TO THE CHARTISTS.

My FRIENDS,

For a very long time I have not de-rived the same pleasure from addressing you that I feel at this moment. Last night I opened the Chartist campaign in Finsbury, in a hall estimated to hold 4,000 people, and all who were present will bear witness that from the platform to the further end there was not a vacant spot. In fact, had it not been for my vanity, in believing that my presence is still necessary to the support of a popular and democratic cause, I verily believe that the exhibition I witnessed, the enthusiasm displayed,

banner, making extensive promises of

"PEACE, RETRENCHMENT. AND REFORM ;"

which naturally meant, no soldiers, peace through contentment, and retrenchment as the abolition of old feudal extravagance. Well, aboution of one set of the existing genera-tion, tickled for over forty years by the GREY FEATHER, and oppressed for centuries by what was called Tory misrule, should have rallied to such an inviting CRY. TO MY FRIENDS, THE FEMALE CHARTISTS OF HALIFAX, AND THE CHARTISTS OF MIDDLETON, TERSEY BRAMHOPE, AND PRES-GREAT MEETING IN FAVOUR OF THE PEOPLE'S CHARTER.

Lord GREY down to its passing, had been as great tyrants as the Tories, yet the people were led to the belief that they merely required exclusive power to destroy Tory ascendancy, and their own means of committing injustice. In short, the battle resolved itself into a con-



and the old feud, before the passing of the Re-form Bill, was between Whig and Tory—the Whigs rallying the people under the Reform are struck—STRIKE; but never again allow yourselves to be used by your taskmasters as

Mend viscous das and viscous das

National Land Company.

BRADFORD (YORKSHIRE).—At a meeting of mem-bers, held at Mrs. Smith's, Bridge-street, next to the Golden Ball, on Sunday, April 29th, Thomas Hirst in the chair, the letter of Mr. O'Connor to the members of the Land Company was discussed,

had been tried on the continent and failed, and concluded by declaring the Charter indispensable for the attainment of the grand remedy for social misery—free labour on a free soil. (Loud Well, then, where would be the necessity of any

pourselves to be used by your taskmasters as mere tools and engrands seminert. In the point of the seminert theory or the seminert tools and engrands seminert. In the point to the seminert tools and engrands seminert. In the point to the seminert tools and engrands seminert. In the point to the seminert tools and engrands seminert. In the point to the seminert tools and engrands seminert. In the point to the seminert tools and engrands seminert. In the point to the seminert tools and engrands seminert. In the point to the seminert tools and engrands seminert tools and engrands seminert tools. The point to the seminert tools and engrands seminert tools and engrands seminert tools and engrands seminert tools. The point tools are the point tools

William Itides, Inblisher

Suffrage. (Loud and, continued cheering, and waving of hats.) "Well," said Mr. O'Connor, "I see you like the old animal best, and rely upon it, that whoever offers you less, means to bilk you of all." (Renowed cheering.) He almost wished of all." (Renewed cheering.) He almost wished that, now the summer, was approaching, he could made another tour through Scotland and England, to revive the Chartist movement; however, it was his determination to test the liberal mind of Parliament, by proposing the whole animal during the present month. (Laughter and cheers.) He would conclude by thanking them for the affectionate manner in which they had received him that night, and he would ask them when they went home, to reflect upon what he had said, to meditate upon what their united power and strength could nome, to reflect upon what he had said, to meditate upon what their united power and strength could effect. Let each man who was present secure two honest co-operators, and the mamber there would be trebled, and then the cause of Chartism would

separate class, contending unitedly for those natural rights of man, the want of which has enabled all other classes to make profit and live luxuriously upon the dismion and the consequent disfranchisement of the industrions classes, and that the social object of the Chartists is to open the Free Labour Market, that men, nocked with the title of freemen, shell up longen to more observe in the hunder of the industri

grade army_they will be represented as the old rump of Toryism, and their assailants as your triends.

Now, Chartists, I have watched the popular movement sharply and anxiously. I have been for more that a quarter of a century connected with the cause of democracy, both in England and Ireland. I have written more,

such a hopeless cause, with such unabated | both of which were much applauded. ardour, until at length I have completely suc-ceeded in causing union between the English and Dyeart, was held in the Baptist Chapel, Rose-Thursday aroning the 26th

rece Trade and its effects have at length roused the sluggish and inactive clodpole race to the cry of Protection. Their object is to bring Lord STANLEY into power, as the leader of the Protectionist party, and then, relying upon reaction and upon the £50 tenant slaves, they would dissolve Parliament, in the hope-and I believe successfully—of insuring a Pro-tectionist majority in the Haws of Comments.

nœuvre will be a resistance upon the part of deeply to be regretted, I say, and it is sincerely auxiliary Free Trade, force to meet this retro- indifference which appears to be so predomi-

> Believe me to remain, - Your faithful Servant, J. E. NIXON.

Chartist Intelligence.

their leaders, to unite the people of both coun-tries, well knowing, as you know, that their dissension constituted the basis of Whig power. And I believe the Chartists of England and the Irish resident in England, will do me the the Irish resident in England, will do me the superior manner, on a concert flute, the airs justice to say, that no man ever persevered in "Mourir pour la patrie," and the "Marsellaise,"

KIRKCALDY .- An important meeting of the goo and the Irish people. With so much of a comment upon the past, let me now call your attention to the future. Men cling with great pertinacity to old rights and privileges, and more especially and na-turally when they uphold old monopolies and defence of our principles. The meeting contained are slaves. Politically because you are depied the and sinners, Whigs and Tories, talk and write about Justice, Christianity, and Humanity as they may—I tell you that s ELF INTEREST is the main spring of human action ; and I tell you that a life of some experience has terrely. they may—I tell you that SELF INTEREST is the main spring of human action ; and I tell you that a life of some experience has taught me that the professing saint is always the greatest sinner. Free Trade and its effects have at length Foursed the shurging and insetine aldealed areas and its effects have at length

and I believe successfully—of insuring a Pro-tectionist majority in the House of Commons; and the inevitable result of such a state of this condition of the human family, deserves the Chris-this condition of the the term of term of the term of the term of the term of term of the term of the term of term of the term of term of the term of the term of term of the term of term of the term of the term of term

the Free Traders to restore Protection; and an attempt will be made to marshal you, as the auxiliary Free Trade, force to meet this retro-indifference which appears to be so predomi-coll on the secretary to read the letter would now the secretary to read the letter would now call on the secretary to read the letters received in cheers.) reply to the numerous invitations that had been iorwarded. Letters were then read from A. B. Stevens, H. Vincent, C. Gilpin, W. Lovett, C. Lushington, M.P., and Walter Cooper, all expres-sive of approval of the objects of the meeting, but pleading prior engagements with the events of the meeting, and waving of hats and handkerchiefs, black of approval of the objects of the meeting, but cheering, and waving of hats and handkerchiefs, black of approval of the objects of the meeting, but cheering, and waving of hats and handkerchiefs, black of approval of the objects of the meeting, but cheering, and waving of hats and handkerchiefs, black of the meeting of the second of the meeting of the second of the meeting of the second of and spoken more, upon Free Trade, than any man in England or Ireland, and my every pro-phecy—as zegards that measure in connextion with the interests of the industrious classe— has been verified, and your were the industrious classe— the fact; and you are aware that we only gare up our resistance to free Trade at the project were that we only plan to all, and if TRSTS who had been the cause of all this pression is of the propile state of the stress of the industries of the proper cause the fact; and you are aware that we only plan to all, and if TRSTS who had been the cause of all the interests would be as specific that the money of Thomas Paine, "In the state we of the stress of the stress out the stress of the industries of the proper cause do the stress of the industries and prove the proper cause the fact; and you are aware that we only gare up on the vertice and been the cause of all the propile stress of the resided at the prove only and the proper cause do the stress of the stress of the proper cause do the stress of the proper cause do the stress of the proper cause do the proper cause do the stress of the proper cause do the stress of the proper cause do the there were do the proper cause do the stress of the proper cause do the stress of the stress of the stress of the proper cause do the stress of the stress of the stress of the proper cause do the stress of the stress of the stress of the proper cause do the stress of the stress of the stress out the stress of the stress of the stress of the stress out the stress of the stress of the stress of the stress out the stress of the stress or the stress or the stress out the stress or the stress have been paved with penny loaves, and the was well calculated to disarm prejudice, and at the houses thatched with pancakes.

"That this meeting is of opinion that the Political, Fi-indicate the necessity of a thorough Radical reform of the Commons' House of Parliament; and this meeting is fur-ther of opinion that such reform to the meeting is fur-ther of opinion that such references the security Bill, which prevents the slave from complaining of his taskmaster. Mr. Harney out of Parliament. This meeting is reviving to my has told you that if they could, they would drive you has told you that if they could, they mould drive you has told you that if they could, they mould drive you has told you that if they could, they mould drive you has told you that if they could, they mould drive you has told you that full conviction is Equal Electoral Districts, No Property Qualifications, and nuneration of the Elected for their services."

JULIAN HARNEY, who was received with loud applause, said : I have no doubt that this resolution expresses your sentiments-that you feel that your form of the legislature. Politically and socially you are denied the parison. The American slaves there is no com-are slaves. Politically, because you are denied the parison. The American slave owner has an inte-form. You have government spies, informers, and

next DODGE will be, and the blunder that you are likely to commit. The next ma-neevre will be a resistance upon the part of deeply to be regretted. I say, and it is sincerely rooms, the silks and satins, the jewellery, the decorations worn by percesses, the carriages that took them to the ball, the musical instruments that played at the ball, the wax lights, the chandeliers,

FEAROUS O'CONNON, Esq., M.P., was here called the champagne, and everything that was eat and drank at the feast, and everything that you have

man to be able to stand before such a meeting after wen, you know with what perseverance I (Loud cheers.) The motion was carried by acclama-tion.—Mr. Stallwood briefly responded, and in reply bounded abuse from my own countrymen and their leaders, to unite the people of both coun-tries, well knowing, as you know that their

> ther of opinion that such reform, to be useful and to em-brace the interest of the whole people of Great Britain and Ireland, should be founded on the well-known principles of Universal Suffrage, Annual Parliaments, Vote by Ballot, Wore fat, and if they could make cannibals of your to tell you. I have been in Parliament during the were fat, and if they could make cannibals of your to tell you. I have been in Parliament during the order, you would be sent to the market. (Hear, hear.) Well, are you not ashamed to cheer it, when in parliament during the last two sessions, and I can you are perfectly aware that your own subserviency and disunion is the cause of their cruelty and power. (Cheers, and "True.") What ! compare an classes than any I have sat in. (Cheers, and "It's

> > market? (Cheers, and "Hear.") He (Mr. O'Connor,) was not going to talk about foreign countries, fo-reign revolutions, and foreign barbarisms—as he had always told them would be the case, so it was with the tyrant shopkeeper in Paris : as soon as the last shot proclaimed the democratic victory, the ty-rants who encouraged the people to revolt took ad-rants who encouraged the people to revolt took ad-vantage of their confidence, and robbed them of SELF MUST STRIKE THE BLOW." (Loud

be the case in England? Simply because the French manner in which Chartism was injured from the but right to accommodate them. In the include latter of make a state of the make sta were not allowed the right of public meetings or year 1839, the first Convention, to 1848, the last I leave for Glasgow on Saturday, and I now re-

JOHN ABNOTT. " Coventry. April 20, 1849.

" DEAR SIR,-The enclosed order for ten shillings s for the Wives and Families of the Chartist Victims made payable to you, in the name of John Gilbert, Weaver, Gosford-street ; by acknowledging the same in next week's Star, you will much oblige.

"We hear sad complaints from some of the Victims in the provinces, owing to the very small allowance they receive from the London Committee : and that we are informed some of those receiving in London never were acknowledged Chartists, to the injury of pleading prior engagements, with the exception of W. Lovett, who pleaded indisposition. At this moment Feargus O'Connor, M. P., entered the School provide of the really active means of heights for the number of the really active means of achieving wave and the building ring again. He said : Mr. ("No, no.") Or would you rather that I would bers of our body. We have confidence in the London chairman and Working Men, I am come amongst School provide of a pleasure in sending what CRIPPLEGATE.—Mr. Stallwood delivered his fifth CRIPPLEGATE.—Mr. Stallwood delivered his fifth Moment reargus O Connor, M. P., entered the School-room, and was greeted with loud applause. A letter was then read from Thomas Cooper, dated Newcastle-upon-Type, in which he said "he learned New castle-upon-Type, in which he said "he learned New castle-upon the said "he learned New castle-upon the said "he learned New castle-upo little we can collect, but when we hear of so little

Victims receive from the London Committee," as I can assure you, that the committee have invariably acted on the principle of EQUALITY TO ALL. and. therefore, every one has received their full share of what has been subscribed.

"Relative to your remark, "That some of those receiving in London were never acknowledged Char-

that they arise not from those that give, but from those that do not and will not support suffering humanity ; and, consequently, make use of any frivolous excuse for their coldheartedness. I say, then, away with such a jealous feeling, and let us all do as you and a few noble spirits have done, and then we should not hear of these complaints. If any have cause to complain, it is the committee, who meet week after week, hear the heart-rending tales of distress, and have not funds wherewith to alleviate it.

" Thanking you for your confidence and support, "I am, yours fraternally, "JOHN ARNOTT, Secretary.

Mr. J. Freeman, Coventry.

THE ROCHDALE CHARTISTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR. MY DEAR SIR,-I crave a few lines in your journal to explain to our friends in Rochdale, and surrounding district, the reason I did not lecture in Rochilale on Sunday last, as was generally expected. First, then, I had made no definitive arrangement to do so, and wrote to Mr. Bake, on Tuesday, assuring him that I could not be in Rochdale on Sunday. had invitations to four separate places, and could not lecture at all of them on the same day; and as our Manchester friends had contributed liberally to the funds of the Association, and were unexpectedly their triumph. (Cheers.) But why could that not cheers, and laughter.) Let them now review the disappointed in their arrangements, I thought it

NORTHERN STAR. THE

Foreign Intelligence.

The on-dit which you thus repeat is completely was apposed to the manifestation of May 15th, and that I viewed its consequences with the deepest grief; that those who, like M. Buchez. men of no capacity or traitors ; that the Montagnards and the Garde Republicaine, the only forces I had at my disposal, were evicted from the Assembly; that the presence of the citizen soldiers, whose devoted republicanism was well known to the people was sufficient to guarantee the national inviolability ! But this is not the question. The cardid explanahis daty ! What it was wished to attack was the proposed ' The pretended Defenders of Order.' M. the obscure citizen was rewarded for having done Republican of 1830, who, at Lyons, was the first to arm himself with a musket in defence of our liber. | tionary Communists, gave 'The Socialist Democraarm nimselt with a musket in defence of our noer-tic Priests." M. Barthelon made an inflammatory in their power to prevent a conflict. The points at The Hungarians are to make their entry to-morrow. April, the prisoner of Doullens; it was the man of speech, which elicited cries of ' Vive la Montagne !' February, multiplying himself at all points to promote the insurrection, attacking by voice and gesture that odions monarchy which was crumbling to dust, as much under the public contempt as under the popular force; it was the magistrate of March 17th. who prevented a sanguinary collision, and invited his fellow citizens to march with banners at their head. in order to protest their love for the Republic. Add Buonaparte, is now complete. At the end of last to all these crimes that of being a Socialist, and you portation. As I cannot deny one of the acts of which I have here given an analysis, I cannot think ordinary circumstances, an appeal to arms. Such of delivering myself up to my enemies, and must submit to proscription, waiting for better times, and must seems irreparable. Napoleon Buonaparte will pro- saries are busy among them. protesting my perseverance in and devotion to the principles of social democracy.'

EXCITED STATE OF PARIS .- SATURDAY .- Last night, although there were no election meetings, considerable crowds assembled at the Porte St. Denis, and the agitation was still greater than on the previous days. The police agents endeavoured of Les Halles there were several crowds.

SUNDAY. - The law against tumultuous as- + to call on the government immediately to terminate

presided, assisted by two other abbes, MM. Mont-lories and Percy. They were the only ecclesiastics interference of some of the citizens sufficed to stop were disregarded. Government is pressing soldiers lermo with 201 passengers on board, including what construct a motion of the citizens and other FRANCE. THE CITIZEN CAUSSIDIERE.—The 'Democratie' publishes the following letter, addressed to it from London, on the 24th ult., by M. Caussidiere:—'I London M.

London, on the 24th ult., by M. Caussidiere :--- 'I London, on the 24th ult., by M. Caussidiere :--- 'I read in your number of the 22nd : 'M. Caussi-diere has, it is said, written to the Procureur-diere has that he is on the point distant he is on the point distant he is on the point distant he is on the procureur-diere has distant he is on the point distant he distant he is on the point distant he distant h General, M. Baroche, that he is on the point opinions, attracted by curiosity. The attendance of the darkness in the whole street, usually well lit, to accept of it was at liberty to do so. of surrendering himself as a prisoner, so as to be the members of the Monntain was announced, but of surrendering himself as a prisoner, so as to be the members of the Mountain was announced, but tried at the same time as his co-accused Hubert. The medit which you thus repeat is completely the members of the Mountain was announced, but the form of the Immerialist troons, and the form of the Immerialist troons, and attended. There were numerous toasts proposed. Another barricade was built at the junction of the sube, before the face of the Imperialist troops, and false. If I did intend to surrender myself before the face of the Imperialist troops, and the false. If I did intend to surrender myself before the face of the Imperialist troops, and the false. If I did intend to surrender myself before the face of the Imperialist troops, and I the first, 'The Operatives,' was proposed by the Markfargen and Leipziger streets, and here the pave- entered Comorn. Count Zichy, who arrived at Vi-condemnations of the High Court of Bourges would he had been elected by the people to the vice-presihave confirmed me in my opinion that I acted wisely dency of the delegation of the 7th arrondissement, detachment of troops, who gave the signal usual when, at the head of only 600 hussars, Georgey in withdrawing. What could I have said? That I and that he was president of the Club of the Acacias was arrondissement, with and that he was president of the Club of the Acacias was arronded by the people at work on it fied, and it performed this exploit. and that he was president of the Club of the Acacias. was removed by the soldiers. Another, still more 6,000 men, is at Buda. The Austrian head-quarters He added that he was a Socialist Republican priest formidable, was raised in the Petri-platz; and from are, it is said, at Edenburg. Jellacbich is gone to of that class denominated ' Red,' but that he was a here, at half-past ten, I heard three or four shots Southern Hungary, to join Ruckowina, Puchner, deepest grief; that those who, like M. Buchez. Catholic, and was determined to remain attached rapidly fired, though it was not, as reported this and the Servians, and to defend the frontiers of his to his holy faith. We are he maid (Operatives) to his holy faith. ' We are' he said, ' Operatives morning, a full volley. It was directed at the barri- own country. like you—the pariahs of the working men of the cade, in consequence of a shot being fired from it priesthood? His speech was received with on the advancing troops. In a game cover the portant intelligence :-- 'I hasten to inform you, that laid to his charge. The following contains the following in- to the lower part of the premises by hearing violent to thearing violent to the lower part of the premi like you-the pariahs of the working men of the cade, in consequence of a shot being fired from it The Breslau Zeitung' contains the following imthe most tumultuous applause. The following sounds would hardly attract attention, but in the in consequence of the total defeat of the Imperial toasts were next given, - Truth, which gives force streets of a city, in darkness, and amid angry and army between Gran and the Danube, when 12,000 to the apostle, and coursge against persecution.' By cursing groups of men, it has a strange eff.ct, Austrians fell under the swords and bayonets of the M. Bruart, the following sentiment, 'Jesus of startling for the moment, but followed by a strange Hungarians, and, on their retreat, fell a prey to the Nazareth, the father of Socialism,-to that great kind of excitement, which it is easy to understand waves, General Welden is compelled to an an immetions 1 gave to that same Assembly, as wen as to my fellow-citizens, were accepted by 150,000 suf-Revolutionist whom the Pharisees, the Moderates would soon grow into an impulse to join in the con-diate evacuation of Pesth and Ofen. The greatest intrigue or by the influence of an elevated position; interfaces would solve an influence of an elevated position; interfaces would solve who was of the garrison, and the preparations long are model. introduced to the company as an operative poet, for such a contingency, there would have been a ge-

Furgard, the Secretary of the committee of Revolu-The Union of Democracy and Catholicism.' Dr. shortly after separated.

between the President and his cousin, Napoleon week, immediately after the return of the latter from Madrid a violent altercation took place between the the worst possible. They are possessed with the Pesth the people were displaying, in sight it may be could not, of course, be the solution, but the breach | had secured them by the last. Revolutionary emis- show of flowers and garlands. An illumination was bably now throw himself completely into the arms allies of Louis Napoleon.

GERMANY.

crowd was enormous, not only in the Bonlevard, on the motion of M. Waldeck, urging the govern. as little violence as possible. The people, however, but in all the neighbouring streets. Large parties ment to terminate the state of siege, came on for returned, and the manœuvre had to be repeated. struck up the 'Marseillaise' and other revolutionary discussion yesterday, and was adjourned till to-day. more than once during the afternoon. The process airs, and cried a bas les Girondins. At length the This morning it was resumed, and closed this even- did not improve the temper either of the soldiers or Prefect of Police appeared at the head of a strong ing by the adoption of an amendment moved by M. the people, and towards evening the men used their party of dragoons, and succeeded in dispersing the Unruh, to this effect :- 'The Chamber declares that sabres, and many persons, have been seriously mob. Several stones were thrown at the police, the continuance of the state of siege without its con- wounded; but up to the present hour (eight o'clock) but no one was injured. It was remarked that sent is illegal, and that the Chamber does hereby nothing like an organised resistance had been atseveral stones were thrown from the windows of the withhold its consent to such state of siege? This tempted by the crowd; still the obstinacy with neighbouring houses. Besides the crowds assembled was carried by 184 votes against 139; a majority which they return after every repulse is astonishat the Porte St. Denis, similar assemblages took against the Ministry of forty-five, though many of place in other parts of the capital. In the district the Right declined to vote. A second part of the amendment, by which the Chamber pledges itself night.

neral rising last night; but under present circum- rial army. Report says that Kossuth, by desire of stances the attempt would be madness. This the the city, has granted the Imperialists an armistice citizens know full well, and last night they did all of forty-eight hours for evacuating Pesth and Ofen. which the barricades were raised, or half-raised, The greatest joy prevails there. Vive Robespierre !' M. Victor Hennequin gave were soon in possession of the troops, who also ap-The Union of Democracy and Catholicism.' Dr. peared at every other point likely to be attacked; news of the evacution of that city by the Imperialists. Roche gave ' Truth; justice, and the accomplishment and these movements of detachments continued till The brigades of Schlick and Csovich had just left it. of the Gospel.' M. Herve made a speech which was a late hour. The crowds gradually dispersed. The The Ban was still on the field of Rakos, but was exfollowed by cries of ' Vive Barbes !' The meeting evening was in every respect precisely like one of pected at Pesth. It is doubtful whether he has those which preceded the fatal 18th of March passed through that city to follow the rest of the

THE WAR OF THE COUSINS. - The breach The difference is now, that the mass of the citizens army, or embarked on the Danube to carry on operkeep aloof, and the government cannot be taken by ations in the comitats of the south. It also apsurprise ; the danger is from the workmen and un- pears that, up to the 23rd, the Imperialists were still employed labourers. The feeling among them is in possession of Buda. The same letters add that at which will deprive them of the suffrage they have colours. The streets presented the appearance of a An outbreak by day is not much apprehended ; it Vienna. Presburg is being put in a state of defence

of the Socialists. Perhaps this will make up to the is the evening and night that are dreaded, when the with the greatest haste. Bem has not gone in the latter for the loss they have sustained in the seces! working men are disengaged. They gather in the direction of Wallachia, as it was said, but has sion of the two sons of old Lucien, who are now firm streets sometimes purposeless, but accident often marched to Temeswar. produces a collision that leads to fatal consequences.

By later intelligence we learn that the Hungarians Yet it cannot be said that the day has passed over have obtained possession of the island of Schutt (on quietly. During the forenoon crowds assembled the Danube), and that they have cut off the retreat with his fine force, consisting of 15,000 men, with to disperse the crowds, but without effect. The another defeat in the Second Chamber. The debate of cavalry was ordered to clear it, which it did with inchief's head quarters were at Raab, but beyond

tempted by the crowd; still the obstinacy with has at last yielded to the tears and supplications of ing. It is hoped that the movement will not his queen (after having long held out against his mi- make a stand. At any rate, Shere Singh and his males and Mrs. Devereaux, and one of her daughters increase beyond, at least, the manifestation of last nisters, his legislature, and his people in general), father appear soon to have become convinced that made their appearance at the third floor front

city.

A private letter from Naples, of the 21st ult., says : The Neapolitan banner floats over Palermo! The he had been elected by the people to the vice-presi-dency of the delegation of the 7th arrondissement, before firing, the people at more to it and an on the evening of the 24th inst., was present advance of General Filangieri, after his recent suc-dency of the delegation of the 7th arrondissement, before firing, the people at more to it and an on the evening of the 24th inst., was present advance of General Filangieri, after his recent suc-dency of the delegation of the 7th arrondissement, before firing, the people at more to it and an on the evening of the 24th inst., was present advance of General Filangieri, after his recent suc-dency of the delegation of the 7th arrondissement, before firing, the people at more to it and an on the evening of the second such a sensation, that the parliament, the people at more to it and the people to the vice-presimency of the King. The leaders of the late revolution departed the day following for Malta.

SARDINIA .- The committee charged with inquiring into the conduct of General Ramorino has volved in this decision.

BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

the 14th of April. A vigorous war was being carried on by the opposition in the House of Assembly against the government measures-the Tariff Bill, the Debenture Bill, &c. Its last chronicles of the agitation announce the sum total of sixty-nine meetings, throughout the whole of Canada, at which protests against the Rebellion Losses Compensation Bill have been carried. When the activity and Hospital, where everything was done for her that recklessnass of the leading agitators are taken into the nature of the case would permit of, but in spite account, and the organisation of the orange lodges of which death terminated her sufferings at two and other agencies which subserved them, this is o'clock the following morning.-Another fire broke but a meagre show. Lord Elgin still delayed to out at Mr. G. Harcott's, wheelwright, situate in give his sanction to the measure; either waiting till Clarke's-orchard, Rotherhithe, the inmates suche received instructions from home, or till the effervescence would subside of its own accord.

NEWFOUNDLAND .-- Our intelligence from this colony is to the 15th of April. The colonial legis. on the ground floor in flames. The whole o ithe lature was still in session. A joint committee of residents at that time being in their beds asleep, the council and assembly had reported on the pre-they narrowly escaped being burned to death. The vailing distress existing in the several outports. fire was subdued, but not until the whole of the vailing distress existing in the several outports. The committee reported their conclusion that the fisheries were inadequate to the support of the people, and recommended an appropriation of £30,000 for opening up main and agricultural lines of road. Seven crafts had returned from the seal fishery, with preparing. The orthodox were hurrying away to about 23,500 seals.

INDIA.

SURRENDER OF THE SIKH CHIEFS-FLIGHT OF DOST MAHOMED TO THE KHYBER.

BOMBAY, APRIL 3.-General Sir W. R. Gilbert, some forty guns, crossed the five or six streams of in chief's head, quarters were at Raab, but beyond the Jhelum early in March with very slight loss, and this nothing was known at Vienna of the respective pushed on for Rhotas, described as an interesting positions of the contending armies. According to old hill fortress, seven or eight miles in circum-the last advices from Gracow, the vanguard of the ference, and surrounded by walls some thirty feet Russian army, composed of Cossacks, had al:eady thick. This place, being old and dilapidated, had entered that city. It was not, however, supposed only been temporarily occupied by the Sikhs; and of the City police, was drawn to an unusual glare of that these Cossacks would come to Vienna, but it on Gilbert's arrival he found, as a matter of course, was generally thought they would at once proceed to that every soul had evacuated it. He therefore continued his progress, and succeeded without diffi-Upper Hungary. WURTEMIERG. - The King of Wurtemburg culty in seizing the Bukrealah Pass, beyond Rhoats. where it was at one time thought the Sikhs would and has fully and without any reservation acknow-ledged the wildity of the constitution argend to in pleaded for a guarantee of their lives : but having pending fate. The sergeant told them to remain pleaded for a guarantee of their lives ; but having been told that an unconditional surrender alone for a minute or two for the arrival of the fire escape would be accepted, intimated their consent to sub- The elder female however threw herself out and fell mit unreservedly, with all their followers, and to upon her head on the flagstones in front of the give up the whole of their guns. On the 7th of the fall. Before sufficient time had elapsed to re-March, Khan Singh Majetua, with 500 men and move the poor sufferer her daughter followed, and three guns, arrived in camp, and surrendered. Next striking in her descent the leaden gutter over the day Mrs. Lawrence and her children and servants, door sho broke her thigh, and was most fearfully with Lieutenants Bowie and Herbert, and all the injured. She was forthwith removed to Mr. Smith's rest of the prisoners made their appearance. Shere surgery, in Gracechurch-street, where every thing Singh himself came in towards evening, but as certain arrangements had to be made for the delivering up of the advance, he was allowed to return to his own camp to do what was needful. It was now reported that the Sikhs had altered their minds, and that whatever that single night might do, they were determined to strike a last blow for liberty ! This less than five minutes after the alarm had been appears to have induced General Gilbert to continue given, but unfortunately not in time to be of the his march, fully prepared for an encounter. On the 14th Sirdars Chuttur Singh and Shere Singh, with eleven other chiefs of note, arrived in General Gilbert's camp, and gave up their swords. Forty-one pieces of artillery were also surrendered, and 16,000 Sikhs laid down their arms; each man being allowed to retain his horse, and receiving a rupee as sub-

MAY 5, 1849.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRES.

