature's in a familiar manner; the Work is Embellished with Ten extraordinary as to astonish the whole population.

To Professor Holloway.

Sir,-The Lord has permitted to be wrought a wonderful cure of cancers or abcesses, of twelve years' standing, n my wife's breast. In the latter part of the time, eleven wounds were open at once. The faculty declared the case as past cure, several pieces of bone had come away, and I 1844. expected that my poor wife would soon have been taken from me. It was then that a friend recommended the use of your pills and ointment, which, to our utter astonishment, in the space of about three months, healed up the breast as soundly as ever it was in her life.

I shall ever remain. Your most grateful and obedient servant, (Signed) Wheezing on the Chest and Shortness of Breath. Copy of a Letter from Mr. Jeremiah Casey, No. 1, Comptca-place, Compton-street, Brunswick-square, London, April 25th, 1845:-

To Professor Holloway. more than three years, one of the greatest sufferers in the now established in every town in the United Kingdom, ing at Shiffnall, in Shropshire. world with chronic asthma. For weeks together my and persons desirous of testing the character of Parr's breath was frequently so short that I was afraid every Life Pills may obtain printed copies of authenticated moment of being choked with phlegm. I never went into Testimonials, relating satisfactory particulars of cures a bed; very often, indeed, I have been obliged to pass the effected by this remedy. The following is a list of Whole-to me. night without being able to recline sufficiently to lay my sale agents: London-Edwards, St. Paul's Churchyard head on a table, lest I should be suffocated. No one Barclay and Sons, Farringion-street; Sutton, Bow Church. thought I should live over the winter, nor did I expect it yard. Manchester-Mottershead and Co., Market-place. from morning to night, and that I sleep as well as ever I gists. Dublin-Lecky, Wholesale Druggist. Glasgow did in my life; and this miracle (I may say) was effected -Macleod, and Apothecaries' Company. And Retailed by rubbing your invaluable ointment twice a day into my by every respectable Medicine Vendor in town and chest, and taking ten of your pills at bedtime, and ten country. again in the morning, for about three months.

(Signed) JEREMIAH CASEY. In all Diseases of the Skin, bad legs, old wounds and ulcers, bad breasts, sore nipples, stony and ulcerated cancers, tumours, swellings, gout, rheumatism, and lumbago, likewise in cases of Piles, Holloway's Pills in all the above cases, ought to be used with the Ointment; as by this means cures will be effected with a much greater cerbefore persons enter into the matrimonial state, lest, in tainty, and in half the time that it would require by using the event of procreation occurring, the innocent offspring the Ointment alone. The Ointment is proved to be a should bear enstamped upon it the physical characters certain remedy for the bite of moschetoes, sand-flies, chiego-foot, yaws, coco-bay, and all skin diseases common Price 11s., or the quantity of four at 11s. in one bottle to the East and West Indies, and other tropical climes.

Burns, Scalds, Chilblains, Chapped Hands and Lips, by the use of the Ointment, Sold by the Proprietor, 244, Strand (near Temple Ba.),

to each pot and box,

Price 11s., or four bottles in one for 33s., by which 11s. | BLAIR'S GOUT AMD RHEUMATIC PILLS. THE CASE OF POISONING AT BROMLEY.

A severe case of Rheumatism, communicated by Mr. Allen, Proprietor of the Nottingham Mercury.

Mercury Office, Nottingham, March 17, 1845. upon the unhappy individual in its most dreadful forms; ticulars of a case in which BLAIR'S GOUT and RHEU. Bromley. A young woman, named Mary Wain, accompanied by present meeting in consequence of the learned cowhich this disease may have left behind in the form of her parents, who reside at Watnall, near this town, called roner having on the 8th instant, expressed his intensecondary symptoms, eruptions of the skin, blotches on the upon me on Saturday last, being desirous of making her tion to close the inquiry at the next sitting, by re-

It appears that Mary Wain had for some years past to time, leaving the jury to decide therefrom whether &c., nodes on the shin bones, or any of those painful been a great sufferer from Rheumatism, but that in criminality attached to any individual. Very active affections arising from the dangerous effects of the indis- October last she was more than ordinarily afflicted, so exertions had also been taken by Inspector Field, and eriminate use of mercury, or the evils of an imperfect much so that her father fetched her from her place of the other officers employed in investigating the affair, cure, the Concentrated Detersive Essence will be found to service, in order that she might have the attention of her with a view to bring together all the attainable evibe attended with the most astonishing effects, in checking mother at home; at that time—to make use of the dence which could by possibility be supposed to bear the ravages of the disorder, removing all scorbutic com- mother's description, "she could not lift her hand to her upon the case; and when the coroner arrived yesterplaints, and effectually re-establishing the health of the mouth, or her foot the height of sixpence from the day morning, it was generally believed that matters constitution. To persons entering upon the responsibili- floor." Having heard of Blair's Pills, the father pur- were at length so arranged as to release that functies of matrimony, and who ever had the misfortune chased a box at my shop about the second week in tionary and the jury from their lengthened and during their more youthful days to be affected with any October; the Pills took immediate effect, for I am assured anxious duties in connexion with the affair. form of these diseases, a previous course of this medicine by the parents and the girl herself, that on the following Before proceeding with the inquiry, the coroner is highly essential, and of the greatest importance, as day she could not only lift her hand up to feed herself, had a lengthened interview with the Rev. Dr. Scott, You are at liberty to make use of my name if you think lage were assembled. it will add to the weight of this testimonial. I am, Sir, yours truly, To Mr. Prout, 229, Strand. RICHARD ALLEN.

The never-failing effects of BLAIR'S GOUT AND RHEUMATIC PILLS in curing every description of Gout and Rheumatism, have secured to them a celebrity unequalled by any medicine of past or present times. They not only give relief in a few hours, but restore to who at present resided in a distant part of the coun-Gleets, strictures, irritation of the bladder, pains of the perfect health in an inconceivably short space of time. They are equally speedy and certain in lumbago, sciatica, ary passages, in either sex, are permanently cured in a pains in the head orf ace, and indeed of any rheumatic or gouty affection; in fact, such has been the rapidity, perfect witness, however, was in attendance; and as he had ease, and complete safety of this medicine, that it has The above medicines are prepared only by Messrs. R. astonished all who have taken it, and there is scarcely a city, town, or village in the kingdom, but contains many grateful evidences of its benign influence. Sold by Thomas Prout, 229, Strand, London; and by his appointment by Heaton, Hay, Allen, Land, Haigh, Smith, Bell, Townsend, Baines and Newsome, Smeeton, Reinhardt, Tarbottom, and Horner,

the detail of their cases, as to the duration of the com. Leeds; Brooke, Dewsbury; Dennis and Son, Burdeseveral patients suffering from chronic affections of the plaint, the symptoms, age, habits of living, and general kin, Moxon, Little, Hardman, Linney, and Hargrove, occupation. Medicines can be forwarded to any part of the world; no difficulty can occur, as they will be securely ner, Doncaster; Judson, Harrison, Linney, Ripon; Foggitt, Coates, Thompson, Thirsk; Wiley, Easingwold; England, Fell, Spivey, Huddersfield; Ward, Richmond; Sweeting, Knaresborough; Pease, Oliver, Darlington: Dixon, Metcalfe, Langdale, Northallerton; Rhodes, Snaith; Goldthorpe, Tadeaster; Rogerson, Cooper, Newby, Kay, Bradford; Brice, Priestley, Ponfefract; Berry, Denton; Suter, Leyland, Hartley, Parker, Dunn, N.B.—Country Druggists, Booksellers, Patent Medicine Venders, and every other shopkeeper, can be supplied with any quantity of the Cordial Balm of Syriacum, the Concentrated Detersive Essence, and Perry's Purifying Specific Pills, with the usual allowance to the Trade, by most of the principal Wholesele Patent Medicine Houses.

Berry, Benton; Suter, Leyland, Hartey, Lambert, Boroughbridge; Dalby, Wetherby; Waite, Harrogate: Wall, Barnsley; and all respectable medicine venders throughout the kingdom. Price Is. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. per box.

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HEALTH. LONG LIFE, AND HAPPINESS



No Medicine yet offered to the world ever so rapidly attained such distinguished celebrity: it is questionable if there be now any part of the civilised globe where its extraordinary healing virtues have not been exhibited. This signal success is not attributable to any system of advertising, but solely to the strong recommendations of the teamesting for that which he considered very parties cured by their use. The Proprietors of Parr's Life Pill's have now in their possession upwards of fifteen hundred letters, several of them from Clergymen of the Church of England, many from distinguished issenting Ministers, from gentlemen connected with the Army and Navy, also from Members of Parliament, Merchants, and last, though not least, from members of the Medical Profession, and a skilful Analytical Chemist; all speaking in the highest terms of the value of this inestimable medicine. This is a mass of evidence in its favour beyond all parallel,

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

"First-They increase the strength, whilst most other nedicines have a weakening effect upon the system. Let any one take from three to four or six pills every twentyfour hours, and instead of having weakened, they will be found to have revived the animal spirits, and to have imparted a lasting strength to the body. "Secondly-In their operation they go direct to the disease. After you have taken six or twelve pills you will

experience their effect; the disease upon you will become less and less by every dose you take, and if you persevere in regularly taking from three to six pilis every day, your disease will speedily be entirely removed from the system. "Thirdly-They are found after giving them a fair trial for a few weeks to possess the most astonishing and invicorating properties, and they will overcome all obstinate complaints, and restore sound health; there is a return of good appetite shortly from the beginning of their use, whilst their mildness as a purgative is a desideratum

greatly required by the weak and delicate, particularly

where violent purging is acknowledged to be injurious instead of beneficial.

have no fear of giving them a fair trial. "Fifthly-There is no medicine ever introduced to the females they are of most astonishing efficacy; and they are confidently recommended to them for general use. A

this assertion. IMPORTANT TO THE PUBLIC.

"We consider we are performing an act of humanity to the community of Van Dieman's Land in acknowledging that statements have been made to us by several persons who have taken Parr's Life Pills, with the most beneficial effect to them. Accounts of their efficacy have been furnished us by various individuals who have taken them. since the supply furnished by the patentees in England to Mr. Dowling; but they have generally savoured at much of the marvellous, that we have hesitated to make the statements public. However, we are now satisfied from further accounts given to us, that to hesitatelonger would be perpetrating an act of criminal omission to our fellow. creatures, and having taken the pills ourselves with the most satisfactory result, we perform an act of do ty only in most strongly recommending the use of ther i to the public at large. This we feel the more confidence in doing, knowing that under any circumstances they cannot do harm; and our conscientious belief is, that they cannot be taken by any person without doing him good." -Cornwall (Van Dieman's Land) Gazette. Dec. 23rd.

The medicine of Old Parr is the most popular of the present day. It has been before the public only a few years; and in this short period has firmly established itself in public favour, and has effected immense benefit to all who have obtained this inestimable medicine genuine. Hence the list of reve ectable names bearing evidence to the high character o. this rewe dy, and testifying beyond the possibility of doubt the wonderful character of the medicine by the number of extraordinary and duef it privately, its purport did not transpire bedecided cures wholly resulting from its use. This medicine, solely by reason of its high character, has extended nection with the testimony of the absent witness. itself to all parts of the world; and therefore its healing above alluded to, who, it may be here stated, is Miss Sir,— beg to inform you that I believe I had been, for virtues may justly be considered universal. Agents are Williams, a former friend of the deceased, now resid-

> 11s. The Hon. Commissioners of Stamps have ordered lle (Dr. Scott) had every reason to hope that Mr. the words "PARR'S LIFE PILLS" to be engraved on Games would be able to attend in the course of a the Government Stamp, pasted round the sides of each few days, should the coroner kindly consent to postbox in white letters on a red ground. Purchasers are pone the final close of the inquiry for a time. If also requested to observe that a fac-simile of the Proprie. Mr. Games was unfortunately unable to attend the tors' signature, "T. Roberts and Co., Crane Court, Fleet adjourned inquest, it would still be evident to the Street, Loudon," is printed on the directions wrapped public that the inhabitants of Bromley had done round each box, without which none are genuine. Beware of Imitations.

There is a very considerable saving in taking the larger tions, but was cured immediately afterwards by 1101- to the adjournment. respectable chemist, at Dover.

The inquiry into this remarkable case was resumed yesterday, for the sixteenth time, before Mr. Carttar. Sir,-I have the pleasure of forwarding you the par- the coroner for West Kent, at the Swan Tayern.

More than usual interest had been excited by the marking on the mass of evidence adduced from time

more serious affections are visited upon an innocent wife but she could also move about on crutches. Since that the magistrate, and also with Mr. Superintendent and offspring, from a want of these simple precautions. time she has had five more boxes of the Pills, and, if I Pierce and Inspector Field. On entering the inquest than perhaps half the world is aware of; for, it must be may judge from appearances, is as well as she ever was room, which, as on all former occasions, appeared to be the nucleus whereat all the inhabitants of the vil-

The coroner apologized for having unavoidably de-tained the jury, and stated that Mr. Games, the solicitor, who had been instructed to watch the case on behalf of the inhabitants of Bromley, was at the present moment seriously ill, and quite unable to attend to his professional duties. This circumstance -coupled with a fact of which he had also been informed by the officers, that an important witness, try, was not in attendance-would, he feared, prevent bim from carrying out his previous determination to close the inquiry on that occasion. One been brought a long distance in order to give evidence, he (the coroner) thought it would be better to examine him, and then determine on what course hould be pursued. The jury immediately assented, and

Mr. Thomas Carter, having been sworn, deposed

s follows:-I am a Bantist minister, and reside at Fenny-Stratford, in Buckinghamshire. I have lived there two and a half years. I previously resided at Braunston, in Northamptonshire, and before that at Litton in Somersetshire—six months in each place. I formerly lived at Deptford. In September, 1843, I came to Bromley to see my friends residing in that place. I remained in Bromley about three hours, during which time I visited the family of the Churchers, Mr. Verrall, and the deceased Harriet Monkton. I had been acquainted with the latter about a year and a half previously, but had not seen her during the preceding twelve months. I had corresponded with her, but have no recollection of naving done so immediately previous to seeing her in September, 1843. It is possible, however, that I might have done so. The deceased occasionally wrote to me. Her correst ondence was generally of a religious character, and frequently arose on changing her situations. When I saw her in September, 1843, it was at her mother's house. Her sister was present. The deceased accompanied me about a mile on my return to London. I was not aware that she was in the family way. She had no communication with me on the subject. I recollect being present at a tea meeting at Mr. Verrall's in July, 1842. I conversed with the deceased on that occasion, but was not particularly familiar with her. I am a married man. My wife was not present at the tea meeting. I have no recollection of being spoken to on the occasion referred to in reference to my conduct to the deceased, nor was I ever reproved

by any person for it. In order to render the course of this witness's examination clearly intelligible, it is necessary to state that at one of the previous inquiries, Mr. Verrall the tea meeting for that which he considered very improper conduct on his part towards the deceased, the impropriety consisting in an undue familiarity.

The Coroner here handed a letter to the witness. and inquired whether the same was in his handwrit-The witness admitted that it was.

The Coroner then read the letter, which was as follows :—

Chapel-house, Maze-pond, Borough, Saturday, Sept. 24, 1843. My Dear Girl,-A letter from Mrs. C informs me that you have written to Braunston. Being in town for a few days I propose to myself the pleasure of half an hour of your company next Monday. If you have any special engagement do not put it off on any account; if not, of course, I shall be very glad to see you.

I think it possible I shall come in the morning, but cir-

cumstances may yet prevent my coming at all. How-

ever at present my intention is to visit Bromley on Monday, till which time I remain, my dear girl, yours affectionately,

THOMAS CARTER The Coroner next asked the witness how he first heard of the deceased's death? The witness said he read the first announcement in newspaper, and subsequently wrote to Mr. Verrall. to ascertain further particulars. The Coroner: Did you receive any reply from Mr. Verrall ?

Witness: I did. The witness here handed a letter to the coroner, which he described to have been the one he received from Mr. Verrall. It ran as follows :---

Bromley, Kent, Nov. 22, 1843. My Dear Sir,-At present the whole business is incolved in mystery. The Times gave a pretty fair account Fourthly-As a general Family Medicine they are of the affair. We are all of one opinion, that the guilty exceedingly valuable, and no family should be without party of the first offence was no one in Bromley. There them; they may be used with perfect safety in any is no doubt about her death being occasioned by prussic disease, for to every disease they are of inestimable va ue. acid, but whether taken by herself or forced upon her by John Dale, Esq., of Manchester, Lecturer on Chemistry, another-whether, if taken by herself, she knew it to beand Pupil of the late celebrated Dr. Dalton, F.R.S., in a | a deadly poison or not-or whether she was deceived in letter addressed to the Proprietors in London, says :- 'I | the article or not, &c., is all mystery. We are all perbeg to state I find them worthy of being recommended 'o' feetly confounded. She was particularly happy on Sabthe public fo rtheir efficacy and simplicity, and to be really bath day, so far as we could judge. I am delivering a regetable pills, containing, as they do, nothing but what is course of lectures on the Lord's Supper. The one (of the of vegetable origin. With this assurance the public need eighteen topics which I gave notice of at the commencement of the course to lecture upon for that Sabbath) was. "Eating and drinking damnation," &c.; but after the public that has become so universally popular with females service was over, she said, "This has been indeed a deas Parr's Life Pills. For all complaints peculiar to lightful day-quite an old-fashioned Sabbath,' &c. At present the only step being taken is to endeavour to find out the seller of the prussic acid. We have proposed to trial of a box of these pills will at once prove the truth of other parties in the town, that we will give one-half of the reward that may be proposed to be given, provided in the notices it be apparent in something like this :- "guineas of the above to be paid by the deacons of Bromley Chapel, and - guineas by Mr. -, the constable of Bromley." I am expecting the constable here every

moment to tell me the decision which has been come to. The jury have sat three times, and have adjourned tothe 5th of December. She is interred with Christian burial, as it is termed—that is, "We yield thee hearty thanks," &c., "In sure and certain hope," &c. As soon as anything of importance transpires I will write, My correspondence has a little increased upon my hands, to you must be content with this short and hasty scrib-I am, yours truly,

GEORGE VERRALL Mr. Thomas Carter, in continuation said, I was not aware that Thomas Churcher was paying his addresses to the deceased. I have heard her speak rather contemptuously of him. Thomas Churcher was my most intimate friend in Bromley. I never saw the deceased's mother nor her sister save on the one occasion above referred to. I have had some correspondence with Mr. Field, one of the witnesses, on the subject of what I could say in reference to this affair. I wished to send a copy of my statement to Thomas Churcher, but Mr. Field advised me not to do so, and I did not.

The witness was further examined by the jury as to what had taken place between himself and the deceased on the occasion of the tea party in July, 1843, but nothing of the slightest importance was elicited. A woman, named Sharpe, next underwent a long examination, but as it was thought advisable to conyond the fact that it was supposed to have some con-

On the court being re-opened, The Coroner (addressing Dr. Scott) said, I understand, Dr. Scott, you have an application to make

Dr. Scott said the object of his application was to solicit that the Coroner and jury would consent to thought I should live over the winter, nor and I expect it yard. Manufacter—motion and Co., Wholesale Drug- one more adjournment of the protracted inquiry on myself; but I am happy to say that I am now able to work Edinburgh—J. and R. Raimes and Co., Wholesale Drug- which they were engaged. His apology for making the request was the illness of Mr. Games, the professional gentleman engaged to watch the case on behalf of the inhabitants of Bromley, and who, he might add of his own personal knowledge, had de-Sold in boxes at 1s. 11d., 2s. 9d., and in family packets, voted a great deal of time and attention to the case. their duty.

The Coroner said, after the observations of Dr. Scott, if the jury were willing, he himself should not oppose one more adjournment, although he was of THE DREADNOUGHT HOSPITAL-SHIP AND ST. THOMAS course most anxious to bring the investigation to a Hospital again outdone in the Cure of Wounds close, now that all the evidence they were likely to also Bunions and Soft Corns, will be immediately cured AND ULCERS BY HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS .- procure had been brought forward. There was, it John Newington, a sailor, living in Adrian-court, was true, one other witness whom it seemed most Dover, was a patient on board the Dreadnought, and important that the jury should have before them, London; and by all respectable vendors of patent again at St. Thomas' Hospital, for some weeks, for a und coupling this fact with Dr. Scott's expressed must be accompanied with the usual consultation fee of the diseased humours of the blood; conveying its active medicines throughout the civilised world, in pots and very bad ulcerated leg of long standing, without ob- wish on the part of the inhabitants of Bromley, if boxes, at 1s. 13d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., 22s., and 33s. each. taining the least relief at either of the above Instituthe jury consented, he should himself at once agree

loway's Pills and Ointment. The truth of this state- The jury having expressed their unanimous opi-N.B. Directions for the guidance of Patients are affixed ment can be attested by Mr. G. Ashmore, the very nion in favour of an adjournment, the inquiry was again postponed for a fortnight.

#### The Feast of the Poets.

WILLIAM THOM. THE POET OF INVERURY.

(Concluded from the Star of April 18.) In January, 1844, we find William Thom again circle of his labour-connections. Instead of this he Charles Mackay, editor of the Glasgow Argus. We at Inverury, under considerably improved circumstances but still working at the loom. In the month live in London, in the character of a "linen-merof March appeared a small publication, intended to chant," that is to say, one who takes orders and supbe published monthly, entitled The Inverury Gossamer; plies sheeting, shirting, table-cloths, and similar the poet was chief editor, assisted, however, by others not unworthy of his companionship. Owing a poetical weaver to win a living by such employ-to causes, we shall presently explain, two numbers ment in this Babel of competition? If he could take talent exhibited by the chief editor which, by the by, and showed them blessed with both well-informed following motto:-

" Daylight will keek through a sma' hole." Two causes combined to produce the Gossamer's untimely end, it started as the exposer and reformer of local abuses and the relentless enemy of "cont". of local abuses and the relentless enemy of "cant" in every shape and character. The Town Council, that most important body, were advised to bestow a little of that attention to the interests of the public plexion, indicating a hale and tough constitution. Light which they were always so ready to pay to their own; the Gas Company were "hauled over the coals" for their extoriionate charges; and the Uryside Farmers got a ling eyes, full of the sensibility and acuteness of the lecturing, and were by no means grateful for the "advice gratis." A certain Bailie Thinclaith had, at a Council Meeting, stigmatised the "Incomes" of the town, as "birds of passage that should be avoided or suppressed;" the Gossamer defended the "Incomes," and this defence, of course, gave offence to the "natives"—the veritable "Invergrians." with those outbursts of feeling which ever and anon evidence his true manhood, he is ever the life and Lastly, the most "untoward event" of all for the success of the Gossamer was the publication, in success of the Gossamer was the publication, in the first number of an article by the poet, in defence of Burns against the assaults of the hypocritical humbugs and sanctimonious swindlers who won the applause of their water-drinking dupes by holding up Beans as a drunkard and a debauchee. The article is too lengthy to give entire, the following are ex-

BURNS IN A SCRAPE (?)! Why pounce on poor Burns, every snivilling clown and roaring coof, who takes a faucy to spout tectotalism? themselves, in the first place, that Burns was indeed a drunkard? If that point is settled to their heart's wish, next let them coolly examine whether, in seeking prose-

the most alluring qualities of our nature. \* \* \*

Drinking was the fashionable and tolerated vice of his day, and Burns did incidently mix in the manners of his times. No wonder that he did. Few-none had the like temptations. In the great poet, was found the lf we wonder at anything, it is not so much that brightest wit, the richest eloquence, that ever honoured Thom, the weaver, should be a poet, although his Burns was not a drunkard. In youth and manhood,

linked to nature and to reason: the drunkard's emotions have other sort of keepers-brutality and madness. Barns uttered his very sweetest breathings over the latest passages of a life shortened by causes of many a proved by his own account of the sorrows he has had kind. Then, as at all times, his peerless lay came forth, embued-bursting with an intensity of soul that bloated, express! "Even when he knew he was dying, he looked subject in no measured terms, and, moreover, Wilin Jessie Lewar's face, whom he loved as a father loves Liam Thom's story best speaks for itself, and has no his daughter, and that he might reward her filial tenderness for him who was fast wearing away," repeated

"Thou art sweet as the smile when lovers meet, And soft as their parting tear, Jessie!" Poor Burus! It was all he had to give, but the gift is

imperishable; and the bonnie lassie that wet the dying lips of Robert Burns, shall claim a lovely record in every warm breast, when his heartless slanderers are rotten, forgotten, and ----We repeat—for all admit, that hard drinking was a

it fair, then, ye Pharisees, to pluck a star from the darkness ye arknowledge and hold it to the light ye assume? life is a poem a poem fearfully interesting, telling These who make it a rule to cite such men as Burns, in not only of sufferings endured by himself, but of suforder to make drunkenness hideous, would do well to consider whether they are not consuming the very end they aim at. In thus picking from the ranks of dissipation instances of individuals pre-eminently attractive, the allurement becomes powerful in the very illustration, and goes for worse than nothing. Many, many a would-be poet has become drunkard, just because it had been rung and rung into him that Burns was such-weaklings who could assimilate in no way else, thought good to resemble him here. Hence the doctrine, the fallacious doctrine, has led many a silly weaverand cobbler to duck his five and sixpence and his soul-all, forsooth, to be so like a poet! If you are "hard-up" at any time for an illustrious brute, begin at the beginning and wollop right downwards—it would thus be a long, long time, ere Burns came in for his whacks. Could you not keep a good-natured auditory yawning an hour or two at the expense of that jolly old core Neah, the most abandoned fuddler

"That e'er crack'd a bottle, or fathom'd a bowl." May be ye want pluck to meddle with him, he being favourite where you would not like, of course, to be an offender. Well, well, that is all the better; let him alone, then, but, for puir auld Scotland's sake-and for truth's sake-and for the sake of the sacred cause you plead, let Burns alone too. His faults and his frailties are his mortal portion-give them a grave with his dust -they are of earth. What is heavenly of him, if you cannot relish, try not to tarnish. A sponge is lighter than a chisel. There are flaws on the fairest. These it is lovelier to wipe out than record. Think of it, and of something else strongly connected with it, which, to convenience your memory, we have milled into rhyme-

"The mote is bright in sunny light, Yet moves unmarked at e'en; In fairest water faults appear, That lurk in mud unseen.

"Hate the excellence they cannot reach,"

was not likely to be forgiven, nor speedily forgotten; the tectotallers and pictists combined to raise the war-whoop of persecution, and from the first number the poor little Gossamer was doomed; it ceased to live after the second number. We return our hearty thanks to the poet Thom for the noble defence of Bunns above quoted, and regret that we cannot command space to give specimens of the abilities (poetical) of his worthy coadjutors.

In August, 1841, the poet was present at the "Burns' Festival," on the "Banks o' Doon," when "repentant Scotland" did homage at the shrine of her ill-used national bard. We do not find mention made of the name of Thou in the report of the "festival," possibly Scotland, although "repentant," did not relish publishing her repentance by the tougues of any of her sons lower than "lords" and "professors." The "festival" did not, however, pass by without the Inverury poet's name being heard in connection therewith. A "slashing" article appeared in Pench in the shape of an inquiry into the sincerity of Scotland's "repentance;" and the condition of the poet Tuox was instanced as an illustration of the fact that Burns, had he been living in the 7847) "repentance," 1844, would most likely ha 6 18701 s he fared fifty years before—when dying he had so beg the loan of £5 to save him from a debtor's gaol. This Punching of "repentant Scot land" raised a horner's nest about poor Thou's ears, the "nationalists" were in arms immediately for the character of the "land o' cakes," and the bard of

Benachie suffered, as well as profited, by the generous advocacy of his satirical London friend. Early in 1845 William Thom returned to London to superintend the publication of the second edition of his poems, and in the month of February was entertained at a public dinner at the Crown and Anchor. The dinner took place on the 26th of that month, W. J. Fox Esq., occupied the chair, and paid an eloquent tribute to the poet's genius and vir-The speech of the poet l self was manly and void of all affectation. He embraced the opportunity very quiet of late. In his position, to pause is to do justice to his earliest friend, Mr. George Galfail, to temporise is to court ruin, energy alone can fail, to temporise is to court ruin, energy alone can Lowar, of Inverness, who had aided him even before he became known to Mr. Gordon. He exonerated his countrymen from the charge of "neglect," and specially singled out the "Whistle Binkies" of Gasow, who had exhibited towards him the true feeing of brotherhood. He remarked that he had no reliance upon the lyre, only partially, he relied on the boom. He added, "I made a little book, and have written truly from my heart what I felt; if you would best serve me, if I come again among you, buy my back and my webs, but do not overwhelm me with superfluous praise, or with unwonted, uncourted charity." In the month of April following a public tea party and soiree was held at the National Hall, Holbern, in honour of the poet: the meeting was very numerously attended, and was presided over by Dr. Bowning. In a short notice of this meeting which appeared in an Edinburgh paper it was stated that the poet "manfully and correctly spoke, and elicited thunders of applause." "There were many Scotch present, but the great majority were English,

auid songs of Scotland." For the last twelve months WILLIAM THOM has been a denizen of the "great metropolis." That he was well advised in taking up his location in London, we doubt. We do not doubt the good intentions of his friends, but we think the attempt to settle the

who paid their money to hear Thox and the bonnie

\* "INCOMES. (or as, they are called in the south-west of Scotland, Incomers,") mean strangers, who have had the hardihood to break in upon the established monopolies of little towns or villages, to practise for their own behoof, and in opposition to the heirlooms of the place, the trade or calling they may have inclined.

weaver-poet in this Babel was a great mistake. The profits from his poems, the handsome subscriptions of his countrymen in New York and Calcutta, and the other donations from his friends in this country, would have sufficed, with the help of his loom, to have established him in easy circumstances for life, with perhaps some reversion for his children, if he had remained in Inverury, or somewhere within the has been so unfortunately advised as to attempt to had purposed to have only week given several has been so unfortunately advised as to attempt to ditional pieces by the same author, together with

only of the luckless Gossamer saw the light, and this a fine shop, would cheat his creditors, and be is to be regretted for independent of the editorial always "selling off under prime cost," and making "an alarming sacrifice" of himself or somebody else, might have been expected after the publication of his he might sell; but this heartless, degraded life would "Recollections," his coadjutors, male and female not be a fitting existence for the "bard of Benachie." (there were both), would not have disgraced any Friend Thom will never make a profitmonger, he newspaper published in the kingdom. The writers has not an atom of the shopocrat in his composition. in the Inverted Gossamer were all of the poet Thou's Nevertheless, as he has "webs" to sell, we suggest own "order"—the working class, yet their productiant the buyers of shirts, sheets, &c., should give the tions in peetry and prose were most commendable, weaver poet a turn, we will answer for the quality. Admiration of Thom's poetry is very well; but we heads and sensitive hearts. The Gossamer bore the fancy the purchase of his cloths is something still better, -the solid pudding is before the empty praise.

WILLIAM THOM is now about forty-six years of age.

"His stature is short, and his legs stunted, like one of those whose childhood was not generously fed; but there is breadth in his shoulders and clearness in his comauburn hair, now silvering, covers a large broad head with ample brow, firm set mouth, and light blue twink-

Let us add that the poet possesses first-rate conversational powers, and whether he dazzles by his wit, charms with his melody, or touches the heart with those outbursts of feeling which ever and anon world has but too few of.

WILLIAM THOM's poems are simple in style, construction, and object; but they speak from the heart of the author to the heart of the reader. They are, mostly, like the poet's own history, of a pathetic or melancholy character. We do not think him a second ROBERT BURNS, but we do think very highly of some of his poems, particularly his address to his son "Willie," on the death of her who "dauted his bon-nie brown hair." This piece we can rank only with Bunxs' address "To Mary in Heaven," and Byrox's Would it not be worth while, on their part, to assure celebrated "Far-well." We do not think we could award this poem higher praise, although in some respects it is even more heart-moving than the effusion of either Burns or Byrox. We shall not essay lytes, it be discreet to pick from the ranks of intemperance further criticism, but content ourselves by taking the following quotation from an article on the Scottish poets in a German periodical—" Leaves for Literary Entertainment." Blätter für literarische Unterhaltung. "In Thom's poems there is no trickery, but deep and healthy feeling, flowing from his inmost heart. business is perhaps one of the most unfavourable for poetic activity, as we do at the powerful and pithy lanwild and fervent as his emotions were, yet they were ever guage in which he writes. He anows how to unite strength and tenderness in a manner which hardly any of the living Scotch poets can equal; and that he is ma-ter of the language in prose as well as verse, is to endure." On those sorrows, or rather the wrongs that produced those sorrows, we now say nothing: bewildered topers never knew—never feel—never, never on a former occasion we expressed ourselves on this

> It is rumoured that the appearance of another volume of poems from the pen of William Thom is not far distant. We hope this rumour will prove correct; for sure we are, that the promised volume will be welcomed not only by the British public, but also by the admirers of the "bard of Benachie" throughout Europe, India, and America.

In the course of these remarks we have rather sketched the person and career of the poet than exabegrinning feature of the age in which Burns lived. Is mined his poetry; but that will not excite surprise when it is considered that WILLIAM THOM'S whole fering and wrong borne by thousands, voiceless themseives, but for whom their inspired brother is a voice pleading their cause in tones which sound from "Indus to the Pole." We conclude this imperfect notice with another extract from the volume before us:-MY HEATHER LAND.

My heather land, my heather land!

There breathes nae friend o' mine.

My dearest pray'r be thine;

Altho' upon thy hapless heath,

The lanely few that Heaven has spar'd Fend on a foreign strand: And I maun wait to weep wi' thee, My hameless heather land! My heather land, my heather land! Though fairer lands there be, Thy gaw'nie braes in early days, Were gowden ways to me. Maun life's poor boon gae dark'ning down, Nor die whaur it had dawn'd, But claught a grave ayout the wave. Alas! my heather land! My heather land, my heather land! Though chilling winter pours His freezing breath roun' fireless hearth, Whaur breadless misery cow'rs;

Yet breaks the light that soon shall blight The godless reivin' hand-Whan wither'd tyranny shall reel Frae our rous'd heather land!

We are happy to introduce to our readers another little poem from the pen of our respected friend, ALLEN DAVENPORT. Our friend says "I feel quite in my element when Ireland is the subject of my pen; I should like her to be a free and independent nation. This awful castigation of the canting "miserables" Her sufferings ought to be a sufficient ransom for her redemption:"— IRELAND IN CHAINS.

Air-" Marselloise Hymn." Rise, Britons rise! with indignation,-Hark! hark!! I hear the clanking chains, That bind a brave and generous nation, Where martial law and terror reign; Her gallant sons demand assistance, Can British hearts refuse the call? Behold them struggling for existence, Shall Ireland, or her tyrants fall? See! see! the fiends of war Have seized on Liberty; Then rise, and as one man declare, That Ireland shall be free! Arise; and with a voice of thunder,

Proclaim amidst the clashing storm, That you to burst her chains asunder Will meet the foe in every form. What though the cannon point before ye, And dungeons gape on every hand; Unite! and put down Whig and Tory, 'Tis time the people should command. Dishonour'd be the grave Of him who quits the field: But crowns of glory to the brave, Who nobly scorns to yield.

Will you desert the Irish nation, And see her wear her chains again, Because her Chief spurns all relation With England and with Englishmen? No! Britons, no! do not desert her, Return, for every evil, good, You who hold dear the People's Charter, And who would seal it with your blood! Then raise your voice, ye brave! She is your sister still-

And if you have not power to save, Show that you have the will. ALLEN DAVENPORT.

What is Ronge doing? He seems to have been give him the victory-can save him. We take the following spirited appeal from the March number of the New York Democratic Review, the author, GREEX-LEAF WHITTIER, is well known to our readers, many of his noblest anti-slavery poems having appeared in our columns:-

> TO RONGE. BY J. G. WHITTIER.

