that is the

day) morning :-

CORN-EXCHANGE, MONDAY, APRIL 27. The arrivals during the past week were moderate of all British grain, but ABUNDANT OF FOREIGN. The supply of wheat from abroad equalled about 20,000 quarters, with about 20,000 barrels of flour from America. The continued delay of the Corn Bill operates very prejudicially for business in this market, and is beginning to work with serious injury upon the interests of both importers and purchasers. The OVERLOADED STATE OF THE GRANARIES AND THE CONTINUED AR-RIVALS, without any immediate prospect of clearance keep the foreign trade in an altogether stagmant state, and disarrange the course of business to an extent only

Now, what do you think of the "ABUNDANT the continent of Europe. Bear in mind, that in reply to all the rigmarole fustian of hired editors, I have been constantly dinning the fact into your rule the English market; that, however scarcity market, not their surplus, but what was actually required for the necessities of the exporting state: in morning fully establishes the truth of my assertion. Then, with regard to the policy of the free traders; you recollect that in my several letters to Mr. Cob. division of party, for THE PARTITION OF THE den I warned him that the question of free trade would merge into one of political intrigue, and that, when that day arrived, he would merge the compassing events can sustain this position, they daily strengthen it; because we find Mr. Cobden dining with Lord Monteagle and others of the Whig Mi-Mr. Cobden, and we find him on all hands an expectant for political power.

My friends, when I have been right upon so many very clearly to my view, however the press may at | in collusion with the hired tools of the Buckinghams tempt to obscure them from vulgar vision: or however confidence in the strength of a Ministry only now powerful by an unnatural coalition may appease the fears of the trafficking community. I tell you that. however the present great question may terminate, Peel, like Acteon, will be torn by his own dogs. I have told you that it was one thing to reconcile a power, while they still possessed sufficient to uphold cessions-but that it was another thing to reconcile them, at one and the same time, to a loss of property, patronage, station, and power. It is not the interest. nor has it ever been the policy, of Sir Robert Peel to court popular support as a means of Ministerial strength. He boasts of being a Constitutional Minister, yea, so confirmed is he in the usage of Parliament, that, like the Welsh Judge who preferred coachman, that I verily believe Peel would prefer being buried in the ruins of the House of Commons. rather than commence business before the Chaplain a blessing for the members.

Neither would it be the interest of the Whig party or of the free trade party to promote agitation just now. The fall of Peel must be constitutional and the restoration of the Whigs must be unpremeditated and unsought for. It must be an act of necessity and a dire necessity, a necessity the evils of which may be averted and which may be turned to good if you are PREPARED FOR THE DAY OF ACTION. Let us now take a brief view of the many dangers that threaten both at home and abroad. America. with a vast influx of Irish vengeance and English Chartism being daily wafted to her shores, is increasing in growing hostility to her imperious parent. America feels and knows that the standard of demo-English oligarchical power must tremble and fall before the growing genius of an enlightened people.

France holds her peace upon the fragile life of an old man. Spain is in revolt. Portugal is in rebellion. Prussia is demanding a constitution. Switzerland is looking to the remodelling of her Republic The Italian states of Austria are only held in bondnoe by a military sway and police surveillance that is becoming too expensive for their tyrants. The Northern tyrant is trembling upon his throne for the atrocities he has committed in Poland. The Austrian is co-partner in his misdeeds, "particeps criminis" in his guilt. England thus threatened from abroad is surrounded with domestic difficulties. Ireland. outraged by her foul dominion, but watches the op portunity to throw off her yoke, while at home her every town is garrisoned with its myriads of unwilling slaves who never have been reconciled to her policy or her law, with minds growing in intellectual greatness, each inspiring the other with the hope of a better future, all communing together, all preparing to act together; all inclining to the one opinion, to the same reselve, that the POSSESSION OF THE LAND, and that alone, can place them in the situation of freemen, make them independent of the mystery of the law, the caprice of capital, the whim of the justice, the centralization of government and movement would be charged with imbecility if they at some length to the system of ejectments now prethe dominion of class legislation.

looked beyond the present machinery for the adjust. | Convention a fortnight ago we should have been enment of party squabbles are now directing their at- gaged in talking about things that might happen. tention towards that very project which, for years, I whereas, by watching events, we will call it when have been incessantly instructing you upon. I have we can MAKE THINGS HAPPEN. So with agimade calculations of the amount of revenue that a tation. The country feels disappointed, when it is for the adoption of some plan to provide employment wise and honest application of Irish subscriptions would have placed at the command of the Irish leaders. But, alas! there were too many claimants for the dribbling pence, too many mouths open for the seducing offering. At length, however, the Nation newspaper, as you will find from an extract published elsewhere, has been compelled to recommend the adoption of our policy. Nay, reviled as we are. I defy the nicest critic to point me out one single improvement made in the machinery of free trade or repeal agitation that has not been taken from Chartist policy and adopted after successful trial the duty you owe to yourselves, your country, and by us. This is not wonderful, because those who your party; as well as the debt you owe to those who wear the shoe are the most likely to feel where it would seduce you from your allegiance to one and all. pinches; those who have suffered the most heavy It was my intention to have written this week upon persecution are the most likely to discover the profitable time for braving its vengeance, and the season

able period for abstaining from conflict. My friends, I have shown you that it is not the policy of Peel, of the Whigs, or free traders, to exhaust public opinion just now in premature agitation, and I have laboured hard to convince you that it is not our policy to do so either; but it is the policy

LONDON: SATURDAY, MAY 2, 1846.

PRICE FIVEPENCE or Five Shillings and Sixpence per Quarter

the guesses of the Times as to the certainty of a a godsend, in the hope of strengthening the preten-TOTAL REPEAL. You'remember that a fortnight sions of Lord Stanley and the old Tory party who TOTAL REPEAL. You'remember that a fortnight before Sir Robert's present policy was hinted at in the City article of the Times, that I had faithfully their faction in this country and in Ireland. Now, sketched the very project with which he met Parliable of the training of the dominion of the City article of the Times, that I had faithfully their faction in this country and in Ireland. Now, herein lies our difficulty; while we avoid Scylla we herein lies our difficulty; while we pronounce must not fall upon Charybdis. While we pronounce was so great, that there was so great, the there was so great the country and in Ireland. Now, here we avoid Scylla we have a so great the country and in Ireland. Now, here was so great the country and in Ireland. Now, here we avoid Scylla we here in lies our difficulty; while we pronounce was so great, that there was so great the country and in Ireland. Now, here we want Times was occupied in allaying the fears of the landed against old Whiggery we must not enlist under the interest, with the assurance that every country in banners of old Toryism. In fighting the battle of Europe, as well as England, required an additional protection under Stanley, Bentinck, and Miles, we supply to meet the year's scarcity. Well, now would be fighting against ourselves and rivetting read the following from the Times of this (Wednes- chains which it may cost us years to threw off; whereas remaining a party of observation, determined to act as an army of occupation when the squabblers of the several factions shall have weakened their united power, we become respected, strong and dreaded. I am induced to write in this tone because an attempt is being made in the manufacturing dis-

force us into an unseasonable agitation. question of free-trade for you, the very "Pimps" who are now seeking to cajole you described me as of coercion. The proposed free-trade concessions he and important commercial change. He confidently the hired tool of the landlords. I told you a thousand times, that, if I protected their plunder from the land than to England, and, as far as the condition government all further than the land than to England, and, as far as the condition government all further than the land than to England, and, as far as the condition government all further than the land than to England, and the landlords are larger than the land than to England, and the landlords are larger than the landlords. ravaging power of the free traders I merely did of the former country was concerned, a fixed duty SUPPLIES FROM ABROAD — THE OVER- so until you should be prepared to establish your claim LOADED STATE OF THE GRANARIES AND and have your full share in the partition. The value budget for the relief of Irish grievances. EXPECTED ARRIVALS!" -while we hear of that I have shown you to exist in the land, the great frightful scarcity in Belgium and other countries on the mighty, the cheering progress that you have made in the knowledge of agricultural science, the longing, wishful eye with which you look upon the land as the only means of your redemption from ears, that foreign prices, however high, would not slavery; the trust and fervent hope that its possession will restore you to your just position in society, may prevail in other countries, free trade in a make you kind and fostering parents instead of cruel rich market would invite foreigners to export to that taskmasters; that it will make your virtuous wives amiable instead of disreputable in the eyes of society no gain to the class of farmers without skill and and the world; that it will make your little children capital. But, if ruin seized this valuable class of short, that the foreign merchant or English specula- grow up to nature's standard instead of being stunted tor never entertained the question as to the ability of to the growth prescribed by machinery; that it will any country to spare the amount exported. Well, I make you demand, not beg, for equal laws, with the tex of destruction by the change; and such a cathink the above admission from the Times of this aristocracy to protect your inheritance, your rights, argued his lordship, would necessarily and your privileges; all these cheering anticipations confirm me in the belief that you are prepared for the SOIL, and for the assertion of your rights.

I am strengthened in this belief by the fact that every pen now writes about, every tongue now talks mercial in the political question. Well, as far as about, every brain now thinks about—the MAD POLICY of Feargus O'Connor! If ever inclined to might be rendered to the contributing members of betray you it would be less than ever worth my while their order. at the present moment, when you are upon the eve of nistry and expectants of office; we find Lords Pal- victory, and when the several contending parties will merston and Grey contending for the patronage of be compelled to court and supplicate your aid. I owe a debt to the Irish oligarchy, and it is the twin brother of the English oligarchy, which no other man living does owe them, and just at the time when their questions, upon which the entire press of the country broad dominion is tottering and must fall, I am not and a large amount of public opinion has been in the man to prop their staggering corruption, to error, I consider my opinions entitled to some weight uphold their ill-used power. Who, may I ask, is with your order. The future prospects of this now the paid tool of the landlords. Those who are country-her difficulties and dangers-are mapped in counsel, those who are in league, those who are

and the Richmonds, or Feargus O'Connor? My friends you have never thought soberly for an hour on the plant and growth of Chartism; you have never reflected upon its purity and virtue: it has never struck you that its strong sense of right Law had been productive of great embarrassment and justice, and not the denunciation of Feargus to the commercial interests of the country. O'Connnor, has roused the profligate and driven the party to be shorn of a portion of their political faithless from our ranks. The history of Chartism has never yet been written. It shall be one day, their sway and preserve their privileges, because they and then, if not fouled or deformed by its own supwell knew that resistance to the national demand porters, it will stand fair contrast with any movemight be followed by the requirement of larger con- ment that the world has yet witnessed. It is a great and mighty monument; a tower of strength to the the Coercion Bill. righteous and a terror to the evil doer. Men of Manchester, I learn that the emissaries of the En- that question was already settled by public opinion glish cligarchy, the boasted supporters of Church throughout the empire, and was no longer matter for and King, the duckers of the Jacobins, the mortga- private arrangement or stipulation between parties in gors of your labour, the usurpers of your rights. the suppressors of your privileges, the abridgers of being drowned in his carriage because there was no your amusements, the despoilers of your homes, are precedent for a Judge sitting on the box with his amongst you, and I have been invited to meet, oppose and expose them. But, think for a moment what a reflection my acceptance of the invitation would be upon the courage and wisdom of the of the Speaker had sanctified the building, and asked strongest of our garrisons. In Manchester there has ever been a home for the persecuted, even amongst speech of Mr. Cobden. That hon, gentleman had but not an angry word had been used on the occasion the starving; consolation for the oppressed, hope treated the house with a definition of what he meant on the centrary, after they had received the com-

for the timid, and encouragement for the faithful. dangerous to him, I might publish his letter. He wrote to me that the agents of Buckingham had mistaken his house for that of Shenard, and that they had acknowledged to his wife that they had purchased the services of Shenard and others of his cracy once practically established in that country, and | trade. It appears now that this man and his coadthe non-intervention principle once decided upon, jutors have enlisted the art of one who has long lived upon the defamation of Chartism, and that under such auspices you, the men of Manchester, are called upon to rally on Saturday next, at Stevenson's. square. It would be presumption on my part even to hint to soldiers, every one of whom is a general lowed the same course. Sir James Graham, Mr. officer, and therefore I merely write upon the subject Miles, Mr. Stuart Wortley, Mr. Brotherton, to tell you that your duty calls you to the battle- and Mr. Corbally, cleared away whatever field—that to stay away will be set down to ac Robert Peel's complete innocence of Mr. D'Israeli's quiescence, and that when you are there I have little doubt that you will teach the pigmy foe the folly of putants themselves terminated to the satisfaction of tenantry.

chical struggle for the preservation of landlord's

"Bide your time," and if you can believe that there is philosophy in Tory idleness, Whig idleness, and Free-Trade idleness, believe also that there is reckless and foolish will offer them as an exhausted prey to the enemy. I have ever thought that exepresented an exhausted agitation to a fresh and vigorous burst of factions strife. Head was not inclined to concur in them. He had himself to illustrate this and other topics embraced in his been attacked for similar alleged misconduct to his In my letter of last week, I told you, that all who vigorous burst of factious strife. Had we called our uselessly promoted and mischievously dissipates without leaving even the semblance of benefit behind. Rely upon me when I assure you that the approaching Trade Conference at Manchester, and the approaching Chartist Convention to be held in London, will develope an amount of national strength never before exhibited in this world: but then the intent must not be foiled by trafficking pedlars, who would as soon live upon dead as upon living Chartism.

I trust I have now said enough to convince you of the healthful state and future prospects of my rosyfaced infant, but I consider my first duty due to his eldest brother who is just gaining strength and recovering from a long fit of illness, and

I remain, my friends.

Your ever faithful friend and servant, FEARGUS O'CONNOR.

Imperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF LORDS PRINT APRIL 24. passing that house. He trusted however, that the hon. members connected with rally a would feel disposed to do justice to their fellow deatures.

Lord Littleton and Lord Brotchia supported the bills which were then read a second time. The bills on the table were then advanced a stage, and their Lordships adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY, APRIL 24. Upon the order of the day for resuming the adjourned debate upon the Irish Coercion Bill being read from the chair, Mr. W. S. O'BRIEN returned to the subject of Irish distress. He quoted various retricts to seduce us into an unnatural coalition, to tricts to seduce us into an unnatural coalition, to turns to show the inadequacy of the Government arrangements. He reproached the English Liberal party in the House of Commons with having afforded a teo feeble co-operation to the Irish members in their endeavours to resist the Government measure upon corn was preferable to total repeal. He concluded by invocating Lord G. Bentinck to declare hi

Lord G. BENTINCK promptly responded to the call of the last speaker, and explained, amid frequent cheers from the Protectionist party, and also from as having been moved in the House of Commons by the Irish members, the terms he was disposed to offer for an Irish alliance. He premised that he and his party had no confidence whatever in either the repeal or the suspension of the Corn Law as a panacca for Irish distress. Such a measure could give no temporary relief, while its ultimate tendency must be to ruin every class in Ireland. Lord Essex had recently predicted that the repeal of the Corn Law would be the Round Frocks of England, what would become of the 558,000 Frieze Coats of Ireland? The entire Irish landed interest must be swept into the vor-He then announced that, if the Irish party proposed a suspension of the Corn-law, he and his party would give that proposition a steady support. As a subsidory measure he proposed the hitherto much-reprobated scheme of pure electrosynary aid.

Mr. VERNON SMITH called upon government to return the names of the Irish landowners who had received funds from government in order that justice

Sir James Graham promised future information. should be furnished parliament upon the subject. Mr. E. B. Roche expressed his concurrence in the pinions of Lord G. Bentick, and hailed in no measured terms his lordship's offers. After speeches from Mr. Stafford O'Brien, and Mr

Mr. D. Browne contended that. in consequence o the forgetfulness exhibited by the Irish landlords. of the great principle, that property had its duties as well as its rights, it was necessary to extend the principle on the English Poor Laws to Ireland. Mr. S. CRAWLORD expressed his delight that the house was at last becoming a convert to the doctrine which he had so long propounded, that it was necessary to tax the landlords of Ireland for the support of the poor. He recommended his friends from Ircland not to protract the discussion on the Coercion Bill longer than was fairly necessary, as the delay which had already taken place in passing the Corn

Mr. O'CONNELL was sorry to find that Mr. S O'Brien was so adverse to the repeal of the Corn Laws: for he believed that that measure would be as beneficial to Ireland as it would be to England What was wanted in Ireland was wages, and agriculture would not give them. He wished the house would set about passing the Corn Law, and would postpone to a distant day all further proceedings on

Mr. COBDEN recalled to the recollection of the house the actual position of the Corn Law question. that house. Lord George Bentinck seemed to forget this, "but the people living in towns will govern the country," added the hon, member, "and they will accept no such compromise as you have suggested." In reply to Mr. S. O'BRIEN'S question, Sir R. PERL

A scene now ensued which imparted somewhat o piquancy to the debate. Mr. D'Israell replied with some warmth to the by the people of England, and had then threatened What, then, could my pigmy power in such an unbeen told that the people of England were those who pressed their readiness to pull down their own houses, natural war as the whole people against a few hired lived in towns, and that definition had been loudly emissaries be more than as a drop of water in the cheered and accepted by the First Minister of the ocean? I tell you, men of Manchester, that I was ordinary, coming as it did from Sir R. Peel, who Crown. That cheer had struck him as most extrawarned of this move three months ago by an honest had once been so proud of being at the head of the

Sir R. PEEL.-I totally deny it.

Mr. D'ISRAELI.-If the right hon. baronet means to say that anything I have said is false. I sit down. After a few moments. Mr. Newdegate rose, and with much solemnity inquired of Sir Robert Peel answered affirmatively. Major Machanara suggested that the time of the House might be spared, TINCK rese to dispel, however, the belligerent remained of bitterness, by bearing witness to Sir charge. Some civil words interchanged by the dis- conduct of the Marquis of Waterford towards the seeking to convert a great movement into an oligar, the house what promised at one time to be "a very pretty quarrel.

THE ADJOURNED DEBATE Upon the Irish Coercion Bill was then resumed by Mr. J. O'CONNELL, who defended the proceedings of the Irish members in Parliament as conformable to policy in Chartist idleness. The good general will be thought of them in this country, Government always bring his troops fresh to the conflict—the ing Irish disaffection, by having, until very recent times, fostered those very prejudices which now they had so much difficulty in putting down as cution should follow design as the thunder follows inimical to the interests of that country. It was lord, and also to the charitable disposition of his most the lightning, and if we were now to exhaust our monstrous for government to come to Parliament for excellent lady the marchioness. He was one of the increased powers for the suppression of erime when resources by fighting against the air, while there is the powers already given them by law had not been no antagonist in the field, the Directors of your shown to be defective. The hou, member referred

The debate was then adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE OF LORDS-MONDAY, APRIL 27. The Duke of Wellington presented a petition from the mayor and corporation of Winchester, praying for prisoners on their disharge. The Marquis of Salisbury presented more than

forty petitions, praying that there may be no removal of protection to agriculture. A great number of petitions were presented against

the Charitable Trusts' Bill. CORN LAWS.—STATE OF PUBLIC BUSINESS. Lord Brougham moved for five returns connected with the importation of foreign corn, and also of corn not his tenants, had yet occupied houses as tenants absolutely unjust; and his colleagues and himself from Ireland, and these returns could not be objected on his property; and by the neglect of the noble to, as they had been already given to the other house marquis in not preventing the system of subletting, sincerity of their convictions on that point. He then It might be said that he was anticipating the discus- those individuals were by chance brought under his proceeded to an explanation of the reasons which had of the house. sion of a bill which would come before their lordships protection. It certainly appeared rather a harsh from the other house. He saw in various places in the votes of the other house, that, at various times, this subject had occupied many days of the present session of Parliament; but the state of the business of this great country had been brought, according to the votes, which were the only record to which he ject. It must be remembered that the money offered the law existed-secondly, that all the powers of the could have access,—by the constitution of this coun- them would, in the present destitution of many of existing law had been exercised and exhausted—and pendent of its control, who could refuse attendance try, he was bound to say,—by the law of Parliament, those persons, be regarded as a great boon; and that there was a rational hope that the parthe was bound to admit—with the most perfect regulation they were aware, if they evinced any hesitation in ticular measure, at variance as it was with the ordilarity he would not deny—to such a state that in the foreign capital from which he had just returned grave be served upon them the next day, and they would In a speech of great length the right hon. baronet doubts were entertained by some friends of his from be compelled to quit without receiving any bonus. addressed himself successively to prove these proposi-

the expediency of our system. The answer he had given was, that the nature of the British constitution was such, that where there was a temporary mischief, from the friction of the parts of the ma chine, or from the resisting medium, there was in this great political engine—in this perfection of human polity—as he firmly, and conscientiously, and seriously believed, a well regulated constitutional monarchy, accing with a well regulated representa tive system, to be,—such a power of re-adapting itself that it never failed to get rid of the temporary obstruction, and to restore harmony to the machine. If the delay in the other house was likely to prevent an ample discussion of the commercial policy of the government during the present session, then he said on this subject. (Hear, hear.) This was his reason for moving for these papers, and if, in the course of a fortnight or thereabouts, he should perceive, by a recourse to the same record, that there was the same obstruction to this and to all business else, he should feel it his bounden duty, as it was unquestionably their lordships' right to discuss the subject by them-selves without waiting for any bill, to give them an opportunity of deliberately discussing and pronouncing an opinion on the general principle of this great and important commercial change. He confidently structions elsewhere.

The returns were then agreed to. RAILWAYS STANDING ORDERS. The Earl of Dalhousie then moved, that a simi-

Sir Robert Peel, should be adopted as a sessional A discussion ensued, in which the general policy of the government with reference to railways was ap. | and manifested the most earnest desire that the perproved, though several objections were made to its

The resolutions were agreed to, and the house adourned at eight o'clock. HOUSE OF COMMONS-Monday, April 27. The house met at four o'clock.

BRIDPORT ELECTION. Mr. C. Woop appeared at the bar with the report of the committee appointed to try the merits of the petition against the late return for this borough. The report stated that Mr. B. Cochrane was not duly elected, and ought not to have been returned; but that Mr. John Romilly had been duly elected, and ought to have been returned.
The report was ordered to lie on the table, and the

clerk of the Crown was ordered to attend on Tuesday to amend the return. [At a subsequent period of the evening this report gave rise to a conversation on a question put by Mr. Christie to the Chairman of the Committee, to ascertain whether that committee had not, as was the general impression, been a party to a compromise between the rival candidates, by which the investiga-tion into the charges of bribery had been prevented from proceeding. The Chairman (Mr. C. W600) denied in effect that the Committee had been cognisant of any such compromise. Mr. Bankes, Sir G. Grey, and other members, joined in the conversation,

orderly. REFUSAL OF AN IRISH MEMBER TO SERVE ON A SELECT COMMITTEE.

which was ultimately stopped by the Speaker, as dis-

Mr. Estcourt reported, from a committee in group members (Mr. W. S. O'Brien) did not attend, and of explaining the source of the agrarian outrages that the committee having waited for his arrival for which afflicted and disgraced the country. He one hour, directed him (Mr. Estcourt) to report the called upon Sir R. Peel to do justice to its populacircumstance to the house. He now moved that Mr. tion; for if he did not, he would find that Ireland-W. S. O'Brien be directed to attend the committee which he had called a great difficulty—would be to-morrow (this day). The question was then put come an impossibility for his administration, Upon and agreed to nem. con. Mr. W. S. O'Brien begged respectfully to say-

and for the reasons which he had formerly given—that he would not attend the committee.

sting in the Irish mind; animasque in vulnere pohe would not attend the committee. he would not attend the committee. EVICTIONS ON THE WATERFORD ESTATE.

On Sir. J. GRAHAM moving the order of the day that the adjourned debate on the first reading of the Protection of Life (Ireland) Bill be resumed, Major Beresford availed himself of the oppor-

unity to reply to the statement made on Friday last by Mr. J O'Connell, relative to certain evictions from the estate of his noble relative the Marquis of Waterford. Considering that that statement was taken from the columns of a public newspaper, he could not refrain from expressing a wish that Mr. J. O'Connell had exercised the same caution with respect to it as he had recommended the public to exercise with respect to a statement affecting the property of his own father, emanating from the same quarter. announced, amid loud cheering, that he unhesita- After reading the statement in question and a tingly declined any compromise affecting the Corn leader from the Times on the subject, the hon member proceeded to give a counter statement. He asserted that not one tenant and that not one cottier had been ejected from the estates. Some persons who had squatted on the property had been removed from it pensation which the Marquis of Waterford offered the same compensation were paid to them. So ruthless, then, had been the extermination practised by the Marquis of Waterford, that, strange to say, many persons who had witnessed it had requested to be placed in the same "exterminated" condition. weaver in Spitalfields, who told me, that, although gentlemen of England, admitting also, as it did, the The noble Marquis employed inety men in draining principle that they were to be governed by the in one place, and gave employment to 300 in another and every improvement was promoted by him. The kindness of the Marquis of Waterford to his tenantry and dependants was constant and unvaried—(hear)he lived among them for nine months in the year out of the twelve-(hear)-he spent a large income among them; he endeavoured to do good to all whether his (Mr. Newdegate's) ears had deceived around him, and set an example to all landlords in him during the recent confusion. This inquiry was Ireland. (Cheers.) he was assisted by a lady-(loud cheers)—whose charities were unostentatious but most liberal, and such was the nobleman who was by some other place being selected as the said to be "an alien in the land of his fathers." The rendezvous for explanation. Lord George Ben- Marquis of Waterford was not afraid to go out at all hours—he required no Coercion Bill to protect him. (Loud cheers, particularly from the Irish members.) He only wished for protection from anonymous assailants, who either knew nothing of his character, or entirely misunderstood it. (Cheers.) Lord INGESTRE corroborated the statement of Major Beresford, and spoke in high terms of the

Mr. J. O'CONNELL expressed his gratification at

hearing the statement of Major Beresford. He had heard individuals in Ireland, the most opposed in polities to the noble Marquis, express a wish that there were many landlords in Ireland like him. He had likewise heard that the burning of the Marquis's stables was the act of a refractory servant, and had been much lamented by all the peasantry on his estates. He then expressed his great sorrow at having given additional notoriety to a charge which he now believed to be without any foundation. Mr. O'Connell bore' willing testimony to the merits of the Marquis of Waterford as a resident land-

best landlords in Ireland, and was as safe in any part of that country as he would be in that house. Alluding to the remarks, which Major Beresford had made upon the conduct of the press, he observed that he tenantry, in the same paper; and his reply to it had presented to Parliamer public manner. The universal press of Ireland had taken part with him. and his justification had been most complete. We ought not to take part against the press on such subjects; for the press was the only defender of the poorest of the poor.

Mr. P. Schope was convinced, from all he had excellent landlord; but he contended that Parliament was not justified in maintaining a system of although it appeared that, in strictness, they were marquis in not preventing the system of subletting, sincerity of their convictions on that point. He then protection. It certainly appeared rather a harsh induced the Government to propose a measure of this measure to eject so many of these persons at once, harsh character towards Ireland. It had been stated which were given them to remove. It had been assent to such the from the extent, frequency, now called upon to consider not merely whether air stated that they quitted their houses willingly; but three facts—first, that from the extent, frequency, stated that they quitted their houses willingly; but and nature of the crimes a possitiv for a change in S. O'Brien had refused obedience to its orders, but he (Mr. Scrope) entertained some doubt on that sub- and nature of the crimes, a necessity for a change in

them, and that they would interfere to give that protection to the tenantry of Ireland which had been enjoyed by the people of England for centuries.

OUTRAGE AT SHEFFIELD Mr. C. Powers said, a few nights ago he had taken the liberty of calling the attention of the right hon, the Home Secretary to a statement in a newspaper, which excited in his mind feelings very difcretary to such an outrage in Sheffield, the right hon. haronet appeared to receive the statement with an ncredulous smile, but he had reason to believe that since then the right hon, baronet considered the matter to be more serious. It had been inquired into by the local magistrates, who deemed it indispensable that some remedy should be applied, and under these circumstances he wished to know from the right hon, baronet whether he intended to introduce a clause into the Irish Coercion Bill providing one from Mr. Rich against the Bill, on the motion of for the protection of life and the prevention of assas- Mr. P. Somens the debate was adjourned to Thursduce a clause into the Irish Coercion Bill providing sination in Sheffield? Sir J. Graham admitted the correctness of the

that Sheffield was the only town in England where lar set of resolutions to those given by us last week as having been moved in the House of Commons by respect to Sheffield, he could also state with satisfaction that the mayor and common council, who were chosen under a system of a largely-distributed suffrage in that city, had corresponded with the Government, sons guilty of that terrible offence should be brought to justice. (Hear, hear.) The representatives of Sheffield had communicated with the Government, and it appeared that all the most re-pectable inhabitants of the town concurred in the desire that the perpetrators of this crime might be discovered and brought to punishment. The working classes also, understanding that if this crime were not put an end to the trade of Sheffield must be destroyed, partook in the desire that the perpetrators of this infamous offence might be brought to justice. (Hear, hear.) A large reward for the discovery of the offenders had been offered, and Government had instituted such proceedings as they thought were calculated to bring to justice the guilty parties. He certainly was not pre-pared to include Sheffield in the Irish bill, but he would say, that if the law as it stood should be found inadequate to put an end to the perpetration of this offence, and any additional legal measure should be necessary for its prevention, he should not hesitate. under his official responsibility, to propose such mea-

sure to the house. (Hear, hear.)
Messrs. Parker and Ward, the Borough members, corroborated the remarks of the Home Secre-

PROTECTION OF LIFE IN IRELAND BILL The order of the day was then read, and the adourned debate was resumed. Mr. M'CARTHY declared his intention of giving

every opposition to this bill, which, in point of neans, was ill adapted to the end which it had in view. He then entered into an historical account 11. that they had met that day, and that one of the of the English conquest of Ireland, for the purpose that Irish rock Administration after Administration had gone to pieces—each in its turn had left its they must go rightly to work. He called upon them to look to that country, not as a battle field in which adverse parties were to contend for pre-eminence, but to look upon it as a portion of this great empire—a portion on whose success must deend the well-being of the whole. (Cheers.) They ad tried coercion—they had from time to time exhausted all the resources of force and penal legislation. Ilad they ever tried simple justice? (Cheers. Even in this, the eleventh hour, let them not be afraid to retrace their steps—be not ashamed to turn from injustice to justice. He had entered that house unconnected with either of the great parties that governed it,—with neither Whig nor Tory had he any ties. He belonged to an ancient race whom all those parties had in turn persecuted and despised (Hear, hear.) When they entered Ireland, they found them powerful, and in the exercise of authority. After a series of conquests, continued throughout centuries, they succeeded in putting them down; descendants, had, for the first time, the privilege of telling them what were the feelings and sentiments which he entertained in reference to the country of his birth. (Hear, hear.) He begged to say to the ight hon, baronet at the head of the government that he had witnessed with great admiration the firmness and decision with which, on another question, he had shaken himself clean from all parties. Hear.) He had observed with satisfaction that when the great commercial interests of this country were at stake, he had disregarded all those considerations which swayed and controlled ordinary minds; he had disregarded them to obtain what appeared to him to be a great national good, and he had shown wisdom and ability in his projects of redress; projects which, in his opinion, were entitled to the approbation of the country. (Cheers.) Now, he called upon the right hon. baronet to exhibit the same wisdom and firmness in dealing with the affairs of Ire-Let him be his own example, and, having supplied the wants of commerce, let him turn to the social and political evils of Ireland, and there emulate himself. (Loud Cheering.)

Mr. BAILLIE supported the bill. Colonel VERNER defended the landlords of Ireland from the imputations made against them. The course he would adopt towards Ireland was very different from that recommended by Her Majesty's Ministers. He would put down with a strong hand hon. member's refusal by letter to serve thereon, on agitation and agitators, and every species of associa- the ground that, as an Irish member, he was not tion which kept the people discontented and disuni-ted. He would also put an end to all miscalled con-Estcourt pointed out Mr. O'Connell and other Irish ciliation and to all uncalled for conciliation; for he members serving on railway committees, to show had observed that every concession to the repeal that the objection was peculiar to Mr. O'Brien, and

Mr. HAWES, after observing that little good had hitherto been derived from the strong and vigorous pressing and overwhelming necessity, He showed mittee on which he was summoned, had been guilty that the undetected crimes committed in Ireland of a contempt of the house. were fewer now than they had been in former times. There had been a decrease of 28 per cent in the which the house ought to pause before it assented to for Government.

Sir R. PREL, after giving a history of the progress of the bill, contended that the Government had no alternative but to proceed with this preliminary stage. As to the injurious surmises that Governheard, that the Marquis of Waterford was a most ment had interposed this measure for the purpose of ejected on the Marquis of Waterford's estate, Events had proved to him that the restrictions. which he once thought to be only impolitic, were now without some more ample means than the £2 or £3 | that the Government, before it called on the house to which were given them to remove. It had been assent to such a measure, was bound to establish whom he differed in opinion, and who were opposed to quite without receiving any bonus. It has been brought before to a popular system of government, with respect to cases of this nature which had been brought before for the protection of the poor than of the rich. He [Continued to the Eight Page.].

knowledge of its existence would almost operate as a cure of the present diserders. He believed that now, as formerly, its dormant energies would be sufficient for the repression of crime, and that the publicity given to its powers would enable the Executive to dispense with the exercise of them at an early period. It would be delusive to propose this measure as a panacea for the disorders and grievances of Ireland, and he therefore at once admitted that it was an unmitigated evil and no remedy for them. He refused to discuss, on the present occasion, the various measures which had been proposed for the permanent relief of Ireland, for each of them deserved a separate discussion. And after briefly glancing at the proposition of the introduction of the English Poor Law into Ireland, and the difficulty of introducing a well digested Landlord and Tenant's Bill, he proceeded to lecture the Irish landlords and members ; he thought that they relied too much on the assistance of the executive Government, and too little upon themselves; and that it was in their power to do more good for Ircland by their own exertions than any Government could do for them. If they would only meet together and consider the condition of their country, the obligations of property, and the consequences of a harsh exercise of the powers which erent from those which appeared to be exhibited by property gave them, they might with a little liberality the right hon, baronet, and very different from what and forbearance, confer inestimable blessings on their he manifested at accounts in Irish newspapers of Irish country. He called upon them to follow the example outrages. It appeared from a Sheffield paper that of Lord G. Hill, who had converted 18,000 acres of very great devastation had been caused in that town waste land into a valuable property, and who, by by an infernal machine. After reading the statement a constant attention to his duties at a landlord, had that they had the remedy in their own hands. They referred to, the hon. member said, it appeared from conciliated to himself the good-will of those who stood had the power of anticipating the discussion, and of coming to a deliberate and well-considered opinion Sheffield than in Ireland. He understood that these they would draw together the relations of rich and acts of disorder were not new in Sheffield, but had poor, and would ensure a confidence in the impartial prevailed more or less since 1837. When he first administration of justice, which could not be accom-called the attention of the right hon, the Home Se-plished by any direct efforts of legislation. There were obligations on property which laws could not instil or control, but which were essential to the good order and maintenance of society.

Mr. Wyse protested against this measure, because

believed that when the bill was once passed, the

it would neither redress the grievances nor repress the crimes of Ireland. He was sorry to find that the Government was still determined to give nothing but coercive measures to Ireland. After a speech from Col. Conolly in support, and

The other orders of the day were then disposed of, statement; at the same time he was bound to say and the house adjourned at one o'clock.

> HOUSE OF LORDS .- TUESDAY, APRIL 28. The house met at five o'clock. The Earl Fitzwilliam moved for a return of the oills and estimates of the several railways for which petitions had been presented during the present session of Parliament, distinguishing the estimates for those for which the bills had been withdrawn or rejected, from those which were still pending in the

other House of Parliament. The return was ordered. Lord Monteagle moved for returns of all the notices which had been inserted in the London Gazette; also of all the Bills deposited at the Private Bill Office, with the amount of capital which the parties proposed to raise, and to borrow; and also of shares which were intended to be issued to raise that

amount of capital. Before the motion could be put from the Wool-

Lord CAMPBELL rose and proceeded to address their lordships. He was stopped by The LORD CHANCELLOR, who said—Will you allow me to put the question?

Lord CAMPBELL-I am going to speak to the The LORD CHANCELLOR—But there is the motion which the noble lord (Monteagle) has in his hands which has to be put. The question having been put,

Lord CAMPBELL-Henceforward we are to look to the Woolsack for order. We usually jog on very tary as to the feeling of the inhabitants on the sub-The LORD CHANCELLOR-My lords, I rise to order. I have no more authority in this house than any other individual in it. We are dissimilar in our constitution to the House of Commons. I have no authority to call noble lords to order; but if I had that authority I should every day have to call the

noble and learned lord to order. Lord CAMPBELL-I know that the noble and learned ord has not the authority to call order from the Woolsack; but he has at least the power of abstaining from causing disorder, and after this I must repeat that the most disorderly quarter of this house is that which is nearest the Woolsack. After this noble and learned encounter of wits, the

returns moved for were ordered. The Earl of Ripon communicated to the house two messages from her Majesty, recommending to their lordships to concur in such measures as should be proposed to confer on Viscount Hardinge and Lord Gough, and their two next surviving heirs male, respectively, some signal marks of favour in reward for their late distinguished services.
On the motion of the Earl of Dalhousie, the Rail-

way Companies' Dissolution Bill was read a second Several other bills were forwarded a stage, and the house adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS .- TUESDAY, APRIL 28. The Speaker took the chair at the usual hour. BRIDPORT ELECTION. The Bridport election return was amended, and

Mr. John Romilly took his scat in place of Mr. B. MESSAGE FROM HER MAJESTY.-

VISCOUNT HARDINGE AND LORD GOUGH. Sir R. Prel delivered two messages from the Queen, recommending the house to take measures to bestow on Viscount Hardinge and Lord Gough, and and now, after the lapse of 200 years, he, one of their their two next succeeding heirs male, respectively, some signal mark of her royal favour. The mesholding a seat in the great council of the nation, and sages were ordered to be taken into consideration on Monday next.

CONTEMPT OF THE HOUSE. Mr. Henley, chairman of the railway committee, Group XI., brought up a report from that committee. It stated that the committee, Group XI., had met that day, at ten o'clock, that W. Smith O'Brien. Esq. was not present, and did not attend within one hour from the time appointed for the meeting of the

Mr. Estcourt moved, that the clerk should read the report of the committee. The report (as above) having been read, The Speaker then called the name of Mr. W

Smith O'Brien. Mr. S. O'Brien rose and said, that he supposed that the object of the Speaker in calling upon him, was to afford him the opportunity, if he thought fit, land; he asked him not to follow in the traces of of explaining to the house the reasons for his nonothers: he called not upon him to tread in their foot. attendance at the committee. He felt deeply obliged steps or adopt their half measures; but let him take to the Speaker and to the house, for having afforded the same comprehensive view of Irish grievances him that opportunity. But having already stated which he had done of commercial policy. (Cheers.) his views fully, and, he might add, finally, in the Let him be his own example, and, having supplied correspondence he had had with the chairman of the Committee of Selection, he was not desirous of adding anything to, and he was not ready to withdraw

anything from, what he had already said. Mr. Estcourt, as chairman of the Committee of Selection, narrated the circumstances of Mr. O'Brien's having been nominated, in accordance with the resolution of the 12th of February, to serve on the railway committee in Group XI., and of the party had been attended by fresh insults to and by in consequence of his acting upon that determination, he was now compelled to move a resolution, on tion, he was now compelled to move a resolution, on which the house would be called upon to express its opinion of the conduct of one of its own members. measures which Colonel Verner and his party had recommended for the Government of Ireland, conpain, that W. S. O'Brien, Esq., having disobeyed tended that nothing could justify this bill except a the order of the house by refusing to attend the com-

Mr. O'CONNELL said there were two grounds on

amount of murders committed, and of 53½ per cent. this motion. The first was the necessity of consiin the amount of the attempts at murder in 1845, as dering how far the Act of Union gave the house compared with the year 1844. Trouble and discon- power to enforce the process of committal upon Irish tent had tracked every coercion bill which had been members. No such power was given by the common nt from the first down to the law; and if the jurisdiction were no been by printing the charge against him in the most long as such miserable instruments were employed law; for it was not given by the Act of Union. The second ground was the necessity of considering the urisdiction of the Committee of Selection. Up to the 12th of February last there was no stringent rule for the compulsory attendance of members on committees, it was perfectly voluntary: and thence arose the question whether you could delegate to a comgetting rid of their measure on the Corn Laws, it was | mittee the power possessed by the house of punishenough for him to say at present that the lapse of ing a contempt of its orders by imprisonment. law which permitted the landlord to turn out any time, and many intervening events, had confirmed the impressions on which he had originally proposed to absolute starvation. The persons who had been the final and permanent adjustment of the corn laws. power to compel their attendance on committees.
Mr. S. O'Brien had been guilty of nothing but a breach of an order of a secondary jurisdiction arising out of another jurisdiction recently created by the house. There was nothing but courtesy in the terms of his letters, and no wish to contemn the authority

> The ATTORNEY-GENERAL said that the question before the house had assumed a very serious character, in consequence of the considerations with which Mr. O'Connell had connected it-for the house was whether there was a portion of its members indeupon all committees not connected with the country to which they belonged. He could not understand the objection which Mr. O'Connell had founded on the Act of Union. By the 3d article of that Union,

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IMPORTANT TESTIMONIALS. 6th Month 7, 1845.

me to become your debtor; and the only means I possess ing a host of diseases, but too well known to be described of cancelling the Singation is to tender you my sincere here, till at length a general debility and decay of the thanks is one wonderful as well as efficient, benefit I have constitution ensues, and a melancholy death puts a

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 Lozenges recommended, I immediately bought all kinds of Tumours and Swellings, and healing in a some-commencing with two or three at a time during few days the most inveterate Ulcers. This we, the Prothe day, and three or four at bed time-when to my great prietors, wouch 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. and new enjoy better health, if possible, than I ever did

I beg, also, to inform you that my aged mother (now nearly scenty) 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 morning and carly 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 incalculable relief in the part affected, as well as from the 8s. 6d., and 11s. 6d. each. The £5 cases may be had your disease will speedily be entirely removed from the healing prisciple 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 triend 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 erach interest :-been under medical treatment with but little relief, and tient who had been under the treatment of some of the have not for many years been able to walk more than most eminent surgeons, but whose advice availed him last a mile a day. After taking three boxes of your nothing. The party on whom I tried the effects of your Lozenge, my cough entirely left me, and I have this day justly named Samaritau Pills was a poor man, and who walked to Boss a distance of four miles : for this almost was dreadfully afflicted with the worst stage of the dis- vegetable pills, containing, as they do, nothing but what is You are at liberty to make what use you please of this ther with the Samaritan Salve, I told him to call again have no fear of giving them a fair trial. letter, and i shall be happy to answer any enquiries re and report progress, resolving to observe the merits of a specing my cure. I remain, Sir, your obedient and medicine so highly popular. A few days passed over MARY COOKE. (Signed) Peneruis, July 16th, 1845.

