

TO THE YOUNG CHARTISTS.

You Land lubbers; I see, as of yore, you think that one man or a few men are to do your work. You talk like heroes, like patriots, and like demigods, but you rest on your oars when there is a ripple upon the waters. I do not address this to the Old Guards, for they are sterling men, and only want the staff; but I address it to you who ought to give life, spirit, and vitality to the glorious cause of freedom: you spend your day in the rattle box, and your night in the gin palace or the beer-shop, while if you were men you would have less labour to perform, and more healthy luxuries to partake of.

I have made many appeals to you to rouse from your lethargy, but in vain. I now tell you that we have established a Committee in London as a basis of a new movement, and if fair and legitimate invitation cannot induce you to throw off your manacles and your shackles, we will establish such a system of discipline as will make every man do his duty—as that Committee has now decided upon a plan of organisation, by which Britons shall be no longer slaves, and which shall be published in next week's *Star*, and by which I and others will be relieved from that censure heaped upon us by the apathy of your order.

Now then, youngsters, "Awake, arise, or be for ever fallen!" Freedom is within your grasp, and if you lose it, it shall not be my fault. I have aroused from that lethargy to which your apathy reduced me; but, as I said at Aberdeen, so I say now,

Awake thou sleeping dreams,  
Fergus is himself again,  
and resolved to die or conquer.

Your faithful friend,  
And determined supporter of your cause,  
FEARGUS O'CONNOR.

"UNION IS STRENGTH."

TO THE WORKING CLASSES.

My Friends,—"To be forewarned is to be forearmed," and if you are not forearmed for that gigantic struggle which is now near at hand between active capital and dependent labour, it is not for want of forewarning.

I have frequently told you that the Government of this country is much more influenced by foreign than domestic policy, and, without vanity, I may recall your attention to my several predictions respecting the result of the recent French Revolution. I told you immediately after the election of the special constable PRESIDENT, that the Monarchs of France would cunningly uphold his power until they were in a position to destroy the influence that created it, as their ultimate and daring object would be to restore the monarchy.

Oh! how ferociously some of my Red Republican friends denounced me in the hour of their enthusiasm, for describing the difference between Republicanism as applicable to a country where monarchy never existed, as compared with its substitution for monarchy. In the one case Government is based upon the legitimate principles of Republicanism—which, in its true acception, is the wisest, most just, and paternal system, cheerfully supported by all, because protective of all; while, in the other case, it supplants a system to which, from its injustice and partiality, the rich, the favoured, and the powerful, are wedded; and however their power may be subdued for a time, they watch their opportunity, take their advantage of popular disappointment, and are sure to re-establish the rotten monarchy upon the basis of Republicanism, as defined and carried out by those whom it invests with power.

Now such is precisely the present position of France. They have used the SPECIAL CONSTABLE for the purpose of developing the description of Republicanism created in France; the French people abhor the system; and the French Monarchs will use the disappointed people to re-establish monarchy.

The PRESIDENT meanwhile is catering, not for popular, but for military support. The popular are, thousands of them, naked, hungry, and cheerless, while the PRESIDENT is expending their money upon luxuries for his soldiers. He billets them, as I have recently told you, every night a portion of them, upon every theatre in Paris; and he has recently furnished them with thirty thousand good beds, to increase their comfort at the expense of the poor.

If you analyse the constitution of the present National Assembly, elected by Universal Suffrage, and read the ferocious speeches most enthusiastically cheered by the Monarchs—if you read an account of the trials of those now called "political offenders," but who were formerly denominated the "saviours of their country"—if you read the horrid tyranny to which any newspaper is subjected that dares to criticise the most tyrannical act of men in power—and when you understand the fact, that the very circumstance which led to the dethronement of LOUIS PHILIPPE, and the establishment of the Republic, was the suppression of one public meeting—nay, a mere banquet—and that now a public meeting is allowed to exist, you will be able to distinguish between MEN SEEKING POWER, AND MEN EXERCISING POWER. When you reflect that the leading men in the National Assembly—mean the reactionary Monarchs—were one and all leading members of clubs, (and that no club is now allowed to exist,) you will be able to form some estimate of the liberty and privilege allowed to the working classes, when they are sought to be enlisted as champions of freedom, and the amount of liberty they achieve, when their bravery and devotion has gained the ascendancy for others.