Strike home, strong-hearted man!-Down to the root Of old oppression sink the Saxon steel. Thy work is to hew down. In God's name then Put nerve into thy task. Let other men Plant as they may, that better tree, whose fruit The wounded besom of the Church shall heal. Be thou the Image-breaker. Let thy blows Fall heavy as the Subian's Iron Hand, On Crown or Crosier, which shall interpose Between thee and the weal of Father-land, Leave creeds to closet-idlers. First of all Shake thou all German dream-land with the fall Of that accursed tree, whose evil trunk
Was spared of old by Erricalwart monk.
Fight not with ghosts and adows. Let us hear The snap of chain-links. Let our gladdened ear Catch the pale prisoner's welcome, as the light Follows thy axe-stroke, through his cell of night. Be faithful to both worlds; nor think to feed Earth's starving millions with the husks of creed; Servant of Hun whose high and holy Was to the wronged, the sorrowing and the lowly, Thrust not his Eden promise from our sphere, Distant and dim beyond the blue sky's span; Like him of Patmos, see it, now and here,-The N w Jerusalem comes down to man!

Be warned by Luther's error. Nor like him, When the roused Teuton dashes from his limb The rusted chain of ages, help to bind His hands, for whom thou claim'st the freedom of the

In the Star of April 11th appeared a poem entitled The Watcher on the Tower," from the pen of some remaks of our own, but must defer both, with

OLD OPINIONS. Once we thought that power Eternal Had decreed the woes of man; That the human heart was wicked Since its pulses first began ;-That the earth was but a prison. Dark and joyless at the best.

And that men were born for evil. And imbibed it from the breast; That 'twas vain to think of urging Any earthly progress on, Old opinions! rags and tatters! Get you gone ! get you gone ! Once we thought all human sorrows

Were predestined to endura: That, as laws had never made them. Laws were impotent to cure; That the few were born superior, Though the many might rebel: They to sit at Nature's table, We to pick the crumbs that fell :-They to live upon the fatness .-We the starvelings, lank and wan.

Old opinions, rags and tatters,

Get you gone, get you gone. Once we thought that Kings were holy, Doing wrong by right divine; That the Church was hard of conscience Arbiter of Mine and Thine. That whatever priests commanded No one could reject, and live: And that all who differed from them

It was error to forgive :--Right to send to stake or halter With eternal malison. Old opinions, rags and tatters, Get you gone, get you gone. Once we thought that sacred Freedom Was a cursed and tainted thing;

Foe of Magistrate and King; That all vile and rampant passion Everfollowed in her path; Lust and Plunder, War and Rapine, Tears and Anarchy and Wrath. That the angel was a cruel, Haughty, bloodstained Amazon. Old opinions, rags and tatters,

Foe of Peace, and Law, and Virtue:

Get you gone, get you gone. Once we thought that Education Was a luxury for the few; That to give it to the many Was to give it scope undue. That 'twas foolish to imagine It could be as free as air: Common as the glorious sunshine

To the child of want and care ;-That the poor man, educated, Quarrell'd with his toil anon, Old opinions, rags and tatters, Get you gone, get you gone. Once we thought it right to foster Local jealousies and pride:

Right to hate another nation Parted from us by a tide: Right to go to war for glory. Or extension of domain: Right, through fear of fore To refuse the needful grain, Right to bar it out till Pamine Drew the bolt with fingers wan.

Old opinions, rags and tatters,

Get you gone, get you gone. Old opinions, rags and tatters, Ye are worn—all quite threadbare; We must cast you off for ever: We are wiser than we were. Never fitting, always cramping, Letting in the wind and sleet,

Chilling us with theums and agues: Or inflaming us with heat: We have found a mental raiment Purer, whiter to put on. Old opinions, rags and tatters, Get you gone, get you gone.

The following beautiful poem we extract from the March number of Simmond's Colonial Magazine:-THE GOLD MINES OF THE WEST.

BY GEORGIANA C. MUNRO. [It is said, though the story is itself assuming somewhat of a legendary character, that gold mines might be found in North as well as in South America, did not the Indians of the former fear to discover them, in consequence of a tradition that should they become known, they would be compelled

to work in them as slaves.] O'er Michigan how deeply sigh Those breezes, as in grief That Redman's power has fleeted by, As brightless from the leaf They bear away, with heedless breath, To float o'er distant waves-Then sink, at last, to sleep in death, Far from their brothers' graves! The sun-rays from the pathless wild, And that lone shore, have died, Where the pale-face and forest-child Are standing side by side; And sadder than the hollow moans Of the fast-darkening lake, Yet proud and stern, the hunter's tones

Its lingering echoes wake, "Ye have swept us from our haunts of yore Beside the pleasant streams, And the salt waves, by the distant shore, Which speak to us in dreams. With tales of peace our ears were won-With warrior's iron hand, The children of the setting sun Were driven from their land. And we have fled, like hunted deer, Before the hunter's face-Yet following fast, we ever hear

The footsteps of your race! And ever still there come the sounds Of voices form the West. Which to the Happy Hunting Grounds Are calling us to rest. What seek ye more ?-our scatter'd tribes Sink fast as melting snow;

We cannot take the stranger's bribes, And to our fathers show; And say, we have forgot their words, And fill'd your hands with gold, While still the songs of summer birds Repeat the tales they told. They said that we should be too weak To linger near their graves; But nought, except the gold ye seek, Could make the Red men slaves: They bade our feet forget the way, They bade our eyes forget

The spots wherein those treasures lay-Where they are sleeping yet! "Our brothers dwelt in lands as fair, With sunny hills and plains; But there were treasures gleaming there To buy its children chains! 'Tis laden with their sighs, And tells the land of melting snows Our fathers' words were wise. The Indian cannot toil in mines,

The pale-face hath not found-But ever where the red gold shines The Red man shall be bound. 'Tis even thus our fathers' words Spoke to our hearts of gold; And still the songs of summer birds We show no treasures of the earth,

Whereon we must not rest-Your brothers taught our own their worth, Those Gold Mines of the West!" Southsea.

SUICIDE AT LONDON BRIDGE.—On Monday night about half-past cleven o'clock the passengers on London Bridge saw a man enter the middle recess on the castern side, and mount the stone seat, from which he immediately plunged headlong into the river. The act was so very sudden that although him committing the desperate act. The body was not found.

THE TABLES TURNED .- We read in the Courrier to watch General Narvaez, whose intrigues the Span-

Arson.—At the Gloucester assizes, on Saturday, James Wares, aged 68, was transported for life, for setting fire to a dwelling-house. The principal evidence was that of his daughter, who was lodging in the house, a public-house of low description, and with whom he was at variance. He attempted to strangle and was discovered to he ve originated in the prisoner's capited on Sunday morning at the residence of his room.

| Continue of the prisoner's capited on Sunday morning at the residence of his house to avoid its dreadful effects.' | Son and successor, Thomas Geo. Saunders Sebright was born in 1802.

#### Reviews.

DOUGLAS JERROLD'S SHILLING MAGA. ZINE-Apail. London: Punch Office, 85, Fleet.

We are happy to announce to our readers that the editor's story of "St. Giles and St. James" is resumed in this number. Three chapters are given to make up for past omissions, and these chapters fully sustain the character achieved for the story by the exception of the following beautiful piece which the preceding portions. In the present number the fabrics, the produce of his native loom. But how is first appeared in the Daily News a week or two stick (our old friend the muffin-maker) as M.P. for the borough of Liquorish. How this is brought about, we have not space to inform our readers; we must, therefore, refer them to the magazine, contenting ourselves with giving the following extract, illustra-

> AN ELECTION SCENE, "Three cheers for Capstick, our member," cried Rasp, from the window of the Yellow Committee-room.

> 'Three cheers for Capstick and the Constitution." "Give it him," cried Flay from an opposi e house, and the obedient loyal mob of Blues discharged a volley of mud and stones and other constitutional missiles in use on such glorious occasions. Crash went the windows, and, on the instant, the two factions in the street engaged in a general fight, all moving, as they combatted, towards the Town Hall, already beset by a roaring mob.

A few minutes, and Mr. Capstick appeared. Where upon, the High Bailiff declared him duly elected a knight burgess, and buckled the sword about him-the sword with which, by a pretty fiction, the knight was to defend the borough of Liquorish from all sorts of wrong, Capetick, with the weapon at his thigh, advanced with great dignity, and was for a time regardless of the show. ers of eggs and potatoes that, from the liberal hands of the Blues, immediately greeted him. The young Lord St. James—how Snipeton leered at him;—also appeared on the hustings, and accidently received full in his face an egg, certainly intended for the visage of the successful candidate. It was plain, too, that Capstick thought as much, for he turned, and taking out his pocket-handkerchief, advanced to his lordship, and in the politest manner observed,-"My lord, I have no doubt that egg was intended to be my property: will you, therefore, permit me to reclaim my own?" and saying this, Capstick with his white kerchief removed the offensive matter from his lordship's face, whilst the crowd-touched by the courtesy of the new member-laughed and cheered up-

Mr. Capstick then advanced to the front of the hus. tings. At the same moment a potatoe fell short of him, near his foot. Whereupon the member drew his sword, and running it into the potatoe, held it up to the mob. Another laugh - another cheer greeted the action. 'Silence! he's a rum 'un-hear him!" was the cry, and in less than ten minutes the new member was permitted put it into the hands of Levy. If that illustrious to proceed. Whereupon he said :- "Gentlemen-for gentlemen in a mob are always known by their eggs and very day it falls due, we will pay the amount and notatoes-I should, indeed, be unworthy of the honour costs ourselves .- Punch. you have placed and showered upon me, did I in any way complain of the manner in which you have exercised the privileges I see lying about me. I am aware, gentlemen, himself for the honour of representing them in Parliato observe that I do not think the sacred cause of liberty | an absence, was most affecting. will be endangered, that I do not believe the basis of the constitution will be in the smallest degree shaken, if upon you select eggs that are sweet, and first mash your potatoes.' Laughter and loud cheers attested the reasonableness of the proposition."

The other articles are, as usual, very good; but we have not room to particularise, excepting that we may remark of Juniper Hedgehog's Letter, that it treats of the Oregon question, and most admirably answers the belchings of that old fanatic, Quincy Adams. We may add that Juniper quotes the "Address of the Fraternal Domocrats to the Working Classes of Great Britain and the United States, which appeared in this journal some weeks ago. Juniper remarks on the address that "fine rousing words are in it; words that strike upon the heart better than fife and beaten sheep's-skin."

SIMMONDS'S COLONIAL MAGAZINE. MARCH, APRIL. London: Simmonds and Ward, Bargeyard, Bucklersbury.

It is some considerable time now, since we noticed receive. The March number came to hand too late for notice that month, and now we find ourselves compelled to notice both numbers (March and April) as briefly as possible. The March number contains day evening at the Lecture Room, Milton-street, several very interesting articles; we may particularly instance the despatches from Captain Sturt, the city of London. They complained of suffering safely decamped, and was never more heard of the city of London. describing the progress of the exploring expedition in South Australia; an article by the editor "On the growth and production of Indian corn or maize, and the manufacture of sugar from the stalk;" and one of Mr. Mc Combie's "Australian Sketches" describing the "Scenery and Society of New South Wales." The April number opens with a delightful article on Texas from the pen of Charles Hootan, which the believers in the Texan paradise will do well to peruse before they commit themselves to that "happy land;" we regret we cannot afford room for an extract. Several other interesting articles are con-

ONE HUNDRED ORIGINAL TALES FOR CHILDREN. By Joseph Hine. London: Souter and Law, 131, Fleet Street.

This work is intended as a class-book to teach the art of reading in less time, and with greater ease, than the usual methods, and to cultivate at an early period the imaginative and reasoning faculties of youth. We have not read the whole of the tales, but we have read several taken at random and consider them well calculated to effect the author's object. The stories are all such as can be comprehended by the generality of children, of three or four years and upwards. All hard words are avoided, the majority of the tales are illustrated with wood engravings, and altogether the book is well calculated to instruct. amuse, and interest the juvenile class for whom it is

THE FAMILY HERALD. Parts 34, 35. London: G. Biggs, 421, Strand. These two parts of the Family Herald are rich in entertaining matter, and calculated to add to the

popularity so well earned by this best of the penny publications, THE PEOPLE'S JOURNAL. Part III. London J. Bennett, 69, Fleet Street.

We have received the third part of this ably conducted and excellent publication, and from a cursory glance at its contents we are inclined to believe i still better than the preceding parts. On the receipt of part 4 we will notice both it and the present part, and enter more fully into the contents of both. We trust that this Journal is well supported by the People, for such support it well deserves.

of articles on "Eastern Europe and the Emperor Nicholas," which will appear in our seventh page under the cities have perished. head of "Foreign Movements."

debt of this "pon-without-credit" government. trooper, while her husband simpers forth a timid approval. She is connettish and flighty in her manners, tells broad stories and laughs at them, while several persons were near him they could not prevent the noble German matrons looks thoughtful, and Albert unmeaning; and to show which is Her Ma-Francias—"There is passing at present at Bayonne, a veritable comedy. On Monday, the telegraph transmitted to the authorities of that city orders to cease osities, Simpson or Jackson would make it worth

SINGULAR DISCOVERY OF A LARGE QUANTITY OF ish Government, it appears, is apprehensive of. NAVAL STORES.—A few days since as a man named What renders this change the more amusing is, that Harry, a labourer in the employ of Messrs. Grieff, NAVAL STORES .- A few days since as a man named water-closet in Warwick-street, he discovered in the soil two bags, containing about \$3 lbs, of copper bolts. marked with the broad-arrow, which had doubtless been stolen from Woolwich Dockyard many years since. Harry immediately delivered over the property to the police at the dockyard.

DEATH OF THE EARL OF ERROLL.—The Earl of

#### General Intelligence.

THE SLAVISH PRESS-GANG.-The daily newspapers meak of her Majesty's approaching "retirement." We may, therefore, look for the banishment of the old word "confinement" from genteel circles. THE IRISH CURPEW BILL .- As no person in Ireland is to be allowed to leave his house after a certain hour at night, Mr. Punch respectfully asks Lord Lincoln, how the evicted tenants are to manage, who have no houses to remain in? Are they to roost in the hedges? An answer will oblige. - Punch. THE COST OF SOLDIERS AND OF SEAMEN .- The

daily pay of a foot soldier is 1s. with a penny for beer: the daily pay of a life-guardsman is 1s. 11½d., and the annual cost is £74.4s. 11d. per man, besides

have and allowers and allowers and other fire-works."

The allusion to sky-rockets and other horse and allowances, or £1 8s. 6d. per week; dra-goons, £56 11s. 5d. per annum, or £1 1s. 9d. per week; foot-guards, £34 16s., or 13s. 6d. per week; infantry £31 per annum, or 11s. 10d. per week. A regiment of horse soldiers, of about 360, officers and men, cost £25,000 per annum. The wages of seamen in the royal navy are £2 12s. per month, or 13s. per week; and £1 12s., or 8s. per week more, are allowed for provisions.

John Bull.-The seven dealings of John Bull are, the shop, the stocks, the newspaper, religion, roast beef, prejudice, and port wine. A BITTER TRUTH, -We level the poor to the dust by our general policy, and take infinite credit to ourselves for raising them up again with the grace of

charity. - Fonblanque. THE POOR IN THE HIGHLANDS. - Small-pox and fever are exceedingly provalent, not only within the precints of Inverness, but throughout extensive districts in the Highlands. The sickness is aggravated by extreme destitution among the lower classes, especially males and females who, not coming under the description of aged or infirm paupers, have no narochial relief.

CHARITABLE TRUSTS BILL .- A meeting of gentlemen representing the civic companies was held on Saturday morning last, at the hall of the Worshipful Company of Merchant Tailors. It was we are informed, unanimously agreed most strenuously to persist in opposing this measure, to present petitions to parliament praying that the bill might not pass into a law, or that the city companies might be exempted from its operation, and that they might be permitted to appear by counsel at the bar of the House of Lords, to adduce their reasons for claiming such exemption. Sir Charles Wetherall and other eminent counsel have been retained.

A SURE CAPTURE.-We recommend the following Abd-el-Kader. Let his Majesty get the Arab chief to accept a bill—the larger the sum the better; and sheriff's officer, does not capture Abd-el-Kader the

ROMANTIC ADVENTURE. - A few days ago the ship Young England arrived in the St. Katharine's Dock, from the Cape of Good Hope, under the command of that it is the free birthright of Englishmen—and may Mr. Adams, who was wrecked a few years ago on the they never forget it!-to pelt any man who may offer coast of New Zealand. He was made a prisoner by the natives, who treated him with barbarous cruelty, ment. It is right that it should be so. For how unfit and would have put him to death but for the intermust the man be for the duties of his office-for the cession of a daughter of one of the chiefs. He was trials that in the House of Commons he must undergo- tattooed all over, and compelled to adopt the same if he cannot, properly and respectfully receive at the mode of life as the natives, and accompany them in hands of an enlightened constituency any quantity of their fishing and hunting expeditions. His chief mud, any number of eggs or potatoes, that in their wis- food was fish and the wild animals he killed. He dom they may feel disposed to visit upon him. I should underwent a variety of adventures, and repeatedly athold myself a traitor to the trust reposed in me, did I at tempted to make his escape, but was so closely this moment of triumph object to either your eggs or your watched by the natives that he was unable to do so l potations." (Very loud cheering; with a cry of "You're until he had been among them three years, when he the sort for us.") "No, gentlemen, I look upon eggs and succeeded in eluding their vigilance, and made his potatoes as, I may say, the corner-stones of the Constitu- escape in a canoe. After a good deal of suffering he England, where she received £300, consisting of two tion.' ('Three cheers for the Constitution,' roared Rasp, was picked up by a ship bound to the Cape, where he £100, and £50, and six £5 Bank of England notes, and the Yellows obediently bellowed.) 'Nevertheless, was appointed commander of the Young England, with twenty sovereigns. The notes she carefully permit me to say this much. Feeling the necessity that His wife, who had long given him up for lost, and placed in her pocket-book, and the gold in a purse, on should always exercise for yourselves the right of pelt- had worn widow's weeds, was quite overjoyed on his which she put in her pocket. On quitting the Bank, ing your candidates with eggs and potatoes—permit me being restored to her, and the meeting, after so long she, accompanied by her daughter, went on foot into

all future elections, when you shall be called upon to soup and bread from the Soup Kitchen. The comexercise the high prerogative of pelting your candidates, mitte have, in various parts of the town and neighbourhood, about 1,500 men employed six hours a day, the dexterity of the thieves at Delhi was proverbial, for which they are paid 1s. We understand that onefourth of the funds subscribed is already expended, one of the shops in that city, and was bargaining and it is calculated the whole will be expended in seven weeks.

Punishment of Death in America. -- Four statesocieties (with numerous auxiliaries) have been formed for the abolition of capital punishment. These state societies are New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Massachusetts. And there is one United States, or General, Convention for the same behind of which Mr. Dalles the Vice President of which Mr. Dalles the Vice President of the Mr. Dalles the Mr. Dalles the Vice President of the Mr. Dalles the Mr. object, of which Mr. Dallas, the Vice President of foot, and then discovered that the shoe had disapthe United States, is president. Two newspapers peared. A search was made, uselessly of course, for are published expressly to further the cause—the the lost shoe, when the Nuwaub sent one of his at-Prisoners' Friend, at Boston, and the Spirit of the Age, in New York city. Besides these a great multi-tude of secular and religious papers have spoken in the theory of t favour of the measure. More than forty might be and went his way. The thief, watching his oppornamed in New York alone. DEATH OF GENERAL SIR HENRY BAYLY, G.C.H .-

This officer, Colonel of the 8th Foot (the King's rethis magazine. The February number we did not giment), died on Monday morning at ten minutes before two o'clock, at his residence in Dover-street,

many privations from want of employment, and when employed, from inadequate remuneration. They set forth the advantages of coal for working machinery, and the inconvenience the people suffer from its enormous price in this and other neighbourhoods. They agreed to present a petition to parliament. of which wickshire, by a respectable-looking man, who alighted the following is the prayer:—"Your petitioners therefore humbly pray that your honourable house the rain. will take this subject into consideration, and by legisconveyance of coals to London and various other large towns in the kingdom to be paid out of the Treasury; take an early opportunity to speak at length of the merits of this useful publication.

Induction the distribution of the merits of this useful publication.

Induction of the transmission, so as to produce an equalisation of the cost of that article or commodity throughout the evening.—Sherbourne Journal.

Serious Accident at Blackburn.—On Monday exclusive advantage over any other portion of her Majesty's subjects, but that all parts of the kingdom may be put upon an equality as regards the cost of greatest importance to all the working classes in the

> butes millions to comfort and convert heathens in far-off climes, whilst neighbours are perishing for food and instruction at out own doors. Mistaken lenity strides along too quickly, whilst law stands upon precedent, and won't budge faster than it is In like manner, while we are preaching peace at home—trying to get the trade of cutting throats into disrepute, meeting the flerce threats of America with mild expostulations, and pool-pooling Young France when she puts herself into a fighting attitude-we are, afar off in the Punjaub, compelled to make the five rivers discharge blood at every mouth, and to strew its banks with dead warriors .- Our Own Times. THE WESLEYAN CONFERENCE -Preparations are being made for the reception of the ministers, nearly 500 in number, expected to attend the Wesleyan Conference, which will be held this year in Bristol. -Bristol Journal. THE CHOLERA.—This formidable disease is at pre-

sent ravaging several provinces of Persia. It has been introduced into Khorasan by the caravans, and has spread south and west through the marshy countries of Massendheran. At Mesched it has cut off the same cause compels us to postpone the first of a series one-third of the population, and at Teheran and Ispalian the inhabitants of entire quarters of these

past been making almost monthly, and very often neither read nor write, 25 can read, or read an Victoria and Albert to the continent, hinted their opinion that the little lady was a dear bargain to her leving husband and subjects. "Victoria," say they, the state of the little lady was a dear bargain to her leving husband and subjects. "Victoria," say they, the little lady was a dear bargain to her leving husband and subjects. "Victoria," say they, the little lady was a dear bargain to her leving husband and subjects. "Victoria," say they, the little lady was a dear bargain to her leving husband and subjects. "Victoria," say they, the latest three latest land and subjects to the continent, hinted their pliment in kind, and last Friday accordingly we replace the latest land accordingly we related to the continent, hinted their pliment in kind, and last Friday accordingly we related to the continent, hinted their pliment in kind, and last Friday accordingly we related to the continent, hinted their pliment in kind, and last Friday accordingly we related to the continent, hinted their pliment in kind, and last Friday accordingly we related to the continent, hinted their pliment in kind, and last Friday accordingly we related to the continent, hinted their pliment in kind, and last Friday accordingly we related to the continent, hinted their pliment in kind, and last Friday accordingly we related to the continent, hinted their pliment in kind, and last Friday accordingly we related to the continent, hinted their pliment in kind, and last Friday accordingly we related to the continent hinted their pliment in kind, and last Friday accordingly we re-"is a little white faced woman with hair that looks to cross with the stout breed of Clydesdale. Their rat-trap to catch a bear? Would you make fools of like a faded light brown, who rides and jokes like a progeny is expected to become famous for working yourselves by endeavouring to spear a buffalo with a

count of the death of a officer, his lady, and child, Guzette :- "It is with much pain we announce the slaughter for taking the life of a woman? jesty the Prince, and which is His Majesty the Queen, | decease, by cholera, at Secunderabad, on the 18th in-Albert wears ruffles and Victoria puntaloons!" We stant, of Brevet Captain Thomas Osborne, of the 40th N. I., and his lady, both of whom fell victims to 1845. The number of emigrants arriving here last this fatal epidemic on the same day, having on the year from German States, is reported at 30,312. The preceding one lost their infant child. Since the year before (1844) 17,799. Increase in one year, all surveillance over the Lefante Don Henry, to pay him all the honours due to his rank, and in his place. Mrs. Caudle.—New York Sun. a stage or two distant from Secunderabad, having two or three months many able bodied Germans lost one of his children by teething, came on to the could not obtain work. We are pleased to see that cantonment with the corpse to have it buried, leaving this society urges its beneficiaries, with small means, the police of France were set upon the traces of Don builders, of Woolwich, was engaged in cleaning out a his family in camp. No sooner had he arrived at to seek a living in the quiet and happy business of Captain Harper's than he was himself attacked with agriculture, instead of encouraging the general prothe epidemic. This news having reached Mrs. Oaborno, she hastened to join her husband, when she was also seized by the same disease, which in both cases proved fatal on the same day. The hapless

"To Fine Young Men."-As it is the Archbishop of Cantenbury who draws up thanksgiving prayers for the successful slaughter of the enemy, may we ask, is it the chaplains of regiments who write the recruiting bills, scattered throughout the country, to catch the eye of the "Fine Young Men?" One of these compositions, recently put forth at Gloucester, is now before us. There is a truthfulness in the promises held out-and indeed a picturesqueness of painting, that do the highest credit to the morals of the author, whether the thing be written on a drumhead or a pulpit cushion. For instance, when the "Fine Young Men."—like eels. bubbed for,—are caught by the shilling, they are immediately "Taught the art of riding, driving, drawing, fencing,

gunnery, and the mechanics; the making and use of gun-The allusion to sky-rockets and other fire-works shows the hand of the master. The author subtly, knowingly touches on school boy recollections-on the fifth of November days, when fire-works were precious to the juvenile. We subjoin a few of the advantages offered to "the Gunners" (fer so artillerymen are styled). Here they are :-

"They are lodged in the finest barracks in the world! They have light work and good pay, the best beef that Kent can afford, and a comfortable place in the barracks called the 'Canteen,' set apart for them to see their friends in and take a cheerful glass: also a splendid library and reading-room, a park and pleasure grounds, with a select number of horses for their instruction and amusement. After their education is completed, they will have an opportunity afforded them to travel to foreign countries, where they may drink their wine at two-pence per bottle, by the new tariff!" These, it must be owned, are many agreeable ad-

vantages; and yet, with a modesty peculiar to recruiting sergeants—he of the Upper George Inn, Gloucester, has said nothing of the box at the opera, and the Mowbray Hounds, always at the service of the Gunners. But perhaps the sergeants did not wish to tell the fine young men all that was in store for them. Only let them enlist, and then no doubt he would surprise them.

After—it is not said how many—years' service, the recruits are promised that they shall "return to see their friends"—(balls, bullets, and bayonets permitting)-"with money, manners, and-experience!" The last advantage, no doubt, warranted .- Punch.

MURDER AND ATTEMPTED SUICIDE. - A distressing case of murder and attempted suicide has occurred at Andoversford, near Cheltenham. In consequence of ill treatment on the part of her husband, (who sometimes beat her with a flail,) and other relatives, a female, named Jane Newman, on Saturday, first plan to Louis-Philippe as an infallible one for taking drowned her infant daughter in a mill-pand, and then attempted to destroy herself in a similar manner. She was, however, observed, taken out in a senseless state, and has since partially recovered. DEATH BY LIGHTNING .- A young man was killed by

lightning last week at Westley, in Suffolk. He, with six others, sought shelter from a storm under a hedge, a flash of lightning knocked down several of the youths, and the deceased died in a few minutes. Explosion of Powder Mill.-A powder mill blew up at Waltham Abbey, on Sunday night, fortunately no person was on the premises. The disaster was occasioned by a fiood, which set the mill stones in such rapid motion that the powder which was under them exploded.

DEATH BY FRIGHT.—Martha Ford, a girl nine years of age, daughter of a sawyer living at Wednesbury, was so frightened by hearing a noise behind her, as she was coming down stairs, and turning and seeing a dog belonging to a neighbour, that she died the following day.

Extensive Robbery .- On Friday, between twelve and one o'cleck, Mrs. Viesler, a widow lady, residing in Oxford-terrace, Bayswater, went to the Bank of King William-street to make some purchases, when, THE DESTITUTE AND UNEMPLOYED IN BRADFORD. to her astonishment and dismay, on putting her hand -About 300 families in this town are supplied with into her pocket, she found that the pocket-book and purse had been abstracted.

INGENUITY OF A DELHI THIEF.—At the time when it happened one day that a Nuwaub had alighted at with the shopkeeper for some article he wanted to purchase. In order to be more at his ease, the Nuwaub had slipped his right foot from its shoe, and suming a tone of authority, told him that "his master the Nawaub, having found the missing shoe, had sent him to countermand the order he had given -and would therefore thank him to return the shoe Piccadilly, after a long and severe illness.

A New Petition.—A meeting was held on Saturbaking the thief for one of the attendants of the great

A Gross Outrage.—On the afternoon of the 6th inst., a gross outrage and attempt at violation was made upon the person of a respectable married female, named White, residing in a cottage upon the

A Post-office Mistake.—Our town was in a state lative enactment cause the expense of the transit or | of great excitement during the whole of Thursday last, owing to the non-arrival of the London mail. It appears that by some mistake the mail-bag was tained in this number. We have given elsewhere a beautiful poem from the March number. We shall mouth, or otherwise, as will defray the cost of such did not receive the mail till the arrival of the Eme-

> SERIOUS ACCIDENT AT BLACKBURN .- On Monday not requiring that your petitioners should have any afternoon, about six o'clock, an appalling accident occurred on the Blackburn and Preston Railway. An engine drawing a loaded truck was proceeding along the line in the immediate neighbourhood of the coals, which from their great use in the manufactures Blackburn station, when a drunken fellow approached of this country has, of late years, become of the it at the imminent risk of his life, as was imagined by those who saw him. A labourer named John M Nelly, belonging to Blackburn, ran forward to INCONSISTENCIES OF OUR OWN TIMES.—In England snatch this person from the fate which appeared to commerce and riches gallop, and social legislation impend over him; poor M'Nelly fell a victim to his erawls; consequently we have thirteen millions of own good intention; losing his footing, his legs were specie stowed away in the cellars of the bank, and hundreds of hundreds of hundreds of starvation in the cellars of St. Giles's. Amiable benevolence contributes williams and both of them torn off below the knee by the wheels of the locemotive passing over them. He was immediately ing over them. He was immediately conveyed to his house in Penny-street, Blackburn. The unfortunite sufferer is married, and has six children alive: but slight hopes are entertained of his recovery.

> EXTRAORDINARY SUICIDE BY A Boy .- On Monday Mr. Baker held an inquest at the Lord Nelson, Nicolsdriven; by reason of which we see monsters of crime let off on the ground of insanity one day, and reclaimable sinners hanged on gibbets the next.
>
> The description reason at the local trees of the local ceased resided with his mother at No. 16, Vincentstreet, in that neighbourhood, his father having absconded from his home about four years since, and no tidings of him had ever been learned. The deceased was always considered a very mild tempered child and never exhibited any appearances of mental aberration. On last Sunday forenoon he asked his mother for a half penny to purchase an Indiarubber ball of one of his playmates; he was refused, and after sitting awhile in a chair in a sullen manner, he suddealy rose and left the room; in less than five minutes afterwards a little boy found him hanging by a rope, which was passed around his neck and fastened to the banisters of the stairs leading from his mother's room. He was cut down instantly, and Mr. Woolf, a surgeon, was called in, who tried every means for upwards of two hours to restore life, but ineffectually.-Verdict, "Temporary Insanity."

IGNORANCE AND CRIME.—The calendar for the present Salford Hundred sessions contains the names of IMPORT OF BLOOD HORSES.—We have for some years 47 persons charged with felony, of whom 19 can weekly consignments of good and valuable horses to write imperfectly, one can read and write well, and QUEEN VICTORIA.—The annual cost of the Royal the nations of the continent, both to improve their one has received a superior education. There are Family of England is a larger sum than the whole stock and for immediate usefulness on the road and also 17 persons charged with misdemeanour, of whom in the field. At length, one of the German States, one can read and write well, eight can read, or read The German papers, in commenting on the visit of that of Mccklenburgh, has been able to return the com- and write imperfectly, and eight can neither read nor

knitting needle? Or would you attempt to empty Cholera in India.—The following melancholy ac- out the Mississippi with a gourd? No, gentlemen, I know you would not; then how can you be guilty of from cholera, has been published by the Madras U. S. the absurdity of finding my client guilty of man

GERMAN EMIGRANTS TO THE UNITED STATES .- The German Emigrant Society has issued its report for tenant Osborne, of the 40th N. I., which corps is now Such was the influx of strangers last year, that for

pensity for the more precarious occupations of city life .- New York Sun. DEATH OF SIR JOHN SEBRIGHT, BART.-This venerable baronet expired on the 15th instant, at the young couple were buried yesterday evening. The advanced age of 79. He was deputy-licutenant for poor lady's ayah, I understand, has also fallen a vic- the county of Herts, which he represented from 1806 her, but she got away; the fire afterwards broke out Erroll, Hereditary Lord High Constable of Scotland, tim to the pestilence this morning. Captain and to 1834, having previously sat for Bath. His cluest THOMAS COOPER, THE GRAP TIST'S WORKS,

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"Mr. Cooper is a man in whose efforts we trke great interest. He possesses undeniable abilities of no mean order, moral courage beyond many, and we believe a sincere and ferrent desire to do real and permanent good Tunic pattern—the manuer of cutting and making them to kis 'own order.' He has lately excited both surprise up fully illustrated. Five extra plates, including two and admiration by 'The l'urgatory of Suicides,' 'The with fall explanation for cutting the new fashionable oval Baron's Yule Feast,' and 'Wise Saws and Modern Instances;' he is a man that has been, and will be, heard; he is destined, if we mistake not, to fill a position, in connexion with the progress of his own class, both interest so for the other plates, 3, 4, and 5. Price, the whole, 10s., ing and important. For these reasons we cannot but re- or post free to any part of England, Ireland, Scotland, joice in his adoption of sound and healthy sentiments. and Wales, 11s. The mauliness with which he avows, and the boldness and zeal with which he urges, the doctrines of peace and love, respect for human rights and moral power, in these lectures, are worthy of all honour."—Nonconformist. "Mr. Cooper's style is intensely clear and forcible; that

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epera. Micacam.
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the day-we may say of the present age-a work which Round Table Tavern, St. Martin's-court, Leicester-square, will gain for its author a reputation as lasting, if not as Society's Office, 13, Tottenham-court, New-road, St. Pangreat, as that of Byron, Spenser, and Milton."-Kentish cras, London, Eurolled and Empowered by Act of Par-

"Intensity, passion, is his great characteristic; and this will constitute the main source of his influence, and, unless we are much mistaken, will render the 'Purgatory of Suicides' as popular in the political, as Pollock's \*Course of Time' in the religious, world .- Nottingham

impregnated with power and beauty, and glowing in every page with the illuminings of searching and passionate thought. He wields an in effect of mighty power. We shall not halt in asserting that in the catalogue of England's greatest bards must be eafter be inscribed the name of Thomas Coopen."-Sheri, ld Iris. "One of those rare works which appear at but distant

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THE NORTHERN STAR. SATURDAY, APRIL 25, 1846.

TRADES CONFERENCE.