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

send me a Tin of your most excellent Lozenges; for having transpired between us; suffice it, that after having taken tried them. I find they are the best remedy for cough that one large box of your Pills and applied another box can nessibly be had; this I can testify from experience, your truly Samaritan Salve, he was perfectly restored, for I have been troubled with a most violent cough for and is now in the enjoyment of that greatest of all blessmany years and have tried many things, but without any ings-good health! The only way I can account for that statements have been made to us by several persons benefit, until I met with your Lozenges, and tiley afforded me instant relief. I remain, Sir, yours truly, who have taken Parr's Life Pills, with the most beneficial the vicious humours, and diseased blood as a Specific. HENRY WOODERSON.

No. I, North Feltham Place, near Hounslow. Feb. 12, 1845.

To Mr. Keating, St. Paul's.

DEAR Six,—Having been for a considerable time during Lewister afflicted with a violent cough, particularly at faying down in bed, which continued for several hours meessanily, and after trying many medicines without the alightest effect. I was induced to try your Lozenges; and by taking about half a bax of them, in less than twentyfour hours the cough entirely left me, and I have been per-Sectly free from it ever since. I am, dear Sir, yours very Janes Ellis. (Late Proprietor of the Chapter Coffee House, St. Paul's.

No. 2, Ciaremont Terrace, Pentonville, Feb. 17, 1845.

To Mr. REATING.

Dec. 3. 1845.

was lately called to your Cough Lozenges, and after taking receipt of 10s. A minute detail of cases is necessary. two small boxes in the course of the last three weeks, I | Advice gratis. have us 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, WILLIAM WHITE. (Signed)

To Mr. KEATING, 79, St. Paul's Church Yard.

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> I shall ever remain. Your most grateful and obedient servant, (Signed) RICHARD BULL. Wheezing on the Chest and Shortness of Breath. tca-place, Compton-street, Brunswick-square, London, April 25th, 1845:-

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(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, 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 chiego-foot, yaws, coco-bay, and all skin diseases common to the East and West Indies, and other tropical climes. Burns, Scalds, Chilblains, Chapped Hands and Lips, by the use of the Ointment.

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others are fraudulent imitations. OR STOPPING DECAYED TEETH



DATRONISED by her Majesty the Queen, his Royal Highness Prince Albert, her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, his Majesty the King of the Belgians, his Majesty the King of Prussia, his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, and nearly all the Nobility, the Bishops, and the Clergy, Messrs. HOWARD and THOMAS'S SUCCEDANEUM, for filling decayed teeth, however large the cavity. It is superior to anything ever before used, as it is placed in the tooth in a soft state, withoutany pressure or pain, and in a short time becomes as hard as the enamel, and will remain firm in the tooth many years, rendering extraction unnecessary. It ls. 14d., any Wednesday, at Mr. Whitmore's, Basinghallrous and too delicate to hard as the enamel, and will remain firm in the tooth arrests all further progress of decay, and renders them N.B. Messrs. BRUCE and Co., Surgeous, and Sole againuseful in mastication. Allpersons can use Messrs.

Prepared only by Messrs. Howard and Thomas Surgeon-Dentists, 64, Berners-street, Oxford-street, London, geon-Dentists, 64; Berners-street, Oxford-street, London, diamond manufacturers—May 22, T. Caswell and J. T. price 2s. 6d. Sold by their appointment by the following Tindall, Nor hampton and Sheffield, leather sellers—May agents :- Heaton, Hay, Allen, Land, Haigh, Smith, Bell, Townsend, Baines and Newsome, Smeeton, Reinhardt, nis and Son, Burdekin, Moxon, Little, Hardman, Linney, and Hargrove, York; Brooke and Co., Walker and Co., Stafford, Faulkner, Doncaster; Judson, Harrison, Linney, Ripon; Foggitt, Coates, Thompson, Thirsk; Wiley, Ensing wold; England, Fell, Spivey, Huddersfield; Ward, XTRACT of a Letter from John Martin, Esq., Chronicle | Richmond; Sweeting, Knaresborough; Pease, Oliver, 2 Office, Tobago, West Indies: February 4th, 1845. Darlington; Dixon, Metcalfe, Langdale, Northallerton; Rhodes, Snaith; Goldthorpe, Tadcaster; Rogerson, Cooper, Newby, Kay, Bradford; Brice, Priestley, Ponte-Berry, Denton; Suter, Leyland, Hartley, Parker, Dunn, Halifax; Booth, Rochdale; Lambert, Boroughbridge; Palby, Wetherby; Waie, Harrogate; Wall, Barnsley;

LOSS OF TEETH.

Messrs. Howard and Thomas continue to supply the universal approbation, and is recommended by numerous physicians and surgeons as being the most ingenious system of supplying artificial teeth hitherto invented. They -A half-pay lieutenant, lately residing at St. Helier's, adapt themselves over the most tender gums, or remain-Jersy, whose name by request is omitted, had for three ing stumps, without causing the least pain, rendering the years suffered from piles and fistula, besides a general operation of extracting quite unnecessary. They are so bearing down, of the most distressing nature. He had fixed as to fasten any loose teeth where the gums have twice undergone an operation, but to no purpose, and at shrunk from the use of calomel or other causes. They last gave himself up: o despair. Yet, notwithstanding also beg to invite those not liking to undergo any painful operation, as practised by most members of the profesfirmities, and restored to the full enjoyment of health by order that their improvements may be within the reach of

Messrs Howard, and Thomas, Surgeon-Dentists, 64, Berners-street, Oxford-street, London. At home from

Those interested in the subject will find this statement of their superiority over all others to be entirely and merchants—Dickinson and Colchester, West Broomwich. scrupulously correct. Their new method of fixing Artificial Teeth has ob

lowing eminent physicians and surgeons:-Sir James Clark, Bart., Physician to her Majesty. Dr. Locock, Physician Accoucheur to her Majesty. Dr. Ferguson, Physician Accoucheur to her Majesty. Dr. Bright, Physician Extraordinary to her Majesty.

tained the approbation and recommendation of the fol-

Sir B. C. Brodie, Bart., Sergeant Surgeon to her Ma jesty. The late Sir A. Cooper, Bart., Sergeant Surgeon to her Majesty. R. Keate, Esq., Sergeant Surgeon to her Majesty.

Dr. Merriman, Physician to Ler Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent. Sir C. M. Clark, Bart., M.D. Sir M. Tierney, Bart., M.D. Dr. Chambers.

Dr. Paris. Dr. James Johnson. Dr. Conquest.

And numerous other members of the medical profession. ABERNETHY'S PILE OINTMENT.

TATHAT a painful and noxious Disease is the PILES, and comparatively how few of the afflicted have been permanently cured by ordinary appeals to medical skill. This, no doubt, arises from the use of powerful aperients too frequently administered by the profession; indeed. strong internal medicine should always be head-ache, Indigestion, and for the whole train of sympavoided in all cases of this complaint. The Proprietor of toms arising from a weak stomach, or vitiated bilious the above Ointment, after years of acute suffering, placed secretion, are pre-eminently successful; for costiveness, himself under the treatment of that eminent surgeon, Mr. | either habitual or temporary, they are admirable, and for Abernethy, -was by him restored to perfect health, and elderly persons will prove the most agreeable medicine has enjoyed it ever since without the slightest return of that can be taken. They are used with the greatest adthe disorder, over a period of fifteen years, during which vantage by either sex, and will, therefore prove an extime the same Abernethian prescription has been the means of healing a vast number of desperate cases, both medicine is required, they need only be tried to be univerin and out of the Proprietor's circle of friends, most of sally adopted. Sold by all medicine vendors. Price which cases had been under medical care, and some of 1s. 11d. per box. See the name of "Thomas Prout, 229, them for a considerable time. ABERNETHY'S PILE Strand, London," on the Government Stamp. OINTMENT was introduced to the public by the desire of many who had been perfectly healed by its application : and since its introduction, the fame of this Ointment has spread far and wide; even the Medical Pro. proprietor from John Jessard, Esq., Monkton, Isle of fession, always slow and unwilling to acknowledge the virtues of any medicine not prepared by themselves, do now freely and frankly admit that ABERNETHY'S PILE likewise in cases of Piles, Holloway's Pills in all the above OINTMENT is not only a valuable preparation, but a continuent having suffered upwards of thirty years from never-failing remedy in every stage and variety of that appalling malady. Sufferers will not repent giving the OINTMENT a trial. Multitudes of cases of its efficacy might be produced, if

the nature of the complaint did not render those who I had used it all I was perfectly cured, and have not had have been cured unwilling to publish their names. Sold in covered pots at 4s, 6d, with full directions for use, by C. King (agent to the Proprietor), 40, Napieralso Bunions and Soft Corns, will be immediately cured street, Hoxton, New Town, London, where also can be procured every patent medicine of repute, direct from the

> *** Be sure to ask for "Abernethy's Pile Ointment," and observe the name of C. King on the Government

CORNS AND BUNIONS. PAUL'S EVERY MAN'S FRIEND Patronised by the Royal Family, Nobility, &c.

PAUL'S EVERY MAN'S FRIEND is a sure and speedy cure for those severe annoyances without the least pain or inconvenience. Unlike all other remedies for Corns, its operation is such as to render the cutting of Corns altogether unnecessary (indeed, we may say, that the practice of cutting Corns is at all times highly dangerous, and has been frequently attended with lamentable consequences, besides its liability to increase their growth). It adheres with the most gentle pressure. producing an instant and delightful relief from torture; and, with perseverance in its application, entirely eradi-

From Dr. Cummins, Lecturer on Medical Jurisprudence at the Aldersgate School of Medicine. Dr. Cummins presents his compliments to Mr. Paul and begs to inform him that his EVERY MAN'S FRIEND has entirely taken away both his corns, and he has recommeded it to several of his friends and patients, and "Sib. - I feel pleasure in being able to bear my strong in no one instance has it failed eradicating both corns

Dr. Ley presents his compliments to Mr. Paul, and begg to inform him that his corn plaster has taken away his

Testimonials have been received from upwards of one this valuable remedy.

Prepared by John Fox, in boxes at 1s. 11d, or three small boxes in one, for 2s. 9d.; and to be had, with full directions for use, of C. King, 40, Napier-street, Hoxton, New Town, London; and all wholesale and retail Medicine-vendors in Town and Country. The Genuine has the name of John Fox on the Stamp. A 2s. 9d. box eures the most obdurate Corns. Ask for "Paul's Every Man's Friend."

Sold also by Barclay and Sons, Farringdon-street; Edwards, 67, St. Paul's Church-yard; Butler. 4, Cheap. side; Newbery, St. Paul's; Sutton, Bow Church-yard: Johnston, 16, Greek-street, Soho, and 68, Cornhill: Sanger, 150; Oxford-street; Willoughby and Co., 61, Bishopsgate-street Without; Owen, 52, Marchmontstreet, Burton-crescent; Eade, 39, Goswell-street; Prout, Chemists and Medicine Vendors in London, and through. out the United Kingdom. And the Control of the Cont

Bankrupts, &c.

BANKRUPTS.

Charles John Bond, Tranquil-vale, Blackheath, tailor-Hannah Walduck, Nelson-square, Blackfriars-road, dealer

—James Laws, Brond-street, Golden-square, grocer— —James Laws, Brond-street, Golden-square, grocer—Charles Pulling, Hay's-warf, Tooley-street, and Trinity-square, Southwark, potatoe salesman—Alfred Birchall, Manchester, sharebroker—James. Hampson, Manchester, ironfounder—Thomas Crewdson, Liverpool, stockbroker—Owen Hughes, now or late of Holyhead, linendraper—George Leather and Charles Wetherel Wardel; Leeds, earthenware manufacturers—Edward Hill, Stourport, hosier—William Perry, Wolverhampton, ironfounder—John Parsons, Wolverhampton, edge-tool-manufacturer.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED. Joseph Quarton, Stamford-bridge, Yorkshire grocer. DECLARATIONS OF DIVIDENDS. Less, Brassey, Farr, and Lee, Lombard-street, bankers—final div. of 7d., on Thursday, April 30, and the three subsequent Thursdays, at Mr. Belcher's King's Arms-yard,

Morgates-treet,
H. Panton and Son, Sunderland, iron manufacturers first div. of 6., any Saturday after April 25, at Mr. Baker's Newcastle-on-Tyne. Panton, Panton, Forster, and Morley, Sunderland, iron manufacturers—first div. of 4s. 4d., any Saturday after April 25, at Mr. Baker's, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

R. Allinson, Whitehaven, Cumberland, ironmongerfourth div. of 8d., on Saturday, April 25, or any subsequent Saturday, at Mr. Wakley's, Newcastle-upon-Tyne. S. South, Grantham, malster—first div. of 111d., any Friday, at Mr. Whitmore's, Birmingham.

W. Dadds, Leadenhall street, ten dealer (separate estate)—second div. of 6d., on Wednesday, April 29, and the two following Wednesdays, at Mr. Turquand's, Old

Jewry.
J. Yates, Guernsey, and York-road, Lambeth, ship-owners—first div, of 2s. 6d., on Wednesday, April 29, and the two subsequent Wednesdays, at Mr. Turquand's, Old Jewry.

W. Hay, and J. Titterton, London-road, oilmen-div 10d., on Friday, May I, or any subsequent Friday, at Mr Follett's, Sambrook-court, Basinghall-street.

May 19. J. Holland. Buxted, Sussex, draper-May 21, J. Page Devonshire-terrace Fulham-road, builder—May 20, R. Banister, Portsea, draper—May 20, R. Freeman, Wisbeach, St. Peter's Cambridgeshire, builder—May 20, A. and A. Radeliffe, jun., St. John-street-road, patent glaziers 21, J. Bunn, Norwich, builder—May 19, W. Evans, Llangelynin, Merionethshire, Miller—May 19, J. Banning, Liverpool, stationer—May 26, T. and M. T. Knight, Bath, upholsterer—May 28, R. Edwards, Huddersfield, woollea draper-May 19, R. and J. Campion, Weitby, bankers-May 19, W. Wilks, Leeds, builder-May 19, J. Walker,

jun., Leeds, butcher-May 19, J. Pemberton, Leeds, soap PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED. J. Pearson and Co., Oakenshaw, Lancashire, druggists
-Hoole, Lockyer, and Parker, St. James's-walk, Clerkenwell, ironmongers; as far as regards E, Parker—J, and G. Wylde, Manchester, chymists—Campbell, Ryan, and Co., and Campbell, Jones, and Co., Mexico. and Vera Uruz, merchants; as far as regards T. T. Ryan—J. and H. Digby, Colchester, millers—Appleton, Jones, and Co., Manchester and Collyhurst, drysalters—Simpson and Hopson, Stowmarket, Suffolk, stonemasons—W. Stoddard and H. Watkins, Brighton, cabinetmakers-Bowra and Co., Castle-street, Southwark, wholesale shoe manufactures-W. Booker and Sons, Leeds, stockbrokers-S. Peace and Sons, Sheffield, manufacturers J. Ashworth, Peace and Sons, Sheffield, manufacturers—J. Ashworth, R. Lord, and J. Gibson, Howgill-mill, Yorkshire, cotton spinners; as far as regards J. Ashworth—W. Booth and F. S. Durainville, Chester, general merchants—Williams and Edwards, Liverpool, joiners—Witty and Story, Cottingham and Hessle, Yorkshire, brick manufacturers—J. Witcombe and E. Palmer, Upper North-street, Blackfriars, patent stereotype founders—Packer and Son, Newbury, Berkshire, watchmakers—R. Thring and J. Bickers, Romsey, Hampshire, wine merchants—J. and T. Lovitt, Kingston-upon-Hull, cabinetmakers—F. Gill and G, Perry, jun. Dowgate-hill, cheesemongers—C. F. Thomas and un., Dowgate hill, cheesemongers—C. F. Thomas and Co., Bristol, commission merchants—Rodgett, Sparrow, and Co., Blackburn, cotton spinners; as far as regards J Rodgett—Mangnall and Simpson, Holywell, Flintshire, paper manufactures—Crompton, Price and Crompton, Shrigley, Cheshire, brickmakrs; as far as regards R. Crompton — Nickolls and Shipley, Market-row, Oxford-street, corn chandlers—G. Halbeard, J. Wellingi, and R. Newman, Birmingham, japanners—J. and S. Lawford, Birstal. Yorkshire, woolstaplers—Ricketts, Enthoven, and Co., Truro, Penzance, and elsewhere, bankers; as far as regards E. Turner and J. O. Mason—Rickets, James, and Co., and Rocketts, Entheven, and James, Moorgate-street, Trereif, Cornwall, and Bristol, merchants; as far as re-gards H. J. Enthoven—Hartley and Warwick, Newgatestreet, engravers—W. Haynes and D. Brown, Nottingham, lace manufacturers—Beverley and Simpson, Leeds, wool Staffordshire, surgeons—Burns and Clarke, Whitehaven, surgeons—T. and W. Cook, Croydon, linendrapers.

CERTIFICATES to be granted, unless cause be shown to the contrary on the day of meeting. May 19. T. Tubb, Palace-row, New-road, cowkeeper-May 20, R. Blacklocks, Lydd, Kent, carrier—May 21, T. Castle, Newbury, Berkshire. horsedealer—May 21, J. Emmins, Kensington, builder-May 19, J. Stevens, Clement's-inn, builder-May 19, G. Little, Southamptonterrace, Camden-town, cornchandler—May 19, J. and Z. Wilkinson, Bradford, Yorkshire, worsted s uff manufactures May 22, T. Williams, Bristol, licensed victualler-May 22, J. Metfore, Bath, wine merchant-May 20. T. Seddon, New-mills, Derbyshire, and Liverpool, cotton spinner—May 21, R. Goodridge, late of Exeter, baker— May 20, G. Gillard, Plymouth, grocer. CERTIFICATES to be granted by the Court of Review, unless

and Pollard's-row, Bethnal-green, cabinet manufacturer —G. Watson, Gateshead, bookseller. SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS P. Brown, Ayr, clockmaker, May 1 and 29, at 1 o'clock, at the King's Arms Inn, Ayr.

J. Patrick, Paisley, manufacturer, May 4 and 23, at 1 o'clock, at the Saracen's Head Inn, Paisley.

cause he shown to the contrary, on or before May 10. R. Allerton, Beotle cum Linacre, Lancashire wheel.

wright—D. Wynne, Colwyn, Carnarvonshire, innkeeper—F. Jones, Canterbury, wine merchant—G. Goddard, Leicester tea dealer—T. Capas, Astonjuxta, Birmingham, builder—J. Poulton jun., Luton, Bedfordshire, straw hat manufacturer—W. Bonella, Worship-street, Finsbury.

FRAMPTON'S PILL OF HEALTH .- For bilious or sick cellent family pill; for, in any case where an aperient

We beg to direct the attention of our readers that are troubled with piles, to the following letter received by the

Sir,-I feel it a duty I owe to you in expressing my gratitude for the great benefit I have derived by using your piles, and having tried almost all internal medicines for that complaint, but all to no purpose. I was persuaded by a friend who had been cured by your ointment to purchase a pot of" Abernethy's Pile Ointment," and before a return ever since. You are at liberty to make my case known for the benefit of other sufferers. I am, sir, your obedient servant, John Jessard. Feb. 3rd, 1844.

M'DOUGALL'S GOUT AND RHEUMATIC DROPS. - The original makers, with an allowance in taking six at a proprietor has received highly flattering testimonials rom all parties whose profession and avocations render them subject to rheumatic affections; and at a recent meeting of the operative Paper Stainers, (the members of which trade are martyrs to rhoumatic gout,) Messrs. Papworth price the proprietor is enabled to sell it at, owing to the and Conolly, leaders among that body, publicly recommended their shopmates to go to 35, Myddleton-street. Clerkenwell, for a cheap, speedy, and effectual remedy.

BEAUTIES OF BYRON.

NO. XXXV. "THE PRISONER OF CHILLON." This powerful and beautiful poem embraces a sub ject deeply interesting to all haters of tyranny—the sufferings of a noble man buried in the living tomb of a dungeon for a long series of years for the " crime"

tenets he would not forsake." The hero of the story is no fictitious character, but one who really suffered perhaps all that the poet has has chosen a large field; he brings his hero in the most described—perhaps more than even so great a poet described—permaps more than even so great a poor opposite positions. "He has been" says M. Michelot, could imagine. This poem will make the name of "in contact with the peasant and the nobleman, with the

BONNIVARD immortal. The story describes three brothers (BONNIVARD Was the eldest) "in a dungeon cast;" the youngest was men,—villages and cities, the metropolis and the proa gentle being, the image of his mother "beautiful as day," "with eyes as blue as heaven;" the other was "as pure in mind," but

__ a hunter of the hills, Had followed there the deer and wolf; To him his dungeon was a gulf, And fetter'd feet the worst of ills." This last perishes first, the poet here describes his

death and BONNIVARD'S agony :-I said my nearer brother pined. I said his mighty heart declined He loathed and put away his food: It was not that 'twas coarse and rude, For we were used to hunter's fare. And for the like had little care: The milk drawn from the mountain goat Was changed for water from the moat, Our bread was such as captive's tears Have moisten'd many a thousand years, Since man first pent his fellow men Like brutes within an iron den; But what were these to us or him? These wasted not his heart or limb; My brother's soul was of that mould Which in a palace had grown cold, Had his free breathing been denied The range of the steep mountain's side; But why delay the truth !-he died. I saw, and could not hold his head. Nor reach his dying hand—nor dead,— Though hard I strove, but strove in vain. To rend and gnash my bonds in twain. He died-and they unlock'd his chain, And scoop'd for him a shallow grave Even from the cold earth of our cave. I begg'd them, as a boon, to lay His corse in dust whereon the day Might shine—it was a foolish thought, But then within my brain it wrought, That even in death his free-born breast In such a dungeon could not rest. I might have spared my idle prayer-They coldly laugh'd-and laid him there. The flat and turfless earth above The being we so much did love:

His empty chain above it leant,

Such murder's fitting monument

Next, the youngest brother died :-

He, too, was struck, and day by day Was wither'd on the stalk away. Oh, God! it is a fearful thing To see the human soul take wing In any shape, in any mode: I've seen it rushing forth in blood I've seen it on the breaking ocean Strive with a swoln convulsive motion I've seen the sick and ghastly bed Of Sin, delirious with its dread; But these were horrors—this was wee Unmix'd with such—but sure and slow; He faded, and so caim and meek, So softly worn, so sweetly weak, And grieved for those he left behind: While all the while a cheek whose bloom Was as a mockery of the tomb, Whose tints as gently sunk away As a departing rainbow's ray-An eye of most transparent light That almost made the dungeon bright, And not a word of murmur-not A groan o'er his untillely lot,-A little talk of better days, A little hope my own to raise, For I was sunk in silence—lost In this last loss of all the most; And then the sighs he would suppress Of fainting nature's feebleness, More slowly drawn grew less and less: I listen'd, but I could not hear-I call'd, for I was wild with fear. I knew 'twas hopeless, but my dread Would not be thus admenished: I call'd, and thought I heard a sound-I burst my chain with one strong bound, And rushed to him :- I found him not, I only stirr'd in this black spot, I only lived—I only drew The accursed breath of dungeon-dew: The last, the sole—the dearest link Between me and the eternal brink, Which bound me to my failing race, Was broken in this fatal place. One on the earth, and one beneath-My brothers-both had ceased to breathe :-I took that hand which lay so still, Alas! my own was full as chill; I had not strength to stir, or strive, But felt that I was still alive-A frantic feeling, when we know That what we love shall ne'er be so. I know not why

I could not die, I had no earthly hope-but faith, And that forbade a selfish death. It is truly remarked by Sir Walter Scott, that "it them king and queen of England. Having the done this, the is not possible to read this poem without a sinking said parliament made a law to convey the government of the heart, corresponding with that which the poet the country to the heirs of William and Mary, in the following the country to the heirs of William and Mary, in the following the country to the heirs of William and Mary, in the following the country to the heirs of William and Mary, in the following the country to the heirs of William and Mary, in the following the country to the heirs of William and Mary, in the following the country to the heirs of William and Mary, in the following the country to the heirs of William and Mary, in the following the country to the heirs of William and Mary, in the following the country to the heirs of William and Mary, in the following the country to the heirs of William and Mary, in the following the country to the heirs of William and Mary, in the following the country to the heirs of William and Mary, in the following the country to the heirs of William and Mary, in the following the country to the heirs of William and Mary, in the following the country to the heirs of William and Mary, in the following the country to the heirs of William and Mary, in the following the country to the heirs of William and William and Mary, in the following the country to the heirs of William and Willia describes the victim to have suffered." upon us, but we must forbear to quote further, in- most humbly and faithfully submit ourselves, our heirs, stead earnestly recommending our readers to read and posterities, to William and Mary, their heirs and the poem itself. One word more—a word to the conceited sneerers, and over-righteous revilers:-Could quoted by Edmund Burke, the said parliament in the any man but a noet of the highest order have written "The Prisoner of Chillon" ?-could such a work be written by a man possessing a corrupted heart?
Imbeciles and Mawworms, answer if you can!

SONGS FOR THE PEOPLE.

NO. XII. THE LAND! THE LAND FOR ME! Let Monarchs revel in their might And mighty Empires sway, Let millions robb'd of native right A Lordling's whims obey; They who delight to worship drones Deserve not to be free, Content to live in landless homes,-

The Land! the Land for me! I envy not a monarch's state, I spurn the badge he wears; Tho' girt with pearls, the thing I hate, 'Tis rear'd on human tears; I crave but that which tyrants rift From those who should be free,

Kature's first boon, man's dearest gift. The Land! the Land for me! The pomp of Kings I'd scorn to seek, I wish alone to toil; Yet while I toil the right to reap

The blessings of the soil. I ask no gold, no dazzling pelf, Tho' bright and fair to see, Let all the world deem lucre wealth, The Land! the Land for me! My wish is not the lounging lot Of Peer or Priestly drone,

And plot of ground my own; Then while I toil the live-long day, This, this my song shall be, With pomp and pelf away, away, The Land! the Land for me!

*Tis freedom—peace—a vote—a cot,

JOHN PEACOCK.

Reviews.

This is a new romance, from the pen of our French friend, M. Michelot, which we recommend to our readers who understand the French language. We subjoin an extract from one of the French papers, in which the celebrated J. Anago expresses himself in the following terms:-

The romance has in an extraordinary manner developed itself in our days, all ideas of reform and pro- many ways property may be acquired without merit, and gress are now made to appear under this form, in order lost without a crime, we ought to spurn the idea of making to penetrate more easily among even the humblest classes it a criterion of rights. of society. A reproach, made to the writers of this kind of books is that they place their heroes in circumstances so exceptional, that among readers it is a common saying, "This happens only in romance." This is a great

fault; M. Michelot has happily avoided it. Indeed, from the beginning, he enters so thoroughly into the realities of life, that one is tempted to believe he origin of aristocracy was worse than foppery. It was is writing the memoirs of some person and not a ro- robbery. The first aristocrats in all countries were brimance. In painting, for instance, the habits of the gands. Those of later times sycophants. sheriff's officers, their extortions, the partiality of certain magistrates, the absurdity of imprisonment for debt, the rices of several of our institutions, the great number of will be found in other countries), the great landed estates and nose. He was also removed to the Charing-houses carried off—railroads submerged—embank burnt in a frightful manner. The poor creature was recommended in the same of several of our institutions, the great number of will be found in other countries), the great landed estates taken to the Union, a distance of a few yards, with admission. Verdict, "That he died from a fracture deluged, and property of all kinds destroyed to an important number of a several of our institutions, the great number of will be found in other countries), the great landed estates taken to the Union, a distance of a few yards, with admission. Verdict, "That he died from a fracture deluged, and property of all kinds destroyed to an importance of the characters o abuses of which his hero is a victim, he represents his now held in descent were plundered from the quiet is her clothes still smouldering, where she expired of the base of the skull, but how caused there was not mense amount. In fact such injury by floods has not personages, their actions, their good or bad qualities, with habitants at the conquest. The possibility did not exist vesterday morning.

a colour so local, with a truth so striking, that every reader may say, in several instances at least, "That is what I have seen; that is what one sees every day !" This manner may seem less dramatical to those wh like only imaginary regions, but positive minds will prefer it, for they know, that to make justice triumph, to free society from the corruption which is ruining morality, art of amusing and of pleasing must become everywhere the property stolen. an auxiliary of principles. Such is the mission of public

writers.

The author of the book of "The Social Absurdities, opposite positions. "He has been" says M. Michelot, buyer and the merchant, with rural schoolmasters and the chiefs of the university, with prisoners and with police

vinces, the poor and the rich, the great and the small, h has seen them all from the village mayor up to the ministers of the crown. The vicissitudes of his whimsical fortune, have made him know nearly every social extremity He has suffered rude trials and there are few ways of life where his wounded feet have not impressed their traces The style of the authoris throughout elegant, harmonious energetic and sometimes of a remarkable elevation.

We have read the first volume of this new romance and we must confess that we have been both amused and instructed by the scenes of French life and the

THE POLITICAL WORKS OF THOMAS

Published by the Executive Committee of the National Charter Association. London: T. M. Wheeler, 83, Dean Street, Soho.

several productions of this great writer. We com-mence with the short essay entitled, "A Disserta-

is placed first in the present edition. This essay is perhaps the clearest and ablest expesure of the fraud and wrong constituting the "hereditary principle;" and the most excellent and unanswerable defence of the "representative principle," or right of self-government, ever penned in the English language.

How striking and all-convincing are the following

tion on the First Principles of Government," which

opening remarks on

THE SCIENCE OF GOVERNMENT. There is no subject more interesting to every man than the subject of government. His security, be he rich or poor, and in a great measure his prosperity, is connection therewith; it is, therefore, his interest, as well as his duty, to make himself acquainted with its principles,

and what the practice ought to be. Every art and science, however imperfectly known at first, has been studied, improved, and brought to what we call perfection, by the progressive labours of succeeding generations; but the science of government has stood still. No improvement has been made in the principle, and scarcely any in the practice, till the American revolution began. In all the countries of Europe (except in France) the same forms and systems that were erected in the remote ages of ignorance still continue, selected matter in prose and poetry, published in the and their antiquity is put in the place of principle: it is same form and size, and at the same price as the forbidden to investigate their origin or by what right family Herald, What is not very usual with us in they exist. If it be asked how has this happened, the dealing with publications of this kind, we have read answer is easy; they are established on a principle that nearly the whole of the contents of this first number, is false, and they employ their power to prevent and must pronounce the several articles "good."

s the consideration of the great tion by dividing his subject into two parts :-First, Government by election and representation. Secondly, Government by hereditary succession.

ideas by a few extracts:-

MEREDITARY GOVERNMENT. I declare that there is not a problem in Euclid more mathematically true, than that hereditary government has not a right to exist. When, therefore, we take from any man the exercise of hereditary power, we take away that which he never had a right to possess, and which no law or custom could, or ever can, give him a title to.

The moment we begin to reason upon the hereditary system, it falls into derision: let but a single idea begin, and a thousand will soon follow. Insignificance, imbecility, childhood, dotage, want of moral character; in fine, every defect, serious or laughable, unite to hold up the hereditary system as a figure of ridicule. * * To be satisfied of the right of a thing to exist, we must be satisfied that it had a right to begin; if it had not a right to begin, is has not a right to continue. * * * The wrong which began a thousand years ago, is as much a wrong as if it began to-day; and the right which originates to-day, is as much a right as if it had the sanction of a thousand years. Time, with respect to principles, is an eternal NOW: it has no operation upon them: it changes nothing of the nature and qualities. But what have we to do with a thousand years? Our life-time is but a short portion of that period, and if we find the wrong in existence as soon as we begin to live, this is the point of time at which it begins to us: and our right to resist it is the same as if it had never existed

He shows that hereditary succession, as it applies to succeeding generations, is tyranny of the worst

LEGISLATING FOR FUTURE GENERATIONS. The English parliament of 1668 imported a man and his wife from Holland, William and Mary, and made lowing words:-"We, the lords spiritual and temperal, Passages of wonderful power and beauty crowd and commons, do, in the name of the People of England, posterities, for ever." And in a subsequent law, as

had done, and assumed to establish an hereditary succession in the family of the Capets, as an act of the constitution of that year. That every nation for the time being has a right to govern itself as it pleases, must always be admitted; but government by hereditary succession is government for another race of people, and not for itself; and as those on whom it is to operate are not yet in ex istence, or are minors, so neither is the right and existence to set it up for them, and to assume such a right is

treason against the right of posterity. A single reflection will teach us that our ancestors. like ourselves, were but tenants for life in the great freehold of rights. The fee absolute was not in them, it is not in us, it belongs to the whole family of man, through all ages. If we think otherwise than this, we think either as slaves or as tyrants. As slaves, if we think that any former generation had a right to bind us; as tyrants, if we think that we have authority to bind the enerations that are to follow.

The vanity and presumption of governing beyond the grave is the most ridiculous and insolent of all tyrannies. Man has no property in man, neither has one generation a property in the generations that are to follow.

RIGHT OF SELF-GOVERNMENT. Man is himself the origin and the evidence of his right. It appertains to him in the right of his existence, and his person is the title-deed.

UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE. The true, and only true basis of representative government is equality of right. Every man has a right to one rote, and no more, in the choice of representatives.

Personal rights, of which the right of voting representatives is one, are a species of property of the most sacred kind; and he that would employ his pecuniary property, or presume upon the influence it gives him, to dispossess or rob another of his property of rights, uses that pecuniary operty as he would taken from him,

The only ground upon which exclusion from the right of voting is consistent with justice, would be to inflict it SOCIAL ABSURDITIES. OR THE ADVEN- as a punishment for a certain time upon those who should TURES OF JEAN AUGUSTIN. By J. A. propose to take away the right from others. The right MICHELOT, professor of French literature, and of voting for representatives, is the primary right by correspondent of the Journal des Theatres, in Lon- which other rights are protected. To take away this don: Four vols. Vincenot, 11, Rue Childebert, right is to reduce a man to a state of slavery, for slavery consists in being subject to the will of another, and he that has not a vote in the election of representatives is in this case.

> ABSURDITY OF PROPERTY QUALIFICATIONS. When a brood mare shall fortunately produce a foal or a mule, that by being worth the sum in question shall convey to its owner the right of voting, or by its death take it from him, in whom does the origin of such a righ texist? Is it in the man, or in the mule? When we consider in how

ABISTOCRACY. This wax-work order has assumed the name of aristocracy; and the disgrace of it would be lessened if it could be considered as only childish imbecility. We pardon foppery because of its insignificance, and on the same ground we might pardon the foppery of titles. But the

of acquiring such estates honestly. If it be asked how they could have been acquired, no answer but that of robbery can be given., That they were not acquired by trade, by commerce, by manufactures, by agriculture, or by any reputable employment, is certain. How then were they acquired? Blush, Aristocracy, to hear your origin, for your progenitors were thieves. That part of the government of England that is called the readers must be able to recognize, in the pictures, which he has before him, what he must avoid or seek, In short, according to M. Mishelot, the principal aim of who had committed the robberies of which I have been an author ought to be, to instruct and to reform. The speaking. It was an association for the protection of

These extracts will suffice to show the excellencies of this "Dissertation:" the man who has not read it is yet ignorant of the A. B. C. of politics.

THE PICTORIAL SHAKESPEARE. Parts V. PICTORIAL BALLADIST. Parts V. VI. VII

London: J. C. Moore, 137, Strand.

We have before noticed and recommended both these excellent works. The first volume of The Pictorial Shakespeare is now complete, containing the whole of the Comedies, and may be had, neatly bound, for the small sum of 4s. 6d. ! In this volume we find the "Tempest; Two Gentlemen of Verona; Merry Wives of Windsor; Measure for Measure; Comedy of Errors; Much Ado About Nothing; Love's Labour's Lost; Midsummer Night's Dream; Merchant of Venice; As You Like it; Taming of the Shrew; and All's Well that End's well;" with seventy-six illustrations, and two plates of the Bioand instructed by the scenes of Field and Instructed by the scenes of was born." This is by far the cheapest edition of Shakespeare's works yet published, and the price places these immortal productions of the chief of Englishmen within the reach of the poorest in the

The Pictorial Balladist we have on former occasion The Pictorial Balladist we have on former occasions warmly and justly eulogised. The three parts before us are rich in ballad lore, both English and translations from the foreign. Several of the ballads are of a somewhat sombre character, dealing much in war, necromancy, and death, but these are relieved by the hearty and purely English ballads descriptive to give a more extended notice of these works on a future occasion, and we now redeem our promised by commencing a series of short notices of the several productions of this great writer. We compared with the short essex entitled "A Dissert." Part VII. contains the celebrated Hardy-knute, well styled by Dr. Percy, a "fine morsel of knute, well styled by Dr. Percy, a "fine morsel of knute, well styled by Dr. Percy, a "fine morsel of knute, well styled by Dr. Percy, a "fine morsel of knute, well styled by Dr. Percy, a "fine morsel of knute, well styled by Dr. Percy, a "fine morsel of knute, well styled by Dr. Percy, a "fine morsel of knute, well styled by Dr. Percy, a "fine morsel of knute, well styled by Dr. Percy, a "fine morsel of knute, well styled by Dr. Percy, a "fine morsel of knute, well styled by Dr. Percy, a "fine morsel of knute, well styled by Dr. Percy, a "fine morsel of knute, well styled by Dr. Percy, a "fine morsel of knute, well styled by Dr. Percy, a "fine morsel of knute, well styled by Dr. Percy, a "fine morsel of knute, well styled by Dr. Percy, a "fine morsel of knute, well styled by Dr. Percy, a "fine morsel of knute, well styled by Dr. Percy, a "fine morsel of knute, well styled by Dr. Percy, a "fine morsel of knute, well styled by Dr. Percy, a "fine morsel of knute, well styled by Dr. Percy, a "fine morsel of knute, well styled by Dr. Percy, a "fine morsel of knute, well styled by Dr. Percy, a "fine morsel of knute, well styled by Dr. Percy, a "fine morsel of knute, well styled by Dr. Percy, a "fine morsel of knute, well styled by Dr. Percy, a "fine morsel of knute, well styled by Dr. Percy, a "fine morsel of knute, well styled by Dr. P knute, well styled by Dr. Percy, a "fine morsel of heroic poetry." The illustrations to this work are very commendable.

Both these works were commenced in the shape of penny weekly numbers, but in compliance with the wishes of many subscribers, anxious for their comple-tion, each number now published contains double the quantity of matter formerly given, and is of course charged two-pence. We trust that both these pubications are well supported by the public. The ublisher has given evidence of his desire to place the best description of literature in the hands of the people, it will be the people who will lose the most if they do not respond to this noble attempt to add to their education and enjoyments.

THE LONDON PIONEER-No. 1. London:

Cousins has long catered for the instruction and amusement of the people, and his new publication bids fair to be not the least successful of his ventures. The London Pionser is a miscellany of original and People must be amused as well as instructed; and it is a matter of great importance that the mental entertainment supplied for the public, be, at least, of a harmless character. This is is not the case with too many of the penny publications; there are some Without following Paine's argument, which we have not room to do, we may illustrate his leading and meral degradation amongst thousands. The men who grow rich by manufacturing these trashy and abominable publications, are enemies to the public weal, and deserve the execration of all honest men. But mere execration will not abate the nuisance; the bane will be swallowed unless the antidote be provided—and the best antidote we know of are such harmless and healthy publications as the London Pioneer, the Family Herald, and People's Journal. We wish this new candidate for public patronage success, and recommend it to our readers.

> THE SCHOOL AND FAMILY ENGLISH DIC-TIONARY. No. I. London: Dyson, Paul's

This is intended for a School and Family Dictionary, to be published in weekly penny numbers. The Editor hopes that it will be considered "a Useful Educational Book for the Rising Generation." It has one great fault—it is not a pronouncing dictionary. The proper pronunciation of each word is, we submit, a matter of primary importance in any dictionary intended for the instruction of youth.

LETTER ON NATIONAL EDUCATION, ADDRESSED TO THE LEGISLATORS OF ENGLAND. London: B. D. Cousins, 18, Dukestreet, Lincoln's Inn-fields.

This "letter" is the production of a lady moved by the kindliest sympathies and most liberal ideas to advocate the cause of the neglected millions. The writer's views are good, but too briefly expressed; at least six times the quantity of matter contained in this pamphlet would have been necessary to do justice to the subjects treated of, and indeed such a quantity of matter should have been given for the price marked on the title-page. We wish "EMILINE" price marked on the title-page. We wish "EMILINE" prevail, t peace, prosperity and contentment all due encouragement to pursue her arduous and and would ensue, and then and not till then will generous labours.

THE PEOPLE. Translated from the French of M. MICHELET, Professor of History in the College of France, by Dr. P. M. M'Douall. London: A Dyson, Paul's Alley, Paternoster Row.

This is the first number of a weekly penny issue of work by the celebrated author of "Priests, Women, work entire to our readers.

SHAKSPEARE'S BIRTHDAY.