You must, however, always bear in mind that the present Assembly has not, in reality, been elected by unfettered Universal Suffrage—that the French were not so well prepared to exercise it as you would be; and you may rest assured that before another General Election takes place, the Constitution, as regards the suffrage, will be altered—that is, I mean the attempt will be made; while you will assuredly—and that ere long—see another revolution in France, and the result of which I trust, will be the establishment of such a republic as the combined force of the Monarchs, the Lamartines, the Odilon Barrois—the cunning caterers for patronage, and the destroyers of the Roman Republic—will be unable to destroy.

Now, working men, I am perfectly aware that the complication of our system leads to the disunion of your order, and that the want of union of your order leads to the complication of the system; and, therefore, I feel it to be no difficult task so to organise and unite the labouring mind of this country as to save it from the misfortunes that the want of union has created in other countries.

The state of France, then, will constitute one of England's greatest difficulties, while the present state of Ireland will constitute her very greatest; and here let me point out the result of disunion and want of co-operation in that country.

Now, Englishmen, although you have been taught to think slightly of the Irish people, let me assure you that Irish misery increases English distress. In Ireland there is no respect for English law, because it is administered by those whose power and patronage are based upon the servile, the servility, and the credulity of the people. At the present moment there is an agrarian warfare in Ireland. The tenants who have expended their capital and their labour in the payment of rack rents, tithe, poor rates, and other charges, are now trying to rescue as much from the grasp of the landlord as will secure for them a home in a

# The Northern Star, AND NATIONAL TRADES' JOURNAL.

VOL. XII. NO. 627.

LONDON, SATURDAY OCTOBER 27, 1849.

PRICE FIVEPENCE or  
Five Shillings and Sixpence per Quarter.

BIRMINGHAM FREEHOLD LAND SOCIETY.

TO FEARGUS O'CONNOR, ESQ., M.P.

Some time ago, when you made a few observations upon the above society, you kindly published my reply, this induces me to believe you will give the present epistle a place likewise, as I am decidedly unwilling any wrong impression should go abroad, and I am shocked and indignant at your appeal to you now.

Your faithful Friend,  
FEARGUS O'CONNOR.

MR. KYDD AND THE CHARTER ASSOCIATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

MY DEAR SIR.—The monetary business of the Charter Movement is now before your readers, I solicit from you the liberty of making a few statements, in which I am personally concerned. I was elected a member of the Charter Executive, during the height of the agitation of 1848. All the active members of our body were subsequently incarcerated, O'Connors and myself excepted. For this time the whole responsibility of the movement devolved upon us; and on the books of the society were audited previous to the Birmingham Land Conference of that year—it was discovered that I had paid all £12 more in expense of the association than its income, and had given from three to four months' service gratuitously. And let it be understood, that my duties were arduous and hazardous: Acting, on the advice of some of the leading democrats in London, I called a delegate meeting during the sitting of the Conference of the National Land Company—2nd and 3rd. No meeting could be more enthusiastic, and all those present on that occasion will long remember it. The Executive Council was chosen, the old plan of organisation was unanimously adopted—and the delegates present without a dissenting voice selected Mr. Culpan as Secretary, at a salary of £2 per week. On my return to London, a meeting of the metropolitan members of the Executive Council was held with Messrs. Clark, Harney, McGrath, Dixon, Stalwood, Ross, Grassby, and others were present. Subsequently clubs, plans of organisation, and addresses were issued; and I, with others, fondly hoped that we should preserve the nucleus of a democratic movement that would one day be the powerful ally of right, and the determined opponent of wrong. With a view to the accomplishment of such an object, I left London for six months, and lectured in the principal towns in England, and also in Glasgow, and some of the smaller towns in Scotland. My efforts have, in most cases, been well attended, but after deducting half rent, expenses of bills, &c., the money left has been trifling, and no regular organisation has been effected. A fortnight since I returned to London, A meeting of the Executive Council was held—the books of the society examined—and showed a debt due to me of £90, and a debt I think of £3 due for printing. It seems necessary to state, that the monies acknowledged in the *Star* as Executive funds, have generally been the surplus of my lectures.

When elected on the Executive Council by the National Association, I warned the delegates not to vote for me if they expected to gain the Charter hastily, or by using violence; and a peaceful propagation of their opinions. At Birmingham, I pressed on those who voted for me the desirability of electing another as secretary of the newly-formed body. They elected me unanimously, and to the best of my ability, I have discharged the duties of my office.

I now resign: not that any great change has taken

in my opinions, but because I have not been

supported in my endeavours to resuscitate the

Chartist movement. I observe that some of the

leaders of the Chartist body are co-operating with the lately formed Parliamentary Reform Association.