[SCARCELY has a year elapsed since the first repre- and inwardly digest it, ye slaves to the foul domisentation of the Trades took place in the Metropolis, nion of capital, to the capricious rule of self-consti- which Sir Robert Prel's measure was likely to as we have before shown, not only the state of and now we learn, with inexpressible delight that tuted law-makers:invitations have been issued to the several bodies, to elect delegates to sit in a National Conference, to be held at Manchester, during the Whitsuntide holi days. From us, who have ever found it our painful duty to speak of the Trades as they deserved, that I undertake that I will not join or subscribe body must only expect the exact amount of encomium to, or in any manner support or belong to, their rulers more justice than they had of themselves the that their own works entitles them to. We have any General Trades' Union whatever, whilst power to extort. long struggled, and not unsuccessfully, against all other aristocracies, individually and unitedly, and whilst their power was only capable of subjecting us to temporary punishment or casual incarceration, the ill-used power of the Trades, their jealousies, their the toiled blood of the excited slave run hot through trucklings their bidding for masters' favour and his veins, as he peruses the above stricture upon his overseers toleration. has imposed upon the working former indifference and subserviency, and does he not classes nermanency of suffering, and a whole life of sor- swear in his wrath that he will avenge the insult by row. Yes, we say with regret, that the aristocracy throwing off his former apathy, and now, in the

against.

correction of the abuses, some relaxation of the hosti-Nos. 1 and 2, Oxford-street, London; the noted house for littles, by which the conduct of the Trades has been good black cloths, and patent made trousers. Gentlemen | keretofore marked. We look forward at the present moment with more than ordinary anxiety, to the tone that shall be adopted at the ensuing Conference. If it is merely one of union, as a mode of administering comfort to the suffering oppressed out of the THE LONDON and PARIS SPRING and SUMMER | poor pittance of the half-paid slave; if it is but one may be again hashed up and spiced as consolation to the suffering, or sauce for the philanthropic and considerate: if the value of restriction, without a leaving it to each section to apply what to them may appear the most fitting details; if the exclusion of alone, if such shall constitute the programme of the projected Conference we shall anticipate but little

If upon the other hand they are taught that ap-

peals, petitions, and remonstrances have been met by insult, oppression, and resistance, and that masters' strength can only be met by men's power; if they are taught that to be united in mind, there must be unity of action - and if unity of action, that there must be unity of mind; if they are taught to believe and understand that a Ten Hours' Bill means ments; if they are taught that the law, above all other tyrannies, oppresses them when they use its just provisions, because the masters make and administer the laws, and that therefore they must seek a participation in legislation and the administration (like the Fashions) be sent post free, by 1s. extra being of justice: if they are taught that the hours of labour spared from toil will seek for profitable employment elsewhere, and that each emigrant from the house of bondage to the open field of free labour is an incubus removed from industry, an item pruned that their money, heretofore fruitlessly expended, may be henceforth profitably devoted to the applica- of better materials. It would be impossible to deny tion of surplus labour to their own property in the that the Protectionists in their present hopeless and soil; if they are taught that they have struggled discomfited state, would cheerfully aid in the accomthey must now link themselves inseparably with the poly, and so dangerous to the power of their millodemocracy of that order; if the truth is instilled crat rivals. It was not, however, for us to force the into them that the present chaotic confusion is not so | consideration of the question upon Parliament or its much a consequence of rival factions warring against supporters. It was our duty to point out where the if they are taught those things, and profit by them to the repairs. vignette of the author, engraved exclusively for this and act upon them, they will have distinguished, honoured, immortalised the man who has had the

Duncombe is greater as a member of the Chartist Association than as President of the Trades body or speaker of the Trades parliament. if that body and that parliament does not adopt some more distinguishing characteristic. some more understandable and reconcileable policy than the Trades of this country have as yet adopted or ventured upon. Can the greatest stickler for political non-intervention assign any just or reasonable cause why every delegate should not be prepared with a petition to Parliament in favour of the Ten Hours' Bill, as the only possible mode of carrying out the principle of impartial restriction? The time from the present to the hour of meeting is but short, and yet we fear that the utmost advantage will not be made of it; we fear that delegates may attend and feel the necessity of abstaining from voting upon questions upon which every man's mind should be made up, until the sense of his constituents can be ascertained. Such course would but lead to disastrous delay, and it is therefore that we fondly anticipate the publication of a programme, so comprehensive and full of meaning as not even the most ignorant can misunderstand: a programme that will nerve the zealous and arouse the apathetic, a programme that will teach the confiding aristocracy of labour that exclusive rule and government is henceforth to be but a rotten reed; a programme that will teach the struggling democracy of each trade that it has at length an interest in the election of a delegate, a hope in the resolves of the deliberative assembly; a programme that will develope to the world, as well as to the trades, the collateral interest that every section of society will have in supporting the measures therein propounded; 2 programme which shall boldly open the whole question of labour and capital, even to the weak-sighted and stunted in intellect, instead of presenting a mere kaleidiscope in which sectional interests may be shaken into party lpatchwork, to please the eye with real knowledge. The geographical and sound of the fastidious, to suit the taste of the hyperstatistical facts, and the political inferences, are well critical; a programme that will dare all that does not invite the law's persecution; a programme that

will blink nothing within the comprehension of the Can any man of common sense and sound mind peruse the daring, insolent, outrageous and tyran nical manifesto of the master builders of Lancashireand the bold, the manly and comprehensive reply, from the governing national body in London, without coming to the conclusion that the tyrants have drawn the sword of their weak and pigmy power! and that their slaves must throw away the scabbard. The Trades have selected a governing body whose vigilance does them honour, whose courage does them credit, and whose intellect reflects upon them imperishable renown. The Trades have invited the first patriot, the boldest man, and the most intellichief: his character depends upon their courage, his

utility depends upon their energy. public weal, and the men's advantage, for sooth! These mild philanthropists declare their preference for high wages, in preference to their practical grinding and reduction, ever measured by the necessities of their oppressed slaves; governed, not by the justice of their employers, but by the hard wants and stern administering their own peculiar justice to the pubnature remaining in him, read the following insolent conditions prescribed by the rude capitalists without blushing that his own sycophancy has subjected him to so humiliating, so galling a condition -the condition upon which alone he is to be allowed to live-the condition upon which he is to receive justice—the condition upon which stands the public

We print the defamation here again, although we published it last week. Read it, mark it, learn it,

"In entering into the service of

I hereby declare that I am not in any way connected with the General Trades' Union, and I am in your service."

(Signed)

Does not the proud crest of labour rise, does not

aristocracy that right and justice have to contend limited the battle. Resistance and victory, or surren- slave, bred a slave, lives a slave, and dies a slave. Not a verance, and corpearance towards the Irish in England der and defe at. We feel convinced that the proposed However, as the old adage tells us, "that a fellow | Conference will give new life, and strength, and vifeeling makes us wondrous kind," we have now real gour to the struggling building Trades of Lancashire, son to anticipate some change in the tactics, some | while the perusal of the above insult to universal labour will induce all, who can spare the merest fraction from their poor hoard, to assist in provisioning the soldiers of labour for one short month, until its representatives shall have had an opportunity of bringing the unjust struggle to a glorious conclusion Let the tyrants' speculations grow cold, and remain unroofed, but let not labour's hand be paralysed by confirming its own degradation. We are justified in stating, that the London Directory feels an inexpressible interest in the success of the great struggle, and that its every machinery is at constant work to alleviate the sufferings of the strugglers, and

> " Labour's battle once begun Bequeathed from bleeding sire to son Tho' baffled oft is ever won."

to bring the contest to a successful issue; and let

the weak of heart take strength and courage, when

THE TEN HOURS' BILL

he remembers, that

WHEN Sir ROBERT PEEL introduced his bomb shell into the camp of the organised conspirators, we hailed it for the collateral results likely to flow from it, rather than for any distinct benefit that the proposed measure was calculated to confer on the working classes. In the outset, we not only invited attention impartial restriction-just, wise, and national re- to the Ten Hours' Bill, but we repeatedly pointed ing, for having refused our cordial invitation? We striction, while that of mere sectional convenience out the necessity of such a measure, and the means does not partake of nationality or general advantage; of achieving it. We were not amongst those who if they are taught that all previous attempts to do proposed tranquillity as a means of insuring Minis justice to their order have been dear but fatal experi- terial success; but, on the contrary, our policy vas. to take advantage of the troubled state of factions to aid in the accomplishment of the Ten Hours' Bill, second only in importance to the People's Charter itself. We saw and exposed the co-

We traced it from his guardianship to that o Mr. FIELDEN; we narrowly watched the movements of the Short Time Committee, and we discovered from the unhealthy idle reserve; if they are taught | that subserviency, ill-health, and weakness, were obstacles which should be removed by the substitution hopelessly as an aristocracy of their order, and that plishment of a measure so threatening to monoeach other as the contest of the democratic many machinery was rotten or defective, and it was the against the aristocratic few in every section of society; duty of those who undertook its management to see

We asked for petitions on behalf of the measure, but the Managing Committee did not aid us. We proud daring to step from the quiet ranks of the aris. asked for a delegation to London, and the Committee gratified us with a very faint representation of working class zeal. We asked the Managing Committee to aid us in getting up a timely and irrepressible agi tation; we asked them to withdraw all hope from the exertions of Lord Ashler, and to transfer their sideration of the value of "Repetition" last week expectations to the exertions of an interested and that we should be called upon so speedily to rewhen its paramount value should be contended for in the House of Commons. It is always disagreeable, and we think that we have ever evinced any disinclinasemetimes dangerous, to deal harshly with an orgatheir timidity is set down to proper caution, and of good policy. Despite the danger, however, we the Corn Laws would be likely to create, again appeal from the apathetic committee to the

active people. good it is intended. We have exhibited its value in | Corn Laws was, a political, social, moral, and intellectual point of view: while we have shewn that it, and it alone, is directing body as would ensure devotion for the prin- BITTER ENEMIES. ciple, instead of worship for him who has thrice deserted it.

What possible reason is there for allowing the measure to sleep while the hope of securing it shall have bloody old Tory test, would be the result. passed away? What have the working classes to do with the free trade policy of Sir Robert Perh beyond converting it to the advantage of their own order? Why should they pause or hesitate lest the agitation at Todmorden, approved and adopted this policy of a question dear to them should jeopardise ministerial hope? We tell them now, as we told them from the beginning, that free trade WITHOUT A TEN HOURS' BILL, that free trade without A breath of opposition was offered; but on the con-PROPER CONSOLIDATION OF THE TRADES, trary, a Lancashire meeting was called for Newthat free trade without possession of the means to Year's Day, for the purpose of submitting the policy convert any benefit that may flow from it to working class advantage would be the severest, the heaviest, the greatest, and most fatal blow, that could be aimed at labour. We beg the attention of out readers to the reasons assigned for our approval of Phel's policy, and from them it will be seen that those who have an interest in the success of the Ten Hours' Bill, and not we, are chargeable with apathy, indifference, and gent of his order, to assume the hazardous post of impolicy, if the favourable time for its discussion is

In our commentary on the measures of Sir Robert These monsters, the master tyrants, seek but the PEEL in the Star of the 31st of January, we assigned the following as our reasons for approving them :-

"It is not so much to the bearing upon those peculiar interests that we look as to the peculiar and astounding political and social relations."

"Now is the time to force popular concessions in the last moments of a dying aristocracy. Now is the time, necessities of a class-made surplus, an idle reserve when their own privileges are threatened with sudden upon which the tyrants ever fall back as a means of death, to awaken them to a contemplation of those they say, that the future interest of landlords and cotton-lords lic. Can any man with brains, with heart, with will be more antagonistic than those of landlords and hands, with one particle of self-respect, of human labourers; and now, for the first time in the history of been a godsend, nay, our disunion has ever constituted this country, the ear of labour must be prepared to hear long suppressed truisms from the lips of a proud but

Such were some of our reasons for approving Perl's policy, and now we shall extract a few passages from the Star of the following week, the 7th of February, from an article headed

LABOUR AND CAPITAL. THE TEN HOURS' BILL.

And after a week's consideration as to what should create, we said :-

"When we heartily applaud them as a means to an end followed by an immediate and statesmanlike calculation, in which the wants of labour and power of machinery will produce evil instead of good. The labouring classes | pensable. of this or of any other country have never received from

"As, therefore, it would be impossible for the wisest or most far-seeing Prime Minister to embody all the national grievances into one category, and abolish them by one encoment, we invite the silk-weavers, the paper-stainers and all other trades whose interests are threatened by

"The agricultural labourer is younger, happier, more

slave to the minister, not a slave to the law, not a slave to system, nor yet to his master, but a slave to the accursed disunion, to the blighting jealousies of his own

The article concluded thus,

"We now invite them to a wholesome commencement, The struggle between the landlords and cotton-lords is at hand; each will gladly take advantage of the necessities of the other; and as no question is more threatening to the haughty capitalist than that of diminishing the hours of slave labour, and as no measure would be better calculated to relieve landlords, shopkeepers, and house ceners from the heavy burthen of poor-rates, let the TEN HOURS' "SHELL"burst like magic amongst them, and let the people hail the explosion with an incessant echo from without. Now is the time-the very time-the exact time-to force this measure in all its bearings upon the considerations of Parliament; for let the people rest ing sought to be engendered, his only answer was assured that out of the strife of contending factions alone can they expect deference to their will. When the battle is over, the national struggle will commence, and let us be prepared with two hours' breathing time after the days toil to take counsel for future operations. Nothing can be more unnatural than prescribing equal length of labour to the sickly and robust-to the weak and the strong and we pant for the time when fathers, mothers, and their children shall cat, drink, sleep, work, and play according to their respective age, strength, ability, and in Such were our opinions of PEEL's measures on the

31st of January, and such were our notions of the use to be made of them on the 7th of February, and we may ask if reasons for approval could be stronger or more cogent, or if invitation to take advantage of the crisis could be more impressive or persuasive. Are we not, then, in return entitled to demand from those who had the management of the question as strong and cogent reasons for having neglected our timely warnwould further ask if, after three months dilly dally sheer humbug and trifling with the rights, nay with the very lives of millions, we act with precipitancy or inconsiderately when we again invite the country to substitute a nervous for an apathetic, a zealous for an inenergetic body. Nay, we went further, we threatens to be "a do-nothing" one. "Nothing is promised our aid for a month if the committee would stirring save stagnation." The curtailment of the only assist us, but the quiescent spirits representing usual Easter recess has not expedited the business bequetry of Lord Ashley, and felt assured that the the tranquillity of their yielding general, "WITH fore the Legislature. The sitting of Friday, last measure would suffer great damage from his want of THE BLESSING OF GOD" refused our gratuitous labour; whilst some professing Chartists, some who have tendered pledges and vows of allegiance to is "in a fix," and all parties seem paralysed. On the great principle, acquiesced in the mawkish, slavish | Monday another of those outward and visible signs policy of separating the question of a Ten Hours' Bill which betoken the perplexity of the Ministry, and from all political considerations; and preferred VOYAGES OF DISCOVERY to Lord Ashley to an appeal to metropolitan feeling, which we shewed them was never more ripe or prepared to entertain the since the Irish Coercion Bill has been introduced into

We hate this begging policy, this pandering to individual weakness or subtlety; this quartering of principle upon the easiness of those who are satisfied Ministry persevere in their determination to press with a tolerated greatness. Having now fully explained our anticipations from Peel's measure, and the course proposed by us and that pursued by the Short Time Committee, we ask in fairness to ourselves, and those whom we represent, who is to blame for the present state of

THE TEN HOURS' BILL ?

CONSISTENCY.

We little thought when we entered upon a conapathy, or obedience to their noble patron, they have cently as last December. We have frequently obplaced the question under a bushel, just at a time served that there is a philosophy in idleness, and sometimes irreparable mischief in action. Nor do tion to do a man's part when prudence proclaimed nised body, accustomed to the use of power, and pos- that the time for active service had arrived. But sessed of some amount of confidence. Their name to the Repetition. In December last a Convention becomes mixed up with the value of the measure; assembled in Manchester for the special purpose of of that part of the empire have risen in various considering the policy to be pursued by the Chartist parts, and seized upon the food for lack of which their individual predilection is placed to the account party under the new circumstances that a repeal of they perish, and the transit from one place to another

assembly than that elected to discuss the subject, There is no feature of this great question that we and the principle grounds which urged them to a rehave not presented to the criticism of those for whose laxation of their active hostility to a repeal of the

Firstly, that in the event of the Chartist party persevering in their opposition to the League, and in the realization of the principle of restriction upon the event of the Protectionists being enabled to which alone the success of any Trades movement | preserve the present laws, that all the odium consemust depend. When we asserted that the present quent upon tamine suffering, pestilence suffering, Committee did not consist of working men, we did and coercion suffering of the Irish people, would not not mean to assert that there were no working men only be saddled upon the English Chartists, but upon the committee; but we did mean to assert, and | that, further, Mr. Cobden and Mr. O'Connell would | now repeat it, that Lord Ashley's feelings, and not have good and tenable grounds for attaching undue still. the merits of the measure, was the especial conside- importance to a measure THAT HAD NOT ration with the moving power of that committee. It PASSED, but was obstructed by the Chartists, and was upon these grounds, and upon these grounds also for convincing the Irish people that the RAS-

> succeeding in their opposition, a Tory government the paltry quarrels of the Sir Roberts, Lord Johns pledged to Church and King principles, and the and Lord Georges, as to the possession of place and

without a dissentient voice. It was not hastily adopted-it was calmly discussed, it was maturely deliberated upon for more than a week, and not a to the working classes of that great county. And, now, we beg to remind every man who acted as a delegate upon that convention, that he was pledged to assist and aid in carrying it out. Well, we learn that some who cannot see the philosophy of idleneswhen action would be injurious, some who will work when to work is an evil, and who will not work when there is danger in the service, are now busily engaged in taking exceptions to this policy; and would fain disturb the calm by an agitation against the free trade policy of Sir Robert Peel.

We admit that they are not parties who have laboured with us, and struggled with us, but that they are individuals who have thrown every obstacle in influence which they are calculated to exercise upon our our way, and who would now supply a crutch to that lameness which they themselves have created, for the mere purpose of stultifying the exertions of the Executive, the Convention, and the people of Lancashire. Some men cannot exist in a quiet atmosphere. who would readily sow the wind but refuse to reap the whirlwind. To them, dissension in our ranks has ever their honourable means of existence. We are now asked to get up an agitation for the Repeal of the Poor Law Amendment Act and for the Ten Hours' Bill, and to press those measures upon the notice of Parliament as part payment for teleration to the measures of Sir Robert Peel. We have already, i a previous article, emphatically shown that we pressed this policy when the party now advocating it were mute as the grave; nay more, we are pressed to hasten the holding of the National Convention, for be the use made by the working classes of the crisis | the purpose of discussing those two questions; when parties in England, but the state of affairs in America-the state of feeling throughout the world, we assert, without the fear of contradiction, that, unless and not the possibility or probability, but the certainty of a dissolution of Parliament ere long, would shall be fairly measured and equally balanced, that they render the holding of another Convention indis-

It is scarcely fair to elect a governing body, to acquiesce in the policy of a governing body, to cheer that body on with professions of approval and confide nce, and then to stultify them by compelling them o acquiesce, not in the imbecile, not in the insane, but description, and though the vote went against the t'n the stark, staring ravings of persons who have appointment of the committee it was the mere deciuever lost an opportunity of firing the sharpest sion of "physical force," argument there was Sir Robert Peel's measures, to join, one and all, in the loud arrow in their quiver at the Executive and the Charnone, rebutting facts there were none, and we venture tist body. We trust, however, to the good sense and to say that Mr. Duncombe will have, as in all hi

of labour in this, as in every other country, is the strength of his union and the grandeur of his nature stantly employed operative is at the age of twenty-five; necessity of courting an alliance with the Irish peo- who fill the Whig front bench, ready though the vilest, most corrupt, servile, stinking, and oppressive meet the daring foe within the circle to which he has his young blood is sapped out of h is veins—he was born a ple, that they will see that it has cost much pairs, perselalways are to sup; ort the occupants of the Treat

to induce them to withhold active co-operation from the free trade party, and they must understand that we best prepare them to enlist in the general service of regeneration, by not again outraging their feelings by the foolish belief that we have aided the Protectionists in starving their countrymen at home.

We never write upon a question of such magnitude upon our own single responsibility, and we must therefore, call to memory the fact that we before stated, that Mr. Duncombe in every way acquiesced in the policy of the Executive and the Convention. and we may further add, that in an interview with that gentleman to-day, when we stated the new feel-"THEY MUST BE MAD: DO THEY FORGET THAT WE ARE ALL COMMITTED TO THE POLICY, AND THAT IT IS THE BEST AND ONLY POLICY THAT COULD BE PURSUED."

Under all the circumstances then we have sufficient reliance on the firmness, wisdom, and resolution, they will not allow their policy to be disturbed, or their intentions perverted, by the over anxious desire of opponents to injure, or friends to mislcad. If they are determined to earn that character for respect which the country seems willing to award, they will persevere in a straightforward course, which will at all times bear a searching scrutiny, rather than seek a flimsy fleeting popularity, by deferring to the caprice of every crotchet-monger that chooses to bid for popu. lar favour, as a means of carrying on the war for yet

PARLIAMENTARY REVIEW.

The session which opened so full of promise

week, left matters in precisely the same position in which they were before Parliament adjourned. PEEL the manner in which parties are mutually checkmated, was given by the fact of their being "no house." This is the second time this has occurred the Commons, and from the firm and unyielding spirit exhibited by the Irish members there is reason to believe that it will not be the last, should the the first reading of that bill before proceeding with the remaining stages of the Corn Bill. One significant symptom of the false position in which all parties now find themselves is to be found in the fact that no explanation was either asked or given on the following evening, as to the causes which led to the " no house" of Monday night. It is a subject which will not bear handling, and acting upon the maxim good picture the painter casts discreetly into shade," it seemed to be tacitly agreed that the less said about the matter the better for all parties. Not a syllable was uttered by any one which could tend to elucidate the causes why in the midway of what seemed to be united people; but they have been deaf to our every re- peat their own lesson to some of our grown-up a triumphant career, a Minister, with a majority of monstrance, until, through their indifference, their school-fellows who actually taught it to us so re- 100 at his command, has been reduced to a state of inaction, while all the reasons which originally induced him to propound his new measures, so far from being diminished, are more pressing and imperative at the present moment than when they were first proposed. The famine and disease which in January were predicted have actually commenced their ravages in Ireland. The starving and desperate people of flour and other provisions has to be effected under There never was a more attentive or deliberative the protection of the military. On the other hand the delay in passing the Corn and Customs Act has, in combination with other causes, produced a most injurious effect upon the trade, manufactures, and commerce of this country. Unless the suspense and uncertainty at present existing be speedily dispelled, we may expect a recurrence of the scenes of 1842 in the manufacturing districts. A serious resnonsibility rests upon the Government and the Legislature under these circumstances, and it is equally disgraceful to both, that at the very moment when instant and determined action is required the

Rumour points to a dissolution as a not imprebable occurrence, but really at the present critical moment we cannot see what is to be gained by only, that we asked for the appointment of such a CALLY CHARTISTS WERE THEIR MOST such a step. This is no time for fighting the battles of faction. Why is the comfort of the in-Secondly, that in the event of the protectionists dustrious masses of this country to be jeopardised by power? That a continuance of the present state of The Executive, the Convention, three overflowing | things will have such an effect there can be no doubt meetings at Manchester, one at Rochdale, one at Excluded as the great body of the people are from Wigan, one at Ashton, and though last not least one all direct participation in political power, it matters little to them what section of the ruling class are in office, but it is a matter of the utmost importance to them that the struggles of these rivals for power should not interrupt the flow of capital and the diffusion of employment. Into the verata questio of where the blame for the

machinery of both should be absolutely standing

present state of affairs should be laid, we do not mean to enter. At the same time it may be permitted us to say, that we think the Irish members have already sufficiently shown their power to obstruct the course of any system of legislation, whatever, to justify them in now agreeing to the formal introduction of the Coercion Bill into the lower house. The lesson they have taught the Premier will not be forgotten, and in any future opposition they may deem it their duty to offer to that measure, they might reckon on all the more hearty shipport from the liberal members who sit on the same side of the house, if the Corn Bill was sent to the Lords. At present they are fighting a sectional battle, and as it is upon merely obstructive tactics, they are at the same time playing into the hands of the Protectionists. If the Corn Bill was disposed of the united forces of the friends of Ireland could be directed not only to prevent the introduction of bad laws but to enterce the consideration of measures calculated to confer positive benefits upon that country. Meanwhile every week's delay augments the power of the Peers to damage, if not entirely defeat, the comnercial policy of Peel, and we can only repeat what we read some time since, that he has at the best a protracted session with very dubious results before

Mr. Duncombe, the intrepid and active champion of the working classes in Parliament and the terror of all evil doers out of it, has made the dreary period of stagnation, since the close of the Easter recess, somewhat useful by a motion on the disgraceful mismanagement of the Post-office. He showed conclusively, that a system of jobbing exists in that establishment, which is most injurious to the public interests, inasmuch as besides enabling the parties who benefit by that jobbing to enrich themselves at the public expence, it interferes seriously with the efficiency of the office, and converts those who should be only the servants of the public into the slaves of salaried officers, who use them under threats of dismissal to advance their own personal interests. The speech in which Mr. CARDWELL, the secretary of the treasury, replied to the demand of the hon member for Finsbury for a committee of inquiry into these alle gations, was of the most flippant and unsatisfactory reflection of honest men. We trust that they will see previous assaults upon this department, the public not only the policy but the justice and indispensable mind completely with him. Even the ex-official

sury bench opposite, from that "fellow feeting which makes us Wondrous kind," and ine expectation that if ever they sat there again, the present officials will act upon the old adage that "one good turn deserves another," were compelled to admit Mr. Duncombe had made out a good case, as against Mr. KELLY'S publishing the Post Office Directory. We have no doubt that though the Committee was refused, the discussion will have a salutary effect, and perhaps the dread of a renewal of the subject will lead to a virtual attainment of the object in view.

A question of immense importance to the working classes was debated on Wednesday-the new Bill for the regulation of Friendly Societies. When the matter was first brought forward by Mr. Duxcompe, it was with the view of settling by a declaratory act the legality of all Societies which have been enrolled by Mr. Tidd Pratt, the barrister, appointed for that purpose, and which had been made questionable by a decision of Mr. JUSTICE WIGHTMAN. Sir J. GRAHAM did not oppose the introduction of the bill for that purpose, he even appeared friendly to it, and only requested a little time to consult with Mr. Tipp PRAIT, for the purpose of making it more effective. He went farther, and took it out of the hands of the honest friend of the industrious classes who brought it in, and it now appaers that he has made use of both opportunities to "take care of it as the wolf takes care of the lamb." The Bill not only leaves the question of legality exactly where it was, but demands that all future Societies shall have the sauction of the Attorney-general and the Home Secretary before | Gorgie Mills, per W. Mechan being approved of by the barrister, Existing so Yeorli cieties that may wish to set at rest the legal question surveillance of these authorities. The animus by oldham, per W. Hamer. which they are actuated with reference to such Nottingham per J. Sweet bodies, may be judged of by the undisguised avowal Keighley, per J. Vicars ... Keighley, per J. Vicars ... of Sir J. Graham, that every obstruction will be Manchester, per J. Murray Rochdale, per E. Mitchell Huddersfield, per L. Lodge to combinations among the workmen for protection Bradford, per J. Alderson against the aggressions of their employers, or procuring a fair price for their labour.

A provision in the first clause of the act, as introduced by the Home Secretary, is, "that the investment of each member shall be employed for the sole benefit of the person investing, or for his children or kin, and that no party shall give his investment for the relief, maintenance, or endowment of any other II. M. Quary, ditto Nottingham ...

Mr. Duncombe objected to this provision, that per- Huddersfield sons subscribing to the funds of a society, ought to Liverpool. have the power of transferring their investments but Sir James, upon being pressed, replied:-"He was afraid the accumulations of these societies, which bore a high rate of interest, might be directed to the purpose of holding out under strikes with their empurpose of holding out under strikes with their employers for a long time." Under the false pretence of improving the law relating to Friendly Societies, James Davis, City- 2 12 2 Mr. Davis - 1 0 it will, therefore, be seen that the Home Secretary is seeking to diminish the power of the operatives to Elderslie stand out for better terms in a dispute with J. Godhead, Calais 1 0 0 their masters about wages. If such an object is New Town, Abbotts 2 0 thought proper, legal, or just, why not go about Yerk - - 1 Mr. Caughlan - 1 it in a straightforward and manly way, in- Hindleystead of insinuating such a provision into a bill professedly friendly to the industrious classes ! That such combinations are legal there can be no doubt, that they are just is equally beyond cavil, and this shameful attempt of the Government to, and the already strongest party in all such contests, is only another proof of the antagonism of capital to labour which pervades the whole of our system. The only Mr. Wheeler effect, however, which such legislation will have will be, not to repress strikes but to discourage Friendly Societies, and thus discourage the growth of those provident habits, which are so advantageous to the working classes, and which are at present fostered by such societies.

Apart from this consideration, it may be asked why such enactments should be made for the poor? A rich man who ensures his life may transfer his interest in the life insurance to another. Why should the poor man who invests his savings in a friendly society be denied the same right? It is merely another added to the already too numerous proofs of the fact that "there is one law for the rich and another for the poor."

We had intended to comment upon the course recently taken with reference to railway legislation, but must deser it until our next.

# To Readers & Correspondents.

THE SCOTCH POOR LAW .- TO THE EDITOR OF THE NOR-THERN STAR .- Sir, -I send you the following particulars of the working of the "New Poor Law" for Scotland, thinking they will perhaps be of use:-The assessment is laid on in a very partial manner, a few of the inhabitants being assessed while others who have as good incomes get clear. Last December, the inhabitants were assessed for £150 to support the poor from August, 1845, to February, 1846; and this week they are again assessed to raise the like sum for the support of the poor from February, 1846, to August, 1846. I will give you a sample of the manner in which they lay on the assessment. Farmers who rent twenty acres are assessed on £30, as the extent of their " means and substance," for six months, while tradesmen, such as tailors, shoemakers, and smiths (some having no more work than just kept themselves going), are as- Mr. Wilkes sessed on £40 or £45, as their means and substance, for six months; and the board says in their tax-paper, Mr. Mills that "the esmailtee has accertained" that so and so is their income. When the law first came into operation, two respectable tradesmen offered to collect the tax gratuitously for the first year, so that the poor might derive a greater benefit from the assessment, but our Parochial Board could not think of such athing, so they gave their Jack-in-office, the Session clerk, £25 or £30 per annum, for bearing the name of collector, the taxpayers being compelled, under penalty to go to the taxeaters (Session Clerks) residence, to pay the assesment. At the last election of the rate-payers, to serve on the Parochial Board, only eleven individuals attended the meeting, but I think from the spirit which now pervades the people, that more will attend church next election, than those who attended the weekly lucubrations of the ghostly teacher of the parish, he being like all paid priests very earnest for his hearers to lay up their treasures where the moth and thief never make their appearance. Thanking you sincerely for the glorious articles which appeared in the Star during the passing of the Poor Law through the house, I remain, your admirer and disciple, Polmont, near Falkirk. GEORGE INGLIS.

Ayril 10, 1846. JOHN WILLEY, NEWBEGIN, MALTON, requests Mr. Goo. Noon, of Leicester, to forward his address to Mr. W. MR. W. GREEN, of Leicester and Mr. Furnival, of Bilston, are informed by the auti-militia secretary, that the

J. PAGE, Brighton.—We cannot inform you which the best system of short-hand.

H. The lines are inadmissable. You will get any infor-Manchester. Meetings are held there every Sunday

A. S. MANCHESTER .- We should have no objection to

"shout O'Connor's praise," provided the shouting was in good poetry, but this not being the case, we must respectfully decline inserting the lines. B. P. LOUGHBOROUGH.—The lines will not do. If the two

pieces by the late J. H. Bramwich, have not been published, send them to this office. H. M. ASHBURTON.-We are sorry we must refuse the

two pieces, but "half-and-half" will not do in poetry. A Young O'Connorite -- The lines are not poetry. J. M'Doxald, Edinburgh.-We have not anyon hand.

Y. B .- We dont know the address of Mr. Parker. General Secretary to the Tailors Protection Society. AUTHOR AND REVIEWER .- Very much against our own judgment and against the established rules of common sense and etiquette, in deference to Mr. Harney's fire between Authors who do not relish the reviews that perhaps he never had much to boast of. of their works and the reviewer who is called upon first to read them and then to comment. In

course if once tolerated. It is perfectly fair and open to the author to seek another medium of attack, but we believe it is unprecedented in the history of News. papers to submit to the chastisement of authors who are displeased with the reviews of an Editor. It may be a good and cheap mode of advertising, but by no publishes the following letter, dated Cracow, 5th inmeans a just one for analysing the merits of a publi- stant:cation. Many attempts have been made to subject legitimate prerogative of the press, to reject all attempts to force us into an offence or controversy upon Editorial articles; and we must henceforth observe the same rule with regard to literary critiques. VETERAN PATRIOTS' AND EXILES' WIDOWS' AND CHILD-REN's FUNDS .- Receipts for the week: collection and net receipts of my lecture at the South London Chartist Hall, last Sunday night, 14s. R. Wells, London, 1s.; P. W. B., 1s.; E. Truelove, Secretary of H. Finch, Gloucester, 2s.; and Mr. Knceshall, far short of our weekly expenditure of £2. What more can be said to arouse Chartists to a sense of their duty? I trust some, at least, are exerting themselves, misprinted Rochester, in the last Star: Ruchdale has sent two noble contributions : Rochester has sent nothing; nor am I aware that it has ever been a Chartist locality. Thomas Cooper, Secretary, 134, Blackfriars' Road.

RECEIPTS OF THE CHARTIST CO-OPERATIVE LAND SOCIETY.

SECTION No. 1. PER MR. O'CONNOR.

R. Hodge, West Linton .. Watson, ditto Barnsley, per J. Ward .. .. Ashton-under-Lyne, per E. Hobson Liverpool, per J. Arnold .. ..

£61 17 1 SECTION No. 2. 2 12 ( LEVY FOR THE LAND CONFERENCE.

.. 6 11 .. 3 8

•• •• LEVY FOR DIRECTORS. PER GENERAL SECRETARY. SECTION NO. 1. SHARES.

James Smith. - 2 12 4 M. N. - Emanuel Wright - 0 10 2 Rachel Rowall Tunbridge Wells - 3 18 6 Roulogne - - 13 12 6 Westminster-South Shields SECTION NO. 2.

1 0 4 Westminster TOTAL LAND FUND. 59 0 8 £114 17 9

Coventry - 1 0 0 Sheffield -0 1 8 Manchester 9 0 6 Oldham - 0 2 10 Heywood - 0 0 8 Rochdale Sunderland - 0 0 8 Lamberhead-green 0 0 10 LEVY FOR THE LAND CONFERENCE. - 0 8 0 Leicester, section 2 0 4 3 York - - 0 0 11 Pre-cot-Mr. Elliotz, Claphame 3 0 Leicester

CARDS AND RULES.

Society, 83, Dean-street, Sono.
quested to copy the above address.
T. M. Wheelee, Sec. EXECUTIVE.

NATIONAL CHARTER ASSOCIATION. PER GENERAL SECRETARY. - 0 1 6 Littletown - - 0 2 A Macclesfield Char-Halifax - -Halifax - 0 2 6 by his agent Lower Warley - 0 1 3 usurpation. profits Marylebone - 0 3 0 We have give insurrection in on Star CHARTIST CONFERENCE. DIXON FUND.

Lower Warley - 0 3 6 Ditto, Longroyd - 0 4 111 Sowerby Helm POLAND'S BEGENERATION FUND. Mr. Wilkes J. H., near Leigh AGED PATRIOTS. J. George, Windsor -Mr. Wilkes -WIDOWS AND ORPHANS. FAILES RESTORATION COMMITTEE. VICTIM FUND. NATIONAL ANTI-MILITIA FUND. PER MR. O'CONNOR. Nettingham, per J. Sweet 🗕 POLAND'S REGENERATION FUND. PER MR. O'CONNOR.

TO THE SUB-SECRETARIES AND OFFICERS OF

THOMAS MARTIN WHEELER, Secretary.

J. Sugg (a Fraternal Democrat) -

THE CHARTIST LAND SOCIETY. The astonishing progress made by the Society in having already completed the first section, affords the officers a reasonable and legitimate ground of self congratulation, but, at the same time, we must not forget that it imposes an additional degree of care and responsibility. We are entering on a new era in our official duties; the formation entering on a new era in our official duties; the formation of the second section necessarily entails a degree of complication in the accounts, of which they have hitherto been divested; to guard against this complication proving detrimental to the prospects of the Society. I have to request that each sub-secretary will send me the name of every member in his locality, the amount of money he had paid up to the 18th of April, and the number of s. ares that he possesses. This list must be made strictly correct, as it will be kept intact, and entirely di tinet from the second section. I have further to request that the names may be written as legibly and correct as possible. names may be written as legibly and correct as possible, are informed by the anti-militia secretary, that the managers have declined issuing any rules until such individuals being spelled in various ways and with various time as Mr. Sidney Herbert shall have made his state. Christian names. In remitting money the officers must be careful to express distinctly the section to which the money is to be appropriated, and to detail the same in their lists sent to me. Each branch will open a distinct

portion of their account-book for the second section. In I- The lines are inadmissable. You will get any infor-mation concerning the Chartist Association by apply-plied, on application being made for the same. I would air-guns. ing to the sub-secretary, at the Carpenters' Hail, also suggest the propriety of a separate sub-treasurer being appointed for the second section. Upon these arrangements being carefully attended to, entirely depends the financial accuracy of the Society's accounts. In reply

tions, I remain, yours,
THOMAS M. WHEELER, Secretary.

Spinstens. — Formerly, women were prohibited from marrying until they had spun a set of bed-furniture; and, till their wedding, were, consequently, legal proceedings.