During Saturday last not fower than seven fires broke out in various parts of the metropolis. One was at No. 77, Edgeware-road, occupied conjointly by Mr. J. Keene, a solicitor, and Mr. F. Bostock, a The Provisional Government has sought a refuge at Malta, having been conveyed there under the pro-tection of the English flag. The Prince of Scordia and first floor in a general blaze. An immediate alarm A deputation of citizens had waited upon General Filangieri, inviting him to take possession of the The sufferers are understood to be insured .- The second was at 6, Taylor's-yard, Borough, in the occupation of Mr. Haney ; but, owing to the timely the peers unanimously, and the deputies by a large well-street, belonging to Mrs. Smith. The flames majority, voted an immediate submission to the clebeen done by fire and water.-The fourth fire was at No. 35, King-street, Snow Hill, in the occupation of Mr. Isaac Armstrong, saddlers' ironmonger, and was attended with fatal consequences to one of the female domestics. It appeared that at ten o'clock screams proceeding therefrom. On going to that part of the house to ascertain the cause, he found one of the females, who had been in his employ for CANADA .-- We have advices from Montreal to a period of twenty-four years, in a general blaze. The inmates tried all they possibly could to extin-guish the flames about the unfortunate creature, and sent a messenger for the fire engines. The brigade engines from Farringdon street promptly attended, and when the fire was put out the flesh of the poor creature hung in shreds from her arms and other parts of the body. Mr. Loder, of the brigade, and other parties, carried her to St. Bartholomew's ceeded in putting it out.—The sixth fire was at 29, North-bank, St. John's Wood, in the occupation of Mr. John Hill. It was caused from some defect in the kitchen flue, which set the back and front rooms building and the contents were damaged.—The seventh fire was at No. 13, Mill-place, Commercialroad East, in the tenure of Mr. P. Holo. The flames began in the basement, and when discovered they were mounting up the staircase. The residents succeeded with great difficulty in effecting a safe retreat, but the flames could not be conquered until a great destruction of property had taken place.

> FIRE AND DISASTROUS LOSS OF LIFE. On Wednesday night, about ten o'clock, a fire

broke out at No. 57, King William-street, in the joint-occupation of Mr. Devereaux, a hat manufacturer, and Mr. Dewey, a tailor. Mrs. Devereaux and four of her children were. in the house. Two of the unfortunate inmates have been taken out of the ruins, and two others so dreadfully injured that they were taken to the hospital without any chance of recovery.

It appears that the attention of Sergeant Martin. light through the fan-light over the shop-door, and without a moment's delay, he raised an alarm, and sent for the escapes and engines. During the time pending their arrival, the officer exerted himself in knocking at the street door for the purpose of arousing the inmates. Whilst so employed two fehouse, blood streaming from the wounds inflicted by was done for her that the nature of the case would permit of, but in such a precarious state was the unfortunate sufferer that she was obliged to be taken to the hospital, where she remains without any hopes of recovery. The escapes of the Royal Society, under the direction of Mr. Baddelly, the inspector, arrived in least assistance, except to the firemen, who conveved the hose of their engines up them. The engines of the London brigade arrived early, and there being an abundant supply of water, all the engines were called into operation; but in spite of the vast torrents of water scattered over the flames, they continued to mount most fearfully, and it was not until nearly twelve o'clock that the firemen could get them subdued, and not until they had broken through the roof and were ascending so high into the air as to illuminate the whole of the City. At the same time the lightning flashed most vividly, and the thunder roared so loudly that the people in the immediate vicinity imagined that the noise was caused by some terrible explosions. During the time that the fire was burning one of Mr. Devereaux's children made her appearance at a lower window, and having broken the glass the child succeeded in forcing her way partially through the aperture, when some one residing in Mr. Ilill's house, next door, with the aid of the police, managed to draw the poor creature through, but in doing so the flesh was horribly cut on her legs and other parts of the body. She was removed to the nearest surgeon's. The moment sufficient time had clapsed for the ruins to become cooled, the firemen and escape-men entered for the purpose of looking for the parties missing. Upon entering the third floor, a fearful picture presented itself. Near the window the blackened remains of a fine young woman, apparently about eighteen years of age, was perceived; and near her was the body of a child about nine or ten years old, also fearfully burnt, The bodies were placed in blankets, and having been lowered, they were placed in shells and conveyed to the deadhouse, where they will remain until viewed by a coroner's jury. How the disaster occurred cannot at present be accounted for. The premises were closed between eight and nine o'clock when everything seemed perfectly safe. The police, who have been to the hospital to inquire after the state of the sufferers, report that Mrs. Devereaux has died from the effects of the inuries she received. Her husband was, at the time. of the outbreak, at Windsor on business. It is therefore impossible to tell whether or not the premises were insured. Not the least blame can be attributable to the fire-escape-men, for they were on the spot before any engine, and there is no doubt if Mrs. Devereaux and her daughter had remained at the window a moment longer, neither party would have received the least injury.

immense crowd again assembled in the evening on last,' was also carried by 177 votes to 153. the Boulevards between the Porte St. Denis and Porte St. Martin ; at nine o'clock they were summoned to disperse by the Commissaries of Police, and the City Sergeants made numerous arrests. Among the prisoners was a representative of the dissolved, the first prorogued to an indefinite period. colonies—a Montagnard—who on being recognised This sudden coup d'etat spread like wildfire through was restored, and the crowd dispersed.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT .- A commissary of police, followed by two drums, summoned the crowd to disperse, and as the order was not readily obeyed, a charge of Infantry attempted to clear the streets. This having also failed, recourse was had to Cavalry. nd the object was at length accomplished. Several persons were arrested and carried to the Prefecture of Police and other prisons for obstructing the military, and refusing to disperse when summoned to do so. Arsong the persons arrested was a member of the National Assembly. His name is not given, but all the appearance of an approaching insurrection. he is said to be one of the representatives for the The 'Prussian Official Gazette' contains the follow-Colonies. On his being identified he was set at ing address of the Ministers to the King:liberty. By eleven o'clock the streets assumed their ordinary appearance with the exception that strong patrols of National Guards were to be seen taking their rounds, from time to time, during the whole night.

The ultra-Democratic papers announce, this morning, that the Montagnard members of the Assembly were all last night in consultation as to what means were to be adopted by them for the protection of the rights of the electors against the attacks of the government, but that they have not yet come to a resolution on the subject. They promise that something effectual will speedily be done, but in the meantime they earnestly call upon the people to preserve the public peace, which their enemies would wish them, for their own ends, to violate.

MONDAY .-- Crowds assembled last night, as on the previous nights, at the Porte St. Denis, but there was not the slightest appearance of disturbance. A good many troops were on the ground. On Saturday evening the number of persons arrested and carried to the Prefecture of Police was 360.

The Social and Democratic Electoral Committee has issued a notice in which, after stating that ' the presence of the agents of the government in an election meeting is an attentat,' and that, ' in forcing an entry into the councils of the people, the police have violated the Constitution,' it declares that " the people have the right of rising to defend themselves, but they are not obliged to chastise provocation at the hour that may suit the provoker. They will choose their day and their arms. The day has not arrived; the people leave to the government the time to reflect; they do not wish to be accused of Illegal, and stained with an indelible vice, a Legislative Assembly, named in the silence of the people. would not be the a sembly of a free nation.' The committee then makes the following announcement : - 'The Socialist and Democratic electoral meetings will remain suspended. The government is accountable. The Royalists and false Republicans may continue to conspire under the eye of the Commissary of Police: the free citizens will not have a mutilated abuse of power, is an accomplice to it. He who disobeys the delegates of the people is an agent of the schima, a deserter. He is a traitor to the Republic, and to the cause of Democratic Socialism.'

EXCITEMENT IN LYONS .- Letters from Lyons. of the 25th ult., state that tumultuous meetings had taken place in that city for several evenings previous to that day.

The authorities at Marseilles have prevented the sailing of a body of volunteers raised in Paris for the service of the Roman Republic.

MORE PERSECUTION .- Seventy-six persons have execution of their duty at the various Socialist Electoral Committees on Monday and Tuesday evenings. Amongst these are fifteen who had been transported after the insurrection of Jane, and subsequently par- the execution of the above ordonnances. doned. An insurgent of June, named Armand.

semblages was posted up in Paris on Saturday. An the state of siege declared on the 12th of November DISSOLUTION OF THE DIST-DISTURBANCES AT

BERLIN.

The Berlin journals of the 27th ult., bring startling intelligence. The Second Chamber has been Rixdorf, about a mile from Berlin, caught fire at midday, and is nearly destroyed; the wind bore was set at liberty. At half-past ten o'clock order the town. The Left received the announcement quantities of light flakes of fire from the burning going on ; the groupings in the streets, the advenwith a shout almost of exultation, whilst the Right houses as far as the city, where they fell in the benches were silent. The excitement in the city streets .- Times. itself assumed a more serious aspect ; knots of men The following notice was issued at Berlin, at six began to assemble in the principal squares, patrols in the evening, on the 28th ult:-'After the dissolution of the Second Chamber. were called out. blows were exchanged, and some arrests made. At eight o'clock in the evening, as assemblages of the lower classes of the people took dusk set in, the crowds in the streets increased, place in the vicinity of the house and in the adjoinand the peaceably-inclined were startled by the ing streets, when the military were opposed and insulted. They were compelled to use their fire-arms, sharp rattle of a volley of musketry on the Domplatz. It was reported that one woman and five whereby six persons were killed and six wounded. men were killed. When the mail left, Berlin had | Tranquillity was soon restored, and the public peace has not been disturbed to-day.

people were shot dead by the military, and a much 'TO THE KING'S MAJESTY. 'Your Majesty, in convoking both chambers by greater number wounded. This occurred near the the Royal decree issued on the 26th of February, Spital-brucke. The violence of the constables, or was guided by the confidence that their deliberawhich I was an eye-witness yesterday in the Dohofs-

tions would tend to promote the welfare of the platz, had so enraged the populace that they attacked country by consolidating public order. This hope a post of constables, and one of them was so much has been disappointed by the course upon which ill-treated that his life is despaired of. The soldiery, the Second Chamber has recently entered by adoptbeing summoned to the spot, fired three rounds of ing resolutions founded on divisions, which by one musketry, which was attended with the above or very few votes determined the issue, now for one results .- Daily News. side of the house, now for the other. so as to leave THE KING OF PRUSSIA'S DEFINITIVE REFUSAL OF no doubt the decision was often the work of mere accident, In the discharge of our duty we consider it would be highly injurious to leave the revision of definitive refusal of the Imperial Crown by the King of Prussia. This document, which is of great the draft of the constitution of the 5th of December, and the framing the organic laws connected length, is addressed to M. Camphausen, the Prus-

with it. to be the sport of such accidents. 'We are besides convinced that the Second Chamber has not confined itself within the limits of its legitimate functions . We perceive it exceeding its powers in the resolution of the 21st inst., by which the constitution drawn up by the Frankfort National Assembly is declared valid, and again in the resolution of yesterday, by which the continuance of the

state of siege, which we consider as indispensable for the preservation of public order and security. is return to Transylvania. It is admitted, even by not only declared to be illegal and in contradiction some of the Vienna journals, that the above with the 110th article of the constitution, but its immediate termination is demanded.

On these grounds, we consider it necessary for the interest of the country that the Second Chamber, according to the 76th article of the constitution trined a decisive victory over the main Austrian should be dissolved ; and that the Upper Chamber army corps under Welden, which has been driven should be at the same time adjourned. We rely on out of Gran, and utterly put to rout. the hope that these measures will be approved by preferring the victory of blood to that of the suffrage. the majority of the well disposed in the nation with crowded with wounded; and all the remaining so much the more confidence, because, to our sortroops are pouring over to Ofen. Perczel has entered row, we have seen the tribune in the Second Cham-Bukovar without encountering the least resistance." ber but too often misused by the declaration of Karlowitz has been bombarded by the Magyars. principles calculated to pave the way for the over-The hostility of the Hungarian peasantry adds throw of the present constitution, and the destrucreatly to the distress of the Austrians, who are tion of all social order. badly off for provisions and thinned by disease.

"While we respectfully present to your Majesty the form of the decree of dissolution for signature, we reserve the measures required by the 49th article right. Every man who submits voluntarily to an of the constitution, as the consequences of the dissolution of the Chamber, for future execution. (Signed)

Arnim, Von Rabe, Simons.

' Berlin, April 27, 1849.'

' We, Frederick William, by God's grace, King of Constitution of the 5th of December, 1848, at the been arrested for having opposed the police in the suggestion of our Ministry of State, as follows :---Sec. 1. The Second Chamber is dissolved.

'Sec. 2. The First Chamber is prorogued. Sec. 3. Our Ministry of State is charged with Bukovar.

In the meanwhile the effect on trade and busines leaged the validity of the constitution agreed has been most injurious. Many resident families Frankfort. have quitted Berlin during the day; all strangers, Dissolution of the HANOVERIAN DIET.-

'MANTEUFFEL.'

(Signed)

Brandenburgh.

BERLIN. April 29th,-Last night four more

THE IMPERIAL CROWN.

THE WAR IN HUNGARY.

stadt and Hermannstadt, palisaded those two places

time against the Russians, in case the latter should

general maintains strict discipline among his troops.

WELDEN DRIVEN OUT OF GRAN BY THE

HUNGARIANS.

(From the ' Morning Chronicle.')

The 'Prussian Gazette,' of the 29th, publishes the

who are not fettered by direct occupation, have left The Diet of Hanover has been dissolved by a almost without exception, and some of the hotels on | Royal Letter patent countersigned by all the Ministhe Linden have been cleared of their guests in a few | ters.

hours. To add to the alarm, the little village of ANTICIPATED RISINGS IN VIENNA AND FOLAND The 'Times' correspondent, writing from Vienna, says .- 'There is a certain indescribable something turous-looking Teutonic hats, slouched over most suspicious faces, sham quarrels' for the purpose of attracting a mob-these are symptoms which portend mischief. There is nothing firm-nothing consolidated-in our position, and we rise in the morning with an uneasy feeling lest all should be chaos before sunset."

It is stated in a Posen correspondence (under date April 19) in the 'Oberpostants Zeitung' of Frankfort, that the Poles in the kingdom of Poland are preparing for a new contest, and that large quantities of arms are secretly distributed amongst them. Meantime, Russian troops are pouring into Poland, and strong garrisons are stationed in all the large

towns. DENMARK AND THE DUCHIES.

The town of Kolding has been taken by the Schleswig-Holstein troops after a smart resistance on the part of the Danish garrison. Fighting con. tinued for many hours in the streets before the town was evacuated by the Danes. On the 19th of April the head-quarters of General Bonin were advanced from Hadersleben to Christianteld. The outposts of the two armies came into collision between Woesild and Kolding. A letter from Altona of the the date of 28th April, and the signature of Count of the houses outside the town. They drove back the Danes over the bridge, where they found shelter

stormed at the point of the bayonet, and the en-It appears that General Bem, before leaving Cron. trance into the town cleared. The small garrison of Kolding defended itself valiantly in the streets, in a manner that would enable the Szehlers (the but was finally compelled to fall back in the direc-

partizans of the Magyars) to hold out for a long | tion of the fortress of Friedericia.'

ITALY.

THE FRENCH INVERVENTION. At a late hour on Saturday afternoon, the French Government received the following telegraphic de-

spatch from Admiral Trepouart :---'CIVITA VECCHIA, April 26, 11, a.m.-The VIENNA, April 24.-The Hungarians have ob-Steamers from the Upper Danube come down without firing a shot. All the troops are disemmaterial."

At half-past five on Sunday evening the government also received the following telegraphic despatch from General Oudinot :---

CIVITA VECCHI, April 25 .- We are masters of ecchia, without firing a shot. The authorities made no resistance. The inhabitants and National Guards have welcomed us with acclamations.'

THE ROMAN REPUBLIC .--- By a decree of the triumvirs, of the 17th ult., the Roman army is to be Ladenburgh, Von Manteuffel, Von nounces the evacuation of Buda-Pesth by the carried to 50,000 men, to be divided into three divi-Comorn. Worded in a manner to allay the fears of states that 10,000 muskets are at Marseilles; ready the population of Vienna, it indicates but too to be embarked for Civita Vecchia; and 500 men, completely armed and equipped, under the command of M. Segnan de Seire, would shortly follow. The

The news (says the ' Cologne Gazette,' of Satur- constitution of the Roman Republic has been pub- hours per day; and £30 3s 11d. more than the day, 28th ult., in an extraordinary supplement) of a lished; it contains eighty-three articles. The prin- amount assumed and asserted by Sir Robert Peel, Prussia, ordain; in virtue of Arts. 49 and 76 of the decisive victory gained by the Hungarians is fully cipal teatures are :- An assembly of representatives, according to Cocker !confirmed. The excitement at Vienna is extreme. elected for three years, by Universal Suffrage, in the Fourth quarter wages paid for ten hours per day, The Magyars have also proved victorious on Lower proportion of one to 30,000 inhabitants; two consuls, £187 128. 9d., being £10 9s. 3d. more than for eleven Danube. Un the 16th, they bombarded Carlo-wirz, and Preczel has taken quiet possession of cutive power; and twelve tribunes, similarly elected amount assumed and asserted by Sir Robert Peel, Bukovar-Danube. On the 16th, they bombarded Carlofor five years, to whom the consuls give an account according to Cocker!

The 'Silesian Gazette' says :- 'A great battle of their administration at its expiration. They are overlooker and the mill. I am not authorised at was fought on the 20th and 21st between Gran and also specially entrusted with the r Comorn. Welden commanded the reserve, and occu- against any violation of the constitution. • FREDERICK WILLIAM. pied the heights near Gran. A great portion of the TUSCANY .- The "Debats' says :- 'It is an-Imperialists, including the brigades of Jablonowski nounced that Leghorn has submitted. At the same Ladenberg, Von Manteuffel, Von Strotha, and Simunich, were drawn up in line of battle on time, we learn that the Leghorn battalion from Pis-Von der Heydt, Count Von Arnim, Von Rabe, the open ground between Gran aud Comorn. The tola mutinied against the decree for their disbanding. Simons.' with such impetuosity that the latter were soon and disarmed. Their chiefs were arrested, and taken

sistence money.

THE TEN HOURS ACT AND WAGES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR. SIR,-Sir Robert Peel has diligently studied Cocker. The right honourable baronet is a clever arithmetician. He has not studied human nature. Consequently, the late Prime Minister is not a "safe" statesman.

During the debates on the Ten Hours Factory. Bill, Sir Robert Peel argued thus - " If you reduce The second division of Jagers and 9th battalion of you will necessarily reduce the wages from twelve to Infantry pushed on to Kolding, without waiting for ten." And then, with an air of triumph, the selfartillery or cavalry. The first obstacle that opposed satisfied statesman asked-"Are you prepared to sian plenipotentiary to the Central Power. It bears their progress was a barricade thrown up in front make such an enormous reduction from the carnings of a large portion of the working population, whose wages, even at twelve hours per day, are not behind another row of barricades. These were more than their necessities require ?" By such sophistry many members of Parliament were deuded ; nay, even now, the Economists, following in the wake of Sir Robert Peel, rest their opposition to the Ten Hours Act on similar assertions and questions.

Fortunately, experience contradicts Cocker. Happily, facts prove the folly of Sir Robert Peel's philosophy. Take the following. I record it for the especial benefit of the right hon. baronet and his disciples—the Economists. My kind friend, Mr. Wm. Walker, has just placed

very important document in my hands. It is the record of the wages paid by a millowner, in Bradflotilla under my command anchored yesterday at ford, for the working of thirty-two power looms, ten o'c'ock before Civita Vecchia. At twelve during the year 1848. The table is drawn up by o'clock the city was occupied by 1,800 men of the the overlooker who superintended the working of expeditionary forces. This occupation took place those thirty-two looms during the whole period. with the consent of the authorities of this city, and with the consent of the authorities of this city, and the speed, the looms, the wages per piece, the quality of warp and weft, and the workpeople were barked since the morning, and I am now landing the had full employment. The only difference was the time of working, and the amount received by the workers.

During the first quarter those thirty-two looms were worked eleven hours per day. During the following three quarters they worked only ten hours per day.

Now I will state the result. To that result I espectfully, but earnestly, call the attention of Sir Robert Peel and the Economists.

First quarter wages paid for eleven hours per day, £177 3s 6d.

Second quarter wages paid for ten hours per day, £183 5s., being £6 1s. 6d. more than for eleven hours per day; and £22 3s. 7¹d. more than the amount. assumed and asserted by Sir Robert Peel, according to Cockerd and

Third quarter wages paid for ten hours per day, £191 4s. 6d., being £14 1s. more than for eleven

The account before me gives me the name of the resent to publish names. If Sir Robert Peel doubts the statement, I have no fear of being able to satisfy him that there is "no mistake." And, how is this apparent contradiction to be accounted for ? Simply on this truth — human beings are not machines! That is all. Cocker would be correct if nature did not tire: Sir Robert Peel would be right if human beings were not needed to guide and watch the operations of ma-

EMIGRATION FROM LIVERFOOL.—From the 1st of January to the 31st of March of the present year the number who sailed from this port under the provisions of the Emigration Act, exclusive of those who left in vessels not included within the surveilance of the government office, was 35,462 souls, against 23,943 in the corresponding months of last year. During the fortnight from the 1st to the 14th of April, 11,615 additional sailed, making a total, from the commencement of the year, of 47,077. The bulk of these emigrants consist of a very superior class, of small farmers and even substantial yeomen. A large number have been from Wales. consisting of farmers, miners, and labourers, and they carry with them generally a large quantity of luggage and implements. Nearly the whole of the emigration has been directed by way of the. United States, scarcely any proceeding direct to our North American colonies.

THE TOOTH-ACHE. - This pain seems designed to call our

The report that the Imperial troops had suffered a defeat in the vicinity of Gran is fully and officially confirmed by the bulletin issued on the 24th by General Bohm, the Governor of Vienna. It an-Count Von Brandenburgh, Von

DECREE RESPECTING THE DISSOLUTION OF THE SECOND CHAMBER AND PROROGATION OF THE

'Given under our sign manual and Roval

Strotha, Von der Heydt, Count Imperial troops, and the raising of the siege of sions and six brigades. The Roman 'Monitore' plainly that the struggle will be a fierce one, and

that the worst has yet to come.

tried by court-martial in Paris on Thursday. He was found guilty, and sentenced to ten years' hard was found guilty, and sentenced to ten years' bard (Signed) 'FREDERICK WILLIAM. Iabour. Six persons were arrested at Vincennes on (Countersigned) 'Count Von Brandenburgh; Von Wednesday for having endeavoured to seduce some soldiers in that garrison from their duties; they were recognised as Socialists, and were committed to prison to be prosecuted by the Attorney-General. -Times.

M. Duchon, editor of 'Le Peuple,' was sentenced on Saturday by default to two years' imprisonment. and 4,000f. fine.

The court-martial condemned Le Colleague. editor of ' L'Organisation du Travail,' to twenty-five years' rection of June, and usurped the functions of mayor to be very numerous. in the Faubourg St. Antoine.

Most of the individuals implicated in the disturbtransportation for life.

Belleveu, 17 April, 1849.

(Signed)

ATTEMPTS TO ERECT BARRICADES.

(From the 'Times' of Tuesday.) mail last night attempts were made to erect barri- sides a severe loss in killed and wounded, the Im- Letters from Marseilles of the 27th ult. asnounce

soldiers were compelled again to fire, and this mornimprisonment, for having taken part in the insur- ing the casualties of last evening were ascertained

Detachments of cavalry have had to be called in to clear the Douhofs Platz several times during the Assize at Poictiers. Their chief, M. Genty, former | cuts, but the number is not yet known. No orga | of many he has kept his word. delegate of the Club of Clubs, was sentenced to nised resistance has anywhere been attempted by

the people, yet great alarm prevails. Many families THE FORTHCOMING ELECTIONS.-The Socialists bave left Berlin during the day; passing visitors

thrown into confusion. In despite of the bravery to Florence. Peace and order are re-established BEBLIN, April 28. - After the departure of the of his men, Welden was compelled to retreat. Be- throughout Tuscany."

cades on several points, but failed by the exertions perialists lost twenty pieces of artillery and 2,000 that Leghorn had not yet made its submission to of the citizens and military. On the Petri Platz the prisoners. The immediate result of the battle was the Grand Duke, and that barricades continued to the raising of the siege of Comorn.' obstruct the streets and to be guarded by armed

Letters from Transvivania state that Bem has men. The troops sent from Florence were encamped entered Wallachia, and defeated a Russian division in the neighbourhood, and interrupted all commuadvancing to the assistance of Austria. inications with the country. Their commander was Kossuth convoked the Hungaijan Diet to meet ordered not to act until the return of the deputies ances of Limoges were found guilty by the Court of day. Many persons have been wounded by sabre at Pesth on the 24th of April. To the astonishment which had gone to demand instructions from the Grand Duke. Civita Vecchia and Genoa were tran-

(From the 'Daily News.') quil when the Ville de Marseilles touched at those

If the Magyars are able to send a detachment of harbours. their army to Vienna the Germans will in all likeli- PIEDMONT.-Letters from Turin of the 25th

It is well to teach the overlooker's logic (logic proved by experience) now, when the law is defied which is working so well.

I, remain, Sir, your obedient servant. RICHARD OASTLER, Bolling Hall, Bradford, Yorkshire.

THE SWILLING BOURGEOIS BRITISHERS .- The Na-

attention to the decay going on in the teeth, and warns us to see to their preservation. When teeth are partially deto see to their preservation. When teeth are partially de-cayed, to touch them with food often causes intense pain. Unmasticated substances, are, therefore, passed into the stomach, and indigestion and its attendant pains soon ensue. By filling decayed teeth with Brande's Enamel, which hardens shortly after it has been placed in the carity, the decay may be checked, the teeth rendered painless; and mastication be duly performed with comfort. PAINFUL ULCERS IN THE LEGS AND BODY CURED, AFTER Seventeon years' duration by Hollowav's Ointment and needed to guide and watch the operations of ma-chinery. I asked an overlooker to account to mo for this result. He said, "Under the system of long hours, the hands' were never fairly rested. Under the system of ten hours per day, they are never ex-thansted." "Ay," said I, "my friend, you know more about it than Sir Robert Peel." It is well to teach the overlooker's logio (logic proved by experience) now when the law is defied soundly healed, and besides this I am restored to excellent health. (Signed) W. STAPLES.

health: (Signed) W. STAPLES." ABERNETHY'S PILE OFFMENT.—One of the greatest lega-cies bequeathed to human kind, by the immortal Aber nethy; was, no doubt, his wonderful discovery for the infallible cure of that most loathsome and painful discase— the piles. The proprietor of this valuable remedy, though under the treatment of several doctors, suffered intensely intensely with the vibral and conscious hearings. The Fourier ourse deputed lean Baptiste Boichet, ser-geant-major of the 7th Regiment of Light Infantry, and Edmoad Ruttier, sergeant of the 48th Regiment of the Line, as two of their candidates for the representation of the Legislative Assembly. Socialists priest, took place on Sunday at the Jardin de la Liberte, Barriere Poissoniere. The Abbe Tranchard

MAY 5, 1849.

THE NORTHERN STAR.

Poetry. LABOUR! BY DR. P. M. M'DOUALL.

See that proud ship, high looming in the view; Inspect the forests where her timbers grew ; There labour wields the axe, and saws the beam. Then shapes her ribs, her planks, and caulks each

seam, Where noisy shipwrights ply their useful trade. Yonder her ropes are spun, her cables made, In that dense flaxy mill her sails are wove, By riggers fashioned, bent, unfurled, or rove; Yon anchor hanging o'er her bow apeak, Was forged by labour, which by mining deep, Discovers ore to cast her booming gun. See now she's launch'd, and up her signals run, From maintop peak, down to her dancing boat, From waister's shoe tack, to the captain's coat She's labour's own, Old England's oaken wall, To brave the billow, and the hostile ball; She rolls majestic on the heaving tide, And spurns the ocean, as rare labour's pride.

Close by the Thames the Gothic senate stands. The chiselled toy of labour's useful hands ; Its towers, and arches, windows, doors, and halls Its sculptured statues, arms, and solid walls, Were all by labour reared, from lowest pile To fretted pinnacle of ancient style. The city temples, and Paul's towering dome, The palace pillars of the noble's home, All witness bear of labour's fruitful task, Whose beauties grand most eloquently ask, Why he, who all these storied columns rears, A slave kneels ragged at their base in tears ? By whose hard palm their symmetry was built, Whose scanty wages oft entice to guilt.

Despondent duty at the loom, and frame, Whilst robing beauty, but repeats the same ; And wonders why its coatless back is bare, Whilst weaving textures plentiful and rare.

That peasant, stooping like the willow's bough Whose skill directs the meliorating plough, Who sows the grain, and reaps the bending ear, Whose toil each heart expands, all threshold cheer,

Wonders why he, 'midst blessings widely shed, Should see his children weep for daily bread. Mark that vast engine, in its swift career ;

Those smiling passengers unused to fear ; Their lives, more sacred than their wealth entrust

To that mechanic black with oil and dust : And thou, Victoria, great England's Queen, With all thy ministers, are fearless scen, Thy crown confiding to a workman's care, Too ignorant the freeman's vote to share, With those whose attribute is merely rent, Whose wealth accumulates from wages spent; But not from toil, who like the lily blow And live by works that from the willing flow. Too ignorant to wield the giant force, Of steam carcering on its mighty course. Too ignorant to work the magic Press, And mould ideas that its types express; To make slight paper for the impress bold, That keeps its lesson when the mind grows old. Too ignorant the lens to cut or grind, That draws Heaven's curtain to the dazzled mind That shows where systems over systems shine, That nears His throne, Omnipotent, Divine, From whose dread palm, and awful labour grew, This atom earth, which into space he threw. Labour's the shadow of that Mighty Cause Who rules all nature, and who breathes her laws. Labour will yet a prouder end fulfil Subservient to His majestic will.

Reviews.

must be spoken in praise ; if due, their duty ; if un author, and may be of considerable service to found utterance in words :- "I will write to Julia due, their corruption, a peculiar simony of our divines in England only.

As for marriages, that ministers should meddle The Progressionist. No. 1. New Series. Lon-

nance, a household contract, a thing indifferent and free to the whole race of mankind.