I fear that there will be another attempt to get a powerful Chartist organisation

and Mr. O'Connors and myself recently published letters, assures us of his determination to make a tour of England for such a purpose. But what is it that induces him to do this?

Feb. 21.—MR. FEARGUS O'CONNOR.—I shall be happy to receive your views on the subject.

Feb. 21.—MR. FEARGUS O'CONNOR.—I shall be happy to receive your views on the subject.

Feb. 21.—MR. FEARGUS O'CONNOR.—I shall be happy to receive your views on the subject.

Feb. 21.—MR. FEARGUS O'CONNOR.—I shall be happy to receive your views on the subject.

Feb. 21.—MR. FEARGUS O'CONNOR.—I shall be happy to receive your views on the subject.

Feb. 21.—MR. FEARGUS O'CONNOR.—I shall be happy to receive your views on the subject.

Feb. 21.—MR. FEARGUS O'CONNOR.—I shall be happy to receive your views on the subject.

Feb. 21.—MR. FEARGUS O'CONNOR.—I shall be happy to receive your views on the subject.

Feb. 21.—MR. FEARGUS O'CONNOR.—I shall be happy to receive your views on the subject.

Feb. 21.—MR. FEARGUS O'CONNOR.—I shall be happy to receive your views on the subject.

Feb. 21.—MR. FEARGUS O'CONNOR.—I shall be happy to receive your views on the subject.

Feb. 21.—MR. FEARGUS O'CONNOR.—I shall be happy to receive your views on the subject.

Feb. 21.—MR. FEARGUS O'CONNOR.—I shall be happy to receive your views on the subject.

Feb. 21.—MR. FEARGUS O'CONNOR.—I shall be happy to receive your views on the subject.

Feb. 21.—MR. FEARGUS O'CONNOR.—I shall be happy to receive your views on the subject.

Feb. 21.—MR. FEARGUS O'CONNOR.—I shall be happy to receive your views on the subject.

Feb. 21.—MR. FEARGUS O'CONNOR.—I shall be happy to receive your views on the subject.

Feb. 21.—MR. FEARGUS O'CONNOR.—I shall be happy to receive your views on the subject.

Feb. 21.—MR. FEARGUS O'CONNOR.—I shall be happy to receive your views on the subject.

Feb. 21.—MR. FEARGUS O'CONNOR.—I shall be happy to receive your views on the subject.

Feb. 21.—MR. FEARGUS O'CONNOR.—I shall be happy to receive your views on the subject.

Feb. 21.—MR. FEARGUS O'CONNOR.—I shall be happy to receive your views on the subject.

Feb. 21.—MR. FEARGUS O'CONNOR.—I shall be happy to receive your views on the subject.

Feb. 21.—MR. FEARGUS O'CONNOR.—I shall be happy to receive your views on the subject.

Feb. 21.—MR. FEARGUS O'CONNOR.—I shall be happy to receive your views on the subject.

Feb. 21.—MR. FEARGUS O'CONNOR.—I shall be happy to receive your views on the subject.

Feb. 21.—MR. FEARGUS O'CONNOR.—I shall be happy to receive your views on the subject.

Feb. 21.—MR. FEARGUS O'CONNOR.—I shall be happy to receive your views on the subject.

Feb. 21.—MR. FEARGUS O'CONNOR.—I shall be happy to receive your views on the subject.

Feb. 21.—MR. FEARGUS O'CONNOR.—I shall be happy to receive your views on the subject.

Feb. 21.—MR. FEARGUS O'CONNOR.—I shall be happy to receive your views on the subject.

Feb. 21.—MR. FEARGUS O'CONNOR.—I shall be happy to receive your views on the subject.

Feb. 21.—MR. FEARGUS O'CONNOR.—I shall be happy to receive your views on the subject.

Feb. 21.—MR. FEARGUS O'CONNOR.—I shall be happy to receive your views on the subject.

Feb. 21.—MR. FEARGUS O'CONNOR.—I shall be happy to receive your views on the subject.

Feb. 21.—MR. FEARGUS O'CONNOR.—I shall be happy to receive your views on the subject.

Feb. 21.—MR. FEARGUS O'CONNOR.—I shall be happy to receive your views on the subject.

Feb. 21.—MR. FEARGUS O'CONNOR.—I shall be happy to receive your views on the subject.

Feb. 21.—MR. FEARGUS O'CONNOR.—I shall be happy to receive your views on the subject.