THE OLDEST INHABITANT.—There is a personage in

GHENT, APRIL 12 .- The Messager de Ghent says :-"The appeal to the people, which was distributed she had a severe contusion on the lower part of her to many) he had never been so delighted as he had many cases this duty is quite hardship enough without having the duty of self defence imposed upon the
Deriewer Let the reader only for a moment reflect

The appeal to the people, which was distributed in immense numbers in our city on Friday evening, back, which she said was the effect of blows from her invited the workmen to a general meeting at the bushand, given at the Dolphin public house. The desired by seconding the resolution. The chairman beginning the day of the meeting at the back, which she said was the effect of blows from her invited the workmen to a general meeting at the back, which she said was the effect of blows. The desaid own by seconding the resolution. The chairman beginning the day of the meeting at the back which she said was the effect of blows from her invited the workmen to a general meeting at the back which she said was the effect of blows from her back which she said was the effect of blows from her back which she said was the effect of blows from her back which she said was the effect of blows from her back which she said was the effect of blows from her back which she said was the effect of blows. The desaid own by seconding the resolution. The chairman back was carried by seconding the resolution in the back which she said was the effect of blows from her back which she said was the effect of blows from her back which she said was the effect of blows from her back which she said was the effect of blows from her back which she said was the effect of blows from her back which she said was the effect of blows from her back which she said was the effect of blows from her back which she said was the effect of blows from her back which she said was the effect of blows from her back which she said was the effect of blows from her back which she said was the effect of blows from her back which she said was the effect of blows from her back which she said was the effect of blows from her back which she said was the effect of blows from her back which she said was the effect of blo Reviewer. Let the reader only for a moment reflect Place to Vendredi, on Easter Monday, at ten ceased repeated the same tale a few hours before her having put it to the meeting, it was carried by acupon the incessant squabbling to which such course o'clock in the morning. At the hour when we are death, which took place on Monday evening last. Mr. clamation. A vote of thanks was given to the Chair-death which took place on Monday evening last. Mr. clamation. A vote of thanks was given to the Chair-death which took place on Monday evening last. Mr. clamation. A vote of thanks was given to the Chair-death which took place on Monday evening last. Mr. clamation. A vote of thanks was given to the Chair-death which took place on Monday evening last. Mr. clamation. A vote of thanks was given to the Chair-death which took place on Monday evening last. Mr. clamation. A vote of thanks was given to the Chair-death which took place on Monday evening last. Mr. clamation. A vote of thanks was given to the Chair-death which took place on Monday evening last. Mr. clamation. A vote of thanks was given to the Chair-death which took place on Monday evening last. Mr. clamation. A vote of thanks was given to the Chair-death which took place on Monday evening last. Mr. clamation. A vote of thanks was given to the Chair-death which took place on Monday evening last. Mr. clamation. A vote of thanks was given to the Chair-death which took place on Monday evening last. Mr. clamation. A vote of thanks was given to the Chair-death which took place on Monday evening last. Mr. clamation. A vote of thanks was given to the Chair-death which took place on Monday evening last. Mr. clamation. A vote of thanks was given to the Chair-death which took place on Monday evening last. Mr. clamation. A vote of thanks was given to the Chair-death which took place on Monday evening last. Mr. clamation. must inevitably lead. An author writes a book and going to press, this place is crowded with curious Weeks said that death was caused by the blows remaining should be a specific to a should be sho submits it for criticism, the critique does not suit his spectators. All is quiet, and it is hoped that the day ceived, as, upon a post mortem examination, nothing petition, several took sheets to obtain signatures. on Tuesday last accidentally drowned while engaged

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

POLAND AND ITALY.

The Universal German Gazette of the 12th instant,

the Editorial articles of the Star to the same Court of Appeal, but we still preserve sufficient respect for the insurrection, has been struck with apoplexy, and is Parliament against Peel's revolutionary tariff." Letters from Warsaw state that the governor of that of Gallicia, as all communication has been interrupted. We merely know that the peasants had not the John Street Institution, 2s.; Julian Harney, 1s.; and have been the form the form of their duty. The Austrian army had a dozen is about the extent of their strength. No suffered some loss in the forest of Nicpolomidec. Scarbro', 2s. 7d.; (per Mr. Roger O'Connor):

The insurgents dog pits, which they covered with chair with an air of very grave authority, and called loose earth, and when the cavalry charged, several upon the Spitalfields gentleman to address the meetwere dismounted and put to death without mere: ing, who commenced with a heap of incoherent stuff and that another week will prove it. Rochdale was made and of Posen, an attempt at insurrection was made, and eight or ten persons were wounded.'

Poles residing in France and England INSURRECTION IN GALICIA.

The Queen, Peninsular steamer, which arrived at Southampton on Thursday, brings the following intel-

"A pronunciamiénto has been declared at Vigo, the 10th, by the officers and soldiers in favour of Den Enrique. "The Governor of Vigo and Commandant of the troops there were furnished with passports for Cadiz,

and were to leave by the next packet. No blood had been shed in the affair.
"Martial law was declared at Corunna, and the mail packets forbidden to take passengers to Vigo during the disturbed state of that part of Galicia." The insurrection is said to be extending in Galicia. A movement is apprehended in Catalonia, letters from Barcelona of the 9th instant state that attempts having been made to seduce the troops from their

and three ounces of gold to the soldiers who should lenounce the delinquents. THE ATTEMPTED DISTURBANCES IN

allegiance, the Captain-General has issued a pro-

clamation offering their discharge from the service

BELGIUM. BRUSSELS, APRIL 14.

The distribution of the inflammatory pamphlets, of which we have spoken, shows that many agents were employed and much money spent; this distribution was not confined to Glient and Brussels, but was made at the same time among the workmen employed on the railway from Liege to Namur—this we know for certain. We are assured besides, that copies of the same pamphlet have been seen at Oudenarde. His Majesty's attorney-general went to Ghent on the 12th, in order to cause several persons to be arrested. M. Parys, printer at Brussels, has been set at liberty, because he at once disclosed from whom he received the pamphlet which he printed, and by whom he was paid for so doing. In consequence of the declaration of M. Parys, M. Pellerin the shoemaker has been arrested.

We have received the following particulars from Gheat, which may be considered as authentic:-"The author of the pamphlet is a young man twenty-six years of age, named Labiaux, a merchan's traveller, who lives at Molenbuk Saint Jean. He went to distribute the pamphlet at Ostend, Bruges, and Ghent, where he was arrested. He had employed the printer Verbear, who had been arrested at the same time as himself. Four other persons of also arrested. These six persons, escerted by some gensdarmes, were immediately conveyed from Ghent to Brussels by a special train. The same train brought missary of Police at Ghent." - Moniteur Belge,

April 14. We find the following passage in the Journal des Flandres:-" At the time of our going to press, some suspicious-looking persons are beginning take up the pavement in the Place de Vendredi. We hope that the authorities will promptly interfere to do justice

to these wretched disturbers of public tranquillity.' The most important news from

FRANCE s that relating to the attempt on the Life of Lovis PHILIPPE, a notice of which appeared in the later editions of the Star of last Saturday. Further particulars will be found in another column. This attompt of a discontented menial of Louis Philippe's a tremendous amount of newspaper declamation, in-tended to snow how great would have been the loss - 0 5 61 not met with his usual luck in escaping the contents Boulogne - 0 2 10 Bury - 0 5 61 not met with his usual luck in escaping the contents Notice.—Communications for Mr. Wheeler to be addressed to the office of the Chartist Co-operative Land of trash has been written and spoken about the "prosociety, 62, Dean-street, Soho. Sub-secretaries are revidential preservation" of the King of the Barrividential preservation" of the King of the Barricades, and amongst others by Sir R. Peel at the Lord Mayor's "spread" on Wednesday. For ourselves we abhor assassination (although we have always justified tyrannicide) but we must confess that our sympathies are not so much with Louis Philippe as with the countless victims of his rule, assassinated

c by his agents to shield his treachery, and protect his

We have given some particulars elsewhere of the Accounts from Madrid of the 13th instant, announce the defeat of the body of insurgents commanded by General IRIARTE, on the 11th, near Astorga, with the loss of one killed, six wounded, and 165 prisoners. General Injante effected his escape. It is, however, by no means certain that the insurrection is crushed. on the contrary, a letter from Santander, dated the 18th instant, states that "it is asserted, and the assertion gains credit here, that the Lugo pronunciamento has spread to Santiago, Orense, Pontevedra, Corunna, and Ferrol; in short, that the whole Concua, who, after his victory over Iriarte, in the neighbourhood of Banneza, had advanced upon Sautiago, has found it necessary to fall back on Astorga, thus leaving Gallicia in the hands of the insurgents. The Basque provinces and Navarre are tranquil, but sinister rumours are prevalent with respect to the Austrias, where both Oviedo and Gijon are said to be on the point of pronouncing. The new Cabinet is already in danger. The Ministers are said (by El Heraldo) to have differed (particularly ISTURITZ and CANEJA) on the subject of General Concur's conduct to the rebels taken in arms, and he happy prisoners; and it is added, that a severe reprimand, and that orders on this point have been despatched. The correspondent of the Times remarks

Berue, in is published in the Ami de la Constitution. It pro claims the sovereignty of the people; the right of vote the power of dismissal of the members of the Grand Council by the assemblies of the people.

we learn that the agitation in Lombardy grows apace. Field-Marshal General RADEIZKY has demanded

Eliza Cock's Poetry, but the lines in praise of that large seconded the foregoing requests and suggest the Star.

A. S. Manchester.—We should have no objection to the foregoing requests and suggest and suggest to various querists, thavefurther to observe, that a members of that a member seconded the foregoing requests and suggest to various querists, thavefurther to observe, that a member seconded the foregoing requests at the columns of the first section, possessing one share, can at any belong to the first section, possessing one share, can at any the belong to the first section, possessing one share, can at any the belong to the first section. Requesting a careful and immediate attention to the foregoing requests and suggest that a member seconded the following tests that a member seconded the following tests the body of a married woman, named Ann Allpresse. That in the opinion of the first section in the House of Community and Green the body of a married woman, named Ann Allpresse. The belong to the first section in the House of Community and Green the body of a married woman, named Ann Allpresse. The belong to the first section in the House of Community and Green the body of a married woman, named Ann Allpresse. The belong to the first section in the House of Community and Green the body of a married woman, named Ann Allpresse. The belong to the first section in the House of Community and Green the body of a married woman, named Ann Allpresse. The belong to the first section in the House of Community and Green the body of a married woman, named Ann Allpresse. The belong to the first section in the House of Community and Green the body of a married woman, named Ann Allpresse. The belong to the first section in the House of Community and Green the body of a married woman, named Ann Allpresse. The belong to the first section in the House of Community and Green the body of a married woman, named Ann Allpresse. The belong to the belong to the first section and the body of a married woman, named Ann Allpresse. T inst. The evidence, which was very voluminous and having spoken to this resolution, it was also carried. in lodgings in Broad-alley, Brompton, and that he is an excavator, employed under Mr. Kitt, the contractor for forming the drain opposite to the Dock-M. Heywood, 58, Oldham Street, Manchester, has burchased our stock. We cannot inform you of Mr. In the Oldest Inhabitant, who is famous for not night, went to the Dolphin to fetch the husband recollecting things. He never remembers such home, but they returned without him, and in a few whether, such a spring, such an autumn, de.; never minutes the deceased again went out, to fetch her take part in its proceedings; but after what he had beard to feed them and of the feed them are the feed them and of the feed them are the feed them and of the feed them are the feed them are the feed them. beheld such crops; had no place 'within his memory' husband. When she returned, she was covered with seen that evening, and heard the expressions of Enfor such a storm or a flood. And everybody is astonished accordingly. Whereas, the proper ground of astonishment would be, that such an old age and to be so ill that Mr. Weeks, surgeon, was sent for by feelings, we have submitted to the infliction of opening memory should go together; for the truth is, that a neighbour, who found the deceased in bed, and she necessity of a determined union of the English and being so old, he has lost his memory; not to mention, complained of being sore all over her, with violent Irish working classes, and he should avail himself of

Chartist Intelligence.

BARNSLEY. On Wednesday, the 15th of April, the walls of this

at present in the hospital. A nervous fever prevails amongst the Austrian corps of occupation in this city.

Admission free. The wealthy schoolmaster in his cally on the ruinous effects of the "Clearance burning zeal for the people's interest, paid all exsystem," and concluding with the well-known fact penses, a fact which sets the question at rest as to city has adopted strong measures to preserve order. whose base tool he is. At the hour announced for the more powerfully prevented than by any measure. The troops sleep in the streets, and at eight o'clock the business of the evening he had not made his apporance or an adopt." He then introduced Mr. the houses are closed. We are ignorant of the state pearance, but another person, who pretended he was a delegate from the silk trade at Spitalfields, was there. O'Brien's party nominated a chairman-half opposition was offered, and he took possession of the When in want of provisions, the peasants advance to Bochmia, and even to Wretitzka. At Bogasen, in Northern Star, and having Mr. Philip M.Grath's sauction for his present movement. Mr. George Utley asked him from what source he derived his Letters from Italystate, that not only in Lombardy | wages. He replied, from the silk weavers' combut in Sardinia, Modena, and the Papal States, great mittee, and they got it by a lovy of threepence per fears of an outbreak are entertained; it is asserted loom, and what they could get from other quarters. that the Italian refugees have been joined by the likey got a ten pound note, but never knew from whence it came. (Cries of the Duke of Richmond.) About nine o'clock the schoolmaster made his appearance on the stage, when his half dozen respectable friends attempted to raise a cheer, which was drowned by the marks of disapprobation from every one clse. As soon as something like order was restored, O'Brien, in the most whining and supplicating manner, began to hold forth, but the fawning and spaniel-like attitude he put himself in, made him cut a very ludicrous figure, and excited roars of laughter. He was as complacent and meek as a dove, and so afraid of giving offence (!) that he humbly requested to know whether the meeting would hear him or not? When he got leave to proceed, he commented on the "tremendous sacrifices" he had made for the working classes, and added he knew from whence their opposition to him arose, but nothing could be proved against him. He then by mystification for his protection Tory masters, en-

deavoured to get a show of hands, when Mr. Frank Mirfield stopped him, and declared that no sophistry or cunning would succeed with a Barnsley audience, and moved an amendment to his proposition. "That it is the opinion of this meeting that the commercial state of this country render Peel's tariff necessary," which was carried by an overwhelming majority. nad proved the reverse, -supposing their words or of the members. oaths to be worth a straw, which they are not, but still their statements served as a pretext for Ward's Weekly Chronicle, declaring that the reason Duncombe's motion failed was because of these "expo-sures." Yet this fellow O'Brien had had the audacity to heap all kinds of abuse on the members who voted gainst the exiler, but who did so on the evidence if Ashton, made known to the world by himseli (O'Brien) through his wretched rag printed in the Isle of Man. It was filled full every week with lying abuse of a man as much his superior as good i to evil, truth to falsehood-Feargus O'Connor. (At the mention of Mr. O'Connor's honoured name, the building rung with cheers.) That gentleman (Mr. | tions are so incorporated that they cannot be separated | most proper pers n to become one of the representa-O'Connor) had done more towards ameliorating the without injury to both, and we disapprove of parties who tives of this borough, in the room of General Johnpeople's condition in a few short months, than are making the attempt at dividing the Chartist Execusion. Men of Oldham, Royton, Crompton, and Chadderton, this is your cause! Attend, attend! Ghent, to whom Labiaux had given quantities of his U Brien would do in the course of ages, could his pamphlets to be distributed among the people, are precious existence be continued so long. Mr. Ward concluded by moving "That it is the opinion of this meeting that B. O'Brien is a political renegade, and the base tool of the dregs of the Tory faction called back the Attorney-General and M. Verbike, Com- Protectionists," which was seconded by several voices. and carried by acclamation. Mr. Thomas Hebden moved that three hearty cheers be given for the people's champion, Feargus O'Connor, Esq., and the Vorthern Star, which were accordingly given by the stentorian voices of the assembled multitude. Thus ended O'Brien's humbug in Barnsley: it is needless

to say Thursday's meeting never took place.

OLD BASFORD, NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

At a public meeting of the Chartist Co-operative Land Society held at the above place the following Society. Meetings are held every Wednesday every eve

esolution was carried unanimously: - Resolved, That we view with regret the attempt to separate the Land question from the Chartist movement, and while the Executive pursue the straightforward course they have hisherto done, they are entitled to the confidence of all honest nien :- having stood by own household has been made a peg on which to hang us in the hour of adversity, we are assured they wil not desert in the time of prosperity. The watch-word of the toiling millions must be, 'The Land and the Charter.'" All monies for the forthcoming Convention must be sent to Mr. J. Sweet, news-agent,

immediately, SUNDERLAND.

-" That this meeting views with indignation and commiseration the present condition of the Irish people, and cannot without horror contemplate the enactment of a measure for the purpose of coercing them who through the tyranny of a forcign parliament and the brutality of absentee landords are suffering all the horrors of absolute famine." Mr. James Taylor moved the next resolution, which was seconded by Mr. J. Monarch-That this meeting disclaims a'l connection with the unconstitutional and coercive measures of a government steeled to barbarity by the continued perpe tration of injustice and wrong, and also pledges itself to assist the Irish nation in its constitutional strug gles to obtain an imperial justice and equal laws. The substance of the petition contained in Mr O'Connor's letter last week, was proposed by Mr John Mane in a manner calculated to arouse the of Gallicia is in a state of warfare. General DE deepest sympathy of the meeting, which indeed ap-

poet), in a speech of superior ability, supported by Mr. Dickenson, and carried with loud acclamation. BRIGHTON.

Down with the "Base, Brutal, and Bloody in the large room of the Artichoke inn, on Monday and conducting the arrangements for the ballot, for evening, April 20, to take into consideration the pro-priety of petitioning Parliament against the measure they conducted the whole proceedings;" this motion now pending in the House of Commons, for the coer- was spoken to by Mr. O'Bryan, Cheaplin and several has given offence by not having at once shot the un- cion of Izeland. Mr. George Giles was unanimously called on to preside, who read the bill convening the moved the following resolution:meeting, and opened the business of the evening in an appropriate address. Mr. Woodward, in a speech that one feeling exists amongst the people of every replete with sound arguments, proposed the first reparty, and that is, that there is no prospect of solution, viz .- "That it is the opinion of this meettranquility in any shape for the country until ing, that the measure now pending in Parliament the Queen Mother and her husband are turned for the coercion of Ireland, is tyrannical in the exout of it; and to this things must come at last, treme, and utterly uncalled for; this meeting there-The draft of the new constitution for the Canton of fore resolves to petition against and oppose the said measure by all constitutional means." Mr. John Nailard seconded, and Mr. Flower supported the resolution, which, on being put from the chair, was unanimously adopted. Mr. John l'age, in an able movement to do justice to the Chartist cause, that they by all persons of good character, who have attained the age of twenty-one, and resi ie in the canton; and Ireland, moved the adoption of the national petition, manner, in which he depicted many of the wrongs of which having been seconded by Mr. Mitchell, and supported by many persons in the room, was carried unanimously. Mr. C. F. C. Barnes proposed the next resolution-"That a committee of seven persons be appointed (with power to add to their number) to Field-Marshal General Raderzky has demanded more troops. Some of the public functionaries at Mr. Flower, Mr. John Page, Mr. Tullett, Mr. Williams, Mr. Roser, Mr. Giles, and Mr. John Davey, air-guns.

On Tuesday evening last a public meeting was following persons do form such committee, namely, held in the Chapel, Charlston, for the purpose of petitioning Parliament against the Irish Coercion Bill. Mr. Aelkin, cur highly respected townsman, joing to threatening to overturn the resolution of the meeting was followed as the purpose of petitioning Parliament against the Irish Coercion Bill. Mr. Aelkin, cur highly respected townsman, joing to threatening to overturn the resolution of the meeting was purposed to the chair. The meeting before, with little or no signs of a settlement in prospect for them. The masters have used every means from carried without a discourtant of the meeting was purposed to the chair. The meeting before, with little or no signs of a settlement in prospect for them. The masters have used every means from carried without a discourtant of the meeting was purposed to the chair. The meeting before, with little or no signs of a settlement in prospect for them. The masters have used every means from carried without a discourt of the meeting was purposed to the chair. The meeting was purposed to the entire work, and are meeting was purposed to the purpose of petitioning Parliament against the Irish Coercion for them.

band beating and kicking her on the night of the 4th to support the prayer thereof." Several persons contradictory, occupied the court for nearly five Mr. William Johnstone (a Repealer and a native of hours. It appeared that the husband and wife lived Scotland), in a lengthy speech, in which he culogised ing resolution-" That a vote of thanks is due to conducted industrious woman. On the night in against the present Coercion Bill for Ireland." The question the husband was out drinking at the Dol- proposer concluded by stating "that at the first Irish Repeal meeting he attended he would move a similar resolution." Mr. Lawless (an Irishman and a Repealer) seconded the resolution; he said he came there that evening little thinking that he should pains in her stomach and back, and also her head; future opportunities to meet them again; for of all her left eye was much swollen and blackened; and Repeal meetings he had attended (and he had been

nderstanding between the Ivish Repealers and English Chartists.

HAMILTON.

THE COERCION BILL .- A public meeting was held tant:—

"The officer of the militia, M. Ducillowicz, who etrayed the conspirators to the authorities, and apprint the political schoolmaster." would address the inhabit mously called to the chair. He opened the business of the meeting in a graphic discrip-

John Stewart, who moved the following resolution:-That this meeting is of opinion, that the "Coercion Bill for Ireland" is unjust in principle, most oppressive in its nature, and an insult to the people of that misgoverned country; and if carried into effect, will tend rather to increase crime, than to diminish it.

Mr. Stewart ably seconded the resolution; he maintained that it was not only an insult to Ireland, but also to the civilised world. He entered into a lengthy discription of that country, from the eleventh century, and proved that its inhabitants had been not only misgoverned, misrepresented, but also, misled. Mr. A. Robertsone supported the resolution.

A. Walker moved the petition; and feelingly advocated the rights of Irishmen, and the necessity for our sympathising with them in their present struggle. The petition was carried unanimously. A vote of

PLYMOUTH.

At a council meeting of the Chartists of this locality, held on Sunday evening, it was resolved :that we have full confidence in the present Executive. We disposed of a portion of "Paine's works," handed over to us by Mr. Robertson.

MERTHYR TYDVIL. The members of branch No. 1, of the Land Society, resident in this place, met in their Reading-room on Sunday morning, the 19th inst., after reading, Mr. O'Connor's letter, and the glorious proceedings at Manchester, which highly pleased all our members, at twelve o'clock we adjourned for dinner. We met again at six in the evening, when several subjects were taken into consideration.-First, the propriety of consulting our brother members, throughout the kingdom, on the propriety of establishing a fund towards assisting those members who have been Mr. John Ward then charged O'Brien with an act of allotted to occupy the first estate. Some may have fircet treason to the people in publishing the foolish and wicked letters of his friend Ashton relative to the Welch outbreak, which treason would have made burds blush. It had always been believed by most cople, that John Frost never intended anything that our directors can point out. It was next resolved like an outbreak, but merely a demonstration in that the one Executive direct both the Chartist avour of Vincent, who was then confined in Mon- and the Land Society. We are also of opinion that, south Gaol, and the petitions were always framed in if the Executive are to be elected by the Convention. accordance with that belief, but now the matter wore the votes should be public and not by ballot, or else a different aspect. O'Brien and his worthy coadjutor the delegate may vote quite contrary to the wishes

THE COERCION BILL.—At a joint meeting of members of the Chartist Co-operative Land Society, and the National Charter Association held, April 20th, a petition against the "Irish Coercion Bill," and the following resolutions were agreed to :-

That this meeting approve of the conduct of the Executive committee, in delaying the meeting of Conference, until the result of the government measures are made known, and therefore beg once more to express their confidence in the present Executive.

That this meeting is of opinion that the two Associa That this meeting do not recognise any other persons as Executive of the Charter Association but those who have conducted it during the present year.

That this meeting recommend the Executive to be elected by the members of the Association, because if the members are qualified to choose men elect officers, they are qualified to choose officers themselves. The petition has been transmitted to Mr. Dun-

combe for presentation to the House of Commons.

Society. Meetings are held every Wednesday evening, at Mr. Turner's Temperance Hotel, when per- attend the same. sons desireus of joining the second section can do so. At a public meeting of the Chartist Body, held on Tuesday, at Turner's Temperance Hotel, when reso-

lutions approving of the policy of the present Executive, and in favour of the Convention electing them was passed. Mr. G. W. Wheeler was then unanimously elected to represent us in the forthcoming Convention. It was likewise resolved to get up a petition against the atrocious "Irish Coercion Bill."

GREENWICH AND DEPTFORD.

Arcade long-room, on Saturday evening, to petition Parliament against the Irish Coercion Bill. Mr. John Brace in the chair. Mr. Dobbie proposed, and Mr. B. Monarch seconded, the following resolution:

—"That this meeting views with indignation and manufactured in the chair. The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

—"That this meeting that the election of any man to a permanent office, such as the Executive Committee manent of the chair. A meeting of the Chartists of the above locality without remuneration, the same is unjust inasmuch as we lay an additional tax on his labour, and pocket for the benefit of the public weal." "That it is the opinion of this meeting that the Executive be elected by the Convention; and that the Convention have power to add to their number if considered necessary, and that the Directors of the Chartist Co-operative Land Society and the Executive of the National Charter Association be one and the same.'

> STOCKPORT. A lecture was delivered on Sunday last by Mr. T. Clark, of the Executive.

At the weekly meeting of No. 1, branch of the Chartist Co-operative Land Society, held in Murdock's School-room, No. 27, St. Andrew's-square, Alexander Clelan in the Chair. Mr. Smith read peared to fully enter into the feelings of the speaker. Mr. O'Connor's letter, and the proceedings at Manthus seconded by Mr. William Chapel (our local chester from the Star of the 13th, he interspersed Mr. O'Connor's letter, and the proceedings at Manthe reading with some most appropriate remarks, which, at the conclusion elicited several rounds of enthusiastic applause. Mr. W. Doeherty moved and Mr. Mann seconded," That this meeting tender their most grateful thanks to the members of the Man-BILL."-A spirited and enthusiastic meeting was held | chester Committee and others who assisted in making

> That this meeting is of opinion that the present members ought to be continued in the Executive of the National Charter Association, seeing that they held on by that movement, through good and through evil report at great personal sacrifice, until they have raised it to a position it could not have attained only for their unwearied and laborious exertions, and further that we have the fullest confidence in their prudent and judicious management, and do hereby recommend to the forthcoming convention on its assembling, that if they think movement to do justice to the Chartist cause, that they add two or more to the present Evecutive This resolution was supported by Mr. Sherrington

> in an able manner, who was followed by Messrs. Ewring, Milligan, and other in similar able speeches and upon being put was carried unanimously.

AN ALLEGED Case of Munder at Brompton, Mitchell, Mr. John Rose and Mr. Lawless, were then added to the committee. Mr. John Davey protein an able manner by Messrs. Steward, Taylor, T. Clark, P. M'Grath, Pilling, Jackson, Consider that in thus acting they are setting a processing a processing and the following reso. A CONSTANT READER.—Like you we greatly admire to various querists, I have further to observe, that a mem-That in the opinior of this meeting the measure nowbeing

brought forward by her Majesty's government, for the putting down of a few lawless individuals in Ireland who the path of duty-namely, selfishness, and most of the have taken away life is unjust in the highest degree, as it punishes alike the innocent with the guilty. We, therefore, pledge ourselves to use our best endeavours to the greater the pity. If they who should be examples prevent being passed into a law the measure now pend- to others act in this manner, buying a man's honour ing before Parliament, which makes it a crime for the for a paltry shilling or so, what can be expected of those called spinsters, which continues to this day in all who are supposed to know less than they do ! o'clock at night. That in the opinion of this meeting, the experience of all

ages of the world has proved how futile are the endeavours will not refuse a corner of your valuable paper to make of oppression to stay the mark of mind or by principles of Coercion. That the canker-worm which is gnawing at the vitals of Ireland is tyranny and injustice-that inbread to feed them, and clothing for their nakedness. The abolition of a State Church, at variance with their recognised creed, social and political equality to the lord and the peasant, and these things alone can remove crime from Ireland, and cement it indissolubly to the British Crown and the British Empire. That a petition be forwarded to the House of Commons

praying the members thereof not to pass a Coercion Bill for Ireland under the disguise of "Protection for life," and that the same be forwarded to Charles Hindley.

taste, and straightway he betakes himself to an attack will pass over without any blamable excesses, the only upon the reviewer; not to talk of the shackles thus result of which would be fatal collisions, which our feetly healthy. The coroner, after consulting with sprinkle of Irishmen, who seemed to enter with all collegians at the Rye-house, near Broxbourne. He thanks also, Down with the Bloody Bill! fought to be imposed upon criticism, could anything be population, always so calm, have the greatest interest mere rid culous or profife of dispute than such a to avoid."

The coroner, after consulting with sprinkle of Irishmen, who seemed to enter with ail collegians at the Rye-house, near Broxbourne. He some of the jury, ordered the husband of the deceased their souls into our proceedings, and we do hope that to avoid." this is the dawning of better days, and a better of age.

Forthcoming Meetings.

Bilston.—A general meeting of the members of the Chartist Co-operative Land Society, will be held at Mr. Linney's on Sunday evening, April 26th, at

six o'clock. HULL.—A lecture will be delivered on sunday evening next, April 26th, in the Large Room, White Hart, Salthouse-lane, at seven o'clock precisely. Subject: "The Peoples' Charter, reasonable, scriptural, and constitutional. How to get it, and how to use it when we have got it." By Mr. John

Burns, jun. BRUNSWICK HALL, Ropemaker's-fields, Limehouse. On Tuesday evening, April 28th, a lecture will be delivered by Mr. Frazer, on the Genius and writings of Mr. Thomas Cooper, the "Chartist Poet :" chair to be taken at eight o'clock precisely by J. Shaw. Admission free.

WARRINGTON.—A meeting of the members of the Chartist Co-operative Land Society will be held at the house of Mr. Robert Lomax, No. 9, Tanner'sland, on Monday evening next, April 27th, at eight o'clock, when all members and friends are particuarly invited to attend. All communications for this branch must be addressed to Mr. Henry Anderson, Winwick-street, Warrington.
A Special West Riding Delegate Meeting will

be held on Sunday (to-morrow) in the Working Man's Hall, Bullelose-lane, Halifax, to commence at twelve Clock at noon. J. Crossland, W. R. Sec.
Tower Hamlets.—The friends of the Wittington o'clock at noon. thanks was then given to the chairman, when the meeting closed.

and Cat locality, National Charter Association, intend giving a ball and concert to Mr. Thomas Mills for his services in the cause, at the Wittington and Cat, Church-row, Bethnal-green, on Tuesday evening, April the 28th. Tickets may be had of the following persons : - Mr. Randall, Church-row, That the suggestions of Mr. O'Connor, relative to the Bethnal-green; Brass Founders' Arms Locality; Convention and Executive are generally approved of, and Mr. Slater, 3, Christopher-street, Friar's-mount; Mr. Luke King, 10, George-gardens, Bethnal-green; Mr. Buck, sen., 7, New Montague-street, Spitalfield and at the above house. An adjourned discussion will be held at the Wittington and Cat, Church-row-Bethnal-green, on Sunday evening at eight o'clock precisely. Subject: "The probable results of the first location of the Chartist Co-operative Land

ROCHDALE.—Mr. William Dixon, of Manchester, will lecture in the Chartist-room, Mill-street, on Sunday (to-morrow), at six o'clock in the evening. A South Langashire District Delegate Meeting will be holden in Rochdale, on Sunday, May 3rd, at ten o'clock in the forenoon. STOCKPORT.—A members' meeting will be holden

in the Chartist Institute, Bomber's brow, on Sunday next, at two o'clock in the afternoon. LIVERPOOL. - A lecture will be delivered in the New Jerusalem Church, 52, Rose-place. by Mr. Thomas Jones, on Monday evening next, April 27th. Subject- 'The Land and Co-operative the only means of Social Emancipation." Chair to be taken at halfpast seven. The secretary of the Land Society will be in attendance to receive contributions and dispose

BOLTON .- A public meeting will take place in the l'emperance Hotel, Little Bolton, on l'hursday next, it eight o'clock in the evening, which will be addressed by Messrs. Wm. Dixon, of Manchester; J. W. Parke. of London, editor of the Tailors' Advocate; Mr. John Russell, Birmingham; and Mr. John Gash, of Manchester. Subjects-"The Rights and Wrongs of Labour, and the necessity of an organisation of tra 'es to protect them from unjust legislative interference, and the encroachments of capitalists.'

Admission free.
OLDHAM.—On Saturday, the 25th instant, a public meeting of the electors and non-electors of the borough will take place in the open space behind the Albion Inn, at half-past five o'clock in the evening, for the purpose of deciding who is the fittest an On Sunday (to-morrow) Mr. E. Clark will lecture in the school-room of the Working Man's Hall, at six o'clock in the evening. Subject: "The Present Age."

BRISTOL - Young Men's Charter Association. The sixth anniversary of the above association, will be celebrated by a social tea meeting, on Monday, April 27th, at six o'clock, at 102, Temple-street. Double ticket, 1s. 6d.; single ticket, 1s. HANLEY AND SHELTON.—The members of the Char tist Co-operative Land Society are requested to attend a general meeting on Tuesday evening next. April 28th, at their meeting-room, Miles Bank, Shelton, on business of importance. Also, the members of the National Charter Association are requested to

ENEWPORT, ISLE OF WIGHT.—The Chartists of this place have nobly come forward in behalf of their Irish brethren. They have prepared and sent a petition to the House of Commons against the Coercion Bill. The petition obtained 566 signatures in three days, and has been forwarded to Mr. Dun-

# Correspondence.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR. Sir,-As you seem to be the friend of the working

man, I hope you will spare a corner of your paper for the following facts, which have occurred here of late: In the month of December last, the Union of House Carpenters and Joiners sent a circular to the employers, here asking a rise of wages at the first of March, and wishing to meet with them to settle the amount of advance, However, the employers took no notice of this circular, and when the first of March came, the men made a demand of three thillings of advance a week, which was with one exception, refused : upon this, the men in two of the shops struck work until they could get the terms. that they wanted. The rest of the men came forward upon the next pay night, and subscribed as much as paid the wages of those who had left their work. The employers, to the number of sixteen (in fact all the principal, with one exception), then resolved that they would keep no man in their employment who was a member of the union. Accordingly, on the following pay night, they put the question to their workmen. Are you a member of the union? and upon being told that they were, they said we can employ you no longer than next week, unless you drop this union. However, the most of the men left their work next day, thinking that as they never got any warning before, they could not be asked to work a week's warning at this time to their own detriment. The amployers immediately came before the public, and said that the men had all struck, when the plain fact was, they were paid off. Not content, however, with discharging the men from their own employment, several of them used their influence, and in two or three cases successfully, to procure the dismissal of several individuals who had got employment elsewhere, and this, too, in the face of their published resolution, to use nothing but reasonable and fair means to effect their purpose. Now, these others and unanimously agreed to. Mr. Smith then men who can and who have thus used their fellow men whom Nature has placed in the scale of worldly means a little lower than themselves, are, most of them, great sticklers for free trade, and have subscribed to funds for obtaining it, but it is only free trade as far as they are the purchasers, that they seem to act upon.

For six weeks the men have gone idle rather than compromise their principles, and the masters seeming to think that downright oppression will not gain their point, they have had recourse to rather a low action to effect their purpose. They sent word to the workmen (at least one firm, Messrs. James Buyers and Co.,) that if they would only change the name of the union to some other thing, bey (J. B. and Co.) would take back their workmen. Thinking that they had honourable men to deal with, this was acceded to, and the men returned to their work last Thursday. On Thursday night, however, Messrs. Buyers came forward with a document, which they wished their men to sign, declaring that the subscribers were not, and never would be, members of any combination, having for its intentions the purposes of fellow workmen, but with no effect. I wonder if they consider that in thus acting they are setting a premium on immorality, for the man who could desert his fellow being in a strait, could be guilty of other things which society might think worse, but which, if looked at fair in the face, are but a variation of the same trespass from employers who are acting in this manner are office bearers in the church-Dissenters, too, some of them,

As the press here refuse all communications except as advertisements, which are rather expensive, I hope you our case known.