The usual festival in commemoration of the birth

of Shakspeare took place on the 23rd of April, in his native town, Stratford-on-Avon. The weather was fortunately extremely fine, and this, combined with the ringing of bells, the gaiety of the inhabitants, and the arrival of company from

all parts of the midland districts, rendered the otherwise quiet town of Stratford-on-Avon lively, if not unusually bustling. At ten o'clock the members of the Shakspeare

organist of the church, who officiated as conductor. At the close of the music, the tomb of Shakspeare, of the audience. At five o'clock, a party consisting of from eighty to a hundred gentlemen sat down to dinner in the Shakspeare Hall, under the able presidency of Chan-

dos Wren Hoskyns, Esq., of Wroxhall Abbey; and amongst the company were C. T. Warde, Esq., the late high-sheriff of the county; the Rev. J. Clayton, vicar; E. F. Flower, Esq.; Dr. Thompson, several of the leading county gentlemen, and most of the principal inhabitants of the borough. After the customary loyal toasts,

The Shaksperian toast of England, "St. George,

having been drank. The Chairman proceeded to introduce the toast of last, his attention was directed to the house opposite benevolent philosopher is as busy and as hopeful as Shakspeare." He addressed the company in an clothrough the iron gratings. He immediately went to some months duration in the United States. The benevolent philosopher is as busy and as hopeful as through the iron gratings. He immediately went to some months duration in the United States. The quent speech, in which he paid the greatest homage to the memory and genius of Shakspeare. This oration was received with enthusiastic cheers.

At the conclusion of an acknowledgment of the toast to the "Chairman's good health," the hon. gentleman read a letter from Mr. Serieant Talfourd, in which the learned serjeant expressed his regret at not being able to attend, in consequence of a prior engagement to dine with the Garrick Club, in London, the same day. Mr. Serjeaut Talfourd's health was drank with great applause. The health of "the Vice-President." "the War-

wickshire lasses," succeeded.
"The Rev. Mr. Harness and the Shaksperian Society of London," was responded to with three times three. "The Press," "the County and Borough Magis-

separated shortly before eleven o'clock. Thus ended the Shaksperian festivities of 1846. It is hoped on the next occasion to render the cele-

bration one of national attraction. DEATH BY FIRE. - On Tuesday night, about eight o'clock, Ann Davis, aged fifty-nine, the wife of a labouring man, living in one of Carter's Cottages, East-hill, Wandsworth, set her clothes on fire acPROGRESSION.

Not anything in creation is stationary. Every atom is

changing. The surface of the earth—the sea and the land -are in a continual state of transition. The commonest observer is conversant with this fact. By the aid of cience, we know, too, that the sun, moon, and stars are in perpetual motion—that their aspects vary. Mind is no nore stationary than matter. The history of man-of arts, science, literature, commerce, politics, and religion, abundantly prove this assertion. And yet - strange anomaly—the rulers of the world have hitherto framed laws for the guidance of men as if they were non-progressive beings. In this particular man has fallen into error a fatal error, pregnant with dire ills to the human race. tortured bodies, broken hearts, and wrecked minds, of the error of attempting to perpetuate the doctrine of Finality! The men who have pretended to guard the just accorded the privilege of a royal theatre at Alportals of Paradise and the gates of Pandemonium, aided by the vast and mystic paraphernalia of their craft, with their dazzling promises and awful anathemas to boot, it is of no importance. I he new establishment will have never been able to give permanency to any one creed have permission to play tragedy, comedy and opera. erroneously declared eternal. The attentive observer of The person to whom the privilege is granted is conhumanity at once discovers that our spiritual guides afford in this particular a complete satire on themselves These ghostly counsellors say, and have ever said to the people, "Stand still! stand still!" but man, in spite of awful but empty anathemas against Progression, and disregarding the dazzling but hollow promises for standing still, has ever moved, and will continue to move, forward in accordance with the eternal progressive laws of his nature. How benighted is man on this subject! He day or two after the murder, in the prisoner's sees everything by which he is surrounded governed by the name. spirit of advancement; he beholds, in legible characters, the word "forward" prefixed to every one of the circle of the sciences; yet in the most important of all mattersreligion—he holds up his hands in terror and exclaims "Stand still! thus far shalt thou go and no farther! The pigmy mind of the day presumes to legislate for futurity. Of course, man must frame laws for his future guidance; but he falls into error when he says or supposes those laws are irrevocable. But a certain class of men have presumed to legislate for all futurity. What has been the result of this false system of law-giving The fate attendant on all decrees founded in error awaited it. The hand of time, guided by the light of science, has annihilated false doctrines held sacred by our fathers; even as the same hand and the same light will expose to the minds of our sons and daughters the errors of many opinions now held sacred by our very opinionated but comparatively know-nothing selves. What human being who lived in the year 1744 could have enacted wise political and religious creeds for the people of this generation! Thousands made the vain attempt, but the altered state of mind, morals, politics, and religion of the present day form a monument of the futility of the past century attempting to legislate for that which is to come. The Solons of 1845 legislate as they suppose for what will be the sons of the earth in 1945 : but the advanced state of our sons' sons in 1945, will probably laugh to scorn the idea of a present generation attempting to legislate for a future century. As, in the natural course of things, we are in advance of our forefathers, so will

DEATH PUNISHMENTS.

Mr. Edmund Stallwood delivered a public lecture on the above subject to a very numerous, highly respectable and intelligent audience at the South London Chartist Hall, on Sunday evening, April 26. Mr. B. Rogers was unanimously called to the chair, and briefly introduced the lecturer, who, in the forcible and beautiful language of the Rev. G. N. Watson, of Cork, refuted the fallacy that "Death punishments are in accordance with Holy Writ," and showed from instances in various countries, and from twenty-one murders, or attempts at murder, since the execution of Quennell, in January last, that death punishments are worse than useless as an example, and that from its peculiar brutalising and immoral tendencies, the present criminal code is not entitled to public respect. The lecturer proceeded to recommend banishment and solitary labour in mines, &c., as a substitute for capital punishment, and as a much fitter means to induce sincere repentance on the part of the criminal, whilst he supported himself and slightly compensated his injured victims. In conclusion, he said he was fully aware that those who wished to see those brutalising scenes—public executions—aholished, and death punishments swept from the face of the earth, were sometimes taunted with being possessed with morbid feelings; but let not the phianthropist despair, if the advocacy of these principles was a "weakness," it was the "weakness" of four "State Societies" in America; namely, New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland and Massachussetts: it was the weakness of an American Convention, with Dallas, the American Vice-President at its head: the weakness of a Dr. Johnson, of a Blackstone, a Beccaria, an Erasmus, a Sir Thomas More, a Chilingworth, a Goldsmith, a Franklin, a Rush, a Howard, a Fox, a Pitt, a Wilberforce, a Romilly, of a Mrs. Fry, of a Basil Montague, of John Sidney Taylor, of William Ewart and a host of other eminent philanthropists, of a large portion of the newspaper press in America, of a considerable portion of the "fourth estate" in England, including the the Morning Advertiser, the Morning Herald, and last not least the Northern Star. (Loud cheers.) The lecturer then traced the effect to cause, namely. blighting class-made laws, and clearly showed to demonstration that there was no hope for an effective remedy until such time as the laws were made by the people, for the people; once let political equality "loving-kindness wed eternal peace." Mr. Hallwood resumed his seat admidst much applause.

DREADFUL ACCIDENT. - BRISTOL, TUESDAY, APRIL 28.—Yesterday afternoon a very severe accident. by which five men were most seriously injured, occurred at the New Church, Kingswood. The interior of the church has for some time been undergoing extensive name of the people of England then living, binds the said people; their and posterities, to William and Mary, their heirs and posterities, to the end of time.

It would be ridiculous for us to people; their heirs and posterities, to William and Mary, their heirs and posterities, to the end of time.

It is not sufficient that we laugh at the ignorance of such law makers, it is necessary that we reprobate their such law makers, it is necessary that we reprobate their was placed for the men to work upon, having each laid upon a scaffold, erected for its support. Upon this plank four men, Thomas Nash, William Kent, [1789] fell into the same vice as the parliament of England

It would be ridiculous for us to fortunate sufferers by this lamentable accident were painters, and was being entirely repainted, and the unfortunate sufferers by this lamentable accident were painters engaged at the time in painting the ceiling fortunate sufferers by this lamentable accident were painters, and was being entirely repainted, and the unfortunate sufferers by this lamentable accident were painters engaged at the time in painting the ceiling fortunate sufferers by this lamentable accident were painters, and was being entirely repainted, and the unfortunate sufferers by this lamentable accident were painters, and was being entirely repainted, and the unfortunate sufferers by this lamentable accident were painters, and was being entirely repainted, and the unfortunate sufferers by this lamentable accident were painters, and was being entirely repainted, and the unfortunate sufferers by this lamentable accident were painters, and was being entirely repainted, and the unfortunate sufferers by this lamentable accident were for tunate sufferers by this lamentable accident were painters engaged at the time in painting the ceiling for tunate sufferers by this lamentable accident were painters, and was being entirely repainted, and the unfortunate sufferers by this lamentable accident were for tunate sufferers by this lamentable accident we and Families." It would be ridiculous for us to repairs, and was being entirely repainted, and the un-William Lambert, and James Morgan, very ineautiously went to work; it having been intended by the employers that only one man, or at the most two, should work upon it at the same time. The motions Murder," whereupon the court condemned the priplank so increased its vibration that one end of it all her personal and real property. it, and it fell with a loud crash, precipitating the four unfortunate men into the body of the church, a fications of Paris have just been distributed to the chamdepth of about fifty feet, and in the progress of its bers. The grants accorded in virtue of the bill of fall striking down another man at work in the church. the 3rd of April, 1841, amount, up to 1845, to the sum of 128 million france (£5,120,000.) The actual exthe five sufferers were picked up in a dreadfully penses amount to 127,266,238 francs, leaving a balmangled condition. James Morgan having a severe ance of 783,762 francs, or £31,350. The sum total fracture of his right thigh, a compound fracture of estimated for the fortifications of Paris was 140 mil-Club held their annual meeting at the Town-hall, when Dr. Thomson presided. The musical performances at the church which followed the annual meeting at the church which followed the annual meeting at the Town-hall, when Dr. Thomson presided. The musical performances at the church which followed the annual meeting at the complete the works. The expenses are stated as followed the annual meeting at the Town-hall, which followed the annual meeting at the Town-hall, when Dr. Thomson presided. The musical performances at the church which followed the annual meeting at the Town-hall, when Dr. Thomson presided. The musical performances at the church which followed the annual meeting at the Town-hall, when Dr. Thomson presided. The musical performances at the church which followed the annual meeting at the Town-hall, when Dr. Thomson presided. The musical performances at the church which followed the annual meeting at the Town-hall, when Dr. Thomson presided. The musical performances at the church which followed the annual meeting at the Town-hall, when Dr. Thomson presided. The musical performances at the church which followed the annual meeting at the Town-hall, which followed the annual meeting at the Town-hall meeting at the Town-h and received several s received some abdominal injuries of a most dangerous total, 140,000,000fr. The following additional state-character, but had no bones fractured. The inhabi-ments are not void of interest. The ground occupied situated in the chancel, was visited by some hundreds | tants of the neighbourhord immediately came to the | by the fortications is 782 hectares, or about 1,560 removed to the Bristol Infirmary, where they are now lying in a very precarious state. The man who was struck by the falling plank was also severely, but not dangerously injured, and was removed to the house

of some of his relatives. THREE FATAL ACCIDENTS.—On Tuesday, Mr. Bed-ford, Coroner for Westminster, held three inquests at the Black Horse, Bedfordbury, Covent-garden. The first was upon the body of William Austin, aged two years, the son of a compositor, residing at 16, Crown-court, Drury-lane. From the evidence of a Mr. Todd, it appeared that on the morning of Sunday ascertain the cause, when he found the deceased running to and fro in the front kitchen area, with the whole of his wearing apparel in a blaze. The flames were extinguished as soon as possible, and the deceased was removed first to King's College Hospital, but there being no vacant beds in that institution, he was taken to the Charing-cross Hospital, where he died on Monday from the effects of the burns. It appears that the child, during the temporary absence of his mother, commenced playing with the fire, and his clothes in consequence became ignited. Verdict "Accidental death,"—The second inquest was concerning the death of John Woodman, aged forty-eight. The deceased on the 6th of the present month was engaged with several other men, removing an entablature from the shop front of a house under repair in Long Acre. The deceased was cession, and the party—as enthusiastic an one as ever assembled in the Town-hall of Stratford on-Avon the window, and falling upon his head he fractured his skull. He was taken to Charing-cross Hospital, where he died on Monday. Verdict, "Accidental death."—The third inquiry was on the body of Thomas Ireland, aged sixty-five. The deceased, on Sunday last, was cleaning some windows for Mr. Sawyer, an engineer, of Frith-street, Soho, when it blood at the time was issuing from his mouth, ears, sufficient evidence to prove."

General Intelligence.

THE CASKEL CATASTROPHE.—Two of the sufferers by the fall of the Cashel Town-hall have died from the effects of their injuries. Their names are Themas Gleeson and John Dwyer. Two more are considered to be in a hopeless state.

SHOCKING MURDER AT SKIPTON .- On Monday an inquest was held at Skipton, on view of the body of Mary Rodda, about a year and a half old, the daughter of John Rodda, a labourer. It appears that the latter is a member of a burial club, and that he would have been entitled to 27 10. have been entitled to 21, 10s. on the death of a child. Under pretence of killing vermin, he purchased some oil of vitriol, which he poured down the throat of his Alas! the shades of the victims of inquisitions innume: child while she was asleep in the cradle, which rable—ancient and modern—private and public—pass in mournful review before our mental vision, and indeed "Wilful Murder" against the father, who was taken afford us a sorrowful testimony in blood and tears, in to York Castle on Tuesday, to abide his trial for the horrid offence, at the ensuing assizes.

THEATRE AT ALGIERS .- The Minister of War ha giers, in the Place Royale, opposite the Djenina. There already exists a small theatre at Algiers, but nected with the French opera at Paris.

THE LATE MURDER AT BERKESWELL, NEAR COVEN-

TRY.—James Read, who was acquitted at the late Warwick assizes on the charge of murdering an old man named Tranter, in the parish of Berkeswell has been again committed for trial on the charge of robbing the old man's house: a handkerchief, a hat, and other articles were pawned in Birmingham, a

VISCOUNT HARDINGE.—The inhabitants of the borough of Launceston, lately represented by Viscount Hardinge, agreed unanimously at a public meeting convened by the Mayor on Friday, to present an address of congratulation to the noble Viscount on his recent victories in India.

Good.—In one of the pieces performed at the French plays on the occasion of a recent visit of the Queen and Prince Albert, the following line occurred, 'The wife should reign but not govern.' This seemed to create a good deal of merriment in the royal box.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE WESTERN RAILWAY .- AU accident which shortly afterwards terminated fatally, occurred on Saturday morning to a workman on the line, at Bull's-bridge, between the West Drayton and Southall stations, who was knocked down by the buffer of the engine attached to the seven o'clock train from Bristol to Paddington. The train was stopped as soon as possible after the accident, and returned to the scene of the unfortunate calamity, when it was discovered that the poor man must have been killed almost instantaneously.

A TERRIBLE ARMY.—The following summary shows

the strength, in numbers, of individuals occupied in

England, &c., in a judicial or other administrative or legal professional character, in April, 1846. We have, then, in England 5 equity judges, and 15 common law judges of the superior courts at Westminster, 1 judge in civil law, 1 admiralty judge, 2 judges B. D. Cousins, 18, Duke-street, Lincoln's-inn-Fields.

This is the successor of the long-lived and popular Penny Satirist, the first of the cheap publications following the fall of the "unstamped press." Mr. Cousins has long entered for the instruction and Court of Chancer. 25 Lord Chancellor's officers, and a legion of other officers attached to the equity and common law public offices. The bar is composed of 3,080 barristers, exclusive of 28 serjeants-at-law. There are 7 Queen's counsel, including the attorney and solicitor general; 23 advocates, members of the College of Doctors of Law; 122 certified special pleaders and conveyancers, not at the bar; above 2,800 metropolitan attorneys, upwards of 4000 country attorneys, 106 prectors and notaries, 34 notaries public, 55 par liamentary agents, 31 Scotch law agents in London. 51 Irish law agents, 14 patent agents.

THE VICTOR OF ALIWAL .- It is said in military circles that the colonelcy of one of the regiments now Sir James Graham's windows, and that with no more vacant will be conferred on Sir H. G. Smith, the victor of Aliwal. The emoluments of the colonel of

double that amount whilst so serving.

ELOPEMENT.—Oxford.—On Friday morning the family of Lord Valentia, of Bletchington-park, was "really the grand-daughter of Charles Stuart, but brown into a state of the greatest excitement by the discovery of the elopement of his Lordship's daughter, the Hon. Nea Ada Arthur Rose d'Amour Annesley. The only circumstances relative to this affair known here are these:—That a gentleman arrived at the Angel Inn yesterday, who turns out to be Hercules G. R. Robinson, Esq. of the 87th Fugibe Hercules G. R. Robinson, Esq., of the 87th Fusi-liers, second son of Captain H. Robinson, R. N. of rationality of her words—the independence of her Rosewood, county of Meath, Ireland; that he or-Rosewood, county of Meath, Ireland; that he ordered a chaise and pair to go to a village a few miles on the Bambury-road, when he met the lady on the road without any attendant. He immediately alighted and handed the lady in, and ordered the postboy to retrace his steps to Oxford, and drive as fast as possible to the Great Western Railway-stafast as possible to the Great Western Railway-station, where, on their arrival a special train was found awaiting them. They were soon whisked away to London, and before 12 o'clock were united in the holy bands of wedlock, at St. James's Church Westminster. The happy couple left London imme diately after the ceremony, en route for Ireland.

The Crops.—The state of the spring wheat begins to excite some alarm; the long continued cold and bleak weather, with rain and casterly winds, having not only checked vegetation in general, but caused a great breadth of wheat in the midland districts to turn yellow, and set. We hope a change for the better is at hand.

"THE BEST PLACE."-A Dutchman and his wife were travelling, and they sat down by the road exceedingly fatigued. The wife sighed—"I wish I was in Heaven!" The husband replied—"I wish I was at the tavern!" "Oh, you old rogue," said she, "you always want to get the best place."

PARDONED, AND AGAIN CONDEMNED.—Mr. Serjeant, who was convicted at Dublin of having forged a bill of exchange, was last week sentenced to seven years' transportation. When George IV. was quitting Ireland, in 1821, this individual was under a similar sentence for a similar charge. His wife rushed into the water after the King's barge, with a petition in her hand praying for pardon, which his Majesty granted. UNPARALLELED PERFORMANCE. - Jackson, the cham-

and weight of the four men while at work upon the soner to transportation for life, with confiscation of was gradually drawn off the scoffold that supported | Cost of the Fortications of Paris .- The acassistance of the unfortunate sufferers, and they were acres. 770 hectares have already been taken posses sion of; 12 hectares have still to be acquired; 657 hectares were obtained by private contract. The 113 hectares which it was necessary to obtain by expropriation, cost 27 per cent, more than they were valued at. The state offered 2,410,587fr.; but the jury allotted 3,054,519 fr. The extent (development) of the enclosure is 38,661 metres; that of the forts, 22,648 metres; a total amount of 61,309 metres or nearly fifteen leagues and a quarter for forming the most collossal defensive works that ever were executed. some months duration in the United States. The benevolent philosopher is as busy and as hopeful as ever with his sebences for the sever with his sever society.

A GALLANT ACT .- On the night of the 16th inst. at half-past twelve, when relieving sentinels on board the Raleigh, fifty, lying in Pinop Reach, the sentinel in the forechannel fell into the water. The alarm "A man overboard" was immediately given, and place on Saturday evening last, and a disturbance reached the ears of the first lieutenant of the having occurred amongst the "navvys," deceased Raleigh, Mr. Tatham, in bed at the time, who instantly sprung on deck in his night-shirt and preci pated himself off the gangway into the river Although an intense fog prevailed at the same time and the weather was very cold, at the peril of his own life he succeeded in saving the marine, but was much exhausted when he got on board. The sentinel was very nearly drowned when Mr. Tatham saved him .- Hampshire Telegraph. RETIREMENT FOR A DIPLOMATIST. - Mr. Everett

ays the Boston Courier, has taken up his residence in Cambridge, and entered upon the duties of the Presidency on Monday morning. He attended the customary religious services that morning, and made an affectionate address to the under graduates, Mr. Everett's accession to this office - the highest literary distinction in the country-will be an auspicious era in the history of Harvard University. THE FLOODS IN THE UNITED STATES .- Every mail. is supposed that he missed his footing, for he was for the last three weeks or more, has come to us found lying on the pavement under the house; the freighted with the intelligence of disasters by freshets.

Bridges without number have been swept awaymense amount. In fact such injury by floods has not core his arrival. The jury returned a verdict of securred in this country for the last fifty years. We "Natural death."

had hoped, a few days since, that the melancholy progress of these disastrous outbreaks of nature was about to be stopped, but the last Eastern mail has brought us the details of an overwhelming fleed in Maine, by which at least 1,000,000 dollars worth of property has been destroyed, and the probability is that in all parts of the Union upwards of 2,000,000 dollars worth of property has been swept away by these dreadful floods. Against such disasters as these no provision can possibly be made; the resistless tide sweeps away every defence that the arm of man can erect. Thousands have probably been ruined, but it is a great source of satisfaction that so few lives have been lost. The awful loss of life occasioned by the dreadful gales upon our coast has been sufficient to cast a pall of gloom over a great portion of the community without any addition from the freshets.— New York Herald.

OFFENCES IN TRELAND .- Three returns respecting ffences in Ireland were printed on Monday. Mr. Charles Buller (Liskeard) obtained a return of outrages committed, to which reference was made in the House of Commons on Monday night. Mr. Gregory (Dublin) moved for a return of all murders that might have been committed in Ireland since the 1st of January, 1842, specifying the county and barony where such murders had been committed, the name and condition of the person so murdered, &c. This return extends to thirteen pages, but its value as a document of reference is diminished by the absence of a summary, which observation does not apply to the other return. From an examination of the second return, it appears that from the 1st of January, 1842, there were no fewer than 561 "h micides" to the 24th of February last: there were 180 attempts to murder, attended with bodily injury, and 308 attempts to murder not attended with bodily injury. The third return, procured by Mr. Caleb Powell (Limerick) shows that thirteen persons were committed from the petty sessions at Munoe, in the barony of Oweybeg from the 1st January, 1845, to the termination of the Spring Assizes, 1846, and fifty-six outrages reported to the Constabulary-office in the same period. STREET ROBBERY .- On Tuesday, at Marlboroughstreet, a woman who refused to disclose her name. was brought before Mr. Maltby, charged by Mr. Charles Grogan, No. 2, Bryanstone square, with having robbed him of his gold watch, value £15. The complainant's aid, he was walking with his friend in Oxford-street, about twelve o'clock the previous night, when the prisoner came up and impeded his way. He pushed her off, and she then seized his watch-guard. He felt at his waistcoat pocket, and finding his gold watch gone he caught hold of the prisoner to detain her. The prisoner tried to make her escape, and bit his finger severely. Several persons came up and tried to get the prisoner away, but did not succeed. She was committed.

THE CHOLERA.—This destructive scourge of humanity seems once more on its way to ravage the centinent of Europe, originating, as before, in the heart of Asia, Northern Persia being the first quarter in which it was noticed; it is gradually approaching the confines of Europe. The chief cities of Persia already count by thousands the number of their dead who have fallen victims to Asiatic cholcra. The line of route taken by it appears to be almost due west, for it attacked in regular succession the cities of Bokhara, Herat, Meshed, Teheran, and Ispahan, while recent accounts from Odessa state that two or three cases of Asiatic cholera had been observed at Tiflis. Should it continue to advance at its present rate, it may be looked for in Eastern Europe in a very short time. Indeed it is stated from Riga that it has already broken out at Orenburg and Kasan, and that several persons at St. Petersburgh have been attacked by the influenza, a disease that usually precedes the cholera; proper precautionary measures ought, therefore, to be taken to check the progress of the cholera in due time, for arriving as it will in the middle of summer, the season most favourable to its developement and propagation, the consequences in the densely crowded cities of the Continent will be awful .- German Paper.

A DESCENDANT OF THE STUARTS .- Mary Stuart was ght before Mr. Hardwick, charged with breakin victor of Aliwai. The emoluments of the coloner of a regiment are estimated at 1,000l. a year, but should the regiment be serving in India, above Thinking that statesmen had their feelings framed double that amount whilst so serving. "really the grand-daughter of Charles Stuart, but out of her senses." For ourselves, we think the poor woman under a delusion, and this is our reason: she said, "As to my birth, I do not think anything rationality of her words-the independence of her Ireland back even a hundred years, and no Union would exist. However, his Lordship turther observed that "O'Connell's precious life would be protracted until justice was obtained; and nothing was justice but Repeal." If O'Connell is really to live to see Repeal, he would be a profitable assurance (and Daniel himself knows what profitable assurance is)-to any Life Office.-Punch.

THE HORRIBLE RAPE CASES IN WESTMORKLAND .-The four railway labourers (two Smiths, Gloncester, and Gunner) who in so diabolical a manner, on Sunday evening week, violated the persons of Miss Elizabeth and Jane Dover, on Knipe Scar Moor, Westmoreland, and who absconded early on the following morning, on Wednesday night last were apprehended at Hartlepool, in the county of Durham, by Charnock and Stevenson, the two railway police stationed at Hackthorpe, after a chase of nearly 100 miles. On Friday last the prisoners were brought up before Mr. Richard Tinkler and J. W. Ward, clerk, at the Lowther Castle Inn, Hackthorpe, when the Misses Dover identified them, and they were committed to Appleby Gaol to take their trial at the next assizes.

WORKHOUSE REFUGE REFUSED TO THE INSANE. At the Clerkenwell Police-court on Tuesday Mrs. Fraser, a nurse in the Royal Free Hospital, Gray's Inn-road, brought a poor demented looking girl, named Higginbotham, before the magistrate under these circumstances :- It appeared, from the statement of Mrs. Fraser, that the poor girl on behalf of whom she applied had been received into the Royal Free Hospital a few weeks ago, in consequence of an illness which affected her mind. From the physical malady she recovered, but the light of reason seemed to have deposted for according to the second to have departed for ever. Previously to admission the girl had been in the service of respectable families, and there was no stain upon her moral character. She was now, however, wholly destitute, and as her friends declined interfering on her behalf, they knew not what to do with her. They applied to St. Pancras workhouse, but the functionaries there refused to receive her without the certificate of a medical gentleman as to her insanity. That certificate had been procured, and Mrs. Fraser hired a cab and conveyed the poor girl from the hospital to the workhouse on that day (Monday), thinking no difficulty abuld be experienced regarding her admission upon resenting the certificate. The officers, however, refused to receive her, on the ground that the magistrates had made no order on the subject, and one of the overseers told her that unless one of the magistrates of this court made an order for her admission they could not receive her. Mrs. Fraser added that the unhappy being had made two determined attempts to destroy herself, and that casting her upon the streets would be certain destruction. Mr. Heseltine, overseer to St. Pancras parish, said, that the poard had decided upon not receiving the girl because they would be overburdened with destitute persons from the University and the Royal Free Hospital, both which institutions were in their parish. Mr. Combe said, the overseer would refuse to receive her at his peril. It was evident to anybody that the poor girl was insane, and to suffer so helpless a creature to roam about the streets would be an outrage upon humanity and decency. He told Mr. Heseltine very plainly that if the overseer persisted in his refusal he would be indicted for such refusal, and the Robert Owen.—This venerable philanthropist Attorney-General would prosecute him. Mr. Heselarrived in London on Monday last from a visit of tine promised to communicate the magistrate's

HORRIBLE MURDER OF A POLICE OFFICER .- On Saturday evening last, William Sommerville, one of the policeman on the Calcdonian Railway, was killed in the most barbarous manner, near Lockerbie, by the labourers. It appears that the monthly payment of the men working on that part of the line took and other officers were called upon to quell the uproar, who, in attempting to do so, were kicked and beaten in the most violent and brutal manner, by the mcb, who were mostly Irishmen. The treatment which Sommerville received from three of them was most savage. He was stabbed on his body with some sharp-edged instrument, his nose was split in two, and so was one of his cheeks, whilst one of his eyes were burst, and rolled out of its socket. He expired soon afterwards. The three murderers effected their escape, but the police are in pursuit of them in all

lirections. DEATH ACCELERATED BY EXCITEMENT.—On Tuesday vening an inquest was held before Mr. W. Payne, ity coroner, at the Hand and Shears, Cloth-fair, smithfield, respecting the death of Elinor Shore, aged fifty-one years, of Long-lane, Barbican. The deceased generally enjoyed good health, but during the last three months had laboured under great excitement in consequence of her daghter, who had been lecoyed away by a young man with whom she had formed an attachment. On Sunday night last the deceased retired to rest, and the following morning was discovered in a dying state, foaming at the mouth.
A surgeon was sent for, but the deceased expired be-

THOMAS COOPER. THE CHARTIST'S WORKS.

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"Mr. Cooper is a man in whose efforts we take great interest. He possesses undeniable abilities of no mean order, moral courage beyond many, and we believe a sincere and fervent desire to do real and permanent good to his 'own order.' He has lately excited both surprise and admiration by 'The Purgatory of Suicides,' 'The 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 ing and important. For these reasons we cannot but rejoice in his adoption of sound and healthy sentiments. 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.

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"We hail the writer as a new power in the world of poetry, the ruler of a new domain, as yet but little known, but which the public cannot fail to recognise,

wid understood, and which, therefore, demands respece. Athenaum.

patriotic, he has not a line inimical to the great law of progression. Men may read him as a preacher poet. His lay is for all time. It will make the heart of the honeful glow with a holy fire when he who penned it has passed from among men. As man strengthens in knowledge and love—as passion or prejudice expire—as reason gains and retains her mastery -will this high-souled man's work be increasingly reverenced and read."-General Advertiser.

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of throw away his Chartist notions-and what has: \(\epsilon\) to do with rude questions of politics, of Which may be procured on application to the Secretary What has: \(\epsilon\) to do with rude questions of politics, of Wr. Harris, United Trades' office, 30, Hyde-street, Blooms Charters, at a guiltical faiths, creeds, and the like ?—and bury, London. man who can t' te such exquisite gems as this little volume abounds with, and he will, carre out for nimself a name as end ing as the language in which he pens the thoughts that i reathe, and words that burn.' Altogether, this is the best Christmas book we have yet seen."-

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the slaves of their own gains, but to become their own Masters."—William Howitt. THE "STRONG BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS." in the employment of Mr. Kendall, of Drury-lane, &c., were, by a most gross exercise of the master power deprived of their usual means of existence, merely because they declined assenting to such terms, dictated to them, they declined assenting to such terms, alcated to stom, under peculiar aggravating circumstances, by Mr. Kendall, as none other than slaves or fools could accede to.

Wrong and Insult will not, however, in this instance triumph over persecuted industry.

The injustice perpetrated by Mr. Kendall, and the consequent wretchedness, scarcely short of starvation, and their and the persecutive of the persecu amilies, having been communicated to the President (T.S. Suncombe, Esq., M.P.) and Directors of the "United Trades' Association for the employment of Labour, &c.." they immediately resolved upon rescuing these men from oppression, and placing them in a far better position than

they before held:

With this intention, the directors have enabled the ill.

COMMENCE BUSINESS FOR THEMSELVES, AT No. 151. DRURY LANE. (Opposite Long Acre,) and in the immediate vicinity of Mr. Kendall's principal

The men are now actively engaged in the manufacture of a large stock of Boots and Shoes of every description, of the very best material—and of first rate workmanship, which stock they will commence offering for sale at the

"WORKING MAN'S OWN SHOP," ON SATURDAY NEXT, MAY 9TH. Let, then, Working Men support their "own order"!

Let the Friends of Humanity uphold the oppressed!! Let the Public generally buy at the best and cheapes -The Workman, employed by and for himself, will re-

ceive the highest rate of wages, much higher than he received from Mr. Kendall.

-The Workmen is the vendor of the goods manufactured by him, and, as such, participates in the profits of his The Public are supplied with Boots and Shoes of

durable material, and superior workmanship, instead of having old "vamped up" leather, and "slop work," imposed upon them. The Public are supplied at the lowest possible price, because the workman and salesman is one, there is no employer to grow rich at the expense alike of the preducer and purchaser, and the "Workman Trader" is content with "fair profits" in addition to "good

The Working Classes, but more particularly members of Trades' Societies, and of Chartist localities can, at once, ensure the success of this important effort, by forming "Boot and Shoe Clubs," to be supplied from

WORKMAN'S OWN SHOP. All who are thus dispused to render "good help" without the slightest s.lf.sacrifice, to oppressed industry, will please communicate their wishes, in this respect, to Secretary, 151, Drury-lane, (opposite Long

Acre.)

* * The alacrity with which this first application, from workmen "on strike," has been responded to by the directors of the "United Trades' Association for the Employment of Labour, &c.," will it is hoped, have a tendency to bring the advantages resulting from an adhesion to the Association under the more immediate

attention of trade societies generally.

The subjoined brief extract from the address appended to the Rules, and s forth, of the association is, as the di-

lent:— "N. twithstanding many thousands of pounds have been spent on strikes, the condition of the producing classes presents but too many palpable evidences of deterioration; of subjection to evils—increased—increasing, and which ought to be diminished. Past experience emphatically proves the inadequacy of the methods previously employed to ward off these evils; and it is at least no very fanciful deduction from that experience to say, that the capital hitherto expended ineffectively, if employed in the purchase of land, the erection of dwellings and workhops, the purchase of raw materials for manufacturing and handicraft purposes, and the employment of the un-employed members of the trades in these establishments. would remove, if not all, some of the evils universally complained of, and be a more rational as well as a more re productive method of using the funds collected for im-

Proving the position of labour."

How to achieve the great and good objects here indicated will be best ascert jined by an attentive perusal of the "Rules and Regulations" of the Association; a copy

principal towns of Great Britain The way will thus be cleared for those more extensive complicated, and centralized operations, contemplated by the Association, which will eventually conduce to the

peaceful and complete EMANCIPATION OF LABOUR.

It should be further borne in mind, that the success of the "Workman Traders" will materially benefit the work-

NORTHERN AND SOUTHERN CONNECTING RAILWAY. The Managing Committee have much pleasure in informing the Shareholders that their Bill has passed the Standing Orders Committee. W. JENKINS, Secretary. 71, King William Street, April 28, 1846.

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and Musical Literature.

THE NORTHERN STAR. SATURDAY, MAY 2, 1846.

THE TEN HOURS' BILL.

FROM 1833 to 1839 was a period within which Whig treachery had done more for the cause of de mocracy in this country than ever the staunchest advocates of that principle could of themselves effect. The detestation of the Whigs had become so general and confirmed that the mind of the country by degrees became radical. In the year 1838, so strong had this increasing feeling become, that it sought a manifestation of its strength in a national representation; and so motley, piebald, and heterogeneou was the character of that representation, that, had it not been for the strength of the principle itself, the cause and progress of democracy must have fallen a sacrifice to the wiles and machinations of its pre tended friends. A section of the Birmingham rump who had long tampered with public opinion and lived upon public confidence; a knot of Conservires, who were as unlike their leader as a horse-chesnut is to a chesnut-horse; and a clique of the London working men Whig hunters; together with a sprinkling of individual freebooters, a species of camp followers. ation. Each of those sections had its moving power outside. ATTWOOD ruled the Birmingham rump. The Charter newspaper, a weak, trashy thing, edited LABOUR'S EMANCIPATION FROM CAPI. by the physical force CARPENTER, and controlled by the Whig hunters, professed to be the government of that section, while WHITTLE, with his Champion, contended for a spurious Cobbettism.

The camp followers acted upon the independent principle-every man for himself: "The Lord love ve, we are all for ourselves in this world." A narty thus constructed, with £9,000 TO BE SPENT was not calculated to inspire the country with confidence, or to give strength to a cause. And however it may have escaped the recollection of the heedless. the anxiety that we felt during the long reign of this patchwork Parliament has not, nor is likely, to escape our memory. For eight months our mind was upon one continuous strain, to devise means for lessening the evil of the threatened danger, until at length we were fortunately relieved by the exhaustion of the exchequer. Now precisely the same difficulties stand in the way of the Ten Hours' Bill movement that stood in the way of the Chartist movement. Men have joined in it who have no earthly interest or concern in the question beyond the amount of individual benefit that they can eke out of it: and hence, after two years, we now find it transformed from a gigantic monster, threatening Ministerial existence, to a pigmy dwarf, against which the Home

Secretary wages war with confidence. As to Mr. FIBLEEN'S conduct, it is above censure and deserving of all praise. His support is too generous. his arguments are too convincing, home, and unanswerable, to leave the slightest impression of indifference, or to convey the nation that he, at least, has enlisted in the cause for any party or personal purpose. Not so, however, with the ruling body, whose last instructions to their delegates we here

INSTRUCTIONS TO DELEGATES.

1st .- The object for which they are sent to London is to represent to the Members of Parliament the wants and wishes of the Factory Workers of Lancashire, and are therefore to promote by every means in their power the 2nd .- In no case are they to represent to Members o

Parliament, or any other persons, that the working classes will be satisfied with any measure short of an efficient Ten Hours' Bill. 3rd .- Should the Ten Hours' clause be lost, the Dele-

gates are to assist in the passing of any measure which limits the hours of labour in factories. 4th .- Their business shall be to canvass Members each

day, until this Committee shall deem it right, by the advice of Bord Ashley, Mr. J. Fielden, Mr. C. Hindley, and Mr. J. Brotherton, to recall them. 5th.—They shall put themselves under the control of Lord Ashley, Mr. J. Fielden, Mr. C. Hindley, and Mr. J. Brotherton in all matters that may arise during their stay in London, and should any overtures be made to them by the Government, or any other party, they shall,

dividuals, and, if practicable, that of this Committee and the Districts. 6th .- In no case shall the Delegates mix with any political movement, nor identify themselves with any other movement whatever, which has not for its object the shortening the hours of factory labour. 7th.—That a book be kept by the Delegates in which

the proceedings of each day shall be duly entered, noting all particular circumstances that may transpire, which book shall be returned to this Committee, and published. if necessary.

8th.—That a letter be sent every morning from the Delegates to this Committee, giving a full and accurate ecount of the day's proceedings (Sundays excepted). 9th .- That each Delegate write to his respective Disrict at least twice a week during his stay in London.

Let us now ask if any man with a particle of senso

can read the third of those instructions, and then read the assurance of Mr. Ainsworth, who seconded Mr. Figures's motion, without coming tol the conclusion that the short time committee has he may take 1.4 place high up in the Temple of Fame, as one of Englished greatest and truest-hearted poets. The tended to the "Workmen's Boot and Shoemakers' own betrayed its trust. That honourable member shop" will be such as to justify the establishment, by the Directors, of similar shops, for every other branch of industry, not merely in the metropolis, but in the would be added to the control of the great principles of restriction of labour and would be added to the control of the great principles of restriction of labour and would be added to the control of the great principles of restriction of labour and would be added to the control of the great principles of restriction of labour and would be added to the control of the great principles of the HELD OUT BY THE OPERATIVES, THAT A Lord John Russell will be compelled to admit, that books bearing the stamp of the Union, also giving To Keaders & Correspondents. COMPROMISE SHOULD BE COME TO; AND what is necessary for the comparatively idle shop boy notice that none others are authorised to receive THAT THE GOVERNMENT SHOULD ADOPT is indispensable for the over-worked slave—the un-THE TERM OF ELEVEN HOURS; AND protected mill operative. THAT SO AN ARRANGEMENT MIGHT BE COME TO WHICH WOULD BE SATISFAChuman wrongs, can yield to the impulses of the season, the "workman fraction of the season, the "workman fraction of the season, the "workman fraction of the season, the season, the season, the "workman fraction of the season, the season, the season, the season, the season, the season of the season, the season efforts of the author were imbued with true poetic feeling. own independence, must operate a state of the author were imbued with true poetic feeling. own independence, must operate a state of the author were imbued with true poetic feeling. The notes exhibit a learning that is surprising when the N.B.—A pamphler detailing the mal-treatment experiments history is taken into account. And yet this self-rienced by Mr. Kendall's late workmen, may be procured operatives, we ask if they are consenting parties to verning body, will set up business upon their own this compromise? If they are not, public opinion will compel them to speak out within the fortnight's tion, that if their work is to be done breathing time allowed: if they are, public opinion will compel them to abandon a position which they are not fitted to maintain. We have a right to entertain the opinion that the Short Time Committee has joined in this compromise, but we have no right to entertain the opinion that the operatives are par-

ties to it. Had our advice been followed, when Lord Ashley

would not have changed his anxious hope that the ters' oppression. We shall have much more to say vance farther than this preliminary stage, seems masters and operatives themselves would come to an on this subject hereafter, and shall, for the present, a doubtful matter. The determined opposition of amicable arrangement upon a subject, the import- merely comment upon what, under the circumstances, the Irish members will not be without its effect on ance of which he was free to confess, into open becomes the duty of the labouring classes. The the Premier, who may, perhaps, think that he has onnosition to the measure. We rather incline to principal boot and shoemakers in London send the already sacrificed sufficient to Parliamentary eti-Sir James Graham's version of the result, than to stuff, when cut, out to Stafford or Northampton, and quette in persisting with the first reading. Instead that of The Times. Sir James argues that the in- to many more distant towns, from which they receive of forcing on a measure which, in its subsequent evitable consequence must be a reduction in the the boots and shoes when made. Of course, lower stages, may be made to consume the remainder of hours of adult labour: The Times, upon the other rents, lower taxes, cheaper food, and an abstinence the session, he will better show the sincerity of his hand, contends that the question is only meant to from metropolitan gaiety, enables the country jour- professions of friendship to Ireland in the debate of affect the labour of women and children. If such neyman to work at a lower rate of wages. But, if Monday night, by offering to its representatives the were the case, and if no other result were to the masters are enabled to undergo the expense of social and political remedial measures which they follow, we should still contend for the measure. double transit, and still make a profit, surely a com- demand. The worn-out, oft-repeated, and as often But it is because we see the inevitable effect that bination of working men can incur the expense of unsuccessful expedient, of attempting to suppress by the measure must have upon adult as well as infant one transit, and leave a more becoming remuneratorce the natural and indestructible discontent of an and woman's labour, that we hall it as the realisation tion than that which the masters' regulations now oppressed people, should be discarded by a Minister of the great principle of restriction—the extensive permit. view that we have ever taken of the measure.