Feb. 21.—MR. FEARGUS O'CONNOR.—I shall be happy to receive your views on the subject.

Feb. 21.—MR. FEARGUS O'CONNOR.—I shall be happy to receive your views on the subject.

Feb. 21.—MR. FEARGUS O'CONNOR.—I shall be happy to receive your views on the subject.

Feb. 21.—MR. FEARGUS O'CONNOR.—I shall be happy to receive your views on the subject.

Feb. 21.—MR. FEARGUS O'CONNOR.—I shall be happy to receive your views on the subject.

Feb. 21.—MR. FEARGUS O'CONNOR.—I shall be happy to receive your views on the subject.

Feb. 21.—MR. FEARGUS O'CONNOR.—I shall be happy to receive your views on the subject.

Feb. 21.—MR. FEARGUS O'CONNOR.—I shall be happy to receive your views on the subject.

Feb. 21.—MR. FEARGUS O'CONNOR.—I shall be happy to receive your views on the subject.

Feb. 21.—MR. FEARGUS O'CONNOR.—I shall be happy to receive your views on the subject.

Feb. 21.—MR. FEARGUS O'CONNOR.—I shall be happy to receive your views on the subject.

Feb. 21.—MR. FEARGUS O'CONNOR.—I shall be happy to receive your views on the subject.

Feb. 21.—MR. FEARGUS O'CONNOR.—I shall be happy to receive your views on the subject.

Feb. 21.—MR. FEARGUS O'CONNOR.—I shall be happy to receive your views on the subject.

Feb. 21.—MR. FEARGUS O'CONNOR.—I shall be happy to receive your views on the subject.

Feb. 21.—MR. FEARGUS O'CONNOR.—I shall be happy to receive your views on the subject.

Feb. 21.—MR. FEARGUS O'CONNOR.—I shall be happy to receive your views on the subject.

Feb. 21.—MR. FEARGUS O'CONNOR.—I shall be happy to receive your views on the subject.

Feb. 21.—MR. FEARGUS O'CONNOR.—I shall be happy to receive your views on the subject.

Feb. 21.—MR. FEARGUS O'CONNOR.—I shall be happy to receive your views on the subject.

Feb. 21.—MR. FEARGUS O'CONNOR.—I shall be happy to receive your views on the subject.

Feb. 21.—MR. FEARGUS O'CONNOR.—I shall be happy to receive your views on the subject.

Feb. 21.—MR. FEARGUS O'CONNOR.—I shall be happy to receive your views on the subject.

Feb. 21.—MR. FEARGUS O'CONNOR.—I shall be happy to receive your views on the subject.

Feb. 21.—MR. FEARGUS O'CONNOR.—I shall be happy to receive your views on the subject.

Feb. 21.—MR. FEARGUS O'CONNOR.—I shall be happy to receive your views on the subject.

Feb. 21.—MR. FEARGUS O'CONNOR.—I shall be happy to receive your views on the subject.

Feb. 21.—MR. FEARGUS O'CONNOR.—I shall be happy to receive your views on the subject.

Feb. 21.—MR. FEARGUS O'CONNOR.—I shall

## Foreign Intelligence.

FRANCE.  
MOCK TRIAL OF THE PROSCRIBED REPUBLICANS.

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE OF VERSAILLES.  
(Continuation of the sitting of 16th October.)

M. Vidal, editor of the "Travail Africain," who formed part of the Committee of the Press, in reply to questions from the President, he said that that committee was not at first regularly constituted. Its object was to act on the people, and prevent meetings and assemblies. There existed also a sort of jury of honour charged to remove difficulties of interest and *amour propre*, which might arise between the journalists. At a later period an electoral committee was formed, which sent communications to the journals forming part of the committee. His journal did not receive any communications, because it was not a daily one. M. de Girardin energetically opposed any manifestation, saying, besides, that there was no feeling of insurrection among the people. He proposed a protestation for the journals, which, in his opinion, would be an indication to the government that it should return into that path of legality which it ought never to have quitted. He (the witness) did not remember that any proposition was made for an appeal to the people, except that one individual mentioned that the 5th legion had proposed to invite the National Guards to assemble to make a pacific manifestation. Some one also spoke of an intention expressed by some representatives to retire into the 5th, 6th, and 7th arrondissements.

Andre, one of the prisoners, said that the real authors of the manifestation of the 13th June were the National Guards of the 5th arrondissement. Their resolution had been announced in the journals before the Mountain had brought its accusation against the ministers, and before the majority had rejected the interpellations of Lebrun Rollin. All that the Committee of the Friends of the Constitution did at that time was to address the National Assembly, praying that the Executive government might return into a constitutional path.