I am, sir, yours truly, AN OPERATIVE JOINER. Aberdeen, April 18th, 1846.

Keighley, April 17, 1846. Sir,-We have just sent to Mr. Duncombe 2171 signatures to the national petition, and have many sheets unfilled up. Should the measure be postponed we shall send them also; and, perhaps, a quantity more if you think them of any service. Yours, in haste, JOHN GARNETT. To F. O'Connor, Esq.

My very dear Friends.—1 thank you; from my soul I thank you. I will visit you in return, the

Ever your obliged friend, FEARGUS O'CONNOR. MOVEMENT.

EMANCIPATION OF LABOUR AND THE

LAND.

By late arrivals from the United States we have been put in possession of copies of Young America and the Albany Freeholder to the 21st ult., inclusive. These papers contain cheering intelligence of the progress of the Agrarian movement in the States. We are under the necessity of postponing extracts until our next, to make way for the most important, and most admirable speech of Senator Calhoun on the Oregon question, given below, but our readers may expect a treat next week. We confine ourselves this week to reprinting the following summary of European news, as published in Young America of March 21st:-

NEWS FROM THE LAND STEALING DESPOTISMS. The Tribune has received, by express from Halifax, news by the steamer Hibernia twenty-two days later from

Europe. Four Northern Stars have also come to hand. The British troops in India have had a great battle with the Sikhs, in which about 30,000 of the latter and 4,000 of the former were killed and wounded!!! The names of the British officers are gazetted, and the rest of the lacklanders destroyed are numbered by the lump, as our corporation agents would number the loads of street manure dumped on board of a Jersey market boat. They are gone for eternity, as well as the 30,000 victims who were fighting for their own land! Think of the thousands upon thousands of fathers, mothers, wives, sisters, and brothers, thus made mourners: This game will go on, as long as the Land-lords and Money-lords of England have five millions of lacklanders at their disposal. It would be the greatest peace measure ever adopted to make an American Republic of Britain, even if it cost a hundred thousand lives to effect it.

The British Government are trying hard to recruit their army, and the democratic Chartists are making the cry of "No Vote! No Musket!!" resound throughout the The Land Reform is going on steadily, paving the way

for the Revolution ahead.

The plundered lacklanders of Ireland continue to kill their oppressors, and the government are proposing at the same time measures of relief and coercion, but no restoration of the soil.

#### THE OREGON QUESTION.

MOST IMPORTANT SPEECH BY MR. CALHOUN. The following is taken from Mr. Calhoun's speech in the Senate of the United States on the resolution

for the abrogation of the Oregon Convention:-

"Having been thus brought, by the line of policy to the choice, I am actuated by no unmanly fear of the consequences of war. I know that in the existing state of the world wars are necessary—that the most sacred regard for justice and equity, and the most cautious policy, cannot always prevent them. When war must come, I own country, but on still broader grounds, as a friend of may appeal to my past history to prove that I shall not be found among these who may falter; but I shall take ference to them, at no period has it ever been so desirable care never to contribute by my acts to precipitate the country into a war when it can be fairly avoided. I am, on principle, opposed to war, and in favour of peace, because I regard peace as a positive good, and war as a positive evil. As a good, I shall ever cling to peace, so long as it can be preserved consistently with the safety and honour of the country; and as opposed to war, I shall ever resist it, so long as it may be resisted consistently with the same considerations. I am emphatically opposed to it in this case, because peace, in my opinion, can be preserved consistently with both, and war avoided without sacrificing either. I am opposed to it for the additional reason, because it would be, in my opinion, has ever gone before it. The two great agents of the phyditional reason, because it would be, in my opinion, has ever gone before it. The two great agents of the phylogen politic—a consideration never to be overlooked highly impolitic—a consideration never to be overlooked to him who lends it; but even though the "temperary to him w lieve that, should we resort to it, we would lose, instead | may be called. The former has overcome distance both of securing the two objects for which it would be avow-

edly declared, as I shall now proceed to show. "The first is to secure what is claimed to be our rights to the whole of Oregon, under the cry of 'all of Oregon | width, while, at the same time, it has added threefold to or none.' Those who would go into it for that object the rapadity of intercourse by land. Within the same will, in my opinion, find in the end that 'mone' is much | period, electricity, the greatest and most diffused of all more probable than 'all.' In coming to this conclusion. I concede to my countrymen the highest bravery, energy, patriotism, and intelligence which can be claimed for them. But these cannot overcome the great obstacles we should have to encounter, compared to what Great Britain would have in a contest for Oregon. As long as she has a large force in the East, and remains mistress in the Pacific, she will be able to place there a much more efficient force, and at far less expense, than we pos- all this increasing civilisation - all the progress now sibly can at present, which would there decide the con making, would be in a great measure arrested by a war test in her favour.

"But, were it otherwise, from the nature of the coutest, Oregon, though the cause of the war, would be speedily forgotten. The struggle, once begun, would soon cease to be for Oregon. Higher and far more powerful motives would soon guide the contest. It would by such a war as this would be? speedily become a struggle for mastery between the greatest power in the world on one side, against the most growing on the other. Actuated by all the feelings belonging to such a struggle, both sides would put forth all their vigour, energy, and resources, and, overlooking race. They are, besides, the two most commercial, and minor points, would aim to strike the most vulnerable, are diffusing, by their widely extended commerce, their and where each might have the greatest advantage, blessings over the whole globe. We have been raised leaving Oregon to be won or lost as the contingencies of up by Providence for these great and noble purposes, and

so mighty a contest might decide. "The next object, as is alleged, is to protect our citizens in Oregon. What has just been said is enough time; because I hold that it is now to be decided whether to prove how utterly it must fail. Instead of protection, we are to exist in future as friends or enemies. War at war would most certainly sacrifice them; and that is a this time, and for this cause, would decide supremacy, we strong reason with me for opposing it. I feel our obli- shall hereafter stand in that of enemies. It would give gation to protect them as citizens, and brethren, and birth to a struggle in which one or the other would have kindred. We have encouraged them to emigrate, and I to succumb before it terminated, and which in the end will not give a vote which in my opinion would ruin and might prove ruinous to both. On the contrary, if war abandon them. But what war would fail to effect, can be avoided, powerful causes are now in operation, would be certainly accomplished by compromise on calculated to cement and secure a lasting-I hope a perthe line offered by the President. There are none petual-peace between the two countries, by breaking of our citizens, if I am correctly informed, settled down the barriers which impede their commerce, and north of 49 deg. Establish that line, and we at once give thereby uniting them more closely by a vastly enlarged our citizens in Oregon peace and security, and with

"But passing from Oregon, I take broader ground, and oppose war for reasons looking to the whole. I see nothing to hope from war, be its result what it may. On the contrary, I believe that the most successful and triumphant war that could be waged-one in which all would be accomplished which its most extravagant advocate could dare hope for-in which we should conquer the Canadas, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia-in which we should drive the British flag from the continent, and Providence as one of the great means of ushering in the compel Great Britain to yield the whole by treaty in the short space of ten years, would be disastrous to us. I allude not to its ravages or devastations, or to the oceans of blood that must flow, and the manifold losses and is pre-eminently our policy. There may be nations, remiseries which would accompany the war, They are stricted to small territories, hemmed in on all sides, so common to all wars; but, however vividly painted, they situated that war may be necessary to their greatness. have but little effect in deterring a brave people from a Such is not our case. Providence has given us an inhe resort to it. No doubt these inflictions would be very great in a contest between two nations of such immense power, and so situate as to be able to do each other the greatest harm in war and the greatest good in peace. But as great as the devastation and destruction of life would be in such a struggle, they are of a nature to be speedily repaired on our side. The indomitable industry and enterprise of our people, with the great resources of ten times our present number. Our great mission, as a the country, would soon repair the former, while our people is to occupy this vast domain; to replenish it with rapidly-increasing population would speedily repair the an intelligent, virtuous, and industrious population; to latter. War has far heavier calamities for a free people than these, though less visible—calamities in their nature not easily remedied. I refer to permanent and dangerous social and political changes, which often follow in its rection, and to unite the whole by the most rapid intertrain, in the character of the people and their institutions. A war between us and Great Britain, such as has been described, in which every nerve and muscle on either side and diverting the energies which would be devoted to this requisition which could be commanded, could not fail, the guidance of a sagacious and cautious policy, 'a wise under present circumstances, to work most disastrous, and I fear incurable changes, in the social condition of our people, and in their political institutions. To realize the consequences in this respect which must follow, it is expression. Those who have made the attempt would necessary to look at the immense extent to which it would seem to confound such inactivity with mere inaction. rage. It would, in all probability, prove a Mexican and Nothing can be more unlike. They are as wide apart as an Indian war, as well as a war with Great Britain, and the poles. The one is the offspring of indolence, or ignoas such would extend to every portion of our entire fronanother the northern frontier on the Atlantic; another to assail the north eastern frontier, on the side of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick; and another to assail the Canadian; and, finally, another to protect our widelyher utmost strength, would require a force, and including the two navies, of not less, I would suppose, than 200,000 men continually in pay. The expenses would be enormous. One of the most venerable and experienced of our citizens. Mr. Gallatin, has estimated it at 65,000,000 or 70,000,000 dollars annually, if my memory serves me. My impression is, that it falls short of the actual cost, and that 100,000,000 dollars would not be an over estimate. Supposing the sum of 50,000,000 dollars could be annually raised by taxation, a sum far greater than he estimates,

and in my opinion much beyond what could be effected,

it would leave 50,000,000 dollars annually to be raised by

AMERICAN WORKING | MEN'S | estimates. Even that, it is probable, would fall much | to preserve free institutions over so wide a space and so short of the reality assuming the sum stated should be immense a population; but we are blessed with a constiannually required. It would be difficult to obtain loans tution comirably calculated to accomplish it. Its elastic in Eu ope; for, owing to the conduct of some of the power is unequalled, which is to be attributed to its fede-States in reference to repudiation, and other causes not ral character. The hope of success depends on presernecessary to state, the feeling of Europe would, I fear, be ving that feature in its full perfection, and adhering to generally against us, while our own resources would not peace as our policy. Wars may make us great, but let it be sufficient to raise the sum required without a great never be forgotten that peace only ean make us both depreciation of our credit, with a loss of 20, 30, or even 40 great and free." per cent., before the termination of the war, in contracting loans, or in consequence of the depreciation of our paper circulation. Including all, our public debt would. at the end of the struggle, be probably not less than 600,000,000 or 700,000,000 dollars. But this is not all.

"We would be plunged into the paper system as deeply as we were in the days of the revolution; and would of Dr. Braddee, the notorious mail robber, who died last terminate the war with a mortgage of 600,000,000 dols. or week in his cell in the Penitentiary of that city. The 700,000,000 on the labour of our people—for on labour the hour all adds:—whole must fall untimately, while a large portion of this He was convice vast amount would go into the pockets of those who it will be remembered, in 1841, pursuant to sentence by struck not a blow, nor lost a drop of blood in the contest, Judge Baldwin, for ten years. Shortly after his incarand who acquired their gains by seizing upon the distress of the government to drive hard and usurious bargains. I tion by simulating a decline of health. For this pur-In addition, we should have the difficult task to perform of restoring to a sound state a greatly depreciated paper circulation, or of extricating ourselves from it whatever

way we might-a task which cannot be performed withthat large and usually the enterprising portion of the comhighly injurious to the social relations of the people. A and a poor and dependent one on the other. "Nor would its effect on our political institutions be

less disastrous. Such a war would obliterate the line of These practices, it is believed, brought on the disease distinction in a great measure, between the Federal and which terminated his life, and he died at last of a pulthe State governments, by conferring on the former vastly increased power and influence. We should hear no more of state rights. The Federal government would then become a great national consolidated government. rapidly. Up to this period he had steadily and vehe-there enumerated, which have principally distinguished Our very success would give a military impulse to the public mind and to the character of the government, him, but so soon as he became convinced that his recowhich it would be hard, if possible, to overcome, and very was impossible, he confessed his guilt, and which would seek conquest after conquest until a spirit although we are restrained by prudential considerations of our system of government. It would then be in the add, that in his confession he has implicated several free states have terminated their career-a military de- his crimes. spotism. In the mean time, we would have to provide for three or four successful generals, who would soon be gained an astonishing reputation as a physician, detercompeting for the presidency; and before the generation which waged the war would have passed away, they might in any case of disease by an examination of the patient's possibly witness a contest between hostile generals for

terminated by the sword. "I appeal to the gentlemen who are the warm advocates for 'all of Oregon or none,' regardless of this mighty hazard, and whose separation from us on this during his trial, and suggested by her presence and the question I regret, and solemnly put the question to them signs of affliction that beautiful apostrophe to love in is it for you-you, who assume to be democrats par anguish, with which Mr. Biddle, in Braddee's defence, which I was opposed, to choose between compromise and excellence-you who are the enemies of the paper system, electrified the auditory, had been unfaithful to her vows, the force of Law, and CAPITAL (ulready wielding almost war, I without hesitation take the former. In making and of all artificial classes in society-it is for you to and married another during Braddee's imprisonment.

trous consequences? "But I oppose war, not simply on the patriotic groun of a citizen looking to the freedom and prosperity of his improvement, civilisation, and progress. Viewed in reto preserve the general peace which now blesses the world. Never in its history has a period occurred so remarkable as that which has elapsed since the termination of the great war in Europe, with the battle of Waterloo, for the great advances made in all these particulars. Chemical and mechanical discoveries and inventions have multiplied beyond all former example, adding with their advance to the comforts of life in a degree far greater and more universal than all that was ever known before. Civilisation has during the same period spread its influence far and wide, and the general progress in knowledge, and its diffusion through all ranks of society, has outstripped all that on land and water, to an extent of which former generations had not the least conception to be possible. It has, in effect, reduced the Atlantic to half its former known physical agents, has been made the instrument rapidity of lightning but by lightning itself. Magic wires are stretching themselves in all directions over the earth, and when their mystic meshes shall have been united and perfected, our globe itself will become endowed with sensitiveness, so that whatever touches on any one point, will be instantly felt on every other. All these improvementsbetween us and Great Britain. As great as it is, isbut the commencement, the dawn of a new civilisation, more refined, more elevated, more intellectual, more moral, than

"I am, in this connexion, opposed to war between the United States and Great Britain. They are the two countries the furthest in advance in this great career of improvement and amelioration of the condition of our I trust we shall not fail to fulfil our high destiny. I am, besides, especially opposed to war with England at this commercial intercourse, equally beneficial to both. If them full opportunity to realize their object in emigra, we should now succeed in setting the example of free trade between us, it would force all other civilised countries to follow it in the end. The consequence would be to diffuse a prosperity greater and more universal than can be well conceived, and to unite, by bouds of mutual interest, the people of all countries. But, in advocating the cause of free trade, I am actuated not less by the political consequences likely to flow from it, than the advantages to be derived from it in an economical point of view. I regard it in the dispensation of happy period foretold by inspired prophets and poets,

when war should be no more. "I am, finally, opposed to war, because peace-peace ritance stretching across the entire continent from east to west, from ocean to ocean, and from north to south, covering by far the greater and better part of its temperate zone. It comprises a region not only of vast extent, but abundant in all resources; excellent in climate; fertile and exuberant in soil; capable of sustaining in the plentiful enjoyment of all the necessaries of life a population of convert the forests into cultivated fields; to drain the the swamps and morasses, and cover them with rich harvests; to build up cities, towns, and villages in every dicourse between all the parts. War would but impede the fulfilment of this high mission, by absorbing the means would be strained to the utmost, and every dollar put in purpose. On the contrary, secure peace, and time, under and masterly inactivity' will speedily accomplish the whole. I ventured to say 'a wise and masterly inactivity,' in despite of the attempt to cast ridicule upon the rance, or indifference. The other is the result of the tier, including the Atlantic and the Pacific; the inland profoundest sagacity and wisdom—a sagacity which looks and the exterior, constituting a circuit of probably not into the operations of the great causes in the physical, less than 7,000 miles. It would require, in order to con- moral, and political world, which, by their incessant opeduct it with the energy necessary to bring it in so short | ration, are ever changing the condition of nations for a time to the successful termination supposed, especially good or evil; and wisdom, which knows how to use and in war for mastery, immense exertions on laud and water. direct them when acting favourably by slight touches to Two navies, one on the Atlantic, and the other on the facilitate their progress, and by removing impediments lakes-and six or seven armies, would be required for the which might thwart or impede their course, and, not purpose, even on the supposition that Oregon would be least, to wait patiently for the fruits of their operation. abandoned. One army would be required on the Mexican | He who does not understand the difference between such frontier; and let no one sneer at the mention of such a inactivity and mere inaction, the doing of nothing, is still power. Feeble as it now is, when paid and supported by British gold, and trained and commanded by British higher elements of statesmanship by which a country is officers, Mexico would prove a formidable enemy. See elevated to greatness and prosperity. Time is operating what British skill and training have made the feeble Se- in our favour, with a power never before exerted in favour poys. The Mexicans are a braver and a hardier peo. of any other people. It is our great friend, and under ple, and, what is no small point, would constitute the the guidance of such a policy it will accomplish all that cheapest of all armies. There must be, in addition, one we can desire. Our population is now increasing, at the to guard the Gulf frontier; another to guard the southern; rate of about 600,000 annually and is progressing, with increased rapidity, every year. It will average, if not impeded, nearly a million during the next twenty-five years, extended Indian frontier. All these, in so mighty a struggle against the greatest of all powers, putting forth by the end of that period, have spread from eccan to be named at the greatest of all powers, putting forth upwards of 8,000,000 of people at the end of another Glasshouse-street, Regent-street, trimming sellers,twenty-five years; when, with one foot on the Atlantic Thomas Sney, and Jesse Hill, Hanley, Staffordshire, and the other on the Pacific, and occupying a position earthenware manufacturers.—Richard Penrose, Daniel

nent, we shall be in a position better calculated to con. Neath, Glamorganshire, colliers.

trol the commerce of both oceans, and to exert an influ-

ence over both continents than any other country in the

loans or a forced paper circulation. Now, allowing the world. If we avoid war and adhere to peace all this will

war to continue for ten years, there would be incurred a be effected—effected, I trust, without the loss of our free

#### DEATH OF AN AMERICAN CULPRIT.

(From the New York Journal.) The Pittsburgh Commercial Journal mentions the death

He was convicted of robbing the mails, and imprisoned, ceration, he conceived the idea of procuring his liberapose he would prick his gums with the awls, which were supplied to him in the vocation he had chosen, that of a hocmaker, and having saturated his towel with blood, from the lungs, to which he was always careful to add a munity, the debtors. The effects of all this would be difficult and painful respiration. His physician was able, sometimes, to engage the suffering doctor in conversapowerful artificial class would be created on one side, tions, in which he would become sufficiently animated to forget his painful breathing, but on the instant that he would recollect himself, the difficulty would return.

> monary affection. Until two weeks before his death his disease had not nently asserted his innocence of the crimes imputed to

It is worthy of remark, also, that the doctor, who had mining, or pretending to determine, the precise symptoms urinary discharges, felt constrained by approaching death that supreme office—a contest between him who might to confess that his system was nothing but a humbug. conquer Mexico, and him who might conquer Canada, His success in this humbug is another evidence of his renarkable shrewdness of character. The vast income he derived from his dupes is well known.

It is known that Braddee's wife, who clung to him five years he was in confinement, he was fond of an op- LABOUB. portunity of talking about "his wife and children." He spoke of them in terms of warm affection; and undoubtedly his desire to recover his liberty was stiumlated by attachment to them. Even after he became aware that he must soon die, he desired to be at liberty, even if it were to die in a barn, to the end that he might not die a prisoner. But so soon as he learned the conduct of

determine the question was unsuccessful

#### Bankrupts, &c.

BANKRUPTS.

pleasant and hopeful theme,

(From Tuesday's Gazette, April 21, 1846.) Samuel Metcalfe Latham, Dover, banker - Robert Stephenson, Southwick-street, Hyde-park, apothecary-Thomas Elisha Deacon, Comer-hall, Hertford, tanner-Richard Brailsford, Enfield, common-brewer - John Biggs, Houndsditch, undertaker—John Burgh Crampern Wharf-road, City-road, coal-merchant-John Pace and Henry Pace, St. Michael's-alley, Cornhill, merchants-Joseph Salmon, Beaumont, Essex, carpenter and builder - James Clarkson, Barnsley, Yorkshire plumber and glazier - James Walker and Benjamin Wilkinson. Leeds, share brokers - William Cross, Weymouth, Dorsetshire, ship owner - Thomas Taylor, Newthe present and all preceding it. Shall it be us who shall castle-upon-Tyne, grocer and tea dealer - Thomas incur the high resposibility of retarding its advance, and Allen, Littleworth, Staffordshire, hotel-keeper. -James Topham, Brewood, Staffordshire, road-contrac tor .- Daniel Antrobus, Audley, Staffordshire, apothe cary .- William Bennett, Welverhampton, Staffordshire tinplate-worker .- Wm. Belshaw, Manchester, licensed victualler.-Benjamin Dawson, Buersill, Lancashire, woollen-manufacturer .- Christopher Stephenson, Colne Lancashire, worsted-manufacturer. — Henry Fowkes, Manchester, sharebroker .- David Johnstone, Chorltonupon-Medlock, Manchester, joiner .- Henry Lambert Fitzames, Walcot, Bath, furrier .- Henry Hutchinson, Liverpool, merchant,-William Kelly, Chester, brewer,-Jas. Robins Croft, Liverpool, commission merchant.—Griffith Jones Hughes, Liverpool, commission merchant.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED. April 20. Charles Goldsmith, Bristol, saddler and har-

DIVIDENDS.

ness maker.

William Attwater, Devonshire-street, Queen-square, dyer, May 12-Joseph Johns, Grosvenor-street West, imlico, cook, May 12-John Hamilton, King-street, St. James's, wine merchant, May 12-Moira Maclean, Basinghall-street, cloth factor, May 15-George How Green and George Courthorpe Green, Barge-yard, Bucklers-Stroud, Gloucestershire, coach builder, May 19-William Tomlinson, Jun., Nantwich, Cheshire, money scrivener, May 12-John Clarke, Richard Mitchell, Joseph Philips, and Thomas Smith, Leicester, bankers, May 12.

CERTIFICATES to be granted, unless cause be shown to the contrary, at the place of meeting. Joseph Henry Nock, High-street, Poplar, outfitter, May 4-Samuel Stocker, sen., Seckford-street, Clerkenwell, hydraulic engineer, May 14-Peter Owen, Liverpool, miller, May 14-George Perry, Stroud, coach builder, May 18-George Dardier, Liverpool, merchant, May 14-Joseph Walton, Liverpool, coal merchant, May 12-John M'Gibbon, Liverpool, boot maker, May 12-John Audley, Horace Jee, Liverpool, insurance broker, May 12-Issachar Roberts, Mold, Flintshire, grocer, May 12-John Hill, Digbeth, Birmingham, currier, May 15-Samuel

Rhodes, Bradford, worsted spinner, May 14. CERTIFICATES to be granted, unless cause be shown to the contrary, on or before May 12. James Sykes, Doncaster, hosier-John Joplin, Bishopwearmouth, Durham, draper-William Davies, Strangeways, Manchester, plasterer-Robert Edwards Walker, Liverpool, ship broker-Charles Rose, Joseph Hopton, Edwin Penisten, and James Penisten, Leeds, dye mer-

Robert Hearn and Thomas Daniel Blackburn, Taunton, Somersetshire, linen-drapers-John F. Coulstring and David Cohen Isaacs, Bristol, wire-workers - Edward Balman and Henry Palafox Gerona Sparks, Liverpool, commission merchants - James Miller and and Charles Miller, Manchester, calico-printers -Samuel Hill and Henry Owens, Bolton-le-Moors Lancashire, boiler-makers - John Greenwood and Abrahum Denny, Bury, Lancashire, builders - George William Francis Cook and Edward Humphreys, St Swithin's-lane, City, attorneys-Gilbert Northey and Samuel Lang Northey, Tavistock, Devonshire, coal-merchants-Francis Blake and George Tamplin, King'soad, Bedford-row, attorneys-Charles Jefferys and Sidney Nelson, Soho-square, music-sellers-William Bayley and Wm. Crawford Newby, Stockton, Durham, attorneys -Joseph Bliss and William Bliss, Thrupp Grounds, Northamptonshire, farmers and graziers-Thomas Lowdon and Christopher Weightman, Edgware-road, furnishing warehousemen—George Corless, Henry Casson, while I deplore the cause you assign for the inability of Summers, Low Newton, Durham, farmers -- Charles Bissow, Cornwall, soda manufacturers-John Wellington Adams and Thomas Hill, Manchester, stockbrokers .--Richard Stones and Thomas Hodgson, Kingston-upon-Hull, brass-founders - John Railton Greaves, James M'Nicol, and John Laurie, Liverpool; so far as regards John Laurie-John Penberthy Magor, Stephen Davey, William Davey, and Richard Davey, Redruth, Cornwall, common-brewers; so far as regarns William Davey-William Morley and Edward Sorrell, Bread-street, Cheapside, Manchester warehousemen-Duncan Campbell and at the end of which our population ought to reach to up. | George Greaves, Liverpool, carmen-William Lambert wards of 40,000,000. With this vast increase it is rolling and Thomas Lambert, New Brentford, curriers-Thomas Dixon and James Hall, Preston, Lancashire, surgeous.-Thomas Dewhirst and Samuel Hewitt, Bradford, Yorkocean. Its course is irresistible. The coast of the Pa- shire, sawyers .- Edward Legh and Alexander Bellamy, cific will then be probably as densely populated, and as Regent-street, wine merchants.—Richard Greenwell, B. thickly studded with towns and villages, in proportion to Sacker, and R. James Brown, Sunderland, coal fitters .its capacity to sustain population, as that of the Atlantic John Ashcroft, Archibald Fraser McKay, and Daniel Mc now is. At the same rate we shall have increased to Kay, Liverpool.—William Carr and Danitl Goodall,

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS. at twelve, at Deans' Tavern, Glasgow, debt in the time of 500,000,000 dollars, according to these popular institutions. I am aware how difficult is the task at twelve, at Mr. Clark's office, Perth.

DUNCOMBE TESTIMONIAL.

The people's parliamentary champion having appointed Saturday evening. April the 18th, as the time for receiving that splendid memento of working class gratitude, a deputation from the Central Testimonial Committee, consisting of Messrs. J. Syme (General Sceretary), Stallwood, Ilornby, Dowling, Barratt, Mitchell, Bushby, Young, Papworth, and Conolly, waited on the honourable member for Finsbury, at his chambers in the Albany, and having been received with that kind feeling which is a distinguishing characteristic of the honourable gentleman, Mr. Syme rose and said-Sir, we have been appointed by the Testimonial Central Committee, to transfer to you

the result of their grateful efforts, and as they have prepared and furnished us with an address to be presented to you on the occasion, I think that any preliminary observations of mine will be quite unnecessary, I will therefore proceed to read that address as follows:-

"TO T. S. DUNCOMBE, ESQ., M.P., "Esteemed Sir,-We have been deputed by very many of our brethren of the working classes of Great Britain to present you with this piece of plate, in testimony of their high esteem for you personally, and of their gratitude for was always prepared for the stated visit of a physician or your generous denunciation of the manifold wrongs enout great distress to the country and ruinous effect to chaplain, with this evidence of a dangerous hemorrhage dured by them, also for your consistent advocacy of their rights and interests, and for your indefatigable efforts to ensure their complete emancipation from that social, political and moral degradation to which they have so long been subjected.

"While thus gladly avowing our gratitude for the great services you have rendered us, we have too much self-respect to give that gratitude utterance in language of flattery. Hence you will perceive, Sir, that we have advisedly placed upon this testimonial no other inscription than that it is presented by the working classes of assumed a formidable type, but then he began to sink the United Kingdom, in acknowledgement of the acts your career as a legislator, won for you the admiration of the best portion of your fellow-countrymen, and, as we believe, the respect of all.

"There'is, Sir, but one circumstance that can occasion would be engendered totally inconsistent with the genius from further allusion to this point, we may venture to us regret in thus addressing you, namely, that our testimonial is not far more worthy (as regards its instraight and downward road, which leads where so many persons who had not been suspected of participating in trinsic value) of your acceptance; and consequently more

conourable to those in whose behalf it is presented. "But, Sir, we know that you will sympathise with in lamenting the causes which have precluded us from presenting a more fitting proof of our esteem and gratitude: because in those causes are to be found a sure evidence that the industrious classes suffer "grievous

wrong."
"Briefly, then, we may intimate that when we first contemplated the design of presenting you with some testimonial of respect more enduring than mere "votes of thanks," we were mainly influenced to that desire by your indomitable, and, fortunately for us, successful opposition to the odious 'Master and Servants' Bill,' But | gaged estate: for you, Sir, that Bill would, unqestionably, have acquired exclusively the vast productive power of the age) would support a course of policy which might lead to such disas- He was not made acquainted with the fact, and for the have been independent of the feeble remonstrances of

"This great service alone, had you rendered us none other, would have made us anxious to offer you some enduring testimonial of our gratitude.

"Unhappily, however, many thousands of the workrender it utterly impossible for them to testify, as they in manufacturing trade and committee render it utterly impossible for them to testify, as they in manufacturing trade and committee render render it utterly impossible for them to testify, as they in manufacturing trade and committee render render render it utterly impossible for them to testify, as they in manufacturing trade and committee render his wife, he instantly ceased to wish for freedom. It was assertion, we may state that several thousand miners his wife, he instantly ceased to wish for freedom. It was assertion, we may state that several processing the horrors of the final blow to the poor convict, the unexpected thrust, were at the period in question enduring the horrors of others, were, with other causes which I do not discuss the bed clothes into the breach, but the well being plumbed and eight feet of water found in the hold manding surrender; and, poor fellow, he gave up at to resist a proposed reduction in their already too scanty capital of Ireland; and no wonder, when these violent five minutes after the collision, the crew and passento resist a proposed reduction in their already too scanty wages. These men, therefore, at that time were not merely deprived of their own resources, but the heavy Britain herself; consequently, our agricultural workers an article, and made off for the stranger, which once. He never after mentioned wife or child, or de-sired to move beyond the limits of his cell. The name merely deprived of their own resources, but the heavy of his wife was avoided with an iron will, although for burthen of maintaining them and their families, and the previous years of his confinement it had been a of resisting the aggression of capital, was cast upon their employed brethren of other trades, thereby depriving A question was a long time existing whether Braddee many thousands of gratifying their wish to contribute to

> pleasure of contributing to our 'Testimonial;' and we doubt not that they will gladly avail themselves of some more favourable opportunity of testifying their feeling

> "It may be gratifying to you, Sir, to learn, that some of your own rank in society have so far sympathised with the working classes, and so far respected their friend and advocate, that they have also contributed to the estimonial now pre ented to you.

> "In conclusion, Sir, we beg to assure you that this testimonial' is presented by us in the truthful and manly spirit so beautifully expressed by a poet of 'our own order,'-Robert Nicoll :-

' An offering to the shrine of Power Our hands shall never bring-A garland on the car of Pomp. Our hands shall never fling; Applauding in the conqueror's path Our voices ne'er shall be; But we have hearts to honour those Who bade the world go free!' "Presented this 18th day of April, 1846. "Signed on behalf of the Central Committee, "JAMES GRASSBY, Chairman.

"JAMES SYME, Secretary." "In conclusion, Sir, permit me to say, that we fee nuch pleasure in transferring to you the result of the Committee's efforts, and deem it a privilege to be permitted so to do; and I am sure that their and our united carnest desire is, that your life may be long spared and become increasingly useful; that your legislative career may become brighter and brighter; that your name may stand high among the illustrious statesmen of this country; and that your life may continue to be, as it has been blessing to the community at large-and more especially to that class which we have the honour on this occasion to represent, namely, the labouring class. Accept, then, these thanks, and humble tribute of gratitude."

presented to, and accepted by, Mr. Duncombe-The honourable member said: Mr. Syme and gentle men,—It is impossible for me to accept this generous tribute of your gratitude without mixed feelings of pride How could we :- if a man wants to put down 200 trees and sorrow-pride, that my humble exertions on behalf of my industrious fellow countrymen should be deemed bury, wholesale stationers, May 12-George Perry, worthy of national approval, and sorrow, that exposure of wrong and assertion of right should be otherwise distinguished than as acts of justice, which the trustees of the unenfranchised people are solemnly bound to perform for him, and 6s. 8d. additional. So much for cottier towards those for whom they hold the trust. Whatever planting in Ireland. If the acre was his own, he could thanks are due to me for the poor services which entitle me to your gratitude, the labouring classes fully and honourably participate in that reward, inasmuch as their co-operation cheerfully yielded, and without which my best timber stealing might be reduced to a constitutional form. exertion would have been vain and impotent, has at all But farming generally would improve; cottier farms times and upon all occasions nerved me for the struggle, would become the agriculturist's savings bank, economy and emboldened me to persevere in my resistance to the aggressions of their oppressors. The intrinsic value of than it now has (for full savings banks sometimes only in motion, and the poor fellow, who could not extriyour splendid testimonial consists in the deep and lasting | indicate the difficulty of employing small sums of money). impression which it is calculated to stamp upon the But what thrift ownership in land mould engender; the for assistance brought several persons to his aid. minds of all thinking men-that Englishmen who are wet days, half holidays, any spare hours of the cottier, grateful for acts of justice, are not likely to violate and the leisure now wasted by their wives, and the youth its laws, and may be, therefore, safely entrusted with of both sexes, and children, all for want of remunerative out of the wheel in an exhausted condition. Ilis a fair participation in making and administering them; and I sincerely trust that the day is not far distant when simple acts of justice to the labouring class will constitute the rule and not the exception of representation; and none will more cheerfully hail the happy what is called "tenancy" would be oppressive, and would advent than myself, being convinced that the first step towards the perfect freedom of our country is the recognition of the principle that those whose valour in arms, whose skill in manufactures, whose science in mechanics, whose calm endurance under great suffering and privation, whose success in the art of converting our national resources into wealth-in the enjoyment of which they have not, in my opinion, their fair and legitimate proportion—may be safely and honourably entrusted with the power of making laws for the further development of those national resources, and with a view to their more equitable distribution. My friends, it is not improbable that your services may be shortly courted by the two great parties now contending for political ascendancy, and when. if still esteemed worthy of your confidence, I may, as one of your representatives, be called upon to assume a position without reference to the speculative interest of either; and if such course should subject us to a more severe trial and a more searching ordeal than in our previous struggles we have undergone, relying upon a continuance of your co-operation, be assured that I shall not flinch from my share of the trouble, responsibility, or the danger, which the assertion of your rights and Samuel Dalby, Wm. Corless, and James Riley, Bradford, Yorkshire, worsted spinners; so far as regards ing, I regret that you should have deemed any explana-George Corless—Thomas Watson and Joseph Osborne, tion necessary to enhance its value. This emblem of my Leeds, woolstaplers—James Bent Summers and Thomas countrymen's confidence, generosity, and gratitude, I recognise as the embodiment of the feeling of the industrious Henry Smith and James Hinks, Birmingham, die-sinkers classes, and a testimonial of their undivided approval of -Charles Cotton, and George Sayle, King's Lynn, Nor- my conduct. As such I acceptit; and in accepting it at'your folk, surgeons—Philip Vaughan and George Rees, Bevan, hands, the fullness of expression is inadequate to com-Brecon, attorneys—Alexander Kent and John Perrott, municate my thanks to the industrious donors, and in ommemoration of whose confidence I shall preserve it. treasure it, and esteem it, as long as life remains; and when I am no more, and when it shall have passed into other hands, I trust that it may inspire its future possessor with the same pride that I now feel in accepting it,

Monday evening between 7 and 8, an alarm was given that the Giltspur-street Compter was on fire. in flames. A number of the inmates had been pre- catastrophe. viously set to work under the direction of Mr. Whithair, the governor, and they had fortunately succeeded in keeping the fire at bay until the arrival of the firemen. By their exertions, the fire was between the eastern and western coast of the old conti- Starbuck, and James Sheppard, jun., Cadoxton-juxtaextinguished without setting the engines to work, but not before a quantity of wearing apparel, hanging on the lines diving, was consumed, a portion of the Thomas Lennox, Perth, grocer, April 29, and May 20, supposed, was owing to the overheating of a close Panch.