We shall now direct attention to the grounds upon which masters, free-traders, and political economists them to oppose the measure, because the shortening the hours of labour must necessarily entail a reduction of wages. Secondly, the operation of manufacturing the same amount of goods with a limited additional machinery, or else the masters will be compelled to produce one-sixth less than their present amount. Thirdly, there is a fear lest the operation of the measure might compel the owners of capital to seek more unfettered markets for speculation. Now, upon the first point, we hold with Mr. Gardner and others who have tried the experiment, that the produce of ten hours' labour, of active energetic labour, is more remunerative to the employer than twelve hours slothful, sluggish, exhausted, tired drudgery. The day's labour does not apply to the day's work only. It applies to the will not do to say that ten hours of the twelve hours in and rebel against the notion of a woman who shall kind in the kingdom. have the charge of a family, and her infant of 13 For ourselves we shall wear NO OTHER MANU- members" was so overpoweringly loud as to put

placing a limit to production, the surplus of which constitutes their most dangerous competition. Fivethan what is now realised upon the whole of the na- and every popular movement has split. tional rubbish, and would go far to rescue the mercantile character of England from that odium in which it is held throughout the civilised world.

Thirdly, there is no danger of our leviathan sive a slavery to be preyed upon as they have created pool. We are also told that these intruders were for obstructing the progress of the Corn Bill, impuin this HAPPY ENGLAND.

interest; and for his own interest, his brother's

bound to support a Ten Hours' Bill. landlord Home Secretary oppose to this plain and simple reasoning, other than that he is the hired tool of a class p owerful in capital and supreme in representation. What sophistry can Mr. Mark Phillips, a the question upon the simple issue of a man producing as much in ten hours as in twelve hours. He does not see that "that may fail as an experiment," which may succeed as a system. He does not understand, that the vices of the general system have of themselves defeated experiments made upon the principle. He does not understand that the philanthropic experimentalist is subjected to all the casualties of a vicious competition, which a Ten Hours Bill alone can destroy, by equalizing the number of hours before accepting them, take the advice of those four in-

This conscientious haberdasher fears that his conscientious vote may deprive him of the confidence of subserviency to their will and interest alone induces him to give that vote. We are satisfied to test the question by ballot, and we undertake to say that there will be few silent votes of Englishmen recorded for the voluntary perpetuation of their own and their of England, the women of England, and the children upon them by the third instruction given by THEIR Committee to THEIR Delegates. The time is come when the Trades, the working class, without distinc-

In conclusion, we trust that the ten days' breathing time yet allowed, will be used for the profitable nurnose of strengthening the hands of Mr. Fielden, and that the operatives, seeing the manner that they account, upon the assurance, and with the convic-

THEY MUST DO IT FOR THEMSELVES.

THE TRADES' CONFERENCE.

STRIKE OF THE BUILDING TRADES.

"There's nothing like leather." Again we turn to the all-important consideration first surrendered his vantage ground to ministerial of Labour's struggle for justice. We call especial threat and convenience, Mr. Fielden and the ques- attention to the advertisement of the shoemakers ing at the time of our writing. The debate was tion would have occupied a much better position now, dismissed from Mr. Kendall's employ, announcing again adjourned on Monday night, and is expected, And had the friends of the measure still put "No the cheering intelligence that they have at length whether correctly or not we cannot say, to be con-

should fail, it will justify the masters in increasing that he looks forward to the judgment of posterity their oppression, and justify the world in increasing and wishes it to be a favourable one. The leaving base their opposition. Firstly, philanthropy compels its denunciation against the working classes them of the beaten track of his predecessors, and striking selves. We may be told that master boot and shoe makers can only take advantage of this traffic requiring double transit, by being able to measure | go far towards securing that verdict in his favour. their customers, and sending the cut-out work to number of hands will either entail the expense of be made in the country, and that, therefore, the traffic of the

National Boot and Shoe Depot will be limited to that sphere within which they to the custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms for contempt could measure their customers. This, however, is a of the House, is looked upon by the English press as fallacy, as there are two modes of meeting the pre- mere popularity hunting and a morbid desire for sumed difficulty:-

Firstly, The Association may have a measuring lieve, actuated by higher motives. He despairs of shoemaker in every town in the kingdom, who might | wringing any really beneficial measure from parliaact as corresponding secretary, and send up the mea- ment by ordinary means, and conscientiously besure of those who were particular as to fit.

wealthy, they might furnish the required supply of country. While upon this matter we cannot help week, to the year; yea, to the very life of man. It ready-made boots and shoes to the several towns in noticing once more, what has been often previously the kingdom, where there was likelihood or promise | noticed, namely, the warm interest taken in any perlabour is as good as the sole ten hours' labour, and of support; but they must be guarded upon two sonal matter such as this compared with that evince that the two hours additional is so much profit to the points: firstly, the funds must be INDISPUTABLY in measures of a political character. On the same master and advantage to the operative. The man AND SATISFACTORILY PROTECTED AND evening that Mr. O'BRIEN defied the authority of the who works sixty hours in the week will have done ACCOUNTED FOR; and secondly, the very best House of Commons, Mr. P. Scrope asked leave to more work and better work, and will be fresher for article must be supplied, at such a profit as will se- bring in a Bill for the reclamation of waste lands in his Monday's work, than the man who has worked cure the stability of the Association; and if those Ireland. The House was filled during the personal seventy-two hours in the week. He will be younger | two indispensable objects are systematically attended | discussion-"a beggarly account of empty" benches at 50, upon ten hours' work, than at 40 upon to, kept in view, and acted upon, there is no earthly was the principal feature of the debate on the practwelve hours' work. Apart from this arithmetical reason why the National Boot and Shoe Depot should tical question. Of the few who remained to help to calculation, all the best feelings of our nature sten not become the most extensive manufactory of the make "a House," several were fast asleep, and the

years of age, being compelled prematurely to exhaust FACTURE so long as we are fairly served; while the mover somewhat out in his speech. We nature in compliance with the arrangements neces, we shall become active canvassers for the patronnge admit that Mr. P. Scrope's oratory is not of sary for the government of an unbridled licentious and support of our friends. Thus we strengthen the the most attractive description: but the object bond by our mite, and if all who have a greater he had in view, its applicability to the present Secondly, we know of no limitation to the expen- interest than ourselves in the success of the project wants and exigencies of Ireland, its capabilities of diture of capitalists in preparing machinery to make will act upon the same principle, this branch of la- supplying a home-employment; and comfort to the profit, and we know of no greater benefit that the bour will be for ever secured against the inroads of pauperised masses of starying peasantry, whose woes state could confer upon reckless speculators than capital. It will not do, however, for the multitude we mock with empty commisseration, ought to have to argue after the old fashion, that, as so many will secured a better attendance and more attention. deal with the association, their custom will be use- Is it wonderful, that with such facts before them. sixths of the present amount of GOOD manufactures less: such indifference has been the rock upon which I rish members doubt the will of an English Parliawould produce more money and leave larger profits every trades' movement, every political movement | ment to legislate justly and practically for their We now turn to the still more important, because

is at once conclusive and unanswerable. They say contrived to pop a slip of paper into the hand of one tance with the working classes and of the practical more forcibly upon this question than any man further informed that the strike has been much pro- on the measure he proposes, that Mr. Hung ventures if not the most extensive, manufacturers in the king- Trustees having a large number of men in their of a selfish, heartless, and exploded theory. dom. Mr. Fireiden says that he and his family have employment, most of whom are contributors to the We must not interfere between employer and

the same walk—that he has an interest in their provided the Liverpool Dock Trustees did the same. which the peculiar circumstances of the occupation, interest, his children's interest, the interest of his with violation of the law, and with direct and pal- conjunction with this "let alone" system, give rise hands, of his country and his order, he feels himself pable tyranny; the men who have a legal right to to. One recent case of oppression of the mest un-What sophistry can a fox-hunting, place-hunting, them to the politic, praiseworthy, and creditable vented from noticing at the time it was brought bewholesale haberdasher of Manchester, offer to this plain | the masters' union and unjustly dismiss from their an advance of one halfpenny a day from their emand simple reasoning. True, he tells us that the ex- employ men who have violated neither contract, ployers, the Messrs. Baxter. That this was the periment has been made and failed: but this places bond, nor law? Will this, or will it not, teach the real crime there can be no doubt, because the prein representation, commanding in capital, and holdnearer to Manchester than London to work, and while and placing all upon an equality in the competitive Commissioners and Trustees, master bullies and ty- ment and the Legislature, which the advocates of the his supporters, while he knows well that a truckling to the union of his trade, and that he has paid up, or grasping avarice; the dust which they throw in the will allow us out of his first receipts to pay up, his

Whenever the working men are prepared to resist lous acts by which they pursue their object. that species of grinding tyranny to which they have so long tamely submitted, they will find hosts of family's slavery. Again, then, we call upon the men backers springing up to aid and comfort them, but the name of common sense, are the building trades so destitute or so deficient in the art of management contributions. One consolation is, that the time for holding the Trades' Conference is not far distant, and that those who have so nobly struggled so long will still persevere, despite all danger, until they learn the course to be proposed by the directing body, and to be decided upon by their representatives. Again expressing a hope that we shall hear of an active agitation from the present to the time of holding the Conference, and that the assembly will consist of delegates of probity, character and wisdom, we conclude for the present with a reiteration of our belief, that the next gathering will be a representation of the democracy of labour, and not the mere whining of its former aristocratic controllers.

PARLIAMENTARY REVIEW.

THE Irish Curfew Bill has not passed its first read-Compromise" upo ir banners, Sir James Graham discovered the practical mode of meeting their mas- cluded on Friday night. Whether it will ever ad-

who seeks to establish the reputation of a great states If, therefore, this first move in the right direction man. Sir Robert has on various occasions shown out a comprehensive, just, and humane policy with regard to Ireland, would be such a novelty as would

The conduct of Mr. SMITH O'BRIEN in refusing to

serve in English or Scotch Committees, which has occupied so much of the time of Parliament this week, and which has ended in his being committed martyrdom. The member for Limerick is, we believes that by adopting this course he can most Secondly, If the Association were sufficiently effectually force upon its attention the wrongs of his sonorous snoring of one or two "honourable

The other matter of importance which has occuimmediately pressing, question of the strike of the pied the attention of the Commons this week, forms building trades in Lancashire. It appears that the the subject of a separate article. The debate, as well men are resolute and determined, and we are told by as the preliminary discussion, brought out, in all its capitalists seeking other climes for the expenditure the Liverpool Times, that the master builders of nakedness, the natural antagonism of the Malthuof their capital, and for the simple reason that in no Manchester have imported a number of "knob- sian economists to the rights of labour. The very part of the known world would they find so exten- sticks" from Plymouth and Devonport, via Liver men who are crying out against the Irish members met on their landing at the Clarence Dock by the dently tried to prevent the House from entertaining Apart from these considerations, we have the piquets of the unionists, and that notwithstanding the question of the partial emancipation of the facanswer of those where interests are at stake, and it the closest vigilance of the police some of the picquets tory slave, "Brown-bread Joseph," whose acquainthat they are prepared to relieve their wives from a of the strangers, which contained the following bearings of the Factory system, are of the most life of eternal drudgery, and their infants from a life words-" You d-blacks, your fate is sealed: you meagre and theoretical description, had the audacity of unremitting slavery, at the hazard of the threat- will be havocked and murdered." We need not assert to move the rejection of a measure recommended by ened reduction of wages. This noble declaration that this threatening notice was the production of John Fielden! The hon, member for Oldham has upon the part of the men is irresistible, unless indeed one of those masters belonging to the building trade, all his life been engaged in the Cotton Manufacthe system requires a nation of slaves to prop it. who had a long interview with Sir James Graham tures. He is now one of the largest employers in Let us now analyse Mr. Fielden's simple and irre- on Saturday last, and who no doubt presented the this country-and yet, it is to the deliberately exfutable arguments, and let it be borne in mind that horrible death warrant to the astonished gaze of the pressed opinion of such a man, based upon ample Mr. FIELDEN has written more ably and spoken advocate of the Masters and Servants' Bill. We are experience and guaranteed by the risk of his fortune living, added to which he is amongst the largest, tracted in consequence of the Liverpool Dock to oppose the sophisms and common-places made their wealth by manufactures—that he and funds of the union; and we are further informed that employed, forsooth: "The maxims of political his brothers are still engaged in the trade—that he on Thursday week the trustees came to a resolu- economy forbid it. They insist upon letting things employs from two to three thousands hands—that tion to give notice to seventy of their men who alone." We reply, that the dictates of morality, nine factory bills interfering with labour have been acknowledged to being unionists that their services justice, and humanity, demand interference on bepassed, from each of which in turn ruin to the mas- would not be further required, unless they ceased to half of the weak, when oppressed by the strong-of ter was foretold—that in the face of this bill, which | belong to that body. And we are still further in- | the poor, when trampled upon by the rich. The annals must pass, and which threatens inevitable annihila- formed that the Birkenhead Dock Commissioners of the manufacturing system abound in instances of tion to the trade, he is bringing up his children in expressed their readiness to suspend their works atrocity, caused by the almost irresponsible power Let us now in fairness ask who are chargeable and the large capital possessed by the masters, in apply their earnings as they please, and who apply justifiable and disgraceful description, we were prepurpose of supporting their brethren in the struggle fore Parliament by the representative of the labourfor the freedom of their trade, or the Trustees of the ing classes in the Legislature-Mr. Duncombe. We Clarence Dock and the Commissioners of the Birken- allude to the imprisonment for ten days of six fachead Dock, who tyrannically obey the mandates of tory girls in Dundee, for the CRIME of asking for working classes that the masters, strong in govern- text for the infliction of such a punishment—their ment countenance, powerful in their union, supreme | being absent from their work for an afternoon-is evidently a mere pretext, and nothing more. The ing the terror of the law over their bondsmen, can only pressure of other matter prevents us this week from be resisted by a union equally confiding, equally strong, entering upon the details of this flagrant case of facequally unanimous, equally determined, and equally tory oppression and tyranny and the expression of unbending as their oppressors. For ourselves the feelings of indignation which it excites, but we we hope speedily, with the consent of our brother di- shall endeavour to treat it fully next week, inasmuch rectors, to set a large number of the building trades as it forcibly illustrates the necessity for that interference and watchfulness on the part of the governrants, make the act of belonging to a union a dis- Factory Bill contend for, and the Leaguers resist as qualification to labour or live, the required qualifica- an infraction of "sound principles." These are tion by us shall be proof that the applicant belongs merely fine words to cover the deformity of their alleves of their dupes to blind them to the real nature of their insatiate thirst for wealth and the unscrupu-

There ought to be, and we hope there will be, no delay on the part of the operatives and their representatives in speaking out upon this question. Now while they passively submit to every degradation that is their opportunity. The protectionists are waiting of England to shake off and purge themselves of the whim, necessity, or caprice may impose upon the chance of revenging themselves upon Peel; they them, they will fail to possess more sympathy than are no longer under his leadership. Causes of disis due to destitution, or more comfort than arises union are not wanting on the opposition benches, from pity. It appears that the old practice of idle while the most eminent members of the Whig party beggars quartering themselves upon trade necessity is are pledged to the principle of the Bill. Now, then tion, the payers of poors' rates, police rates, taxes, being put into active operation, and that many scamps we repeat, is the time to "strike home.". The weak representing themselves as collectors on behalf of the ness and division of all parties is the strength of the able inhabitants who have an interest in peace and men on strike are making a begging tour. Now, in factory cause. Let us have the question honestly settled this time.

BOLTON.—The Chartists and Land Society Members, beg to inform their friends Mc Grath and Clark, that they did not receive their letters before Monday, April 27th, it being sent to a person who has no connection whatever with the Land and Chartist Association. All communications for the Chartist and Land Society Members, must be addressed to Edward Hodgkinson. Squint-lane, Bradshaw-gate, Bolton.

TAILORS' PROTECTION SOCIETY, -The address of the Secretary is J. W. Parker, Harrison's Coffee House, St. John-street, Manchester. GEORGE CAVILL, SHEFFIELD .- The inquiry respecting the St. Jago Gazette we cannot answer, but should recom-

mend you to apply at Messrs. Simmonds and Ward,

Foreign and Colonial News Agents, 6, Barge-yard, Bucklersbury, London, J. LEACH, HYDE. -- We are much obliged to our correspondent for his good opinion of the Star, but must decline inserting his letter, as we have already said sufficient concerning the Tailors' Conference. We hope that the next conference will manage their reporting after &

PETTY TYBANT. - A correspondent at Suenton Elements, near Nottingham, sends us some particulars of the doings of a petty tyrant named Smith, keeper of a public-house, and "master" over a few frame-work knitters. By fraud and tyranny, this Smith caused a strike of the poor employed under him; and they having

hold of one of these, and immediately sent the printer and secretary a lawyer's letter; threatening each with an action for libel. He next got a disreputable fellow to take the place of one of the turn-outs; this excited the men on strike to go to the shop, where they merely "hurrahed." For this offence Smith procured summonses against 8 of the men; of these 7 were convicted, one sent to prison for two months, and the other six for one month each. He subsequently attended a meeting of the committee of the turn-outs, and by various insults tried to excite the men to resent his insolence, he being provided with two policemen at the door to take advantage of the poor fellows if they had afforded him the chance. This contemptible tyrant and his abettors and protectors must not play their fantastic tricks and expect to escape public exposure,

good men. CORRESPONDING SOCIETIES AND LECTURE-ROOMS. - Mr. Thomas Duncombe's bill to amend the laws relating to corresponding societies and the licensing of lecturerooms, which also bears the names of Sir De Lacy Evans and Mr. Aglionby, was printed on Tuesday. There are five clauses in the measure, and their object is to repeal certain sections in various acts of Parlia ment now in force—39 George III., c, 2 : 39 George III. c. 79, s. 15; 57 George III., c. 19, s. 25. By the acts 39 George III., c. 76, and 57 George III., c. 19, certain offences are created, and certain penalties are attached to the commission thereof. It is declared that the provisions of the recited acts have given occasion to Lake Lock, per W. Humphrey provisions of the recited acts have given occasion to Tavistock Tavistock Dodhurst, Brown, Hindley, per J. Bowden. after the passing of this bill they shall only be commenced by the law officers of the Crown. The repeal of the several enactments is not to extend to other Norwich, per J. Hurry ... secieties, which by the acts are declared to be unlawful

combinations and confederacies.
Further Exposure of the Glassow Crimps. — On Tuesday the 21st ult., the adjourned case of Bryce alias

Ashton-under-Lyne, per E. Hobson... Devines, alias Barney Devin, alias D. Boyce, alias Bryce
Devon, came on for hearing at the Justices of Peace
Court, at 12 noon. John Mc Bride, Sheriff's Officer, proper name is Barney Devines; never knew him by any other name. Knew all his family very well."

"Knows the defender Barnard Devines, commonly called Divin for shortness there is no other family of Kettawing nor M. Brooks.

"Knows the defender Barnard Devines, commonly called Divin for shortness there is no other family of Kettawing nor M. Wellis. Saltcoats sworn: "Knews Defender since a boy, his called Divin for shortness, there is no other family of that name in or about Saltcoats. Knew his brother Todmorden. per J. Mitchell .. that was sent to Ayr Jail in 1844. (Witness here proname); his name was Robert Devines. Knew him always to answer to that name." James Levens, Seaman, Ovenden, per Halifax, per R. Buncroft Glasgow, sworn: "Knows the defender for about 28 years; also his parents and brothers in Saltcoats Defender's name was then Barney Devines; since that time I have seen him some years after at Ayr, his name Divins. Knows defender to go about the quays of Leicester, per J. Adams Glasgow shipping seamen; is the person alluded to on Oldham, per W. Hamer the sign, as Bryce." Robert Brown, Printer, Glasgow, sworn; "Knows the defender; he got work done at my shop, it was small shipping cards, the name on the card was Bryce and Duncan; this was about 18 months ago, he took the work away from my shop; he was the person that ordered the work; it was struck off from a plate he brought with him." Daniel King, Master Rigger, sworn : "Knows the defender about 16 years, he and his people then lived at Saltcoats, beside whom the witness then lived: his name is Barney Devines. Did not know him by any other name." Thomas Did not know him by any other name." Inomas
Mc Gilvery, Sheriff Officer, Glasgow, sworn: "Knows
defender, charged him with a small debt summons and
Henry Davis decree with execution thereon; he answered to the James Smith. . 0 1 0 "Knows the defender by the name of Bryce, has often spoken to him under that name the last two years; never knew him by any other name. He is one of the Bilston firm of Boyd, Flett, and Bryce. Is employed shipping wellingborough . 1 7 7 sailors." Mark Crombie, Clyde, Criminal Officer, sworn: "Held his situation 15 years; has known de fender about 4 years, his name is Bryce Devon (handed in a former charge against him to prove the name). Always saw him attending the shipping office in Dale. street. Know him to be the person named on the sign | William Davis as Bryce." Malcolm Laing Flett, sworn : "Is a partner of the firm of Boyd, Flett, and Bryce. Knows defender. Never knew him by any other name than Bryce Devon. On his oath never knewhim to sign by any other name. Would not show the books of the firm, unless an order was got from the Board of Trade to compel him to do so (which was ordered by the Court, who threatened him with commitment if he refused, the books were then handed in by the witness. At this part of the proceedings, Mrs. Barney Devines, alias Devon, alias Mr. O'Connor, Section 1
Bryce, alias &c., in company with Mrs. Malcomb L. Mr. Wheeler Flett, made their appearance in the witness room, and made a most furious Billingsgate attack on Mark Crombie, Criminal Officer, who if he had not made a most determined resistance, would have lost his hair, if not his scalp, but the wrath of the ladies vanished when to their mortification they found out that they had mistook Mr. Crombie for Mr. James Fildes, who had been instrumental in bringing these crimps to justice, for imposing on the seamen). Boyd and defender got licenses same time as himself. Knows Wood, the Spanish seaman, shipped him for the Margaret Poynter. Knows Finlay, Tavern keeper; does not remember whether he got any drink in the house of Finlay, the Saturday before the ship sailed. Is in the practice of Hanley going to all the public and boarding houses daily." After sitting five hours, the Court adjourned until Wednesday 29th, when papers and documents were to be produced from the Board of Trade, that will very likely open a mine of rascality and impositions prac-ticed on the Board, for the purpose of obtaining licentes

ever the coals at the next examination. A LOOKER ON. Glasgow, 23rd April, 1846. Joun Willer, Newbiggin, is informed that the address he requires is George Noode, No. 60, Chatham-street,

VETERAN PATRIOTS' AND EXILES' WIDOWS' AND CHILD. RENS' FUND.-Receipts for the week: J. Fildes, Glasgow, 5s.; W. Peplow, Stafford, 6d.; Greenwich Chartists, per Mr. Brewerton, 1s 1d.; Exeter Land Society, per Mr. Fred. Clark, Ss. 2d.; Julian Harney, London, Is.; and Mr. Livesey, London, 6d; total 11s4d. Two pounds have been disbursed as usual, this week; and I have now but one plain statement to make, namely, since there remains but 7s. 34d. in hand, neither Mrs Ellis and her children, Mrs. Roberts and her children, Daddy Richards, or the veterans Preston, Smart, and Davenport, can be relieved next week-unless help be promptly sent. I can say no more. Thomas Cooper, secretary, 134, Blackfriars-road. SALES OF LAND .-- A great number of advertisements of

property to be sold, for which we thank our correspondents, and request that all will continue to send us such notices, but we do not engage to purchase ALL the estates to which they refer.

THOMAS PYE, WIGAN, -- We thank him for his communication, and beg to state that the directors have received a vast number of a similar nature and will act

THOMAS MUNDY cannot have read the rules of the Chartist Co-operative Land Association, or he could not have written such a jumbling letter. Can he not understand what is meant by a lease for ever at a stipulated rent, or did he suppose that the shareholders were to have the land for nothing? if so we should have a very flourithing association as to numbers, but very bleak as to prospects, and very meagre as

WILLIAM ROBSON, ALBERT-PLACE .- Thanks for his com munication, and although its publication would be premature in the Star it is a subject upon which we have thought much, and to which we shall give our very best consideration.

J. W. B., BANBURY.—Mr. Roberts' address is to P. Roberts, Esq., solicitor, 8, Princes-street, Manchester. GEORGIE MILLS. - The secretary should direct the treasurer as to the amount of the Post-office order, and the treasurer should get it at the Post-office and transmit it, with his name, as the party who had ob-JOHN CURTIS, LEICESTER .- We would give £10 to be able

to read his letter; if he gets it written in a way in which we can read and understand it we will cheerfully give him our opinion,
ROBERT WILKINSON, HALIPAX.—Mr. O'Connor did not

receive the letter said to be posted on the 26th March. but will be glad to hear from him on the subject. JAMES FINLAY, SHOTLEY BRIDGE.—Yes, by transmitting the difference between the share paid up, and a double share he will be a four acre shareholder

WM. GROCOTT, MANCHESTER .- Mr. O'Connor perfectly remembers having received the 6s. in question from Mr. Dixon, and if Mr. Grocott will forward the address, to which he would wish the papers to be forwarded, to the Northern Star office, it shall be done.

W. BROOK, LEEDS .- Mr. O'Connor will have great pleasure in complying with his request. John Bell, Carlisle .- There is no necessity for the

agreement being upon a stamp. However it is much better to do the thing formally at once to put an end to all after cavils. T. S. FORD, IMEHOUSE, -Mr. O'Connor being engaged on Monday next, at the tea party in honour of Mr.

Cooper's liberation, will not be able to attend at Limehouse that evening, but will positively be there on Monday, the 11th of May, at eight o'clock. RICHARD RADFORD, MANCHESTER .- We thank him for his very us-ful communication, and by reference to the

Star he will find that we have made important use of it. A DISSENTER, RICEMANSWORTH,-We think the Land Society is precisely the Association suited for him, as amongst its members he will find neither prejudice nor religons intolerance.

R. BROWN, SALFORD .- No. The funds of the two sections will not in any way be mixed up; they will be kept wholly carrying out the foregoing, the meeting hereby instructs separate and apart.

W. HAMER, OLDHAM, must know that it would be imthe document that he refers to.

THOMAS JENEISS, ISLINGTON .- We know of no means by which he could purchase two, three, or four acres of the value for it,

letter to which he refers.

Joseph Turner, Leeds.—No. It will not be permitted for any person who has drawn a preference to transfer it to another; if he declines the option goes to the per-knew many at the present time who were virtually the Charter, and after struggling for eight years people of Ireland. The motion was then put from the chair, and it to another; if he declines the option goes to the per-knew many at the present time who were virtually against any odds, and all opposition, he still said, let us have the whole Charter. (Loud cheers.) He knew many at the present time who were virtually against any odds, and all opposition, he still said, let us have the whole Charter. (Loud cheers.) The motion was then put from the chair, and after struggling for eight years people of Ireland.

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The motion was then put from the chair, and the number of the number of the per-knew time the present time the per-knew time the present time the present time the per-knew time the present time son who stands next in the list for choice. THE LAND .- We cannot find room for Mr. Stallwood's

letter this week. MANCHESTER CARPENTERS STRIKE .- A special meeting we will at least held them up to the indignation of all will be held on Tuesday evening next, May 5th at eight o'clock, at Nutkins Assembly Rooms, Great Titchfield-street, Marylebone, to grant further assistance to their brothers of Manchester in resisting the infernal "document."

RECEIPTS OF TR CHARTIST CO-OPERATIVE

LAND SOCIETY. SECTION No. 1. SHABES. Sutton, in Ashfield, per C. Meckin ... Stockport, per T. Woodhouse Nottingham, per J. Sweet ... City of Lendon district, per J. Dunn. Carrington, per J. Ley Leeds, per W. Brook. Ketterring, per M. Wallis ... Hanley, per H. Foster

SECTION No. 2. Lake Lock, per W. Humphrey Leicester, per G. Noon Carlisle, per J. Gilbertson Dumferline, per. J. Gordon ... Kidderminster, per G. Holloway Chepstow, per C. Walters ...

PER GENERAL SECRETARY. SECTION NO, 1. 8 9 Derby -

Loughborough Skevington 0 Do. W. Simpkin 0 Do. C. Clark - 0 6 Do. W. Brewer - 0 2 1 1 10 4 Do. J. Taylor - 0 1 4 0 18 4 Hanley & Skelton 2 8 6 4 0 0 Ardsley - 2 0 0

SECTION NO. 2. George Borton - 0 2 Dorking - 0 1 Falkirk-J. Pocock T. Ladd, Gillingham 0 2 Long Sutton -Joseph Lock -Jonathan Rudman, Gillingham - 0 2 Hammersmith, per Stallwood - 3 15 C. Carpenter -TOTAL LAND FUND.

£119 16 Mr. O'Connor, Section 2 Lark Lock ..

LEVY FOR THE LAND CONFERENCE. CARDS AND BULES. Tavistock Sutton, in Ashfield ... Nottingham .. for these three fellows. We understand that some of Hanley CARDS AND BULES. the Magistrates who assisted this trio of honest men PER GENERAL SECRETARY. to cut it so fat, at the sailor's expense, will be hauled - 0 1 6 Horsley - - 0 2 4 Long Sutton - 0 2 8 Loughborough - 0 0 8 Hanley - - 0 2 0 Stockton -LEVY FOR DIRECTORS.

• 0 0 6 Dorking-• 0 1 1 Hanley -LEVY FOR CONFERENCE. - 0 0 9 Hanley -NATIONAL ANTI-MILITIA FUND. Dodhurst Brown, Hindley ... Nottingham, per J. Sweet ...

NATIONAL CHARTER ASSOCIATION. EXECUTIVE. POLAND'S BEGENERATION FUND. PER MR. O'CONNOB. C. Meakin. Taunton. in Ashfield ...

RECEIPTS OF NATIONAL CHARTER ASSOCIATION. PER GENERAL SECRETARY. Whittington & Cat Newport, Isle of Wight

(profits on Star) - EXILES BESTORATION COMMITTEE. Leicester (profits on Star) Mr. Codwin's Book victim fund. Newport, Isle of Wight. - -WIDOWS AND OBPHANS.

EXILES' WIDOWS' AND AGED PATRIOTS R. G. B.

Notice.—Communications for Mr. Wheeler to be addressed to the office of the Chartist Co-operative Land Society, 83. Dean-street, Soho. Sub-secretaries are reuested to copy the above address.

THOMAS M. WHEBLER, Secretary. Mr. Henry Smith, of Keighley, having declined his prize, No. 7, in the Ballot, wishing to have a four acre allot-ment, Mr. Thomas Heaton, of Wigan, No. 19, in the Ballot, has thereby become the successful allottee, THOMAS MARTIN WHEELER, Secretary.

ELECTION OF EXECUTIVE. The following votes from Camberwell were, by accident, omitted from the late return, M'Grath, 18; O'Connor, 18; Wheeler, 18; Clark, 11; Stallwood, 7.

The following from the City of London were received too late for the official return, Cooper, 10; Ross, 7; West, 6; O'Connor, 4; M'Grath, 4; Doyle, 4; Clark, 3; Wheeler, 1;

THOMAS MARTIN WHEELER, Secretary.

Chartist Intelligence.

THE ENSUING LONDON CHARTIST CON- enough and soon enough. VENTION.

A public meeting was held at the Feathers Tavern, Warren-street, Tottenham-court-road, on Monday evening, April 27, for the purpose of Electing a delegate for the Borough of Marylebone to the ensuing Chartist Convention. Mr. John Arnott was unanimously called to the chair, and having stated the who read the hand-bill calling the meeting, and object of the meeting asked, had any person a proposition to make.

Mr. Harris proposed that this meeting proceed to the election of one delegate, to represent the borough in the ensuing National Chartist Convention which was seconded by Mr. Worledge and car-

Mr. Large rose and said, as they were about to clect a delegate, he thought it necessary in these eventful times, that they should be provided with instructions on which their delegate should act, he had, therefore, prepared the following resolution which he would submit to the meeting:-

That in the opinion of this meeting it is the bounder duty of every true Chartist to stand firmly by the six points of political reform, laid down in the People's Charter, believing, that through the adoption of those principles, rests the only hope of permanent relief to the industrious classes; and that any deviation from any one point would tend to destroy the movement and enable our oppressors to triumph over us. With the view of their delegate in the approaching Convention to oppose any deviation from the Ballot, or any other point of the possible for Mr. O'Connor to devote time to procuring | Charter, and that he shall support the principle of Universal Suffrage in the election of the Executive committee, believing that a Convention electing them is bad in principle, unjust to those not represented therein, I fland as an individual, without giving much more than and not in accordance with the principle of popular go- would scorn to take the supposed boon on condition that vernment

printed a handbill detailing their grievances, Smith got Joseph Goody, Sudayar.—The will of his father is ex- . He said at a Convention some years since he had . The resolution having been seconded by Mr. Jackplicit and positive. Creditors cannot dispose of the opposed the principle of Conventions electing the son was carried unanimously. furniture in which Mrs. Goody has but a life interest, Executive Committee, and had not yet seen reason An IRISH FRIEND, who was in furniture in which Mrs. Goody has but a life interest, nor can any mortgage given by her extend beyond the period of her own life, or militate against the interests proposed in the period of her own life, or militate against the interests power should remain in the heards of the people.

An Irish Friend, who was in the body of the hall, mounted the seat and moved the next resolution:

That the thanks of this meeting, and more particularly and more particularly for the heards. hear.)—he had, therefore, much pleasure in moving

the resolution. Mr. Page seconded the motion. The CHAIRMAN said the Somers Town locality had come to a unanimous resolution, that the members at large should elect the Executive. (Cheers.) The resolution was unanimously adopted. Mr. Ferris, in a very neat speech, moved the following resolution:—

That our delegate be instructed not to move or suptional Charter Association from the Directory of the Chartist Co-operative Land Society.

Mr. PAGE seconded the motion. Mr. FARRER, in a speech of considerable length and force, moved as an amendment :--That our delegate be instructed to support a proposition to the effect that an Executive Committee, consis-

ting of one or two persons not connected with the Land Society be elected, to manage and direct the affairs of the Mr. George Godwin seconded the amendment. Mr. PATTENDEN could not agree with the amendment of Mr. Farrer, but would move a rider to the solution, as follows:-

That our delegate be also instructed to move or support a proposition to add two members to the present Executive Committee, and that such increased Execu-

tive do govern the two societies, conjointly.

Mr. Hall, seconded the rider.

After a long and interesting discussion, in which Messrs. Farrer, Page, G. Godwin, Hall, Pattenden, Worledge, Stallwood, Hornby, and Johnson, took part, Mr. Ferris replied, when the resolution and rider were amalgamated, and carried by a very large majority. Mr. Paon then moved.

That the delegate be instructed to move for the re-appointment of the Exiles' Restoration Committee. That

Mr. STALLWOOD suggested the propriety of the Convention voting the funds now in hand, one half for the restoration of Frost, williams, and Jones; and the other half for the purpose of bringing up witnesses from the Potteries, and thus getting Ellis's case reviewed by the Government, which he thought would effect his liberation. (Hear, hear.) As a member of the present National Victim Committee he could not conceive that there was at present a single victim in existence, other than the above. (Hear

hear.) The motion was carried unanimously.

Messrs. Pattenden and Large then nominated Mr. Derby - 3 6 0 Worledge, of Saint Marylebone—Messrs. Hall and Burrowash - 1 12 0 Page nominated Mr. John Hornby, of Somers Town who declined to stand. The votes were then taken and the choice of the meeting fell on Mr. John Hornby, who was declared the delegate. A vote of thanks was awarded to Mr. Arnott, for his strict impartiality in the chair, and the meeting

YORKSHIRE.

SPECIAL WEST RIDING DELEGATE MEETING.-This meeting was held on Sunday last, according to notice, in the Working Man's Hall, Halifax, when the following resolutions were carried:-

represent this district in that Convention.

diately, and the secretary will furnish each locality with a list of the candidates so nominated. "That the secretary write to the localities unrepre-

lege as the rest.

for presentation." A vote of thanks was given to dance.

That the question of electing the executive body by the chairman, and the mayor for granting the use of Town the Conference, or by the body, be referred to the loca- the hall.

"That we consider the executive fully competent to irreparable injury. "That there be a camp meeting held at Wibsey Slack,

in the afternoon, and the following gentlemen be invited to attend—Messrs. Shaw and Brook of Leeds; G. White, is a fit and proper person to represent this Borough Cat, Church-row, Bethnal-green.

J. Adderson, and J. Smith, of Bradford; J. Hobson, of in Parliament, in the place of General Johnson.

Kinderson, and J. Smith, of Bradford; J. Hobson, of in Parliament, in the place of General Johnson. Huddersfield; B. Rushton, J. Baldwin, R. Suttliff and R. We, therefore, pledge ourselves to carry out our Wheelright, Halifax ; J. Firth, of Keighley ; F. W. Sucksmith, and other friends from Dewsbury, Littletown on to promote the return of Mr. Holladay to parliament

A unanimous vote of thanks to, and confidence in

BACUP. A public meeting of the shareholders of the Bacup Branch of the Chartist Co-Operative Land Society was held on Sunday, April 26th, in the Chartist room, Rochdale Road, when the following resolutions

were passed unanimously:—
That we, the members of the Land Society, hereby instruct the directors to purchase land in any county in England that will best answer the objects of the society, either in an agricultural or manufacturing district,

That we meet in future at ten o'clock on Sunday morn-

PLYMOUTH:

THE COERCION BILL.—At a meeting of the members | have done.] of the National Chartist Association in this town, on Sunday, 26th instant, Mr. J. Rogers in the chair, it was unanimously resolved,

That a public meeting be held at the Mechanic's Institute to take into consideration the propriety of petitioning Parliament against the passing of the Irish Coercion Bill and that Messrs. Rogers, Tremayne, and Robertson, be appointed to arrange for the same.

(We hope to hold the meeting early next week.) It was proposed by P. J. O'BRIEN, and seconded by Mr. Moses Simmons, That Mr. E. Robertson be the delegate from this locality to the Convention, and that he be requested to be in

readiness when called on. The Leaguers, with all their protestations of sympathy for the Irish, fear to move lest their Corn Bill would be endangered thereby, another proof, if one was wanting, that the gaining of their own ends is more dear to them than the lives and liberties o millions. From my very heart, I say, may every blessing fall on O'Connor for his noble conduct in

aiding the Irish M. P.'s in their struggle to strangle the "bloody bill;" this will, and must convince, my hitherto misled countrymen, that the Chartists of England feel for them, and are ever ready to aid P. J. O'BBIEN. them against tyranny.

LAMBERHEAD GREEN.

At the usual weekly meeting of the shareholders o this branch of the Chartist Co-Operative Land Society, in the Working Man's Hall; Mr. Henry Atherton, the oldest democrat, in the chair; the business of the meeting commenced by the Secretary reading Mr. O'Connor's letter to the audience, in which it was observed that he was waiting the deci sion of every locality, whether he was to be confined wherever he thinks proper, so that he gets it cheap the interests of the society.

held in the Town-hall, on Monday evening, April 27th, to take into consideration the propriety of petitioning Parliament against the Irish Coercion opened the business of the evening in an appropriate

Mr. W. Goodlad 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 that long misgoverned country; and that we petition against the enactment of the Mr. Evinson seconded the motion, in a short

speech, after which Mr. T. CLARK, of the Executive, was called upon to support it. On that gentleman rising the cheering was immense-after it had subsided Mr. Clark places :-

commenced the unfolding of Irish grievances. His speech occupied an hour in delivery, and was enthusiastically applauded. The resolution was carried unanimously.

Mr. Atley moved the petition, which was seconded by Mr. Stocks, and carried unanimously.
Mr. Cavill moved the following resolution:—

That H. G. Ward and John Parker, Esgrs., the two Members for the Borough, be respectfully and emphatibefore the House of Commons, and in doing so, to take of that course, independent of the consequences to the past seven. commercial measure proposed by the Ministry, as we

An IRISH FRIEND, who was in the body of the hall, That the thanks of this meeting, and more particularly of her children.

Sanger Hunckliffs, Hecknondwiel.—The 12 postage
stamps were acknowledged as received for the Poland

of her children.

Shurer Hunckliffs, Hecknondwiel.—The 12 postage
stamps were acknowledged as received for the Poland

to elect the Executive. (Cheers.) He conceived

came forward to petition Parliament against the infernal Regeneration Society. Mr. O'Connor knows of no other that it would be very wrong to give up any point of Curfew law, intended to be inflicted on the starving

disfranchised for the want of the Ballot—(hear, hear,)—he had, therefore, much pleasure in moving the resolution.

and three for Frost, Williams, and Jones.

Thanks having been voted to the chairman, the meeting dissolved.

ROCHDALE. Purlic Meeting against the Coercion Bill .- On Tuesday evening last, a public meeting of the inhabitants was held in the Public Hall, for the purpose of petitioning Parliament against the Irish Coercion Bill. The High Constable was unanimously called to the chair, and opened the business of the meeting port, but to oppose, any proposition that shall have a in the course of which he declared as an Englishman port, but to oppose, any proposition that shall have a lin the course of which he declared as an Englishman road.—Mr. John Skelton will lecture on Sunday evelone to in the market, and we had 4s. per day, and our stints, tional Charter Association from the Directory of the line would never consent to lend a helping hand by his ning (to-morrow) at half-past seven: subject—"The &c., was much less than at present, although you are now silence, to any Government that would attempt to coerce the sister country. Mr. Edward Mitchell moved a resolution condemning the Coercion Bill, as being unjust in principle, and pledging the meeting to petition against it. Mr. J. Doyle, one of the Irish Repeal Association, seconded the resolution, and went at length into the State of Ireland, and concluded a most elegant greach by advising a union of English. most eloquent speech, by advising a union of Englishmen and Irishmen for the purpose of defeating the nefarious scheme of the Government. The resolution was carried unanimously. Mr. Linsey, in an able speech, moved the adoption of a petition, which was seconded in a most energetic manner by Mr. F. Clark of the Executive, and was carried unanimously.