The Procureur-General: We have nothing to contradict in the statement of the prisoner Andre, for it was precisely for having been one of the organisers of the manifestation by the 5th legion that M. prisoner Schmitz was accused, as well as allard, who had just surrendered himself.

Andre said that the Committee of twenty-five knew nothing of the manifestation prepared by the 5th legion, and he was convinced that Mailhard was also a stranger to it. He regarded, he said, the manifestation as dangerous, although he believed it to be legal and constitutional. He was averse to bringing the people into the streets, and he had expressed that opinion to one of the 5th legion, and recommended him to countermand the manifestation through the journals.

Paya said that he was represented as one of the most active members of the Committee of the Press, but the accusation could not be proved. He asked the witness Vidal, if he had ever seen him at the meetings of the press?

Vidal answered in the negative, and added that he believed the accused never attended the meetings.

The Procureur-General said he would prove that Paya had acted as the intermediary between the Parisian and departmental press.

Mailhard said that had taken the riding-school of Pelleier not to organise a demonstration, but for a meeting relative to the election of a colonel of the 5th legion.

M. Tousenel, aged forty-six, a literary man, was the next witness. He said he knew several of the accused. He protested against the quality of witness being ascribed to him, as it made him appear the accuser of his friends.

The president told him that he was required to state what he knew.

The witness then protested against assertions in the indictment, that he had signified the accused Morel and Servient as having been present at meetings which preceded the demonstration, that he (witness) was at the Conservatoire, &c.

The Procureur-General explained that the errors spoken of by witness had been made in the newspaper, and were not in the indictment.

The witness then proceeded to state that he had belonged to the Committee of the Democratic and Socialist Press. It was, however, not strictly a committee, but a meeting of journalists. It had been formed in the month of April, and the object of it then was to draw up an electoral manifesto and programme, and as it was necessary to be able to have an understanding of the party's important matters, the committee was maintained.

M. Barrete, editor of the "Republique," was next examined. Before commencing his deposition he complained of the treatment to which he had been subjected, by having been arrested without any sufficient grounds. In reply to questions from the President, he said that he was a member of the Committee of the press but that he had not attended at the two or three last sittings. He had not attended at the meeting which was held at the office of the "People" on the 11th. He had received an account of what took place there, but too late for insertion in the journal of the following day, but it had appeared on the 13th. He declared that the object of the meeting of the journalists was frequently to further the cause of order. The journals had frequently recommended the people to be calm. The witness then described at some length the visit paid to the offices of his journal on the 13th of June, by a body of National Guards, after the demonstration had been dispersed. He detailed the damage done by the breaking open of his desks, and stated that he intended to bring an action against the devastators for 60,000 francs, the amount at which he estimated the injury had been sustained. In answer to questions from the accused, the witness said he had never heard of Andre, Paya, or Baume, at the meetings of the press.

M. Chardat, one of the editors of the "Republique," deposed that he was at the meeting of the 11th at the offices of the "Democratic Pacifique," and that M. Considerant first presided over it, afterwards M. de Girardin. No formal resolution was come to, but it was decided to call the government to a sense of its duty, as they all thought that the constitution had been violated. M. de Girardin recommended resistance, but desired it to be parliamentary. The meeting of the 12th was only attended by seven or eight persons. Witness had not seen Baume, Andre, or Paya at any of the meetings of the press.

M. Brunier, an editor of the "Democratic Pacifique," said he had issued the summonses for the meetings at the offices of that journal. The object for which the committee of the press was instituted was to prevent demonstrations calculated to disturb order.

M. de Girardin, editor of the "Press," Rue de Chaillet, 104, was then examined. Having been asked his age, he said that to the best of his belief it was from forty-three to forty-six years.

The President: Are you the relative of any of the accused?

M. de Girardin: I think not.

Do you know them? Yes, but not particularly.

The President: On the 11th of June you were convened as a member of the Committee of the Press?