Towards the close of this powerfully written treatise the author asks :-- "How can any Christian object it to a Turk, that his religion stands by force only; and not justly fear from him this reply? 'Yours both by force and money.'" MILTON adds:—"This is that which makes Atheists in the land, whom they so much complain of : not the want of maintenance, or preachers, as they allege, but the many hirelings and cheaters that have the gospel in their hands ; hands that still crave specimen :--and are never satisfied." This is plain speak-ing with a vengeance! He concludes with the Press on, press on! ye rulers! in the stirred

following :---

PLAIN TRUTHS. Christendom might soon rid herself (of the hireling crew of parsons) and be happy, if Christians would but know their own dignity, their liberty, their adoption, and let it not be wondered if I say, their spiritual priesthood, whereby they have all equally access to any ministerial function, whenever called by their own abilities, and the church, though they never came near commencement or university. But while Protestants, to avoid the due labour of understanding their own religion, are content to lodge it in the breast, or rather in the books, of a clergyman, and to take it thence by scraps and mammocks, as he dispenses it in his Sunday's dole; they will be always learning and never knowing; always infants; always either his vassals, as lay papists are to their priests; or at odds with him, as reformed principles give them some light to be not wholly conformable; whence infinite disturb-ances in the state, as they do, must needs follow. Thus much had I to say; and, I suppose, what may be enough to them who are not avariationship bent be enough to them, who are not avariciously bent otherwise, touching the likeliest means to remove hirelings out of the church ; than which nothing can more conduce to truth, to peace, and all happiness both in church and state. If I be not heard nor believed, the event will bear me witness to have spoken truth ; and I, in the mean while, have borne my witness, not out of season, to the church and to my country.

MILTON'S "Familiar Letters" conclude the volume. Of these letters two or three are peculiarly affecting, revealing as they do somewhat of the trials and sorrows of their great This damning curse of tyrants, must not crush the author, and his majestic resignation under the nation's heart,-weight of calamities of no ordinary kind. His The spirit of a million slaves, doth pant on fire to second letter to the patriotic Athenian, LEONARD PHILARAS, can hardly lall to uraw tears from the reader—tears of sympathy and while myriads sink heart-broken, and the land o'er-swarms with crime, A BEATEN ECHO.—An old writer thus describes a A BEATEN ECHO.—An old writer thus describes a LEONARD PHILARAS, can hardly fail to draw

of the prose works of MILTON; Mr. BOHN has done for the public good that which entitles Brother, join hand and heart, and to the work,him to the thanks of the community generally,

THE PROSE WORKS OF JOHN MIL-TON. With a Preface, Preliminary Re-fied if the notice we have taken of these TON. With a Preface, Preliminary Re-

his bereaved family.

speak out bravely. Such "open and advised" writing in defence of Democratic principles is nerved and iron-hearted man of the world hath most cheering. There is some first-rate lash of its slave, and deprived thy scorpion most cheering. There is some first-rate lash of its envenomed sting. Thou wast implanted poetry in this number ; witness the following by nature in the breast of man neither to be his serf

world's onward track,---It moves too sure for ye to put the clock of free-

dom back?

We're gathering up from near and far with souls in fiery glow, And Right doth bare its arm of might to bring

the spoilers low.

Kings ! priests ! ye're far too costly, and we weary of your rule,

We crown no more Divinity where nature writeth "Fool !"

Ye must not bar our glorious path, as in the days agone;

You know that God made MEN, not kings not knavish priests, press on !

Press on, press on ! ah ! nobles ! ye have played a daring game,

But your stars are falling, and out-fades the prestige of your name.

Too long have ye been fed and nursed on human blood and tears,

The naked truth is known, and Labour leaps to life

- and swears His pride of strength to bloated ease ! he will no longer give,

For all who live should work, lords, then all who work might live !

The struggle comes; make much of what ye've wrung from fatherland-

Press on, press on : to-day we ask-to-morrow we'll command !

Press on ! a million pauper foreheads press in misery's dust,-The champions of the golden truth, still eat the

mouldy crust.

And strive to mend the world, and walk in freedom's

won

press on, press on !" The Uxbridge Spirit of Freedom deserves,

to spend a few weeks with me, and trust to my to spend a lew weeks with me, and trust to my powers of wheedling to expedite this marriage,— should this fail, a little gentle force must be ap-plied. Am I not her elder brother and the best judge of her true interests?" So saying, he rapidly rung the bell at his elbow, which was answered by

As for marriages, that marriage was not holy with them, as not sanctified or legitimate, without their celebration, I find no ground in Scripture cither of precept or example. Likeliest it is (which our Selden hath well observed, I. 2, c. 28, Ux. Eb.) that in imitation of heathen priests, who were wont at nuptials to use many rites and ceremonies, and especially, judging it would be profitable; and the increase of their authority, not to be spectators only in business of such concernment to the life of man, they insinuated that marriage was not holy Redrup; London: J. Watson, 3, Queen's Head-passage, Paternoster-row. At least, in its outward and visible form, this is an improvement on No. 1 of the "Spirit;" there is also an addition of four pages. As re-gards the matter, it is sufficient to say that it is not inferior to the contents of the first num-ber. The signatures of the writers (working men) are significant:—"An Ouvrier," "A Democrat," "A Proletarian," &c. They speak out bravely. Such "open and advised" worse refuge of a maniac's cell ; whilst the strong-

> nor his tyrant, but to act as a moral barometer, testing the weight and value of his good or evil deeds, and serving as a check to guide and regulate his actions: Custom has rendered thee what thou art, and formed thy meshes of such subtle but elastie materials, that they encumber and crush the

weak, but are powerless to restrain the strong ; thus weak, but are powerless to restrain the strong; thus a adding another link to the heavy chain which the bulk of mankind hug with such dreary pleasure to their hearts, fettering the freedom of their limbs, and causing them to fall an easy prey to their re-lentless oppressor, who laughs with Satanic mirth at their spasmodic struggles to achieve their natural freedom

freedom. (To be continued.)

Varieties.

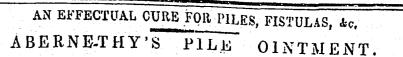
PROPERTY AND LABOUR.—Those who are possessed of enormous wealth would fain persuade us it is the offspring of their own industry. It is no such thing ; their own industry would not sell in any market in the world for sixpence. They might have specu-lated, employed others, or resorted to any of the thousand and one stratagenes by which immense for-

thousand and one stratagems by which immense for-tunes are made, by gambling with the labour of others, but, separate from society, or acting individually as workmen, where would their immense wealth arise from ? It is clear then, that the exorbitant sums in the hands of our merchant princes

and great manufacturers, is the difference between the acknowledgmont doled out to the producer, and the actual price which the commodity may realise .- Chartist Tracts for the Times.

Because she is neither Grisi nor Alboni." SLAVERY.—The weight of chains, number of stripes, hardness of labour, and other effects of a master's cruelty, may make one servitude more miserable than another; but he is a slave who serves the best and gentlest man in the world, as well as he who serves the worst-and he does serve

WANT OF UNION .- The more numerous men are, the more difficult it is for them to agree in anything, nd so they are governed. There is no doubt that if the poor should reason,-""we'll be poor no longer, -we'll make the rich take their turn,"-they could easily do it, were it not that they can't agree; so the common soldiers though much more numerous than their officers, are governed by them for the same reason .- Dr. Johnson.



What 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 medicines should always be avoided in all cases of this complaint. The proprietor of the above Ointment, after years of acute suffering, placed himself under the treat-ment of that eminent surgeon, Mr. Abernethy; was by him restored to perfect health, and has enjoyed it ever since without the slightest return of the disorder, over a period of fifteen years, during which time the same Abernethian prescription has been the means of healing a vast number of desperate cases, both in and out of the proprietor's circles of friends, most of which cases had been under medical care, and some of them for a very considerable time. Abor-nethy's Pile Ointment was introduced to the public by the desire of many who had been perfectly healed by its applica-tion, and since its introduction the fame of this Ointment has spread far and wide; even the medical profession, 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 Ointment is not only a valuable preparation, but a never failing remedy in every stage and variety of that appalling malady.

admit that Abernethy's Pile Ointment is not only a valuable preparation, but a never failing remedy in every stage and variety of that appalling malady. Sufferers from the Piles will not repent giving the Ointment a trial. Multitudes of cases of its efficacy might be pro-duced, if the nature of the complaint did not render those who have been cured, unwilling to publish their names. Sold in covered Pots at 4s, 6d., or the quantity of three 4s, 6d. pots in one for 11s., with full directions for use, by Bar-clay and Sons, Farringdon-street; Edwards, St. Paul's Church-yard; Butler, 4, Cheapsine; Newbery, St. Paul's; Sutton, Bow Church'yard; Johnson, 68, Cornhill; Sanger, 150, Oxford-street; Willoughby and Co., 61, Bishopsgate-street With-out; Owen, 52, Marchmont-street, Burton-cresent; Eade, 39, Goswell-street; Prout, 229, Strand; Hannay and Co., 63, Oxford-street; Prontice, 84, Edgeware-road; and retail by all respectable Chemists and Medicine Vendors in London. ** Be sure to ask for "ABERNETHY'S PILE OINTMENT." The Public are requested to be on their guard against noxious Compositions, sold at low Prices, and to observe that none can possibly be genuine, unless the name of C. Kava is printed on the Government Stamp affixed to each pot, 4s, 6d.; which is the lowest price the proprietor is enabled to sell it at, owing to the great expense of the Ingredients.

CORNS AND BUNIONS.

PAUL'S EVERY MAN'S FRIEND, Patronised by the Royal Family, Nobility, Clergy, de.

Taironisca by the hoyat Fanity, Nobility, Clergy, dc. Is a sure and speedy Cure for those servere annoyances, without causing 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, wermay say, the practice of cutting Corns is at all times highly dagerous, and has been frequently attended with lamentable conse-quences, besides its liability to increase their growth ; it adheres with the most gentle pressure, produces an instant and delightful relief from torture, and with perseverance in its application, entirely eradicates the most inveterate Corns and Bunions. Testimonials have been received from upwards of one hundred Physicians and Surgeons of the greatest eminence, as well as from many Officers of both Army and Navy, and nearly one thousand private letters from the gentry in town and country, speaking in high terms of this valuable remedy. Prepared by John Fox, in boxes at ls. 14d., or three small boxes in one for 2s. 9d., and to be had, with full directions for use, of 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 cures the most obdurate corns.

the stamp. A 2s. 9d. box cures the most obdurate corns. Ask for "Paul's Every Man's Friend." Abernethy's Pile Ointment, Paul's Corn Plaster, and Abernethy's Pile Powders, are sold by the following respectable

Abernethy's Pile Ointment, Paul's Corn Plaster, and Abernethy's Pile Powders, are sold by the following respectable Chemists and Dealers in Patent Medicines :--Barclay and Sons, Farringdon-street; Edwards, 67, St. Paul's Church-yard; Butler, 4, Cheapside; Newberr, 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, Marchmont-street, Burton-crescent; Eade, 59, Goswell-street; Prout, 229, Strand; Hannay and Co., 63, Oxford-street; Prentis, 84, Edgeware-road; and retail by all respect-able chemists and medicine vendors in London. Coursex AGENES.-Baines and Newsome, Heaton, Smeeton, Reinhardt and sons, J. C. Browne, 48, Briggate; Denton, Garland; Mann, Bean, Haivey, Haigh, late Tarbottom; Bolland and Kemplay, Land, Moxom, C. Hay, 106, Briggate; Rhodes, Bell and Brook, Lord, R. C. Hay, Medical Hall; Leede; Rimmington, Maud and Wilson, Rogerson, Stanfield, Bradford; Hartley, Denton, Waterhouse, Jepson, Wood, Dyer, Parker, Jennings, and Leyland, Halifax; Smith, Elland; Hurst, Cardwell, Gell, and Smith, Wakefield; Pybus, Barnsley; Knowles, Thorne, Brook, and Spivey, Hudder:field; Hudson, Keighley; Brooke, Donenster; Matthews, Creaser, Driffield, Cass, Goole; Milner, Pickering; Stevenson, Whitby; Bolton, Blanshard and Co., Hargrove, Fisher, Otley, Linney, York; Wainwright, Howden; Horsby, Wrangham, Jefferson, Malton; Buckall, Scarborough; Smith, Furby, Bridlington; Adams, Colton, Fullen, Seiby; Omblier, Market Weighton; Gledhill, Old Delph; Priestley, Fox, Pontefract; Dalby, Wetherby; Slater, Bedale; Dixon, Northallerton; Ward, Richmond; Ward, Stokesley; Foggitt, and Thompson, Thirsk; Monkhouse, Barnard Castle; Pease, Darlington; Jennett, Stockton. And by all respectable Chemists and Medicine Vendors in every Market Town in England. WHOLESALE AGENTS,-Messrs. Bolton, Blanshard and Co., Druggists, Micklegate, York.



PERFECT FREEDOM FROM COUGH. In Ten Minutes after use, and a rapid Cure of Asthma and Consumption, and all Disorders of the Breath and Lungs, is insured by

cessantly that she won't give an echo fair play. She has such an everlasting rotation of tongue, that an echo must wait until she dies before it can catch her last words." Coco Chier Chill

surprising cure of ASTHMA. From Mr. William Bowen, Cartlett, Haverfordwest. SIR,—Having been afflicted for many years with a violent cough and asthma, and having tried all other medicines in vain, I was recommended to try Dr. Locock's Wafers. I vain, I was recommended to try Dr. Locock's Wafers. I cough and asthma, and having tried all other medicines in vain, I was recommended to try Dr. Locock's Wafers. I sent to you for a box, and. to my great astonishment, I found relief the very first night, and have continued to get better ever since. Their effects are really wonderful. My appetite is now good, whereas formerly I could scarcely keep any food on my stomach. I have myself since recom-mended them to several persons, who have always re-avined the grouter trained from them —(Sirred) W BowFs ceived the greatest relief from them.-(Signed) W. BowEN. -Dated February 4th, 1848.

CAUTION. Unprincipled persons, taking advantage of the celebrity of "DR. LOCOCK'S WAFERS," attempt to foist upon the public various PILLS and MIXTURES under nearly similar names. The public is cautioned that all such preparations are spurious and an imposition : the only genuine Medicine has, besides the words "DR. LOCOCK'S WAFERS" on the Stamp, the Signature of the Proprietor's Sole Agents, DA SIXVA and Co., on the Directions given with every Box, without which none are Genuine. UNDER ROYAL PATRONAGE. The public various PILLS and MIXTURES under nearly similar names. The public is cautioned that all such preparations are spurious and an imposition : the only genuine Medicine has, the Signature of the Proprietor's Sole Agents, DA SIXVA and Co., on the Directions given with every Box, without which none are Genuine. UNDER ROYAL PATRONAGE.

	most of the following cases :		
	Bad Lega		Rheumatism
	Bad Breasts	Cancers	Scalds
	Burns	Contracted and	Sore Nipples
	Bunions	Stiff-joints	Sore Throats
	Bite of Moschetoes	Elephantiasis	Skin-diseases
ļ	and Sand-flies	Fistulas	Scurvy
	Coco-Bay	Gout	Sore-heads
i	Chiego-foot		- Tumours
ļ	Chilblanes	lings	Ulcers
i	Chapped-hands	Lumbago	Wounds
2		Dillan	V

CAUTION.

was underground; we tried 'Holloway' upon him, and in a month he was perfectly restored to his former condition and clean liness of skin. The effect was miraculous.'' The Pills should be used conjointly with the Ointment in

Chap Piles Yaws Sold by the Proprietor, 244, Strand, near Temple Bar, London, and by all respectable Vendors of Patent Medi-

street, Covent Garden.

THIS-the concluding volume of Milton's Prose Works, is principally occupied with that im- The Illustrated Atlas, and Modern History of Late Secretary to the National Charter Association mortal author's celebrated works on the' question of "Divorce;" works which "may be said nearly to exhaust all the philosophy and learning of the subject ;" and which, as the editor remarks, "may serve to enlighten both our legislators and philosophers, if they will be modest enough to listen and to learn." There follows a brief but most interesting treatise on "Education," exceedingly worthy the thoughtful consideration of statesmen and

public reformers. In this volume is also contained the famous treatise on "The Likeliest Means to Remove Hirelings out of the Church." MILTON, in his opening address to the Parliaof a commonwealth will prove successful or undisturbed." In the following extract he forcibly describes the evil of

HIRELING PREACHERS.

never too liberally a nursing father of the church. heard from heaven, on the very day that those great chase this admirable Atlas.

We add the following extracts :-

the mother."

TITHES. But with what face or conscience can they allege Moses or these laws for titles, as they now enjoy or fathers which they cite, and these though Romish rather than English laws, allotted both to priest and bishop the third part only? But these our Protes. tant-these our new reformed English Presbyterian divines, against their own cited authors, and to the shame of their pretended Reformationwould engross to themselves all tithes by statute; and supported more by their wilful ob-stimacy and desire for filthy lucre, than by more irregular and unwarrantable-more complying with a covetous clergy-than any of those Popish kings and parliaments alleged.

Where did God ever clearly declare to all nations, or in all lands (and none but fools part with their estates without the clearest evi- at the head of the preceding column, are exdence, on bare supposals and presumptions of them who are the gainers thereby), that he required the tenth as due to Him or His Son perpetually and in all places ? Where did he demand it, that we might certainly know, as in all claims of temporal right is just and reasonable ? or if demanded, where did he assign it, or by what evident conveyance to ministers? Unless they can demonstrate this by more than conjectures, their title can be no better to tithes than the title of Gehazi was to those things which by abusing his master's name he rooked from Naaman. Much less where did he command that tithes should be fetched by force, where left not under the gospel, whatever his right was, to the free-will offerings of men? Which is the greater sacrifice, to bely divine authority, to make the name of Christ accessory to violence, and robbing him of the very honour which he aimed at in bestowing freely the gospel, to commit simony and rapine, both secular and ecclesiastical; or, on the other side, not to give up the tenth of civil right and propriety to the tricks and impostures of cler-gymen, contrived with all the art and argument that their bellies can invent or suggest ? grymen, contrived with all the aris and argument libst their beliefs con irrent or suggest?
Have may not argument has beliefs con irrent or suggest?
Have may not argument has beliefs con irrent or suggest?
Have may not be may not or the field and ware their all, and sail those user comes to be many your of the suggest?
Have may not or the field and ware their all, their all those user comes to be many your of the suggest?
Have may not be may not or the field and ware their all those user comes to be many your of the suggest?
Are may not be many no

marks, and Notes; by J. A. ST. JOHN. volumes shall be found to have assisted the Vol. III. London: H. G. Bohn, York- sale of works which ought to be in the hands of every Englishman.

> the World : Geographical, Political, Com-mercial, and Statistical. Edited by R. MONTGOMERY MARTIN, Esq. Parts I. and II. London: J. and F. Tallis, 100, St. Johnstreet.

THIS is a most superb work-and as cheap as it is beautiful. We quote the following from the introductory address :---

To general education, geography is as necessary as grammar is to language; indeed, ignorance on this point is scarcely consistent with practical know-ledge on any other. It is suited to all ages, and to all classes of society, and must possess peculiar in-terest to the people of a maritime kingdom like England, whose peace and prosperity are so intiment, observes with prophetic foresight, "Till mately connected with the extension of commerce, religion be set free from the monopoly of hire-lings, I dare affirm, that no model whatsoever relations include all regions from the Arctic to the Antarctic circles.

> Issued in fortnightly parts-of which there will be about thirty-two-the work, when com-

pleted, will make a magnificent volume. Each Hire of itself is neither a thing unlawful, nor a part will contain two illustrated coloured humour than for intelligence. He was still unmar-word of any evil note, signifying no more than a maps, engraved on steel, accompanied by four ried, though a prize in the matrimonial market that due recompense or reward: as when our Saviour large pages of descriptive letter-press. The many were contending for; but Walter looked on many were contending for; but Walter looked on part will contain two illustrated coloured humour than for intelligence. He was still unmarsaith, "the labourer is worthy of his hire." That which makes it so dangerous in the church, and Hemisphere:" "Cabool, the Punjab, and Besaith, "the labourer is woriny of ins nire. That which makes it so dangerous in the church, and properly makes the hireling, a word always of evil signification, is either the excess thereof, or the undue namer of giving and taking it. What harm the excess thereof brought to the church, perhaps was not found by experience till the days of Constant;" "Austria," "Mexico, California, and Texas." These maps (with the illustrations which accompany them) are beautifully engraved. The letter-press—though constant fully engraved. The letter-press—though constanting is sufficiently full to impart to the pits and trapfalls in which anxious mothers and makes and trapfalls in which anxious mothers and makes and trapfalls in which anxious mothers and the pits and trapfalls in which anxious mothers and makes it is embitions." never too interative a nursing lather of the church, might be not unfitly said to have either overlaid it or choked it in the nursing. Which was forefold, of the earth, and the several countries into cency at their selfish views. His father had retired

exact them; whereof Moses ordains the owner, as rights." We extract the following introduc-

This is published by Mrs. M'Douall, of 71, Front Portland-street, Liverpool, under the superinten-dence of a Committee, who have volunteered to assist her in business until her husband's liberation. In handing it to Mrs. M'Douall, he said, "I shall be buried alive in some of these modern inquisitions, without the possibility of communicating niv feelings, wishes, or opinions, on any subject, there-fore, I charge you to publish any, or all, of my writings, which I leave behind me, and I hope the

Signed on their behalf, by ANDREW WATT, Secretary. Liverpool, April, 1849.

The poem-or "poetical petition"-will commend itself. The lines entitled "Labour," tracted from this work. We add the following lines-the poet is addressing the Queen :--That jewelled crown upon thy youthful head, Was chased and wrought by men who pine for bread.

The flowery lace, the silk, and satin train, Were wove by hands all cramped by cold and

pain. Consumptive death rests on that needle's point, And that small pin disturbs the infant's joint ; That cotton, damp with negro's crimson tears, Its tale conveys of brief and blighted years; That table blade, more fatal than the gun, Strikes down e'er forty years their sands have run;

SUNSHINE AND SHADOW; A TALE OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY. BY THOMAS MARTIN WHEELER,

and National Land Company.

CHAPTER VI.

Read on, and thou shalt find fit speculation, Deep as the depths of thy sagacity ; I will decry the present generation ; As portrait painter, show my small capacity; Perhaps I'll make thee doubt my pen's veracity Perhaps I'll revel in things dead and gone ; But all I ask thee is, read on ! read on ! Beste.

In a spacious drawing-room in one of the bestsituated streets in the town of Liverpool, adorned with more profusion than warranted by good taste, sat Walter North. Nearly eight years have passed lightly over him since his introduction to our readers ; the fine, frank, high-spirited boy was now become the polished citizen of the world, and re-ported to be one of the most prosperous merchants of this far-famed commercial city. Time had not effected many changes in the person of Walter North - he was what the ladies (God bless them) de-was what the ladies (God bless them) de-ble commercial city and if this should ever come to be the case, they (the parliament) not only may but ought to be put aside.—Sir John Bartioned, with fine black eyes, raven hair, and fea-tures rather remarkable for vivacity and good marriage as he did on any other portion of his busitropolis; and under Walter's management the busi-ness had progressed—both in London and Liverpool Which the event soon after verified, as appears by another no less ancient observation, "That religion brought forth wealth, and the daughter devoured the mother " This poetical petition is "on behan of their political interests of others, yet carcful, by attending to the line but in but in the second opinion; he line is but in the second opinion; he line is but in the second opinion is the second opinion in the second opini who, destitute of any high principles, and deficient in intellectual attainments, by their tact and readiness to accommodate themselves to the world, leave

talent and principle far behind them in its estimation, succeed far better in securing to themselves possession of its treasured goods, and bid fair to dethrone the feudal aristocracy of the realm, and monopolise the political and social power of the empire.

Arthur Morton, with a cultivated intellect, with an enthusiastic love of justice, and an enlarged goods, and deemed an ornament to his class. Such is life, and such the qualities necessary for success ! The generous, the noble, and enthusiastic are can-didates for a life of poverty, and inheritors of an early and unwept grave; whilst the cold, selfish calculator, whose heart never warmed with love to God or man, rolls in wealth and luxury, and his fair fame is emblazoned by the chisel of the statuary. When such things are, can we wonder that the tem-ple of virtue is devoid of worshippers ? whilst the temple of Mammon is thronged by thousands of eager devotees, who, in their haste to offer homage at her polluted shrine, crush and destroy each other. Alas! strong indeed must be our belief in the doctrine of human perfectability, and great indeed our trust in the principle of progression, or all would be carried away by the stream, and the world become

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS .- The British House of Commons has been proved one of the most corrupt assemblages that can well be imagined. So much so, that they are often engaged in long debates to prevent bribery at elections, and other evil practices, by which a number of them obtain scats in that assembly. A few weeks ago, Mr. Moffatt introduced bill to compel members of parliament to pay their debt, a number of them relying on their privileges to enable them to defraud their creditors. The perjury, bribery, intimidation, threats, and personal injuries inflicted on the electors at each trial of party strength, would fill volumes; and we continu-ally find a portion of those elected, again unscated for the glaring corruption which they or their agents had practised.—Chartist Tracts for the Times.

NEW DEFINITION OF AN EVERGREEN.-A man who does not learn by experience.

only may, but ought to be put aside.—Sir John Bar-nard's Debate on the Convention, 1739.

"Every hard-handed and grasping Jew-every wol-fish and hungry Dissenter-every turbulent and dis-loyal Roman Catholic-every disappointed and sour Whig-Radical pamphleteer and essayist." RUFFS .-- Queen Elizabeth and her ladies are re-

presented in all pictures as cased in whalebone, with waists very long, and made excessively small by tight-lacing; with enormous stiff ruffs round their throats, and small caps of point lace, which now go by the name of Queen Elizabeth's cousin, Mary Queen of Scots. The ruff was sometimes kept upright by a wire frame; and was sometimes kept stiffly starched as to stand up by itself. Starch of as is recorded in ecclesiastical traditions, by a voice which it is divided. Every family should pur- from trade, and was living in the suburbs of the me- various kinds came into fashion ; and in the next reign a certain Mrs. Turner brought over from abroad the method of making yellow starch, which was so much admired, that every fashionable lady A Poetical Petition to Queen Victoria, &c., &c. By Dr. P. M. M'DOUALL. Liverpool: Published by Mrs. P. M. M'DOUAL, 71, Front Portland-street. This poetical petition is "on behalf of the oppressed working classes of Great Britain appeared in a yellow ruff done up with Mrs. Tur-

preparing the starch .- Guide to Trade .- " The Dress Maker. THE HOUSE OF LORDS is composed of the descend-

ants of our landed aristocracy. Some owe their ele-vation to the time-serving and political subserviency of themselves or their ancestors, whilst others are descended from the offspring of royal bastards. This department of the British Constitution is all but

powerless, except as a useful machine for placing its veto on any measure which public opinion demands spirit of benevolence, is in danger of perishing from from the Minister of the day, and which he may de-the want of the necessaries of life; whilst his quon- sire to avoid. From the cleverness and address with Lies would persuade a Unristian magistracy and par-liament—whom we trust God hath restored for a happier reformation—to impose upon as a Judaical and ceremonial law, and yet from that law to be more impose upon as a Judaical and ceremonial law, and yet from that law to be

what has nothing; is her things his'n, or is his her'n, or his'n and hers her'n ? A nice question to decide, that !

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good effects they have produced are most surprising. Even when the throat appears to be completely erhausted, and the voice to be nearly gone, two or three (ar most four) will in the short space of half an hour or so, completely restore its flexibility and power; and they do not act as a mere temporary exciting remedy, nor do they leave any lassitude after.

the breath and lungs, &c.

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Extract of a Letter from Mr. Thomas Brunton, Landlord of the Waterloo Tavern, Coatham, Yorkshire, late of the

the Waterloo Tavern, Coatham, Yorkshire, late of the Life Guards, dated September 28th, 1848. Sin,--For a long time I was a martyr to Rheumatism and Rheumatic Gout, and for ten weeks previous to using your medicines I was so bad as not to be able to walk. I had tried doctoring and medicines of every kind, but all to no avail, indeed I daily got worse, and felt that I must shortly die. From seeing your remedies advertised in the paper I take in, I thought I would give them a trial. I did so I rubhed the ointment in as directed, and kent cabbenevotence, interacting acceptable to his Creator, by doing most good to his creatures.—Fielding. At the late Kilkenny Assizes, Constable Devlin having given evidence against one Luke Byrne, the latter, affecting to be horrified, exclaimed, "It's no wonder for the pitaties to be black when the likes iv you is in the country !" AFFECTIONS.—It appears unaccountable that our teachers generally have directed their instructions to the head, with very little attention to the heart.

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tence has ceased. tence has ceased. tence has ceased. tence of human tence has ceased. tence has ceased Those scales, too that 'neath the tropics broil, And shiver at the pole; are sons of toil; Those scamen, rough for frolic, or the fight, Have cheered some lowly cot, or mother's sight. PRINTERS' PROVERES.---Never inquire thou of the editor for the news, for behold it is his duty at the Extract of a Letter from Mr. Andrew Brack, Blacksmith Extract of a Letter from Mr. Andrew Brack, Blacksmith Their health, their home, their toil, their lives, their all, Are freely, fully, at their country's call. And shall those men, who o'er the field and wave Have borne your flag, sink rightless to the grave! And all their kindred live a helot's life, Midst toil, and want, and their long deadly strife, Without the suffrage power to shield and sare From workshop slavery, and workhouse grave! We cannestly recommend this poem to our eaders ;* its extensive circulation is due to the since the followine we have re-* Since the above was put into type we have re-* Since the above was put into type we have re-* Since the above was put into type we have re-* Since the followine was put into type we have re-

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Those seamen, rough for frolic, or the fight, Have cheered some lowly cot, or mother's sight; Their health, their home, their toil, their lives, fair globe become the happy region which Infinite

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REISTRATIC

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pulation, and diessed with the most genial climate; when he hears of the land lying waste —the inhabitants ready to brave all dangers in quest of another home—workhouses crammed, and beds supplied to living paupers by the eviction of their former occupants by death— he must blush, in this state of things, to find the time of the British Parliament occupied the time of the British Parliament occupied vations. with Marriage Bills, Highway Bills, Sheep-Stealing Bills, Navigation Bills, Clergy Rc-lief Bills, and Votes of Thanks to Lord Gough for the murder of men defending their pro-perty against usurpers.