> HEBDEN BRIDGE. A numerous meeting assembled on Monday evening, in the Chartist Hall, to hear a Lecture from Mr. M'Grath, "upon the Land and the means of ford, on Sunday, a obtaining it." The result of Mr. M'Grath's visit will, we feel assured, be a considerable augmentation of the number of shareholders in this town.

BRADFORD.

THE COERCION BILL.—A petition containing 9844 signatures against the Irish Coercion Bill has been sent from this town to Mr. T. Duncombe for presentation. This is the work of the Bradford Chartists. On Tuesday evening the spacious Temperance pointment of the Exiles' Restoration Committee. That he be also instructed to move the appointment of a National Victim Committee, such committee to consist of the Executive and one member from each Metropolitan Locality.

Mr. Worledge seconded the motion.

Mr. Stallwood suggested the propriety of the Constrongly in favour of the land plan, concluding with the restoration of Frost, Williams, and Jones; and moving the thanks of the meeting to Mr. M'Grath. which was warmly carried. Our branch already numbers 205 members, and the effect of this meeting will, we are confident, add to it a goodly number. BURNLEY.

On Friday evening Mr. M'Grath lectured "on the principles and objects of the Chartist Land Co-operative Society," in the Temperance Hall, to a crowded audience. The addition of a goodly number of members may be fairly hoped as the result of the evening's proceedings.

TODMORDEN.

THE COERCION BILL.—The female Chartist Association of this town, to their high honour be it said, convened on Sunday last a public meeting of the in-habitants, in the Odd Fellow's Hall, to petition parliament against the Irish Curfew Bill. Mr. Robert Brook occupied the chair. Messrs. M'Grath and Mooney addressed the meeting, and a petition to parliament was adopted.

LEICESTER.

THE CORRCION BILL.—A public meeting was held the following resolutions were carried:—

"That in the event of the Chartist Convention being the Coercion Bill. Mr. Bloodsworth was unaniheld in London, two delegates be immediately elected to mously called to the chair. Mr. William Briggs epresent this district in that Convention.

(ex-mayor) in a powerful speech moved the first reso-will address the people of Manchester on Sunday lution, which was seconded by Mr. Winks, and car-next, in the Carpenter's Hall. Chair to be taken didates for election, to represent this district in Confer- ried unanimously. Mr. Markham, in an eloquent at half-past six o'clock. petition was proposed by Mr. Barrow, and carried Market-street, Hanley, on Tuesday evening, at 7 unanimously. It was also resolved, "That the petition be forwarded to T. S. Duncombe, Esq., M.P.. cion Bill: Mr. Thomas Clark will be in the cambounts received by the subscription lists. He also acknowledges 9s 6d from the silk hatters in the employ of Mr. Bennett, Winchester-place, Borough. ence, and send those nominations to the secretary imme- speech, moved the second resolution, which was sesented at this meeting, that they may have the same pri- tion be forwarded to T. S. Duncombe, Esq., M.P., cion Bill; Mr. Thomas Clark will be in atten-

OLDHAM ELECTION.—On Saturday, the 25th ult.

former decision, and to use every means in our power Liversedge, and that the election of delegates to Con-ference be confirmed at that meeting."

at the next General Election. A forest of hands were held up in favour of Mr. Holladay, with only one dissentient out of a meeting of five thousand. Mr.

Holladay delivered a short appropriate address.

PRESTON. PUBLIC MEETING AGAINST THE COERCION BILL .-On Thursday, the 23rd ult. a public meeting was held in the Temperance Hall, to petition parliament against the Irish Coercion Bill. The meeting was very numerously attended, and eloquent speeches "That we purchase Mr. O'Counor's Work on Small were delivered by Messrs. Audlam, Bourne, Richard Marsden, P. M'Grath, and T. Clarke; the resolu- o be filed weekly, for the use of the members." tions and petition were unanimously adopted.

30, when it was quite impossible for us to give more lane, at 8 o'clock precisely.

than the above notice. We observe also an excel
DARLINGTON.—This district of the Land Society meet ing, to transact business connected with the Land Society. lent letter in the Guardian on the Coercion Bill at Mr. Moss's, top of Union-street, every Sunday from Mr. Marsden. It is to be regeetted that the evening.

Guardian did not reach us on Monday as it ought to

RIPMIN.

GREENOCK.

THE CORRCION BILL.—A public meeting of the nhabitants of this town was held in the Mechanics Institution, on the evening of Tuesday, April 21, for the purpose of considering the propriety of remon-strating against the Irish Coercion Bill. Mr. John next, at six o'clock in the evening. Neilson, an Elector, was unanumously control. Chair, who opened the proceedings with a few appropriate remarks on the obnoxious measure. Robert Burrell proposed the first resolution, which evening. A meeting of the Land Society will take was seconded by Mr. Kerr. Mr. Peacock, and Mr. Alexander Campbell, supported the resolution, which was unanimously adopted. A petition was then proposed by Mr. R. Dunlop, seconded by Mr. Peter Campbell, and unanimously adopted. The petition will be signed by the public generally, and then forwarded to Mr. Duncombe for presentation. meeting was very numerously attended

MERTHYR TYDVIL.-Mr. Morgan Williams having kindly offered to deliver a series of lectures on different subjects interesting to the working classes. delivered his third lecture on Sunday the 26th ult. on the life and writings of Benjamin Franklin. The in a clear and concise manner the light Franklin had thrown on electricity and philosophy; his reception

The following resolution has been adopted by the members of this society at Newark, Greenwich, Bury, Rochdale, Oldham, Hindley, Barnsley, Bir-mingham, Norwich, Mottram, Bradford, and Leisester :- 'That the directors are hereby empowered to a manufacturing district in the purchase of land; to purchase land, either in the manufacturing or we considered, and unanimously agreed, that it ought to be left to his own decision to purchase it made, which in their judgment will best promote

NATIONAL CHARTER ASSOCIATION. severing the connection of the two associations. that the Executive be elected by the Convention, Land Society, and the Executive of the National Charter Association, be one and the same.'

Forthcoming Meetings.

THE CHARTIST CO-OPERATIVE LAND SOCIETY. Meetings for the purpose of enrolling members.

at half-past six o'clock.—City Chartist Hall, 1, Turn- think by adopting the means we suggest, we can secure again-lane: at six o'clock.—Westminster: at the more attention to the many evils which afflict us as a Parthenium Club Rooms, 72, St. Mar'cin's-lane-at class, and consolidate the protective power we already half-past seven .- Somers Town: at Mr . Duddrege's, possess, by infusing a new spirit and opening up new Bricklayers' Arms, Tonbridge-street, New-road, at channels of thought and action, which the literature of half-past seven .- Tower Hamlets: at the Whittington the day offers to the working millions. With these few and Cat, Church-row, Bethnal-green, at six o'clock precisely.—Emmett's Brigade: at f.he Rock Tavern, Lisson-grove, at eight o'clock precisely.—Marylebone: carried out, in order that the example may stimulate preferred against him by Mr. Catenpole, a silvercally requested to oppose the Irish Coercion Bill now before the House of Commons, and in doing so, to take Lisson-grove, at eight o'clock precisely.—Marylebone: carried out, in order that the example may stimulate advantage of every form of the House which will admit at the Coach Painters' Arms, Circus-street, at half- other trades to follow in the same path. That the sub-

MONDAY EVEN IND. Camberwell: at the Montpo ier Tavern, Walworth, at eight o'clock precisely.

TUESDAY EVENING. Greenwich: at Mr. Paris's, Cold Bath, at eight

Newcastle-upon-Tune: This branch of the Chartist Co-operative Land Society meet in the house of Martin Jude, Sun Inn, Side, every Monday evening, from seven until nine o'clock, for the purpose of receiving subscriptions and enrolling members. Leicester: The members and committee of the Co-

operative Land Society meet at 87, Church-gate, every Sunday night, at six o'clock. Armley: The members of the Chartist Co-operative Land Society meet at the house of Mr. William Oates, boot and shoemaker, Armley Town-gate, every Monday evening, at eight o'clock.

CHARTIST HALL, 1, Turnagain lane, Farringdonstreet.—A meeting of the shareholders will be held in the Coffee-room, on Sunday morning next, May 3, at half-past ten precisely. In the evening at seven, Mr. Shorter will deliver a public lecture; subject-"The influence of religious establishments on the to do? progress of opinion."

South London Chartist Hall, 115, Blackfriars-Philosophy of Society."

CAMBURWELL AND WALWORTH.—A meeting will be

held at the Montpelier Tayern, Walworth, on Mon-day evening next, May 4, at eight o'clock precisely. BILSTON.—A public supper will take place at Mr. Linney's, in celebration of the first colony by the Chartist Co-operative Land Society, on Monday evening, May 11. Our friends are requested to make speedy application for tickets, as the number will be A HARMONIC MEETING will be held at the Clock

House, Castle-street, Leicester-square, on Tuesday evening, May 12, for the benefit of Mr. Llewellyn. A ball will conclude the evening's amusement. Tickets 6d. each, to be obtained at the Parthenium, Tickets od. each, to be obtained at the Parthenium, and of Mr. T. M. Wheeler, 83, Dean-street, Soho.

Camp Meeting.—A Chartist camp meeting will be held at Wibsey Slack between Halitax and Bradford, on Sunday, May 10, to commence at two o'clock

MACCLESFIELD.—A public meeting will be held in the Chartist-room, Stanley-street, on Monday next. Messrs M'Grath and Clark will attend and address the meeting. Subject—"The Land and the Irish Coercion Bill." Chair to be taken at eight o'clock in the evening.

Bradford. — The Chartist-room, Butterworth Buildings is open every Saturday and Sunday evening. The Northern Star and several other publications are supplied for the use of the persons attending but then we would ask such masters who are giving od. the room. A meeting of the members will take place per day more than their neighbours, does not the present on Sunday afternoon next, at two e'clock, to elect a

new council. The Chartist members of the O'Connor Brigade will meet in their room, Butterworth Buildings, on Sunday Afternoon, at two o'clock. NOTTINGHAM .- The next meeting of the Land Society in this district will be held on Sunday (to-mor- to give to their workmen something more. row) evening, at six o'cleck, at the New Inn, Car-

rington. BATH.—The members of this branch of the Chartist Co-Operative Land Society are requested to attend at the house of the secretary, No. 11, Clement Bilston, April 22nd, 1846. Street, on Sunday, (to morrow,) at seven o'clock, on business of importance. A tea party will be held at Mr. Beaven's, Batheaton, on Monday, May 11th, to celebrate the first anniversary of the above-named society; tea on the table at half-past six. Tickets may be had of the secretary; of Mr. C. Cottle, No. 8, Chelsea Buildings, and of Mr. Beaven, Batheaton. STOCKPORT.—A meeting of the shareholders of N. C. Land Association will be held in the Chartist OLDHAM CARPENTERS STREET TOWARD OF THE CARPENTERS STREET TOWAR

Institution, Bamber's Brow, on Monday next, to penters struck on the 6th of April for an advance of 2s. appoint two persons to audit the accounts .- | Our | per week, there is now 60 out, a number of them being A South Lancashire Delegate Meeting will be held in the Chartist Association-room, Mill-street, Rochdale, on Sunday next, May 3rd, at ten o'clock STOCKPORT.—A Members' Meeting will be held on

Sunday next, May 3rd, at two o'clock in the after-MANCHESTER -Messrs. P. M'Grath and T. Clark,

STAFFORDSHIRE POTTERIES.—A public meeting will

meet at the Whittington and Cat, Church-row. manage the affairs of both societies, and that interference a public meeting took place in the open space behind the present arrangements would be productive of the Albion Inn. Mr. Samuel Yardley in the chair. seven o'clock. The adjourned discussion will be re-Messrs. Knott, Hurst, Miller, and Quarmby, ad- sumed at eight o'clock precisely. All parties hold-"That there be a camp meeting held at Wibsey Slack, dressed the meeting. Mr. Knott moved, and Mr. ing tickets of the late supper in commemoration of on Sunday the 10th of May, to commence at two o'clock Quarmby seconded, the following resolution:—"That the birthday of the late Henry Hunt, are requested to

> KIDDERMINSTER .- On Tuesday, there was a most spirited meeting of the members of the Nag's Head Inn. when a portion of Mr. O'Connor's letter was second section; the following resolutions were unanimously passed. "That it is the opinion of the members of the Kidder-

minster branch of the Chartist Co-operative Land So- and tyranny of many employers. ciety that the principle of mortgaging the land bought will be preferable to sale." "That the directors be allowed to purchase any es-

[A good report of the above meeting appeared in delivered on "Religion, philosophy, and science," by the Preston Guardian of Saturday last, a copy of Mr. Tate, in the White-hart-rooms, Salthouse-lane, which paper was forwarded to this office, but did at 7 o'clock. On Tuesday evening a meeting of the not reach our hands until Thursday evening, April | Land Society will take place at the Ship Inn, Church-

BIRMINGHAM. -- A public meeting will be held in

the People's Hall, Lovedoy-street, on Wednesday evening next, May 6th, in opposition to the Irish Coercion Bill. The chair to be taken at seven o'clock precisely.

Bury.—The members of this society are requested

ROCKDALE .- Mr. Thos. Clarke of the Executive. will lecture in the Chartist room, Mill-street, on Sunday next, the 3rd instant, at six o'clock in the place at three o'clock in the afternoon.

Trades' Movements.

TO THE CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF

GREAT BRITAIN. A brief outline of a Protective and Scientific

Society of Carpenters and Joiners. On presenting this to the members of the above trade. a few words to justify the formation of a new society may be necessary. Several experienced members of associated two first lectures were on "the life and writings of that great man Thomas Paine." Mr. Williams explained tion might be established, for assisting, protecting and promoting the interests of the trade, and also for advancing and assisting each other, in extending a knowat the Court of Britain, and his successful efforts to establish the liberty of his native land.

CHARTIST CO-OPERATIVE LAND SOCIETY. business at public houses is questionable at the least, although sanctioned by many of the best intentioned of members, we think we perform nothing more than a necessary public duty in proposing the adoption of such means as will afford to all who desire to associate apart customs of the trade. Let the "Public," whom the means as will afford to all who desire to associate apart from public houses, an opportunity for so doing. We are of opinion that societies for the protection of labour tend to depreciate the working classes as far as possible. It must be self-evident to all reflecting minds that any the workers) should be enabled to assist their fellow-SHEFFIELD.

At Sudbury, the members have passed a vote of means used to cause reflective instead of those exciting mean, rather than this amount should fall into the hands thanks to Feargus O'Connor, Esq., for his services in proceedings (which are unfortunately to common in the chartist cause; and also a resolution against present houses of call) must promote greater self-respect; the chartist cause; and also a resolution against present houses of call) must promote greater self-respect; the chartist cause; and also a resolution against present houses of call) must promote greater self-respect; the chartist cause; and also a resolution against present houses of call) must promote greater self-respect; the chartist cause; and also a resolution against present houses of call) must promote greater self-respect; the chartist cause; and also a resolution against present houses of call) must promote greater self-respect; the chartist cause; and also a resolution against present houses of call) must promote greater self-respect; the chartist cause; and also a resolution against present houses of call must promote greater self-respect; the chartist cause is an also a resolution against present houses of call must promote greater self-respect; the chartist cause is also a resolution against present houses of call must promote greater self-respect; the chartist cause is an also a resolution against present houses of call must promote greater self-respect; the chartist cause is an also a resolution against promote greater self-respect; the chartist cause is an also a resolution against promote greater self-respect; the chartist cause is an also a resolution against promote greater self-respect; the chartist cause is an also a resolution against promote greater self-respect; the chartist cause is an also a resolution against promote greater self-respect; the chartist cause is an also a resolution against promote greater self-respect. amongst us which is the first step towards mental in. | a poor law bastile? The whole of these addresses con-At Bury the following resolution has been provement, moral elevation, and more extended prove-clude by stating that the men are determined not to sign adopted :- "That it is the opinion of this meeting, tion. We also think we shall stand in a much more in- the infamous declaration put forth by their would-be dependent position amongst men by establishing Labour tyrants. and that the directors of the Chartist Co-operative Protective and Scientific Societies at coffee-houses, private rooms, or building suitable premises to transact the business of the society, securing the right and advantages the use of the Capitalists press. From a notice which of such place of meeting, instead, as is now the practice. of soliciting the favours of a landlord, whose only interest was made to bring masons from Scotland, but as soon as is the amount of drink you consume. The progressive the men learned the nature of the dispute, they refused spirit of the times calls aloud that we should avail our- to come to crush their brethren. Our walls are now plaselves of the means at our disposal for the advancement of our class, which can be done much better apart from their fellow workmen here, approving of their conduct. the influences of those excitements which public houses and denouncing the "infamous declaration." So, much afford. This will not admit of contradiction, and when is not likely to be gained by this move. The principal and transacting other business connected therewith we consider the constitutions, habits, and prejudices of works are descreed, not the sound of a hummer is to be

are held every week on the following days and many, whose dispositions will not render their attendance ject may be taken into serious consideration is the sincere wish of the provisional committee. (Signed on their behalt)

33, Park-street, Dorset-square.

[The following did not reach our office till this, (Wedresday) morning. We cannot account for the delay.] TO THE EDITOR OF THE NURTHERN STAR.

Dear Sir,-By your inserting in your valuable poper the following lines, you will much oblige the Miners of South Stafferdshire.

TO THE COAL MASTERS, BUTTIES, &c., OF

STAFFORDSHIRE. Gentlemen,-We, the miners of South Staffordshire, hear it announced in several parts of our district, that some of our "masters" are about to give notice to drop their men's wages threepence per day; we therefore desire to ask you a few questions, that we may be enlightened as to how it comes to pass that you are oblige eto lower our wages at a time like the present. 1st. Does not your present per centage on your capital sufficiently remunerate you?

sent amount of wages? 3rd. Is it because we have failed to perform threepence worth of work less per day than what we have been wont 4th. Is it because our labour is not as valuable now in

2nd. Is it because you cannot afford to pay us the pre-

1846 as it was in 1836, when coals were sold for 7s, per getting in the market, on an average, 10s. 6d. per ton, if not more, while we in many places have 6d. per day less ? 5th. Is it because you have suffered much in the iron stone mines in consequence of some sudden fall in the iron market, that you wish to reduce our wages, as miners, threepence per day?

6th. Is it because our labour is become a drug in the market, or do we produce too much, so that you cannot get your price? We think we hear a voice answering from the Charlinton works "No."

7th. Is it because we, as a body of miners, in various parts of our district, are organising ourselves in union?

8th. Is it because we, as a body of miners, have showed some symptoms of "mastership" against our masters by making some "unreasonable demand?"

9th. Is it because we have been the means of causing our consumers to kick against our produce, by allowing you to drive us into the pits, late and soon, when we have wanted to stay at home, forcing us to work against the interests of both the employer and the employed? 10th. Is it because you have too many accidents occurring in your fields, of which the causes are chiefly your cheap way of getting your coal and iron stone, &c., and

caring nothing for the poor men's lives? Lastly. If it is none of these, we ask what is the reason ou wish to have threepence per day off our wages ? We think we hear some of our masters answering, " Why, because we are giving 6d. for day more than some of our neighbouring masters are." Yes, we at once admit it.

price of our produce sufficiently remunerate you? We would ask such gentlemen, because your neighbour may cheat his men out of 6d. per day, is it well that you should follow his example. How much more would you be liked, gentlemen, if you was trying to prevail on those, your neighbours, whom you so much complain of, Hoping, gentlemen, you will view the subject in the

ight of right, We are, your obedient Servants. THE MINERS' COMMITTEE.

CLOSE OF TAE BRADFORD CARPENTERS' STRIKE .- The masters of Bradford, Yorkshire, have withdrawn from the Association of Manchester and Liverpool, and have called their men in, at an advance of 2s. per week, with a promise of another shilling when the contracts in hand are finished, and have done away with the do-OLDHAM CARPENTERS STRIKE .- Upwards of 100 Car-

correspondent does not specify the time of meeting. | employed finishing the work for gentlemen, which the LEEDS CARPENTERS .- The masters, when they gave the advance of 2s per week in the beginning of April, refused to employ about 20 of the most active men in conducting the strike; these men have formed a joint stock company, and gone in business in opposition to the masters, and

are likely to prove formidable rivals to them in trade. THE MANCHESTER TURN-OUT .- John Bush, London Secretary of Carpenters, begs to acknowledge £261 from the Carpenters' Societies of London, independent of the amounts received by the subscription lists.

MANGRESTER STRIKE.-A public meeting will be held at the Victoria Tavern, Three Colt Street, Tower Hamlets.—The committee men of the various localities for raising means to pay the delegates from Manchester and Longate to the forthcoming Convention are requested to don will attend and explain the present position of the turnouts, and the coercive measures adopted by

THE CABINET MAKERS' UNION of the provincial towns have held a Conference of Delegates, from the several societies in connexion, commencing Monday, the 27th ult., at the White Hart, Paradise-street, near the Town Hall, Birmingham, convened to consider the state of their trade, and to amend their general laws. They have added a sick fund, tools' insurance, and other benefits; decided upon issuing read, and after enrolling eleven new members for the an address to the trade, on their present position; and appointed a deputation to wait on Sir James Graham, to explain the state of their trade, and the injuries inflicted on their class by the encroachments

THE GENERAL DELEGATE MEETING OF THE LANCA-SHIRK MINERS will be held at the house of Mr-Edward Dawber, Sherington-moor, near Wigan, on Monday next, May 4th, chair to be taken at eleven tate which offers itself, best calculated to advance the interests of the Society with reference to districts."

"That we purchase Mr. O'Counor's Work on Small Farms," The People, and take in the 'Northern Star' o be filed weekly, for the use of the members."

Hunz.—Next Sunday evening, a Lecture will be still out, with but very slight hopes of a speedy terminate of the members of the members." nation of the dispute between them and their late employers. Subscriptions on behalf of the men will be received by William Grocott, No. 1, Camplin's-

buildings, Mount-street, Anconts, Manchester, or Mr. C. Mcadowcraft, Ashley-street, Dukinfield. THE LONDON SHIP-JOINERS .- At a meeting of the ship-joiners of Blackwall, in the employ of Messrs. Ditchburn and Mayers, at which delegates from Manchester attended and explained the particulars of the turnout, the following resolutions were una-

nimously passed :--That we, the operatives of Blackwall and its vicinity, are fully convinced that our brethrem of Manchester in: resisting the document presented by their employers, areprotecting our interests, and we are determined to supourt them as long as the struggle lasts. That a committee of six persons be appointed, with

power to add to their number, to carry out the aboveobjects, and to call a public meeting of the inhabitants. as soon as possible.. After the committee was appointed, the deputation was paid the amount collected on Saturday

evening, £7 10s. 3d.; and was promised double the amount on Saturday next...

During the past fortnight the various trades in connection with the Building department have issued addresses. in reply to the misrepresentations of the "Master Builders." In these addresses they state that the objects of their societies are to aid and assist one another in case of sickness, accident, want of employment, and to decently bury their deceased brethren : and likewise to regulate among themselves what price they shall take for their labour. The stone masons society, which is. the best organised in the building trade, give some statistics as to the mazmer in which their funds have been expended. From these it appears, that during the two last years, they have paid for the relief of the sick. £ 2300 M. 41; for the interment of the deceased members. \$ 500 10.10; for accidents, £ 357, 3 10; for the relief of members out of employment, £280 9 3; for charitable the trade, and without wishing to be hostile to our fellow. purposes, £ 108 0 9; and for trade interference Theorett-OUT ENGLAND, only £240 5 01; and this too has been in "Master Builders" are trying to induce to join with them in their crusade to crush to the earth their workshould be removed from those exciting influences, which | men,-consider well these things. Let them ask themselves whether it is not to their interest that their men

Now for the "Masters!" These gentlemen are using every effort to overcome the men. Of course they have ther have inserted in the papers, it appears an attempt carded with an address from the masons of Scotland to heard in any of them. And it is stated, that the "gentleat public houses comfortable, we lose much valuable as- man" who is at the head of this turn-out, has some heavy sistance, thereby weakening the power of the trade, and contracts on hand which must be completed at the ap-South London Chartist Hall, 115, Blackfriars-road : placing a weapon in the hands of our adversaries. We pointed time : so that it may be safely affirmed, that if the men are true to themselves, and properly supported, victory is sure!

> Furious Riding .- At the Bow-street Police-office on Wednesday, George Ellis, a messenger employed smith, 120, Regent-street, for having on the 31st of March, ridden over him and his wife in the Strand, where by they sustained considerable injuries. The magistrate decided on sending the case before a

THE LIVERPOOL TURN-OUT IN THE BUILDING

UNDERNEATH will be read one of the most important of Mr. Roberts' many important triumphsmore important than those cases decided by the mere form a preity accompaniment to the melody of the whim or caprice of a single justice of the peace, be- feathered tribe. cause it carries with it the weight of the verdict of a rascality of those free traders who contract for the weaving of fifty-four yards, and make the unfortunate slaves produce seventy. Of course, Mr. Clarke's is a significant taste of the justice in store for the working classes when his party shall have gained pelitical power. It will be seen that Mr. ROBERTS has got a verdict for the full demand of his client, and him go and see for himself. that, therefore, he evinced sound judgment in his desire to have the ease tried at the assizes, as originally intended, had not the judge considered it a fit

ease for the assessor. We have frequently thought, and we still think. that Mr. Roberts' exclusive engagement with the neverthe ess a great national loss. In our opinion, Mr. Roberts, as a local or sectional adviser, is thrown away. His legitimate place is the metropolis-near the courts, in the vicinity of the Senate House, directing a national movement, instead of wasting his energies for mere sectional purposes. Booby solicitors can do better service under Mr. Roberts' training than those of a superior class without his instruction. What we desire to see is, a great national movement, not of the trades only, as far as Mr. Ro-RERTS is concerned, but of the whole of the working from those who were witnesses of the diabolical deed, that classes, with Mr. Roberts installed as their Attornev-General, and elected to the house of Commons. to watch their interests there; to see to the repeal of laws pressing injuriously upon labour, and to the enactment of those required for its protection. We know of no single act more easy of accomplishment if the people would only decide upon its necessity.

MANCHESTER. SHERIFF'S COURT, THURSDAY, APRIL 23. (Before Robert Brandt, Esq. Assessor.) WEAVER'S WAGES .-- LENGTH OF CUTS. ROSCOE v. CLARKE, -This was an action for wages. in ewhat serious charge against Messrs. Ge Clarke and Co. cotton spinners and manufacturers by power, Pollard street. Mr. Greene, barrister, instructed by Mr. W. P. Roberts, appeared for the plaintiff; and pital, where, on being examined by Mr. Walker, the house Mr. Saunders, of the firm of Atkinson, Saunders, and surgeon, it was ascertained that the ball had entered the Atkinson, attorneys, for the defendant. The declaration left breast, and passed out at the right. He is also o stated, that the defendant was indebted to the plaintiff in opinion that the wound is mortal. Immediately the sum of 10s, the value of labour done by the plaintiff information was forwarded relative to the sad occurfor the defendant, and at his request. To this declaration rence to the wife of Blewett. He was at this time ham, charged with attempting to violate the person of was in lel ted to the plaintiff in the manner alleged, and of who had shot him, and that he had not had the slightthat that sum was ready to be paid. Mr. Greene stated est quarrel with any person. Charles Clarke, the son of the defendant, who took the prisoner into custody. him on the terms that he was to have 2s. 6d. for weaving had been there some time, he began to think the cuts were considerably longer than 54 yards, and on the 10th of der flask, containing a considerable quantity of powder. parlour, and sat down, and laying his head upon the table J. nuary the plaintiff and some other weavers measured a and a number of bullets were found on his person. He pretended to fall asleep. In a short time, however, he cut, and found that instead of being 54 yards, it was actu lly 70 yards, measured by a string of 37 inches to the yard. Complaints had been made by the weavers before this, that the cuts were too long, and these complaints being thus proved to be well-founded, the weavers turned when the defendant turned out, there were some wages due to him; for the mode of payment in the mill is, for the men to receive on the Saturday payment for the work | dark hair, sallow complexion, and rather long features. | into execution. She however entreated him to desist, done up to Wednesday, so that what the defendant did be. He was attired in a most respectable manner. tween Wednesday and Saturday was unpaid. He and ground that he had not jurisdiction in the matter, when reside at No. 31, Harrison-street, Gray's Inn-road, and the an ount sought for was under a week's wages. If the am clerk to Mr. Humby, a solicitor, No. 8 Regent-street; summons had been granted, probably the plaintiff would I mean Lower Regent-street, near Waterloo-crescent. have been well satisfied with it, whatever the decision might have been. But that being refused, he went to in Drury-lane, with a pistol. The prisoner: It was quite Mr. Cottingham said that he believed every word of the the Court of Queen's Bench, with the intention of having the case tried before one of the judges. The case ought to have been tried at the last Liverpool assizes, but in consequence of some delays that could not be done, and the judge decided that it was a case proper to be brought before the learned assessor. On the 28th of January, Mr. Charles Clarke called together a number of the hands who had turned out, among whom was the defendant, and proposed that they should have 6d. a cut additional. Now what was this for ? Was it not done because the detection had taken place? Mr. Clarke, it could also be shown, had acknow ledged that the cuts were 66 yards in length. Besides. from the Wednesday to the Saturday the plaintiff had waven three cuts, which of course amounted to 7s. 6d.; but the defendant had paid into court the sum of 9s. 6d. which seemed very like an admission that there had been more work than 54 yards done to the cut. Mr. Greene then called Mr. Charles Clarke, and examined him at some length. From his evidence it appeared that when a weaver got a warp, he received a "tally-paper" with it, on which, amongst other figures, were "14," in a column under the head "length." This, it was stated by the plaintiff, was understood to represent the length of the cut, and they had no other mode of knowing the length of the cut but that, except by measuring it yard by yard. The witness said the 54 was merely a nominal number, that it had been used for this description of goods ever since he had been in the mill, and that it merely indicated the quality of the work, and not the length of the piece, so that any other sign, an A or a B, would answer the purpose as well. The actual length of the cuts of blue nankeens varied from 58 to 61 yards, and the weavers were paid from 2s. 4d. to 2s. 6d. for weaving them. They did not tell the weavers the length of the cut. They could easily tell whether it was long or short. by measuring it with an inch rule on the beam, -A number of wim sees, who were called for the plaintiff, distinctly state I that they understood the figures "54" to be the length of the cut, and that they had continued working under that impression; and some of the witnesses for the defence admitted that they had the same impression, but though they thought the cuts were longer than that, they never complained .- Mr. Saunders and Mr. Greene having both addressed the jury, the learned assessor

VISIT TO THE CHARTIST ESTATE.

he was in the service of Messrs. Clarke.

summed up, and briefly explained the case to the jury.

He said, though there did not appear any direct attempt

sonably be supposed that the plaintiff had been misled

by the figures "54"; and if the jury believed that to be

the case, they would return a verdict for the plaintiff.

The jury, after a short consultation, found for the plain-

tiff, damages 30s., based on the calculation that the

plaintiff had been underpaid 3s. a week for the 10 weeks

at fraud on the part of the defendant, yet it might rea-

Let the residents in the murky dens of the manufacturing towns, and the occupants of the filthy garrets of the Great Metropolis, follow us to this truly delightful spot, the first fruits of the Chartist Cooperative Land Society. If health, happiness and was still living, but life seemed drawing to its close." comfort be an object, it may be enjoyed in this hean. tiful place. Talk of town life, with its bilious complaints, bad appetites, &c .- surely, the fortunate shareholders on this estate may escape all these without the aid of Holloway's pills. But lest the Chartist body should remain in doubt, perhaps it would be better to enter more minutely into detail whilst describing the first portion of the working man's laud of promise.

On Sunday morning, April 26, Thos. M. Wheeler of London, Henry Cullingham of Hammersmith, Walter Thorn of Birmingham, and George White of Bradford, set off to visit the Chartist estate at Herringsgate near Ri kmansworth, Herts. The road lay through Tyburn-gate, Bayswater, Hanwell, and Uxa straight line, the road is enclosed on each side What did he mean by that? He looked wild as if he gone on about a hundred and fifty yards further when h green lanes, and passed scores of acres of cultivated watercress.

On arriving at our destination, we met a farmrespect equal, if it did not surpass, those which surround it. The bailiff informed us that the property was purchased by a gentleman in London, meaning Mr. F. O'Connor, and belonged to a number of work-

house, where a cheerful wood fire blazed, as also shot, another on the old-fashioned hearth in the kitchen. ing our appetites considerably improved by the journey, we gladly accepted the offer. From the window we had a view of one part of the estate, and from the numerous trees which are to be seen in all directions, it may be well imagined to be a pleasing prospect. After concluding our repast, we resolved to have a long ramble, and set off, accompanied by Mr. Ellis, in the direction of the wood which stands on a gentle

slope on the top of the estate.

and violets, which were very namerous. There is a very excellent spring in the wood, which flows cently down the hill side, and in summer time must

house, in good repair and having an excellent oaken floor. It will make a capital ball-room for those who it for all in all, the members of the Chartist Cocolliers, although highly beneficial to that trade, is the factory slaves have the wisdom to follow their example.

ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION IN DRURY. LANE.

On Saturday night, a few minutes before nine o'clock, the neighbourhood of Drury-lane was thrown into con sternation by the report of another act of attempted asassination.

about ten minutes before nine o'clock a lithographic printer, named Blewett, residing at No. 18, White Hart-yard. Drury-lane, was returning home from his employment, and walking down Drury-lane from the direction of Grea Queen-street, towards Princes-street. On his arrival near Morgan's dining-rooms, at the corner of Princesstreet, he was shot. A man named Samuel Sandered. who was drinking outside the public-house exactly opposite, hearing the report, ran across the road, and suc ceeded in catching Blewett in his arms as he was staggering. He exclaimed, "Oh, I am shot;" and the blood was seen issuing from the front of his shirt. At this moment the youth who had fired took to his heels in the direction of Great Queen-street, pursued by police-constable Duns ford, 83 F. The wounded man was conveyed to the shop it was discovered that he had received a bullet wound in the left breast. He was conveyed to King's College Hos-

On the accused being taken into custody by the contrembled very violently and was quite out of breath from rose up, and taking a knife out of the table drawer, h running, but as soon as he recovered himself he exclaimed to Dunsford that it was an accident.

nent was cant for During this interval he tramble exceedingly, and frequently buried his face in his hands. The accused is of exceedingly juvenile appearance, with

The charge was entered, and, on being interrogated by Inspector Black: You are charged with shooting a man

an accident. The accused was then removed. On the prisoner's

fine, tall man. From all that has transpired on the subject, it is believed that both individuals were strange to each other. which is confirmed by the fact that the wounded man. when asked, had no idea by whom the shot was fired.

FURTHER PARTICULARS. The officer selected for the purpose of visiting the residence of the accused, No. 1, Harrison-street, Gray's innroad, was police-serjeant Pocock, of the F division. On his arrival at the house, he found that Braham's father is a grocer in a most respectable way of business, having lived in the neighbourhood and being the owner of considerable property there for many years. On making Mr. Braham acquainted with the position his son was in he expressed no considerable surprise at it, and adden that it was what they expected, for they never could stop his taste for fire-arms. On proceeding to the accused's bed-room, on the three-pair back, he searched it, and found two guns, a shot bag containing a quantity of shots, powder flask full of powder, a box containing a quantity of bullets, a bullet mould, and several pieces of metal for making bullets. He also found a small cannon, and a canister which had contained powder, but which was empty. There were also screw-drivers and a number of other instruments used for removing locks, &c., from got the money had such an effect upon his health that he fire-arms. He also found in the accused's box a book. called "Statham's First Steps in Chemistry," useful as an instructor in experiments to youth of both sexes. The father of the accused accompanied Pocock to the station. He identified the pistol as belonging to his son, but was

not permitted to see him. From the moment when the unfortunate man Blewett was taken into the King's College Hospital all hopes of his surviving were given over. At an early hour Mr. Ferguson was called into consultation, and gave the best professional assistance, which was however too late. It to a very respectable family in Scotland, by whom he was was impossible, from the condition of the patient, to probe he wound, although from the direction of the wound i appeared that the bullet having entered through the right mamma, had passed through the right lobe of the lungs, and came out behind the clavicle, having probably wounded one or more of the branches of the leading oulmonary arteries. In the course of the night he suffered much, but in the early part of the morning his pains materially lessened, and he expressed to his wife his opinion that he would yet survive. She was incessant in her attentions to him during the whole of the day, and he was visited by his daughter, a child seven years of age. On marrying his wife he became a Catholic, and on his admission to King's College Hospital, mmediately requested the presence of a priest, and was visited by the Rev. Mr. Coyne, Lincoln's Inn-fields, who was that night and yesterday very attentive in the discharge of his religious duties. Throughout vesterday 2 great number of members of his trade, that of a lithographic printer, called at the hospital to make inquiries, and amongst others the Secretary to the Society of Litho. graphic Printers, to administer to his wants, or those of the unhappy wife. At nine o'clock the unfortunate victim EXAMINATION AT BOW-STREET. 1123 11111

On Monday the prisoner John Braham was brought up for examination.

life is endangered. Louisa Cook, 12, Great Earl-street, Seven Dials, servant to Urs. Dowling.—I was going into Clare-market at five minutes past eight on Saturday evening. The prisoner was crossing Drury-lane towards Princes street. I would do something if he dared. He seemed frightened, but perfectly sober.

William Hathaway, Compositor, dwelling at No. 9. Horford-place, Drury-lane. I was at the corner of out "I am shot!" I looked round and saw a man staggering about on the foot-path. He was carried into a doctor's shop. I had previously seen the prisoner run off,

We were invited to partake of refreshment, and feel- lane. I passed on about twenty paces towards Great me, I looked back and saw a cloud of smoke at the cookshop windows, and there saw a man with his hand to his breast bending forward and exclaiming, "Oh dear ! Oh

true ; it was a pure accident." John Fisher, 22, Rose street, Long-acre, chimneysweeper-I was in Drury-lane at five minutes to nine passing up the right hand side towards Long acre; when eathered tribe.
On leaving the wood, we made a circle round the turning towards the side the sound came from, I saw the on leaving the saveral fields of wheat and prisoner running, and as he ran, he was putting a pistol clover in good condition. During our ramble, the into his left hand pocket. He turned up great Queenjuly. It would not require the contributed much to our knowledge by street, and crossed to the left hand side of the street, and would with having assaulted and wounded police-constable at all events, increased to any considerable extent. worthy bann contributed made to the Anowiesge of street, and crossed to the fert hand side of the street, and wounded points with the street, and we street, and well a street, and we street, and we street, and we street, and we his explanations. On arriving at a new where ran so has that it was I caught him at the print shop, at the corner of Little been seriously endangered. Shortly before one o'clock From that district the accounts continue of a very turnips nad been given lass year, he said that it was a leady the said to him, do you know what you on the morning of the 22d instant, the complainant was unfavourable nature. In two parishes adjoining Headas tea-kettles. He also stated that the gentlemen in have done? He said "Have I harmed anybody?" I called to suppress a disturbance in a public-house, in name will be found amongst the list of free trade the neighbourhood were sadly vexed that they had replied, No matter, you must go with me. I then saw Holywell-lane, Shoreditch, and on entering the house, subscribers, and the evidence adduced upon the trial not purchased the property. In his own words—that he was moving the pistol from one pocket to the subscribers, and the evidence adduced upon the trial not purchased the property. In his own words—that he was moving the pistol from one pocket to the same other. I said, what have you got there? at the same five hours on the land of freedom, we took our departure, and returned to London, well pleased with He replied, only a little pistol which I have just let off; I our journey. If any one doubts this description, let | was going to the shooting-gallery in Drury-lane. He said might take the pistol or anything else he had, but he In addition to the description already given, it may | hoped I would let him go, or else I should injure him for be added that there is a spacious barn near the farm- all the rest of his life. I brought him back to the doctor's shop in Drury-lane, and there learned that the wounded man had been taken to the hospital. In returngo to visit the people's estate in the summer. Taking ing along Russell street, I met two policemen, and gave self upon him as he lay upon the pavement, and, fastening the prisoner into their custody, and delivered the pistol

> Edwin Masters, 129, Drury-lane, pawnbroker's assistant and said he wanted to purchase a percussion gun. He have our gun for his own and the pistol, with two shil-It appears from information obtained by the reporter lings. On Saturday week he returned, and wished to buy the gun and pistol back again, as the gun he had from us did not suit him. I let him make the re-exchange on Hurlock to pay the full amount of penalty it was in his condition of his paying a shilling. The pistol is the one, power to inflict, namely £5, or in default of so doing, to which has now been produced.

The prisoner was here asked his age, and he replied ifteen last February. Mr. Henry remarked upon the impropriety of selling leadly weapons to mere boys; and the witness replied that he took the prisoner to be eighteen years old at and the prisoners committed accordingly, least.—Inspector Blake deposed to having received the prisener in the station house, and said that he repeatedly affirmed that the pistol went off by accident.—Superin tendent Pearce reported from the hospital that the man was still alive, and likely to recover.-The prisoner, who by the advice of his solicitor remained silent, was then nded until Saturday next at one o'clock.

Holice Intelligence.