THE TENURE OF LAND IN IRELAND.

I beg you to publish the following queries and sugges-

tive notices on this subject. I would ask those of your readers who have seats in the Houses of Lords or Commons, and others, who, though not legislators themselves, can influence legislation :- Would it not be easy to disembarrass land-dealing of much of its costliness, insecurity, and difficulty; and if so, would not free trade in land, wholesale and retail, be an acquisition of the highest value? If there was in each province in Ireland a land office, such as those in some of the colonies of England, prepared for the ready transfer of land, what England, prepared for the ready transfer of land, what a trade would at once set in for "the acres," that rudiment of all other manufactures! Every one knows the agonised struggle of the peasantry for land, sometimes at the time he was possessed of Brazilian and Spanish attended by a convulsive ferocity of grasp, indicating that bonds and securities to upwards of £9,000. When to possess ground to caltivate, is a question of life or found, he was suffused with olive oil, which it was death. And yet many of our landlords are encumbered thought was done for the purpose of allaying the by their unmanaged lands; possessors of much territory cravings of hunger, but bread, butter, tea, &c., was in name and little in reality, they are in poverty, and found in the room in profusion, but from their ap. in name and little in reality, they are in poverty, and their tenants are ready for rebellion. And how is this!

Recause landlords can only let, often, too, for short terms | He told the policeman who found him that his bread of years; and if by lease, which is generally a boon, it is and water was poisoned, and that he bathed his body a compact so full of restrictions and penalties, that it in olive oil to counteract its effects. In consequence only invites the attorney and the absentee's agent to use of the report of the proceedings appearing in the the readiest instrument of oppression, "the broken covenant," to torture the tenant; but even if contested elections, and "reasons plenty as blackberries" were not here to induce affronted agents and angry landlords to ceedings on behalf of the next of kin of the deceased. 'put the tongs" upon contumacious tenants at will, as, despite bits of parchment, Irish tenants mostly are, in at Winchester, was examined, and from the evidence three of the provinces, the complaint now is against the it appeared that the deceased was formerly a gentle, system of hiring land at all. My object would be to have man farmer, residing at Box Farm, near Andover, much greater facility for buying small portions of land upon the Stock Exchange, where he was an attendant for cash down—"arigith sheese," as we say in our euphonious lauguage. I would enable a man to buy ten acres out and out; it would be better far than renting 200; he penurious habits. He had not been seen by any of out and out; it would be better far than renting 200; he his relatives for a length of time past, and they were same capital, the hired 200 acres must starve. If a man could not work ten acres to his liking and advantage, let him sell and put money in his purse, for at the proposed land-offices an acre ought to be able to change hands at a moderate cost for transfer, and with an unimpeachable title. But as in duty bound we must inquire, how would these facilities serve the landowner ?-no of inflammation; there was also long standing disease great elementary change ought to be partial or one-sided. of the brain, kidneys, and gall bladder, which would First, then, what is the territorial and financial history account for his eccentricities. Verdict-"D. of from of our gentry?' Many of them possess large tracts of natural causes." country, the arable parts not half worked, and of its re- Shipwrecks in the Channel.-Brighton, April claimable bog and mountain, miles of both are much in 19 .- Only three weeks ago we reported the loss of the the state that the old "Fir-Bolgs" left them. If this is Bee, from Goole, which went down a short distance true, why is it? Because the possessors have often but a westward of this town. We have now to state that life-interest in the estate, and they will not sink capital last night a vessel was run into about six miles off on so short a tenure, and on mere possibility of return; Beachy-head, the result of which was that she also besides, millions of our gentry-owned acres are "out at went down in about ten fathoms water. The crew pawn," and as their owners can encumber, but cannot and passengers were fortunately saved, and they sell, they cannot redeem the "dead-pledge," the mort-

"The estate runs out and mortgages are made. Their fortunes ruined, and their fame betray'd." Could landlords sell on the land-exchange without notoriety or discredit, their territories might diminish, but their wealth would increase; they would begin to enjoy the sweets of independence in themselves, and a happy and secure vicinity to a steady and improving yeoman race-their neighbours. Such a change as this would be very valuable in Great Britain, but it is become ing classes were, at that time, so circumstanced as to of peremptory necessity in Ireland. The fluctuations render it utterly impossible for them to testify, as they in manufacturing trade and commercial relations during adscripta gleba, and well described by Swift, as "Slaves and beggars whom the landlord calls his tenants." All bottom, which she did in about half an hour, sent ous interest on his loan, a general war is being levied against him and all his tribe, and either fiscally or physically, he is ever in a way to be victimised. I ask your intelligent readers—are these statements of facts? and also, will they examine, would a free trade, a cash trade, a wholesale and retail trade in land, be a remedy? I which make a false mind for a intestate, and accumu late where the deceased omitted to do so. The law for land should be distributive, when not otherwise devised. but perfect liberty "to do what they would with their own," would keep plenty of land-trading going on in the community. But how would this affect the tenantry if they became small proprietors instead of large renters, if "every rood of ground maintained its man!" Should we not have settlers at home instead of in Canada or the States of America? The best of our peasantry now emigrate; they want a real home, and it is away from home they must go to seek it. If industry, economy, intelligence, and total abstinence from drink, enable a peasant to scrape together fifty or twenty sovereigns, he is off to America; he takes his money and his moral ca ital abroad, while the incapable and the miserable are tied to the soil. If a tenant-farmer lets his farm be but half worked, he and his family must be always indigent, and of the "parra-sashtha" kind; if he improves it, he is like a Turkish merchant, in danger of the bashaw, be- Cownes, another of the passengers of the Lady Falkdare not sink capital or labour in his farm-he would have, in nine cases out of ten, to buy it back; and if he is thus obliged to abuse and misapply forethought, and run down his farm, he runs himself down with it. I ning of Thursday, near the Middleton Station, five say nothing now of ejectments from deficient title, broken miles from Manchester, attended with the loss of covenants, or of wholesale "clearances" made for nonpayment of rent or arrears; but I shortly point out the advantage ownership would be to the peasantry. FEE-SIMPLE ESTATES FOR THE MILLIONS!-What a The Address and Testimonial having been formally grand idea of pacification; proprietorship, with all its

calm yet onward influences. Our little, but real landlords, would soon make this country the garden it should be. We have now scarcely any plantation shelter. in fences or elsewhere, he buys them for eighteenpence a hundred, but he must beware of covenants. Can he plant ?- and supposing that he can, he has no property expense of 7s. 7d., besides getting an attorney to do it plant it, and improve it constantly; the face of the country would be soon made cheerful; brushwood loppings would then have as safe and a more profitable depository occupation, these properties would be turned into the "man's own farm," and would pay good interest. I cannot hope but there must be always some so poor that they must borrow land on interest; and any law to forbid dressed. In the evening he was going on favourably still permit usurious dealings in land to continue: free permission for usury in money too would be some eco. gamble. Land-lenders, like money-lenders, however, ought to be put under the best legal guardianship; those who trade in what is of indispensible necessity to the poorest have always the greatest facility for oppression; pawnbrokers are well cared for, and their doings attended estates in mortgages, and pay the interests by giving the many painful extremities; consequently, while I earnestly press free trade in land, and cash trade in land population .- R. Douden, Rathlee, Cork.

It appears that about six o'clock this morning three

s done, and that quickly, a panic must inevitably to have been made, as the watch, money, ring, &c., ensue. Money was never known to be 'tighter' in Ireland. Defaulters increase every week. There pipe he carried, and his hat, being the only articles mi was a call of £1 per share on Saturday, but very few ing. The officers of justice are still engaged in the flooring destroyed, and the ceiling burned away, as paid up. The doings at Conciliation Hall still convestigation of this sad affair, but it remains up to the David Weir, Glasgow, innkeeper, April 25, and May 9, including destroyed, and the ceiling burned away, as plant up.

time, but they are so small that they are not worth time involved in impenetrable mystery. Lord Hasting the destroyed as the walls being extensively injured by the time, but they are so small that they are not worth time involved in impenetrable mystery. Lord Hasting the destroyed are the fire it is quoting. well as the walls being extensively injured by the cause of the fire, it is quoting. Every one is looking forward with dread came from England to be present at the examination

noon Mr. W. Baker resumed and concluded an ad journed inquest, at the King's Arms, Charles-street City-road, respecting the death of Mr. John Jacob aged 75, some particulars of which appeared in The Daily News of Tuesday last; from which it will be recollected that the deceased had been living in recollected that the deceased in a very parsimonious manner, from which he was removed to St. Luke's workhouse on the afternoon of last Sunday week induced by the want of the necessaries of life, though public press, several of the relations had seen and identified the body. Yesterday Mr. Cole, solicitor, Mr. Jacob Jacob, a nephew of the deceased, residing Hants, but for some years past he was an attendant from his cautious speculations as well as from his in entire ignorance of where he was until informed by the newspapers. Mr. Courtney, the workhouse surgeon, stated that since the adjournment of the inquest he had made a post mortem examination of the deceased's body, and found the cause of death to have arisen from effusion into the pericardium, the result

landed here this morning shortly after daybreak in an open boat. From the mate of the foundered vessel we learned the tollowing particulars :- "She was the Lady Falkland, of Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, and she left New York on the 11th of March, with a cargo of logwood, worth about £600. She arrived off Beachy-head about eleven o'clock on Saturday night, the weather being pitch dark. Shortly afterwards the man at the look-out saw a vessel approaching, and immediately hoisted a light, and hallooed and shouted as loud as possible to give notice of their whereabouts. No notice, however, was taken, and scramblers for existence; a race, in general, bound proved tobe the Martha, of Guernsey. The captain daybreak. A singular tale was told by one of the passengers, William Holmes, a native of Devonport. Since August last he had been wrecked no less than four times. On the 16th of August he sailed from Plymouth for Quebec in the bark Ann, and on the rd of November he was cast away at Deer's-cave, would not compel land to be subdivided as in France; the exception of one, who was crushed against the mast. He next joined the Queen, bound to Liverpool, with a cargo of timber. He sailed on the 16th of November, and on the 3rd of December the vessel went ashore on Dog's Island, St. Peter's, Newfoundland. Having been sent to Halifax by the authoritics, he took a passage on board the Catherine, of that port, laden with timber for Liverpool. He left Halifax on the 11th of January, and on the 24th the vessel was so much injured by heavy seas as to render it necessary for the crew to be constantly at the pumps night and day. In this state they remained for two days, when they were relieved from their peril by a vessel who bore down to their aid on seeing signals of distress. The wreck of the Lady Falkland was the fourth and last of his hairbreadth escapes. 'Please God to send me safe home to Devonport, you will not catch me on salt water again in a hurry,' exclaimed Holmes, as he finished his narration. Singularly enough, too, Whiting, the second mate of the Lody Falkland, was a sharer with Holmes in all his perils since August; and William land, was with him in three of the wrecks.

FATAL RAILWAY ACCIDENT .- An accident occurred on the Manchester and Leeds Railway, on the evelife of George William Molineaux, agent for the company at the above station. The actual cause of the catastrophe seems to be matter of supposition, although little doubt exists but the unfortunate man was run over by some engine or other without the knowledge of the driver. The body was found on the line, quite dead, by the driver of the passenger train due at Manchester at a quarter past 9, and which arrived at Middleton about 9 o'clock. It was taken to the Ratcliffe Arms public-house, Middleton, to await a coroner's inquest, which was summoned for Saturday morning; and after hearing a good deal of evidence, it was deemed advisable to adjourn the inquiry till Monday morning, when the jury gave a verdict of "Accidental death, with a deodand of 251, on the tender, and 251. on the engine."

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.-On Monday, a young man named Charles Kent, the engineer of the new penny would be plenty and cheap, and the severe laws about steam-boat the Cricket, went into the starboard paddle-box for the purpose of doing something to the wheel and fastening the floats, while the vessel was moved alongside the pier, when the action of the tide and the swell of a passing steamer set the wheel cate himself, revolved with it. His shricks and cries The motion of the wheel was stopped, and after cutting away the top of the paddle-box he was dragged collar bone was broken, and he received other contusions of a serious nature. He was conveyed to the Charing-cross hospital, where his wounds were

SUSPECTED MURDER OF MR. ASTLEY, BROTHER TO LORD HASTINGS .- (From the Brussels Gazette.) - Our nomy to those desperate destitute, who will always English readers will be much shocked to learn that it is now strongly suspected that Mr. Astley, whose melancholy fate we communicated in a former number, did not meet with his death by accident, as was then supposed, but that he had been foully assassinated. Various rumours are in circulation on this subject, but we believe to by the law. Landlords who have pawned their own the following are all the facts that have transpired. It appears that the unfortunate gentleman had dined with usance of them to po rer borrowers again, are driven to a friend at his own house at Houton: after dinner they went together to a cabaret in the village, which he habitually frequented, and remained there till about eleven on the public, I would not despise any measure calculated o'clock. On leaving the house, Mr. Astley remained beto make borrowing the ground for usance as equitable an kind on the bridge for a necessary purpose, and his comaffair as possible. Lord Devou's commission has propanion walked on; but had not proceeded far when his duced no law yet to mitigate agrarian suffering and war- name was called, not in a tone of urgency, or as if in any fare in Ireland. We have ferocities to deplore and be danger, but in his usual manner. He, however, paid no ashamed of, but it is desperate suffering which leads to particular attention to this, and went on to the house, desperate deeds. Irish peasants have no more natural but finding, after a lapse of ten minutes, that Mr. Astley appetice for being harg d or transported than other men. did not return, he went back to the inn, and procuring If land could be had at home, wholesale and retail, to buy, a lantern, searched the banks of the river, which was not twenty years would elter and improve the whole rural more than two feet deep at the sides, accompanied by the landlord's son, without discovering any trace. This however, did not excite much alarm, as Mr. Astley's habits were very eccentric, and it was concluded that he Another Coal-Mine Explosion at Bilston, Star- had gone away on some sudden whim-a not very un-FORDSHIRE.—On Monday morning a second explosion usual circumstance. When the next morning arrived took place in the mine of Messrs. Benton and Pem- without his making his appearance, his friend became berton, where the five men lost their lives last week. alarmed for his safety, and sent men all over the country to search for him, and had boats out to drag the river. men went down the pit, and that one of them, a man But it was not until after the lapse of two days that the named Dyke, took the safety-lamp, and proceeded body was found at a place about three leagues down the all round the workings of the pit, when everything Ourthe. It had a large wound, seemingly inflicted by appeared safe. After some necessary preparations some heavy blunt instrument, which had broken in al had been made for the purpose of forcing air into a the crown of the skull, and some slight contusions on the part of the mine which had been worked through the legs. The sleeve of his coat was torn, and the knees of solid coal into a gate-road at the back, a man named a pair of heavy fishing boots he wore much abraded, a Roberts proceeded into the opening for the purpose if he had been dragged along a stony road. These at as a token of my countrymen's confidence, affection, and of showing Dyke some work to be executed. The pearances led to the suspicion that murder had been con latter persuaded him not to go, but the former, mitted; and upon the examination before the tribucal s The grateful labours of the deputation being com- assuring him all was safe, the two proceeded up the Marche, it came out that two men who had been drinking mine, Roberts carrying a naked candle; they had at a neighbouring cabaret, had left just about the tim not proceeded many yards before an explosion took when the affair must have occurred. These men wer place, by which both were very seriously injured, so carpenters, and it was stated that there existed a quarre Fire at the Giltspur-Street, Compter. — On much so, that doubts are entertained as to whether of about two years' standing between them and the de Roberts will recover. The purpose of the men going | crased, relative to a disputed account. They avowe into the mine was to prepare it for work, by forcing | that they were both too much intoxicated to recolled By the time the engines had arrived, the flooring of air into an excavation, in order that the combustible anything that had happened; and there not being suff the laundry belonging to the prison was found to be matter right be driven out. Hence this second cient evidence to criminate them, they were liberated, b still remain under the surveillance of the police. An o THE MONEY MARKET.—The repeal funds are very man, inhabiting a cottage near the bridge, said that I low. They have fallen again this week. The de- had heard cries for help, but on going out could not pe pression is so great that unless something desperate ceive anything unusual. No attempt at robbery seem

brother's remains for interment in the family vault.

#### Foreign Movements.

OCCUPATION OF LAHORE.

Dispatches have been received by extraordinary express from Marseilles anticipatory of the Overland Mail from Bombay of the 16th of March. Accounts had been received from Lahore to the 1st.

forgiveness and mercy, that chief appeared in the

of a portion of territory to us, and an indemnity of \$1,500,000 to meet the expences of the war. It of £1,000,000 to meet the expences of the war. It has since been insisted on, and conceded, that every gun brought into the field against us should be surgedered, and the Khalsa army disbanded.

The Maharajah himself joined the Governor-

General on the 18th. After a long consultation, he wis by consent of the assembled chiefs. acknowlelged as Ruler of the Punjaub, and on his retirement was saluted with a salvo of twenty-one guns. The accompanied our army to Lahore, where it arrived the 20th. Oh the same day lie was escorted to his place in the citadel by a brigade of cavalry, comanded by Colonel Cureton, Mr. Currie, Secretary Government in the Foreign Department, taking parge of the Prince and his suite. A large party of witish aides-de-Camp accompanied the procession. The Maharajah was escorted to, and taken leave of at inuer gate of his palace. Our artillery fired a salute, and the troops returned to camp, aking a circuit of the walls of the city. A regiment justive infantry and a troop of horse artillery in the

rean time took possession of the fort.
On the 22nd, Sir Hugh Gough, in person, led a mission of our troops to the town, of which and the adel they possessed themselves. A proclamation is issued declaring hostilities at an end, and desirthe people to resume their usual occupations hout fear. The town of Lahore was filled with kh soldiers, who are said to amount to upwards of in number, and whom the least encourageent would raise in arms against us. The first istalment of the indemnity was shortly expected to lang brought in—evidently very reluctantly. The sin army was about to be disbanded: want of relet, having shown them the uselessness and

exirc their arrears of pay, and be allowed to dis-

ir Charles Napier had not reached camp on the March; nor had he been heard of at Ferozepore. said he is to be left in command of the troops in ranquil and healthy, save Kurrachee, where cholera ad broken out in rather a severe form. With the sception of the Nizam's dominions—that hotbed of

eds for Suez, on his way home. wis issued by the Governor General:-EXERAL ORDER BY THE RIGHT HON. THE GOVERNOR-

Foreign Department, Camp Lahore, Feb. 22.

The remaining part of the citadel is the residence o llighness the Maharajah, and also that of the families The army of the Sutlej has now brought operations in

and to a close by the dispersion of the Sikh army and military occupation of Lahore, preceded by a series tary history of India. The British government, sing to the faith of treaties and to the long-subzury preparations to the defence of its own frontier. tempelled suddenly to assume the offensive by the unin days defeated the Sikh forces in four general actions, Hish provinces from the repetition of a similar outrage. The Governor-General being determined, however, to ark with reprobation the perfidious character of the er, has required and will exact that every remaining ere of Sikh artillery which has been pointed against the itish army during this campaign shall be surrendered. The Sikh army, whose insubordinate conduct is one of echief causes of the anarchy and misrule which have

aght the Sikh state to the brink of distruction, is out to be disbanded. The soldiers of the army of the Sutlej have not only aved their superior prowess in battle, but have on every allocated formerly to Fieschi, Alibaud, and Darmes. rasion with subordination and patience endured the rigues and privations inseparable from a state of active trations in the field. The native troops of this army se also proved that a faithful attachment to their cors and to the Company's service is an honourable feain the character of the British Sepoy.

The Governor-General has repeatedly expressed, on his a part and that of the Government of India, admiraan and gratitude for the important services which the The Governor-General is now pleased to resolve, as

mony of the approbation of the Government of India the bravery, discipline, and soldier-like bearing of the Emy of the Sutlej, that all the generals, officers, nonmissioned officers, and privates, shall receive a gra-

Every regiment which, in obedience to its orders, may eremained in posts or forts between Loodiana and trepure, and was not present in action, as in the case the troops ordered to remain at Moodkee to protect the anded, and those left in the forts of Ferozepore and andiana, shall receive the gratuity of 12 mouths' batta. Obedience to orders is the first duty of a soldier, and dispensable duties, on which the success of the operain the field greatly depend, ought to disqualify any idic placed in these circumstances from participating a the gratuity given for the general good conduct of the

All regiments and individuals ordered to the frontier and forming part of the army of the Sutlej, which may have reached Loodiana or Busseean before the date of this order, will be included as entitled to the gratuity. By order of the Right Hon, the Governor-General of

F. CUEBIE. Secretary to the Government of India with the Governor-General.

STATE OF LAHORE.

game. Upwards of twenty thousand are said to congregated in the place, so that there is small like for wonder at the Ranee's apprehensions. ring the country, civil war in its worst shape will ate this unhappy country, and that, ere any | hut up in the castle, with a battalion." greriod elapse, the Punjaub must be ours. They e had their warning, and must abide the conseted to break ground on their return about 10th other places. We do not guarantee the authenticity , and by the 22nd would be on this side of the of this intelligence." A large force is to be left in our newly-ache appointment. By next mail the appoint- gona. will probably be announced. Sir C. Napier left from that place was only a little over 260 miles. that direction at the head of a strong brigade. accompanied by the Scinde Camel corps as an he city of Lahore, and described it as a dirty force in the capital.

A SIKH SAMARITAN.-Among the officers of her | A SIKH SAMARITAN.—Among the omeers of her Majesty's 9th Foot severely wounded at Ferozeshah, and who subsequently died, was a Mr. S.—. There is a story connected with his wound, poor fellow, is a story connected with his wound, poor fellow, to a "Review" which appeared in this paper of to a "Review" which appeared in this paper of the basis tic. He was wounded in the leg on the evening of the 21st, and while lying on the ground alone, his regiment having gone on to the attack, a Sikh came up to him and said, "Sahib, my people are killing all the wounded, and if you remain here you will be killed, too; but come with me and I will save you."

S—replied, "How can I come to you? my leg is broken, and I cannot even stand." "Oh," said the

broke, a carty of our cavalry came up, on their way from Ferozepore to the field, and the officer with them stopped to see if he could do anything for S—, and, after giving him some brandy and water, asked him what he intended doing; to which he replied, "I shall mount my good Sama-ritan again, and go into Ferozepore." The Sikh once more took him on his back, and carried him till they fell in with a litter for the sick, into which he got, and was taken to the Ferozepore hospital. His

friend, however, would not even leave him, but walked by the litter all the way, and, after they had reached the hospital, remained by his bedside in close attendance upon him until the day of his death. It is also stated that the story reached the ears of the Governor-General, who after poor S—'s death made the man a liberal present, and took him into the public service. Such are the heads of this singular incident, as current in camp; and though there may be some trifling inaccuracies in the details, I believe it correct in the main.

# THE ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION OF LOUIS PHILIPPE.

We gave in our last number an account of this attempt. We subjoin the account as given in some of the French papers, and some other particulars which have come to our knowledge.

stalment of the indemnity was shortly expected to of Fontainbleau. The first char-a-banes contained apaid. The guns to be surrendered were daily The King and the Count de Montalivet, who were sitting on the first seat; on the second were the Queen and the Princess of Salerno; on the third, laders, rather than a want of will to continue the Madame Adelaide, the younger Prince Philippe, and remains of striving longer against us. They are to Prince of Salerno.

At the moment the carriage was turning at the

second, a bullet and some slugs grazed the head of is, that whether the doctrine I advocate be right or Livre about the 10th March, and to be back in Second, a onner and some sings grazed the field by the 22nd. The troops from Scinde were the King. The Queen, much moved, picked up a wadding, which fell between the King and M. de Montalivet.

The assassin had fired at about eight or ten paces serving and misrule—the whole of India continues gun on the wall to take a steady aim. He was contained in such a manner as only to be seen at the Major-General Sir. J. R. Lumley, Adjutant-moment of firing. He was immediately arrested, unkind act towards him; and yet this is not the first contained in such a manner as only to be seen at the moment of firing. He was immediately arrested, unkind act towards him; and yet this is not the first contained in such a manner as only to be seen at the moment of firing. He was immediately arrested, unkind act towards him; and yet this is not the first contained in such a manner as only to be seen at the moment of firing.

Major-General Sir. J. R. Lumiey, Adjutant-jeneral of the Bengal army, died at Ferozepore, on the let of March, of an illness brought on by the faigues endured in the rapid march of the army to the french envoy to China, M. Lagrené, had stried from Madras for Pondicherry, whence he pro-The persons of the royal household recognised

The following are a few notices of his life:-He entered the service as private in 1822. He distinguished himself by his courage and intrepidity The British army has this day occupied the gateway of in the Spanish war of 1823, when he was made a P.S.—My "hopes, as a Chartist," led me to avoid non-commissioned officer, and afterwards raised to the Crown and Anchor meeting—if I must be comthe rank of officer; he was decorated at the close of the campaign. At a later period, he entered the Royal Guards, where he formerly served as non-20m-recover freedom I utterly deny, for neither they nor the late Maharajah Runjeet Singh, for so many years | missioned officer. Having entered the service of the their fathers ever had it. That there either is now, faithful ally of the British government. In consi- house of Orleans in 1829, he was successively grade à or has been lately, a truly patriotic struggle in Ention of these circumstances, no troops will be posted pied and grade à cheval and subsequently grade Poland, I have yet to learn. I read of peasants gin the precincts of the palace gate. ferent situations, he had every year accompanied the ward from the Austrians for it—but that seems to King, whilst staying at Fontainebleau. Owing to me strange patriotism. A "manifesto," promulgathis bad conduct he was deprived of his situation ing Communist doctrines, is also related to have the most triumphant successes ever recorded in the about eighteen months ago; and had often been been issued at Cracow by a small number of men, no heard to utter threats against M. de Montalivet doubt desirous of establishing those doctrines, and and M. de Sahune, conservateur of the royal forests. | connected, it is quite evident, with Poles, Germans, friendship between the two states, had limited Owing to his threats, M. de Sahune was under the French, &c., professing the same doctrines in Paris necessity of applying to the police, and Lecomte was and London; but the inhabitants of Poland seem so priced invasion of its territories, the British army, weary of this screeillance, he resolved to satisfy his means they had at their disposal were, manifestly, so revenge in a higher quarter. He left Paris for disproportioned to their enterprise, that I wondered Fontainebleau on the evening of the 15th. On to find even advocates for physical force crying up explured 220 pieces of keld artillery, and is now at being questioned by the authorities, he avowed his their rash undertaking so loudly (7). As a sincere for Examinal, dictating to the Lahore Durbar the terms of firm resolution to kill the king. He was reckoned to the taking away of human life, under any circumreaty the conditions of which will tend to secure the one of the best shots by the keepers, as he rarely stances, as one convinced, from every page I have missed a buck at 150 paces.

> decoration of the Legion of Honour. Louis Philippe and his family returned to Paris at country; as a sincere believer in the great truth, one o'clock on Saturday, and shortly afterwards the that knowledge only can prepare men to win freedom members of both Chambers repaired to the Tuileries and to hold it securely when they have won it: as a to congratulate him on his previdential escape. preceding day, are filled with particulars relative to grets to see his own injured class led aside from the regicide Lecomte, who had been transferred to vigourous attention to the suffrage, and effort to place

# THE INSURRECTION IN SPAIN.

Letters from Madrid of the 12th inst. state, that on that day the new Cabinet being completed, the Ministers, Isturitz, Mon, Pidal, Armero, Diaz Canela, and General Saenz, took the customary oaths at the hands of the Queen.

Notwithstanding the declarations of the Spanish Ministry, that the riots in Galicia are wholly put down, there appears a general opinion that this is not the case, but that risings have been made in other districts beside Lugo, and this is confirmed in some degree by the fact of the political chief of Madrid having issued orders to the journals of the capital will never drive me from a manly and determined not to spread this alarming news." The Eco del Comercio states thus:-

"The political chief having suspended to-day our publication, and a police officer having laid hands upon the numbers already printed, we inform our subscribers of this prohibition by a small detached slip, that they may not attribute to negligence a suspen-Governor-General in affirming this principle can sion which we are the first to deplore. To-morrow. er admit that absence caused by the performance of continues the Eco, with a mixture of piety and sarcasm, "by the grace of God and the authorities, we hope to continue our labours."

El Tiempo alludes to the constraint placed on them by the political chief, saying that they comply, and will on the next day publish the information they have respecting Galicia. El Heraldo of the same date, announces the same

fact, adding, with its usual pomposity, "We believe that M. Sabater will do us the justice to suppose that for men of order as we are, such an injunction was by no means necessary." The Siècle has a letter from Bayonne, which de-

clares "that it was the progress of the revolution in Galicia which compelled Christina to allow Isturitz Tej Singh, the commander of the Sikh army, and permission was accorded too late. The movement is spreading in other provinces of Spain, and Zamora, and Ciudad Rodrigo are mentioned. It is asserted and Ciudad Rodrigo are mentioned. It is asserted and Ciudad Rodrigo are mentioned. to form his ministry. But it is believed that this diers out of employment, and clearly only await- that General Iriate has returned to Spain with the the departure of our troops to commence their Esparteroists who had emigrated to Portugal; and, it is added, that the corps of Carabineers, of which he was inspector, had joined him. There was a rumour of a fierce encounter between them and the ere can scarcely be a doubt that on our army troois in garrison at Corunna, in which the Esparteroists were successful; and General Villalonga was

El Clamor Publico relates that "General Leimeria and Colonel Gurrea have landed at Corunna, and ness it they compel us again to interfere in their that that place had been abandoned by the authoricoms. Prince Waldemar and suite were to leave ties." It continues to state—"It appears, from balment of the indemnity had not, up to the date garrison have seconded the revolt of Lugo, and althur interior in the interior i our latest intelligence, been paid over to us, but though there is no official courier from Galicia we expected to be so immediately. The Sikh guns are assured that the rebels are triumphant in all the daily brought into our camp, and given up, but provinces, being joined in many places by the refu-Fill really do so remains to be seen. Our army Great agitation was said to pervade Zampourdan and

The French journal, Le National, declares that territory, and is, it is said, to be commanded General Iriarte had entered the province of Zamora Charles Napier. Generals Gilbert and Sir with 500 men, and it was not doubted in Madrid but Smith have also been named as likely to obtain that he would be joined by the garrison of Tarra-

A general ferment prevails throughout Catalonia, sulpore, on the 22nd of February, and had not and the Captain-General, having learned that armed heard of on the 1st of March, although the dis- bands had been seen near Girona, had advanced in "At Madrid a great uneasines, prevails. They had

Tents had been pitched for him in the camp learned there of the revolt at Orense, Villalonga's ore, so that probably he has pushed on at once flight, the advance of Iriarte; and couriers had arthat place instead of proceeding to Ferozepore. rived from Valladolid and Burgos demanding rein-16th Lancers and 31st Foot are to proceed to forcements in the names of the Captains General. and immediately, the volunteering order having Similar applications had arrived from other districts, dy been issued. Some of our officers had been and the authorities were afraid of diminishing the

presenting scarcely anything worth looking at. "Such," concludes Le National, "is a brief sumarrounded by a double line of lofty walls, a wide mary of our private information; and we need not Affghans are reported as being about to seize source on which, we believe, we may fully rely), and Cooper's "wife and child" argument: hawur, thinking the present a favourable op- that is, that these revolts have not taken place withmity of re-possessing themselves of that province, out bloodshed, and some functionaries, marked down with instant death—does not my duty, then, demand tion. The Executive is certainly placed in a very

[The following letters from Messrs. Cooper and ] My brother, do you know what you mean by this word

TO THE CHARTIST BODY.

My Friends and Brothers,

I think the attack upon me in the last Star, conhow far he could humbug his audience," and who taxed their swallowing capabilities to the utmost. cannot understand. I trust that all of you who have watched my course, believe me utterly incapa ble of playing the part of a public juggler and de ceiver (1).

A more unfair notice of a pamphlet, than this b my 'friend,' I have never seen. Not a line, not a synable has he quoted of my brief exposition respecting the true nature of Moral Resistance. And after an imperfect quotation of the passages, in which he conceives the germ of my errors is to be found (2), he thus, most erroneously, interprets my theory: "That is to say a man seeing his wife and children."

Would their death be an injury to you? Then, if you and short horns; from the western and midland districts, 700 Herefords, Devons, runts, cows, &c.; from other parts of England, 400 of various kinds: and from Scotland, 300 horn: d and polled Scots.

The number of sheep were again on the increase, and of unreally are received about 1,200 Scots, home-breds and short horns; from the western and midland districts, 700 Herefords, Devons, runts, cows, &c.; from other parts of England, 400 of various kinds: and from Scotland, 300 horn: d and polled Scots.

The number of sheep were again on the increase, and of unreally are received about 1,200 Scots, home-breds and short horns; from the western and midland districts, 700 Herefords, Devons, runts, cows, &c.; from other parts of England, 400 of various kinds: and from Scotland, 300 horn: d and polled Scots. is to say a man seeing his wife and children assailed by pitiless russians is to check the 'impulse' to defend them, and reason himself into a cowardly particivation in the guilt of the villains who outrage the honour and lives of those whom he is bound to pro-Now I beg that my 'friend' will, for a moin my pamphlet: "If you were to act under the no tion of your right to take human life, &c., would not you be likely to ask yourself whether you are sure that you had used all the moral means you mi.h Towards five in the afternoon on Thursday, the King was returning from a long drive in the forest of Fontainbleau. The first char-a-bancs contained The King and the Count de Montalivet, who were sitting on the first seat: on the second were the ted me that I can only conclude he has run his eye Madame Adelaide, the younger Prince Philippe, and the Duchess of Nemours; and on the fourth seat the Prince of Salerno.

At the moment the carriage was turning at the prince of Salerno. At the moment the carriage was turning at the spot called the Faisaudcrie, two shots were fired from the little enclosure of Avon; between the two shots there was an interval of two or three seconds.

At the moment the carriage was turning at the ways find prejudiced men most apt to use those words (4). My doctrine, he says, he "cannot doubt, will be repudiated by the great mass of thinking men." I beg leave to remin him that 'thinking the l'injand, a new governor being appointed in the first discharge, two bullets cut the fringes and lodged in the roof of the carriage; at the that the use of them implies argument. The fact wrong, it is attracting the closest attention from some of the most distinguished intellects of the age, both in foreign countries and in our own; and it is from the carriage. He was standing on a mound of carth, at the other side of the wall, and leaned his observe. Julian Harney and the sorry to

> THOMAS COOPER, THE CHARTIST. 134, Blackfriar's Road.

read of history, that the toiling class have never Lecomte is forty-eight years of age, and wears the derived political freedom, and elevation in the social scale, from physical force revolutions, in any age or man who has loved Chartism through obloquy and Paris, and occupied the cell in the Conciergeric, members of their own class in Parliament, by any strongest wish respecting that meeting is, that every other Chartist had avoided it likewise. I malign no man's motives for attending it. I only claim the liberty, without abuse, to say that I think Chartism was in no wise benefitted, but injured, by that meet-

Julian Harney talks of my "false position." If ] am to judge by the approval tendered me by working men, publicly and privately, and by my own conscience, I can only conclude my position to be a true one. As long as I have that conviction, Julian Harney, and all men who differ from me, may rest assured that, although I shall neither misrepresent nor abuse them, their misrepresentation and abuse maintenance of my conviction.

#### TO THE READERS OF THE "NORTHERN STAR."

"If I might give a short hint to an impartial writer, it let him proclaim war with mankind,-neither to give nor to take quarter."—DE Foe.