As long as misery, destitution and famine are confined to one class, and that the weakest -because they have no channel through which their complaints can be heard-their oppressors affect a charitable sympathy for their sufferings ; but when the malady reaches other classes, and when they become participators in those sufferings and misery created by their ownapathy-nay, by their own iniquity-they will then begin to understand that a working industrious population constitute the basis of society, while tinsellod peers and pampered monarchs are but the uscless decorations that

could be most profitably dispensed with. The blood of every man-that is, of every feeling man-must curdle at the recital of such

facts. And when this country and Ireland are governed upon the principle of justice, and mittee of the House of Commons appointed when such a thing as "Death from Starvation" will be looked upon as a romance, those who live to see such times-and we are strong in hope that the old, the grey, and the decrepit will see them-will then begin to the Funds of the Company, and proves, beyond contradic-tion, the practicability of the Plan which the Company was reflect upon their own apathy, their own indifference, nay, their own criminality, which thus tolerated the murder of thousands, nay of millions, to uphold the prerogative of units. But, holding strong political principles, let us nevertheless not lose sight of the fact-that it

of the Irish people are to be attributed. On the contrary, they are to be ascribed, solely, to the mismanagement of landlords, establish their rights. the tyranny of middlemen, the plunder of lawsharks, and the disunion of the people.

True, we may be told that in all such cases -nay, in all cases where injustice or mismanagement is likely to interfere to the extent but it is its duty to do so. This we admit as England and Ireland, at the present moment, are as much governed according to the feudal Reform Bill-a fact strongly corroborated by

the fraternisation of English and Irish landlords on the question of the Sixpenny Rate in

Every reader who calmly and dispassionworld in which interested demagogues and up in other quarters. ately peruses the debates in the House of Commons which have any reference to landlord agitators have studiously avoided all discussion

dustrious farmer who expends his own indus- royal-loyal Orange town of Londonderry. deaths. have a crop of legal harpies as a substitute for feudal tyrants. The reader will naturally ask, if the Reform tenants at will-mere serfs of the landlordstheir opponents.

tile land, peopled with a most industrious po-pulation, and blessed with the most genial cling with tenacity to their little holdings. Many have sunk into death, the victims of hunger. The hitherto ex-cling with tenacity to their little most innortant in torture, and their property in cling with the most genial sunk into death, the victims of hunger. The hitherto ex-cling with tenacity to their little most innortant in torture, and their property in cling with the most genial of suitors in torture, and their property in enabling everybody in Ireland to arrest pawn. But the Whigs had not the courage to dream nesday, and, like its predecessor, thrown out.

of superseding this clumsy and useless, if not It appears that the poor famishing wretches in

venture further to comment upon the Irish

COMICAL HARRY AND THE

tion to the "old ladies" sitting in the Lords, an adjustment of the Labour Question; and Ireland. Sir JOHN ROMILLY judiciously said prevent its restoration. from the Grades of Londonderry, praying for let the reader peruse the EX-CHANCELLOR's very little about his still-born progeny of last

ORGANISATION OF LABOUR.

it is :—

Minister of Labour, Now this was just the absurd theory of Louis Blane, and the persons who would suffer the most for the adoption of such a plan would be the petitioners themselves. If there were no competition of labour, there would be no competition of capital, and if there were no competition of capital there would be no wages for labour. He had the greatest respect for these petitioners, but the greatest contempt for, and indignation against, those who, knowing better, had misled them.

Now, what would become of the Ex-CHAN-

Has not this Labour Question-no matter whether as described by ADAM SMITH, PROUD-HON, LOUIS BLANC, by Protectionists, Free

possibility of interfering with the question.

REGISTER! REGISTER! REGISTER! REGISTER! must see the difficulty which stands of the Labour Question—that country is Ire-no the long-delayed Bill, by which it is pro-in the way of any diminution of those old land; and of all parts of Ireland which would be loss of the long-delayed Bill, by which it is pro-the long-delayed Bill, by which it is pro-in the way of any diminution of those old land; and of all parts of Ireland which would be loss of the long-delayed Bill, by which it is pro-the long-delayed Bill, by which it is pro-in the way of any diminution of those old land; and of all parts of Ireland which would be loss the long-delayed Bill, by which it is pro-the long-delayed Bill, by which it is pro-in the way of any diminution of those old land; and of all parts of Ireland which would be loss the loss of the long-delayed Bill, by which it is pro-the long-delayed Bill, by which it is pro-in the way of any diminution of those old land; and of all parts of Ireland which would be loss the loss of the long-delayed Bill, by which it is pro-the long-delayed Bill, by which it is pro-posed to enable Baron Rothscull to take the loss of the long-delayed Bill, by which it is pro-the long-delayed Bill, by w feudal rights. A Landlord and Tenant Bill, be least likely to propound any Communist his seat in Parliament, stood for another read- Slave Trade is universally admitted to be which proposes to give compensation to the in- or revolutionary doctrine, that town is the ing on Monday night. The "Times" of that larger than it was in 1807; and the horrors of A GUIDE TO REGISTRATION, compiled from the Reform Act and other Parliamentary Papers, making the subject of Registration so plain and simple, as to bring it within the capacity of all closers. misery and suffering had been marked by any- bear to the principles of Louis BLANC ? and till next Monday, when, if the fates are propi- sistent Philanthropists ; and, the consequence thing short of death, we should have hailed it by what rule of reason are the people to under- tious, it is, after the interval of many weeks, is, it has resulted in mischief to everybody. as the warning voice of a nation. But we stand that the competition of capitalists for again to make its appearance on the Parlia- Above all, it has failed to put down the Slave cannot reconc le to ourselves any change, how- labour in an overstocked market, is the greatest mentary stage. We are almost inclined to say Trade. But, despite this failure-despite the ever beneficial, that is produced by millions of benefit to those who have their labour to sell ? that the citizens of London and their Jewish fact, apparent to every man of common dis-We trust that the day is not far distant, when representative deserve to be treated in this cernment, that from the inherent nature of the The landlords of Ireland must suffer, and the £5,000 a year paid to a willing idler, will cavalier way, for the supineness and indiffe- case, our continued interference must be as the harpies of the law have had their taste of be applied to the employment of reproductive rence they have shown in the matter. Lord mischievous as it has been hitherto. Lord sorrow, because they are the mortgagees of the labour ; and then, perhaps, when our comical landlords—they hold their title deeds ; they will take every advantage of their poverty, created he will understand that the labourer is worthy by mismanagement—and, ere long, we shall of his hire, and that hire is not to be based in which the City has been placed ever since House of Commons agrees with him, and have a crop of legal harpies as a substitute for upon the caprice of an idle profitmonger—mea- the last General Election. Lord JOHN, of course, so to that sore place no plaster is to be sured by the necessities of an unwilling idle is too much occupied with the duties of his po-competitive reserve. Howbeit, we rejoice to sition, as FIRST LORD of the TREASURY, to Sir J. PAKINGTON'S renewed attempt to Bill was not mainly projected for the destruc-tion of this feudal power, and how is it that, in the teeth of such a great political change, them, as well as to the English people, and the abuses can still continue? The answer, their Irish Catholic countrymen, the Labour however, is simple—namely, because the Question is now THE QUESTION—the Ministerial and Imperial functions. Having matters of business and detail they exhibit a thus practically lost one Member, one would sensitive nervousness which is very diverting. and constituted a hundred and eight thousand question-and, as with love so with loyalty, have thought that the citizens would have Good, innocent souls; they are all very "when poverty comes in at the door, even the been peculiarly careful in their selection anxious and most sincerely desirous to put a as the balance of the rural constituencies. Londonderry loyalty flies out at the window." of the three other Members, in order stop to bribery, but they do not know how to These one hundred and eight thousand slaves We rejoice to find, that as "a fellow feeling that the interests of the largest, most do it, and in every plan submitted to them for obey the lash or the call of their taskmasters; makes us wondrous kind," our Irish friends populous and most wealthy commercial city in the purpose, they find so many flaws that the they must vote, not according to their opinions have at length embarked in the life-boat with the world might be properly attended, and the evil remains untouched. Mr. HUME made an or presumed interest, but according to the dic- their English brethren. We regret extremely deduction of one Member be compensated by open confession on the subject, accompanied or presumed interest, but according to the dic-tates of their chiefs, and hence it is that we now find that great reaction in favour of Pro-petition, as from it we would most possibly dis-toction with which the feudal lords threaten cover that the English and Irish Labour-mind, the feudal lords threaten cover that the English and Irish Labour-mind, the feudal lords threaten cover that the English and Irish Labour-mind, the feudal lords threaten cover that the English and Irish Labour-mind, the feudal lords threaten cover that the English and Irish Labour-mind, the feudal lords threaten cover that the English and Irish Labour-mind, the feudal lords threaten cover that the English and Irish Labour-mind, the feudal lords threaten cover that the English and Irish Labour-mind, the feudal lords threaten cover that the English and Irish Labour-mind, the feudal lords threaten cover that the English and Irish Labour-mind, the feudal lords threaten cover that the English and Irish Labour-mind, the feudal lords threaten cover that the English and Irish Labour-mind, the feudal lords threaten cover that the English and Irish Labour-mind, the feudal lords threaten cover that the English and Irish Labour-mind, the feudal lords threaten cover that the English and Irish Labour-mind, the feudal lords threaten cover that the English and Irish Labour-mind, the feudal lords threaten cover that the English and Irish Labour-mind, the feudal lords threaten cover that the English and Irish Labour-mind, the feudal lords threaten cover that the English and Irish Labour-mind, the feudal lords threaten cover that the English and Irish Labour-mind, the feudal lords threaten cover that the English and Irish Labour-mind, the feudal lords threaten cover that the English and Irish Labour-mind, the feudal lords threaten cover that the English and Irish Labour-mind, the feudal lords threaten cover that the English and Irish Labour-mind, the feudal lords threaten cover that the English and Irish Labour the feudal lords threaten cover that the E

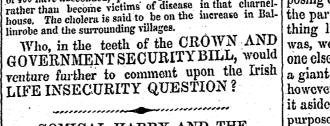
obstructive, piece of machinery. In their bill that country cast an unholy and covetous of last year they referred its working entirely glance at the flocks of the landlords and to the Court of Chancery, because that Court farmers, and the conversion of sheep into has hitherto been entrusted with the settlement mutton, without the usual preliminary process of all conveyances of property, involving equi- of paying for them, is growing alarmingly table considerations, and the balancing of op- common. In order to stay the progress of posing claims. Its utter unfitness to discharge this war upon the sheep, Mr. BOURKE prothe particular duty they thrust upon it, in any- poses that every man in whose house mut. thing like time to produce the effect intended, ton is discovered shall be dragged before a was, we daresay, as plain to them as to any magistrate, to give an account of the manner one else. But Chancery was far too powerful in which he came by it; and if his explana. a giant for them to grapple with. No sooner, tion was not satisfactory, that he might be however, did Sir ROBERT PEEL propose to set treated as though he were a criminal ! These it aside, and create a tribunal expressly for the are singular illustrations of the force of purpose of attending to this business, and that habit and education on the landlord-intelwith powers and under arrangement that lect of Ireland, and they throw a sad light would make it efficient, than the Whigs upon the nature of the relations which caught up the idea, and with a complacency must have subsisted between them and On Thursday (this night) "Comical HARRY," alias "Lord BROUGHAM," alias "Punch's Stock-in-Trade," presented a peti-its origin—have embodied it in a new Bill for that tyranny, and we trust that no means will be left untried by the friends of humanity to Facilitating the Sale of Encumbered Estates in be left untried by the friends of humanity to

commentary upon the labourers' case. Here year, under a very similar title, and while we The question of the Slave Trade, and, indigive him credit for the unusually lucid explana- | rectly, the propriety of maintaining the African nation of the leading provisions and general scope | Squadron, for the professed purpose of putting Lord BROUGHAM presented a petition from the trades of Londonderry, praying the House to adopt measures to pre-vent the downward tendency of wages in consequence of the competition of labour and for the appointment of a Minister of Labour. Now this was just the absurd theory of Louis Blane and the measures the most serves all the credit due to him for a frank and character. At the instigation of the Anti-

is not to the present government, nor, indeed, CELLON'S salary of £5,000 a year for doing will merely say at present, that while, gene-to any former government, that the miseries nothing, if the Labour Question was so far rally speaking, the machinery seems well cal-For years this went on, and everybody held his settled that a contented and happy people would culated to effect the specific object aimed at, head up with pride, on account of the philanand not require the construction of law quibblers to and nominal, to wealthy and real exhibited by the nation in this matter. By Traders, shopkeepers, and employers of every are required for the complete and satisfactory was the alpha and omega of political, com-description-led to more wars, revolutions, settlement of the Irish "difficulty." These mercial, and social knowledge. The restricof national suffering and inquietude-the Go- bloodshed, litigation, murder, and plunder, measures should be framed with a view to tions which prevented or neutralised the imvernment has not only a right to interfere, than all other questions put together? And yet, their connexion with, and bearing upon, each portation of slave-grown sugars were thrown in this age of reason, when all countries are other, so as to form a consistent whole. So down, or so much modified, that in fact they engaged in the proper adjustment of this com- far as we have yet seen, we very much doubt ceased any longer to act as a barrier to their plicated question, it is reserved for an Ex-Long the possession of the power to devise such a importation. Our Colonists, who were pre-CHANCELLOR of England-the keeper of a policy on the part of the present possessors of vented from availing themselves of the labour system as they were before the passing of the dead King's conscience-to proclaim the im- power. As, however, they have commenced of the slave, were forced to compete with the It may be that the trades and working peo- scheme, we do not see any reason why they who, in spite of our pretended African blockple of England have been urged on, and pro- should refrain from appropriating the re- ade, get as many slaves as they want. The perly so-to the advocacy of the rights of mainder wholesale, with such other "waifs consequence is, that our Colonies are ruined, labour : bat if there is any country in the and strays' as they can most conveniently pick and in such a state of disaffection, that they

cordial approbation of the measure, without Slavery Society, we, some years ago, abolished in the slightest or most remote way reminding slavery in our own Colonies, forced our cothem of that obligation, or taking credit to lonists to sell their slaves to us at a price we himself for having suggested it. We shall in | named ourselves, and commenced, in conjuncfuture stages have ample opportunities of dis- tion with other maritime nations, a crusade cussing the measure in detail, and therefore, against the Slave Trade, which was declared proprietors,-the concoctors of the measure and by another society, by means of a vigomust not forget that that is only one of the rous agitation, inoculated the public with the series of large and important measures which opinion that to "buy cheap and sell dear" by stealing one important part of Sir R. PEEL's | planters of Brazil, Cuba, and Porto Rico,

are not unlikely to cast off allegiance to this country; while, at the same time, after the



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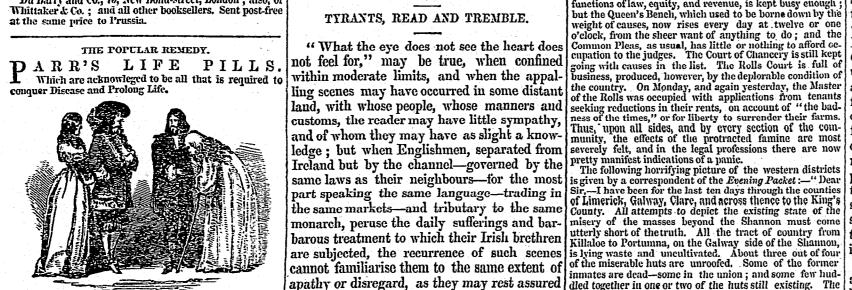
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COMMITTER,

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To Correspondents.

J. SWEET acknowledges the receipt of the following sums, sent hercwith. — For VICTIM FUND. — Mr. Knott, 3d; Mr. Smith, 6d; From Hyson Green, 1s 3d; Mr. Burgin, 6d; Mr. Henson, 2d; Mr. Chipindale, 6d; Mr. Kirk, 1d.

Kirk, 1d.
The LETTER forwarded to us by our friends from the Vale of Leven, descriptive of the suffering of friend Thomason, while employed in that locality, has been mislaid, otherwise it should, according to their request, have been published. We request them to transmit us another copy of the biography of this much injured individual, and it shall appear in next week's Star.
We have received a long letter from Mr. Nixon, for which we have no room. Mr. Nixon, who was one of the Kirkdale victims, states that he was discharged from mrison on the 9th ult. having suffered his sentence of

prison on the 9th ult., having suffered his sentence of four months' imprisonment; he was detained four months in Kirkdale Gaol previous to his trial, where he endured the treatment of a felon. Mr. N. says, that being unable to obtain employment, he intends on Saturday (this day) to be at Kirkdale, and to leave Livernool on Wednesday next, for Scotland. That he will be in Glasgow on Thursday, and Edinburgh on Saturday, the 12th inst.; after which he will visit Newcastle, the 12th inst.; after which he will visit Newcastle, Yorkshire, London, Birmingham, and the Potteries, in search of employment, and that should any locality near the places mentioned require his services, he will lecture, the proceeds to be given for the maintenance of the Kirkdale victims; their wives and families, or any other object the council may think proper. All letters to be directed for him at the Post Office, Glasgow; the be directed for him at the Post Office, Glasgow; the Post Office, Edinburgh; at Martin Jude's, Newcastle on-Tyne; and to Mr. George White, House of Correction, Kirkdale. Mr. Nixon refers parties desirous of ascer-taining his character to the Manchester Council, and the Directors of the National Land Company.

NORTHERN STAR.

SATURDAY, MAY 5, 1849.

IRELAND.

TYRANTS, READ AND TREMBLE.

Here follows the sad, the miserable, the time, embarked in the same cause. heart-sickening catalogue of Irish suffering, and we implore the English reader to bear the fact in mind, that injustice, tolerated by him,

will surely and speedily re-act upon himself :----After a long and tedious gestation, the STATE OF THE IRISH LAW AND EQUITY COURTS .- It did not STATE OF THE IRISH LAW AND EQUITY COURTS.—It did not require a legal enactment for superseding certain powers of the Courts of Chancery and Exchequer, to paralyse the business of the equity as well as the common law courts. Never was there so dull a term as the present, nor one so unprofitable to both branches of the legal profession. Ex-perienced practitioners assure me that £3,000 will not cir-culate amongst the bar for the entire term. In fact, the forming hear method the ball of the Four Courts and the House of Commons has at length been safely delivered of the two great (!) measures-the Rate in Aid Bill, and the Navigation Laws Bill. It remains to be seen how the Upper House will deal with both. In the meantime, famine has reached the hall of the Four Courts, and the empty bags of the lawyers exhibit the universal pressure of the destitution. The Court of Exchequer, with its manifold set to work upon another measure intended functions of law, equity, and revenue, is kept busy enough ; but the Queen's Bench, which used to be borne down by the to improve the condition of Ireland, and which was very clearly introduced by Sir John ROMILLY on behalf of the Government. The object of the new Bill is one which all parties unite in declaring to be absolutely necessary, aud, in fact, an indispensable preliminary and foundation for any future permanently reme-dial plans. All admit that facilities for transferring encumbered estates, together with undoubted titles, from the bankrupt or deeply

mortgaged nominal owners to new proprietors possessing capital and enterprise, must constitute the initiative of a long series of other measures. As long as the soil remains in the possession of these beggared landlords, it is uscless is the very first step of the curative process.

day, however, contained an announcement, the middle passage have augmented in like

cover that the English and Irish Labour-mind, are now set by the same dial, and, for the first yet taken his scat; one of them is in very in-time embarked in the same cause. It is now convinced for the same cause. sonally to Parliamentary business. The other of his error. He sees that it is utterly hopeis also an aged and failing, though highly res- less to try it in that way. But he has discopected gentleman; and the consequence is, vered an effectual remedy-Extension of the that the city may be said to be practically un-| Suffrage and the Ballot. Give us that, and represented, as far as its own choice of Mem- bribery and corruption will be effectually and bers is concerned. We should imagine that permanently extinguished. But honourable, the Jews, at the next general election, will re- ingenious, and pure-minded Members laugh member the tenderness which Lord JOHN has and shake their heads at that suggestion. It shown in carrying out those engagements, on is by far too sweeping and radical a remedy the faith of which they gave him their votes. for their tastes. They have no objection to having "turned out" these two specimens of Futile and unsatisfactory as were the excuses dabble a little in "small goes" and talk purity for previous shortcomings and delays, the last must have "capped the climax"—think of an important act of national justice being delayed because there was a dance at the Palace ! Ah ! Lord JOHN, what between the falling enjoy-no ! "that is rather too much of a away of the Dissenters and the Jews, we sus good thing." Thus the purity and political pect that you will not long have to boast, as virtue of the House of Commons expends itself you did at the LORD MAYOR'S "spread" the in words-political Pharisces, they are capital other day, that you united the dignities of hands at making professions of faith, but their First Minister of the Crown and Representa- practice by no means squares with their protive of the first City in the Empire !

Instead of the Jew Bill, the working Members of the House were treated to the Navy Estimates, in Committee of Supply, after having had a few last words on the final stage of the Rate in Aid Bill. After the dancers had to them, and to everybody else---its liberation departed to don, their new clothes and are subjected, the recurrence of such scenes cannot familiarise them to the same extent of apathy or disregard, as they may rest assured that that life-destroying panic which has struck their sister, will, and that ere long, reach their own nonulation. their own nonulation. Transferrence of the suffix of the stress of the suffix of the stress of stood for discussion ; next it was somewhat Returned Aid Money, &c.

fessions. Humbug for ever !

RECEIPTS OF THE NATIONAL LAND GOMPANY FOR THE WEEK ENDING THURSDAY, MAY 3, 1849. SHARES. 8 19 0 Coventry 0 13 4 H. Gradatis 5 5 6 R. Pattison 2 10 0 0 14 0 ••• 0 2 6 W. M'Donnell 200 0 3 0 G. H. Chatwin ... C. Mowl 020 B. Moss 360 J. Vigurs 0 2 6 2 12 8 £27 13 4 030 EXPENSE FUND. 0 2 0 Birmingham, 0 2 0 Goodwin Goodwin .. 1 10 0 Nottingham 0 2 6 £2 .2 8

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PARLIAMENTARY REVIEW.

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T. CLARK, Cor. Sec. P. M'GRATH, Fin. Sec. EXECUTIVE FUND. Received by S. KYDD.-Stockport, 5s. ; Manchester, 105. VICTIM FUND.

MAY 5, 1849.

of our species. You will read that "the famine" has reached those DEVIL's cubs, the lawyers—the Judges are sitting idle, and "briefless" is the lot of nearly the entire race Justice for each and for all. of legal cormorants. The landlords—at least a I must again defer my promised comment on appealed to upon a point of order, I must again defer my promised comment on in favour of the honourable gentleman on large number of them—are still worse off. The forcign topics. Brother Proletarians, let me hand (Mr. G. F. Young.) (Great cheering.) famine be praised for that! You will read again entreat you to prove your love of freethat "the sons of the gentry are squabbling dom and justice by following up the good for situations which the butlers of their proge- work so well commenced yesterday. There nitors would scarcely have deemed worthy of ac- must be no unreasonable haste, no irrational ceptance." Ha ! ha ! so their pride is brought excitement. Perseverance and the enthusiasm low. Those haughty tyrants, who deemed of a steady determination to win, will infallibly themselves all but gods-certainly not of the achieve victory, and that, too, at no distant day. common clay of which we, brother proleta- There must be no folly ; but there must be the tarians, are formed-those dainty gentlemen, fixed, unflinching resolution to beat down inthose lily-white-handed idlers are com- equality, and establish the Reign of Political pelled to descend to the level of flun- Right and Social Justice. kies! Their doom is their own seeking. The misery they inflicted upon their victims has recoiled upon themselves. "The poisoned chalice has returned to their own lips;" and who so base as pity them? Up to this hour they have waged a war of extermination against the poor. You will read-copied from days ago eight houses were levelled at Castleconnel, and "fifty persons turned out to swell the crowd of paupers clamouring for relief." For miscreants who belong to the order who do such deeds, can we feel pity—no matter what their doom? Certainly not, if we are men— if we have any respect for Justice. Away with the progress of the free-trade system, and re-esta-blishing protection. At the hour for which the meeting was summoned. the fudge of-" Blame the system, not the the hall was about three parts filled, there being poet :--

"We have all had quite enough of "love" Be our watchword henceforth "HATRED."

THE NORTHERN STAR.

(Cheers.) This meeting is a meeting of those fa-vourable to the cause of Protection. (Loud chcering.)

total of the manual minority. This result was hailed

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cheering.) Mr. Bacox then rose again amid great uproar, and spoke for a moment in dumb show. The Duke of Richnows then said : Having been appealed to upon a point of order, I must decide appealed to upon a point of order, I must decide the House of Lords would do their the House of Lords would do their the House of Lords would do their the Lords would do their the lord would do their the representation as is based on equal the the House of Lords would do their the lord would do their the representation as is based on equal the lord would be the the lord would do their the lord would do their the representation as is based on equal the lord would be the lord would be the representation as is based on the lord would be the representation as is based on the lord would be the representation as is based on the lord would be the representation as is based on the lord would be the representation as is

man had got upon his legs to put the resolution to the meeting. Silence having been at length ob-tained, the resolution was proposed and carried by acclamation ; Mr. Bacon's hand forming the sum body that he ventured to say, that if the spiritual to how have the house of the sup-body that he ventured to say, that if the spiritual society, to be entitled the Stepney and Whitechapel peers were to depart from their legitimate func- Financial and Parliamentary Reform Association, tions, and to sanction by their votes organic changes be now formed." He observed that he trusted of a secular character-changes which the commu- there would be many other parishes in the borough 'The National Association for the Protection of people of England from the Church of England ported the present movement who were the power-British Industry and Capital,' and that all indi-than they would by any act which they could pos-viduals throughout the United Kingdom connected sibly commit connected with their own duties and was confident that if the voice of the country with agriculture, colonics, trade, commerce, manu-factures, and shipping, whose sentiments are in accordance with the principles on which the society is proposed to be founded, be invited to become members thereof." He could assure the meeting that for the invited to become members thereof." He could assure the meeting

members thereof." He could assure the meeting members thereof." He could assure the meeting of Free Trade, it was necessary to live, as hedid, in a rural district. The periods of agricultural dis-tress of 1822 and LS35 were, no doubt, times of great degrees, some relief. If they sold corn cheaply, and the meeting, and for his very alle and impartial conduct in the chair this day."— They had, in both of the instances to which he re-ferred, enjoyed a good harvest. But what was the entertained, and which and entertained, and which one of the opinion of his constituents, and in contradic-tion of the opinion of his constituents, and in contradic-tion of the opinion of his constituents, and which one of harvest, while a vast quantity of foreign corn had been flung into the market, to crush and cripple the farmer. (Hear, hear.) He assured them that nerver had the labourers been so broken down—so broken-

chronicling every doing of a wretched culprit, and

turning the eyes of a whole country upon him-of

the anti-Christian tendency of death punishments,

5

	Yours, &c.,		
	M. A. M'DOUAL		
Ma	2nd, 1849.		
Front P	7 2nd, 1849. ortland-street, Liverpool.		
	· ····································		
	BENEFIT SOCIETIES.		

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

SIR,-Permit me to make a few observations mons, brought in by Messrs. Sotheron and Adderley, entitled, "A Bill to make better provision for the Certifying the Tables of Contributions and Paypretty warmly. They called a public meeting, in-viting delegates from other clubs, which was numerously attended. They then resolved on petitioning against the bill. Now I think, Mr. Editor, as we have somewhere about 34,000 societies, and four millions of members, and some millions of money belonging to the same, that it is high time they should look after their own interest, and not let members of parliament, or the government, be dabbling with their hard savings against sickness and death; for depend on it if you once let them interfere with your affairs, so sure will they endeavour to control you altogether, more particularly when it is moncy they are looking after. I would there-fore call upon all officers of the different societies throughout the country to get a copy of the bill,call their members together, and petition against it, —and show to the House and the world at large,

though it had passed a second reading, and I dare

May 3rd, 1849. PUBLIC MEETINGS. GREAT MEETING OF PROTECTIONISTS AGAINST THE REPEAL OF THE NAVI-GATION LAWS.

An aggregate meeting of the agricultural, colonial, commercial, manufacturing, and shipping interests, was held on Tuesday, at the Hall of Commerce, Threadneedle-street, the object being to form a general and united association of all the great At the hour for which the meeting was summoned.