SOUTHWARK. ATTEMPT AT RAPE .- On Monday Robert Eyre, a tall

powerful-looking man, was brought before Mr. Cottingthe defendant pleaded that, except as to 9s. 6d. he never able to speak, and stated that he was wholly unconscious | Eliza Goreen, a little girl, eleven years of age, the daugh: of respectable parents residing in Park-street, St Saviour's. The complainant having answered satisfac-Oldham, but was formerly in the service of Mr. Clarke, an without losing sight of the accused until he arrived in an oath, was then sworn, and from her statement it ap-'extensive manufacturer. In September or October he Little Queen-street (singularly enough the place where peared, that on Saturday evening about seven o'clock, she street, surgeon, said that when he first saw the dewent into that employment, upon the hiring of Mr. | the murderer Wicks was captured), and where he took | was in care of the house of a Mrs. Edmonds, a neighbour having inquired for Mrs. Edmonds, he was told that she a cut of nankeen, of 54 yards length. After the plaintiff stable he still had the pistol in his hand with which he was not at home, but he said that he should wait until had committed the act, and on being searched a pow- her return. He then followed the complainant into the approached the chair on which the complainant was sitting, and pulling out his handkerchief placed it over On his arrival at the Bow-street station the prisoner her mouth, and then threatened to run the knife into her was placed within the bar until Mr. Superintendent if she called out or made any noise. After this, he then out. Mr. Charles Clark summoned several of the wea- Pierce, who was at Covent-garden Theatre at the mo- proceeded to act towards the child in a most disgusting mer, and continued so for some time, she being fea ful of calling out or making any alarm, under the apprenension that he would carry his threat of using the knife saying that her mother, or Mrs. Edmonds would be in immediately, and he then let her go, and she rushed out of tance, when he too was overcome with the gas, and other men applied for summonses against Mr. Clark for the inspector, he said in a tremulous voice: My name is the house, and went home to her mother, to whom she fell down senseless. The young man was drawn out these wages, but the magistrate refused them, on the John Braham; I was fifteen years old last January. I instantly communicated the treatment she had experienced a few minutes afterwards, but he was quite dead. from the prisoner, who followed closely after her. The prisoner, when asked what he had to say in answer to the charge, merely ejaculated that it was all false, and that he neither used a knife nor handkerchief, as asserted. little girl's evidence, to whom the prisoner, a giant in appearance, and advanced in years, had behaved in person was found £2 in gold, and about 14s. or 15s. in the most scandalous manner. It was fortunate for him silver. The wounded man is described as an extremely the child escaped his brutality before he had completed an act which would have placed him in a more critical position than he was at present. The magistrate added that the case was of too serious a nature for him to dispose of summarily, and that he should therefore commit the prisoner for trial to the Central Criminal Court,

ROBBERY BY A HOSPITAL PATIENT .- On Tuesday The nas Swainson was brought before Mr. Cottingham for re-examination, charged with stealing a watch, and s quantity of wearing apparel from some of the patients in Guy's Hospital. It appeared that the prisoner was admitted as a patient into the above hospital, about four months ago, and when he became nearly well. he ingratiated himself into the good opinions of several of his fellow-patients who were all labouring under the affliction of loss of sight. He availed himself of the opportunites thus created, and in the first instance he procured the papers of a poor fellow, a pensioner belonging to the merchant seamen's service, and without his knowledge or sanction endeavoured to obtain his quarterly pension. He next took a watch from a lad in the same wards and having also taken various articles of clothing from other patients, he absconded, and having got rid of the property, he expended the proceeds in dissipation. It appeared that the excesses into which he had plunged when he was compelled to apply for admission again into an hospital, but he took care that it should not be Guy's but St. Thomas's. Here he was discovered soon after his admission, and taken into custedy. In the course of the examination it was stated by a policeman that the prisoner had been for some time past supporting a woman at the west end of the town, and that he had promised her marriage, which was to have taken place had not the discovery of his dishonest acts towards his fellow patients taken place. It was further stated that the prisoner belonged

encouraged long since to leave London and return to them. The magistrate committed the prisoner for trial.

MARYLEBONE. SHOCKING CRUELTY TO A CHILD .- On Monday, Joseph Eales and Elizabeth Eales, the former a railway porter, were brought before Mr. Rawlinson on the charge of having ill-treated their child, Hannah Eales, eleven years of age. An application respecting the case was made on the 1st inst. to the magistrate by Clarke, 85 S, who produced a certificate from Mr. Curtis, a surgeon, which set forth that he had examined the poor child, who appeared to him to have been dreadfully beaten and nearly starved : he (the officer) also said that the child had been removed to the St. Pancras Infirmary, and that some time would probably elapse ere she would be sufficiently recovered to come to the court. Hannah Eales, who looked extremely thin and weak, was sworn; and she said that she lived with her parents, who had four other children, at No. 27, Ferdinand-place, Hampstead-road : she gave her evidence times kept short of food, and beaten by her mother when- the footpath, and demanded of me, catching me by ever she did anything wrong. The answer to the charge the collar, if I had a watch. I said I had. He asked was a denial of any cruel behaviour; the mother said if I had any money. I said I had. He then caught that the child had for some time past been living with her | hold of me by the neckerchief, and said he must have grandfather in the country, and had not many months John Braham was placed at the bar, charged with been at home; she had always a sufficiency of food, and shooting at and wounding Thomas Blewett, whereby his was only beaten when she told untruths. The male prisoner was ordered to put in bail for his and his wife's attendance on a future day.

WORSHIP-STREET.

A BEASTLY RASCAL.—On Monday a man about 30 pushed accidentally against his elbow. He said with a years of age, named Joseph Rosier, was placed at the bar coarse oath, "What made you do that?" I answered by before Mr. Broughton, charged with indecently exposing asking, "You puppy, what made you call me that-can his person to a married woman named Caroline Smith, you prove you words ?" He came behind me, and seizing the wife of a painter and glazier in Devonshire street me by the shoulder, said with another oath, "I would do Globe-road, Mile-end. The complainant stated, that bridge, to Denham Park, a better road need not be for you to night, but for one thing." I saw the muzzle of while proceeding to her own residence through a rural required, and from Dentam Park to the estate equals a pistol from under his coat, and cried "Police!" and lane leading from Victoria park to Hackney, at eleven on bail. On the inspection inspection is post where the avenues of the most aristocratic entrances of the he ran away towards Drury-lane. He seemed quite timid. o'clock that morning, she passed the prisoner, who was the affray occurred, he noticed a quantity of blood to the he ran away towards Drury-lane. He seemed quite timid. o'clock that morning, she passed the prisoner, who was the affray occurred, he noticed a quantity of blood to the affray occurred, he noticed a quantity of blood to the affray occurred, he noticed a quantity of blood to the affray occurred, he noticed a quantity of blood to the affray occurred, he noticed a quantity of blood to the affray occurred, he noticed a quantity of blood to the affray occurred, he noticed a quantity of blood to the affray occurred, he noticed a quantity of blood to the affray occurred, he noticed a quantity of blood to the affray occurred, he noticed a quantity of blood to the affray occurred to the affray oc prondest nobleman's seat. For more than a mile, in Gross-examined: You said he looked wishful at you. standing still on one of the park bridges; but had only on the ground, and marks of a very violent struggle; overtook her, passed her two or three yards, suddenly stopped, and, without uttering a word, deliberately perpetrated the offence he was charged with. She called him a scoundrel and threatened to give him into custody, labourer, who turned out to be the bailiff in charge Princes-street, Drury-lane. Met the prisoner there. He on which the prisoner mumbled out something she could of the property; he immediately volunteered to had in his hand a pistol, which he presented at me as he not understand, and, not stopping to offer an explanation, escort us to the farm-house, and great was our sur- advanced, until the muzzle was very near my breast. I ran off as fast as he could. She pursued him as far as prise to find that the people's estate was in every was rather alarmed, and moved on one side, and as he the house of a lady of her acquaintance, on reaching passed me I heard the report of a pistol and a man cry which she nearly fainted, and while afterwards deliberating whether to inform the police of the man's infamous conduct, the prisoner returned, re-passed the house, and again proceeded in the direction of the park. By the adup Drury-lanc. The wounded man had just passed me, vice of her friend she informed the first policeman who We were ushered into a snug parlour in the farm- and was not more than a yard from me when he was came up, and the prisoner was pursued and taken into custody. She could positively swear that the prisoner Charles Baker, 32, F division .- I was on duty in Drury- was the person who had so insulted her, and could not be mistaken in his identity.—The prisoner now declared Queen-street, when I heard a report of fire arms behind that the lady was entirely mistaken as to the chief fact in her evidence, and that the action imputed to him was one of which he should scorn the perpetration, but he unfortunately had no witnesses who could confirm his Lord!" I immediately went towards him, but had not innocence. Mr. Broughton, who had closely and repeatgone five steps, when I met the prisoner running towards edly questioned the witness, having expressed his entire me, I took hold of him: I asked "What is all this?" He approbation both of the manner in which the complainreplied: "It was a pisted went off by accident." At the ant had given her evidence and the decided course she fence to the navies employed under him; and suspectsame instant, a dozen voices exclaimed, "The man has had adopted to insure the prisoner's punishment, for We passed some wheat fields which looked exceeds shot himself!" and not seeing anything in the hands of which the public were much indebted to her, said it was French's), a mob of them surrounded the house, and Beans ingly well. We next overhauled the plan of the the prisoner I let him go; not suspecting it was he that impossible for him to entertain a doubt of the commises:ate to ascertain whether the reality agreed with had fired the pistol. I then got the stretcher, and the sion of the offence upon such testimony; and though a the drawing. We found everything exactly as de- wounded man was taken to the hospital. When I re- conviction was of serious importance to the prisoner, as ever, but they found him at length, and inflicted scribed, and were thus enabled to name each field as turned to Drury-lane I saw a woman, and from what she fixing him with a peculiar character which he might serious injuries upon him. Mr. M'Leod's house we passed it. Our ramble through the wood was said to me I took her to the station, and there I found the never be able to rid himself of by years of after conduct, up to the hour at which we write, is guarded by the and the ground being wet from the late heavy rains, young man I stopped in Drug-lane, and you said the tence him to undergo tives months' imprisonment and to his family.

but that did not prevent us from plucking cowslips pistol went off by accident; to which he replied, "It is hard labour in the House of Correction as a reque and sentence, he could exercise his privilege of appenling against it, and procuring its reversal. The prisoner, owever, who appeared astounded at the result, did not opposite the burial ground I heard the report of a pistol; express any such intention, and was removed in the van. DESPERATE ASSAULT .- On Wednesday, two athletic young men, named John Hurlock and William Fleming, were placed at the bar before Mr. Broughton, charged found a tumultuous mob assembled in front of the bar, employment for over 7,000 people, two-thirds of whom have amongst whom were the two prisoners. The instant he no potatoes for seed or food. Three weeks have elapsed endeavoured to separate the assemblage and get them out | since a memorial was forwarded from these parishes to his of the house, he was attacked by the prisoners, and Excellency, praying for relief, but as yet no answer has knocked down several times in rapid succession, but ul- been returned to the applicants." timately succeeded, with the exertions of the landlord, in forcing them into the street; on reaching which, however, they renewed the attack, and threw him heavily upon the | The "house" met-it may be said, pro forma-at the pavement. On recovering his feet he was again felled to usual hour, the head pacificator assuming the characthe ground by the prisoner Hurlock, who threw him- ter of "Speaker." his teeth into the lower part of the constable's face, bit a piece completely out of his cheek. His staff had "Irish party" in the Imperial Parliament, appears operative Land Society may congratulate themselves to Inspector Blake at the station-house. Dunsford, bit a piece completely out of his cheek. His staff had police constable 83 F, corroborated the evidence of the been previously wrested from him by one of the mob, also to aim at the dictatorship of home affairs, vice last witness, and said, as he was taking prisoner to the and both the prisoners having kicked him in the most Mr. Daniel O'Connell, whose tenure of both offices is station-house, he repeatedly asked whether anybody was | malicious manner, started off, leaving the officer in a | evidently about to expire. hurt, and repeated over and over again, that it was done state of insensibility. They were instantly pursued by by accident; took from his pocket a powder flask and five two tradesmen, but after following them a short disleaden bullets. He was then told what he was charged | tance, the prisoner Fleming suddenly turned round and struck one of his pursuers such a violent blow in the about £10 additional was all that that clear-headed face, that he was compelled to desist from further in- functionary could safely calculate upon coming in, —Identified prisoner as having come to his master's shop, terference, and the other witness only escaped similar up to the hour of closing the books for the transfer and said he wanted to purchase a percussion gun. He Il-usage, by pretending that he was one of the same of stock. Although this is but a sorry state of affairs looked at several, and then said, he had a gun and pistol party endeavouring to elude the police. He was ac- for those who live on the peasantry's pence, it may which he wanted to sell, and we agreed that he should cordingly, under this supposition, allowed to proceed not, after all, he quite so cheerless a prospect for the with them nearly half a mile further, when he for- contributors themselves. tunately met two constables, and gave the prisoners into custody. Mr. Broughton ordered the prisoner undergo two months' imprisonment and hard labour in the House of Correction; and the prisoner Fleming, whose conduct had been less culpable, to pay a penalty of 60s., or in default, six weeks imprisonment

> DRATH OF A GENTLEMAN IN AN OMNIBUS. — On Monday evening, Mr. W. Payne held an inquest at the White Bear, King William-street, Lendon-bridge, on the body of Mr. Frederick Edgell, aged fifty-one years, a gentleman residing at Wandsworth. Thomas Gregson, conductor of one of the Clapham omnibuses, deposed, that on Tuesday night last, about eleven o'clock, whilst standing in front of the Cross Keys Tavern, Gracechurch-street, the deceased entered witness's omnibus. in which were several other gentlemen. The vehicle proceeded as far as the Monument in King William-street, when witness was alarmed by the passengers calling for help, as one of the gentlemen had been taken ill. Witness and the driver assisted the deceased to the surgery of was then quite extinct. He was searched, and on his person were found a £5 note and three sovereigns in ceased he was quite dead. His eyes were contracted of her mother's. While there the prisoner called, and land the features very palid. Other evidence having been adduced, the jury returned a verdict of "Na-

tural death. DEATH OF A FATHER AND SON BY SUFFOCATION. A very afflicting accident, but one unfortunately of frequent occurence, took place last week in the works of Messrs. Bagnall, Toll End, near Wolverhampton, by which a father and son lost their lives, It appears that on Saturday morning, Thomas Onions, one of the men engaged in the works, went so doing a great quantity of gas rushed out, and the unfortunate man fell down nearly suffocated. Not returning out of the pit, which was only three or four feet deep, the son hastened to his father's assis The father, who was lying in the pit a considerable time longer, was not dead when taken out, and hopes were entertained of his recovery, but he survived only till the following day (Sunday), when he expired. Inquests were held on the bodies before George Hinchliffe, Esq., coroner, when, it appearing that no blame could be attached to any one, the father having the care of the pipes for many years, verdicts of "Accidental death" were returned. SUDDEN DEATHS .- On Tuesday Mr. Baker held two inquests, one at the Star and Garter. Arboursquare, Stepney, and the other at the London Hospital, on the bodies of Henry Ephraim Hubble, aged thirty-one, and George Marshall, aged fifty. It ap-

excited. On Friday evening he went to bed as usual. into the street with nothing on but his shirt and drawers. He was brought back, and he died a few hours afterwards. There had been a summons out against him for keeping his house open, after twelve o'clock on Sunday nights. This also excited the deceased. who thought himself ill-used by the police, and had often complained of their conduct. The jury returned a verdict of " Died by the visitation of God. In the second case it appeared that the deceased, Marshall, was seen to pass down North-street, Stenney, on Sunday evening. Suddenly he staggered and would have fallen to the ground had not a man caught him in his arms as he was passing by. He

was conveyed to the London Hospital, but died before he reached there. Verdict of "Natural death" was recorded. EXTRAORDINARY CASE OF MANSLAUGHTER. - An affray of a fatal and extraordinary character has occupied the attention of the magistrates and coroner of Ramsgate during the last few days. The facts elicited by them went to show that on Wednesday last a large number of the inhabitants of the neighbouring villages congregated in Margate to celebrate the festival of a benevolent society, in the Tivoli Gardens. Amongst them was a man named James Sutton, reported to be respectably connected, who, towards night, attracted attention by his boisterous conduct. It appears that after the evening's amusement he left his brother's company, and nothing was heard of him until midnight, when two men, named Kemp and Kitching, on their return home from the gardens, while proceeding along a footpath leading to Hartsdown, an adjacent parish, saw a man some distance in advance, calling "Holloa!" On coming up Runcorn. Price said, in a very excited manner, 'Here is a man who has been attempting to rob me. and I will not leave him until I see who he is." A few yards distant they saw a man lying on the

tempting to rob him. His statement to the inspector on duty was as follows:--"On Wednesday with such reluctance, as to induce a belief that she had night, about half-past ten, I was going home from previously been tutored as to what she should say, and all the Tivoli, and when half-way between that place that could be elicited from her was, that she was some- and Hartsdown, Sutton jumped out of the hedge by it or my life. We struggled together, and I slipped up my hand and untied my neckerchief. He then knocked me down twice, and kicked me. I at length got the better of him, and got him down. I struck him several times violently on the head, calling out for assistance, and sitting across him to keep him down. Kemp was the first who came to my assistance; we were struggling for three-quarters of an hour. I was sober and alone. I did not know the man." The man Sutton being apparently dying, medical aid was promptly called to him, but he never rallied, and expired in the course of a few hours. On the magistrates hearing of the death, they ordered Price to be arrested, but subsequently liberated him

ground, who seemed senseless, who was discovered to

and in the ground was a hole, evidently made by a suckwheat, or Brank ... and in the ground was a hole, evidently made by a suckwheat, or Brank ... ENGLISH SEEBS, &c. man's head heaten against it, and in the centre were two small stones sticking up about an inch. At the Red clover (per cwt.) coroner's inquest, Mr. Thornton, a surgeon who had made a post mortem examination of the body, deposed that death had been caused by concussion of the brain. and which might have been produced by beating the head upon the ground. The head was dreadfully knocked about, the eye blackened and lip cut, and marks on the throat as if seized by the neckerchief and a man's knuckles forced into the flesh. It was proved that the deceased and Price were perfect strangers. The deceased's relatives spoke to his being a quiet orderly man, and called the police to show that they knew nothing of him, at least in the shape of a highway robber. The coroner's jury, after a lengthened consultation, returned a verdict of "Manslaughter" against Price, considering the violence more than necessary, and he was forthwith ordered into custody by the coroner, and committed to Maidstone gaol to take his trial at the next assizes OUTRAGE AT BIRKENHEAD. - An outrage of a very Rye

serious nature took place on Monday at Birkenhead. Barle A fMr. M'Leod, a contractor in the formation of the docks at Birkenhead, seems to have given some ofing that he was secreted at Mr. Watson's (late La insisted upon searching it, swearing that if they found him they would murder him. He was not there, howrather a rough one, there being so much underwood prisoner in custody. I immediately said, You are the it was his duty to declave the offence proved, and to sen-

IRELAND. (From the Times.) DUBLIN, APRIL 27.

THE PROVISION SCARCITY. Matters appear to be nearly at a stand-still. There are but few facts of any importance mentioned in the provincial papers for the last two days; so it is to be White ditto

fort, according to the *Tuam Herald*:— Scarcely any public works have been obtained to afford REPEAL ASSOCIATION.

This was another dull day at Conciliation-hall. The Secretary read a letter from Mr. Smith

There was a frightful deficiency in the week's revenue; at half-past three o'clock the sum received by the treasurer amounted to a paltry £70, and

Market Intelligence.

SMITHFIELD. Amongst the importations of live stock which have taken place into London during the past week, we have to and hard labour. Neither of the penalties was paid, notice the first arrival of a small cargo of beasts from Prussia. These animals—thirty in number—were on sale here to-day, and, as might be expected attracted no quantities of foreign produce are likewise limited this little attention from the butchers present. Considering week. All descriptions of wheat have been held firmly the distance they have travelled on foot and by steam conveyance, they came to hand in most excellent condition; hence were in fair demand, at prices varying from £19" to £21 each, at which the whole were disposed of. Although the stock is question was by no means sym-amount. Flour has met a moderate demand without metrical—the hind legs being very long and badly-shaped change of value. Scarcity has given a little enhanceit was well fed, and will, no doubt, die well. Considering the prices obtained, it is by no means improbable have brought 3s. 9d. to 3s. 9dd. per 45 lbs. Oatmeal has that similar imports will take place during the present met a fair sale, at fully previous rates, say \$35. to 34s, per year to some extent. From Hamburg, Rotterdam, and 240 lbs. for the best old and new. The transactions in Schiedam, about 100 oxen and cows were on offer, but | barley, beans, and pease, have been in retail only, withwhich moved off slowly, at barely late rates. For the out alteration in value. A good demand has been expetime of year, the receipts of home-fed beasts fresh up this | rienced for Indian corn during the week, principally for morning were tolerably good, and of excellent quality, shipment to Ireland, and prices have improved a little, Mr. Fuller, who opened a vein in the arm, but life the actual weight appearing to increase every week. On The bonded market has had little attention, and the the whole, the beef trade was inactive, yet the quotations obtained on this day se'nnight were protty generally supconsisted of about 1,800 Scots, homebreds and short horns, from the western and midland districts, 600 Devons, Herefords runts, &c; from other parts of England 200 of various breeds; and from Scotland 300 horned and polled Scots. The supply of sheep was again somewhat on the increase, and of excellent weight. Although the mutton trade was not quite so active as on Monday last, prime old downs moved off steadily, at full prices; but most other breeds were a slow inquiry. At the close of the market day during the last two months, Prices continue market a fair clearance was effected. About 300 sheep pretty steady, and the stocks on hand are below the came to hand from Scotland. From the Isle of Wight,

> moved off slowly, at barely stationary prices. By the quantities of 8lb., sinking the offal. Second quality 4 6
> Prime Southdown 5 2 Large coarse calves Prime small ... Suckling ealves, each 18 0 81 8 10 4 Large hogs Neat small porkers 16 6 5 16 6 22 Quarter-old store pigs, each HEAD OF CATTLE ON SALE.
>
> (From the Books of the Clerk of the Market.)

> Calves and pigs-the supplies of which were moderate-

last week's figures, all other kinds being

Beasts, 2,648-Sheep, 20,500-Calves, 78-Pigs, 440. NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL. We have to report the arrival of a fair average quantity

of country-slaughtered meat up to these markets during peared in the first case, that Hubble was landlord of the past week, chiefly by railway conveyance, and which the Star and Garter. Several years ago, while in has come to hand in tolerably good condition. With Calcutta, he had an attack of insanity caused by ex. | meat killed in the metropolis, we have been moderately | cessive drinking. On Easter Monday the police well, but not to say heavily, supplied. Prime mutton and ing put to work to relieve our distressed eperatives. Durcleared his house, and turned the gas off. The de- lamb have commanded a steady sale, and provious rates ing the week and to-day more business has been done in ceased complained of it and appeared to be very much | are well supported. In all other kinds of meat only a | all kinds of dress goods suitable for autumn, and a feeling moderate business has been transacted, at late currencies. is gaining ground that we shall continue to improve. and shortly afterwards got up and ran down stairs | About 400 carcases of lambs have reached us from the | The delay in the Government measure affecting the eastern and western parts of England, but which have | Corn-laws, has no doubt tended to retard the progress sold on very easy terms.

LIVERPOOL CATTLE MARKET, MONDAY, APRIL 27 .-The supply of beasts at market to-day has been rather larger than last week, but the quality not quite so good. The number of sheep was smaller, Beef, 51d. to 61d.; Mutton, 7d. to 71d. per lb.

NEWCASTLE CATTLE MARKET, TUESDAY .- At our mar ket this morning there was a fair supply of beasts, which was of a middling quality; a short supply of sheep, and the same of swine. In the beast market, though there was little alteration in prices, there was a decided imwas little alteration in either the demand or the prices. Business commenced slowly at daylight, and continued so until five o'clock in the afternoon, when all was sold up. Store pigs are in brisk demand; several lots were per lb., sinking offal. ...

LONDON CORN EXCHANGE, MONDAY, APRIL 27 .- The wheat trade was not particularly brisk this morning, but the supply of English being scanty an improvement of fully Is, per qr. upon the prices of this day week was established upon the finer runs and rather more money was made even for secondary qualities. Fine samples of free Foreign wheat are now scarcely to be met with, and the ment order for 7,000 flannels, which was divided last sale of bonded for consumption is materially checked by week amongst six manufacturers, has given a little stithe high price of certificates; speculative inquiry there is mulus to business. The wool market was rather quiet, they found it to be John Price, a carrier, living at none. Barley was very heavy sale, but no great alteral and the transactions limited. tion can be quoted in the value of any description. Oats were extremely dull at last week's prices, and where it was necessary to make way a reduction of 6d. per qr. had to be submitted to. Beans and grey peas were fully as dear as on this day se'nnight. White peas 1s. per qr. higher. he Sutton. Price then charged Sutton with at- The clover seed season is drawing to a close : there was but little inquiry to-day for red, and none whatever for white or Trefoil.

CURRENT PRICES OF GRAIN, FLOUR, AND SEED IN MARK-LANE. BRITISH GRAIN. Wheat ...Essex & Kent, white, new .. 49 to 63 ... 57 to 70
Ditto, red ... 47 59 ... 53 65

Lincoln and York, red .. 47 57 white 49 Northumb. and Scotch .. 47 ting 30 34 extra 37 Malting Distilling 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 44

Harrow, small, new ... 34 38 old 40 46 White 37 43 boilers 40 Gray and hog 38 Norfolk and Suffolk ... Town-made (per sack of 280lbs)

White clover (per cwt.) Shillings per Quarter.

Dutch, feed .. 22 - 25 Ditto, brew and thick .. 25 __ 25 ... 20 __ 21 Russian 24 — 26 .. 19 — 20 | Danish & Mecklenburg 24 — 26 .. 18 — 21 | Ticks, 33 to 38, small .. 36 — 40 .. 28 — 36 | Egyptian 33 — 35 ... 28 — 30 certainty of the new Corn Bill they will buy only spar-Pers ... White, 32 to 43, gray ... 33 — 36 ingly. (per barrel), fine 30 32, superfine 32 — 34 .. 22 — 28 Canada, 30 to 33, United

FUREIGN SEEDS, &c. Per Quarter Petersburgh and Riga (free of duty) .. 42 to 48 . 42 duty) ... presumed, that if distress has not abated, it has not, Tares, small spring (free of duty) 40 to 44, large ... 44 50 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 17th to the 23rd of April. Wheat | Barley | Oats. | Rye. | 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 38 8 Week ending Mar. 14, 1846... 54 3 29 4 21 9 34 2 35 2 34 9 Week ending Mar. 21, 1846... 55 1 29 10 22 0 33 10 34 4 38 4 Week ending Mar. 28, 1846., 55 5 30 2 22 1 34 9 35 0 38 3 Week ending 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 83 8 lggregate aver age of the last six weeks ... 55 3 30 0 22 2 33 9 34 11 33 9 London aver-April 14, 1846) 61 10 30 10 23 4 36 2 33 3 36 10 Duties... 17 0 8 9 6 6 9 6 8 6 9 1

NEWCASTLE CORN MARKET, TUESDAY .- Our market was well supplied with wheat to-day, both from the farmers and coastwise, but the attendance of buyers being small, we experienced a dull trade, at similar rates to last Saturday. For barley, the trade proved extremely limited, as a great number of our maltsters are stocked for the season, and to transact business lower prices must have been submitted to for all except the choicest quality. In white peas we had little or nothing passing. Rye scarcely maintained its value. Oats and other grain remained without any material alteration.

LIVERPOOL CORN MARKET, MONDAY,-Easterly winds have kept back supplies of grain, &c., from Ireland, and the arrivals since last Tuesday are very small. The for the full prices of Tuesday last, but the millers and dealers have at the same time restricted their purchases within the limits of their immediate wants, and the business of the week in that grain has been of a limited amount. Flour has met a moderate demand without ment to the value of oats; a few of fine mealing quality quotations for wheat and flour are nearly nominal. RICHMOND (YORKSHIRE) CORN MARKET, SATURDAY, We had a tolerable supply of grain in our market to-day. Wheat sold from 5s. to 9s.; Oats, 3s. to 4s. 3d.; Barley, 4s. to 4s. 3d.; Beans, 5s. to 5s. 6d. per bushel.

STATE OF TRADE.

LEEDS .- There was considerable improvement in business at the Cloth Halls, both on Saturday and Tuesday; the latter day more goods were sold than on any usual quantity at this season. Trade has also been into a pit through which the pipes that supply the works with gas empty themselves, for the purpose of pulling out the plugs and letting out the water. In last week's figures, all other kinds being a mere drug, and recommendation of the season. Trade has also been more lively in the warehouses this week than for some from Essex, Kent, Sussex, Hampshire, &c., were liberal. The very primest down qualities supported with difficulty from Ireland have visited the town, and some Americans drug. have also been here during the week, Altogether the prospect is better than might have been expected a few weeks ago .- Leeds Mercury.

MANCHESTER, Friday Evening. - We have had rather less doing in cloth this week: and this has been more decidedly the case to-day than yesterday or Wednesday. There is, however, a strong disposition on the part of buyers to do business at a small advance on the lowest prices, but the manufacturers being firm in their demands prevents any thing on an extensive scale being done. Yarns scarcely so buoyant as on Tuesday, but

BRADFORD, Thursday.—There is no disposition to buy any kind of wools except on the limited scale we have observed for some time past, no alteration in price. The improvement in the demand for yarns, noted in our report of last week, is fully developed to-day, as the buversare disposed to purchase for distant delivery, to which the spinners are not ready to accede, as the price now current must undergo a great advance before they can realise prime cost: but as long as wool maintains itspresent disproportionate price to yarns, there is little hope of the large quantity of totally idle machinery beof the merchants, particularly the export houses. The absence from the market of a rather extensive buyer noted in our last, turns out more unfavourable than was expected, and considerable embarrassment is felt among the smaller manufacturers, several of whom have already had to yield to the loss they will sustain, and many once respectable men will be completely ruined, and necessarily involve increased temporary distress among the operatives in the villages where they reside.

HALIFAX.-There is no improvement in this market, in either wool or manufactured goods. Prices are withprovement in the demand; the south dealers bought out material alteration since our last. In the wool freely, and all soon sold up. In the sheep market there wethers £12 per pack, common noils and broke, together, fetch about £10 7s. 6d.

HUDDERSPIELD .- There has been a slight improvement in the amount of business done to-day, and more sold yesterday to the south jobbers, and those on offer especially in the various descriptions of goods that suit this morning brought high prices. Beasts, small cutters, the American market. As this is the season when our 6s. 9d.; steers of the best quality, 6s. 6d.; middling, 6s.; transaltanic customers come over to make their purpork, small, 6s.; large, 5s. 6d. per stone of 14 lb. Small chases, we have remarked a considerable number of sheep about 1s. a head below 71d.; large fat, ditto, 7d. American buyers in the town, and these with several ef the large London huyers being also down, there has been more doing in the warehouses during this and the last week than what we have noticed for some time ROCHDALE FLANNEL MARKET-The market this week

has been quite equal to that of the preceding Monday. There has been a fair demand for goods, and a govern-

Northneum.—The wrought cotton hose branch has retrograded, but not to the extent of being much felt. The spring has arrived, when, in former times, at this season, stockingers as well as workmen were at a premium. The cut-up or rather slop-hose trade is pretty good, though one branch, namely, the half liose selvagefooted hose, is in a state of agitation against a master stockinger at Snenton, who, from circumstances, has been induced to stop his frames. This has been construed by his workmen to be with a view to a reduction of wages. Both the hosiers and journeymen have united to reduce his profits, though, by the aid of machinery, he has been enabled to make as good hose, three at once, as is in general made one at once. Several workmen have been committed to Southwell under the Intimidation Act, as every species of annoyance had been resorted to to induce the master to succumb and take on the refractory men again. The drawer branch continues a shade better. The glove trade keeps pretty good. The fancy lace trade is consi-Grinding 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 better than the fancy lace trade is considered worse than ever, though there are some exceptions where machines are yet worked to a profit. The plain trade, though both low in wages and profits, is much better than the fancy trade. Invention and improvement seem to be nearly abandoned. The warp lace trade is in a most depressed condition.

LEICESTER.—Several home buyers have been in our market this week, and have bought cautiously; manufactured stocks in hand are light, and there is no intention to produce by the makers what is likely to be wanted. Some American orders have been received, and purchasers 53 are now in the market for goods suitable for the full de-80 82 mand, but the uncertainty existing with respect to the Oregon question induces them to conclude their purchases quickly, leaving no time for anything to be manufactured on speculation. Wools remain the same, and worsted varus are more in demand. GLASGOW, Friday .- Cotton Yarn :- The market has

exhibited some animation for all Nos. of shipping yarns, from 40s. downwards. and prices may be quoted } to } higher, but yarns for home consumption are still in li-Free. In Bond. mited demand and prices unsteady.—Cotton Goods: We Wheat .. Dantsic and Konigsberg 63 extra 70 .. 46 — 59 cannot report any improvement in the market this week. Dantsic and nonigatory of carta is 1. 44 - 52 Ditto ditto ... 54 - 61 ... 44 - 52 Business, generally speaking, is far from being brisk, or, Pomeranian, &c., Anhalt 56 - 63 ... 44 - 52 indeed, what we usually expect at this season of the year. Danish, Holstein, &c. .. 54 — 61 .. 42 — 48 Prices for most descriptions may be said to be nominal, 58 .. 39 - 48 and, in general, there is not much inquiry. Iron: Prices are as undernoted :- Pig iron, £3 10s. per ton; bar iron, £10 per ton; nail rods, £11 per ton; boiler plates and sheets, £1310s. per ton .- American Produce : Sweet barrel flour, best brands, 32s. 6d. nett per barrel; Canadian, hard ...

Ditto fine58 — 60

Russian, Prussian, &c.

Grinding23 — 26

Ditto, distilling26 — 30 ... 18 — 26

Ditto, distilling26 — 30 ... 18 — 26 cheese, ordinary, 52s. per cwt.; ditto, best, 55s, per cwt. The price of barrel flour is firm, and rather on the advance. A large proportion of the stock is now bonded, and con umers have not much on hand, but, owing to the un-

PRAISEWORTHY LAW .- In the Chinese laws, one of States 32 — 35 .. 26 — 28 the grounds upon which a husband may divorce his Buckwheat 30 — 32 ... 24 — 28 wife is being given too much to talking.

Foreign Mobements.

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

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

EASTERN EUROPE AND THE EMPEROR NICHOLAS.* No. I.

The recent insurrectionary outbreaks in Poland, and the fearful peasant war yet raging in a portion of that unhappy country, have excited the liveliest sensation throughout Europe. The roar of the popular cannon at Cracow, though heard but for a moment, caused a vibration from St. Petersburgh to Paris, from Vienna to London, shaking the tettering thrones of existing dynasties, and moving the hearts of the people with hopeful anticipation of that coming time when mankind shall burst their fetters ful insurrection in Poland, or a new revolution in and trample down the hideous tyrannies which have France, may, at any moment, dissolve this decrepidtoo long cursed and desecrated society.

The ill-disguised terror of the several governments proved that there was "something rotten" in their tern provinces of that kingdom cannot be long represent imposing organizations; something that tained. Of the fourteen millions of Prussia's popuwould not allow them to withstand the revolutionary lation not more than eight millions are Germans, the hurricane if once fairly blowing. Throughout Ger- rest are disaffected Poles, anxious to resume their many great excitement was manifested, the best nationality and sever from Prussia; and this will proof of which was seen in the calumnies invented by the slave-press of that country against the Poles with the view of counteracting the formation and expression of German sympathy: thus was invented the detestable calumny that it was one of the principal objects of the Polish "conspiracy" to murder all the Germans; which calumny was completely the title of one great Germany. The Servian, Mol- weeks of starvation had been compelled to succumb disproved by the manner in which the Germans were davian, Wallachian, and other contiguous sections of to their employers, consenting to return to work at dispressed by the manner in which the Germans were davian, wandaming to the old prices. The most shocking distress and destreated during the whole time of the insurrection at the Slavonic family, nominally belonging to the Turadation is proved to exist in New York, Philadel-Cracow. The calumnies of the German press ob-tained, however, but little credence amongst the Ger-mans themselves, as was proved by the proceedings Turks. It is not unlikely that these states may and Dublin. Contemporaneously with this state of Cracow. The calumnies of the German press ob- kish empire, do not comprise in their millions of in the Saxon chamber, by the popular cries of the form themselves into a federative union, perhaps, excited masses in all the principal cities, and by the for some time to come, under the nominal governgenerous sympathy manifested by the Germans ment of the Ottoman Porte; and this is a consummaresiding in Paris and London. From the pietist tion to be desired. One thing is certain, that the called representatives. as witness the following poltroon, FREDERICK WILLIAM of Prussia, down to present despotic structures are undermined, and our own dearly beloved Cumber-the-land of Hanover, must fall. Hitherto the despotisms have maintained the whole tribe of German princes trembled in their shoes, knowing that their own doom was sealed if the

white eagle was again victorious. And France was moved; not immediately, for the corrupt rule of the usurers' king has done not a little to weaken public opinion. France did, however, respond to Peland's cry, and could the combat have been prolonged on the banks of the Vistula, the Seine might have beheld events which would have caused the privileged ones of the earth to turn pale. It is not for us to enlighten the Times and the rest of to fight against the Circassians. But this system of the English profitmongering journals as to the actual state of France; they may hug themselves, if they will, with the belief in the "loyalty" and "order" which apparantly reign in that country, oneday-perhaps not very distant—they will awake to a knowledge but caring all for that liberty so long promised them of the reality. We promise their duped readers this. that there is a generation of men now living in France who will not pass away without uprooting the present villainous system. France sadly needs a purification, no nation more so; the throne occupied by a greedy usurer; the chambers filled with mushroom aristocrats and government em created avowedly for the purpose of extending the usurpations of property and rendering labour more the people deprived of all political rights and social tary support of Russia, are themselves fast becoming freedom; public morals debauched by profligate writers; money and luxury exalted, and poverty and honour crushed beneath contempt; bourgeoise rule has created the most vicious state of society that has existed in France since the time of Louis XV. Happily the purifiers exist and France will be saved.

Even in this "nation of shopkeepers" the Polish movement excited no little interest in spite of the fact, that nearly the whole of the journals, daily and weekly, did their best to prevent the creation of sympathy for the Poles. The Crown and Anchor meeting was a "great fact," important in more respects than in its relation to the Polish movement, and ideas expressed in this article are in accordance with the future will show that Chartism was "benefitted," those of the author of "Eastern Europe." In justice and was not "injured" by that meeting. The prin- to him we must remark, that he is rather a progresciples enunciated by the several speakers, proclaimed by the resolutions and ratified by the unanimously expressed approval of the assembly, will cause that are mainly indebted for the facts now in our possesmeeting to be looked back upon as the commence sion, of the state of millions of our fellow-men, and ment of a new era in the Chartist agitation. The it is of great importance that these facts should be proceedings of that meeting were published through- made widely known. Great events must ere long out Europe, we know with the best results for the happen, which will probably entirely change the pre-Chartist as well as the Polish cause. One thing friends and foes may rest satisfied of, that the men who got up that meeting are not the vendors of "clap-traps," they are in earnest, they have faith in their principles and will attest their faith by their

When the people of this country hear of insurrections in Poland, they are not generally aware that the Poles are but one section of a family of nations, all belonging to one race, all oppressed by the same tyrants, and consequently all having a common interest in overthrowing the order of things at present established. It may startle some of our readers to hear that this family of nations, known as the Slavo-Tonian races, nearly equals in number, perhaps even exceeds, the whole of the inhabitants of Great Britain. France, and Germany combined. The state of so large a portion of the human race must clearly be of interest to the people of western Europe, more especially when it is considered that the civilization of instant, I take this opportunity of writing you a few lines. the western nations may be said to exist merely by suf- You will probably see the Commander-in-Chief's despatch ferance, so long as the ninety millions of Slavonians are held in serfdom, instruments of aggression and division. The latter, poor fellow, was shot through the barbarism, mere brute masses, obeying the will of one or two men called Emperors, who are the sworn | crying when we saw him taken to the rear. His only enemies of progression, the irreclaimable foes of freedom.

The Slavonian races are variously estimated at 10th. We had all got into position before daybreak. The from eighty-five to one hundred millions; their prin- first hour and a half was purely an artillery fight, but cipal divisions are Poles, Muscovites, Ruthenians, Hungarians, Bohemians, Servians, Moldavians, Bulgarians, and Wallachians. A glance at the map and storm (while the cannonade was going, Stacey's bri. And it seems impossible that this should take place will show the enormous extent of territory occupied gade was partly concealed in the dry bed of a river, so without affecting the rate of wages, than which a more by these races, while their numbers sufficiently attest that the enemy's cannon-shot, with one or two excep- afflicting evil could not fall on community. There is no their overwhelming physical ferce. Were the Slavonians united by a common instinct of aggression and devoted to their chiefs, it is evident that the wildest dreams of ambition might be realised, and the free nations of the west be swept before the mighty fleod of Slavonian force. This, however, happily for mankind—happily for the Slavonians themselves, is but a like hailstones. When within about four hundred yards dream; the force exists, but is disjointed. True, the re-union of these divided masses has commenced: the object of that union, however, can be no cause of alarm to Western Europe, but the reverse. That object is not aggression towards other races, but internal freedom-an object that must command our non shot such as you cannot possibly imagine. When renown and consideration. According to the present

There has been lately published a most important work, from the pen of the author of "Revelations of Russia," entitled, "Eastern Europe and the Em- sent up into the air without the shot touching them, and when disbanded, return home with habits unfavourable peror Nicholas." The author's avowed object is, the grape-skot strewed them by sixes and sevens. I lost to the pursuits of industry. And yet is asserted that "to point out distinctly the frightful nature of the nine men, killed and wounded, in the company which I they are predisposed for war, because they have nothing most extensive slavery in the world, and the direct the loss among the Europeans; they appear generally to guilty participation of the Russian Cabinet in it; draw a greater fire upon them. The fate of India secondly, to show by recent instances, both in Russia almost depended upon us, and I think every one did his flect before rushing into a bloody contest for a pairry strip and Poland, that the fearful state of things which duty nobly. I felt sure that we were fighting in a just has been recently made public, is not a matter of past cause, and that I think tends to give one confidence. The history, but of present and hourly occurrence; and, were spared, for the men, Europeans particularly, were thirdly, to call attention to the vast political changes infuriated. I suppose there was never heard such a roll which at no distant day threaten to convulse the of musketry as there was after we had gained the whole of Eastern Europe."