M. de Girardin: Monsieur le President, before answering I must make known to the court, the jury, and the defence a fact which is in contradiction with the very noble words which you, M. le President, pronounced at the commencement of this trial, when you said that the "authority of justice was not measured only by the degree of cruelty which it displayed in its actions, but further and especially by the uprightness of its means to assure the triumph of truth." When I was called into the cabinet of the examining magistrate, I found a member of the Parquet, who appeared to direct the investigation, and who put questions with a degree of cleverness, not, I must confess, in relation to the uprightness of the means of which you have spoken. This fact has appeared to me grave—so grave that I cannot remain silent. I am not very familiar with the usages of criminal justice, but I have ascertained who was the person who assisted the examining magistrate with so much zeal. I learned that he is a member of the Parquet. As I am very present, but I can name him—his name is M. d'Valle. The pertinacity with which he put questions to me made me profoundly indignant. I have given sufficient guarantee in order not to be treated as a suspect, and, if resistance be wrong when it goes to the length of insurrection, justice is not less wrong when it goes to the length of inquisition.

The Procureur-General: We do not understand the incident raised by M. de Girardin. We think that his reproach is totally unfounded.

M. de Girardin: It is not a reproach, but a very energetic protest. The substitute in question did

not confine himself to assisting the examining magistrate; the latter seemed under his surveillance. If I did not before protest against this, it was because I did not know that it was contrary to usage for a member of the Parquet to be present at an examination. I renew my protest.

The Procureur-General: It was not contrary to usage, and was quite regular.

M. Emile de Girardin: I demand to ask, if it be in conformity with the usage in criminal cases, to say before a witness, "What, you want to have serious men, and you call among you such a man as Girardin?"

The Procureur-General: That was not said.

M. de Girardin: I can bring forward the witness who heard it. I protest, with all the force of my indignation, against such a scandal.

The Procureur-General: I cannot allow such language to be held.

The President: The witness shall be called. What was the object of the Committee of the Press?

M. de Girardin: On the 10th of June I received a convocation. The situation was grave. I read history, and remembered that on the 27th of July, 1830, M. Thiers and M. Chambolle took the initiative. I read their appeal to resistance, and I asked myself, if, because I had bravely and frankly co-operated in the election of the 10th of December, I was to refrain from protesting? In my opinion it was evident that the constitution had been violated. I thought it right to go to the meeting. A confused debate took place, and I spoke. I insisted on the necessity of first employing the constitutional means we had at our disposal—the press and universal suffrage. I recommended that such precious arms should not be compromised; that if the meeting would not wait for 1852, the opposition should declare itself *en permanence*, and that it should consider itself as the only true expression of the national representation. My opinion was unanimously adopted. I went to the meeting of the Rue Coquelin, but late, and did not remain long. I then saw M. Barrete, M. Caylus, and M. Langlois. I do not know M. Vauthier. Nothing was said about coming to an understanding with the Montagnes, but with the opposition.

M. De Girardin, if he was not convinced that the plan he had proposed was surely constitutional?

The Procureur-General: I will not allow any such questions to be put. The witness is not here to give an opinion on constitutional law.

The prisoners and their advocates loudly protested against this; all rose in great agitation, and insisted that M. de Girardin should speak. Girardin himself was greatly agitated, and made more than one attempt to speak, but his voice was drowned in the tumult. At length he exclaimed, "What! am I to be interdicted from replying to a question of the defence? Why, the right of the witness is as clear as that of the defence."

The Procureur-General: You may give evidence on facts, but not on opinions; and, if you continue, I shall be obliged to take measures against you!

M. de Girardin: If I were a stupid person, I should be intimidated, but I am not.

Here renewed tumult arose among the prisoners and their advocates, and when it had partially subsided,

M. de Girardin insisted that he had a right to speak, in order to prove to the jury that the plot of which the prisoners were accused was a pure invention.

The Procureur-General, however, again refused to allow him to speak.

The accused and their advocates rose in great agitation, and loudly protested. The tumult at length attained such a height, that the President put on his cap, to indicate that the sitting was suspended. After a while, silence was partially restored, and

M. de Girardin, after again insisting that he ought to be allowed to explain himself, for the sake of the accused, cried, "If I am prevented, it will be a disgrace to the High Court and to the Majesty of justice!"

M. Dain asked M. de Girardin if he considered the plan recommended by him legal and constitutional?

M. de Girardin (with great excitement)—"I am sure of it! It is my confident belief!" (Renewed agitation.) He then went to explain that his idea at the meeting was to prevent an insurrection; and he insisted on the fact of there could have been no plot. If there had, he would not have been involved.

The Procureur-General said, he would tolerate such language. It was grossly improper. (Murmurs.)

M. de Girardin: You want to make me an accused instead of a witness! I never signed, as you have, impeachments of ministers and appeals to the people. (Agitation.) You have threatened to prosecute me—do it! (Long and violent agitation.)