L'AMI DU PEUPLE.

of seats on the platform was occupied by the follow-

"We have all had quite enough of "love" Be our watchword henceforth "HATRED." And for that hatred there is reason more than sufficient in the horrible story of the misery and murder of your order, as detailed in this week's Irish news. You will read, that at the "Quarter Sessions of one town only, 1,200 prisoners for the most part charged with what prisoners for the most part charged with what the law calls "petty theft,") pleaded "Guilty," in the hope of being detained in prison—for the sake of the prison food ! Two who were dis-farmers, and others connected with agriculture and charged, were the next day accused of "riot," farmers, and others connected with agriculture and the West India interest. The CHAIRMAN, on rising, was received with loud You will read that numbers of the unhappy peasantry are clamouring to work for any one, advocated protection—not only to the agriculturist but the manufacturer, not only to the sailor but to the Spitalfields weaver; and he believed that this coun-try could not continue in the course which it had been pursuing-a course the result of which had been to their food ! Think of men being driven to offer their labour for potatoes, oatmeal, and iwopence-farthing a week ! You will read of the unhappy creatures being positively poisoned by the abominghle extmess or some substitute by the abominable oatmeal, or some substitute the exception of those of the small knot of Manfor meal. You will read of hundreds dying of chester and Stockport manufacturers, he believed hunger, and hundreds perishing of cholera that the interests of the agriculturist, the manucaused by hunger; the living dying by inches, and the dead, in many instances unburied, tion of the various classes which he had enumerated? rotting without the decent covering of grave or He need not enlarge upon the deep distress felt in shroud. notorious as it was severe. But he would ask the The Marquis of GRANBY, who was received with

by great cheering. Mr. EDWARD BALL then moved the second resolu-

committed in an attempt to break into gaol! on condition of being only fed, and that too upon the coarsest food. It is true some go the length of asking ten shillings a year, in addition to

when STERNE desired to impress his readers with the horrors of captivity, he singled out a solitary victim to illustrate the frightful system he wished to bring into disrepute. So, per-haps, it would be well to call your attention to the area of a mattice larger in the country, and the larger shopkeepers in London, what they had gained by free trade. (Cheers.) On the subject of protection to native industry, Parliament could, if it thought the area of a mattice larger in the country is a set of the state of the set of the set of the state of the set of t When STERNE desired to impress his readers O'CONNORVILLE. tlemen—Mr. R. Baker, Mr. Edward Ball, Mr. moving a resolution on the subject, remarked that Samuel Baker, Mr. Augustus Bosanquet, Mr. James The delegates met at eleven o'clock in the MAY DAY FESTIVITIES IN CELEBRATION haps, it would be well to call your attention to the case of a particular victim, to more forcibly illustrate the horrors of Irish suffering. I re-quest, therefore, your particular attention to the case of PATRICK CONCLY:—"On Fri-day, the 20th of April," says the "Cork Ez-miner," "a weak, tottering man—or the ske-leton of what once might be called a man— stagegred into the workhouse of Yanghal Ho Blyth, Mr. Robert Brooks, Mr. John Chapman, Mr. Duncan Dunbar, Mr. John Ellman, Mr. Paul Fosalthough all sound political movements ought to morning and proceeded to call over the roll, when the various delegates answered as representing their respective collieries, and forthwith handed to the treasurer all monies as being levied to meet the expenditure, as conditioned at the last meeting. The next business was the petition to Parliament for a better system of ventilation, which having been numerously signed by the miners and others, it was unanimously agreed that a correspondence be opened with Mr. Duncombe and Mr. O' Connor, leton of what once might be called a man-staggered into the workhouse of Youghal. He was lean and hungry, with the voracity of a wolf." That day he had the usual "in-door in door and without a commercial marine, and without a commercial marine, and without a commercial marine, and without a commercial marine and without a commercial marine. to ascertain whether they would honour the miners with the presentation of the same to the House of tension advocated by the friends of Universal or facing the entrance to the hall was an ex-Manhood Suffrage, as it was only proposed to limit the franchise to persons duly registered, and who Graves, who unites the functions of an artist organisation and management of the association. Commons. That they prepare and circulate an address, ex-A proposition from a certain colliery for the implanatory of the principles on which the association is established, and enforcing its claims to support. And that they be empowered to collect subscrip-tions, and to adopt such other measures as they may relief," evidently insufficient, for, on the Sun-day morning, he stole, or attempted to steal, morning he stole, or attempted to steal, compared of heard of the steal of the mediate establishment of a Victim Fund, the necesoccupied a residence for a certain period. He be- with that of schoolmaster. The centre of the sity of the same being well and ably argued by selieved that the association which had now com-menced its labours in the metropolis under such Nottingham in the act of presenting the National veral delegates, from which it appeared that owing to the regular and continued oppression of the em-ployers, their invariable practice being to discharge from their employ all who take any prominent part a morsel of bread. For this "crime" his pun-ishment was DEATH. It is true he was not over and past-(laughter)-in future we are to favourable auspices, was prepared to do everything Petition to the House, on the memorable 10th of deem advisable, for giving effect to the objects of the present meeting." He was very ready to enter into that was practicable with regard to the extension of the suffrage. In lending their individual aid and support to that association, he conceived the mem-free labourer cheerfully following his work, and the the suffrage is a sociation of the workmen, thereby engen-in the organisation of the workmen, thereby engen-dowing a slavish fear among the rest, and thus pre-Isnment was DEATH. It is true he was not over and past--(laughter)--in luture we are to publicly strangled; he was not so fortunate as have arbitration and universal peace." (Laughter.) have arbitration and universal peace." (Laughter.) Was there ever such humbug? (Cheers.) Let the gentlemen of the Peace Societics go to Donny-Bublicly strangled is the place of the hangman and the gallows. For attempting to take a morcompetition with foreigners, if he was only allowed a fair field and equal terms. But how could the dering a slavish fear among the rest, and thus prebers of the League would be doing much to bring various animals, such as cows, goats, &c., are repofield be called fair, or the terms equal, when the venting the extension of the glorious work for want of producer in this country was burdened by the inabout the triumph of Manhood Suffrage. On the sing on the rich and verdant soil ; the whole is surofficers. It is intended that each member joining terest of a vast national debt? (Cheers.) They ground, then, of principle, in reference to the suf- mounted with a ribbon, bearing the trite inscripthe union shall contribute a small sum fortnightly heard a good deal now-a-days about progressfrage movement, as well as in reference to the tion, "Speed the Spade." At two o'clock upwards sel of bread he was thrust into the services for the suppression of all future wars other important questions embraced in the scheme, of fifty persons sat down to a sumptuous dinner of to be kept at the colliery, and when any of the sel of bread he was thrust into the services for the suppression of all future wars well, had they made any very satisfactory progress workhouse Black Hole—a den without throughout Europe. (Hear and cheers.) He, for during the last three years? (Loud cheers.) During workmen shall be discharged from the colliery, and including a complete reform of our financial system, "old English fare." The cloth being removed, workhonse Black Hole—a den without inrougnout Europe. That and encerts, ency the last two years the poor-rates paid in Great air or light, and measuring only eight feet by tion of the wooden walls of England. the committee of the same be clearly of opinion that the extinction of all monopolies, unlimited freedom of commerce, and the total abolition of exclusive Mr. T. M. Wheeler, author of "Sunshine and the said party was discharged because he took an active part in forwarding the Miners' Labour Prosix ! His miserable mcal was also torn from and in Norwich, Leeds, and Manchester, cities with privileges, the removal of all undue influences from Shadow," was called to the chair; and apologies for him. At the hour appointed for religious ser-tumultuous expressions of approbation, read and vice, the fiendish, hypocritical torturers of poor with the following resolution:—"That it is the within the last ten years. (Hear.) Moreover, the tection Society, then this committee shall be emthe House of Commons, and not the least important the absence of Messrs. F. O'Connor, M.P., G. J. consideration as a step to these ends the important Harney, T. Clark, and P. M'Grath, having been depowered to vote from the funds any adequate sum to enable the said party to procure employment vice, the fiendish, hypocritical torturers of poor CONOLLY led him forth to pray! "When he staggered up from his trembling knees, he was led back again to his cold, dark, airless cell, id back again to his cold, dark, airless cell, scheme in connexion with the association for en-livered, it was announced that Messrs. Dixon elsewhere. The proposition will be laid before each colliery, when it is expected that the next delegate franchising the people by the purchase of county and Stallwood had accepted their invitation, and meeting will be unanimous in the adoption of the principle enunciated, which is so obviously necesto tenant it with his raging hunger and un- ests of this country; that a reaction in public to tenant it with his raging hunger and un-utterable sufferings." At length Death—mer-ciful Death—came to the wretched man's re-lief." An inquest was held on the body, and the Jury returned a verdict of—WILFUL MURDER? No! nothing of the sort. The werdict was—"We find that on Sunday, the verdict was—"We find that on Sunday, the was defending interests should be sary that no opposition can be expected. Yours, &c., M. JUDE. April 30th, 1849. OFFENCES COMMITTED BY THE POLICE .- Some rcturns, moved for by Lord D. C. Stuart, M.P. for Marylebone, have been published with reference to the Metropolitan police force. They show that from 1844 to 1848 (both inclusive), 454 officers of the 22nd of April, PATRICK CONOLLY, a pauper in manufacturing, and shipping interests should be united in resistance to the further progress of exrage rate of 15s. a week, it was calculated that out | render them every aid in our power; at the same | from a distance to share in their festivities and enof their wages £250 went annually to the state. But the consequences of a free-trade system would be not only to throw the 1,000 men out of work, and been been developed and by the chairman, and carcourage them to persevere, sat down much apcourage them to persevere, suctional matching of the following sentiments were responded from 1844 to 1848 (both inclusive), and one of the various to by T. Ireland, W. Dixon, J. B. Leno, E. Stall-to by T. Ireland, W. Dixon, J. B. Leno, E. Stall-offences and misdemeanours before the magistrates, offences and misdemeanours before the magistrates, Youghal Workhouse, was confined in a place perimental legislation." The noble marquis said, called the Black-hole, being at the same time free trade was a failure—an utter failure. (Checrs.) called the Black-hole, being at the same time deprived of his rations, and while so confined, and the Jury find that said PATRICK CONOLX came by his death in consequence of being so confined in the said Black-hole, and being de-prived of his rations; and the Jury wisht to of the sancher point. They prived of his rations; and the Jury wisht to of the sancher point. They prived of his rations; and the Jury wisht the Black-hole, and being de-prived of his rations; and the Jury wisht the Slack-hole, and being de-prived of his rations; and the Jury wisht the Slack-hole, and being de-prived of his rations; and the Jury wisht the Slack-hole, and being de-prived of his rations; and the Jury wisht the Slack-hole, and being de-prived of his rations; and the Jury wisht the Slack-hole of the Youghal Workhouse." The Jurors express their marked condemna-tion of the Black-hole. But what is the Black-hole, But what is the Black-hole, But what is the Black-hole, But what is the Black-hole he more the Slack-hole. But what is the Black-hole he more which was be far the mosti important to the country of the most and waing hats, &c., with every sign the Slack-hole he more of whom 119 were convicted and 335 not convicted. 14 were committed for trial, 19 imprisoned, and 86 fined by the magistrates. Of those convicted 12 were retained in the service, and 107 not retained. Of those not convicted 312 were retained, and 23 not retained. The catalogue of offences committed by the police includes charges of common assault. indecent assaults on women, felony, neglect of duty, drunkenness, using abusive language, improperly taken persons into custody, misconduct, receiving The name regress the winds will be regress to show a problem of the bind strength of the regress to show a problem of the bind strength of the regress to show a problem of the bind strength of the regress to show a problem of the bind strength of the regress to show a problem of the bind strength of the regress to show a problem of the regress to s stolen goods, violence, making false accusations, threatoning, &c. Another return shows that during

labourers.

Mr. SAMUEL BAKER rose to second the resolution. He said, they had been descried by their leaders, and it was therefore time for them to bestir themselves; to rouse their own energies in their own behoof. First, there had been Lord Melbourne, who had declared for Protection, only to throw it | ious bill had yet to pass. (Cheers.) overboard. (Cheers and hisses.) Then there was Sir Robert Peel (uproar); the meeting, perhaps, had not forgotten how they had been treated by that right honourable gentleman. (Cheers.) And then there was in the third place, Lord John Rus-sel—A Voice: "He's the worst of all." (Cheers.) -Mr. Baker continued : Then there was Lord John Russell, who, after proposing and resolutely arguing for a fixed duty, in 1846, turned round and went for total abolition in 1848. (Hisses and great uproar.) The honourable gentleman proceeded to refer at some length to the intelligence brought by

the American mail which had arrived that morning. The resolution was then put and carried, amid general enthusiasm. Mr., Alderman SIDNEY moved the next resolution which was as follows :- " That the following gen-

had the labourers been so broken down—so broken-hearted, he might say—as at present. (Hear, hear.) of Free Trade was one on which Parliament would It was bad with all classes, but particularly with the be obliged, by the unanimous voice of the country, obtained.

DUBLIN .- CAPITAL PUNISHMENTS. - We are glad to to retrace its steps. (Hear.) Mr. DANIEL GOLD seconded the resolution, conobserve that a meeting on this deeply important gratulating the meeting upon the splendid demon-stration which they had witnessed, and which he scenes which have taken place at some of the late subject is shortly to be held at the Rotunda. The hoped would not be without its effect upon that executions in England have been such as almost to branch of the Legislature through which the obnox- make the blood curdle. They more clearly than ever demonstrate that as a means of prevention of

The Duke of RICHMOND in rising to return thanks | crime they are worse than useless ; nay, that they was loudly cheered. was loudly cheered. Three cheers were then given for the noble chairman. A cry was raised for three groans for to be intended. It is quite obvious that pickpockets

Sir Robert Peel, which however were not given, and the meeting dispersed. the awfulness of hurrying a guilty fellow-being into eternity with his sins on his head—of the system of

FINANCIAL AND PARLIAMENTARY REFORM.

SYDENHAM.—At the weekly meeting of the Peo ple's League Association, on Monday evening, at the Beehive Tavern, in Sydenham, the question of *Freeman's Journal.* co-operating with the Metropolitan Financial and Parliamentary Reform Association formed a portion of the business of the evening. Mr. West presided. —The Rev. W. Linwood, of Sydenham-place, in

AND DURHAM. TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR. SIR,—The miners of this country, as well as the ply their trade at such exhibitions, and that thousands resort to them as places of amusement. Of

prietor of the Northern Star, for his readiness in giving insertion to any and all of their varied-and manifold grievances, thereby ensuring that publicity among the working men which could not be obtained from any other source.

Being fully aware of the desire, the wishes. and disposition of those parties who conduct and carry out the principles and objects which called the Northern Star into existence, I forward for insertion the following proceedings relative to the miners of Northumberland and Durham, which took place at a delegate meeting held last Saturday, at the Cock Inn, head of the Side, Newcastle:---

say other members would return a similar answer f spoken to on the subject. I would recommend. in the event of their monies being interfered with, that they draw it out and invest it in land, which will return them a twofold interest, and be a asting benefit to its members.-S. S.

THE MINERS OF NORTHUMBERLAND

working men of all other classes, owe a debt of gratitude (which I trust they will redeem,) to the pro-

MAY: 5, 1849

THE NORTHERN STAR.

The Meiropolis.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS REGISTERED IN LONT ON DURING THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY LAST .- The number of deaths from all causes in the metropolis during the week ending Saturday last, accordin's to the return of the Registrar-General, amounted to 1,058, being weeks. The excess of average arises from bronchitis and hooping-cough. The excess from bronchitis may be attributed to low ress of temperature. The mean of the week was 150.9. Only one fatal case of cholera was registered in the week; it occurred in Whitechapel, and was that of a girl aged ten years. The number of births during the week was 1,528. GATE.—On Saturday last, at the meeting of the committee of aldermen in the inner room of the new council aborther for the test of the the inner state of the abdomen. The features: council chamber, for the transaction of the business before the committee a lezgthened report in connexion with the recent escape of the convict Strud-wick. Studwick, who is in his 25th year, is known wick. Diskuwick, who is an instant gran, is known to the gael authorities and the police as the first burglar of the day. What were obstacles to others, to him presented not the slightest difficulties. His daring and skill were commensurate to his success, for he was in the habit of tossing, and playing at skittles, and losing, in the course of an afternoon, from £50 to £100, the whole of which was obtained by robbery. When apprchended, which was for burglary at Pimlico, a person of the name of Jackson was taken with him, and, when arraigned, the latter pleaded "guilty," declaring that Strudwick was innocent. This declaration, which had an ulterior object in view, was disregarded, and Strudwick was tried, found guilty, and sentenced to be transported for ten years. Nothing further trans-pired relative to him until Monday afternoon, when he was directed, with another convict, to whitewash one of the wards, and, in the opinion of the authorities, there is no doubt the latter assisted Strudwick to reach the skylight, and thus gain the roof. According to the regulations of Newgate, the convicts wear their own clothes, and, on the afternoon in question, a pair of canvas trousers and a smock-frock, having the word "Newgate" on them, were custody. given him to wear while he was engaged in whitewashing. These he disencumbered himself of on the roof of one of the houses; and at the time he reached the roof of the house of Mr. William Macdonnald, the landlord of No. 7, he had only his waistcoat on, and his shirt sleeves tucked up. It may be observed that the back part of Mr. Mac donald's house is a story lower than the front, and the former being leads, a door opens to the landing, and which was kept open. On the afternoon in ques-tion, Mr. Macdonald (who was standing in the bar waiting for a Mr. Sewell, his surgeon, who came and dressed his right shoulder, which he had dislocated about three weeks since in a steeple chase) hearing a small terrier bark, went to the stairs, and met the convict on the stairs, bleeding from two wounds, one in the thick part of the arm, the other above the wrist, the shirt sleeve still up. On leaving the house it appeared he ran down Warwick-lane into Amen-corner, and through Stationers'-hallcourt, where all trace of the convict was lost, within five minutes after he had passed through Mr. Mac-gate." Mr. Macdonald replied that was imposed in half an hour afterwards two of the turnkeys, who had gone through one of the adjoining houses, came down stairs, they having traced the track of the escaped convict, when the whole matter was explained. feet presented itself between that portion of the gaol and the house he partly altered his course, and came round to the front, at the corner of Newgatestreet, where, between the house in which the two head turnkeys live and the prison, an inclined wall, the upper part hanging over, and still further protected by a chevaux de frieze, presents itself ; by an extraordinary muscular exertion, the convict caught had recovered from their panic, information was hold of some of the spikes, and actually balanced himself on them, and swung over, and it was here he received the injuries. He then placed one of his seet in the gutter, and fell about twelve feet. Had he missed his footing he would have been precipi-tated, either into the yard of the gaol or into the street. Although in danger of certain death, he made the attempt, and succeeded. Not the slightest information has been obtained as to his hiding-place The court, after being informed of all the facts of an escape unparalleled in the history of the gaol, acquitted the turnkeys of all blame. SFORTING LOTTERIES, &C.-At a special meeting of magistrates, held on Saturday last, in the Boardroom of the Holborn Union Workhouse, Mr. Whisken (the chairman), said that too much publicity could not be given to the unanimous determination of the licensing magistrates of the county of Middlesex, which was, that in future, wherever it was proved by the police, or other disinterested testimony, that a publican had exhibited betting-lists on his premises, or permitted gambling of any description, his licence would most assuredly be taken away from him; and some of his brother magistrates went so far as to say that they would not even sanction the transfer of a licence to either an out-going or in-coming tenant proved to have been guilty of such an offence. ATTEMPTED MURDER AND SUICIDE AT LIMEHOUSE. On Tuesday morning some excitement was created in Limehouse, in consecuence of a desperate attempt aaving been made by a man named Daniel George Holm to murder a young woman of the name of Martha Brider, by cutting her throat with a razor, and likewise to destroy his own life by similar means. It appears that Holm and Brider had been living together as man and wife for nine years. In consequence of his intemperate and violent habits, she left him just before last Christmas, and went to reside with her mother. Holm visited her, and being in distress, she supplied him with food, and even procured him shelter. He pressed her to live with him again; but she refused unless he married her, and he accordingly had the banns published, and their wedding was to have taken place last Sunday. As late as last Friday, however, he was taken into custody for threatening to cut the young woman's throat. But on his expressing contrition, he was liberated. This led to her refusal to marry him. Within the last few days he had suspected thing similar to lightning, descended on the vessel, that she had formed an attachment to another man, and he was heard to threaten both him and her serious mischief. About half-past seven o'clock on Tuesday morning he went to the woman's abode and asked for some coffee. After he had been in the place about three-quarters of a hour, and while the unfortunate woman had her back to him, he suddenly caught her by the hair, and, with a razor which he purposely brought with him, he inflicted a gash in her throat. The poor creature managed to get away from him, and he then drew the razor twice her vessel, and in three quantons of the information of any-Seeing the unfortunate female escaping into the street, he endeavoured to follow her; but his foot catching the door step he fell to the ground in a state of exhaustion. Medical attendance was procured, and both parties were removed to the London Hospital. Hopes are entertained for the recovery of the woman, but fatal consequences are expected in the case of the man. DEATH OF A CONVICT FROM REFUSAL TO TAKE FOOD. -An inquest was held on Tuesday before Mr. Bedford, in Millbank Prison, on the body of John Lauder, aged 21, a convict. From the evidence of Mr. Foster, deputy governor, and several officers of the prison, it appeared that the deceased was received

casion to attend the latter, was suspicious of some-thing wrong, and had the patient's diet conse-quently altered, when he soon began to recover. This made the circumstances attending the previous This made the circumstances attending the previous the previous of notice. This man has been blind since he was of This made the circumstances attending the previous deaths look so suspicious that the coroner issued a warrant for the exnumation of the bodies of Richard, mean for the exnumation of the bodies of Richard, mean for the exnumation of the bodies of Richard, mean for the exnumation of the bodies of Richard, mean for the exnumation of the bodies of Richard, mean for the exnumation of the bodies of Richard, mean for the exnumation of the bodies of Richard, mean for the exnumation of the bodies of Richard, mean for the exnumation of the bodies of Richard, mean for the exnumation of the bodies of Richard, mean for the exnumation of the bodies of Richard, mean for the exnumation of the bodies of Richard, mean for the exnumation of the bodies of Richard, mean for the exnumation of the bodies of Richard, mean for the exnumation of the bodies of Richard, terred in Guestling churchyard. The coffins con-taining the bodies were dug up and femoved into the church to await the disposal of the coroner. The pury having been sworn, proceeded to the church-all eyes were turned to gaze on the culnrit when at the not containing dust. The mean for the forst packet I found the all eyes were turned to gaze on the culnrit when at the not containing dust. The containing dust is the fort the

of Richard Geering was hist brought out of the church and placed on a tombstone. The lid was then unscrewed, and on its removal the body was found to be in an advanced state of decomposition, portation. The prosecutrix, who upon the trial found to be in an advanced state of decomposition, portation. The prosecutrix, who upon the trial try here without the proper tools.—A Juror : Do of the deceased were too much impaired to be recog-nised, but the identity of the coffin was rouched for connected with the several prisons, paols, and the police, Mr. Cope, the governor of Newgate, laid of interment. Mr. Ticehurst, Mr. W Duke and estion, but the interment. Mr. F. Duke, then proceeded to make a post mortem examination of the body. The efflurium was dreada great many false statements, and that, instead of ful, and the body swimming in the water. To remove the latter holes were bored in the coffin. The whole of the deceased's intestines were removed person of a very different description; and there there been only a minute quantity, such as the hunand placed in jars. The coffins containing the bowas every reason to believe that the whole charge dies of the two sons were then brought out and had been trumped up against the prisoner. The opened. The face of George was but little disfiwhole of the facts having been submitted to the gured, while that of James was far gone. In each Home Secretary, the result has been that Mr. case the inscription on the coffin lid was discernible. Keene, the governor of Horsemonger-lane Gaol, received a free pardon for the prisoner on Saturday, The intestines of the two sons were also removed and taken into the possession of Mr. Ticehurst. In and he was immediately discharged from custody .--all the bodies it was found that the stomach was in Globe.

COLLIERY EXPLOSION .- On Monday an accident took place at the Agecroft New Coal Mines, about an unusually good state of preservation. From the stomach of George Geering a small piece of white, gritty matter, resemoning arsenic, was produced, and gritty matter was also observable in the case of the father. On the whole, the appearances pre-indicative of death by poison. The examination being so far concluded, the jury assembled in the between the highway and railway, leading from Man-being so far concluded, the jury assembled in the church, where they were addressed by the coroner, who stated that Mr. Ticchurst was of opinon that who stated that Mr. Ticchurst was of opinon that and from 90 to 100 men and boys had descended at spoken of, and also the pain in the stomach. the analysis of the contents of the bodies could not be completed for a few days. The inquest was then adjourned. The woman, Mary Ann Geering, is in o'clock a loud explosion was heard in what is called where it was certified that he died of acute disease the four-feet mine, and from colliers who soon came | in the stomach.

rushing to the foot of the shaft, anxious to escape Mr. LLOYD, surgeon, sworn, said the first applica-BURGLARY AT HILLSDEN.—On Saturday last Wm. rushing to the foot of the shaft, anxious to escape Green, John Sheppard and William Sheppard from further danger, it was discovered that a quanrushing to the foot of the shaft, anxious to escape from further danger, it was discovered that a quan-tity of carburetted hydrogen gas had been ignited in one of the distant workings, through a boy carrying a lighted candle to it. The great body of the colliers were drawn from the mine without suffering from the were drawn from the mine without suffering from the and his brother Israel, were both severely burnt, and the former survived only a very short line. Richard father and son), and William Warner, were brought tity of carburetted hydrogen gas had been ignited in ult. An order from the parish was left at my before the magistrates (the Rev, J. C. Gray, and J. T. Senior, Esq.), charged with breaking into the farm-house of Mr. Hines, standing in a lonely situa-tion, about two o'clock on Friday morning. It ap-explosion, but a youth named Jacob Barker, The name on the order was Marchant. I could be order was Marchant. I could able elderly farmer and grazier of Hillsden, that he the former survived only a very short time. Richard hours afterwards, to inquire again, and no one could wards seen. The other three who were struggling causes ; and sales of lands under decrees are now tell me where any person of that name lived. After- in the water, were taken up by the other boats, one rarely attempted. peared from the evidence of Mr. Hines, a respectand his wife were awoke in the night by hearing a talking in the room above them, where were sleep-ing two servants, a man and a boy. Mrs. Hines, the fast and who worked with the Barkers, was wards Mrs. Marchant, now Glarlott Harris, came of them being almost in a lifeless condition. They here were sleep-ing two servants, a man and a boy. Mrs. Hines, the fast and hands. John stirring: There was, however, no answer. Imme-stirring: There was, however, no answer. Imme-dately after this a noise was heard at the bedroom door, which was fastened. Mr. Hines got out of bed and demanded "Who was there?". No answer was returned, and soon after the door was burst violently open, and two men entered. One was armed with a gun and the other with a brace of pistols, and two other men came in afterwards. It seems they had direm was hard at the bedroom inhaling the sulphur, which almose the mouth accord the mouth the deceased here, but with the already been up-stairs, and had frightened the seems the shaling caused by the explosion the alter was been up-stairs, and had frightened the seems the came to from the explosion from the explosion for minhaling the sulphur, which almose the picture of the song the explosion the alter was the ream in first through dense them, but with the alter was the ream in a life seems the explosion they of the met came in a life was the ream in this stormach. The other two chil-diater was the seems they had and the met came companious had to make their was to rescue the boys, and carry them to the soon after the door was burst violently agreed in the complained of pain in his stormach. The other were found and from the cases amongst a very destitue to so of stores, and found the house by her direction. The other two chil-soon after wards. It seems they had and from the cases amongst the pool of pistols, and two and from the seems they had after wards. It seems they had other men came in afterwards. It seems they, had and from the shaking caused by the explosion they are used in the solut of the man with the pistols stood at the bedroom door, pointing them up the stairs further to intimidate them. The robbers brought lights into the colliers work the remainder of the day with the of the solut the colliers work the remainder of the day with the fame of their candles quite exposed, and run all they would have them or their lives. They would have them or their lives. They would have them or their lives. They containing only is 6d. They then made Mrs. Ilines's breeches, pocket, on the fame of their and the solut of Mr. Hines's breeches, pocket, containing only is 6d. They then made Mrs. Ilines's lamps are used in all mines, but to be of little pro-and it appears that he threaded the narrow parapet of the two obliged his wife to go down stairs with so inferior to that afforded by the candle that colliers pressed. I put my hand on his abdomen and did not in the circumstances in which they were placed. have been closed. I have been closed. I put my hand on his abdomen and did not in the circumstances in which they were placed. I have been closed. I put my hand on his abdomen and did not in the circumstances in which they were placed. I have been closed. I put my hand on his abdomen and did not in the circumstances in which they were placed. I have been closed. I put my hand on his abdomen and did not in the circumstances in which they were placed. I have been closed. I put my hand on his abdomen and did not in the circumstances in which they were placed. I have been closed. I put my hand on his abdomen and did not in the circumstances in which they were placed. I have been closed. I put my hand on his abdomen and did not in the circumstances in which they were placed. I have been closed. Set they were placed with them where she will not be they were placed. I have been closed. I have been close d it narticularly will not be troubled with them, unless some strinsensible to pain. I asked if gent rule on the part of their employers is put in operation to compel their constant use. The evi-dence of the father of the deceased boy in this case should diet off gruel and tea; and his wife was to with him at the time had gone amissing. Great proves this; for he says, that when in these mines the sulphur is found to have accumulated, the hands generally leave work altogether, and when they have tried the workings in the morning, they used naked present. I inquired about his symptoms, and was sion, and especially to those who rendered such candles for the rest of the day. He says the foul air told that the sickness still continued, and that the valuable service in manning the boats for the rescue had accumulated on this occasion in "an out place," had accumulated on this occasion in " an out place," bowels had not been opened. I that not ask if the of the poor enhanced if had from but for their services must inevitably have received used. Similar evidence has been given in other cases where explosi ns have occurred. THE POISONINGS AT BATH. THE POISONINGS AT BATH.

casion to attend the latter, was suspicious of some- diff paper states that among the hundreds who went One packet shown me by the superintendent of police and in no case above 8s. 6d. a fortnight. The young following was the verdict of the jury :-- 'We find Mr. OAKLEY, superintendent of police, sworn, proceeding being contrary to the spirit of the age, and diametrically opposed to the often-repeated de-

ing then adjourned.

represented herself as a married woman, gave her you consider the constant vomiting observed by the evidence in such a manner upon that occasion as to medical attendant, during the five days he attended induce a very general belief that she was not telling the deceased, would have been caused by the gradual administration of arsenic ?-- Certainly it might .-- A the truth as to the actual character of the trans-action; but the jury returned a verdict of guilty. Very soon after the matter had been thus disposed of it was ascertained that the prosecutrix had made the contents of this stomach was 31 grains; the quantity contained in the liver and intestines would, being a respectable married woman, she was a have been much greater. I should state that, had dredth part of a grain, I should have extracted the By noon the tide had begun to flow, and had reached so near the rocks that the older and more obserwhole, but as I found this quantity in the stomach;

lost in rowing off boats to the spot, with the view of to amount to the large sum of £600.

death in consequence of being so confined in said Black-hole, and being deprived of his rations ; and elarations of free-traders in this city." The meetthe jury wish to put on record their marked con. lemnation of the Black-hole of the Youghal work.

house.' The skeleton frame of Conolly the pauper, MELANCHOLY OCCURRENCE AT LEITH .- An occurrence of a very melancholy character, which has was submitted to the exploring knife of the surgeon, cast a gloom over the whole locality, and created who declares on oath that 'not a particle of fat

a cast a gloom over the whole locality, and created great anxiety in several family circles, took place at Leith on Thursday, the 26th ult. About eleven o'clock the sea had receded so far as to leave the ledge of rocks running parallel with South Leith.
b o'clock the sea had receded so far as to leave the ledge of rocks running parallel with South Leith.
c Sands, commonly known as "the Black Rocks," quite dry and untouched by the water; and a contract of individuals, both old and rocks, on which they are found in great abundance.
c Thursday being the fast-day both in Edinburgh and the Leith, a crowd larger than usual had collected, among which there were several children of both is describe its pernicious properties, or the unwholesome odour arising from it, is beyond our power. On Monday the rev. gentleman, between sexes, some of them not more than six years old, our power. On Monday the rev. gentleman, between and a few lads from thirteen to fifteen years of age. | the hours of eleven o'clock (noon), and seven o'clock (afternoon), administered the rights of the Roman Catholic Church to no less than fifteen human whole, but as I found this quantity in the stomach, it was unnecessary. I have no doubt the death of it was unnecessary. I have no doubt the death of this man was occasioned by arsenic. (Sensation.) —The Coroner : Are you able to state, Mr. Hera-path, in what this arsenic was administered ?—I should say not in tea. The weight of the arsenic would have carried it down. It is difficult to ad-ininister poison in tea, or in a liquid fluid; it is ge-nerally given in a starchy fluid. Here are the re-mains of corn, of barley, and I think it highly pro-the the progress of the set flowed with great the rocks were observed, the when the children on the rocks were observed, the when the children on the rocks were observed, the the rocks and the key mere getting the source of the set and sould in the set of the set and ward. Meen the children on the rocks were observed, the the rocks and the key mere getting the numbers of a considerable number still remained, having be-come so deeply absorbed in the search that they did into i observe the progress of the sea landward. Being stream-tide, the waters flowed with great the rocks were observed, the their unceasing attendance on the sick and the

MONDAY .- THE STATE PRISONURS -TUE WRIT ERROR.-We have just heard that the 10th of May is fixed for opening the argument in the House of Lords in support of the writ of error sucd out on bably be selected to argue the case on the part of Mr. M'Manus. No writ of error has been issued in the case of Mr. Meagher or of Mr. O'Donohoe. The EVICTIONS .- The Limerick Examiner states that crowd of paupers clamouring for relief. STATE OF THE WEST .--- A correspondent of the Tip pérary Free Press writes :-- "Galway, Tuesday Evening, 7 o'clock .-- I have this moment returned from Connemara, where I have been staying during of that part of our suffering country. It would sieken the hearts of the stoutest to behold the sights that I have seen during my sojourn there-the bo-dies of human beings half-buried along the road-sides. in the fields, and in the bogs; the peasants unable to walk from the effects of sheer starvation; and a total disappearance of cultivation. You will searcely believe it when I tell you that the labourers are willing to hire with persons who would undertake to feed them, sometimes demanding 10s. or 12s. a year into the bargain, but in numbers of cases they have offered their services for their food and 9s. or 10s. a year. You may easily imagine what kind and what quantity they would get in these awful times. As to think of levying taxes for the relief of the astounding calamities of the people of that part of the county, it is the most absurd idea, for there are no persons there to pay them ! Men who, but a few short years ago, were the comfortable owners of half a dozen cows, thirty or forty sheep, and a good strip of mountain ground to maintain them-men who lived decently, and carried on a continual exchange of one article of food for another, living after their own rude fashion, are now through the country, hungry, naked, and homeless. and wishing for death, as a happy termination of a cabin. All, all had fled from a rate exceeding 20s. people on the face of the earth. Hourly are they in the pound." tion, with the adjoining yards and ditches covered with people. This is what you might see three er f four years ago at a country mass. Now a room

hem in her night clothes, to show them where she had a little money, which she gave them. They next searched for and found a dozen or two of silver spoons, a silver cream-jug, and some other small articles of plate. They then took a bottle of rum, a bottle of wine, sonie cold meat, &c., and having collected together their booty made off. As early as possible, however, when Mr. Hines and his family conveyed to the local constables, who by instantly going in pursuit came upon the robbers at Stokenchurch-hill, where they were found comfortably taking their case on a bank by the road-side. After Mr. Hines had given his evidence, and Mrs. Hines had been called forward as a witness, the prisoner William Green said, "He should not like the lady to be put out of her way at all; there was enough evidence of what had been done." The goods were, of course, recovered and identified. The gun, with a kind of old-fashioned duelling pistol (neither of them loaded), and a small pistol, which was loaded,

were taken from the prisoners, and were produced. These men evidently form a portion of a regularly organised band of professional burglars, whose head-quarters are in London. They were committed facts proved against them.