Such a work as this demands our attention, and claims the consideration of our readers. If the wounded and drowning men, and in the meanwhile some public mind had been sufficiently enlightened to com- horse artillery galloped up on the right and fired into the prehend the great Slavonian question of which the retiring masses. Their loss is stated at 10,000. We have Polish question is but a part, the public would not lost in killed and wounded 2,400, 56 officers. The Akalees have been left at the mercy of the interested jour-out singly with nothing but a sword, and attacked large nalists who so recently devoted their pens to mystify bodies of men. I saw them trying to make cuts with the truth and uphold the wrong. The Poles are not | their swords, with bayonets sticking in them. I think the only people aggrieved by the systems at present they must have been intoxicated. The Sikh artilleryestablished in Eastern Europe. All the nations above named, suffer more or less the wrongs inflicted on the Poles, and not one yields a hearty support to the existing despotisms. Even the thirty-five milliens of Muscovites—the most passive and humble of all the Slavonian races—have no love for their

* "Eastern Europe and the Emperor Nicholas." By the Author of "Revelations of Russia." London: T. C. Newby, 72, Mortimer Street, Cavendish Square.

vonic family are dissatisfied, turbulent, and ready to Sikh works, were sent into our camp two days ago. I western country that does not exhibit a desire for infor- over by numerous wooden bridges, coarse clumsy erections tained. At any rate the thing is worth a trial. would in all probability end in the dissolution of the bearded gentlemen going all the way to London. We are, Prussian, Austrian, Russian, and Turkish empires, as at present constituted.

empire. Prussia cannot suffer to the same extent,

but it is evident to all thinking men that the East

their power by the trick of employing natives of one

German troops in Poland, to keep down her disaffec-

'n Hungary, Bohemia, &c. Russia has employed

fraud is becoming daily of less service. The Prussian

soldiers are themselves drawn from the ranks of a

people thoroughly dissatisfied with the Prussian

government, caring nothing for foreign conquests.

-but of which they have been so foully cheated.

they are bound by interest and honour to support

THE BATTLE OF SOBRAON.

(Extract from a private Letter.)

Being one of those who were fortunate enough to escape

with a sound head at the battle of Sobraon, on the 10th

in the papers before this reaches you. We were in the

stomach towards the close of the action; we were almost

and we began to feel their grape-shot coming among us

from the trenches we got the order, to double, the artil-

slaughter was beyond anything you can imagine. None

trenches. The enemy were driven in a mass headlong

into the river. A rush was made for the bridge, and it

gave way under the weight. The river seemed alive with

are the most daring men I have ever seen. Many rushed

men fought very bravely; they were strewed in heaps at

their guns; and, indeed, so did all of them, except their

cavalry; they never made a stand. There were several

European tents in the entrenchment, and furniture of

I felt rather exhausted. It was all over by about eleven

o'clock, when the Commander-in-Chief and Governor-

General and Staff rode in. The entrenchments then re-

Camp, before Lahore, Army of the

Sutlej, Feb. 26.

lutionary hurricane.

I hear, to be presented with a Star and Clasp, in honour We shall, hereafter, show the heterogeneous and un- troops; a lieutenant's batta amounts to 1,400 rs. I hear stable composition of the Russian empire; as regards | we remain here until the final instalment of the indemnithe other three, a few words will suffice to show the fication money is paid, about the middle of next month. One instalment came in yesterday. Gholab Singh, the rottenness of their organisation. The thirty-seven newly-created minister of Dhuleep Singh (a minor), will millions of Austria's empire certainly, at the first agree to anything we choose to impose; and no doubt glance, present a very formidable appearance, but Sir H. Hardinge will make a very stringent treaty, otherthe appearance is all. Of the pure Austrians, i.e. wise we shall have the same work next year. The 31st Foot and 16th Lancers go to England immediately. You Germans, there are not more than six millions; the remaining thirty-one millions being composed of will see Brigadier Stacey's brigade frequently mentioned "restless Italians, warlike Magyars, and discen- regiment. I feel very proud of the manner in which the tented Slavonians," all ready to plot against the Sepoys behaved, and devoutly thank God that I am safe empire of which they are supposed to form an out of the action. integral part. The death of Metternich, a success-

AMERICAN WORKING-MEN'S MOVEMENT.

EMANCIPATION OF LABOUR AND THE LAND.

It has been our painful duty at different times to bear evidence to the melancholy fact, that, despite the political institutions of the United States guaranteeing, or professing to guarantee, equal freedom to certainly take place. But the destiny of Prussia all, social inequality is continually advancing and bemay not be annihilation, on the contrary, relieved coming a marked feature of American society. In the from the task of playing the contemptible part of United States, as in this country, the rich rule bejailor and jackal to the Tsar," Prussia may gather cause they are rich, and the poor are oppressed under its ascendancy all the German race, finally because they are poor. From a late number of the New York Sun we learn that the Philadelphia merging its own and all other state distinctions in weavers have been on strike, and after suffering some things we find the utmost indifference manifested by the legislators of the country, towards the interests of the majority; more than that, the rights of that majority are treated with brutal levity by their soscene :--

> Several gentlemen claimed the floor; among them, Mr. Mc Connell who rose, he said, to a privilege

country to keep the others in slavery. Thus the The SPEAKER-(Rapping with his hammer to call the provinces torn from ancient Poland by Prussia, have House to order.) The gentleman rises to a privileged been garrisoned by German soldiers. Austria has Mr. McConnell-Yes, Mr. Speaker, I rise to a priviemployed German soldiers in Italy, and Italian and

leged question. I gave notice some time ago, of my inention to introduce a bill to give a homestead to every ted subjects; and the same policy has been acted on head of a family. (Laughter.) A dozen voices in different parts of the hall-"Read

the bill, read the bill." the Ruthenians to coerce the Muscovites, the Mus-The SPEAKER again called to order, and persevered covites to keep down the Poles, and forced the Poles until he had partially produced it. The Clerk proceeded to read the bill, and after he had

read the first two or three lines some of the members apare all that I am aware of respecting which the Associapeared to be satisfied, and eried out, "that's enough," and others, "oh, no," "go on," "let's hear it all," followed by peals of laughter. Mr. McConnell, disregarding the diversity of opinion,

moved that the bill be referred to the committee of the whole on the state of the Union, and be printed.

vice of Austria melted like snow when wanted to House of Representatives refused to print the Me- responds to the several queries. The following is the march against the Poles, and enough has been said morial of the National Reformers, on the subject of concluding portion of his reply:—
the Public Lands. These mis-representatives be it to show that the troops of Slavonic origin cannot for remembered have expended hours, days, and weeks a moment be depended upon for the protection of in frothy declamation on the Oregon question. The their masters. The Ruthenians, the principal miliwar-whoop, stoutly insisting that millions of dollars should be expended, thousands of lives sacrificed, and inneculated with Polish ideas; and, as we shall torrents of blood shed, rather than yield an inch of land to the "Britishers," do themselves treat the hereafter show, the thirty-five millions of Muscovites American people with the most brutal contempt, averse to war, having no national pride, and disconwhen they require a reform of that system by which tented with their own degraded state, are powerless American land is robbed from the American people to maintain the Russian despotism, which, rotten to "What's in a name?" Wherein do these so-called the core, will perish before the first blast of the revorepublican legislators differ from the avowed haughty aristocrats of Europe? There is this difference, that the European aristocrats boldly avow themselves in In our next we shall proceed to review the work. their real characters, while the mushroom aristothe title of which we have repeatedly quoted, giving crats of the American Congress disguise their such extracts as may be necessary to illustrate the tyranny and rapacity under the windy phrases, "liberty," "great republic," "extension of our glorious institutions" &c., &c. Let the American author's statements, and elucidate his arguments. We desire that our readers may not infer that all the people instead of shedding their blood for the Oregon, which, if acquired, would only benefit a few land robbers, insist upon having their own land at home, and they will not only perform the best service for themselves, but will also confer a lasting benefit on sionist than a revolutionist. We respect his ideas, the human race generally. These views, we are glad but of course we must express our own. To him we to see, are shared by not a few of our American

brethren, as witness the following lesson, read to the war-mongers by the Editor of Young America:-These war-mongers appear to have imbibed the ridicu lous notion that they could induce the lacklanders of the present day to fight for the aggrandizement of ambitiou demagogues, as in ages past. Oregon belongs, in rea sent state of more than the half of Europe, and sonable sized farms and lots, to whoever will go and greatly affect the state of the other half. It, theresettle it, not because some man bobbing over the Pacific fore, is very essential that the British public should waves in a ship happened to see it first, or because some be able to distinguish between the Slavenic races and one sailed first a dozen miles up a river, but because they are willing to live there by their own labour; and the the usurping despotisms which at present rule them. two piratical claims of England and the United States so that when the press may teem with accounts of ought to be settled on 49, because that is the nearest they Austria dissolving under the assaults of Italians on have come to it. Some one in charity should inform the the one side, and Slavonians on the other; when Po- Hotspurs of the Senate, that the people are fast settling down upon this determination : that they will never fight land is in arms, and Russia abandoned to internal except to acquire and defend their own Inalienable Homerevolt, they (the British people) may know which

party has claims on their sympathy, and whose cause That's the doctrine, friend Evans, we "go the whole hog" for that same on this side of the water. While on this subject, we may give the following sensible article from Young America:-

NO LAND, NO RIFLE! The following from an article by Albert Gallatin, wi. help to show landless men the folly of being enlisted in a war for Oregon till they have secured their right to the soil here where they were born. If landless men fight at all, it should be for the land for every mother's son, and no-

thing less. "It is equally untrue to assert that the poorer class of nerally those who live on their wages, have nothing to

thick of it-in Brigadier Stacey's brigade, Sir R. Dick's lose by the war. "In this, and in other large cities, for every thousand merchants or men of capital who may be injured or thrown regret was, he said, that he could not live to write his out of business, there are ten thousand living on wages own despatch and to do justice to his division. Our artilwhose employment depends directly or indirectly on the commerce of those cities. The number of common lalery began to fire about sunrise on the morning of the bourers is proportionately in the purely agricultural districts. But it is evident that in both a considerable number must be thrown out of employment, either b our artillery did not in any way appear to silence the enemy's guns, and about nine o'clock the Commander-in- the destruction of commerce or in consequence of the Chief sent orders for Sir R. Dick's division to advance lessened value and quantity of the agricultural products. tions, passed over us); Stacey's brigade deployed into man of pure and elevated feelings who does not ardently line-10th Foot on the right flank, 53d Foot on the left, wish that means could be devised to ameliorate the state and 43d and 59th regiments of Native Infantry in the of society in that respect, 80 as that those who live by centre, and off we went towards a place pointed out by an | manual labour should receive a more just portion of the engineer officer, where we were to storm. The line had profits which are now very unequally divided between

not advanced far when the enemy had got our range, and them and their employers. affected, yet, when it is said that the poor have nothing to lose by the war, it must be because their lives are counted for nothing. Whether militia, regulars, or sailors, the lery in our rear; and the Commander-in Chief and all privates, the men who actually fight the battles, are ex the staff gave a cheer, the regiment on the right of our clusively taken from the poorer classes of society. Offi line took it up and it went down the whole line, Sepoys | cers are uniformly selected from the class which has some and all cheering as loudly as they could, the whole line property or influence. They indeed risk gallantly their doubling all the time under a storm of grape and can. lives, but with the hopes of promotion, and of acquiring their grape opened upon us I thought it certain death ; system, at least of the regular army, it is extremely rare, but, thank God, I did not get even a scratch. It was a almost impossible, that a private soldier should ever rise mournful sight to see our poor fellows blown almost to to the rank of an officer. In the course of a war thou pieces when we got close under the guns. Many were sands are killed, more die of disease, and the residue commanded, and that is a small proportion compared to to lose. "Is not this sufficient, aside from the still more important moral considerations involved in the case, to induce the people of the United States to pause and re- By the courtesy of HENRY AUSTIN, Esq., the secretary, of land, which can be of little more use to them than the

same quantity of territory in the moon ?" "No vote, no musket!" the cry in England-"No land, no rifle !" the cry in America-will soon teach the rulers of both countries that the people have too much sense to engage in mutual throatcutting for the benefit and "glory" of the worthless classes who alone could profit by a war. The people of both countries have a nobler mission. "Wait a

little longer," and that mission will be seen. Up to March 21st, meetings in support of the free soil principle were held in New York nightly. We fact, that

THE GERMAN COMMUNISTS of New York have united with

THE DEMOCRATIC LAND REFORMERS

Mr. T. O'Connon, editor of the Irish Volunteer; and soup plate; it was a great been, for I could hardly speak ment, the Irish Volunteer says :-

believe we can do nothing to them. The Sikhs used to mation upon the subject. Here in New York meetings once, and now crumbling with age and rot, the eye in its

> The movement is making progress in Pennsylvania. In Pittsburgh (the American Birmingham), the Free Soil cause is the leading topic of discussion among all classes. Large meetings are holden, and the word is "Onward." Mr. RYCKMAN is lecturing through the western counties of the State of New York, and everywhere enrolling converts under the Land banner. The period for electing the principal officers of the city of New York drawing nigh, the Reformers were bestirring themselves to obtain the election of men pledged to their principles. A sincere reformer

named Ranson Smith had been put in nomination for mayor and the following queries were addressed to him by the association :--New York, March 9th, 1846. SIR,-At the last meeting of the National Reform Asociation, you were unanimously nominated for the office of Mayor of this city, and, as the Association appointed no committee to communicate with you on the subject, I consider it my duty as Secretary to address you in accordance with the organization of the Association and its

therefore propound to you the following queries :-1st, Will you, if elected, use all the influence of your station to limit the quantity of land that any individual. company, or corporation shall hereafter acquire, so that gradually the soil shall be restored to the people, until

can never deprive them? 2nd. Will you, if elected, use your official influence to provide all the destitute of the city, who are unjustly dechildren heatting republicans, until they can, through the of one or two petty shops upon the landward side, there action of our State and National Government, have a seem few wares to buy, few people to buy them, and little he disgraced by street begging, disease, intemperance, and crime arising from deprivation of the means of useful employment?

3rd. Will you appropriate all the income of your office under the laws, over a thousand dollars, to the National in the ditch A woman is leaning over the railings of quired from a cottier, in order to convert himself into a Reform Association, to carry forward the Free Soil Movement, and use your influence to regulate all sa'aries of public offices according to actual duty performed, and to what similar labours would acquire in industrial occu- backwards and forwards, in order to procure the purest

4th. If Congress should declare war about Oregon before making the Public Lands free, will you use your offici linfluence to put an end to the war as soon as possible, and to prevent any landless man from being forced into it? The Republicans of England have raised the hanner of "No Vote, no Musket!" Will you second their exertions by raising the banner "No Land, no Musket".

Many other important questions occur to me, connected with the high station you have been nominated to fill. and with the interests of the 400,000 human beings crowded so unnaturally on this Island; but, as the above tion have expressed their views, I do not feel authorized to ask further questions in their name. Respectfully. GEORGE H. EVANS.

We have given the above letter because the querie cannot fail to interest our readers. It will be seen —but of which they have been so foully cheated.

The fraternization of Prussian soldiers with Polish "insurgents," is an event not at all unlikely. It was lately seen that the Italian regiments in the ser-

> The great principle of freeing the land and limiting the quantity is destined to become the great topic of the age. It is the centre round which revolves our rights and our liberties. The people having discovered land, and been led to see their nautral right to it, their voices will be heard, their just demands cannot be stayed. "Their redemption draweth nigh." They have the yower in their own hands and they will use it.

The people should hold the appointing power, and never

lelegate it to Executive hands, for this makes bad government, and too much of it; creates State Debts without the consent of the people; and is Anti-Republican and dangerous to our liberties and natural rights. The greatest achievement ever yet obtained by the spirit of Liberty over the adverse Spirit of Tyranny, is our near approach to Universal Suffrage. This great and inestimable boon, which constitutes the bulwark of our liberties, must not be lost sight of, till all are entitled to one vote; for it is only by the united efforts of a majority of the voters, that the land measure can be carried. When Universal Suffrage has wrought this great and mighty work for us, may we not look for the promised become extinct, and the wilderness and solitary place bloom and blossom as the rose; when we may sit under our own vine and fig-tree, with none to molest or make us afraid : when universal education, happiness and brotherhood, shall no longer be a mere name and phantom to deceive the people? We were never made to live without right to the earth to live upon, and there is no moral uman power for one part of the human family to deprive the other of this Divine Right. We have been and are educated to look upon the Bar and the Bench with great respect and a sort of holy reverence; but it is not glory nough for me to march in the footsteps of such illustrious fect institutions have furnished. Let us learn to reverence and respect the crow bar and the work bench, and consider the "Divinity of Labour." Labourers must respect themselves and each other, and remember that in their union is their strength, before they can expect the high, the lofty and the aristocratic to respect them as equals; and, "they that would be free, themselves must

A large open-air meeting in the Park was to be the election. Further extracts next week.

SOCIAL REFORM.

Under this head we propose to notice all efforts social condition of the people. It is our own conviction that the shortest road to social reform would would have been somewhat greater than it has been. people, by which must be meant all the labourers, or ge- be to invest the people with their political rights, | We do not blame them for not being as active as i and thus enable them to obtain justice for themselves; their pecuniary interests had been at stake, or for still if only partial amelioration is obtainable lunder | not being Quixotes in the cause of philanthropy; but the present system, even that partial amendment | we do blame them for manifesting an utter indiffer will be welcomed by us. Foremost amongst the ence to the adoption of those measures which, taking various social amendments suggested we must notice them at their word, they believe to be of great and the efforts now being made to improve the dwellings | pressing importance. of the poor. A society calling itself the "Health of Towns' Association," has been in existence for some time past, having for its object the promotion of

> SANATORY REFORM. The association is under the presidency of the Man-QUIS OF NORMANBY, and comprises in its committee a number of leading public characters in and out of interests, and upon any settled principle-or, is it to be

I. To diffuse among the people the valuable information elicited by recent inquiries, and the advancement of science, as to the physical and moral evils that result from the present defective sewerage, drainage, supply of water, air, and light, and construction of dwelling-

II. To correct misconception as to the expense of the equisite measures, and to remove groundless apprehenons as to interference with existing pecuniary interests. III. To devise and to endeavour to obtain some better means than at present exist, for the investigation of the causes of mortality in any locality, and for the more effectual protection of the public by the prompt removal of those noxious causes which are proved to be removable. IV. To facilitate legislative enactments and their application, by the diffusion of sanitory information bearing

V. To encourage the establishment of Branch or Auxiobtaining a larger amount of funds, and a more extended field of usefulness.

Since its establishment this society has done much towards carrying out the first of the above objects. we have been put in possession of several reports of lectures, &c., published by the association, containing much valuable information, which it is essential should be diffused as widely as possible. With this view we propose (with the committee's sanction) to extract largely from the society's publications in future numbers of this paper. This week we give the following extract from a new monthly periodical, entitled "Our Own Times," which certainly shows the pressing necessity for a sweeping sanatory change. The place described is "Jacob's Island," a locality in the neighbourhood of Dockhead. Bermondsey, known to the readers of "Oliver Twist" have the pleasure of announcing the important as the place where the ruffian Sykes made his exit.

contents rather watery mud than muddy water-a noiome place, encrusted with layers of soot which float notionless on the thick waters, their aspect made still The principal speakers at the New York meetings more hideous by the hairy morsels of decomposition with are Mr. George II. Evans, editor of Young America; which they are thickly studded, and which were one je dogs and cats. Imagine this pestilential ditch bound d, Mr. Kniege, editor of The Tribune of the People and its reeking banks ormed, by a long succession of pic-Messrs. Bovay, Manning, Windt, West, and Commer- some places leaning heavily over the mud, in others to be religiously guarded and held sacred. at the time from thirst, and, having got a good portion from; besides several other ardent workers in the settling down bodily into it. Imagine their odd, whimof clay into my mouth when doubling, and no breakfast, good cause. Speaking of the progress of the movesical outline—their high peaked garrets—their p atched landlords are not evil demons and carnivorous Ghouls cumbered masses of woodwork-jutting into all manner THE NATIONAL REFORM MOVEMENT is progressing, as of fantastic outworks, abounding in odd angles, forming liars of the Inquisition-that a proprietor has an absowe anticipated, with gigantic strides. Newspapers are galleries and projecting stories, and rude balcon ies, which lute right to the fair proceeds of his lands, and that a Dowden's letter quoted in the Nation, as the whole of the

the green slime, and long since given way under the superincumbent weight, leaving portions of the dwelling, masses of dark ruins; imagine under those which still remain elevated upon their piles, planks and boards sticking downwards, the remains of what have once been floors; picture this desolation and poverty, the fetid ditch, the decayed dwellings, and you have an idea of the western and most picturesque frontier of Jacob's Island. We have said that many of these houses are unoccupied. Were you to set foot on their decayed floors, you would go down with a crash through the rotten wood, as

through a trap-door, into the slime beneath. But there are dwellings which boast of inhabitants, and their aspect is in many instances less squalid than would naturally be expected. The dwellers in Jacob's Island are poor, neglected people, striving to live amid no means of quitting it. Many are, of course, squalid, for. Again, you see slatternly drabs of women make

recent action, to obtain an expression of your views, and their appearance at the projecting galleries to stare at Little unkempt savages poke their furry heads out of garret windows; lean miserable dogs-chained up in starvation and stench, amid masses of mouldering woodwork every family shall have a Home of which fraud or force and dismal lumber of broken chairs and tables, which have been pushed out of doors, and huddled upon sinking platforms, gradually moving downwards to the mudraise themselves and howl dismally. But there are few rived of their right to the soil, with good and sufficient other signs of life. Nothing, according to the vulgar ood, clothing, and shelter, and an education for their phrase, is stirring but stagnation. With the exception hance to obtain these by their own exertions, on their own | money to buy them with. The buzz of a busy neighthe outward signs and symbols of commercial wealth. but here you are in a region of poverty, want, fever, and

> Suddenly, perhaps, you will be startled by a splashing possible bucketful of the forbidding fluid. After watch ing a repetition of this process at two or three other houses, we ventured to accost one of the drawers of thisby courtesy—water—

'That must be terrible stuff to wash with. You can

lean nothing with that. 'Wash!-clean!' echoed the woman, hauling up pailful, half mud and half water. 'What are you a talk-

ng about? Why, we drinks it.' Good heavens! We looked again down into the slough. In some places it was green from decomposition, moveless in its putrescence, consisting of cast away boots and buy the entire interest from the next landlord, and so asshoes, and rusted bottomless remains of tin utensils. It | cend to the proprietor in fee, until, at last, he should be only wanted one more stage of rot to give us something the sole owner of his own farm. like that hideous ocean-

Where slimy things did crawl with legs Upon the slimy sea.'

'Why, Sir,' continued our informant, 'we must drink that 'ere or none,'

'Can you not go to the river? 'tis not a hundred 'The watermen say as they have privileges, and wo'nt et us fetch it at their stairs.'

'Are there no pumps ?' 'Yes, one, but it is kept locked.' 'No water pipes in this part of the island of course?'

like we-in course not. 'Well, does not this dich communicate with the river? Does it not, at least, rise and fall with the tide some-

times ? 'It did-long ago-and there's still sluices by which they can run the water into the river, and let in 'And, why, in heaven's name, is not that done every

Why, you see-the sluices is private property, and the man as owns them 'ill only open them when he likes -not when we like. The place where them sluices is, was a mill in the old times, and worked by tide-but it once abolished.

don't go now.' 'Then you have fever here often, have you not?' 'The woman shook her head-her sunken eye and hollow cheeks bespoke for her of the pestilential atmosphere. And how could it be otherwise? The filthy choky dwellings are bathed in the reeking exhalations the decaying mud. It is bad enough amid the frosts of winter, but when a hot sun pours down its powers upor the fermenting mass-when the breeze is lulled, and the whole place sleeping in the glaring summer's afternoon-every stifling volume of vapour which rises from

the ditch is the very breath of typhus! There is surely good need of a "Health of Towns Association" when such places as "Jacob's Island exist within the limits of the "great metropolis; but what a disgrace to the government and legislature is the existence of such places. They cannot plead ignorance, for both were fully informed of these deplorable evils many years ago. So far back as May, 1838, it was officially declared "that the annual loss of life from filth and bad ventilation is greater than the less from death or wounds in any wars in which the country has been engaged in modern times," and yet nothing has been done to check this enormous waste of human life. Towards the close of the last session of Parliament there was laid on the table a measure known as the "Towns' Drainage Bill," which has laid there ever since, without progressing one step towards adoption by the Commons. This delay is disgraceful to the government, and not less disgraceful to those persons, who held on Monday the 6th of April, the day preceding | belonging to the Health of Towns' Commission, have in that capacity enforced the necessity of remedial measures, and yet, as members of Parliament, quietly allow month after month, and year after year, to pass away without urging on the reforms they know to be so necessary. Well does the Times say, that, "if, instead of being Royal Commissioners, they had been railway directors, and if, instead of the welfare of the labouring population, their own dividends and being made, or that may be made, to improve the salaries had depended on their recommendations being acted on, no one can doubt that their activity

THE PEOPLE'S PROPERTY.

(From the Nation.)

Is the Irish Land tenuro question to be dealt with by legislation, with forethought, with due regard to existing parliament; the following are the objects of the pormitted to stand as it is until the social evils of this of land, if not checked, will lead to a revolution in island shall have become intolerable, and then allowed to England and Ireland. Again, then, we invite the find a solution for itself us it best can?

To one or other of these issues we are coming. A re-

rapid or a gradual one, either legislative or insurrection- of its horrors or are able to contend against its ary, either peaceful or bloody-is assuredly at hand; and it behoves all men, and specially those men who have potential voice in public affairs, and who have the mos at stake, to consider well which of these ways they will The British government by the Lords Commissioners choose. It is needless to talk of the "difficulty" of this must be met, must be grappled with, must be dealt with

Let it not be said that this is a threat. It is simply a statement of the task that lies before us to be done, or, at our peril, to be left undone. Surely there is no rational being in all Ireland who is not convinced in his heart that the relation of landlord and tenant cannot. liary Associations, not merely with a view to the local and will not, stand long in its present state. Even the benefit that must thence arise, but also as the means of Repeal of the Union and catinotion of the absentee-drain, must be taken to cure it.

Well, then, it is full time that these who desire no litical and social changes to be brought about peacefully, should take counsel together, and devise some plan which may be both practicable and just to all parties. In order to come to the consideration of the matter in hand with any chance of success, it is first necessary to get rid of a ll feelings of irritation, of obsolute animosities, and, above all, of sant. It is needful, on the one side, to admit that landed proprietors, as a class, are not absolute demons exulting in the grouns of their victims, and gloating; over the despair of homeless widows and famishing children-but are indeed men, often unfortunate, deeply mortgaged, and sorely persecuted men, hunted by bailiff s, and much beset by sheriffs. On the other hand, it would be well to have it admitted that there is no her Clergy and Communicants to the Holy office. We

absolutely require these to be taken as postulates. Another admission we should be inclined to ask forindefeasible birthright-and that, in any future arrangedifferent descriptions. I got a drink of water out of a (German Communist journal). To these we must add, turesque wooden dwellings, old, crazy, crumbling, in ment to be made, the rights of property on both sides are

Taking these things for granted-assuming that Irish that tenants are not naturally foul conspirators and famisounded with cheers, and every one had his eyes fixed on starting all over the country to advocate it, and some of overhang the stagnant mud, the whole irre out on the curse letter appeared in the Star of Saturday 1356.

tyrant and his minions; terror, not respect, prolongs the old chief's frosty head, which was uncovered. General the most respectable papers in the Union are lending a black with smoke, age, and dirt. Imagine two rows of n the sweat of his brow, we do b lieve that a rational their submission. All the other sections of the Sla_ Mouton and the Spanish engineer, who constructed the hand in discussing its merits. Scarcely a section of the such tenements forming a narrow water-street arched and practical adjustment of the difficulty might be at

One proposal having for its object to solve this Land revolt; the attainment of her liberty by Poland talk of going to Calcutta, and then going and taking are held almost nightly upon the subject, all crowded with onward progress ever and anon intercepted by oars and question, is contained in a letter from Mr. Dowden, the would be the signal for general insurrection, which London; what an idea! You need not be afraid of the attentive auditors, who are captivated with the sublime poles protruding from the houses on either side, and late Mayor of Cork, which was read in the Repeal Asso. simplicity of its remedy for the thousand ills that are fluttering with linen so stained and streaked, that it ciation, and last week published at length in The Nation. grinding down the labouring classes. In Brooklyn, we seems to have been washed in the ditch beneath for years, Mr. Dowden is a Protestant gentleman of ability and ex. of the battle of Sobraon; but something more useful, a find that the honest Democracy have unfurled the flag of and so frowsy and mildewy that it can never be got perience, and of high character, deeply respected by his donation of twelve months' batta, is to be given to the Reform, determined to vote for no man that is not for thoroughly dried. Imagine all this—imagine many of fellow-citizens, and certainly no reckless revolutionist; freeing the public lands in limited quantities for actual the houses tenantiess; imagine many of the props which but he sees that the time has come to choose between support them over the dead waters soaked through by sound legislation and utter anarchy, and very wisely prefers the former.*

Mr. Dowden would also give every reasonable security to holders at will and lessees, that they should be compensated for improvements. The transfers to be effected through his land-offices would necessarily be gradual and in the meantime he would afford the renters, or, as he phrases it, the borrowers, of land such protection as their defenceless state requires.

The ultimate end, however, which Mr. Dowden desires to arrive at, is gradually to convert the tenant-slaves of Ireland into fee-simple proprietors.

A second plan is put forward by a writer who has published two or three letters in the Times newspaper, and the dismal stenches and filth of the place; for they have signs himself "D. L." He would have a great Land Company established by Act of Parliament, consisting of fever-stricken beings-dirt and rags the prevailing cha. Irish and English capitalists, who would use the scheme racteristic of their appearance; but you occasionally as an investment of money-with power to buy Irish come upon symptoms of hard struggling decency, which estates in large masses, and to allot them in convenient the horrible features of the place scarcely led you to look | proportions to tenants in fee for ever, charged with the payment of a certain sufficient purchase-money to the Company by way of annu I instalment, until all should the stranger who appears to be invading their domains. be paid, when the tenant would have his land in feesimple for ever. The writer conceives that the annual instalment of the purchase-money, in order to remunerate the Company, need not be much, if at all greater, than what is now often charged as yearly rent to tenants. at-will. Of course the same Act which should establish the Company would also enable proprietors to sell, notwithstanding family settlements or other claims, and would create a public office, whose business it should be so to distribute and apply the purchase-money as to preserve the interests of expectants, reversioners, and crediters. The objection to this project is, that the expense of working a vast Company, with all its offices and Homesteads; so that Republican Citizens may no longer | bourhood is around you, you have just emerged from all officers, and, still more, the payment of dividends upon shares, would absorb a large proportion of the capital with which the tenants are expected to make their purchases-would, in fact, be a heavy drain upon their industry, over and above what would at any rate be reone of the balconies, drawing by means of a bucket and proprietor in fee. And another objection is, that the rope, water from the conglomorated filth below. You very idea of English speculators undertaking Irish lands observe that she has got a knack of swishing the pail must be, from old associations, highly unpopular and suspicious. We have had far too much English land liobbing in Ireland already.

A third proposal has been made, which would get rid of both these objections. It is a simple enactment, that any occupier of land, under any tenure whatever, shall be entitled, from the moment his tenancy begins, to purchase out his landlord's interest-at certain rates, to be letermined according to the circumstances, value of the land, &c .- that is, a cottier may buy the whole interest of his own immediate landlord (say, a middleman) in his holding, whether large or small-then, placing himself in the position of the middleman, he would be entitled to

This would go one step further than either of the firstnentioned projects; for whereas they would only permit this would compel a proprietor to sell, on being tendered the suitable purchase-money, by any tenant holding im mediately under him.

Nobody can doubt that, under any of these three arrangements, money would soon be forthcoming to buy large tracks of land, and create a numerous class of independent freeholders. Even with all the present discouragements to improvements, we see how much money can be occasionally amassed by small farmers, who date not invest it in land not their own, and straightway carry it off to America, depriving their own country of so much behind them a state of society sinking even lower and lower downward, by a continual repetition of this exhausting process. If we had the return called for by Mr. Dowden, of the actual capital carried across the Atlantic for the last twenty years—and if we calculate how much the same industry which created it would have since increased it-and if we consider the stimulus to exertion and improvement that the hope of bettering his condition of standing at last, even in his old age, a free man upon his own soil-would give to the now down-trodden and hopeless Irish peasant, we may understand how soon the soil of Ireland might change hands, if land monopoly were

Now, we say that in one or other of these three ways, or by some combination of them, or in some other way, provision must speedily be made for revolutionising the shole social condition of this island, and gradually abolishing the "relation of landlord and tenant;" or, that the matter will otherwise find its level, perhaps by very rugged and stormy ways. There is absolutely no third alternative; and for ourselves we much prefer the peaceful and legislative method. We are Conservatives in this matter-Conservatives of social order, of law and justice, of "Life and Property." The present system does not work: it has disorganised society, and created an abhorance of Law and a sympathy with crime: it is productive of starvation, misery, revenge, extermination, exile, murder, disease and death. Shall society be reorganised upon some better system, while it is yet time ; or must it go to utter wreck, and be born again out of the womb of chaos?

[In reply to the above, we have merely to observe, that, for years past we have been recommending the above policy to the Irish people; we have been recommending the application to their funds to the above national purpose, while the Irish press has been allowing a reckless expenditure of their pence. We have already established the Charter Society for more extensive purposes than those recommended by Mr. Dowden, whose letter we published in the Star of last week. We, that in the Chartist Co-operative Land Association, are the Chartered company for the pur-chase, sub-division, and conveyance of land to the working classes, in such proportions as will suit the individual capacity of each. We agree with the Nation that attention will be directed from the shadow to the substance, and that what capital, oppression, and the law has withheld from the labouring classes possession of the land can alone confer. Let the Nation then be the first in the field of this honourable competition. Let the '82 club "doff" their cockatoo feathers and dress themselves in frizes as the national manufacture, and we pledge ourselves that their land meetings will give an impetus to the repeal question which all their regmarole and bombast has failed to communicate to it. We do not ask such Irish association to be circumscribed by our rules, which limit occupation to two, three, or four acres, because the scheme must be in accordance with national requirements and, therefore, the allotments in Ireland may be from five to twenty acres, because the country is wholly agricultural and because the present scantiness of markets would not offer a sufficient remuneration, sufficient to enable the several occupants to purchase the fee of their several holdings. The monopoly of land led to the French Revolu-

ion, the monopoly of land, if not checked, will lead to the dismemberment of the American Union, and in spite of the best exertions of Peel, Russell, the free trader, and O'Connell, or all united by the monopoly nation and all with Irish hearts to join us in an incessant crusade against a monopoly which subjects. volution in the whole system of holding land-either a the poor to periodical famine while the rich feel none severity.—Ed. N. S.]

TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATION UNDER THE SEA .of the Admiralty, and the French government by Land question—were it ten times as difficult it absolutely the Minister of the Interior, have granted permission to two gentlemen, the projectors of the sub-marine decisively by law, and that soon, or the other alternative telegraph, to lay it down from coast to coast. The site selected is from Cape Grisnez or from Cape Blanchez, on the French side, to the South Foreland. on the English coast. The soundings between these headlands are gradual, varying from seven fathoms near the shore on either side, to a maximum of 37 fathoms in mid-channel. The Lords of the Admiralty. have also granted permission to the same gentlemen to lay down a sub-marine telegraph between Dublin though it would mitigate the disease, could only remove and Holyhead, which is to be carried on from the further off the inevitable day when some decided step latter place to Liverpool and London. The submarine telegraph across the English Channel will, however, be the one first laid down. The materials for this are already undergoing the process of insulation, and are in that state of forwardness which will onable the projectors to have them completed and placed in position, so that a telegraphic communication can be transmitted across the Channel about the first week in June. When this is completed, an electric telegraph will be established from the coast to Paris, and thence to Marseilles. This telegraph throughout France will be immediately under the direction of the French government, as, according to the law of 1837, all telegraphic communications through that country are under the absolute control and superintendence of the Minister of the Interior. Upon the completion of the sub-marine telegraph dar's, and bideous, and universal conspiracy of poor across the English Channel, it is stated that 3 as finst rich, or the Catholic against the Protestant, or similar one, on a most gigantic scale, will be at-It is an extraordinary scene, reminding one of an old granised by Jesuits, and having for its object to make the tempted to be formed, under the immediate sanction Flemish street. Imagine first a stagnant canal—its P ope temporal ruler of Ireland, to hand over the revenues and patronage of the French administration. This of the Established church to the Propaganda College, and is no less than that of connecting the shores of Africa with those of Europe by the same instrumentality; thus opening a direct and lightning like communication between Marseilles and Algeria. It has been that the "rights of property" are applicable to the poor doubted by several scientific men whether this is practicable, and, indeed, whether even the project between the coasts of France and England can be accomplished; but it has been proved, by experiments, the most satisfactory in their results, that not only can it be effected, but effected without any consider. able difficulty - The Globe.

* It is unnecessary to give the extracts from Mr.

permit l'armament of Great Drivain and treland. It then incorporated a certain number of Irish members vith the British House of Commons, and these because of the British Parliament before the Union. Even though such a power had not been conferred by the Act of Union, it was inherent in the House of Commons. The orders of the house must be obligation. The orders of the house must be obligation. The orders of the house must be obligation and a conversation ensued in the propriety of this propriety of the propriety of this propriety of the propriety of this propriety of the propriety of this propriety of this propriety of this propriety of this propriety of the propriety of this propriety of this propriety of this propriety of the propriety of the propriety of Commons. The orders of the house must be obligatory on all its members, for if they were not there must be a stop to all public business, and to all its nt lity as a representative assembly: besides this, Mr. O'Connell had complained that the powers given to the Committee of Selection were novel and stringent; it might be so, but the house in its wisdom had given the committee these powers, and it had been considered that unless these stringent powers were committed to it, the house could not perform the increased load of duty cast upon it. Mr. S. O'Brien had refused obedience to the jurisdiction which he had himself helped to establish; and, instead of excusing himself, had referred to the correspondence, and had gloried in his disobedience. respondence, and had gioried in his disoudiffice. He was afraid, then, that the house had no other course to pursue save that recommended by Mr. Psteourt. The house could not allow its authority even though it were compensed to resolve to mose ex-treme measures against Mr. S. O'Brien which must

follow the resolution then before it. agreed in the propriety of Mr. O'Brien's course to take measures which would impede the ordinary business of Parliament. He regretted it the more, paise; after which, because, if the resolution were persevered in, there would arise in the minds of the people of Ireland, who did not understand the technicalities of the house, an impression that there was a system of persecution about to be enforced against Mr. S. O'Brien on account of the course which he deemed it to be his duty to pursue in Ireland. By keeping Mr. S. O'Brien away from the discussion of the Coercion Bill, the house would exasperate to the Speaker, and contiguous to the chair. ntmost the people of Ireland.

Mr. WARBURTON observed that, if the present motion involved nothing more than the highest disapprobation of the conduct of Mr. S. O'Brien, he should most gladly concur in it; but the next question which the house would have to consider, after assenting to this motion, would be—"Shall we send Mr. S. O'Brien to the Tower?" He did not see any force in Mr. O'Conneil's argument. He admitted that the House of Commons had the power to commit Mr. O'Brien; but he doubted the wisdom of exercising it, for he did not know how many of death other foolish members might court the very uneviable notoriety of being committed to the Tower. He concluded by moving as an amendment that Mr. S. O'Brien, having stated special grounds on which he wished to be exempted from attending on private committees, should in future be exempted from such attendance, and that it be an instruction to the Committee of Selection to report to the house the names of all members in future claiming to be exempt from such attendance, and the grounds on which they claimed such exemption.

Mr. BROTHERTON seconded the amendment. Upon the amendment being read by the SPEAKER, Mr. J. O'Connell said, that he begged to differ with the Hon. Gentleman who had used the epithet foolish, with regard to the conduct of the hon-member for Limerick. He thought that instead of acting foolishly, it would be found that the Irish people considered him to have been acting with a view to do his duty to Ireland. It was his misfortune to be a member of a committee, for the last three weeks, and probably for two months to come. (Hear. hear.) He thought he might take credit to himself for having endeavoured to attend punctually to the business. (Hear, hear.) But he did not consider that the House had any right to require him to serve on that committee. The reason for his not serve on that committee. The reason for his not remain. The honourable member then bowed to bill. ("No, no.") offering any opposition to that order was, that he the chair and withcrew. one ring any sphosition to that order was, that he should be unable to give his aid in opposing the passing of the Coercion Bill while in the custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms. (Laughter.) It was for that reason alone that he regretted the honourable member for Limerick acting as he had done. He thought the honourable member for Limerick was entitled to some consideration, when it was considered that he some consideration, when it was considered that he giving employment to additional labourers, but also nority; and, secondly, that they came down to the giving employment to additional labourers, but also nority; and, secondly, that they came down to the of locating large bodies of them, who could not now house with reference to this question of the Factory of locating large bodies of them, who could not now house with reference to this question of the Factory of locating large bodies of them, who could not now house with reference to this question of the Factory of locating large bodies of them. could not do better, in his opinion, than adopt the suggestion of the honourable gentleman who had should thus create a large body of proprietary occur. Mr. BROTHERTON observed that Mr. S. O'Brien

wanted to be made a martyr of, and he was not disposed to elevate him in that honour. After an observation from Mr. O'Connell to the effect that, if Mr. S. O'Brien had gone to Ireland. the nouse would not have found it very safe to bring him to England on this quarrel, and a few words from Sir G. Grey in support of the original mo-

Sir R. PEEL said he was very much surprised to hear any individual assert that the original resolution arose out of a spirit of hostility against Mr. S. O'Brien. He believed that it was a matter of general regret that this point had been raised, but with the precedent established last session in the case of Mr. B. Escott, whose objections to serving on a committee on a private bili had been overruled by the house, he did not see how the mooting of it could that of affirming the resolution of Mr. Estcourt. He could not assent to the amendment of Mr. War-He then enforced the argument of the Attorney-General in support of the power of the House of Comwa-inherent in the house from its very composition. It might be that Mr. S. O'Brien wished to be a

course adopted by Mr. O'Brien.

views of Mr. O'Connell as to the Act of Union. There was one common feeling of regret that the house had been obliged to embark in this question, and that feeling was aggravated, because it was connected with an Irish member, and might therefore be reisrepresented. The power of the house over Irish members was as complete as the interests of Ireland required that it should be, and as Parliament and as Pa mentary law could render it. Mr. S. O'Brien might ject. bid for popularity against Mr. O'Connell by seeking Mr. duced him to take his present course. The house ought not to shrink from asserting its authority in a case where it had been so flagrantly denied.