Brother Democrats,-I think it will be admitted that, during the two years and six months I have been connected with the Northern Star as one of its now it is because I am ready to take upon myself the responsibility of every syllable I write, and as Mr. Cooper has deemed it fit and proper to charge me with the authorship of the notice of his "Orations," published in the Star of the 11th instant, I hesitate his letter to "the Chartist Body," instead of "the Editor of the Northern Star," is Mr. Cooper's affair. cannot suppose that in addressing "the Chartist tor discussion and resolution-voting, and yet, if he did not desire this, it appears strange that he should not have addressed his letter to "the Editor," the

usual course when any one feels himself aggrieved by comments in a newspaper. I might content myself by replying to Mr. Cooper 'what I have written, I have written;" but out of deference to him I will make my reply somewhat

that," &c. 1.—I never supposed that Mr. Cooper was theory, be it so, I am sorry I misconceived him, sorry that I used language in accordance with that misconception; but let me add I am also sorry to find my friend so much at war, as I conceive, with

common sense and the noblest feelings of our nature. 2.—Let the reader turn to Mr. Cooper's pamphlet, or read the extract I shall give presently, and he will see that, as far as I did quote, the quotations were correct, word for word. 3 .- Mr. Cooper has charged me with "imperfect quotation "of his theory, and in proof of this he lugs

in a certain passage which the reader will see in his child. Now, I assure the reader, that the quota-

excuse, whenever you hurry to a rash act? Do you reflect that your nature is not wholly made up of impulse? that you are endowed with a higher power—with Reason—and that that is also your nature? Do you and cows from Harlingen; 120 oxen and cows, to there is a steady trade without alteration is a steady trade with a steady t Reason—and that that is also your nature? Do you call gether with 300 sheep, from Rotterdam; and 20 oxen there is a steady trade, without alteration in prices from last week. Barley is slow sale at a decline of to mind that Man, the microcosm, or little world, like the from Hamburgh, in, for the most part, good saleable from last week. Barley is slow sale at a decline of macrocosm, or great world, around him, is an existence of incorrectness and imperfection, but yet, is a thing of lingen and Rotterdam. At Hull, about 80 beasts The Queen-mother having deputed region of the Singh, the minister, to the Governor-General's camp, to acknowledge the guilt of the Sikh army in their to acknowledge the guilt of the Sikh army in their late attack on the British territory, and to solicit forgiveness and mercy, that chief appeared in the forgiveness and mercy, that chief appeared in the forgiveness and mercy, that chief appeared of Ferozepore. Aftergoing for a considerable know, in a word, that all impulses can be subdued and regu- sheep. Prime qualities were in fair request at full forgiveness and mercy, that can appeared in the forgiveness and mercy, that can appear appeared in the forgiveness and mercy, that can appear appeared in the forgiveness and mercy, that can appear appeared in the forgiveness and mercy, the forgiveness and mercy, the forgiveness and mercy appeared in the forgiveness and mercy, the forgiveness and mercy, the forgiveness and mercy, the forgiveness are appeared to be forgiveness. The forgiveness are appeared to the forgiveness and mercy, the forgiveness are appeared to the forgiveness and mercy, the forgiveness and mercy, the forgiveness are appeared to the forgiveness and mercy, the forgiveness are sisting Nature, until you reflect what Nature is. Be sure very superior quality. Although the attendance of how far he could homong me authence, and who sisting Nature, duction you reneed what Authence of that it is Nature that governs you. Remember that the hoth town and country buyers was in a very sluggish state. However, therefore unchecked, mistaught, mistrained impulse you are to attach the primest lots, &c., were mostly disposed of at last yourself as a guide—if you seek to make a full justification week's prices; but most other kinds suffered a deof your acts.

-"Does not my duty demand that I save my wife, my child, by laying the intentional murderer dead at my shire, we received about 1,200 Scots, home-breds

niable claim on me for my protection? Have they not a right to look up to me as their natural shield and defence?" O yes! and you are a traitor to the covenant with the wife of your bosom,-you are a guilty deficient in your duty to your own offspring, -if you do not seek ment, weigh the meaning of the following sentences to protect them, to shield them, to defend them, to happity them-as the Americans say. But mark! however severe it may sound in your ears, - you ought never to have taught them, nor ought they ever to demand from you, that you were to protect them by inflicting an irreparable injury on have done,—or all the physical means you might have done,—or all the physical means you might have done, short of inflicting lasting injury,—in order to prevent a man's accomplishment of his evil intent to of brotherhood—That they ought to be willing to suffer a murder?" Is it possible, fairly, to argue that my fille injury, rather than inflictione: that they ought to delight -aye, to delight, in suffering much, rather than inflict suffering: that they ought not to seek to shun even an irreparable injury by the infliction of an irreparable injury on another. Mr. Cooper will not assert that the above is an imperfect quotation. I imagine there are but few caders of the Northern Star, who, having read the thore extract, will not feel discosed to use at least s strong language as any I have employed, in decouncing Mr. Cooper's most extraordinary theory.

4.-Mr. Cooper should "bring in a bill" to amend the Euglish language, by providing for the omission of these words, "absurd," "slavish." &c., from all future editions of Johnson and Walker. I hope he will at the same time expunge the words "rash," and "abusive," which words he applies to my 'review."

5.—I do not profess to number amongst my acquaintance "the most distinguished intellects of the age," but, despite my unfortunate vocabulary, I have the happiness to enjoy the friendship of not a few "thinking men," belonging both to "foreign countries" and to "my own," and I can assure Mr. Cooper, that he would not 'eel himself at all flattered of he heard their opinions concerning his theory. 6-1 am not conscious that I have ever given occasion to Mr. Cooper to remonstrate against any

unkind act towards him; and yet this is not the first time that I have had to remonstrate against his rashness and unkind usage (6). I trust, on reflection, he will see cause to retract the defamatory terms in which he has spoken of me,—and then, let the whole transaction be forgotten, as it is already freely forgiven, by

Your's, my Brethren,

Casion to Mr. Ccoper to remonstrate against any "unkind usage" on my 1 at towards himself, unless he alludes to my speech at the "Exiles meeting" at Westminster, when I opposed his "amendment," and when, in my humble opinion, if I had not opposed him I should have been guilty of "unkind usage" towards the exiles. I admit that Mr. Cooper never displayed an unkind act towards me, quite the contract the defamatory terms in which he has spoken of me,—and then, let the whole transaction be forgotten, as it is already freely forgiven, by

Your's, my Brethren, on entering Lahore the following general order Lecomet immediately, who gave his name, and A sincere fee to the taking away of human life under trary, but I must add, that, so far from doing him any inkinducss, I have repeatedly defended him from the assaults of his opponents, both in public and

7.—The mere surface view of the Polish question taken by Mr. Cooper, rather surprises me. For obvious reasons, it is my duty to abstain from entering on the question of the "means" at the disposal of the Polish patriots for freeing their country. 8.—I must express my regret, that Mr. Cooper 'should have had so strange a misconception of his duty," as to write the concluding portion of this paragraph. I would fain believe that he is not in earnest, and that he is now trying the "swallowing canabilities" of "the Charlist body," but I dare not believe this, for if I do I may expect another "remonstrance." "Iavoided the Crown and Anchor Meeting," says Mr. Cooper, and "my strongest wish especting that meeting is, that every other Charlist had avoided it likewise" (!!!) I can only understand this as an exhibition of that "old placed under strict surveillance. It is presumed that, very far from heartily espousing their views, and the hatred against England, on the continent. Because an Englishman is born on this side of a litch, and a Pole on the other, therefore the former is not to assist the latter! "Ourselves, and the devil take the rest," appears to be Mr. Cooper's idea of "Chartism." I must say such "Chartism" has not my sympathy.

Mr. Cooper asserts that I have "misrepresented" him. In reply I will only repeat what I said in the notice of his "Orations," that "I hope his book will be extensively read, that the public may see for themselves that I have not misrepresented his doc-The Paris journals of Sunday, like those of the preceding day, are filled, with particulars relative to constraint feels it thereby endeared to him, and recommendation on it is well deserved." In taking leave of this subject I beg to inform my friend Cooper, and all other persons, that I shall not allow his "remonstrance" against "my review," and my reply, to new wild-fire scheme that happens to be got up—] stand as a precedent for the introduction of similiar avoided the meeting at the Crown and Anchor—My personalities hereafter. In the course of my connecstand as a precedent for the introduction of similiar tion with the Star I have steadily set my face against personal discussions, and that I shall continue to do. have hitherto, in all I have written, regarded not the fear nor favour of any man, and no appeals to "the Chartist body" shall prevent me continuing in the same course. In the future, as in the past, I will zealously work with, and for, Mr. Cooper, when I think him in the right, but I will fearlessly oppose him when I think him in the wrong. Let all others expect the same. When I took up my pen I deter-mined to act on the advice of DE FOE, "neither to give nor to take quarter."

G. Julian Harney. Northern Star Office. April 15, 1846.

## THE OREGON QUESTION.

It is the general impression that the next news from England, in a political point of view, will be of Buckwheat the most unfavourable character. The effect of this anticipation is already showing itself in the financial would be to tell him his fate. If he resolves to venture and commercial circles. It cannot be disputed but Linseed .. Petersburgh and Riga (free of duty) .. 42 to 43 upon the dangerous precipice of telling unbiassed truth, that the government and people of Great Britain have cause to complain of the course pursued by our government, in relation to this question. The refusal to arbitrate, because an acceptance of that offer would amount to an acknowledgement of the claim of Great Britain to a portion of the Oregon territory, cannot but create a feeling not only in England but through-"conductors," I have not sought to obtrude myself personally upon the notice of its readers; if I do so now it is because I am ready to take upon myself the to understand that our title to the whole of Oregon is indisputable; and the last letter of Mr. Buchanan in the last correspondence, gives us to understand that the government will not in any way admit that not to admit the charge. The good taste of addressing the territory south of 54 40. Every act of the admit the charge in the territory south of 54 40. Great Britain has the slightest claim to an inch of ministration since it came into power, in relation to this question (if we except the offer made Body" he desired to make my commentary a subject to compromise on the 49th degree, which was made out of respect to the previous president, and withdrawn immediately after its refusal), has plainly nointed to 54 40, and nothing less. Notwithstanding these things, senators, pretending to be in the confidence of the Executive, state that he does not claim the whole of the territory-that he is in favour of compromising the matter, and that he will continue to make every effort to settle the question amicably and satisfactorily. It is impossible to reconcile these things. Either Mr. Polk is opposed to giving up a single foot of the north-western territory south of 54 40 or his public documents, and the letters of his Secretary of State, are intended to public juggler and deceiver," but neither could I humbug the people of this country. He has comvery evident dissatisfaction. The troops were gees from l'ortugal. It was reported yesterday (11) suppose it possible that Mr. Cooper could act as he that General Villalenga had been compelled to save will really do so remains and disperse. It limself on board a boat, and had gone to Santander. I could still believe that he was only joking I should the mind of the President indisputable—his public

#### Market Intelligence.

SMITHFIELD. The past week's imports of foreign stock for our

cline of 2d. per 8lbs., and much difficulty was ex-And now, what would Reason reply to the query you put? perienced in effecting a clearance.

and of unusually prime quality; yet the mutton "But has not my wife, my child," say you, "an under trade was comparatively steady, and previous rates

> per railway: while the arrivals of that description of stock from other quarters were moderate. The lamb trade was steady, at last Monday's currencies. Calves were in short supply, and sluggish inquiry, et prices were supported. In pigs, very little was doing at our quotations.

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL MEAT MARKETS.

Compared with those of the previous week, the re- price. coipts of country-killed meat up to these markets tolerably extensive, the time of year considered. Prime beef, mutton, lamb, and veal, have moved off light goods. steadily, at fully previous quotations; but all other kinds have met a dull inquiry, at late rates. About have appeared on sale.

BOROUGH AND SPITALFIELDS. the waterage supplies of poratoes have arrived at the waterside during the past week. The finest qualities have moved off steadily, at full prices, but all other kinds have met a dull sale on somewhat easier terms. York reds. 90s. to 120s.; ditto Regents, 50s. to 100s.; ditto Shows, 40s. to 60s.; Blues, &c., 60s. to 70s.; Fifeshire reds, 65s. to 70s.; Montrose buffs, 75s. to 80s.; Perthshire reds, 70s. to 80s.

LONDON CORN EXCHANGE, MONDAY, APRIL 20 .-Phroughout last week this market was generally well supplied with grain, both English and foreign, oats forming an exception, which came to hand only in moderate quantities. The trade ruled steady on the several market-days, and all grain of fine quality found a fair demand, and well supported late quotations. This morning there was a moderate supply fresh up of all grain, except beans, which appeared rather plentifully. The millers bought the finest white wheat at is. per quarter more money, and the trade has ruled firm for other descriptions, except for the very superfine samples of barley, which bring as much money: this trade is the turn lower for anything second-rate in quality. Oats have met a fair sale, at ls. higher rates than on this day week. Beans dull White peas in good demand, & 1s. higher; gray and blue varieties are unaltered. Tares a very slow sale, at lower rates. In seeds there has only been a moderate trade passing, at unaltered quotations.

CURRENT PRICES OF GRAIN, FLOUR, AND SEED IN MARK-LANE. BRITISH GRAIN.

Shillings per Quarter
Wheat .. Essex & Kent, white, new .. 49 to 63 .. 57 to 70
Ditto, red Essex & Kent, white, new .. 49 to 63 ... 57 to 70
Ditto, red ... 47 59 ... 53 65
Suffolk and Norfolk, red .. 47 57 white 49 62 Lincoln and York, red .. 47 57 white 49 Northumb. and Scotch ... 47 . . . . . Barley .. Malting Distilling .. .. 30 34 extra 37 Grinding ... ... 23 26 ... Ship ... ... ... 53 57 Ware 59 61 ... Lincolnshire and Yorkshire, feed, 21s 0d to 23s 6d; potato, or short, 22s 6d to 26s 6d; Poland, 22s 6d to 27s 6d; Northumberland and Scotch, Angus, 21s 0d to 25s 0d; potato, 21s 0d to 25s 6d; Irish feed, 20s 6d to 22s 6d;

black, 20s 6d to 22s 6d; potato, 21s 6d to 24s 6d; Galway, 19s 6d to 20s 6d. Ticks, new .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. 32 36 old 38 Harrow, small, new ... 34 38 old 40 White White ... ... ... 37 43 boilers 40 Gray and hog ... ... 33 Peas Flour .. Norfolk and Suffolk Town-made (per sack of 280lbs) ENGLISH SEEDS, &c. Red clover (per cwt.)

White clover (per cwt.) lapeseed (per last) Tares. (per bushel), spring, 6s.; winter, 5s. to 6s. Cd. Linseed cakes (per 1000 of 31b each) £11 to £12

FOREIGN GRAIN,

Russian, hard .. .. —
Ditto. soft .. .. 55 — Spanish, hard Odessa& Taganrog, hard Ditto, soft .... 53 — 58 .. 39 — 48 Canadian, hard ... Russian, Prussian, &c. Grinding ... .. 23
Ditto, distilling ... .. 26 Dutch, feed ... . 22 — 25

Ditto, brew and thick .. 25 — 27 .. 20 — 21

Russian ... ... 24 — 26 .. 19 — 20

Danish & Mecklenburg 24 — 26 .. 18 — 21 Ticks, 33 to 38, small .. 36 - 40 .. 28 - 36 (per barrel), fine 30 32, superfine .... 32 — 34 .. 22 — 28

> States ... ... \$2 - 35 .. 26 - 28 if of the very best quality, brings 55s.; if inferior, ... ... ... 30 - 32 .. 24 - 28 52s. to 53s. Lard and butter are without change. FOREIGN SEEDS, &C.

Canada, 30 to 33, United

70 Linseed cake (free of duty), Dutch, £6 10s, £7.
French, per ton ... ... £7 0, £7 10
Rape cakes (free of duty) ... ... £5 10 £5 15 and 5 per cent. on the duty

AVERAGE PRICES Of the last six weeks, which regulate the Duties from the

Wheat Barley Oats. Ryc. Beans, Peas. s. d. s. d. s. d. s. d. s. d. Mar. 7, 1846 ... 54 10 29 8 21 10 33 6 34 11 33 8 Week ending Mar. 14, 1846... 54 3 29 4 21 9 34 2 35 2 Week Mar 21, 1846. 55 1 29 10 22 0 83 10 34 4 33 4 Mr. 28, 1846... 55 5 50 2 22 1 34 0 35 0 33 3 April 4, 1846 ... 55 9 30 7 22 6 33 7 34 10 34 2 April 11, 1846., 56 0 30 9 22 9 33 4 35 1 33 8 Aggregate average of the last six weeks ... 55 3 30 0 22 2 33 9 34 11 33 9 London averages (ending

PROVINCIAL CORN MARKETS.

I could still believe that he was only joking I should think him not the less a sincere man, but Mr. documents say so; but, as senator Haywood says, the President does not say in his inaugural, or in his The imports of American flour are again followed up the President does not say in his inaugural, or in his The imports of American flour are again followed up message to Congress, that he intended to claim the by upwards of 11,000 barrels, and we have to note a whole, or that he should not acknowledge or admit few more cargoes of States and European wheat fresh chards, and cattle for our pastures. the claim of Great Britain to a portion—but he says, up since Monday; but of English and Irish produce through his Secretary of State, more than that. Mr. the general arrivals are very limited, especially of Buchanan, in his last letter to Mr. Pakenham, refuses oats, flour, and oatmeal, which, in consequence of to admit the claim of the English government in any the increasing consumption in Ireland, have fallen shape, and refuses arbitration, principally because it off considerably. At our Corn Exchange to-day might be construed into an acknowledgment that good useful samples of English and Irish wheat were Great Britain had some shadow of a claim upon the disposed of to a fair amount at an advance of 1d, territory below 54 40. If the messages of the Pre- and fine qualities, which are rather scarce, were in sident were not perfectly explicit upon this point, the partial instances 2d. per 70lb dearer; inferior de- nor is there a foreign nation but has fought and bled for correspondence between the Secretary of State and scriptions, however, of which the bulk of the supply letter, using it as though it was part and parcel of the British Minister has committed the Government, is formed, were very unsaleable at late prices. Irish ing our Andover Unions, we never think of asking foreign his argument on the subject of defending wife and and Mr. Polk stands before the world an uncompro- flour was in tolerable request on the full terms last nations for payment, except in a few recent instances in mising advocate of the American claim to the whole noted; and Canadian in good demand at an improve- China and India. tion introduced by Mr. Cooper has nothing to do with the "wife and child" argument, which argument will be found in the first. Oration," at pages 29—30, whereas the quotation he has introduced is a nassage in the second. Oration "constant the second of the American chain to the whole of Oregon. We cannot see any loopholes by which he can escape from that position. He cannot, peas no alteration. Indian corn fully supported after taking such a stand, submit to compromise. If our previous quotations. Although since Monday the President conscientiously considers our claims last, we have had no fresh arrivals of either oats or so clear and indisputable as his public documents as cep ditch and magnificent looking but weak point out its importance. We have but one word to a passage in the second "Oration," page 40! To so clear and indisputable as his public documents as oatmeal from Ireland, both were difficult of sale this sert, and avoids so eagerly every movement calculated morning, and former prices barely sustained. A point out its importance. We have but one word to a passage in the second Oration, page 40! To sert, and avoids so eagerly every movement calculated prevent all mistake I will here quote at length Mr. sert, and avoids so eagerly every movement calculated morning, and former prices barely sustained. A source on which we believe to weaken our claims, there is no alternative. Concargo of American wheat sold at 7s. per 70lb, and a concargo of American wheat sold at 7s. per 70lb, and a concargo of American wheat sold at 7s. per 70lb. cessions must be made on the part of our government, few hundred barrels of States flour at 26s, per 190lb Runject Singh. Should they make the attempt ties, have paid with their lives for violence and abuse murderer dead at my feet? Does not Nature prompt me doubt, be a great relief to him if the Senate assume wheat from the farmers, which in some instances of the compression of the are the only transactions reported to day in bond. will likely be aided by the population, who are by Mussulmans.

In Mussulmans.

Should they make the attempt thes, have pand with their investor violence and abuse of power, of which the populate have preserved a bitter: emembrance.

In Mussulmans the investor violence and abuse of power, of which the population, who are bitter: emembrance.

In Mussulmans the farmers, which in some instances or nament for the cottage, the mansion, or one power, of which in some instances or nament for the cottage, the mansion, or one power, of which in some instances or nament for the cottage, the mansion, or one power, of which in some instances or nament for the cottage, the mansion, or one power, of which in some instances or nament for the cottage, the mansion, or one power, of which in some instances or nament for the cottage, the mansion, or one power, of which in some instances or nament for the cottage, the mansion, or one power, of which in some instances or nament for the cottage, the mansion, or one power, of which in some instances or nament for the cottage, the mansion, or one power, of which in some instances or nament for the cottage, the mansion, or one power, of which in some instances or nament for the cottage, the mansion, or one power, of which in some instances or nament for the cottage, the mansion, or one power, of which in some instances or nament for the cottage, the mansion of the cottage, the cottage of t

se'nnight. Barley very dull, and 1s. per quarter lower. Oats in demand, and fully as dear. Old beans higher, and new less plentiful.

WAKEFIERD CORN EXCHANGE, FRIDAY, APRIL 17. -There is a fair arrival of grain to this day's market,

-We had a large supply of grain in our market today, but some of the samples were very moderate. Wheat sold from 5s. to 8s. 3d.; oats, 3s. to 4s. 3d.; barley, 3s. 9d. to 4s.; beans, 4s. 6d. to 5s. 3d. per

#### STATE OF TRADE.

MANCHESTER, FRIDAY.—There is an improvement in the demand for yarn this week, with a corresponding tendency to higher prices. In some instances an advance of &d. to &d. per lb. has been obtained, and orders are readily procured for the coarser numbers. All kinds of goods are also more saleable at last week's prices, and on the better descriptions of shirtings an advance of 12d, to 3d. per piece has been obtained. The increase of price both of yarn and goods, is however, more than balanced by the rise in the cost of the raw material. The alleged deficiency in the cotton crop has produced a marked effect in Liverpool. although from the tenor of the private advices received from America, there is reason to doubt whether the deficiency is really so great as the diminution in the arrivals at the American ports would lead us to sup-

ROCHDALE. MONDAY.—We have had rather more doing in the flamel market to day, merchants having bought more freely; but there is no improvement in prices. Wool has rather a tendency upward; and if there should be an increased demand for goods, it is expected that the raw material will advance in

Huddersfield, Tuesday .- Our market continues ince Monday last have been very moderate, though in the same state as that of last week; and as the season is getting advanced, we are afraid there The supplies on offer killed in the metropolis have been seasonably good, and of very superior quality. the autumn. Prices a little easier, particularly in

LEEDS.—Business has been nearly suspended at our cloth hal's on Saturday and to-day; the mer-500 carcases of lamb have reached us from various chants continue to purchase as little as possible, and quarters. A few carcases of foreign beasts and sheep only to order. Prices are a little lower in fine and midd'e qualities, although the general stock in the market is much lower than usual at this period of the Fair average supplies of potatoes have arrived at year. Business has also been dull in the warehouses since this day week. Very few buyers have been in the town, and their purchases have been light. The foreign houses, also, are doing as little as possible until the tariff bill is finally settled. On the whole, there is less business doing than has been the case for some years at the same period of the season. Leicester.—Business remains in much the same

dull state as last week. There are few or no buyers in the market. The uncertainty as to the future, as regards our relations with America, the present state of the money market, and the position of the cornlaw question, are fully enough to account for the preseut general flatness. The latest news from America is a little more pacific, and the very latest accounts from London are to the effect that the business is a shade better there. Under these circumstances, we hope to be able shortly to report more favourably as to the condition and prospects of our lecal trade. HALIFAX.—Trade is very dull, and prices, as to piece goods, yarn, and wool, are declining. BRADFORD MARKET, THURSDAY. - WOOL, - Since

our last report but few sales have been made in combing wools, although a greater disposition is maniprior to new wools coming to market, but the reduction submitted to is no inducement to the buyers to increase their purchases. Short wools and noils. from the small quantity making, command steady prices .- Yarn: There is more inquiry by the export houses, who, along with the home consumers, are obliged to give their orders to spin. as the stocks on hand of general using numbers, are much reduced. The spinners are unwilling to continue to spin to stock when they could only realise the low cost of the raw material, which still continues a barrier to the prospect of bringing the totally idle and partially employed machinery into more active operation, as the price of yains still bears no relative proportion with any kind of combing wools .- Piece. There have been fully more merchants at our market to day, and more business done; notwithstanding the anxiously waited for intelligence from the West is not more pacific; yet it is said that a considerable number of buyers arrived, and orders have been received by the last steamer. And we hope this fact will tell favourably on our market, which for some time past has exhibited but little animation. There is very great uneasiness and distrust prevailing among the smaller manufacturers, owing to the non-attendance of a rather larger buyer, who has been absent both last Thursday and to-day, and whose engagements have not been met; yet it is said a little time is only required to enable the party to resume business as

GLASGOW .- Cotton Yarn: The demand for the home trade still continues limited, and prices are 28 without change; but in shipping yarns, owing to the Mustard seed, brown (per bushel) 7s to 11s; white, 7s excitement in the cotton market, there has been a large business done, and at rather improved prices .-Cotton Goods: The market is still without improvement. We hoped hitherto that the spring trade would revive, and give an impulse to business gene-Free. In Bond. rally, but the time is passing over without much wheat .. Dantsic and Konigsberg 63 extra 70 ... 16 - 59 being done, and as the season is now far advanced, rally, but the time is passing over without much ditto 0.54 - 61.44 - 52 we fear that any transactions that may now be made Pomeranian, &c., Anhalt 56 — 63 ... 44 — 52 | we lear that any transactions that may now be made Danish, Holstein, &c. .. 54 — 61 ... 42 — 48 | will be very limited.—Iron: Prices are as undernation, &c., and the prices are as undernated.—Pig iron, #3 10s, nor ton: bay iron, #10 nor noted :- Pig iron, £3 10s. per ton; bar iron, £10 per 58 .. 39 - 48 ton; nail rods, £11 per ton; boiler plates and sheets. £13 10s. per ton .- American Produce : Best sweet barrel 32s. 6d. nett per barrel; best sour barrel flour. 32s. nett per barrel; 1st Montreal pots, 23s. to 23s. 6d. per cwt.; 1st Montreal pearls, 23s. 6d. per cwt.; butter, best quality, 75s. nett per cwt.; lard, common, 47s. nett per cwt,; lard, refined, 49s. to 26 50s. nett per cwt.; cheese (States), 50s. nett per cwt.
There has been more doing in barrel flour during the past week, parties being induced to purchase and bond, to take advantage of the alteration in duty. The price of flour is firm, but unchanged. As certificates now bring 15s. 6d. and 16s., while the price to sell in any quantity a reduction on the quotation must be taken. The stock in Montreal is heavy,

ENGLISH DISLIKE OF FOREIGNERS.

which will check advance here. American checse,

We, the English, hate foreigners; and yet there is no population in the world whose blood is so mixed with that of foreign nations as our own. We hate foreigners; and yet it is to foreigners we owe our laws and privileges.

We hate foreigners; and yet our kings and nobility spring from foreign stocks. We hate foreigners; and yet it is to foreigners we are indebted for Christianity, whether in the shape in which St. Austin introduced it, or whether it came from Luther or Calvin, Armenius or Socinius. We hate foreign rs; and yet it is to foreigners we are

indebted for all we have learned in the arts, whether of nusic, sculpture, painting, or architecture. We hate foreigners; and yet it is to foreigners we are indebted for our knowledge in the sciences, whether derived from the poor obscure Polish priest Copernicus, the Italian Galileo, or the Swede Linnœus. We hate foreigners; and yet a large portion of the flite of the British nation prefer spending their fortunes among foreigners.

We hate foreigners; and yet tens of thousands of our humbler artizans go annually abroad to obtain a living We hate foreigners; and yet import hundreds of them annually to afford the most graceful amusements which

we cannot complete without them. We hate foreigners; and yet it is to them we are indebted for a knowledge of the art of manufacturing velvet, silks, woollen cloths, tapestry, paper making, draining, dyeing, pin making, needle making, coining; and even the first steam-engine was invented by Capt. Thomas

April 14, 1846) 61 10 30 10 23 4 36 2 33 3 36 10 even the first steam Duties... 17 0 8 0 6 0 9 6 8 6 9 1 Savery, a refugee. We hate foreigners; and yet it was foreigners who established the silk manufactures in Spitalfields and Dub. lin: those for manufacturing bombasins, &c., at Norwich, and for the introduction of the arts of pottery, of choice flowers, of plants, and vegetables for the table, and the artificial grasses for our fields, fruit for our or-

We hate foreigners; yet it is foreigners that, through exchanges, supply us with nearly all the wine we use, and all the gold, and silver, and jewels we possess; for our soil produces none of the latter articles. We hate foreign manners, customs, and fashions : and

yet we imitate them every day of our lives. We hate foreigners; and yet there is not a nation in us. As to the paying, we are so rich, that, notwithstand-

We hate foreigners; yet to hate foreigners we must hate ourselves; for there is not a family amongst us which can tell whether its blood is not mixed up with the Danes, the Saxons, the French, the Normaus, the Dutch, the Italians, the Spaniards, the Germans, and even the

THE DUNCOMBE TESTIMONIAL.—An engraving of that magnificent piece of plate, the Duncombe Testimonial, engraved on stone, and which is a beautiful

Russians.

#### Imperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF LORDS-Tuesday, April 21. Lord Brorgham presented a petition against the Charitable Trusts Bill, but stated that he did not concur in its prayer. The petitioners seemed to be charmed at the idea of the bill passing. He thought, however that the many heart a petition against the absurd than that a letter which came twenty mines absurd than that a letter which came twenty mines absurd than that a letter which came twenty mines absurd than that a letter which came twenty mines absurd than that a letter which came twenty mines absurd than that a letter which came twenty mines absurd than that a letter which came twenty mines absurd than that a letter which came twenty mines absurd than that a letter which came twenty mines absurd than that a letter which came twenty mines absurd than that a letter which came twenty mines absurd than that a letter which came twenty mines absurd than that a letter which came twenty mines absurd than that a letter which came twenty mines absurd than that a letter which came twenty mines absurd than that a letter which came the came that a letter which came other bill passing which their lordships might agree for there seemed an utter incapacity to do business in another place. (Laughter.) Their lerdships did think of it. (Renewed laughter.)

The Earl of Dalhousie moved the postponement of all proceedings on railway bills till the 27th instant, and gave rotice that he should call the attention of plicab'e to the bills so postponed.

The motion was put and agreed to.
The same noble lord then laid on the table the evihouse adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS-TURSDAY, APRIL 21, The Speaker took the chair at four o'clock. NEW MEMBERS.

bers for Malton and Richmond. hese was the following :-

"PROTECTION OF LIFE" IN ENGLAND. Mr. C. Powell wished to put a question. He had ion described as causing the peaceable inhabitants He should be glad to ask whether, if such a stateand, would not introduce "a bill for the better proection of life in that part of the United Kingdom called England." (Hear, hear, and laughter.)
Sir J. Graham said he had received no account of

ment refused to answer the second part of the ques- who got what was called the favoured work. (Hear.) tion: they will only "protect life" in Ireland. Lord G. Bentings complained of a false return as good and with their own honour, they could refuse to Memel and Canada timber—and Mr. C. Buller him this inquiry. (Hear.) He repeated, that the of delays in the presentations of returns which were Post-office department was most justly complained of ordered by the house. Sir R. PEEL threw the blame of the one on the

the remissness of Irish officials. POOR LAW COMMISSION.

Public business was commenced by Mr. Christie, who moved for copies of all cor-

respondence, between W. Day, Esq., late Assistant-Commissioner of Poor Laws, and the Poor Law Commissioners and the Secretary for the Home Department, relative to his involuntary resignation, of his Assistant Poor Law Commissionership, and of all founded his motion upon the conduct of the Poor Law Commissioners towards Mr. Day, who had been appointed an Assistant Poor Law Commissioner in 1835, and had discharged the duties of his office for eight years with great credit to hizself and satisfaction to his superiors. hizzself and satisfaction to his superiors. In August, 1843, Mr. Day whilst exercising his functions in South Wales, had the misfortune to break his leg, and was laid up for five weeks by that accident. He had almost forgotton its occurrence, when, in January, 1844, he received a letter from one of the Poor Law Commissioners, regretting that the state of his bodily health would not allow him to make the necessary exertions for the discharge of his duty, and suggesting the propriety of his resigna-tion. Mr. Christic then gave a history of the many unsuccessful remonstrances which Mr. Day made against the painful injustice thus inflicted that the public property was used for the private inon an old servant of the public, and called the attention of the house to the fact that the only a charge could not be disregarded, especially when answer which the Poor Law Commissioners gave! to them, was by ringing changes on their own sense of public duty, and on the exigencies of the public service. After applying to Sir J. Gra- ment that more required looking into than the Postham who told him that it was intended to reduce the number of Assistant Commissioners, he was surprised by the appointment of another in his place, and was at length compelled to resign. Mr. Christic said it dishonesty, but also with a total disregard to the perwas referred to the same committee as the case of Mr. Parker or not; for his belief was, that with these two cases before the house, and with some other government would offer no objection to the inquiry facts, such as the Rochdale case, which were at pre-sent under its cognizance, it would be impossible for the house to vote the salaries of the Poor Law Commissioners again without a previous inquiry into their mode of administering the Poor Law.

Sir J. Graham had no intention of opposing the present motion. On a former occasion he had endeavoured to show that it would not be possible for of Commons, as the Treasury and the Postmaster the Loor Law Commissioners to discharge their duty properly if they had not unfettered power to appoint and to change their Assistant Commissioners. He was willing to produce all the papers for which Mr. Christie asked, and to submit them to the committee on the Andover Union. He protested that in his conduct towards Mr. Day, he had not been guided by any liking or disliking. His only object had been to promote the public service at a time of public danger, by the appointment of the most efficient person to an office of great public importance.

The motion was then agreed to.

POST-OFFICE MISMANAGEMENT Mr. T. Duncombe then rose to move for a select committee to enquire into the allegations of the pewas investigation more important than in the case of the Post-office, if abuses could be substantiated. Last session he had moved for an inquiry into a porwas felt to be too late in the session. The house ought now to agree to an enquiry, if even irrespec-tive of the public interests, it had any regard to its own honour, and not wish its orders to be treated with contempt. (Hear, hear.) There was no public which furnished greater cause, or juster grounds of the appointment of a committee. dissatisfaction than the General Post-office; complaints were made, not only outside the walls but within them, and to a most alarming and discredit- ment of his hon, friend the member for Finsbury. lowed to withdraw them on retiring from them. able extent. The public complained of the delay in The hon. gentleman said that no complaint had been Sir J. Graham said, that the right of indiscrimi- for Mr. Tidd Pratt's guidance what should be legal the delivery of letters, and he would undertake to prove that they would be delivered in London an Treasury, but he would remind the hon. member mi ht lead to great abuse. Now, he would take the allowed some rules to pass which it might not be exhour and half earlier every morning, but for certain that the inferior officers had felt a degree of hesitation case of men associating for a "strike" not to work mal-practices, (hear, hear.); and within the walls in coming before their superiors; but if a committee under a particular rate of wages. That might be the letter-carriers and sub-sorters were greatly disea- of the house was appointed, the parties complaining lawfully done since the alterations in the combination tisfied, not only because of the manner in which they would come before them and state their grievances were remunerated, but on account of the manner in with full confidence that they would have more justice ber referred might be carried further, and Friendly which they were treated by some of their superior done them than they expected at the hands of their and other Benefit Societies might soon be converted officers. If a subordinate made any complaint, it superiors. Inquiry would also have the effect of exhad no chance of reaching the Postmaster-General posing abuses in the system of the Post-office, and of for other purposes might be applied to enable men fairly, because it had to go through a channel in gether; so much so, that the men were afraid to proper management, be delivered at nine o'clock make any complaint whatever. (Hear, hear.) The in the morning, were not delivered until half-past petition proceeded from Mr. Duncan of 13, Chester-place, Kennington, proprietor of the Sentinel newspaper; he was a gentleman well known to many mittee of inquiry. hon. members as one who would not make allegafit of a private individual, and stigmatised it as a pated. ing subscriptions for Kelly's Directory had been deli- by means of the officers of the public.

especially with regard to the early delivery. (Hear, they would relinquish their duty as protectors of the to exist whether any such interest were transferable vernment to agree to the clause to be proposed by the After the division, Mr. Roche moved, and Mr. G. HOUSE OF COMMONS—Monday, April 20.

The Speaker took the chair at four o'cleek, but there not being forty members present, the house there not being forty members present, the house fees on the early delivery. This was an exceedingly stood adjourned.