CHARGE OF MANSLAUGHTER AGAINST TWO BROTHERS. -On Friday, the 27th ult., an inquest was held at Manchester, on the body of a man named George Brannon, a weaver, who had died on the Wednesday previously, from the effects of wounds received about three months ago in a quarrel at the Spread Eagle public-house, in Rochdale-road, Manchester. Two men, Owen Devine and Peter Devine, had been apprehended for the offence, and were present at the inquest. Brannon had been very much injured. especially on the right side; and the medical men who attended him were of opinion that his death had been occasioned by the kicks and blows of the two Devines. Several witnesses were examined, who deposed to the savage treatment to which the deceased had been subject ; and the surgeon stated that two of his ribs were found to have been broken. A verdict of "Manslaughter" was returned against the two prisoners, and they were committed

to the assizes. STRANGE LOSS OF A VESSEL. - About half-past eleven o'clock on the night of the 21st ult. (says the Hull Packet), the sloop George and Mary, George Johnson master and part owner, was lost in a most extraordinary manner. The vessel was, at the time of the occurrence, between Scarborough and Robin Hood's Bay, about twelve miles from the land, it being very thick, with no wind, and small drizzling rain. About the time we have mentioned, according to the statement of the master, a fireball, or someentered the cabin, and set fire to it instantly. So rapidly did the destructive element progress, that in about half an hour the whole stern of the vessel was in flames. Every endeavour was made to extinguish the fire, but to no avail; and seeing that all chance of saving the sloop was gone, the crew en-deavoured to save their clothes, but in this, likewise, they were unsuccessful. The master, besides his clothes, had £12 or £14 in money, which he lost. They then all took to the boat, and abandoned thing of the kind was seen previous to the unfortunate accident, but afterwards two or three flashes were seen. The crew landed, as may be supposed, in a very destitute condition.

PORTSMOUTH,---MONDAY.---Another frightful accident occurred at this port to-day. As a party of men in the employ of Mr. Bushby, the contractor for the erection of the joint terminus of the London and Brighton and London and South-Western Railways at Landport, were engaged in pulling down a house standing on the site of the intended structure, they excavated too much of the foundation of a wall of the tenement before they tried to take it down; consequently, although warned of the im-propriety of their proceedings by their fellow-workhealth, and he then said he was quite went. On an incasing the body, witness had found the cause of death to be dysentery, which might or might not have yielded to his treatment.—Verdict, "Died trom dysentery." skill, to proceed from manenesses of the tree Lloyd, surgeon. He requested the prisoners to pay miles distant, but on arriving at a bend of the attention to it, as it affected some or all of them, SUPPOSED POISONING NEAR. HASTINGS.— On the 27th ult., i jury was summoned before Mr. N. P. Kell, coroner for the rape of Hastings, at the White Hart Inn Guestling near Hastings to inquire internation of a School-Boy. — An extraordinary

BATH. April 30. - The greatest excitement has pervaded this city during the whole of the day, and although it was known that the inquest would not commence till six o'clock in the evening, as early as three o'clock the market-place was crowded with people anxious to get a glimpse of the accused as they were taken from the station-come. I went soon afterwards and found him as house to the Guildhall. A man named Shalor (a usual in bed. He appeared much the same, and collier) and his wife, residing at No. 10, Brook- was perfectly collected. I ordered him some pills of calomel and colocynth. I saw him again on Thursday, and was told his bowels had been releaze-buildings, Larkhall, have been arrested. The for trial at the assizes, none of them denying the wife of Shalor accompanied the wife of the deceased man Marchant to Mr. Bright's shop, near the Oldlieved, but as far as I could learn there had been no bridge, where she purchased some arsenic a short diarrhea. I don't think his wife asked me if he time previous to her husband being fatally attacked. would recover. I saw him for the last time on Mrs. Harris, or as she was then Mrs. Marchant, first Friday, and the next day when I heard of his death of all went to Mr. Bright's shop for the arsenic by I thought it was sudden. I was told of it by Mrs. herself; he refused to supply her with it; she sub-sequently returned with the female prisoner Shalor, Beavis, an inmate of his house, who came to me for the purpose of having his death registered .- A Juror : Do you mean to say, Mr. Lloyd, that you and unfortunately succeeded in getting it. Mrs. Harris and Mrs. Shalor have been very intimate attended him for five days and never asked if he had for a long time. It is said that a quantity of arsenie | taken your medicine ? No; I concluded that he had taken it by his sending down .- The Coroner : I behas been found in the house of the man Harris, which has been placed in the custody of the chief lieve, Mr. Lloyd, your evidence is somewhat contraofficer of the police. Mr. Harris, solicitor to the dicted by Mr. Herapath, and it may be by some of parties in custody, has applied to the mayor to be the witnesses to come ; I therefore wish to know if allowed to have an interview with them. Mr. Sut- you can recollect whether you ever heard from the cliffe, however, refused the application. The bodies lips of the deceased himself that he was suffering of the deceased wives will not be exhumed till after from constipation of the bowels? I do not recollect .-Mr. BARRETT, surgeon, confirmed the evidence the termination of the present inquiry. he gave at the previous examination. He added that

his opinion as to the cause of death then given The adjourned inquiry into this case was was founded on the report handed to him by Mr. resumed on Monday night before the coroner, resumed on Monday night before the coroner, Mr. A. II. English, in the Sessions court at the Guildhall. The excitement continued to be most intense, and it required the united exertions of a strong body of police to keep the crowd from forcibly making their way into the Guildhall long before the hour appointed for holding the in-the intense. The four prisoners more buckets to the intense in the intestines, which appeared to confirm that he had suffered from constipation. He thought it right to say that Mr. Herapath had not had the quest. The four prisoners were brought up in the whole of the intestines; he only had the smaller custody of the police and accommodated with chairs. ones, and the greater portion of the feculent matter The woman Harris looked much dejected and held down her head, but Harris throughout appeared to pay great attention to the proceedings. The other prisoners seemed to be wholly unconcerned. A pecially if the man had been fed on tea and gruel. being number of magistrates were present during the inquiry, and the spacious room was densely thronged in every part of it.

The first witness called was William Herapath. body .-- A Juror : There must have been great neglect who, having been sworn, deposed-On the 25th of somewhere then. I should like to know if the body was put into a coffin after the post mortem examinathe month Mr. Lloyd brought me three vessels which he told me contained the remains of a human | tion .- The Coroner said this was not material body. He opened them in my presence. I was By the Coroner: There was nothing in the post mortem examination which was at variance with the requested to examine whether there was anything poisonous in either of those materials, and in doing deceased having had diarrhoa. He might have so I found white arsenic in the contents of the had it a few days previously.-A Juror: What stomach, in the solid matter of the stomach, in the | would have prevented all this would have been if we had been allowed to choose our own medical atcontents of the intestines, and in the liver. I separated from the contents of the stomach 31 grains | tendant; it would have been a great satisfaction

But two of the children who were saved allege bowels had not been opened. I did not ask if the of the poor children from a watery grave, which, never saw any one with him but his wife, there was as may be supposed, has excited a great sensation, their cases.-Evening Freeman. still constipation of the bowels. He said he had not only in Leith but in Edinburgh, and has suffered much from vomiting. I don't think the caused an anxiety the more distressing that the eight houses were levelled on Tuesday at Castle-deceased ever told me he was suffering from consti- extent of the calamity is as yet unknown.—Edin- connel, and fifty persons turned out to swell the

Freland.

DUBLIN, SATURDAY .- THE CRISIS .- The accounts the past three weeks, and I hasten to lay before from the southern and western provinces continue your readers a few facts concerning the awful state to be of a most deplorable character. In truth, matters are getting from bad to worse. The task of reading the provincial organs, Repeal and Tory, has really become painful. They are all in the one story, and set to the same dolorous tune-bank ruptcy in the upper and middle classes; the sons of the gentry squabbling for situations which the butlers of their progenitors would scarcely deem worthy of acceptance; Protestant clergymen reduced to the most pitiable state of destitution, the landlords being no longer capable of paying the tithe rent-charge: Roman Catholic priests shorn of their "ducs," and flying to the relief lists, their flocks being either inmates of the poorhouse or the grave, or wanderers to other lands, in the hope of gaining that subsistence which is denied them at home. As for the peasantry, it is needless to recapitulate their sufferings for the last three years; they are patent to the world. And when to all this is added the early prospect of another deficient harvest-for in the west there are already unfavourable symp. toms-the picture of Ireland in 1849 is complete.-Times.

A correspondent of the Evening Mail communicates the following, as illustrative of the progress of the poorest of God's suffering creatures, stalking desolation :- " In the once thriving town of Newcastle, in the county of Limerick, during the quarter sessions just ended, there were over 1,200 pri-soners to be tried, and it occupied the court but three days to try them all. And why? Simply because they all pleaded guilty, in the hope of being detained in prices and two who were discharged dueed in Converse the post remember the court of the court out account of the control of the court of the court out account of the control of the court out account of the court out account of the control of the court of the detained in prison ; and two who were discharged duced in Connemara the most remarkable changes, were the next day accused of riot, committed in an The inhabitants were always hardy and ready to attempt to break into gaol. On his former visits earn their bread by honest means; now they are the assistant-barrister had comfortable lodgings in not hardy, but weak, infirm, disheartened, and disthe town; on the present occasion the offer of a persed, and instead of being the dwellers in a com-guinea a night could not procure him a bed, even in paratively happy soil, they are the most afflicted

ful depression of trade and business in Carrick-on- | should say that there is not more than one-fourth of Suir that between seventy and eighty shops have the people alive in these parishes. Imagine to your closed in one street only ; they appear at mid-day self a large country chapel, filled almost to suffeca-as if the occupants were in bed-a complete wilder- tion, with the adjoining yards and ditches covered ness of shutters !"

The Cork Examiner contains the proceedings of of white arsenious acid. This I produce (handing it to the public as well as ourselves, if this had been the coroner.) It had never been in solution. I also done; and I hope if it is a privilege that in future the coroner.) It had never been in solution. I also done; and I hope if it is a privilege that in future the coroner.) It had never been in solution. I also done; and I hope if it is a privilege that in future the coroner.) It had never been in solution. I also done is an inquest, held under peculiarly melancholy cir-the coroner.) It had never been in solution. I also done is an inquest to the interval of the public as well as ourselves, if this had been it is a privilege that in future is a privilege that is a privilege that in future is a privilege that in future is a privilege that in future is a privilege that is a privilege that is a privilege that in future is a privilege that the privilege that privilege that the privilege that the privilege t the coroner.) It had never been in solution. Talso done; and I nope II II is a privilege that in internet in the "Black Hole" of Youghal Galway I had occasion to go to Oranmore, a sman produce some of the same sublimed and purified, so it will not be denied to the jury.—The Coroner: I maltreatment in the "Black Hole" of Youghal Galway I had occasion to go to Oranmore, a sman have not the power to allow it to you.—The workhouse. The facts of the case are set forth as fullage distant four miles, and on my way I met six funerals on the road. I stopped at Oranmore, and follows :—"On Friday, the 20th of April, a weak, on getting up next morning I saw a considerable tottering man-or the skeleton of what once might on getting up next morning I saw a considerable been administered into the vortex is also produced from it. Also three one for yourselves, if you were not satisfied.— be called a man—staggered into the workhouse of number of persons, from a part of the country not tests which prove it to be metallic arsenic. The Juror: We were not satisfied.—The Coroner: Youghal. He was lean and hungry, with the vora-tests are Scheele's green, arsenite of silver, You had Mr. Herapath.—The Juror: Yes, to make eity of a wolf. On Friday and Saturday he was sup-not yet destroyed, taking their departure for Gal-These are scheele's green, arsenice of shver, for had hit. Herapath.—Incouror: ies, to make the post mortem examination; and we should on Sunday morning, instigated by hunger, this you 'see our people are broken down at home, and on Sunday morning, instigated by hunger, this while those who have just sufficient to remove them and and the province of the governor in one of the server rule of the governor in one of the data set of the governor in one of the governor in one of the data set of the governor in one of the data set of the governor in one of the data set of the governor in one of the data set of the governor in one of the data set of the governor in one of the data set of the governor in one of the data set of the governor in one of the data set of the governor in one of the data set The state of the stomach and intestines were in-flamed, and in patches large and red, having all the appearance of the action of an irritant poison. Taking all the circumstances together I have no doubt that the body was destroyed by poison, and the the the poison mer white event by poison, and the doubt that the implayers resist, on the way of precaution the way of precaution the the power loom in the way of precaution the the power loom in the way of precaution the the power loom in the way of precaution the the power loom in the way of precaution the the power loom in the way of precaution the the power loom in the way of precaution the the power loom in the way of precaution the power loom in the way of precaution the the power loom in the way of precaution in the power loom in the strike. The operatives have made a demand for an ridge, Conony sprison door was thrown open, and is appears, unfortunately, that advance of wages, which the employers resist, on he was led forth to pray ! Maddened with hunger or nothing has been done in the way of precaution will not justify them in acceding to the demand. house, and he had been locked up for a while in the of Galway—the capital, in fact, of Connaughtchamber of death, where two coffins lay-this vic- difficulty has arisen as to carrying out the Nuisances On Monday week a numerous meeting of delegates, chamber of death, where two cothes lay-this vic-principally women, was held in the Lyceum Rooms, Glasgow, for the purpose of receiving reports as to, before the altar, and offer up his thanks and adora-the number of mills which had been closed, and also tion to the Father of Love and Mercy ! When he town commissioners on Thursday week, when the town commissioners on Thursday week, when the Striost View of the construction of the constr Septimizer is a large de de line with his wie, Mary Am Geering, on the Green, at Guessling, after lingering of the anal i pushed him in after it. The two same litter wind, fingering of the dirad but op attern dromesraedly, and went to school was enforted at the functional subject to how and the state of the intestines and gontents as a large meet of the line at the functional subject to how and the state of the intestines and gontents as a large at how an enver seen such appearances except drowned is said o have led to the clicitug of the body, was drowned is said on have led to the clicitug of the body are as a large at how an enver seen such appearances except the synthesis had agreed to the transformed to the sing synthese had agreed to the transformed to the sing synthese as a large at how an enver seen such appearances except the synthese had agreed to the transformed to the sing synthese as a large at how an enver seen such appearances except the synthese had agreed to the transformed to the sing synthese as a large at how an enver seen seen as generally follow the ad the synthese at here the monetance of the sing synthese as a large at how an enver seen seen as generally follow the ad the synthese at here the monetance of the sing synthese the synthese at here the monetance of the sing synthese the synthese at here the synthese at here the synthese at here the synthese the synthese at here the synthese at the synthese at the synthese the synthese at the synthese at the synthese at the synthese at the synthese as a state of the sing synthese at the synthese as a state of the sing synthese at the s

INQUEST.

The Provinces.

The Coroner here read over the evidence of Mr.

MAY 5, 1849.

sufferers, or the cleansing of the town. It is quite distressing to witness the scenes of misery, at the present time, in this neglected town.-I have the honour &c., M. CREAGH, Colonel.-Galway, April, 23rd.—To the Military Secretary."

Even this remonstrance has been unavailing. The chairman and the other commissioners agreed that "it was quite impossible for them to do anything in the way of improving the condition of the town, when they had not one penny to expend ;" and the secretary of the Galway board of commissioners was directed to make a representation of this utter helplessness in reply to the communication from the Lord-Lieutenant.

TUESDAY .- AGRICULTURAL PROSPECTS .- Some additional reports have been received by the secretary of the Royal Agricultural Society from the practi-cal instructors under Lord Clarendon's letter. They Bills (£17,786,700) Bill went through committee. and west the infatuated pensantry are still resolved of the whole House, to consider of the advances to to cling to the culture of the potato, notwithstand- (e made to Ireland. ing the fatal experience of three years of successive failure. Writing from the union of Kenmare, Mr. Potterton, the inspector of the district, observes : -" Throughout the whole union little work is in progress but potato planting, and this is done ex-tensively, and in a most slovenly and imperfect manner. The breadth of ground sown under this crop is alarmingly great, even compared with the years of its most successful cultivation. As consi-dered in the ratio of the householding population, after what had been said on the subject, that this there is, from the best information I could obtain, an undoubted acreable increase of fifteen per cent. land. No love of the fine arts was a sufficient justifiappear still more incredible when it is stated that the people entertain only a vague probability of even an average crop. A sort of desperation—a reckless fatuity, has impelled them to this dangerous areer—for not unfrequently their existence is at issue with the successful result of this hazardous credient. Potate placting has been in constiant and the government of Ireland, or between her climation to try a turnip crop prevails, but these are present session." faw indeed. From east to west, that is from miles After the second Kilgarvan to Waterville, being in extent carried. sbout forty-five miles, and excepting a small tract in the Kilgarvan direction, and some townparks at kenmare, almost every acre it contains, requires re- HOUSE OF COMMONS.-Poor Law (IRE-Kenmare, almost every acre it contains, requires reclamation in the strictest sense of the term. The country is in a most deplorable condition; farm-honses are everywhere deserted, and the land attached to them has become waste, and a regular months, resting his main objection to the bill upon commonage enjoyed by those fortunate individuals the ground that it would interfere with the working who have survived the dreadful ordeal of the last of the Poor Law. four years. The central and three auxiliary workhouses are overstocked, and unable to admit the which he believed to be as pernicious in its tendency for ordinary wages, so long as they receive public

good ; and one of them described his turnips to burdened and wretched country. have grown as big as his fist and as thick as potatoes rected. I told them I had no seeds at present at my disposal, but urged them to prepare their land and manure, and that, in a short time, some charitable persons might send them seeds. I have tranjournal, as it is a fair description of the general state of things in this barony." A NEW COLONY FROM IRELAND .- At this moment arrangements are in progress for a systematic the counties of Carlow, Kildare, and Meath. Several Roman Catholic clergymen, including parish ties, in order to enter upon a new mission with the colonists in the "far west." This project has been on fost for a month or two, and is to be conducted quite systematically. Returns are in preparation of amount of their resources and other necessary details. Some of the intending emigrants are extensive farmers and graziers on a large scale, who have recently been losing their capital, in consequence of high rents and local taxes, altogether disproportioned to the present prices of corn and cattle. Scarcely any emigration has up to this time taken place from among those classes, who have been in general in better circumstances even than the farmers of Ulster. Poor rates have been comparatively light in the three counties of Leinster I have named and from their contiguity to Dublin, and facility of length producing its effects in those counties, the population, is one of the clergymen connected with him to the tenantry will appear in the Dublin Evening Post of this afternoon. It is intended to send out three or four persons of intelligence to make inquiries as to the most eligible position for the establishment of the colony, with a view to the purchase of large tracts of lard. They will be directed to proceed to Michigan, and other western states, and whilst those preliminaries are in progress, the necessary arrangements for the colonisation will be vigorously pushed forward at this side. One effect, at least, of this species of emigration will be to withdraw from Leinster a large portion of the best, most solvent, and most enterprising of the tenant class in any part of Ircland, or, perhaps, in the United Kingdom .- Morning Chronicle, May 1. WEDNESDAY, MAY 2,-THE FAMINE,-THE IRISH LAW AND EQUITY COURTS .- Never was there so dull ned with applications from tenants seeking reductions in their rents, on account of "the badness of the times." or for liberty to surrender their farms. Thus, upon all sides, and by every section of the

Imperial Parliament.

SATURDAY, APRIL 28. HOUSE OF COMMONS .- The SPRAKER took the chair shortly after twelve o'clock.

POOR LAW (IRELAND) RATE IN AID BILL. This bill, as amended, was further considered and the report was brought up and agreed to, and the bill was ordered to be read a third time on Monday.

SUPPLY.-Mr. BERNAL brought up the report of the committee of supply on grant of £52,123 to her Majesty, for the purpose of being refunded to the next of kin of the late Mr. Turner, adjudged to be

dae to them by the Court of Chancery. EXCHEQUER BILLS BILL.—On, the motion of the CHANCELLOR of the Exchequer, the Exchequer do not, unfortunately, tend to decrease the alarm that is felt at the prospect of a fourth deficient har-vest, while it is manifest that in parts of the south intention, on Friday next, to move for a committee

The House then adjourned.

MONDAY, APRIL 30.

HOUSE OF LORDS. - Lord BROUGHAM again to the quantity of last current year; and this will cation for men laying out their money in acquiring appear still more incredible when it is stated that works of art the produce of public robbery ; for they

credient. Potato planting has been in operation and the government of Ireland, or between her lere since last December, and has continued with Majesty's Treasury and the Poor Law Commissioners litle interruption ever since. After the potato, the in Ireland, relative to the steps taken, or to be taken, general desire is for barley and oats, for which crops for the relief of destitution in certain parts of the some individuals are now breaking lea or bawn. country, since the last papers were presented to Par-Some few instances are to be found in which an in- liament on this subject, at the commencement of the

After some discussion, the motion was put and

Some other business was then disposed of, and

Sir J. WALSH repeated his objections to, the, bill,

Lord CASTLEREAGH, premising that there was no disinclination on the part of Irish members. to sub-int to such an alteration of the system of taxation the farmers along the coast making great efforts to tary documents that, relatively with England, Ireland hanging over them which might burst in a storm plant the potato. I asked many of them what they was overtaxed. In addition to her fis al burdens, that would bring inevitable destruction upon them, the tariners along the coast making great enorts to plant the potato. I asked many of them what they would do if the potato crop should fail this season, and the universal cry was, 'If the potatoes fail this par, we have nothing to do but to lie down and fear, we have nothing to do but to lie down and plent of food, even in the absence of the potato, plent was overtaxed. In addition to her fis al burdens, that would bring inevitable destruction upon them, was overtaxed. In addition to her fis al burdens, that would bring inevitable destruction upon them, was nost likely to suffer from the change in the corn haw, had, in fact, endured vital injury from that plent of food, even in the absence of the potato, the cultivating peas, beans, parsnips, carrots. Swethe point of the p was indebted to Mr. John O'Connell, whose com- tence for his crimes, to dwell upon the soil. Lord J. RUSSELL rose, not to discuss this bill but to Parva metu primo; mox sese attollit in auras. on the ridge last year. I explained to him how he state that, in consequence of the distressing accounts Ingrediturque solo, et caput inter nubila condit. might have them as big as his head instead of his fist, | received from Ircland, and of the whole of the £50,000 And on that soil it would pour out its evil effects as sure as effect would follow cause: He feared; in a morel point of view that these gambling monenais with the manner in which his speech of the previous flicted, it could not be recalled. On former occa-with the manner in which his speech of the previous flicted, it could not be recalled. On former occa-holished in by sowing them in drills, instead of broadcast, on the advanced being now expended, it would be absoridge; I also explained the cultivation of the other crops, and the manner of making composts of sea-crops, and the manner of making composts of seamoral point of view, that these gambling propensievening had been reported in the Times. Not only ties could not be indulged with safety to the character weed, sund, bogstuff, &c., which they have in great to relieve the exigency of distress, during the in-abundance. They appeared thankful for my advice, terval between the second reading of the bill and had what he said been omitted, but that which was of any people, and might induce persons to become attributed to him was so different from that of which and many of them eagerly asked if they would get its receiving the Royal assent. With the recent ac-the seeds for nothing, as they had no money to buy counts from the Poor Law Commissioners before merely the counts from the Poor Law Commissioners before merely the counts from the counts from the Poor Law Commissioners before merely the counts from the poor Law Commissioners before the counts fro reckless gamblers instead of honest and industrious counts from the Poor, Law Commissioners before merely the common gambling in shares of which he them; but if they got them for nothing, they would them, he did not think the government would be not spare their own labour, and would do as I di-justified in limiting their advance to £6,000. The complained, but contrivances of a worse kind were justified in limiting their advance to £6,000. The conclusion of Lord Castlereagh's speech, he obresorted to. There arose a practice of carrying on those speculations in one particular way, the object those speculations in one particular way, the object being, not to make railways, but to profit by shares; and the first point was to get a great number of shares; but the person who obtained them did not hold them too fast. He did not think Brag was a served, had inspired him with no alarm, having late'y read a most excellent letter from the Marquis of Londonderry, who declared that, whatever objecscribed the above remarks at full length from my tions might be entertained to the Rate in Aid, he hold them too fast. He did not think Brag was a was quite sure the loyalty of the people would suffer good dog and Holdfast a better. He wanted to dis- Ireland were very differently dealt with. He nuderdetail, but the most important matters relating to pose of his shares at a great profit, and it was there-Mr. BANKES was not surprised at Lord John's fore necessary to make it appear that the shares were hon. members were to be reported in extenso, he stood his right, and would stand upon it. . If other announcement. The aggregate sum proposed to be of great value; upon which he said, I will guarantee emigration, on a vast scale, from districts and by a advanced was totally inadequate; but he wanted to seven or eight, or ten per cent. upon the shares of should take care that he was not selected for mutilaclass apparently not much affected by the prevailing see a security for the repayment of the money, and this line, although in reality they were only making tion. If the partialities of which he complained were embarrassments. In fact, it is in contemplation to he found none even for this small sum, and a much three and a half per cent. at that time. He knew persevered in, he, would enforce his privilege as a establish an Irish colony in the United States, com- larger would be required. He looked not only to many instances of ruin which had been the result of member of the Hcuse, and exclude strangers from the gallery: In concluding, he moved that Mr. posed of substantial farmers and graziers from the principle of this bill, but to its provisions, with this fraud. The shares rose-the dividend was degreat alarm, by one of which a moiety of the Rate in clar. d-and they mounted up to ten, fifteen, or Aid levied upon comparatively prosperous districts, twenty per cent. What did Mr. Holdfast do, then? John Joseph Lawson, the printer of the Times, be called to the bar. prists, are to give up their parishes in those coun- would be a plied to other districts in priority to Why, he took the shares into the market, and sold After a pause, which, indicated his reluctance to mix himself up in the matter, Mr. Scully seconded their own claims. them to the poor persons who were anxious to invest Mr. P. SCROPE wished to give his reasons for opthe motion. their little property where they could get so high a Mr. O'Connon hoped the hon. gentleman would posing this bill in the last stage. He had opposed it as inconsistent with the poor law which it professed rate of interest. The next year, however, the holders pare the time of the House by not proceeding with were called upon most unexpectedly to pay up twentythe number disposed to join in the enterprise, of the to support. It was unjust in its working to those his motion. If any hon. gentleman, in the House or five per cent. on £100 shares, upon which £40 only out of it, had a right to complain of misreports he who wished to pay the rate. He thought the advanliad been paid before. This was the case with a Mr. O'Connor) had, and he should begin to doubt ing of £100.000 to save life in Ireland was absolutely, surgeon whom he knew, and who had been ruined in his own identity whenever newspapers began to rethis way. Down came the shares, which were at necessary, but he disputed that the security for report him or speak of him well. (Laughter.) The twenty per cent. premium, to twenty per cent. dispayment of the money was the best security, or any hon. gentleman wished to stand well, with his congood security at all. He had formerly said advance the count, and thousands were ruined. He did not al-money on the security of the rates of the union, take lude to any individuals in particular who had praccount, and thousands were ruined. He did not alstituents, but, if the Times did not report what he said, other newspapers reported what he did not a lien on the fee-simple of the land, in repayment of tised these frauds, but he knew one man who had say, and he might set one against the other. these rates, and expend the money on the productive guaranteed ten per cent. for some years; and. in (Laughter.) employment of able-bodied paupers. In five unions fact, all these people wanted was a temporary rise, Sir G. GREY would not undertake to vouch for in order that they might sell their shares; and, to the accuracy of the reports, as given in extenso, as of the county of Mayo the number of paupers who were expected to be on the rates during the next four make their promise good for a time, they paid the he must confess that he was not in the habit of months was 130,000; of that number 40,000 were dividends out of the capital. (Ilear, hear.) He communication with Liverpool and the markets in able-bodied paupers. In four other unions 90,000 knew a party who had cried down North Western reading them. His parliamentary reading was conthe English manufacturing, districts, the graziers out of 120,000 were able-bodied paupers. By advanc- shares; he said nothing of the Midland-("hear," fined to the summaries, which, as a mere abstract. had been hitherto enabled to realise fair profit for their invested capital. But the potato failure is at would relieve the union from two-thirds of the expen-and he subsequently sold them at £134. But this would relieve the union from two-thirds of the expen-diture. There were 800,000 acres of land in Ireland was not the only shift to which they resorted. A was not the only shift to which they resorted. A most useful. The practice of giving a summary of shares, and he wished to look at the books of the fairness and impartiality. As to the motion before company. They said they had a balance at their the House, it could scarcely be the intention of the selves on it, and also upon unfinished roads? There bankers of £32,000. The railway was the South honourable and learned gentleman to persist in it. Mr. BROTMERTON expressed a hope that the hon. three months, had employed the poor in finishing but he was told that he must not make any extracts and learned gentleman would not press his from them. His memory, however, was accustomed motion. He was not the only one in the House who had a grievance of this kind of which to comroads. Mr. S. CRAWFORD referred to the a palling ac- to figures, and retained the amount of the balance, counts of the misery in Mayo, and contended that which was less than £2,500, the rest being made up raising money by the rate in aid would not furnish of over-due bills, not one of which was worth a employment, — on the contrary, is would drive a scrap; £11,000 of the deficit was owing by a solicitor him £4,000. (Laughter.) He certainly had never greater number of substantial people out of the of a respectable house, which he had long known, said any such thing, and his constituents were not country. and he had given these bills as his calls. This led a little astonished at finding such a report in a daily Mr. GRATTAN-who added his testimony to the to further inquiry, and it turned out that Mr. paper. (Laughter.) existing distress in the west of Ireland, which was Saunders, who enjoyed an income of £3,000 a-year, Mr. J. O'CONNELL said that, in deference to the extending to the north and south - renewed his at- as Secretary to the Great Western Railway, had been tack upon absentee landlords, and upon the general allowed to run in arrear to the amount of £16,000 he complained be repeated, he would again submit the matter to the consideration of the House. Ireland. He supported this bill, however, as a the part of these directors than to allow their secre-means of affording relief to a famishing people. Mr. J. O'CONNELL likewise expatiated upon the when they would have pounced down upon poor vices of English administration in Ireland, the mise- widows and orphans? (Cheers.) And the solicitor ice done to him by the press, to send his speeches in future to the papers, instead of delivering them in the house. (Great laughter.) The motion was then withdrawn. ABOLITION OF CAPITAL PUNISHMENTS. - Mr. fundamentally altered. The House having divided, the third reading was carried by 129 aves against 55 noes. The bill then passed.