Mr. D'Israeli argued that as Mr. O'Brien had and as he might possibly petition the house to be allowed to be heard by counsel at the bar, it would be well to pause before doing anything unjust, or that might be impugned on the ground of information in a comprehensive and earnest the measure at an, they ought to carry and then proceeded to notice the cojection, and then proceeded to notice the cojection, and then proceeded to notice the cojection. They are, arraives fully one sixth. The Home Secretary, on the part of himself and his colleagues, declared their dependent of the old jog-trot machinery that had so long been established in Ireland.

They are, arraives fully one sixth. The Home Secretary, on the part of himself and his colleagues, declared their dependent of the old jog-trot machinery that had so long been established in Ireland. lity. This compulsory attendance on railway committees was a violation of the rules of the house. adopted upon an apprehension of circumstances that had not turned out to be well-founded, and it was novel in principle; therefore it would be well to postpone the question in order to allow Mr. O'Brien to reconsider his position, and to obviate the necessity of any expression of opinion by the house on the

Several other members having spoken on the subject, the House divided on the amendment. For Mr. Warburton's amendment ... 15

Against it 139
Majority against the amendment—124 The House immediately divided on the original

For Mr. Estcourt's motion Majority for the motion... ...—120

marking, that so far as Ireland was concerned, the pected from pursuing the beginning that had been conduct of Mr. S. O'Brien contrasted most disadmade. He entreated the right hon baronet (Sir vantageously with that of Mr. O'Connell, and his J. Graham) to give his earnest attention to the subson, who had both served on private committees. Mr. J. O'Connell could not accept any compliment at the expense of his friend Mr. S. O'Brien. He, too, expressed a hope that the house would pause before it exercised its extreme powers upon Mr. S. O'Brien.

Lord Morpeth having joined in the two last votes, with the majority, and being prepared to concur, if need should be, in the further vote proposed by Mr. Estcourt, put it to the house whether it would not stand more right in the eyes of the public, if it gave time to Mr. S. O'Brien to decide whether he would

not bow to its clearly ascertained opinion. Mr. Estcourr considered himself acting officially as the organ of the Committee of Selection; and, as all the precedents were against delay, he felt that it would be highly unbecoming in him, if he did not take the same course as had always been taken by his predecessors. He should therefore persist in his to the amount of nearly 400, were presented by va-

than two minutes. han two minutes.
Mr. Roche and Mr. Estcourt advanced to the table from opposite sides of the house—the latter table from opposite sides of the nouse—the latter caught the Speaker's eye, and was called upon to ged to suggest, that, as it was really of national improceed, but proceed, but Mr. Roche rose, and waving his hand to the Hon.

Gentleman to resume his seat, said that in all probability he would spare him (Mr. Estcourt) the trouble of addressing the house. It is my painful duty, said the Hon. Member, to make an announcement which will probably terminate the present discussion. The Hon. Member for Limerick has made a communication to me. He feels so strongly on this subject that he thinks in the communication of the strongly of the subject that he thinks in the subject that he thinks in the subject to t ject, that he thinks it unnecessary that further delay should be interposed between the present stage of the course to pursue save that recommended by Mr. proceedings and the final decision of this house. The house could not allow its authority [Laughter.] I hope Hon. Members will see that I Mr. G. Bankes asked, if, when the Corn Bill had to be defied in this manner, and must vindicate it, am not performing an agreeable duty—(Hear, hear) passed, Mr. Hume would vote for this? [Mr. Hume, am not performing but a feeling of respect for my Hon.] I shall oppose it in every stage." Then what were stricted would induce me to undertake it. cially as the house has shown such anxiety to be nesday was now the only day on which any public moderate and forbearing. But my Hon. Friend is so business was transacted (hear, hear); and he (Mr. G. Mr. Roche regretted that it should be necessary to introduce a resolution of this kind at the present moment; for he foresaw that the ultimate result of it would be to compel those Irish members who it would be to compel those Irish members who it would be to compel those Irish members who it would be to compel those Irish members who it would be to compel those Irish members who it would be to compel those Irish members who is pursuing, that seeing no prospect of changing his opinion he thinks it expedient to have some of the delegates from the manufacturing distanced (near, near); and he (Mr. G. Bankes) must entreat the hon, member for Oldham to preserve to the persevere. When applied to some time since by changing his opinion he thinks it expedient to have When the hon, member sat down there was a

> Sir R. Peel again rose and said-Sir, notwithstanding what the hon. member has stated, I must say that I still think it better for us to take our own course. (Loud cheers from the Opposition.) The debate was accordingly adjourned to Thursday next, and the matter was no sooner agreed upon, than Mr. S. O'Brien walked up the floor of the House and took his usual seat on the left of the

> RELIEF OF THE POOR. Mr. P. Borrhwick, who was not distinctly heard was understood to give notice that he would upon an early day in the ensuing month, move for a select committee to inquire into the operation of the laws affecting the relief of the poor in England and

PUNISHMENT OF DEATH. Mr. Ewarr gave notice that he would, on the 3d of May, move for a total repeal of the punishment

WASTE LANDS (IRELAND.) Mr. P. Scrope moved for leave to bring in a Bill

for promoting the reclamation of waste lands in Ire-The honourable member was proceeding to explain the grounds on which he made this motion, when Mr. Smith O'Brien was observed going over to the Speaker's chair, and after a few words had passed in private between him and the Speaker, returning they would stand better with the public, and at the to his seat. Thereupon the SPEAKER motioned to the hon.

member for Stroud to sit down, which having been complied with, the right hon. gentleman in the chair said-I perceive that the hon. member for Limerick has taken his seat, and I have to acquaint him that such a course under such circumstances is unusual. The more usual course is for the hon. member to retire, and not to resume his seat until the duestion concerning himself be disposed of.

Mr. S. O'Brien then rose and said—Sir, I bow with the utmost deference to your authority and to the authority of the House. At the same time, I should not feel myself justified in withdrawing voluntarily, for I have a motion on the paper for tonight of very great importance, and which it had been my intention to bring forward. However, Sir, I bow to your opinion, and will not, of course.

About the Shetland Islands, in the course of which he sought to shorten time for personal relaxation, he attacked the motives of the members on the proposed of which it is vain to hope that they observing the routine of domestic duties, without the knowledge of which it is vain to hope that they will be a creditable, or even a safe community.

The question that the bill be now read a second putting the Government in a minority, rather than the form any desire to carry the chief proposed by the question concerning himself be disposed of.

should thus create a large body of proprietary occu- for paltry political motives. Now, he would take ings with untiring industry. The great benefit he expected from this proposal was, that it would be in the power of the State to employ the waste lands in a the power of the State to employ the waste lands in a devotion to that cause, which was almost a sacred manner most beneficial to the country; not only as employing labour, but in locating upon those lands a hear), and which had brought them together at a sible that they could take advantage of the kindness large number of that unfortunate class who from various causes are at present unable to obtain land. It would be in the power of the State to grant to still more painful for them to differ from those to these persons such leases as would give these persons that permanent interest in land which was only to be found in a durable tenure. In proof of this position, he referred to the farmers af Belgium, Switzerland, he referred to the farmers af Belgium, Switzerland, and France, where persons cultivated their small proper perties with untiring industry. This would be of great importance in Ireland, where the class of middle men importance in Ireland, where the class of middle men importance in Ireland, where the class of middle men in Ireland I have a middle men in Ireland I have been in Ireland and France, where persons cultivated their small prowas now expiring, and there would shortly be no mid-dle class unless they created in the way he proposed a class of proprietary tenantry, who would form a be avoided, or how it could be imputed to hostility to Mr. S. O'Brien. He did not see any other course which the house could adopt save would be this—that a board should be constituted, would be this—that a board should be constituted, body of yeomen with the certainty of enjoying the under the authority of the board of Works, in Ireland, empowered to purchase lands in quantities of not less than 1,000 acres. He would suggest that this board burton, for it was a way of evading the difficulty of the case, if there was a difficulty, hardly worthy of his iong experience in parliament. In all questions of this kind he only sought to maintain the character of this kind he only sought to maintain the character farms should be let or sold with a fee simple title. It is this,—Children, from eight years of age to of the house as the popular branch of the Legislature. He should also wish to recommend that the board thirteen, are allowed to work only six hours a day: He should also wish to recommend that the should follow the plans of the Waste Land Association. A measure of this comprehensive kind could than twelve hours a day; and no person (male or fetion. A measure of this comprehensive kind could than twelve hours a day; and no person (male or fetion. A measure of this comprehensive kind could than twelve hours a day; and no person (male or fetion.) A measure of this comprehensive kind could than twelve hours a day; and no person (male or fetion.) A measure of this comprehensive kind could than twelve hours a day; and no person (male or fetion.) A measure of this comprehensive kind could than twelve hours a day; and no person (male or fetion.) A measure of this comprehensive kind could than twelve hours a day; and no person (male or fetion.) A measure of this comprehensive kind could than twelve hours a day; and no person (male or fetion.) A measure of this comprehensive kind could than twelve hours a day; and no person (male or fetion.) A measure of this comprehensive kind could than twelve hours a day; and no person (male or fetion.) A measure of this comprehensive kind could than twelve hours a day; and no person (male or fetion.) A measure of this comprehensive kind could than twelve hours a day; and no person (male or fetion.) mons to commit Irish members for contempt, and insisted that though not given by the Act of Union it wa-inherent in the house from its very composition.

It might be that Mr. S. O'Brien wished to be a suggestions. The Unions would, also, have an oppormartyr, and had therefore challenged the existence of tunity of sending unemployed poor upon the waste eleven hours a day, (exclusive of time for meals) for this power; but as he had challenged it, the house lands, locating them for the purpose of improvement. one year, beginning August, 1846, and to ten hours must vindicate it, and he should therefore support the original resolution.

This proposal would be opened to others than such a day, (exclusive of time for meals), from August as possessed capital—allowing persons to occupy under 1847. This bill, then, is only intended to limit the as possessed capital—allowing persons to occupy under the lower of children between 13 and 18 and Mr. H. Gratian and Mr. C. Powell defended the the patronage of public associations, A million and hours of labour of children between 13 and 18, and

Mr. S. CRAWFORD seconded the motion. Sir J. Graham did not offer any opposition to the introduction of this bill, and when it was brought in he should give it his best attention, and facilitate its progress; and he hoped that in its passage through is a shameful infliction upon children from 13 to 18.

Mr. E. B. Roche considered that the strictness of to be made a martyr of; but it appeared to him that the law of entail in Ireland was a great bar in the and social condition consequent upon the long nothing but a morbid love of notoriety could have inway of improving waste lands, and prevented the em- hours of work imposed upon these persons, ployment of English capital for that purpose in Ire- They had been frequently and minutely stated, and land. The house ought to understand, that if any were fully admitted even by Sir J. Graham himself. good at all was to be done in the manner proposed. they must spend agreat deal of money, and carry out from ministers and elders in Scotland as to the injurinot, strictly speaking, a formal notice of the motion maken Monday for his attendance in the committee, and as he might possibly netition the house to he measure at all, they ought to carry out from minimum and as he might possibly netition the house to he maken and each of the measure at all, they ought to carry out from minimum and as to the injurithe proposal in a bold, generous manner. If they ought to carry out from minimum and as to the injurithe proposal in a bold, generous manner. If they ought to carry out from minimum and as to the injurithe proposal in a bold, generous manner. If they ought to carry out from minimum and as to the injurithe proposal in a bold, generous manner. If they ought to carry out from minimum and as to the injurithe proposal in a bold, generous manner. If they ought to carry out from minimum and the proceedings. If this debate were
on labour, and end in reducing the wages of the opeand as he might possibly netition the house to be long been established in Ireland.

with which Ireland was oppressed. Complaints of not cause a diminution of production and of manuover-population were futile, because a country must facturers profits. My opinions on this point are prin-be considered to be over-populated or not, according to its natural means of supporting a population. In Ireland there were 20,000,000 of acres; of these minution of profits, and no reduction of wages attend-6,000,000 were waste, and of the 6,000,000 there were 5,000,000 cultivable. Much, therefore, remained to be done before it could be said that the resources of the country were exhausted by its population. The law ought to interfere to enable landlords to regulate the disposition of their property so sively engaged in it too. I and my brothers are still as to cut entails, which would give them the means engaged in it. We employ altogether between 2,000 of reclaiming waste lands. There was no other means and 3,000 hands. We are now increasing our works in Ireland, there being no manufactures there, of emgreedly, and I myself am bringing up all my sons to ploying the surplus population. Government might the same business. I state these things by way of take into their own hands and reclaim such lands assurance to the house that I have experience in the as the landlords would not or could not reclaim for business of which I am speaking, and a great and in- of the Religious Opinions Relief Bill, which he said Mr. Estcour then moved that Mr. O'Brien be committed to the custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms.

Colonel Bawboos suggested to the house the properly digested measure for that object. They priety of allowing Mr. S. O'Brien 24 hours to decide unfortunately taken. He could not refrain from remarking, that so far as Ireland was concerned, the most different marking, that so far as Ireland was concerned, the most different moved that Mr. O'Brien but the followed from what had been done in that way already, and the most important results might be expected to the house that no parts of Acts, which imposed penalties on different moved that the house believes. They shall be admitted he knew her the said of the Keligious Opinion the left and into the warrant, I have taken Mr. William Speaking, and a great and information to the warrant, I have taken Mr. William Speaking, and a great and information to the warrant, I have taken Mr. William Speaking to the themselves. No inconvenience could arise from a themselves. They speaking to the effects of past legislation; and if the the property digested measure for that object. They speaking to the effects of past legislation; and if the property digested measure for that object. They speaking to the effects of past legislation; and if the property digested measure for that object. They speaking to the effects of past legislation; and if the property digested measure for that object. They speaking to the effects of the Keligious Opinion the left and in the threat the follower that the property digested measure for that object. They speaking to the effects of the the feligious of the Keligious Opinion the the fitther that the house that the house that property digested measure for that object. They speaking to the effects of the With whom the said children ("lam Smith O'Brien." The best results in its property. I am capable of the fitther was the disabilities under which to the warrant, I have taken Mr. I am capable of the keligious in and if the the property digested measure for tha

Leave was then given to bring in the bill.

RAILWAY BILLS. Mr. Hudson obtained leave to bring in a bill for enabling or facilitating the winding up of the affairs of joint-stock companies for making railways which had been formed subsequent to the commencement of the last session of Parliament, and for which acts of incorporation should not be obtained during the present session.

The other orders of the day were then disposed of and the house adjourned at a quarter to onc. HOUSE OF COMMONS, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 29. The house met at 12 o'clock.

TEN HOURS BILL. Petitions in favour of a Ten Hours Factory Bill,

freedom of labour in every stage; it was as impor-tantas the freedom of capital in its application to ortance, it should not come on at a morning sitting in a thin house, it would be much better, in order to a full and fair discussion of the merits of this bill, that Monday or Friday, or some evening sitting, should be given to the consideration of the subject.

Sir R. Peel could not promise any evening which the Government had reserved for their own measures.

Mr. Hume thought that after the passing of the Corn Bill the present measure might then be taken on a Government day. was that the sooner the bill was brought in the better; for he well recollected the mischievous effect of delay on a former occasion (hear, hear), when this bill, after being approved by a decided majority in the house was ultimately lost by an unfortunate consent to a short adjournment, which produced the unhappy result, not only of defeating the measure, but of bringing a certain degree of discredit on the house from which it had not yet recovered.

Mr. T. Duncombe pressed the necessity of settling this question immediately. Mr. FORSTER was not prepared to deny the importance of the Factories Bill; in a commercial country like this, so dependent on its manufacturing industry, few subjects were more important than the question of shortening the hours of labour; but the house ought first to decide on the measures necessary to give the people food. (Hear, hear.) The hon.
member then went into a long detail of the state of the inhabitants of the Shetland Isles, which, although it was tried to be put a stop to by Mr. Cowper and Mr. Duncombe, as being out of order, and condem ned by the latter as an indirect way of defeating the Factory Bill, was persevered in by Mr. Forster. Sir R. Prel had come down to the house with the full understanding that they were to proceed with the Factory Bill; and he did not think that. though Ministers had the right to propose that they should pass from the order of the day, they would be same time greatly facilitate the business' before the house, by at once proceeding to the consideration of the question which stood for discussion. They had still three hours and a-half before them, which they could devote to that object, and he hoped that dis-cussion on any other point than that which they all understood was to occupy their attention, would not be longer continued. (Hear.) Notwithstanding this appeal, Mr. M. Gibson made another long speech about the Shetland Islands, in the course of which from any desire to carry the object proposed by the

This brought up united than they now were (hear), and when it was whom they had been accustomed to look up with respect. (Hear) He would not believe for a moment that any of those who voted in the majority in faever. (Hear, hear).

FACTORY BILL. Theorder of the day was at length read, and Mr. FIELDEN then rose to move the second reading of this bill. After stating his regret that the measure had fallen into his hands instead of being conducted to a successful termination by its originator dren between 13 and 18, and females above 18. to ourse adopted by Mr. O'Brien.

Mr. Hume condemned it, and advised Mr. O'Brien o submit.

Sir J. Wilde in a lengthy speech controverted the

Mr. S. Crawford seconded the motion.

Thinks in the manner all females. Those two classes of persons have now to work twelve hours a day, which, with time spent in going to and from the factory and the time of penses.

Mr. S. Crawford seconded the motion. weakened frame of a young person. He repaired from entering into details of the bodily suffering, He contented himself with adducing some evidence in order to maintain our present eminence in manu-Mr. Wyse considered that there must be some new | factures and commerce; and I am called upon to show arrangements to meet the growing tide of calamity that restriction of the hours of factory labour would

labour of children between nine and thirteen years of age from fourteen hours a day to six hours a day. You reduced the labour of all females above thirteen hours, and thereby the labour of all working people

reductions of the hours of labour? According to the predictions of millowners and political economists, foreign competition ought to have destroyed our

109,000,000 1819 was ... 1825 166,000,000 1831 262,000,000 1833 287,000,000 1844 490,000,000 1845 532,000,000 1845 532,000,000 In short, there has been a progressive increase in

he consumption of cotton in this country concur-

rently with the restriction of the hours of factory

abour. Now, this proves clearly that there has been

no decrease of production. Then, have the manufac-

turers decreased in wealth under this increase of pro-

duction? I have no means of giving any compara-tive estimate of the wealth of the body to which I belong. But, if what I have read of speeches made by manufacturers at Anti-Corn Law meetings be true, both as to subscriptions raised by the League and as to their ability to buy out the whole aristocracy of the country, surely it will not become any member of that body to stand up in this house and deny to those young children, whose services they must own, that protection from excessive toil which common humanity calls for, and which protection the right hon. the Home Secretary announced at the beginning of the session would confer honour on our country. After showing by recent returns, that there has been constant increase of mills since 1842, Mr. Fielden said. "No one need be scared by the cry, which is always set up when a Ten Hours' Factory Bill is asked for, that we shall be ruined by foreign competition. I estimate that about four-sevenths of the cotton-wool produced in all parts, except that for the supply of China, is consumed in Great Britain; and it is this command of supply of goods in the markets of the world that insures us our customers. I am convinced that, if the house will concede this bill, as hope it will, we shall go on increasing our manufactures, and increasing in the employment of hands, quite as fast as we ever have done. The difference in the cost of the manufactured article to the con-sumer will be a mere trifle. Of those articles used by the poor, it would not exceed a halfpenny for a poor man's shirt, nor be more than one penny on a poor woman's dress, supposing wages to remain at what they now are, and the same sum be allowed to the manufacturer that he now has for his fixed capital. I say this as a manufacturer, and I feel a strong conviction that I am correct in my estimate. He himself advocated the bill because humanity required it, and had merely used the pounds, shillings, and pence arguments, for the purpose of convincing them that it would not suffer in consequence of the opposition which had always been given by the manufacturers to any attempt to abridge the toil of their workpeople. In conclusion he called upon the house to recollect that as manufactures go on increasing day by day, as assuredly they will do, this species of labour is becoming, not merely the occupation of a class, but of a nation; that the vast hives of industry in the north of England and in Scotland must become more and more vast; that, with their increase, there will be necessarily an increase of the vices and miseries peculiar to them, and already abundantly proved; and he urged on the house the necessity that there was for giving the young children whose labour

give a silent vote on this question, and, therefore, motion; the hon. member, in the course of an able hear.) But, at the same time, I do not think that speech, testified strongly to the feeling in favour of the bill which pervaded all classes of Society in the borough which he represented, and in the district which I stand I owe a duty to the House—(Cheers) generally. He showed the injurious effect of pro- and therefore, it is of the utmost importance to contracted labour on health, and the benefits in this respect which had been already derived by the workers n Mr. Gardner's factory at Preston, in consequence of a reduction from 12 to 11 hours. It was of no use laying out money for parks for the benefit of the working classes unless there was some alteration of sible that they could take advantage of the kindness time—two years ago—when they were more closely and muni cence of hon, members who contributed to purchase parks for their comfort and recreation, seeing that they were so fatigued after their hours of labour, that they were obliged to go to bed !--

Hear, hear.) Mr. Hume moved as an amendment that the bill e read a second time that day six months. It was an interference with capital and labour, altogether opposed to sound principles. We should never be able to compete with foreign rivals if trammelled by such a bill. He warned hon, gentlemen opposite connected with the agricultural interest to beware how they interfered, by legislation, to place restrictions on trade and manufactures; for every mill that was closed tended to increase pauperism, to raise poor-rates, and endanger the property of the country. No one deplored more than he did the long hours of the working classes; no people in the world laboured so hard, or so long, as the English; and if it was possible to devise any means of relieving them from the House. a pertion of their labour, and enabling them to devote some portion of their time to instruction in order to elevate themselves in the scale of society, he would be the first to adopt them. But he was convinced the tendency of this measure was to lower the wages of labour, to throw many out of employment. and deteriorate the condition of the working classes. A halfpenny a yard was sufficient to turn the scale against us in foreign markets. He would not compromise his principles by any support to such a bill, and, therefore hoped the house would reject it.

Sir G. Strickland supported the measure. Sir James Graham said, it had been his dutyto reconsider attentively the opinions which he had formerly entertained and avowed on this question, and after the most careful and anxious deliberation, he felt bound to declare that his opinions remained unchanged on this subject, and that, therefore, it would be his duty to join the honourable member for Montrose, and to vote against the second reading of the bill. He objected to the discussion of this measure by the present parliament so soon after the house had deliberated on and rejected the principle of a ten deliberated on and rejected the principle of a ten deliberated on and rejected the principle of a ten deliberated on and rejected the principle of a ten deliberated on and rejected the principle of a ten deliberated on and rejected the principle of a ten deliberated on and rejected the principle of a ten deliberated on and rejected the principle of a ten deliberated on and rejected the principle of a ten deliberated on and rejected the principle of a ten deliberated on and rejected the principle of a ten deliberated on a rejected to the discussion of this measure by the present particles and the principle of a ten deliberated on a rejected to the discussion of the principle of a ten deliberated on a rejected to the discussion of the principle of a ten deliberated on a rejected to the discussion of this measure by the present particles are the following the principle of a ten deliberated on a rejected to the discussion of the principle of a ten deliberated on a rejected to the discussion of the principle of a ten deliberated on a rejected to the discussion of the principle of a ten deliberated on a rejected to the discussion of the principle of a ten deliberated on a rejected to the discussion of the principle of a ten deliberated on a rejected to the discussion of the principle of a ten deliberated to the deliberated of the deliberated to trose, and to vote against the second reading of the deliberated on and rejected the principle of a ten hours' limitation—for he denied that the house had ever decided in favour of a ten hours' limitation. He also objected to a discussion on it at this particular time, because the restriction on the importation of foreign corn was still continued, although the protection that cotton, woollen, and silk manufactures had lately enjoyed, was considerably reduced. After describing the magnitude of the interests which would be affected by this measure, Sir James Graham contended that, if carried, this bill would be a tax on Sir J. Graham for "his sound, statesmanlike, and

bate, and hoped that members who had notices of divide.") motion on the paper, and the government who had the Irish Protection of Life Bill, would acquiesce in giving it precedence this day.

Mr. Hawes refused to give way; but Sir R. Peel so far as he was concerned, made no objection. Ultimately the debate was adjourned to Wednesday

HOUSE OF LORDS-THURSDAY, APRIL 30. The house met at five o'clock. On the motion of Lord Brougham, a Bill to amend the Insolvent Debtors' Act was read a first time.

RELIGIOUS OPINIONS RELIEF BILL. The LORD CHANCELLOR moved the second reading foreign competition ought to have destroyed our church on the anniversary of the church which inflicted equity and justice.

The have been standing still our manufacturers the highest nunishments on persons who imported Sir J. Hanner seconded the motion. ruined, and our workpeople starved! Have any of these evils overtaken us? No. I challenge anybody He denied that the repeal of the statute of Elizabeth motion, on the ground that the Government could

brok, particularly those relating to recusants, which, though dormant, still possessed a kind of pernicious vitality. He also agreed in what had been said respecting the principle of the Severeign's supremacy, but he could not go the length of sweeping away all penalties, and of opening the ports of England to all the edicts of the Vatican.

The Bishop of London, while professing his readiness to co-operate in the repeal of all laws imposing penalties on the free expression of religious belief, hoped to be excused if the repeal of the Act of Supremacy excited his apprehension. Lord Camors suggested the propriety of including n the bill the act which prevented Roman Catholics from presenting to livings, and that portion of the Emancipation Act which forbade the use of the titles of Archbishop and Bishop, and various other enact-

ments in the same statute. The BISHOP of EXETER made a furious speech against any further concession to the Catholics, after what he and other Lords considered a settlement of the question. After remarks from Lord BEAUMONT, Lord Col-

CHESTER, and Lord CAMPDELL, the Bill was read a second time. The Lord Chancellor concluded the discussion, as is his wont, with a joke. He said :-- 'It is suggested that the importation of bulls is a question for liscussion under the new Tariff." Lord CAMPBELL-" And ought not to be discussed now, when the cross benches are empty."

HOUSE OF COMMONS .- THURSDAY, APRIL 30. PRIVILEGE.-MR. W. S. O'BRIEN.

Mr. Estcourt moved that the adjourned debate on the proceedings connected with the hon. member

The House then adjourned.

for Limerick be resumed. Mr. E. B. Roche said, that it would be in the recollection of the house, that at the conclusion of the debate on the preceding evening, it had been his painful duty—to come down to that house, instead of his hon, friend, in order to make a certain statement to the house. The right hon, baronet opposite, acting as he (Mr. Roche) admitted he did, in the fairest and most smicable spirit possible—(cheers)—though well to give his hon friend eight-and-forty hours to consider his resolution. His hon, friend had considered what course he should pursue, but he complained, and he (Mr. Roche) considered that in that complaint he was justified, he complained that he had had no opportunity of explaining to the house the position in which he was placed, and the reasons which had actuated him in adopting the course he had followed under the circumstances. He did not know what course his hon. friend would have pursued, but what he would suggest was, that the house either by a positive motion, or in some other way, would allow his honourable friend to come to the bar and explain the reason for his adoption of the course he had pursued on this occasion. (Hear, hear.) He was sure that the house would see that, whatever might be the nature of the rules and regulations of the house, that, in justice and fairness, and with their usual desire to see fair play administered, they would in their indulgence and kindness, grant the motion which he had risen to make. He had therefore simply to move as an amendment, "Tkat Mr. William Smith O'Brien should be heard in his

Mr. O'Connell seconded the motion, and said his onourable friend (Mr. Smith O'Brien) would no doubt be satisfied at the way in which the subject tions in favour of the bill from the borough he had had been brought before the house, but he (Mr. the honour to represent, he felt that he could not O'Connell) did not think his case had been put in a proper manner before the house. Sir R. Peri-Sir, it is my desire to relax the

strict rules of the House as far as possible.—(Hear, he did not think he should obey it, because his sentiments on the subject were already on record in the correspondence which had taken place on the subject, and to which he said he must refer as the grounds for refusing to attend. I find, being in his place, having been called upon by the Speaker, then withdrew. Now, I apprehend, having de-clined to obey the orders of the house, he is in, what is technically called, contempt. Whether or not there were precedents for acceding to the motion now made, I am not aware, but I beg that you will

The Speaker—I must state, with very great regret remember no precedent which would justify this house in acceding to the amendment. (Hear.) heard in his place and that was the time to make any explanation he thought proper. The hon, member did not do that, and the house of Commons then resolved that he had been guilty of a contempt. I cannot call to his memory any precedent which would justify the house in acceding to this motion.

Mr. ROCHE of course bowed to the decision of the house, and he would now beg leave to ask whether there was any reason why the hon, member should not be heard at the bar of the house. The SPEAKER said that there was no precedent for

less as a criminal Mr. Roche-Of course I bow to the decision of the

during the present session, after having been summoned—Resolved that a warrant do issue against him, and that the Sergeant-at-Arms do arrest him accordingly.
Mr. M. Milnes, amidst great impatience, said he

rose humbly to submit to the attention tf the house pleasantness of agreeing to the course proposed. He believed it was perfectly clear, that if the hon. member should continue to remain in a state of contempt he could not take his seat in the house, nor of course ratives fully one sixth. The Home Secretary, on that the hon. member for Limerick would be able to the part of himself and his colleagues, declared their take part in the deliberations of the house, and he determination to be fixed on this question. antness that attended the course recommended by

> to meet the views of the house, he would withdraw it.-(Hear, hear.) Strangers were then ordered to withdraw. No

motion being agreed to. It was then ordered that debility of body, but what was the cause of that de-Mr. Smith O'Brien should be committed to the bility we have not sufficient evidence before us to custody of the Sergeant-at-arms, and that Mr. Speaker be directed to issue his warrant accordingly. Shortly afterwards the Sergeant-at-Arms appeared at the bar, and being called upon by the children, has grossly neglected the performance of Speaker, said "Sir, I have to acquaint the House the natural duties of a parent towards them, especially in not obtaining medical aid for his daughter execution of the warrant, I have taken Mr. Wil- Elizabeth, at a time when he admitted he knew her

ensue to manufactures: and all these predictions held incapable of holding lands; and likewise the she would be graciously pleased to advance to the it must have been perfectly evident to her their have been falsified by experiment. You put a stop to statute which prescribed certain badges to be worn claimants for losses sustained by the seizure of Brinight work in all cases except by adult males of eigh- by those professing Judaism. It abolished the pe- tish ships and cargoes of the Danish Government in teen years and upwards, which has practically nalties attached to the hearing in any place of worship 1807, the amount of their respective losses as ascer- were, in their progress to and from the inquest room, abolished night-working in mills. You reduced the of any form of prayer except the Common Prayer, and tained by the Commissioners appointed for the inof neglecting to attend divine service in the parish church. It repealed the penal clause of the statute of Elizabeth, by which all persons who should main-Elizabeth, by which all persons who should main- that the house would make good the same. The them. years of age from fourteen hours a day to twelve tain the spiritual and ecclesiastical supremacy of the hon, member, in advocating his motion, gave a narsee of Rome should be guilty of forfeiture for the rative of the facts of the case, which has been rein factories has been reduced to twelve hours the day. And what have been the effects of these high treason for the third. It also repealed the Acts and called upon those who had supported it on four 27th of April, Mr. John Roach, a man that has laboured imposing penaltics on persons convicted of being different occasions before to support it again on the Popish recusants, and those who neglected attending present occasion. The question involved in it was affectionate husband, a warm-hearted friend, and uncomponent on the anniversary of the Gunpowder Plot; not a question of law, but a mixed question of law, promising Chartist. His remains will be interred in St.

The Chancellon of the Exchequen opposed the Hall at two o'clock, to follow his remains to the grave. to show that wages for labour in factories generally would touch the supremacy of the Crown, which not make compensation for captions during a war. were not as high in 1845 as at any time since the act rested upon no statute whatever, but which was part A discussion of some length then took place, in his predecessors. He should therefore persist in his to the amount of nearly 400, were presented by var were not as light in 200 as well of 1819 for regulating factory labour was passed. As of the common law of the realm; in order, however, which Mr. Ward recommended Mr. Esteourt to make a parts of the manufacturing districts of the ruin by foreign competition, let me ask my to remove all objections on that point, he was willing Warker and colonel Sibriogram supported, and Mr. Mr. Ward recommended Mr. Estcourt to make a parts of the whole of the manufacturing districts of precedent on behalf of mercy.

Mr. O'Connell thought it possible, that if this motion were suspended, Mr. S. O'Brien might come to a different conclusion on this subject. He spoke that if the statute against the importers of bulls, and proceeding on to introduce a proviso that the repeal of the penalties brother manufacturing districts of to the ruin by foreign competition, let me ask my to the ruin by foreign competition, let me ask my to the ruin by foreign competition, let me ask my to the ruin by foreign competition, let me ask my to the ruin by foreign competition, let me ask my to introduce a proviso that the repeal of the penalties ceeded from millowners, mill occupiers, operatives, should in no wise affect the supremacy of the Solic control of the lours of labour that has already taken place to introduce a proviso that the repeal of the penalties of the manufacturing districts of to the ruin by foreign competition, let me ask my to introduce a proviso that the repeal of the penalties of the manufacturers if they can say that the reduction of the lours of labour that has already taken place to introduce a proviso that the repeal of the penalties of the manufacturers if they can say that the reduction of the lours of labour that has already taken place to introduce a proviso that the repeal of the sum of the lours of the should in no wise affect the supremacy of the Soludi in no wise affect the supremacy of the Soludi in no wise affect the supremacy of the Soludi in no wise affect the supremacy of the Soludi in no wise affect the supremacy of the Soludi in no wise affect the supremacy of the Soludi in no wise affect the supremacy of the Soludi in no wise affect the supremacy of the Soludi in no wise affect the supremacy of the Soludi in no wise affect the s

was perfectly capable of deciding for himself on all were numerously and others most influentially last. Now, what effects have they had on diminisher rescripts, and the like, on the ground that as we pergentleman below stairs (Mr. S. O'Brien) ought not ing our manufactures? How have they crippled the mitted Roman Catholics to exercise their religion. It had in solitary confinement.

divided, when there appeared for the motion-Ayes 59 Majority against the Government 18 Mr. O'CONNELL then gave notice that he would on

Friday move for the discharge of Mr. S. O'BRIEN

from the custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms.

CONDITION OF RAILWAY LABOURERS. Mr. Bouverie in a short speech, which was alto. gether inaudible in the gallery, moved the appoint ment of a select committee to inquire into the condition of the labourers employed in the construction of railways and other public works, and into the peculiar evils, if any, of that condition.

Mr. Ewart, in seconding the motion, remarked that the inquiry was strongly called for by the de-moralized condition of that class of people. Sir J. Grand said, he would save the Speaker the trouble of putting the question, by at once stating that it was not his intention to oppose the inquiry. He was obliged to the hon. member for bringing the matter under the consideration of the house, although he did not anticipate that anything very important would result from the suggestions of a committee. He considered that railway companies did not sufficiently avail themselves of the powers with which they were vested, in keeping an efficient police force along their respective lines, and he thought that they should be compelled to do so. He must say, that in many disricts it was absolutely necessary that the payments should be made to the labourers in kind, and not in money. He knew, however, that the system was open to great abuse; he altogether condemned the principle

a committee, and whatever suggestions they should make it would be his duty to attend to. Mr. Hume condemned the "truck system," but at the same time said, there were many advantages conferred upon labourers by large companies supplying them with the necessaries they required. He recollected visiting the very extensive works that were established at Lanark. There all the workwere established at Lanark. There all the work-people were supplied with every necessary at 15 per cent. cheaper than they could have purchased them elsewhere. He again condemned any meddling be-between employers and employed. A desultory dis-cussion fellowed, in the course of which

of paying the people in paper notes, and he hoped

that something might be done to put an end to it.

He also admitted that the subject was one of great

importance, which it was worth inquiring into before

Mr. WARLEY said he did not know what was to be gained by the inquiry. It was notorious that the labourers preferred amusing themselves to going to c'iurch on Sundays, and their inquiry could not alter to—as he knew that when the people petitioned the house for the redress of any grievance, their petitions were never taken notice of; but when there was no petition from the people themselves, immediately the greatest alacrity was displayed in granting any motion made by an honourable member, which appeared to him (Mr. Wakley) to be most extraordinary. They had business enough before the house already, without superadding this discussion. If the people were ignorant it was the fault of the State, which did not provide sufficient education for them. He saw no reason why the poor should be debarred from rational recreation upon Sunday, and thought any infringement on their humble sports by the peoples' house would be most impolitic, as well as a most improper proceeding.

The motion was agreed to. Several returns were ordered, and Sir R. PEEL on the authority of two precedents (!) moved that the Sergeant-at-Arms be ordered to permit Mr. O'BRIEN, in his custody, to attend to-morrow the committee of the House of Lords sitting on the operation of the Irish Poor Law. The motion was agreed to. The house adjourned at Ten o'clock.

PARENTAL INHUMANITY.

On Thursday forenoon Mr. Wakley, M.P., resumed wish to act on that principle, but in the position in which I stand I owe a duty to the House—(Cheers)—and therefore, it is of the utmost importance to consider whether it would be advisable to establish a James Hitchcock, aged 11, and Elizabeth Hitchcock, aged 11, and Elizabet precedent, by granting the amendment of the ho- aged 7 years. Each of the previous inquiries occunourable member-we must consider what will be pied several hours, and the case excited considerable the effect of the relaxation of the House, I must re- interest in the neighbourhood, from the circumstance mind the honourable member (Mr. O'Connell) that the there were at first strong assumptions that the the hon. member for Limerick (Mr. S. O'Brien) had deceased children had been either starved to death every opportunity offered to him to obey the order or slowly poisoned by their father, James Hitchcock, which the House made on the subject; and I do and by their aunt on the mother's side, Anne Ayling, distinctly recollect that, in speaking on the subject, he said that although he had such an opportunity, at his wife's death, which took place five years sine, in Brownlow-street, Drury-lane. The evidence proved that the children died almost

suddenly on the evening of the 4th instant, at their

father's residence, 17, Church-buildings, Chancer. lane. The boy died at a quarter past four o'clock, and the girl at half-past nine, on that evening. The he stated that he had already stated two reasons, that father was not present when the boy died; but when he had no further observation to offer upon the mat-ter, and that he still held his determination. He event, and of the dying state in which the girl was lying. He sent for no medical man or other aid, but immediately went for an undertaker, to measure the boy for a coffin, to whom he mentioned the condition of his dying female child, saying he did not think she would be alive when they got to his house. He have the goodness to state what are the rules of the told the undertaker that the immediate cause of the house. If they are in favour of the extension, I will girl's illness and boy's death was their having eaten certainly be rejoiced, but if they are the reverse, I during the day some raw carrols. The undertaker will feel in my painful duty to support the rules of having measured the body of the boy, proceeded to the House measure the girl, as the aunt, the paramour of her father, said, an hour before the child's death. That statement very much surprised the coroner and jury, The but the undertaker contradicted it, swearing that honourable gentleman had an opportunity of being when he measured the girl she was dead, and had just died. He did not judge of the alleged fact by touch, but by ocular inspection, which the coroner told him was a quite insufficient test. The children were both of most diminutive size and emaciated appearance, not having grown, it was stated, since their mother's death, five years ago, during which period they had been under the care of their aunt and their father. There was no direct evidence that the children had been starved or treated with fatal violence; but there was evidence showing that they were always kept within doors, and not allowed to an hon, member appearing at the bar of the house un- play in the court in which they lived with other children. Their emaciated and puny appearance contrasted strongly with the healthy and robust exterior of a child their father had had since his wife's death by his sister-in-law, Anne Ayling. It was also proved that latterly, though the children were evidently labouring under disease, they had no medical aid.

Mr. Otley, surgeon, of Bedford-place, who, by direction of the coroner, had examined externally and internally the bodies of the children, was of opinion (not a decided one, it should be observed) that they had died of congenital debility. He found whether it would not be possible to avoid the un- in the lungs of each disease of long standing; but he found no traces of paison in the stomach or intestines of either. In them, however, he found the remains of food, animal and vegetable; among which were portions of undigested raw carrot.

The Coroner, in summing up, characterized the case as one of the very worst that had ever come before him with respect to the degree of parental inhumanity, carelessness, and cruelty which it exhibited. The testimony of the medical man would not warrant a verdict of "manslaughter," but the jury the hon. members that had made the original motion warrant a verdict of mansaughter, but the jury in recording their finding might, if they thought prowarrant a verdict of mansaughter, but the jury in recording their finding might, if they thought prowarrant a verdict of mansaughter, but the jury in recording their finding might, if they thought prowarrant a verdict of mansaughter, but the jury in recording their finding might, if they thought prowarrant a verdict of mansaughter, but the jury in recording their finding might, if they thought prowarrant a verdict of mansaughter, but the jury
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in recording their finding might prowarrant a verdict of mansaughter and warrant a verdict of mansaughter and warrant a verdict of mansaughter and warrant a verd had the slightest spark of human feeling in their An Hon. Member having seconded this amend-ment, the hon. member said, that as it appeared not them than recording a verdict which would not stand in law.

> The Jury deliberated for upwards of an hour, and then recorded as follows :- "We find that the two division, however, took place in consequence of the children, James and Elizabeth Hitchcock, died from melancholy condition required."

The father and the aunt of the deceased children

Patrick's burial ground, on Sunday the 3rd of May. The Chartists of Manchester, will meet in the Carpenters

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Westminster. _Saturday, May 2, 1848. -