The accused Paya said that when he was under examination, M. de Vallee was present, and whispered in the ear of the examining magistrate. Other accused cried—"The same thing occurred to me! to me also!"

The officers of the court loudly demanded silence.

This caused new agitation, in the midst of which M. de Girardin withdrew. Some little time, however, elapsed before the commotion subsided.

The next witness was M. Vayson, representative of the people. He stated that he had been present at a meeting at the "Democratic Pacifique" on the 12th; that Lebrun Rollin, Felix Pyat, and Considerant had drawn up a proclamation of which he had approved, as it was of a pacific character.

The Procureur-General: The matter is now at an end.

The Accused: No! no! (Agitation.)

M. de Girardin then said that he persisted in stating that M. de Vallee, of the Parquet, had questioned him with perfidiousness.

The Procureur-General said, he would not tolerate such language. It was grossly improper. (Murmurs.)

M. de Girardin: You want to make me an accused instead of a witness! I never signed, as you have, impeachments of ministers and appeals to the people. (Agitation.) You have threatened to prosecute me—do it! (Long and violent agitation.)

The accused Paya said that when he was under examination, M. de Vallee was present, and whispered in the ear of the examining magistrate. Other accused cried—"The same thing occurred to me! to me also!"

The officers of the court loudly demanded silence.

This caused new agitation, in the midst of which M. de Girardin withdrew. Some little time, however, elapsed before the commotion subsided.

The next witness was M. Vayson, representative of the people. He stated that he had been present at a meeting at the "Democratic Pacifique" on the 12th; that Lebrun Rollin, Felix Pyat, and Considerant had drawn up a proclamation of which he had approved, as it was of a pacific character.

The Procureur-General: The matter is now at an end.

The Accused: No! no! (Agitation.)

M. de Girardin then said that he persisted in stating that M. de Vallee, of the Parquet, had questioned him with perfidiousness.

The Procureur-General said, he would not tolerate such language. It was grossly improper. (Murmurs.)

M. de Girardin: You want to make me an accused instead of a witness! I never signed, as you have, impeachments of ministers and appeals to the people. (Agitation.) You have threatened to prosecute me—do it! (Long and violent agitation.)

The accused Paya said that when he was under examination, M. de Vallee was present, and whispered in the ear of the examining magistrate. Other accused cried—"The same thing occurred to me! to me also!"

The officers of the court loudly demanded silence.

This caused new agitation, in the midst of which M. de Girardin withdrew. Some little time, however, elapsed before the commotion subsided.

The next witness was M. Vayson, representative of the people. He stated that he had been present at a meeting at the "Democratic Pacifique" on the 12th; that Lebrun Rollin, Felix Pyat, and Considerant had drawn up a proclamation of which he had approved, as it was of a pacific character.

The Procureur-General: The matter is now at an end.

The Accused: No! no! (Agitation.)

M. de Girardin then said that he persisted in stating that M. de Vallee, of the Parquet, had questioned him with perfidiousness.

The Procureur-General said, he would not tolerate such language. It was grossly improper. (Murmurs.)

M. de Girardin: You want to make me an accused instead of a witness! I never signed, as you have, impeachments of ministers and appeals to the people. (Agitation.) You have threatened to prosecute me—do it! (Long and violent agitation.)

The accused Paya said that when he was under examination, M. de Vallee was present, and whispered in the ear of the examining magistrate. Other accused cried—"The same thing occurred to me! to me also!"

The officers of the court loudly demanded silence.

This caused new agitation, in the midst of which M. de Girardin withdrew. Some little time, however, elapsed before the commotion subsided.

The next witness was M. Vayson, representative of the people. He stated that he had been present at a meeting at the "Democratic Pacifique" on the 12th; that Lebrun Rollin, Felix Pyat, and Considerant had drawn up a proclamation of which he had approved, as it was of a pacific character.

The Procureur-General: The matter is now at an end.

The Accused: No! no! (Agitation.)

M. de Girardin then said that he persisted in stating that M. de Vallee, of the Parquet, had questioned him with perfidiousness.

The Procureur-General said, he would not tolerate such language. It was grossly improper. (Murmurs.)

M. de Girardin: You want to make me an accused instead of a witness! I never signed, as you have, impeachments of ministers and appeals to the people. (Agitation.) You have threatened to prosecute me—do it! (Long and violent agitation.)

The accused Paya said that when he was under examination, M. de Vallee was present, and whispered in the ear of the examining magistrate. Other accused cried—"The same thing occurred to me! to me also!"