THE NORTHERN STAR.

importance-he meant the railway business of the country, a prodigious mass of commerce, vast investment of capital, and great entanglement of credit. The modern system of locomotion was, no doubt, of great advantage to the public; but the present condition of railways was deserving the serious attention of the government and parliament, because whatever might be its ultimate benefit,. yet when he regarded its present state, and its vast and complicated details, he was filled with apprehension and dismay. Their lordships suffered the bills to become laws and to erect these nuisances, the gambling companiesconferring on them the most transcendant powers in dealing with property, and the most extraordinary rights. Not only had they the power of acquiring lands by purchase and exchange-not only did they allow these speculators to obtain land, not one acre. of which could the law of the land have touchedbut they allowed all private rights to be, set at nought -usurping the rights of the harrow and the plough-

and enabling these persons to go through everybody's lands with their engines and trains, and they allowed them to obtain capital to an enormous amount by subscription. He admitted the advantages which

In England and Scotland alone, without including

of Commons had lately thrown out a measure for increase was attributable to the change of the law, preventing bribery at elections. (Much laughter.) which, after the abolition of capital punishments, He should never rest in his bed until there was a called those acts attempts to murder for instance, committee sitting at Quebec to inquire into these which before had not been included under that head. practices with reference to railway bills, and the He admitted, likewise, an increase had taken place manner in which the money was disposed of. (Much in the number of cases of rape; but while, laughter.) He was sorry to see this damning mania on the one hand, when capital punishments existed, of reckless speculation still existing, and he almost persons refused to prosecute, it was a fact, on the despaired of the people of this country being cured other, that since the change in the law the number of it. Nevertheless, that was no reason why they of convictions had increased in the ratio of two to should not do all they could to prevent it, by giving one, the best sign of an improvement in the law. insparing and absolute publicity to all the affairs of Again, in the case of arson there had been a dimithese companies. Parliament had a right to adopt nution of crime during the first six years that folsuch a course and it was absolutely necessary that they should do so. The noble and learned lord con-cluded by expressing his hopes that as little time as possible should be lost in checking this disgraceful sys cm, which he felt it his duty to submit to their laddhing consideration, haddhing consideration as the duty to submit to their laddhing consideration as the duty to submit to their laddhing consideration as the duty to submit to their laddhing consideration as the duty to submit to their laddhing consideration as the duty to submit to their laddhing consideration as the duty to submit to the law and heaviest re-stated that during the next such as the duty to submit to the law and heaviest re-stated that during the duty to submit to the law and heaviest re-stated that during the duty to submit to the law and heaviest re-stated that during the duty to submit to the law and heaviest re-stated that during the duty during the duty to submit to the law and heaviest re-stated that during the duty to submit to the law and heaviest re-stated that during the during t lo dships' consideration. The Marquis of LANSDOWNE, on behalf of her stated that, during the five years previous to the

change in the law, the committals were 350, and Majesty's government, observed that they were fully during the five years subsequent to that event, they impressed with the grave importance of the subject, rose to 564, but in the five years ending 1946 the and felt that the time had arrived when steps must number was 731. Such were some of the figures probe taken to prevent a recurrence of the system so duced by the opposite side. But he discovered that graphically described by the noble and learned lord, at one time it had been customary, as the Homehad arisen from railways—but they enabled parties whose object was not to give increased facilities to locomotion—they enabled engineers, surveyors, and the makers of attorney's bills, who only wanted to get up these railways to make large sums of money. —they enabled them to effect their purposes without the makers of attorney's bills, who only wanted to get up these railways to make large sums of money. -they enabled them to effect their purposes without duct; but in the railways to which reference had been ties which had been quoted on the opposite side, any regard to the making of the railways. They made, no one could entertain the least doubt that There was now on the table of the House, however, any regard to the making of the railways. They also enabled the traffickers, and gamblers in railway stock to obtain shares, which they disposed of in the market, to get from their dupes the money which they gathered into their own. Offers, and upon the ruin of many smaller incomes made princely fortunes of their own. What had been, the causes of this reckless legislation? (Hear.) In 1846, no less than 519 railway bills, were in parliament. Their lord-ships were perhaps not aware of the nature of many of the clauses in these bills. The Great Western Railway had power to make any extracts from their books evidence without proving that they were correct --they were made evidence of the payment of money an immediate remedy, he trusted Lord Monteagle ber of offences in the former period was 12,000, and -they were made evidence of the payment of money., an immediate remedy, he trusted Lord Monteagle ber of onences in the former period was 12,000, and If they wanted, for instance, to prove a payment of would afford him every as istance. the matter could proposed to argue that so far from capital number proceeded to argue, that so far from capital punishwould afford him every as istance-the matter could

zzo, uou, tuat entry was at once made evidence. He mentioned this to show the great zeal which parlia ment felt in burrying forward these measures and the corresponding carelessness with, which they per-mitted all sorts of clauses to be inserted in those bills. In England and Scotland along with which they bills. hoped, however, the measure he intended to intro- executions for murder, were 122, and the crimes houses are overstocked, and unable to admit the numerous and daily applicants, in consequence of which extern relief is largely, though, I believed, and its rendency rigidly and judiciously, adminstered, and its result for this measure-new doorless and roofless habitations to which I have alluded, and have become the nocturnal plun-derers and terror of the country, disdaining to work duce would meet the zealous and well-advised sup- committed 444; in 1824, the executions were 91,

Mr. COMPER, Mr. COBDEN, Sir F. BARING, Mr. HEXLEY, Mr. BRIGHT, and the CHANCORLON of the as a dijector to a railway concern-and two other friends of his had been offered to him if he would lend his name Exchaguers, took part, ensued 'at the 'termination of which the vote was agreed to, and the CHANCORLON of the had been offered similar 'sums.' Well, had been offered similar 'sums.' Well, had been offered similar 'sums.' Well, had been abolished, and out of that inumber the friends of his had been offered similar 'sums.' Well, had been abolished, and out of that inumber the friends of his had been offered similar 'sums.' Well, had been abolished, and out of that inumber the friends of the Chandian partiaments had been abolished, and out of that inumber the friends of the was speaking of the Canadian partiaments adjourned. HOUSE OF LORDS. - RAILWAY FRAUDS.-Lord BROVORAM rose to bring under the notice of the House a subject which was second to none in axious on this point because this Canadian How all tally thrown out a measure for the House a subject which was second to none in of Commons had lately thrown out a measure for the Downey had been spent.' And he felt the more there had been an an increase of cases, the increase was attributable to the change of the law, the commission of two of the back of the been and the others.' (Mear.). Two measures of the back of the Downey had been spent.' And he felt the more there had been an apparent increase of cases, the increase was attributable to the change of the law, victed at Durham for the murder of the Duke of Cleveland's gamekeeper. One was hanged and the other reprieved; and be had it on undoubted au-thority, that not only the man who was executed, but the man who was reprieved, held that the selection had fallen on the wrong man, and that the one who was kinged was not the man who fired the shot. He was bound to believe that in this case the right hon. baronet shrank from the idea of hanging two men for one offence; and his (Mr. Bright's) opinion was, that both should have been reprieved. He would say that no man was more interested than the right hon. baronet in having this then, the statistics upon this question, and looking at the almost unanimous judgment of the numerous public meetings respecting it, he thought there was ample evidence that the public sentiment was ripe for the settlement which his hon, friend, the member

for Dunifries, had proposed. Mr. H. DRUMMOND opposed the motion. Sir E. N. BUXTON, Mr. BROTHERTON, Sir George STRICKLAND, Col. THOMPSON, LORd NUGENT, and Sir II. VERNEY, severally spoke in favour of the introduction of the bill.

On a division the motion was rejected by a majority of 24, the numbers being 51 to 75. CROWN PROSECUTIONS IN IRELAND. - Mr. KEOGH

then proceeded to call the attention of the House to the general management of Crown. prosecutions in Ireland at assizes and sessions, and to the expenditure incurred in those prosecutions. It was not his intention to make the smallest charge against the government, or to allude to the political prosecu-tions. The vote for Grown prosecutions in 1847 was $\pm 71,000$; in 1830 it was $\pm 37,500$; showing an herease of £33,500 in the intermediate period. In 1840: the expense of fees to counsel was only \pounds 12,000; in 1847 it had risen to \pounds 19,000. Whether the subject were considered with a view to promoting the efficient administration of the law or to. diminishing the expense of prosecutions, it was of the utmost importance to the government. The existing system wanted the advantage of concentration. There was no public prosecutor : there were no resident prosecutors. The system formerly was, to have a Crown solicitor for each circuit, which system continued till 1842, when the law officers of the Crown for Ireland recommended and the Treasury resolved that the Crown solicitors should be appointed for each county. The result has been an ncrease in the expenditure then recommended to be made for Crown proscentions. There was also a class of officers called sessional solicitors. At least four-fifths of the business of the country was transacted at sessions ; yet the salary paid to those officers was very contemptible, while the assize solicitors, who had not an equal amount of business, received much higher remuneration. The Crown solicitor knew nothing of the cases in which he had to prosecute, and received his information in court, being generally instructed by a sergeant of police or a stipendiary magistrate, when the prisoner was at the bar. Every one, knew in what a hurried, scattered, and indigested manner the business was done at assizes, not . to the discredit of the gentlemen engaged in prosecutions, but owing to the system being such that it was impossible the business could be well done. The consequence was that people speculated on the chances of acquittal.

the United States :- "A very large portion of the Lord J. Russell objected to the alteration, which preference shares worth having, kept them ; but the descented by quotation from it, on the one side or 20,000 people present at that execution, there were would be better to withdraw is at once, for he obthe clicked labouring population, who could have it at home s, the spenses of the alteration, which there is no hope for them at home s, the spenses of naval establisher is no hope for them at home s, the spenses of naval establisher is no hope for them at home s, the spenses of naval establisher is no hope for them at home s, the spenses of naval establisher is no hope for them at home s, the spenses of naval establisher is no hope for them at home s, the spenses of naval establisher is no hope for them at home s, the spenses of naval establisher is no hope for them at home s, the spenses of naval establisher is no hope for them at home s, the spenses of naval establisher is no hope for them at home s, the spenses of naval establisher is no hope for them at home s, the spenses of naval establisher is no hope for them at home s, the spenses of naval establisher is no hope for them at home s, the spenses of naval establisher is no hope for them at home s, the spenses of naval establisher is no hope for them at home s, the spenses of naval establisher is no hope for them at home s, the spenses of naval establisher is no hope for them at home s, the spenses of naval establisher is no hope for them at home s. The expenses of naval establisher is no hope for them at home s, the spenses of naval establisher is no hope for them at home s. The expenses of naval establisher is no hope for them at home s. The expenses of naval establisher is no hope for them at home s. The expenses of naval establisher is no hope for them at home s. The expenses of naval establisher is no hope for them at home s. The expenses of naval establisher is no hope for them at home s. The expenses of naval establisher is no hope for them at home s. The expenses of naval establisher is no hope for them at home s. The expenses of naval establisher is no hope for them at home s. The expenses of naval establisher is no hope for them at home s. The expenses of naval establisher is no hope for them at home s. The expenses of naval establisher is no ho able-bodied. Their race is nearly extinct. A war of extermination, the most cruel and heartless, has been waged against them for years. Attached to worked well in England, why should they not in wy counter and appringe for its most ignorant, almost imbecile, to the place by the sum of £120,000. In this and previous of high of execution, and a clergyman coaxing her to walk ing sheep ; and they had brought him back tups which quietly to the scaffold, was not such a spectacle as he had lent them with a view to introducing an im-Canada? (A laugh.) He had communicated with authorities, appealed to the fears of their opponents some of the members of the Canadian legislature— with regard to futurity. His right hon. friend, inmy country, and anxions for its prosperity, I have votes Mr. COBDEN detailed his views of the recklessthe right hon, gentleman would wish to see often proved breed. What injury could be inflicted upon ng and painfully deliberated before I ventured to ness of the naval expenditure, as regarded ships, "Commend emigration; and even now I give that dvice only because I cannot free my mind from the ell grounded apprehensions, that the rack-rented enditive of Leisen apprehensions, that the rack-rented enditive of Leisen apprehensions, that the rack-rented enditive of Leisen apprehensions and even now I give that dock', and stores, and ultimately the committee divi-the same standing order', but without effect ; they preferred to job for their friends in passing a bill, enditive of Leisen apprehensions and the rack-rented enditive of Leisen apprehensions and the rack-rented enditive of Leisen apprehensions apprehension appr an honest man by chliging him to tell where he act repeated. (Hear, hear.) He objected to capital punishment because it invosted the criminal with an bis leg of mutton? The property of the rich was rell grounded apprehensions, that the rack-reated imparty of Leinster will, are long, have to withess and pass through these scenes of woe and horrors, the same stancing over a last adopted ; he might, say, they had stated that in attempts to murder there had the organal grant was allorned to be not based upon fact. His friend the organal grant was allorned to be not based upon fact. His friend the organal grant was allorned to be not based upon fact. His friend the organal grant was allorned to be not based upon fact. His friend the organal grant was allorned to be not based upon fact. His friend the organal grant was allorned to be not based upon fact. His friend the organal grant was allorned to be not based upon fact. His friend the organal grant was allorned to be not based upon fact. His friend the organal grant was allorned to be not based upon fact. His friend the organal grant was allorned to be not based upon fact. His friend the organal grant was allorned to be not based upon fact. His friend the organal grant was allorned to be not based upon fact. His friend the organal grant was allorned to be not based upon fact. His friend the organal grant was allorned to be not based upon fact. His friend the organal grant was allorned to be not based upon fact. His friend the organal grant was allorned to be not based upon fact. His friend the organal grant was allorned to be not based upon fact. His friend the organal grant was allorned to be not based the organal grant was allorned to be not based upon fact. His friend the organal grant was allorned to be not based upon fact. His friend the organal grant was allorned to be not based upon fact. His friend to defirit word allorned to be not based upon fact. His friend to defirit word allorned to be not based upon fact. His friend the organal grant was allorned to be not based upon fact. His friend to defirit word allorned to be not based to defirit word allorned to be not based to defirit word allorned to be more that upon the

on the sufferings plaint on this occasion had less to do with "Poor which he must undergo on the public scaffold. He Ireland" than with himself in the first place, and objected to capital punishment, because it was the with the "other Irish members" in the next. The only punishment which imitated the crime it prosions he had shown that it had been abolished in foreign countries, and even in our own dominions in India, with success. He had also shown that in the best days of Rome it had been abolished, simply of his oratorical immolation on the occasion The principle was gaining a fast hold upon the in question that he complained, but also of the prac- people of this country. A larger number of the tice which too generally obtained amongst the news- clergy than had ever before acceded to the, proposition now came forward in its support, and he reminded the House that last year he had quoted the opinions of three recorders of boroughs, of three English judges, and of two Irish judges, in favour of its abolition. With such a feeling among the clergy, and among the people, the day was not far distant when capital punishment, must be abo-

lished. The people who had achieved the triumph a Bill to Repeal the Punishment of Death.

strongest conviction that the time was far diswith. Many of Mr. Ewart's arguments, he re-marked, applied to a period antecedent to 1841, since which time no criminal had suffered the punishment of death, but for wilful and deliberate murder. He maintained the necessity, although it interests of the British empire. When the Indemmight not be capable of actual demonstration, for nity Bill came before Lord Elgin he would, doubtthat terror which, was entertained of the punish- the Colonies on that particular subject. ment of death, and which being entertained had a deterring effect. He denied that the the crime of in moving the second reading of this bill, said that murder had increased, as Mr. Ewart had assumed ; its object was to check the crime of cattle and on the contrary, taking a series of years, murder was sheep stealing, which had lately increased in Ireland the only crime which had not materially increased. Sir George then examined the statistical arguments, offences reported by the constabulary in Ireland of Mr. Ewart, drawing very different conclusions

from the official returns, to which, however, he did 3,025; and in 1847, no less than 10,044 cases were not attach much value, preferring to take a common reported, while the convictions were only 1,500. sense view of the question, and he asked the House The hon. gentleman read extracts from charges dewhether it could be affirmed that the time had ar- livered by s-v-ral Irish judges at recent assizes, rived when capital punishment could be abolished conimenting upon the extraordinary increase in this for murder and for high treason, no substitute being description of crime; and he also read letters from suggested which would afford an equal protection several gentlemen in the counties of Clare, Kilkenny, to society. He admitted the evils arising from Galway, and Wicklow, stating that the offence was ublic executions, which furnished a strong objection to capital punishment; but whilst it was re-

tained public executions were unavoidable. the project, and a letter on the subject addressed by was a union in Kilkenny which, during the last Devon line. He went to Plymouth to see the books Mr. BRIGHT had listened attentively to what had of live stock. Most of the writers expressed their fallen from the right hon. baronet, and did not fail approval of this bill, which the honourable gentleto observe that he was himself looking forward to a man stated was almost a verbatim copy of a bill intime when the proposition before the House might troduced in 1839 by Lord Morpeth and Mr. Pigott, plain. He (Mr. Brotherton) had been made to say become law. (Hear, hear.): The right honourable in order to suppress a simi ar description of outrages. by the Daily News that his last election had cost gentleman relied upon statistics; but surely he The principle involved in the bill wassimply to make could not deny this general statistical fact, that in persons. in whose pos ession sheep or catcle suspected. those countries where no capital punishments were of being stolen were found, show that they were ob inflicted the lives of people were just as safe as they tained lawfully and honestly. This was not a new were in England. (Hear, hear.) It was a well- principle in legislation, for with respect to deer and venison an act of a similar kind had been passed in known fact that they were never able to put down England; and a like act, with respect to timber, obvious feeling of the House, he would withdraw his crime by this extreme punishment. If they could motion, which piece of forbearance he accompanied not put down even comparatively small offences by was in force in Ireland, and had a most beneficial effect. He had the best authority for saying that rolicy pursued by successive governments towards for his calls. Could snything be more dishonest on with an intimation that, should the offence of which hanging up as many as a dozen men at a time, he there was a general wish, on the part of the inhabishould like to know how by the same means they. could ever hope to put a stop to the crime of tants of Ireland, for such a law, and especially on the part of the small farmers, whose flocks were so Mr. GRENVILLE BERKELEY advised the hon. and murder? (Hear, hear.) Take the case of the limited, that their profits would not enable them to learned gentleman, as the best mode of getting jus- criminal recently executed at Norwich. Did any pay the expense of maintaining a regular watch for them. Ile trusted that the House would sance a term as the present, nor one so unprofitable to both branches of the legal profession. Experienced practitioners assure me that £3,000 will not circu-British public of shamefully grudging money to Ire-lowed him to have first £20,000, then £30,000, then one suppose that any punishment either in this world or the next could have diverted that man tion the principle of this bill, and if in committee any from the crime he committed ? it was long contemamendments should be proposed, which, without ma-Late among the bar for the entire term. In fact, the land which they were ready enough to spend upon famine has reached the hall of the Four Courts, their own streets and public buildings. Land which they were ready enough to spend upon him to produce a single voucher. If these facts had and the empty bags of the lawyers exhibit the uni- Colonel DUNNE denounced the measure as delusive. plated; it was the crime of an educated man, and a terially affecting the principle of the b ll, might apman of remarkable ability in some points of view ; versal pressure of the destitution. The Rolls Court is full of business, produced, however, by the de-plorable condition of the Country. On Monday, and gain resterday, the Master of the Rolls was occu-guin de miner to an intermeted in and for ever it should the respect to them had taken place. Been known, would the shares have sold at such pre-lis full of business, produced, however, by the de-plorable condition of the Country. On Monday, and gain resterday, the Master of the Rolls was occu-guin de with respect to them had taken place. pear to the government or to the House calculated to render the bill less stringent, he should not feel jus ified in opposing them. Mr. BRIGHT said the bill went on the supposition that no Irishman could have, honestly, any mutton cease-the motion which he' was about to move and that this diminution was attributable, to the that when committed the punishment to follow was in his possession. (Laughter.) - That unfortunate'y should put an end to it. There was, however, ano-abolition of punishment by death. If the cases had entirely shut out from the contemplation of the ther mode of trickery. A railway was started, the been different, if there had been an increase in the oriminal. (Hear, hear.) In neither of these cases but it was not fair to assume it to be the case with respect to all. He thought the bill was one which bills of engineers and solicitors amounted to large number of these particular crimes since capital pun- was the fear of death sufficient to deter from the Community, the effects of the protracted famine are most severely felt, and in the legal professions the word "general" being, in his opinion, at variance there are now pretty manifest indications of a with the contents. He protested against the whole which the company applied to Parliament for power ishments were abolished, then Sir George Grey, crime of murder. The right hon, baronet admitted would no doubt have attributed that increase to the that the effect of public executions was injurious, but the House should not approve of, and he could not understand how, the right hon. Secretary for the Home Department could give his consent to its mitigation which had been effected in the penal were not executions inflicted just that the people mie mie which were called preference code. On the same ground he felt himself justified might see and be warned of the consequences of crime? being p. occeeded with after the observations which were called preference code. On the same ground he felt himself justified might see and be warned of the consequences of crime? being p. occeeded with after the observations which in arguing that the diminution which had occurred He maintained that such exhibitions tended to excite he had made. The bill would expose the population "MOLESALE ENGRATION OF TENANT FARMERS.— We extract the following from a letter of the Rev. James Maher, parish priest of Graigue, Carlow, to the farmers of Carlow and the surrounding counties, which appeared in the *Dublin Evening Post*, in re-the function of the rate in all discussing the state of the establishment of an Irish Colony in the function state there are a cruel and vindjetive feelings... The should be worse than the evil int. and do be paid out of the capital. The should be worse than the evil int. and discussing this subject he would be worse than the evil int. and discussing this subject he would be worse than the evil int. and discussing this subject he would be worse than the evil int. and discussing this subject he would be worse than the evil int. and discussing the state of the same source that, in him had die-tion which would be worse than the evil int. and discussing the state of the establishment of an Irish Colony in the Luited States — 4 years parties of the establishment of an Irish Colony in the Luited States — 4 years parties of the estate the more it on the state of the state the more it on the state of the state the more it on the state of the state the more it on which he alteration. which the bill to meet the state in him had die-tion which would be worse than the evil int and diverse the state of the

ommittee of inquiry.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL opposed the motion, and issigned reasons why the matter should be left in the hands in which the Constitution had placed itnamely, the Irish Attorney. General, by whom various reforms and regulations had been made, and were still making. After some remarks by Mr. O'FLAMERTY, Mr.

The hon, member concluded by moving for a select

HENLEY, Sir WILLIAM SOMERVILLE, and Mr. MON-SELL, the motion was withdrawn.

Mr. KEOGH obtained leave to bring in a bill to facilitate the transfer of land to railway companies for railway purposes in Ireland.

The Soliciton-GENERAL obtained leave to bring in a bill for granting relief against defects in leases made under powers of leasing in certain cases. The House adjourned at nine o'clock.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 2.

HOUSE OF COMMONS .- CANADA .- A conversation took place at the instance of Mr. HERRIES. in which Lord John Russell, Mr. GLADSTONE, and of abolishing the slave-trade, and slavery, were fa-vourable to its repeal, and they would call upon the Indemnity Bill, the noble lord stating that the mea-House shortly, if they did not call upon it now, to sure had not as yet been referred to her Majesty's sweep from the statute book such an unchristian government for an ultimate decision; that bills of spirit of the law which authorised it. The hon this description, although passed, did not come ungentleman concluded by moving for leave to bring der the consideration of the governor until the session was somewhat advanced; but when that Sir GEORGE GREY opposed the motion, feeling the period arrived Lord Elgin would be prepared and ready to exercise the discretionary powers with tant when the infliction of the extreme penalty of which he was invested; the noble lord in question the law in cases of extreme guilt could be dispensed possessed the entire confidence of the crown, and in the exercise of his discretionary powers as Governor-General of Canada would be deemed to have acted in a manner so as to protect the interests and prerogatives of the crown, as also to conciliate the the protection of human life, of throwing around it less, address a public despatch to the Secretary for -

CATTLE AND SHEEP (IRELAND) BILL.-Mr. BOURKE, to an alarming extent. In 1845 the number of such was 653; in 1846 the number had increased to very prevalent in those districts, and that it was absolutely necessary that some further protection should be afforded to the possessors of all descriptions "

sent. He pointed out various objectionable enactments in the bill, to the principle of which, that of lished their claim. ments in the bill, to the principle of which, that of i providing a summary remedy, in the peculiar cir-cumstances of Ireland, he was not disposed to ob-ject as a temporary measure, confined to sheep-stealing—for no case had been made out against cattlestcaling,—but he did object to the second reading, unless for the purpose of going into com-mittee pro formâ, that the bill might be modified very materially.

Mr. S. CRAWFORD and Mr. J. O'CONNELL opposed the bill, which was supported by Mr. GROGAN and

After some further debate, it seemed to be a very general feeling that the bill should under:o material changes ; but after a good deal of discussion as to the form and mode of making them, Mr. BOURKE de-clining to withdraw the bill in order that it might be

THURSDAY, APRIL 26.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Relief of Destitute POOR (IRELAND).—Lord J. Russell moved for leave to bring in a bill to amend the acts passed for the more effectual relief of the destitute poor in Ireland, and explained the alterations he proposed to make in the existing law. The most important alteration he prosed was a maximum both with respect to the rate upon separate electoral divisions, and the rate upon the aggregate divisions included in each union -a provision which, he admitted, was contrary to the general principle of the English Poor Law, but

Mr. STAFFORD regretted that the government so that the people of Ireland might know what they

pulation in that province. Sir R. PEEL disclaimed in strong terms any such design, or any sectarian spirit in his suggestions, which, he observed, had been greatly misconceived. After some further discussion between Mr. J. O'CONNELL, Mr. O'FLAHERTY, and Mr. BRIGHT. leave was given.

ENCUMBERED ESTATES (IRELAND) BILL .- The Solibill to facilitate the sale of encumbered estates in Ireland. The plan proposed by the government was to deal with the difficulties of the subject by means of a Commission, that should perform the functions of the Court of Chancery, without the expense and delay attendant upon its cumbrous and antiquated machinery. It was proposed that this commission proportions as they deemed fit, but only when appli-

The Ecclesiastical Commission Bill was read a

On the motion of Mr. REYNOLDS for the nominasecond time. tion of the select committee on Savings Banks, The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, by way of

as to the composition of the select committee. Mr. H. HERBERT complained that he had been unfairly treated by the government with reference to

reading was negatived by 86 against 67. THE CLERGY RELIEF BILL.—The House went into committee on the said bill. and proceeded as far as the sixth clause when the Chairman reported progress, and the House adjourned at six 0'Cock. (From our Second Edition of Instance)

Police.