HOWEN OF ACCOUNT. gether, and consolidate the general post and the district post departments together. Nothing was more absurd than that a letter which came twenty miles however, that there need be no alarm at that or any be delivered at another hour by a man in a blue coat. Why should there not be only one department their business, but elsewhere they seemed never to Let all letters be equally delivered, and give the men a fair remuneration on a graduated scale of salary according to their services. Let the letter-carrier be promoted to the sub-sorter's situation when a vacancy occurred, instead of putting in new men as subthe house on Thursday next to a separate order, apwhole system, indeed, might be placed on a much better footing. If a committee were appointed, he matters, but whose knowledge had never been made available, a few of the superior officers continually standing between them and the Postmaster-General. (Hear.) That early delivery ought to be done away Lord Milton and Mr. Rich took their seats as mem- with. A public institution ought to be for the equal bers for Malton and Richmond.

A considerable portion of the early sitting was ocanother, ought to have his letters sooner. (Hear.) submitted, like idiots, to the extortion which prevailed under the system. A man who resided at No. een in a Sheffield paper an account of the construc- 1 on the third floor paid the extortionate fee, whilst

ion of an infernal machine, intended to intimidate a man on the first or second floor did not submit to he master-manufacturers, which the paper in ques- it. The letter-carrier in going his round passed the ion described as causing the peaceable inhabitants doors of these two, but delivered the letters to the if the town the greatest consternation and terror. person on the third floor, and wentup Chancery-lane. delivering in the same way the letters of those only nent were well-founded, her Majesty's government, who paid the fee, and passing the doors of all others. which always did equal justice to England and to Ireand commenced there with his late-delivery letters to those who did not submit to the extortion. Now, he (Mr. Duncombe) maintained that they had no right to ask the letter-carrier, according to his oath, the circumstance to which the hon. member had to delay the delivery of a letter an instant because alluded. One of the hon. members for Sheffield had one man gave him more than other. (Hear, hear.) iust entered the house, and perhaps the question had The system was persisted in for the sole purpose of better be put to him.

Mr. C. Powell.—Then I understand the governary a reduced salary after a certain term of service, and He did not see how, consistently with the public by the public at large; that great maladministration existed in it, and should be removed. He said also Custom House authorities, and Sir J. Graham on that great tyranny and oppression was exercised to wards a meritorious body of servants in that department, and that they were in a state of discontent that might some day or other be most disastrous to the commercial interests of this country: for he should like to know what would be the state of that city if these parties struck their work—such things having already been contemplated by them? For what purpose should government stifle this inquiry if it were not to perpetuate these evils, and this gross minutes relative to Mr. Day's resignation, and to the job of the Directory, which he had said before was the bane of that establishment, and ought to be done

> tion as to maladministration in the affairs of the Mr. Williams believed Mr. Duncan to be a gentleforward on that occasion were such as the house could not refuse to inquire into unless they were prepared to proclaim to the country that the public servants were justified in committing frauds on the public property. Here was a charge distinctly made, made on the authority of a gentleman who was in every respect entitled to confidence. He believed there was no department connected with the governoffice. There was a time when the Post-office was an example of correctness and order, but that time formance of their public duties. He seconded the motion with much pleasure, and he hoped that the Mr. CARDWELL insisted that there was not, on the part of the Treasury or the Postmaster-General, the slightest desire to screen from detection, exposure and punishment, any such mal-practices as Mr. Duncombe had just denounced, provided that proof was tendered of their existence. There was no occasion to bring forward such charges in the House General were at all times ready to receive memorials complaining of such mal-practices, and to investigate

to inquire into the allegations in Mr. Duncan's peti-

into their truth. Mr. Duncombe.—They would never get there. Mr. CARDWELL continued .- He (Mr. Cardwell) received day after day scores of memorials in the public department in which he had the honour to serve; and he should not dare to stand up in that house and vindicate his conduct, if it could be truly said that memorials plainly drawn up and properly expressed, memorials plainly drawn up and properly expressed.

The reflect of the bill were not corpressed to the present defects of the bill were not corpressed, memorials plainly drawn up and properly expressed.

The provisions of the reflect of the bill were not corpressed to the provisions of the reflect of ruining many act for any purpose which is hereinbefore specified, or for any purpose to be certified and allowed by workmen to purchase oatmeal, not at a duty of 7s. The regronsibility committees have been found to the reflect of ruining many or for any legal purpose to be certified and allowed by but at a duty of 7s. The regronsibility committees have been found to the reflect of ruining many act for any purpose to be certified and allowed by but at a duty of 7s.

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mittee of inquiry, but for severe reprobation upon the
mittee of inquiry, but for severe reprobation upon the leavest and the s public servants, who could make no answer in that the country and to go and settle in Russia; and the This had been his object in introducing the present transferred to the Executive Government, to which therefore, let union be your watchword, and "be just, committee to enquire into the allegations of the petition of Mr. Jonathan Duncan, on the mal-administration of affairs in the General Post-Office. If the Government intended to accede to this motion also, he (Mr. T. Duncombe) need not occupy the time of the house; but, if otherwise, he trusted that if he made out a case for enquiry, the house would support the motion. (Hear, hear.) In no public department. the motion. (Hear, hear.) In no public department ginally purchased, and subsequently got up by that ment given by Mr. Justice Wightman, and it would gentleman. The information which it contained was not interfere with any Friendly Society already in official, collected by official persons for official purposes, and must be collected for the Post-office, even to extend and improve the facilities for the formation which it contained was not interfere with any Friendly Society already in self to enrolled societies, and these must already have been allowed and certified by Mr. Tidd Pratt, the registrar; who was to have such extensive powif Mr. Kelly's Directory had no existence. The pro- of such societies. With respect to the power of the ers under the proposed bill, that his decision might tion of the present complaints, particularly with regard to the payment of the officers by fees, but it fits which Mr. Kelly derived from that publication transfer of shares and investments, he apprehended surely be thus acted on by the house. Societies alwere not more than that fair remuneration which a that the hon. member did not state the law exactly ready declared illegal by a court of justice would be man had a right to expect from the employment of his capital and the exercise of his industry, and were correctly stated in the return before the house. As any alleged abuses connected with the Post-office length of the continue to hold that right without being interfered with by this bill, but he did not wish, legalized. department in this country, the admin stration of might be redressed by the Treasury, he objected to nor was the bill intended, to give a right to an indis-

Mr. MOFFATT did not think that the hon. member who had just sit down and answered the able argu- made investments in those societies ought to be al-

Mr. PROTHEROE supported the motion for a com-

were treated by their superiors. He then entered authority" the statements of Mr. Duncombe, but he into a history of the manner in which the informahad not stated upon what authority. It might be his investments when he pleased, subject to certain not, but he believed his colleague was, and he hoped he that he either under-estimated the turpitude of the crimes mittee. It was resolved to meet again on Monday tion for Kelly's Post-office Directory was obtained by that the authority on which all these denials were rules agreed to by the society itself. He had not should have his support to this proposal. the letter carriers at the public expence for the bene- given, was only the authority of the parties incul- seen the rules of any society in which this was not

principal houses in the metropolis, and that was so direct an allegation of fraud upon the revenue that on that side of the house would vote, and he found which the right hon. gentleman proposed to make, in the terms of the former provisions, and were not estafore to be allowed them for preparation. Their silence the house was bound to inquire into the truth of it. He was right in his conjecture, that not one of them in not allowing persons having shares in these societies to transfer them to members of their own family and from the profits would agree to the motion of his hon. colleague. It this species of treatment were derived from the printing of this Directory, which Whenever the public servants were attacked, the ins lies, would in his opinion work a great injustice in was hawked about from door to door by the letter and outs always agreed. Perhaps they anticipated many instances. carriers for Mr. Kelly's benefit; and the return that inquiry might extend to their own period of made was, that the profits did not exceed 1.2001. office, or they might contemplate the probability of arose upon this part of the bill were two,—first, ties were illegal, the house could not sanction their exisa-year. Now, if this committee were granted, he returning to power, and in either case it might prove would prove that the profits of that publication, got inconvenient. The statement of the honorable gensocieties were transferable or not; and secondly, for in the other provisions of the bill. As to benefit soup, as he had described, at the public expense, enabled Mr. Kelly to put 12,000% to 15,000% into his his hon. colleague, was absurd, if it was meant to be ticular member should be entitled ought to be conproted by the first of pocket yearly. If he was asked what was his remedy for the state of things which prevailed in the house was not to enter into inquiry when such allements of the provisions of this bill, power should be member for Hertford intended to move. He thought there appeared— Post-office, and into which he now asked the house gations were made, their functions as the inquest of given for any one else to participate in the benefit of that that proviso would answer the object of the hon, gento inquire, he would say, that a good deal might be the nation were at an end. If the house was satis-

statement of Mr. Cardwell as to the readiness of the on the part of any contributor to those societies, on a connection with it. He defended the administration to. They sent them down, he hardly knew where, for the delivery of letters? and why should not all of the Post-office from the censures cast upon it, and letters be delivered at the earliest or at any hour at asserted that if a committee were granted on such it as he thought proper. By the rules of many existwhich the writers might choose to send them? (Hear.) vague allegations as the present, the time of the ing societies it was expressly provided for; but the house would be wasted upon inquiries which could lead to no practical result. After a few words from Mr. B. Escorr, as to the

intelligence shown by Mr. Bokenham, the superior officer of Mr. Kelly, when examined by the previous Committee of enquiry into Post-office matters. that Mr. Bokenham was not a most intelligent wit- ceive their former contributions. would have practical men among the sub-sorters ex- ness. On the contrary, he desired to have him, and The same noble ford then said the dence take before the Gauge Commissioners, and the amined on the points to which he had adverted—those other gentlemen who had been below the bar. sensible, practical men, well acquainted with these and between whom and the government a running communication had been kept up all the evening, examined even now at the bar, because he believed contributing to a society should leave London to rethey could prove his case. He denied that this was side in the country, he ought to have possession of Upon a a mere squatble between the Directory and a news- the accumulated fruits of his industry. If there was paper editor, but it involved a great and important any doubt about it he would undertake, on bringing public question. He distinctly charged wilfully false up the report, to insert a clause carrying out the returns to have been made to that house, and he be- views of the hon. member, with the understanding mpied with questions on various subjects, and the That was not the principle on which a Post-office lieved every allegation in the petition could be proved that the person retiring was alone to be entitled to unswers thereto, on the part of the ministers. Among should be established. To illustrate the nature of by witnesses from the Post-office itself. He had receive his former contributions. On clause 4 being

> contained. The house then divided-For the motion...... 49 Against it .....

> > Majority againstithe motion ...

IRISH RAILWAY BILLS. Mr. W. S. O'BRIEN brought forward the motion of which he gave notice—"That with a view to dimi-nish the inconvenience and expense now incurred in carrying through Parliament bills for the construction of railways in Ireland, it is expedient that in the case of Irish Railway Bills all such inquiries as are now of Parliament, should, after the termination of the present session, take place in Ireland." Ilis plan military engineer, a mercantile man of high station and character, and an intelligent countries of the bill. The commission should have power to decide on the policy as well as on the facts involved in each bill. subject, of course, to an appeal to that house. He

ideas; but he would not say that another plan less

objectionable might not be devised. In case the go-

vernment gave him its support on this resolution, he

should move that the same principle be also applied to all private bills coming from Ireland. Mr. F. French seconded the resolution. Sir R. Peel observed, that from the number of motions which had gone off that evening, it was quite evident that the house was not prepared for the present very important motion. It certainly was a matter not unworthy of consideration whether in other important works, we might not institute certain preliminary inquiries on the spot; but it preliminary inquiries were to be instituted on the spot, the other distant parts of the empire, as well as Ireland, ought to have the benefit man incapable of making any statement to that louse or elsewhere which he did not thoroughly believe to be consistent with truth; the charges brought power, and to transfer to live individuals the right of dealing with all the landed property of Ireland, Besides, Mr. S. O'Brien had not stated what he would do with the joint power of the House of Lords. He hoped that Mr. S. O'Brien would withdraw his motion; for it was quite impossible that the house could now assent to it. All that he could assent to was the propriety of consideration whether some preliminary inquiry might not be made on the spot with the expediency of local public works, by some body acting under the authority and control of the House of Commons; but the power of legislation must not be taken away from the two houses of Parliament. After a brief discussion, in which Mr. C. Powell Mr. Wakley, Lord C. Hamilton, Colonel Conolly Mr. M. O'Connell, Mr. Williams, Mr. Frewen, Mr

E. B. Roche, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Colonel Rawdon, and Mr. D. Browne joined, the house divided, when there appeared-For the resolution ..... Against it ..... Majority against it .....

and the house adjourned. HOUSE OF COMMONS-WEDNESDAY, APRIL 22 The Speaker took the chair at twelve o'clock. FRIENDLY SOCIETIES BILL.

The other orders of the day were then disposed of

On the motion of Sir J. GRAHAM, the house went into committee for the further consideration of the

report of this bill. Mr. T. Duncompe said that great alarm existed in

criminate sale of shares in those Friendly Societies. Mr. RUTHERFORD thought that parties who had

made either to the heads of the department or to the nate transfer, unless it was guarded and limited,

to £20, or any other sum that would be sufficiently

especially with regard to the early delivery. (Hear)

interests of the people. He dissociated the allega- and to hold by law, or to provide by enactment, that hon. member for Hertford, would not press his amend- from the general conduct of the they could be transferred, would be to open the door ment.

Some conversation took place on the anti- journ. Some conversation took place on the anti-Post-office. He received hundreds of letters, and he to speculation and gambling among those classes of knew that the duties of that department were most society where the practice of that vice was most perlaborious, and were most wonderfully executed. It nicious. The provisions of this bill therefore were to could not be denied that it was a most astonishing prevent any doubt upon the point, by providing institution, and every one must be struck with the against the possibility of those interests being transwonderful manner in which its functions were per- ferred. Upon the second point, it was an entire misformed. An inquiry, however, was needed to sift apprehension to suppose that as the law now existed, the allegations contained in Mr. Duncan's petition.

Or as he trusted it would stand when this bill was
The Chancellor of the Exchequer reiterated the passed, there was, or could be, the slightest difficulty Treasury to examine into charges of malversation charge of residence or circumstances in life rendering the poll in counties to one day, as is now the case in preferred against any officers of the departments in it necessary for him to withdraw altogether from the institution to which he belonged, in obtaining without diminution, his share of the funds, and applying provisions of this bill would make the law certain upon the point, by allowing the withdrawal by any person of his share of the funds under certain circumstances. Mr. RUTHERFORD suggested a separate clause, in the nature of a proviso, to the effect that nothing should prevent the adoption or enforcement of a rule

Sir J. GRAHAM said, the rules of friendly societies this early delivery, he would take the case of Chancery-lane, occupied chiefly by lawyers, many of whom
to the petition, and he now left it to the house to defore enrolment to obtain not only a certificate of their cide whether or not a select committee should be legality from the Attorney-General, but also the asappointed to inquire into the allegations which it sent of the Home Secretary.

Mr. T. Duncombe said, it would be putting so cieties to a great deal of unnecessary trouble, expense, and arnoyance to compel them to obtain the assent of the Home Secretary, after the Attorney-General had certified their legality. He therefore proposed that the words "Secretary of State" be left out.

Sir J. Graham admitted, that the Home Secretary and the Attorney-General had already ample employment, and that no additional duties but such as were absolutely necessary ought to be imposed on Upon Sir J. Graham them. There was, however, a great objection to a too strict definition, by which societies with laudable conducted in London by committees, in both Houses and important objects might be excluded. After defining the objects for which societies might be established, it was thought advisable that power should for carrying out his resolution was as follows. The be given for the enrolment of societies (the consent power to appoint a commission to examine all Irish Railroad Bills. The commission was to consist of ment under previous clauses.

> Mr. T. Dunconbe asked, if the provisions of the their prudent forethought, in causing a large meeting in the "Christian Brethren's" room, Tunbill were to apply retrospectively to those friendly portion of Indian meal to be imported; but he stall. Mr. John Steele in the chair. The meeting societies which were already in existence and had been certified? If that was to be the case, the mea-

effect by another plan. He had thrown out his own of those institutions. sent. They would still continue liable, as they now of distress and famine? If so, the Government were, to challenge in a court of law, if any question would have to deal with starving multitudes as to their legality arose.

> of the learned Attorney-General to Mr. Justice Wightman's decision.

Sir J. Graham said it was an unusual and unprecedirectly or indirectly, to any attempt to reverse such | might occur from the scarcity of food, and for all the a decision by a declaratory law, nor could he ask the outbreaks which might be occasioned by it. appealed against; and neither directly nor indirectly been considered expedient that a legal remedy should was, therefore, only a prospective measure. All so-

to be legal by the Attorney-General. Mr. T. Duncombe observed, that out of the 4,000 obtain provisions. friendly societies in existence, they would not be able to find 200 that were not in the same peril as the a melancholy confirmation of the impression which South Shields Society. His object was that these had long existed in the mind of Sir J. Graham and 4,000 societies which had their rules enrolled by the himself, and government was, at present, in a barrister, Mr. Tidd Pratt, should be considered legal situation of great difficulty, and was afraid lest it

third clause. vithdrawn.

Mr. T. Duncombe then observed that the clause, as all parts of the country on the subject of some of the it stood at present, declared to be within the beneenactments of this bill. There was no doubt that if ficial provisions of the Friendly Societies Act "any objected to that part of the bill by which parties who had invested their money in Friendly Societies were not allowed to transfer it when about to leave the until Manual Control of the secretary of State," &c. He would move as an but at a cuty of 1s. 6d. a cwt. The responsibility committees have been formed of men of high moral of relieving the distress of Irelaw o

Mr. T. Dencombe was quite willing to limit him-The ATTORNEY-GENERAL objected to legislating gers must withdraw," when Mr. C. Powell rose to sus-

Lord J. Manners thought, that if it was implied that societies might have been allowed by Mr. Tidd Pratt which were illegal, that gentleman ought to Nothing but the extremity of the present emergency

lay down and state his rules of procedure. pedient retrospectively to legalize. After some conversation the committee divided;

the numbers were :--For the amendment ...

Mr. Duncomes said he had certain words which he and of preventing the price of corn from being unduly shall be obliged to Mr. West for any communications leading to a judicious reform. That system was to hold out against their former employers. This wished to add to the clause. There were certain societies enhanced. After stating how far the different measures which it was misrepresented, if not stopped aito both slow and slovenly. Letters which might, under would be an abuse which would ruin many societies. established for the relief of the members connected with of government had failed and succeeded, he informed Mr. Rutherford would be willing to limit the them, and their families, but they were not enrolled in the house that the Irish government had been deamount of individual investments in such societies consequence of being included under what were called sired to investigate all the propositions made for new "Corresponding Societies," having district branches in public works, and to undertake new public works, even Thursday evening, Mr. Frazer in the chair. Mr. low to prevent their being converted to the uses of various parts of the country. One of these, the Odd Fel- if the sum now granted for them were insufficient for John Shaw, in introducing the correspondence, read "Strike Associations," but he would not deprive lows Society, had upwards of 400,000 members in England their completion; for at a future period of the session, he letters from the following distinguished and patriotic Mr. Brotherron complained of the manner in the investor of the power of withdrawing his invest- and Scotland, and they wished to have the power of enrol- should apply to Parliament with confidence for any ad- individuals, all of whom expressed themselves in fahon, members as one who would not make allegations which he was not fully prepared to prove; and he (Mr. T. Duncombe) had taken great trouble in examining the statements therein made, and he bestieved they could be all established by evidence.

The law manufacture power of the manner in the investor of the power of without and power of the manner in which the appointment of letter-carriers in large prowing the ments when about to retire from the society.

The Atornexy-General said, that the principle of societies, what he proposed, therefore, was to add to the specified in the Public Warks' Act. He thought that in general to Minch the appointment of letter-carriers in large prowing the ments when about to retire from the societies. What he principle of societies, what he proposed, therefore, was to add to the specified in the Public Warks' Act. He thought that in general to Minch the appointment of letter-carriers in large prowing the ments when about to retire from the society.

The Atornexy-General said, that the principle of societies, what he proposed, therefore, was to add to the specified in the Public Warks' Act. He thought that a flattering encomiums on the genius of Mr. Cooper; some of the words, "that existing benefit societies, gene-like the words, "that existing benefit societies, and societies, which the appointment of the amount now words the clause to which the amount now words the clause to which the amount now the total the like the words at the like the (Hear, hear.) The hon. member then entered into could hardly read or write, and who were so unactive grant from the members of the society could get supplied with society could get supplied several details, to show that if there were not great mal-administration in the Post-office, the letters would be delivered an hour and half sooner in every the different streets to which it was their duty to making provision for old age, and for the maintenance of this wives and content of the memoers of the society cound get supplied with formal details, to show that if there were not great quainted with the localities of Manchester, that they clothes, or fuel, or other aids, without the aid of making provision for assistance at death, allowance in clothes, or fuel, or other aids, without the aid of clothes, or fuel, or other aids, without the aid of making provision for assistance at death, allowance in clothes, or fuel, or other aids, without the aid of clothes, or fuel, or other aids, without the aids of clothes, or fuel or other aids, without the aid of clothes, or fuel or other aids means of preventing others becoming members who shall, after the passing of this act, be eligible for enrol, Protectionist benches. Mr. Wand prefaced his speech by a good muster of the most talented men of the preter-carriers complained not only of the scale of their Mr. Christie was by no means satisfied with the would be opposed to the original promoters of the ment." There were members of that house connected adverting to this circumstance, which he stigmatised as sent day, and beg to impress on the minds of all

gross job, which converted the Post-office into a lucrative printing-office, and filled its subordinate thing either in the petition of Mr. Duncan or in the an indiscriminate right of transfer. He would limit the scope of the act, but the object of the provision he expressed his regret at the support he had given that the scope of the society which broadly forward by the hon, member was to define and measure, and which he attributed to his ignorance at already agreed to provisions which would include gene- ed the efficacy of the proposed remedy. Referring to his eight o'clock precisely. Mr. T, Duncombe said that his object was not to give rally all the societies that ought to be embraced within conduct with regard to the Coercion Bill of the Whigs, officers with discontent and dissatisfaction. He be- complaints of the public to warrant an inquiry into it to some party being a member of the society, which brought forward by the hon, member was to define and measure, and which he attributed to his ignorance at lieved that neither the Secretary nor the Postmaster- the administration of the Post-office. At the same would obviate some of the objections raised against specify certain societies, of the establishment of which he the time of Irish subjects, General were aware of all the circumstances under time he doubted whether it was advisable to carry on it; but he believed that the principal ground of the had no knowledge at all. It appeared to him that the which that publication was got up. Letters request- the Post-office Directory for the benefit of an individual right hon. baronet's objection was a ltogether unnecessary. If these societies Collect opposed the bill. Mr. Montagu Gore supported it. he called "strike associations;" but there, he (Mr. | were legal, and within the terms comprehended under the vered by the letter carriers without stamps, at the Mr. Warely said, that during the debate he had Dancombe) contended, existed no good ground for former provisions of the act, there was no occasion to journed, on the ground that Ministers were not presocieties which ought not be included, and which had been continued, he should call on his friends to be silent already virtually rejected by the house when it refused also, and to proceed by constant adjournments in oppo-The Solicitor-General said, the questions which the insertion of the word "all." In shert, if these socie- sition to this bill. whether any shares or interest in the funds of these tence, and if they were legal, they were already provided done by doing away with the whole system of fees, fied with such a reply as that of the hon. gentleman, be exceedingly mischievous if any doubt were suffered Mr. Duncoure, seeing it was the intention of the go-

the clause was agreed to. The other clauses were agreed to with some verbal place that night, and that he should certainly speak

amendments as far as clause 15.

COUNTY ELECTIONS BILL. Mr. ELPHINSTONE then moved the second reading of The other orders were then disposed of, and the house this bill, of which the object is to limit the time for taking adjourned at half-past twelve. boroughs. He vindicated the change on the ground that it would lead to a great saving of expense. Lord Worsley, Mr. BRIGHT, and Mr. B. ESCOTT Supported the principle of the measure, as being calculated to promote increased purity at elections, by curtailing the period of their continuance.

day six months." The amendment was supported by nature and objects of the "National Trades' Asso-Mr. Newdegate, who apprehended from the contemplated change a terrible accession of strength to the Anti-Corn Law League at any future general election. Mr. B. mit me to take this medium of informing you of the Mr. T. Duncombe replied that he had never said or regulation by which members retiring should resame course from a fear that the county constituencies success. would be curtailed of their present proportions if less generally contained a clause of this description, and time were allowed them to record their votes. Colonel it was for the interest of the working classes that Sibthorp avowed himself hostile to the bill in consequence they should. For instance, if a man who had been of its tendency to check the circulation of money at an

Upon a division, the bill was lost, there being for the second reading 32, and against it 55. The Railway Deposits' Bill, and the Commons Enclosure Bill were read a third time and passed.

The house then adjourned. HOUSE OF COMMONS-FRIDAY, APRIL 17.

[From our Third Edition of last week.] Easter recess. a considerable number of members were present.

PROTECTION OF LIFE (IRELAND) BILL.

(Ireland) Bill be read. Mr. W. S. O'BRIEN made an appeal to the government on the deplorable condition of Ireland. In Kilkenny, and in Clare, the suffering was more intense than in any part of the country. In Cork and Waterford the distress was nearly as bad, and the prospect of the future was even worse than the present. He gave full credit to the Government for At seven o'clock in the evening, I addressed a of those institutions.

Sir J. Granam said, the bill would leave all existing certified societies in the same position as at prewithhold it until the whole country was one mass

On Treader right Locker.

who would rather be shot than perish of starvation. Mr. Hawes said, the bill would leave the great dif- After showing that the Drainage Act, the Public ficulty affecting the existing societies untouched, if Works' Act, the Grand Jury Presentment Act, and it did not settle the question as to their legality. the Fisheries' Act, could not be rendered available. The question was not determined by the judgment of for the relief of the existing distress, he expressed Mr. Justice Wightman in the South Shields case, for he (Mr. Hawes) had in his possession the opinion sary to combine the relief of just distress with the repeal of the Corn Laws, as it had prevented many persons, who would otherwise have combined with in direct opposition repeal of the Corn Laws, as it had the government, from co-operating with it. The godented proceeding to bring forward in that House an vernment ought also to have disconnected the meaopinion given by counsel on a case not before the sures of coercion from those of a remedial character. House, and upon an ex parte statement, against the An Irish Parliament would have assembled in Nosolemn decision of so eminent a judge as Mr. Justice vember, and would then have considered the measures wight man, pronounced after hearing the case fully necessary to meet a foresteen calamity. Government argued. He (Sir J. Graham) could be no party,

Mr. Roone complained that government, by its re-House to do so. That judgement had not been re-versed by any judicial authority: it had not been cent proceedings at Cork, had not only excited great discontent and dissatisfaction among the population and at the conclusion of my address, Mr. Booth ought it to be retractively interfered with. It had in that vicinity, but had also done much worse by raising the price of corn in all the great corn depots not be precluded against societies in the same position as that with regard to which Mr. Justice in almost every district in Ireland. In his own, Wightman was called upon to decide; and this bill which generally was able to supply corn for other districts, the people were suffering so much distress cieties existing before the passing of this bill would from want of provisions, that they were actually constand upon the same legal footing as if such a measure had not been adopted; but in case of doubt being entertained by any of those societies as to the being entertained by any of the being entertained by any o legal foundation on which they stood, they might, of food for their peop'e; but they did not know where themselves. Mr. Booth said, in that case he would under the fifth paragraph of the first clause, apply to obtain it. He was himself employing on his own join them; but he had made up his mind to have not a new constitution, if their objects were certified estates 400 men at p esent, but though they had thing to do with any union that would not do its estates 400 men at p esent, but though they had

societies from this moment, and with this view he should aggravate the difficulty, which it wished to should propose as an amendment to insert the words "or enrolled" after the word "established," in the Without stating the definite measures of relief which the Government had in contemplation, lest the ments, and at the close resolutions similar to those After a short conversation the amendment was statement should impede their operation, he inf rmed the house that the Government had pur- well-appointed committee chosen. chased for the supply of Ireland, not only Indian corn, but also American oatmeal. He therefore implored that hon gentleman, for the sake of the 400 myself, and cannot fail to be cheering to you. There

it did not legitimately belong.

Mr. C. Powell, Sir W. Somenville, and Mr. W. Col-LETT offered a few observations. Mr. O'CONNELL expressed his readiness to postpone his

present distress. Col. VERNER, Mr. J. O'CONNELL, Mr. FITZGERALD and Mr. WARD, briefly addressed the House. The order of the day wanthen read, and Mr. J. O'BRIEN considerable power advocated a remedial Irish policy.

tain the debate. He opposed the Bill. Sir J. GRAHAM thought that he could not be accused either of having concealed or of having underrated the sad calamity with which Ireland was at present afflicted. would justify the measures of government in attempting to feed the entire people under the sudden calamity of in Ireland, it ought to be remembered that there were 

society. He did not say that the member of a Friendly Society, as the law now stood, might not withdraw the hon, member for Birmingham (Mr. Spooner) was or nounced his opposition to the Government measure, not which will be 1s. each, to be had of any of the comimputed to the Irish peasantry, or disputed what had evening, at the Dispatch Coffee-house, when the at-The Attorney General observed, that they had been stated of their existence, but because he distrust- tendance of all friends is respectfully requested, at

Mr. J. O'Connell moved that the debate be now ad Billings, Harlow, Essex, victualler—William Stearman,

Mr. W. S. O'BRIEN seconded the motion, Sir R. PEEL left it to the house to judge how far the Printed by DODGAL MCOWAN, of 16, Great Wind ill Ultimately the house divided on the motion, when

Ayes ... ... ... Noes ... ... ... 77 Majority against the amendment-57

journ. Some conversation took place on the subject, in The amendment was then, by leave, withdrawn, and which Sir R. PEEL declared that he would have risen to speak, had he supposed that the division would take before the debate was closed. On this announcement The house then resumed, the Chairman reported Mr. Roche withdrew his motion, and Mr. J. O'CONNELL progress, and the bill was ordered to be recommitted on withdrew the expression, that Ministers were treating Ire. land with disrespect. The debate was then adjourned till Monday next.

TO THE WORKING MEN OF THE STAF-FORDSHIRE POTTERIES.

FELLOW-LABOURERS, - Having been invited amongst Colonel T. Wood moved, "That the bill be read that you to deliver a series of lectures, explanatory of the ciation," with a view of forming branches of that highly important body in your several districts, per-

HANLEY.

On Monday afternoon I lectured in the "Christian Brethren's" room, at two o'clock, to a highly respectable, intelligent, and attentive audience, the chair being ably alled by that long tried and sterling friend of the working potters, Mr. Mark Lancaster. I entered into the general merits of "Trades' Unions," and pointed out the causes of the failure of the working classes in effecting labours regeneration on former occasions, by sectional or local unions : I endeavoured to show the great advantages possessed by the "National Trades Association," as a national body in resisting the attacks daily made by combined The house resumed its sittings to-day after the capital upon the rights of labour, and was pleased to find that my remarks gave general satisfaction. The SPEAKER took the chair at four o'clock, when After alluding to several topics of a local nature, and showing the evils to which you were daily exposed by your disorganisation, Mr. Humphries, a most intelli, ent young man, moved a resolution to the effect Sir W. Heathcore, chairman of the Wigan -"That the time had now arrived when national Election Committee, brought up the report of that exertions should supersede local and sectional comcommittee, which declared the Hon. James Lindsay binations to emancipate labour from the thraldom duly elected to serve in the present parliament for the and tyranny of capital, and that the working men of Hanley and Shelton agree to form themselves into a branch of the 'National Trades Union,' to act in concert with other branches to be formed in these Upon Sir J. Graham's moving that the orders of districts." This resolution was seconded by Mr. the day for the first reading of the Protection of Life Maitland, and carried unanimously. Mr. G. Mart then made a communication to the meeting, that the painters and gilders had already joined the associa-The people of that country were dying by thousands of starvation. Several verdicts had been returned by a committee of thirteen (with power to add to their ciation, which was received with great applause. Speaker at the end of every session was to have of the Attorney-General and the Home Secretary the juries serving on coroner's inquests to that effect. number), comprising the most active and intelligent

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wished to hear some explanations of the reasons was not so numerous as at Hanley, but the best which had induced the Government, after it spirit was manifested, and resolutions similar to left, however, to the government, in case it should been certified? If that was to be the case, the meaaccede to his resolution, full power of carrying it into

sura would have a most injurious effect upon many

had distributed a certain quantity of that meal at those at Hanley were passed, and a committee ap-

On Tuesday night I addressed the men of Burslem n the spacious Temperance Hall; as Burslem was ooked upon as the stronghold of the "emigration" party, opposition was expected; but though some of that party were present, and discussion solicited, there was not one of them had courage sufficient to dispute my positions. I entered at some length into the question of "surplus labour," and showed the superior advantages already derived by adopting the to be derivable from a system of emigration. At the conclusion of my address, the meeting pledged themselves to assist the committee I had already formed in Burslem to carry out the objects of the association. LONGTON LANE END.

On Wednesday evening I lectured in the "Working Man's Hall," Longton, to a numerous audience, the room, which is a spacious one, and a credit to the working men, being well filled-" Dado'v Richards' in the chair. I entered into the objects of the association, co-operation, land, labour, and machinery, asked if it was the intention of those joining the association to take steps to discharge the debt which the old Potters' Union had incurred with the Sheffield trades?

Mr. Maitland, the sccretary, said it was the intention of the committee, who had invited Mr. West to thing to do with any union that would not do its money in their hands, they did not know where to utmost to honourably discharge the just and too long neglected claims of the Sheffield trades. After seve ral other questions had been asked, an active and intelligent committee was appointed, to act in concert with the other districts.

On Thursday evening I addressed the men of Stoke in the "Christian Brethren's Room." The meeting listened with great attention to my statepassed at the other meetings, were adopted, and a

and fear not" your motto, and ere long you will take your stand in the foremost ranks of that great national confederacy of the sons of toil, who are destined to achieve labour's emancipation. 1 have to regret objections to an Irish Poor-law in favour of such a mea- that your little "illuminator" has for a time ceased to sure as Government might consider necessary to meet the reflect its refulgent beams amongst you, but let me hope that the day is not far distant when it will reappear with redoubted splendour. In conclusion, I have to tender my warmest acknowledgements for the kindness and hospitality that I experienced commenced the adjourned debate, and in a speech of whilst amongst you, and to express a hope that ere long I may again visit you, to find your union strong A pauce of some duration here occurred, and the in confidence, the terror of your enemies, and the Speaker had directed, with sourous voice, that "stran- stay and hope of every honest man.

I remain, your friend and labourer, Macclesfield, April 20th, 1846. John West. [We are happy to see John West again in the field, battling for labour's emancipation. Of all men, John West is "the Man" to enlighten his order as to the rights of labour, and the means of procuring their enfranchisement. The silence of John West is (for his order) a national calamity, and one that approaching famine; for its machinery was not adequate should not be permitted. It might be prevented if to any such object. No official account had yet been the working classes would do justice to the able and received of the occurrence of any death from destitution. talented men who belong to their ranks—nature's When it was stated that distress was now endangering life gentlemen. Of those, John West is one of the noblest. The silent, hungry slavery of the loom is not workhouses throughout Ireland, and that in no one for such a man. It is with tongue and pen he should instance were they full. It was true that the government be employed in labouring, not for any grinding profithad ordered a large importation of Indian corn; but it was not for the purpose of meeting the entire wants of the well calculated to promote. Let the people look to it, and not miss the services of such a man. We he may favour us with.—ED. N. S.1

COOPER TESTIMONIAL.—The committee met on

### BANKRUPTS.

[From the Guzette of Friday, April 17.]

Thomas Retford, Croydon-common, Surrey, baker-Princess-steet, Chelsea, carpenter - William Mills, Foster-lane, City, glove manufacturer-Henry Rawson Morley, Kingston-upon-Hull, merchant - Alexander Moorhouse Beaumont, Honley, Yorkshire, woollen cloth manufacturer-George Joseph Jackson, Liverpool, share broker-Thomas Fidgen, Liverpool, boot maker-Abraham Lord, Manchester, dyer.

street, Maymarket, in the City of Westminster at the Office, in the same Street and Parish, for the Proprietor, FEARGUS O'CONNOR, Esu,, and published by William Hewitt, of No. 18, Charles-street, Brangdon-street, Walworth, in the Parish of St. Mary, New 16 ington, in the County of Surrey, at the Office, No. 16, Great Windmill-street, Haymarket, in the City of Westminster. Saturday, April 25, 1848.