THAMES,-BRUTAL ASSAULT.-Thomas Fleming, tall Irishman, a boiler-maker, was brought before Mr. Yardley, charged with an assault and biting a woman named Eliza Brown, who, it was stated in the early part of the day, was in the London Hos-

THE NORTHERN STAR

sertion in the above journals. He had received a difference of the referred the applicant to the Secretary of State. commission upon each advertisement from the news- linen fund, and the midwives would prove that boxes paper in which it anneared and the method. paper in which it appeared, and there, as far as he was concerned, the transaction should have been at an end. However, instead of adhering to that course of business, it was proved that he subse-quently called upon each of the advertisers and re-Mr. H. HERBERT COMPTONENT with reference to fairly treated by the government with reference to fairly treated by the government with reference to this subject, and supported the original motion. After a discussion in which Mr. R. Fox, Mr. GOULBURN, Mr. J. A. SMITH, Lord C. HAMILTON, and Mr. REYNOLDS shared, an attempt was made to amalgamate the lists, omitting certain names; but a division took place upon the retention of Mr. Naunder the circumstances, as it was a bailable offence, he should adjudge the prisoners to enter into their own recognisances in £40 each, and two sureties of £20, to answer the charges at the part excitant

final examination, charged with conspiring to de-fraud the Rev. Cornelius Griffin, vicar of Haselor, near Stratford-upon-Avon, of money and securities, under pretence of procuring for him a chaplaincy to the Queen. It appeared at the last examination pital in a state of great suffering, and the prisoner that the prosecutor having seen an advertisement had consequently been remanded till five o'clock. in the morning journals respecting a clerical prefer-The complainant then appeared with hier arm bound ment, wrote to No. 2, Cannon-row, Westminster, up, and said she had cohabited with the prisoner where letters were to be addressed upon the subject, ten years, and that he had lately commenced ill- and after several had been received by him he came which was unavoidable in the peculiar circumstances of Ireland at present. He proposed that the rate should not exceed 5s. in the pound in the year in any electoral division without subjecting the other electoral divisions in the union to contribute to the extent of 2s. in the pound. Mr. STAFFORD regretted that the government Mr. STAFFORD regretted that the government should have proposed to legislate piecemeal—that save her neck, and force his teeth from her neck. mand, securities would answer the purpose, the rethey had not embraced all the objects in one bill, when he seized her arm with his teeth and bit a sult of which was that the prosecutor gave an order piece right out of it. He then said that he would for £100, with securities for the remainder, upon

had to expect In a speech full of violent invective Mr. GRATTAN imputed to Sir R. Peel, in his scheme for the settle-imputed to Sir R. Peel, in his scheme for the settle-the Roman Catholic and substitute a Protestant po-the Roman Catholic and substitute a Protestant poprisoner is employed at, said, the prisoner was a mation to the magistrate, which caused the detengood workman and very industrious, but most out- tion of the prisoner, who was in custody on another ageous when in liquor.-Mr. Yardley : Is it a fact charge.-Mr. John Holroyd, secretary to the United was awoke by a struggling in the prisoner's room, rageous when in liquor.—Mr. Yardley: Is it a fact that the prisoner has bitten a piece of flesh out of the complainant's arm?—Gilligan, police-constable 185 H, said it was so; and the people in the hospital declared the bite was more like that of a horse than a human being.—The complainant bared her arm: it was in a frightful state, a large piece of flesh hav-ing heap too from it. The prisoner soid be was CITOR-GENERAL then moved for leave to bring in a ing been torn from it.-The prisoner said he was was called the "Calcutta Gas Light and Waterworks very sorry for what had been done, and hoped the Company's offices," where he saw Hay, who signed magistrate would overlook it.-Mr. Yardley said he himself P. H. Newall ; and after some conversation could not, the assault being a most savage one, and he paid a deposit of £25 for the situation in ques-most abhorrent to human nature. He did not know tion. The other prisoner was frequently at the most abhorrent to human nature. He did not know that he was quite right in disposing of the case sum-marily, but at all events he should convict in the full penalty of £5, and in default of payment com-mit the prisoner to the House of Correction for two

-(a laugh) ;-surely it was desirable to provide a model is that re-medy had been found in Galway. (Hear.) Sir G. GREY said, the measure was one to which, in its present form, the government could not con-sent. He pointed out various objectionable enactlinen tund, and the midwives would prove that boxes of linen were provided for the women when con-fined. Having paid this £10 Her Royal Highness became a life subscriber, and being entitled to six letters, Her Royal Highness's name was kept on the unback list. He considered it was kept on the subscribers' list. He considered it was a very hard case. He had devoted seventeen years of his time and energies to the institution, without proper re-

BOW-STREET.—CHARGE OF CONSPIRACY TO OB-TAIN MONEY FROM A CLERGYMAN.—Patrick Hay and was, therefore, resolved that the name should be John Alves were brought before Mr. Jardine for final examination, charged with conspiring to de-fraud the Rev. Cornelius Griffin, vicar of Haselor, This had hitherto been the case.-Mr. Hardwick day next, and then he would decide whether he

payment. The prisoners were then remanded.gentleman connected with the Pimlico Lying-In Institution, wished it to be known that the charity they were subscribing to the Pimlico institution.

Thomas Webb, an elderly man, was placed at the that the other sufferers by the explosion were reco-bar before Mr. Hammill, for final examination, vering from the effects of the injuries they had re-charged with stabbing and cutting the throat of ceived.

charged with stabbing and cutting the throat of his wife, Sarah Webb, with intent to murder her. —Jane Taylor, the prisoner's niece, stated : The prisoner and his wife have lodged for some time time past in a back room of a house occupied by me and my husband in New Church-street, Bethnaland a stifled noise in my aunt's voice. I im- plainant, Mr. Hunter attending as counsel for Mr. mediately got up and ran to their door, which was fastened inside, and while endeavouring to force it surgeon, he has cut my throat." She was bleeding profusely from a frightful wound in her neck, and inside the room was a large pool of blood at the side of the bed, and similar stains on other parts of the floor. The prisoner was pacing hurriedly about his

committed to take his trial at the ensuing sessions mately brought an action for the recovery of his fasten the door, to saye myself from similar treat asking him if it would suit his views to have his Marks, 40s to 45s, ditto white, 44s to 49s, Pomeranian red, cation should be made to them by owners or incum-brancers. It was proposed that a conveyance should be made by the commissioners, by certificate, in a short form to the purpose of putting in the against all the world, and be the future root of the title. against all the worku, and be life life work of the solution o those persons. The sign of the California Scheme-office had been removed from the first floor about his door into the passage. I hurried out for a suroffice had been removed from the first floor about three weeks back, and that of the Crown Colonial Emigration-office substituted. After Wilmott went away his son came there, and letters directed to Mr. Matthews were opened by Hay, she not knowing at the time that such was not his name. — Lord John Hay before, nor had I any communication with his door into the passage. I hurried out for a sur-the prisoner's wife in a chair, with her head hanging over the back of it, insensible, frothing at the mouth, and blood gushing out from a large gash in her throat. Upon again reaching the house my wife and several other women were scientific and several other windows, and in customer many server of the parsoner was not in customer the prisoner was not his name. with him or any person of that name respecting the as it was evident the prisoner was not in custody, chaplaincy promised to the prosecutor. I need I again started off for a constable to take him. He also wished to know if the government had re-ceived any official information as to the atrocities which had attended the recent capture of Catania. The Marquis of Laxsnowx replied that the cor-respondence would be laid on the table as soon as the latter in the position the labour and difficulty of sorting such an immense mass of papers had been overcome. He had seen to the court in a cabriolet, and was supported into descuering from Admiral Parker confirming the ac-the support of the board of di-chaplaincy promised to the prosecutor. I need the labour and difficulty of sorting such an immense to the court in a cabriolet, and was supported into descuering from Admiral Parker confirming the ac-Consul at Messina, and he trusted that, after the experience which the House had derived from the first set of atrocity papers, the noble Marquis was not about to favour them with a second batch. The Earl of ABERDEEN agreed in thinking the answer of the Marquis of Lansdowne most unsatis-was a reiteration of circumstances which have answer of the Marquis of Lansdowne most unsatis-was a reiteration of circumstances which have although they threw no additional light upon the and after a desperate struggle, in which he tried all fractory, though is doubles required the exercise of a ready appeared bore the public. It may be is a base interest in the observation of the servers of the exercise of a ready appeared bore the public. It may be is a base interest in the observation of the servers of the exercise of a ready appeared bore the public. It may be is a base interest in the observation of the servers of the exercise of a ready appeared bore the public. It may be is a base interest in the observation of the servers of the exercise of a ready appeared bore the public. It may be is a base interest in the observation of the exercise of a ready appeared bore the public. It may be is a base interest in the observation of the exercise of th factory, though it doubtless required the exercise of already appeared before the public. It may be re- charge before him. His worship then ordered the he could to keep possession of it, we at length succollected that on the night of the 8th of February prisoners to be fully committed for the conspiracy, ceeded in wresting it from him .- The prisoner's cers he was identified as a returned transport .- Mr. | fused to pay the money, and to prove that the society | and having called out "Murder !" four or five Henry M'Gahey was called, and deposed that he is son of the vestry clerk of St. Pancras. On the night the book of rules and regulations, said he was not him, and making my way to the door, which I got of the Sth of February last he deposited £155 in sil-empowered to inquire into the character of the Bu-ver and twenty sovereigns in a box in a drawer in rial Society. In the book he found a rule, which heard him say "You are done for now," which the strong-room. On the following morning the required that all disputes should be settled by arbi-cashbox was found empty on the floor, having been tration. He advised the applicant to call on the sec-transaction. I then ran into an adjoining room, forced open, and the property was missing .-- Mr. | retary to appoint an arbitrator. If this was not | occupied by my niece, when I became totally insensible, and have remained ever since under the care SHAM LYING-IN INSTITUTION. - James Locke, senior, and his three sons, Edwin, James, and George Curtis, were brought up for further exa-mination, charged with having conspired together with the Refuge for the Destitute at Hoxton, but having with intent to defraud certain parties of sums of been recently deprived of his situation, in consemoney by falsely pretending to apply the money towards the support of a charitable institution for affording medical assistance to married females at upon the first clause a discussion of some length took place, which was not confined to the details of on clambering over to get it again he fell, and had ing facts of this case last week. Several witnesses if he wished to say anything in answer to the charge, new mathematical data and had ing facts of this case last week. the bill, but embraced the policy and principle of the measure. The amendment, proposed by Capt. Joxes, in the body of the clause, was negatived, on a division, by 41 to 28. Mr. FAGAN moved a proviso at the end of the he had been drinking with some friends, and wished there was a table and half a dozen chairs. There surgeon who had had the care of the injured woman to avoid exposure, and would thank witness if were no surgical instruments or appliances. There was not in attendance, the prisoner was formally clause to entitle yearly tenants or lessees for cer-tain terms, or subject to certain contingencies, to deduct the whole rate from their rent. After a long debate, first upon a point of form, and then upon the merits of the proviso, it was ne-gatived on a division by 101 to 13. Column was not in attendance, the prisoner was formally was not in attendance. Withers is a sub-so SUICIDE BY AN ARTIST .- On Thursday evening Colonel DUNNE moved an amendment in the se-cond clause-which cnacted that the guardians of each unical shall provide for the sum leviable on each electoral division "in the rate to be made on Lamberd, of Gray's-inn-road, one of the board of Unical shall provide for the sum leviable on each electoral division" in the rate to be made on Lamberd, of Gray's-inn-road, one of the board of Unical shall provide for the sum leviable on each electoral division "in the rate to be made on the first state of being at 2/4, witness is being at 2/4, Witness is series." Witness also found a letter from her Royal Highness's secretary, Mr. Cowper, com-stand, was playing a game of cards at his sister-drawn from the prospectuses of the Royal Belgrave Lamberd, of Gray's-inn-road, one of the board of Witness is to execute at home. He the coin of the realm, as their baskets were 'emptied in a quarter of an hour. The police offered no impediment to the offering those tributes of grathe robbery, and found a crowbar and screwdriver, which bore her Royal Hignesses's name as patroness. Ac., (now produced.) The place had been broken —Mr. Hardwicke asked the elder Locke if he wished ing his bed-room door locked, looked through the titude. The same process is going on to-day, but the names affixed to the posts are not of political of. to say anything in answer to the charge ?- The pri- key-hole, when he saw deceased suspended from a negatived on a division by 113 to 35. Upon the third clause Mr. CRAWFORD moved an amendment, to constitute a national representative board in ireland, consisting of members elected from haardis of grandiana with norman is dimet the dimet the should be enabled to pro-from haardis of grandiana with norman is dimet the dimet the dimet the should be enabled to pro-

of last week :--

FATAL ACCIDENT IN KENSINGTON .- On Thursday FATAL ACCIDENT in fund an inquest at the the Danube (near Comorn and Presburg), state that evening, Mr. Wakley, jun., held an inquest at the Crown, High-street, Kensington; on the late Miss Martha Susannah Rogerson, aged twenty-one, daughter of Mr. Rogerson, printer of the Mark Lone Express, Norfolk-street, Strand, the particulars of Express, Norfolk-street, Strand, the particulars of Express, Norfolk-street, Strand, the particulars of whose death will be found in our sixth page. After hearing the evidence the jury returned a verdict of "Accidental death." Mr. Tuxford's dissolution is the head of 12,000 Austrian troops, was on his momentarily expected.

voted to his own purposes without any authority from the parties to whom the money was due, and the discovery of this fraudulent mode of doing business was brought to light when the bills were sent in from the newspapers in question. —The necessary evidence to establish the charges against the pri-soners having been produced, and their solicitor (Mr. Roberts) having contended that it was not suf-formed to the institution store to establish the one within the store to establish to charges against the pri-soners having been produced, and their solicitor (Mr. Roberts) having contended that it was not suf-formed to the model was due, and it to collect subscriptions. —The miquest before Mr. Payne, on the body of W. Evans, news wants, indeed, confirmation, but some direct.

mittee, who submitted it to legal persons. The re- mation of the death of Mrs. Elizabeth Ann Bailey,

looking out of window, and so great was the shock which she received that she died on the following morning, at 5 o'clock. Another sufferer, Mr. Holt, formerly a sergeant in the dragoons, upwards of This had hitherto been the case.-Mr. Hardwick eighty years of age, whilst passing along, was struck van guard had, two days before, been attacked by a said, he should further remand the case to Wednes- by a heavyflag stone, and one of his legs was broken. few battalions of Danes, on Schleswig territory had A young girl, named Selina Wood, was likewise pursued them across the frontier of Jütland, driven seriously cut and injured by falling into the ruins, them into Colding, and, after a severe struggle, out would convict summarily or send the case to a jury. seriously cut and injured by falling into the ruins, would convict summarily or send the case to a jury. seriously cut and injuce by langing into the rains, them into colding, and, after a severe struggle, out —A person here produced seventy-eight letters from and it is feared that she will lose the use of her of it again. Upon this General Bonin came up midwives who had not been paid Another midwife limbs. The woman who was found almost buried in produced twelve letters for which she could get no the ruins, and who was removed to the London which, if we may trust private accounts, consisted Hospital, is going on very favourably. An inquiry of fourteen battalions of Infantry, two regiments of has been made with a view of learning how the Dragoons, and a corresponding force of light fieldaccident occurred, but without success. niecēs.

he represented had no knowledge of the Belgrave Lying-In Institution. He believed the prisoners at the Red Lion, Batty-street, Commercial-road had got subscriptions from parties who believed East, on the body of Elizabeth Ann Bailey, aged 57 years, who died from fright occasioned by the explosion. Verdict-" Natural death." It was stated WORSHIP-STREET. - ATTEMPTED MURDER.-

CHARGE OF CONSPIRACY .- THE SATIRIST NEWS-PAPER.—At the Bow-street police office yesterday, Mr. Ansell the registered proprietor of the Satirist prisoner and his wile have lodged for some time time past in a back room of a house occupied by me and my husband in New Church-street, Bethnal-green, and while in bed, between six and seven o'clock on the morning of Monday, the 23rd ult., I was awoke by a struggling in the prisoner's room,

Ansell, and Mr Lewis, the solicitor, for the other fastened inside, and while endeavouring to force it defendant.—Mr. Ballantine said the prisoners were it was flung back by my aunt, who rushed past me charged under the 6 & 7 Vic., c. 90. The complain-with the exclamation, "For God's sake, send for a ant was a gentleman of fortune having his country seat at Twickenham. The female had without the slightest claim upon Mr. Bevan, commenced a systematic attack upon him. She had filled the situation of governess in the neighbourhood of Twickenham, and had often seen the complainant, but no intimacy existed between them, except a bare recognition in passing. The first of the proceedings commenced so far back as September, 1848, at which should consist of three paid commissioners, em-should consist of three paid commissioners, em-tioned by the Privy Council of Ireland; to require the production of titles, and to sell property in such proportions as they deemed fit, but only when appli-committed to take his trial at the ensuing sessions. time she wrote to Mr. Bevan, reminding him of an being to extort money by threats, quoted the case of "The Queen v. Hamilton," in which Baron Rolfe ruled that if reasonable cause were shown the parties concerned might be considered as acting jointly, and were guilty of felony in sending threatening letters for such a purpose. After hearthe evidence. Mr. Jardine fully committed the defendants to Newgate for trial, Ansell being ordered I fendants to Newgate for trial, Ansell being ordered to put in bail, himself in £300, and two sureties in £150 each, and the female defendant in the sum ot £100, and two sureties in £50 each, to answer the charge at the Central Criminal Court. WAREHOUSE ROBBERY AT MANCHESTER.—On Tues-day two young men, named Lear and Smith, were placed in the dock at the Borough Court, Manches-ter, charged with breaking into the warehouse of Messrs. Eller and Company, merchants, Back George-street, and stealing therefrom three Bills of Exchange, one for £900, the second for £60, and the third for £116 12s. 8d., with about £5 in gold. The prisoner Lear, who is a packer, had occasion-ally worked for Messrs. Eller and Co. Police-Inspec-Beasts Sheep to prosecute on that occasion. Mr. Beswick told them at the time if they did not he would rob them Beof ... again, and he was very sorry to find his prediction Mutton ... had proved true. DUBLIN, Thursday .- DEPLORABLE DESTITUTION .-Within four days last week, inquests were held by P. Mannion, Esq., coroner, on the bodies of six of the unfortunate people in this district. In every posed to the public gaze yesterday in the Place du Palais de Justice. A sort of scaffolding was crected without a platform, and on the top of two poles at the corners might be read, in letters of nearly ; foot long, the names, dates, and place of birth, and ages of the contumacious, together with the offences for which they were condemned. There were about 200 persons collected round the spot, sidie, and have remained ever since and it is one and at each of the four contexts of one some of a surgeon. The witness added that her husband had been employed for upwards of fourteen years as superintendent of the shoemaking department at the mintain order. Beyond, however, some few cries of Vive la Republique Démocratique et Sociale, and at each of the four corners of the scaf. which the gendarmes, as well as the crowd, received with a sort of good-humoured nonchalance, no other demonstration was made. The parties who were the loudest in their vociferations against the tyranny of the government for thus maltreating ce

The following appeared in our Town Edition contains the same intelligence, adds that the flight of the Imperialist besieging army round Comorn

MAY 5 1849.

was the immediate consequence of this victory. Ad-vices from Neutra, an inland city on the left side of momentarily expected. ALLEGED CRUELTY TO A LUNATIC IN THE WEST LONDON UNION WORKHOUSE.—At the adjourned in-katsh, and almost totally routed it. This fatal sured him for his cruelty. THE EXPLOSION IN BACK CHURCH-LANE. — On Thursday, Mr. Baker, the coroner, received infor-Thursday, Mr. Baker, the coroner, the c Geörgey, too, was bringing up his troops from Ipolyshag and Rimashzombat against General

Vogel. DEFEAT OF THE DANES—From advices received, we learn that the second general action near Colding, spoken of in yesterday morning's Hamburgh correspondence, enaed in a complete victory of the Schleswig-Holstein troops under Licutenant. General Von Bonin over the Danish force. The

Markets, Sc.

CORN.

CORN. MARE-LANE, Monday, April 30. — The arrivals of English wheat this morning were. very short but owing to the favourable change in the weather, and the country markets being better supplied, the millers were enabled to buy 1s to 2s per quarter cheaper than on Monday last. In Foreign wheat we had but little doing, and where sales were made a similar reduction was submitted to. Slip flour slow sale, and 1s. per sack cheaper. Barley was readier sale, but not dearer. Malt very dull. Beans and peas were quite as dear. The supply of oats being véry limited, good qualities met a readier sale at fully last week's prices. Good fresh Foreign rye more inquired after. The demand for cloversced and tares is quite over. Linseed cakes in less demand. The current prices as under :-is unde<mark>r</mark> :

BRITISH.—Wheat.—Essex, Suffolk, and Kent, red, 38s to 45s, ditto white, 40s to 30s, Lincoln, Norfolk, and York. shire, red, 37s to 44s, Northumberland and Scotch, white, 37s to 42s, ditto red, 35s to 42s, Devonshire and Somerset. 37s to 42s, ditto red, 35s to 42s, Devonshire and Somerset.
shire, red, --s to --s, ditto white -- to --s, rye, 22s to 24s, barley, 25s to 33s, Scotch, 24s to 28s, Malt ordinary, --s to --s, pale 52s to 56s, peas, grey, new, 26s to 28s, maple 27s to 30s, white, 24s to 28s, boilers (new), 28s to 30s, beans, large, new, 21s to 23s, ticks 22s to 24s, harrow, 24s to 27s, pigeon, 28s to 20s, oats, Lincoln and Yorkshire, feed, 16s to 19s, ditto Poland and potato, 18s to 22s, Berwick and Scotch, 18s to 23s, Scotch feed, 17s to 21s, Irish feed, and black, 15s to 19s, ditto potato, 18s to 23s, linsecd (sowing) 50s to 52s, rangesed, Essex, new, £26 to £28 user last, car.

against all the world, and be the future root of a title.

liary to the Poor Law Amendment Bill.

The other orders of the day were then disposed of, and the House adjourned.

(From our Third Edition of last week.)

FRIDAY, APRIL 27.

HOUSE OF LORDS .- WAR IN SIGHT. - Lord BEAUMONT asked when the long-promised Sicilian correspondence would be laid before the House. He also wished to know if the government had re-

some desterity to manufacture the correspondence

sessment than before, it had been hoped it might be reduced to fivepence, but circumstances which immediately afterwards occurred had manifested, he thought, to all parties the necessity of extending the police force, nor did he see the probability itest this force could be again reduced. It must be remembered also, that no fewer than 200 miles of streets had been added to the Metropolis, and hence the necessity of a larger force for their protection. A more equal assessment of the Metropolis, highly desirable no doubt, would produce a larger revenue from this source, a portion of which would go in diminution of the rate; but a portion must also go towards lessening the amount now contributed by the Consolidated Fund. THE POGR LAWS (IRELAND) RATE IN AID BILL.

The House went into committee upon this bill,

before four o'clock.--Mr. Norton said, he was per-fectly satisfied with the solvency and respectability of the gentlemen offering themselves as bail, and their surcties having been taken in £100 each, and the prisoner's in £200, the latter was discharged from custody. CLERKENWELL .-- LATE ROBBERY AT ST. PAN-CRAS VESTRY ROOM .-- William Jackson, a portly looking man, six feet high, was brought before Mr.

Combe, charged at the instance of the board of di-rectors of St. Pancras parish, with having committed

Joseph Lye, compositor, of the Metropolitan-build- | done, than he would issue a summons.

ings, St. Pancras-road, deposed, that at about twelve o'clock on the night of the 8th of February last he was passing near St. Pancras Workhouse when he heard cries for help, and discovered the prisoner within some iron railings leaning with his back against the wall. He begged of witness to help him over the railings. Witness asked him, "What was the matter ?" and helped him over. He said

foreign, 13,210 quarters. Barley—English, 1,230 quarters; foreign, 1,290 quarters. Oats—English, 2,360 quarters; foreign, 9,530 quarters. Flour, 1,580 sacks.

BREAD.

The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 61d to 7d ; of household ditto, 5d to 6d per 41bs. loaf. CATTLE.

SMITHFIELD, Monday, April 30 .- With foreign stock our the wool, Ss 4d per 8lbs. We had a moderate inquiry for lambs, at late rates, viz., from 4s 10d to 5s 10d per 8lbs. The veal trade was in a very depressed state. In the quotations, howover, we have no change to notice. Pigs met a very dull inquiry, at barely stationary prices.

HEAD OF CATTLE AT SMITHFIELD.

141 235 Price per stone of 81bs. (sinking the offid) , 2s 0d to 3s 4d | Veal ... 3s 2d to 4s 0d ... 2s 6d ..4s 0d | Pork ... 3 2 ... 4 2

Lambs 5s 0d to 6s 0d.

Per 8lbs. by the carcase. NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL, Monday, April 30.—Inferior beef, 1s 10d to 2s 2d ; middling ditto, 2s 4d to 2s 6d ; prime

arrivals since our last report, which has left our market bare of all sorts of potatoes, with an advancing market. The following are this day's quotations: — Yorkshire regents, 160s to 120s; Scotch ditto, 140s' to 150s; ditto whites, 100s to 120s; French whites, 120s to 130s; Belgian, 120s to 130s; Dutch, to 120s to 140s.

COLONIAL PRODUCE.

LONDON, Tuesday.—The sugar market has been tolerably steady to-day: 390 lhds West India sold; the Barbadoes in public sale at full prices, good to fine grocery descrip-tions, 38s to 42s; 6,000 bags of Mauritius were brought fortions, 385 to 428; 6,000 bags of Mauritius were brought for-ward in public sale, and with the exception of the fine sorts, 398 to 41s, which gave way about 6d, all found buyers at the last week's currency, prices ranged from 34s to 41s. Bengal : the demand was less brisk for this description, but the importers submitted to a decline, and the 3,000 bags offered found buyers ; Benarces, 39s to 42s ; the refined mar-hat tender how to fine margine the refined mar-

ket steady, low to fine grocery lumps, 505 to 525 6d. CorrEE.—The small public sale consisted of plantation Ceylon, a part of known favourite marks, and did not alter general quotations ; prices ranged from 38s to 80s; good ordinary native Ceylon, 30s to 31s.

COAL.

(Price of coals per ton at the close of the market.) cher petit bon homme, as, in the ardour of their fond-ness and their patriotism, they termed M. Louis Blane, were the women who sell flowers on the same spot. These patriots of the gentler sex were indignant in the extreme, and declared that the only way to avenge the insult offered to Socialism in the persons of two such deserving more way to avenge the insult offered to Socialism in the persons of two such deserving more way to avenge the insult offered to Socialism in the persons of two such deserving more way to avenge the insult offered to Socialism in the persons of two such deserving more way to avenge the insult offered to Socialism in the persons of two such deserving more way to such a such as the persons of two such deserving more way to such as the persons of two such deserving more way to such as the persons of two such deserving more way to such as the persons of two such deserving more way to such as the persons of two such deserving more way to such as the persons of two such deserving more way to such as the persons of two such deserving more way to such as the persons of two such deserving more way to such as the persons of two such the persons of two such deserving more way to such as the persons of two such the pe

clause to emitle yearly tenants or lessees for cer-

a separate rate to be made immediately subsequent to" spel ante.

After another long discursive debate, seasoned with a few personal allusions, the amendment was

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each electoral division"-to insert the words "by directors of St. Pancras parish, had accompanied Witness had obtained proof that the prospectuses then left the house promising to return in a few the directors to the strong-room on the morning of had been printed within the last two months, all of minutes. As he had stayed away longer than was

&c., (now produced.) The place had been broken into .- James Hale, an inmate pauper of the work-

board in Ireland, consisting of members elected reason to believe that he should be enabled to plot formed by his daughter that she had given from the Earl of Carlisle, stating that he had given was in comfortable circumstances, and had that day disposal of members of the purposes of the of felony against the prisoner if he was remanded. Tate-in-aid, instead of the Lords of Treasury.

· _ ·

rate-in-aid, instead of the Lords of Treasury. The committee divided upon this proposition, which was negatived by 117 to 19. Mr. Aprim moved a clause similar in principle to the provise proposed by Mr. Fagan to be added to the then romanded the prisoner. He then romanded the prisoner. The committee divided upon this proposition, which was negatived by 117 to 19. Mr. Aprim moved a clause similar in principle to the provise proposed by Mr. Fagan to be added to the then romanded the prisoner. He then romanded the prisoner. He

Mr. As the moved a cause similar in principle to the province to cause similar in principle to the first clause, namely, to entitle certain occupiers to deduct the full amount of the rate, under par-ticular circumstances, from the rent due to their immediate hadlords, which was negatived without a division. Other clauses were moved by the same gentleman, which met the same fate. The bill was then reported. The bill was then reported. The bill was then reported. The bill was then reported.

only way to avenge the insult offered to Socialism in the persons of two such deserving men was by flinging flowers in abundance on the scaf-fold, and thus doing honour where the govern-ment endeavoured to inflict disgrace. Heaven for-give me for the thought! but I suspect that the female worshippers of the political martyrs were not entirely disinterested in the expression of their zeal. The opportunity was certainly a good one of zeal. The opportunity was certainly a good one of making a handsome profit; and the Floras of the Palais de Justice did certainly give a circulation to

STATE OF TRADE.

MANCHESTER. - There was not much change in this mar ket during most of last week. But little was done either h goods or yarns; most of the sales wore speculative, and the result of exceeding low prices. Heavy goods have been bought at lower rates than at any time during the late de-thus any bought at lower rates that at any time during the late that The same process is going on to-day, but the names affixed to the posts are not of political of-fenders, but of ordinary criminals, who have also escaped the punishment to which they are sentenced. —*Correspondent of Times.* THE WAR IN HUNGARY.—VIENNA, April 22. —A proclamation, published by Kossuth on the 14th inst., at Godollo, speaks of the victories and triumphs of the Magyars over the "well-organised Austria." A correspondent of the *Oder Zeitung* fought midway between Grau and Comorn, on the 20th and 21st instant, in which the Magnary from

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