The officers of the court loudly demanded silence.

This caused new agitation, in the midst of which M. de Girardin withdrew. Some little time, however, elapsed before the commotion subsided.

The next witness was M. Vayson, representative of the people. He stated that he had been present at a meeting at the "Democratic Pacifique" on the 12th; that Lebrun Rollin, Felix Pyat, and Considerant had drawn up a proclamation of which he had approved, as it was of a pacific character.

The Procureur-General: The matter is now at an end.

The Accused: No! no! (Agitation.)

M. de Girardin then said that he persisted in stating that M. de Vallee, of the Parquet, had questioned him with perfidiousness.

The Procureur-General said, he would not tolerate such language. It was grossly improper. (Murmurs.)

M. de Girardin: You want to make me an accused instead of a witness! I never signed, as you have, impeachments of ministers and appeals to the people. (Agitation.) You have threatened to prosecute me—do it! (Long and violent agitation.)

The accused Paya said that when he was under examination, M. de Vallee was present, and whispered in the ear of the examining magistrate. Other accused cried—"The same thing occurred to me! to me also!"

The officers of the court loudly demanded silence.

This caused new agitation, in the midst of which M. de Girardin withdrew. Some little time, however, elapsed before the commotion subsided.

The next witness was M. Vayson

## Poetry.

## THE OLD HALLROOM WEAVER,

By DR. R. MCPOLE.

In the days of my father I lived by my loom,  
My song with a smile kept pace,  
I knew not starvation nor poverty's gloom,  
Strong was my arm, a ruddy my face,  
Oh! for the days of the rattling loom,  
Oh! for the paydays so merry,  
Courage! boys, yet we will banish the gloom,  
And sing liberty ho! be merry.

I worked with good will, and just when I thought  
I had plenty to eat and to drink;

I went to the wakes like a gentleman drest,  
Who then could of poverty think?

I had plenty to spare for my friend or my guest,  
Made hay in the meadow for fun,

Caught trout in the stream when no marking day  
prest,

And made my time-keeper the sun.

I went to the wars just to fight on the spree,  
Like a fool thought the bounties a catch;

Like madmen, we cut down the old apple tree,  
The best fruit the more easy to snatch.

We killed the poor stranger who were cotton stuff,  
And that our best custom aw;

To please a king that gave our best friends a cuff,  
And then had the damage to pay!

We did what they told us, we had not a note,

We ruined the trade with tax trust,

We laughed at the warnings of wise men of note,  
And now we are ground to the dust.

The loom and hand labour became slow and dear,  
Machines came to cheapen and sell,

Then prices came down like foul blight on the ear,  
And pale grew the weaver and fell.

The loom left the cottage, the wheel left the heart,  
And clang went the factory bell;

Then followed low wages, hard labour, and death,

The click of the loom was death's knell.

We sought cottage aid just to save us from theft,

Were proped up by parish relief.

But of that we were soon by the knaves law bereft,

And clothe in the garb of the thief.

We cracked in the baste the hard Whig stones,

And eat their old horse-flesh for bread,

We knew in our want all the old Tory bones,

And had separation relief.

We kicked up a row, and were sent off to jail,

To hear Parson Cant tell a lie,

For God never made the unhappy who wail,

To suffer, submit, and then die.

Labour, sweet labour, well paid they refuse,

And yet heavy taxes they seek,

How can they reap ought from the soil they abuse,

One day's food is the wage of a week.

We see what it is to have maniac kings,

We've all of age to know never,

Gods us the yoke, and we'll never know fear

Of tyrann's plunder and might.

We'll sweep away taxes, and open our ports

Wide to industry's tide,

We'll bring back again our old English sports,

And truly we'll spread far and wide.

Hurrah! for the Charter, the spring of life's hope,

Up brother, up 'tis the morn,

The long night of sorrow its portals doth ope,

And the sun of old freedom is born.

## Review.

THE HISTORY OF IRELAND. By T. WRIGHT, Esq. Part XVI. London: J. and F. Tallis, 100, St. John Street.

This Part (which is embellished with a beautiful engraving representing the death of St. PATRICK) brings the first volume of Mr. WRIGHT's excellent history to a conclusion, and opens the second volume. The first volume contains seven hundred and twenty-eight pages, and brings the narrative of Ireland's troubled story down to the close of the year 1612, when Catholics, Puritans, and Royalists seem to have conspired to render the entire country one scene of crime and misery—outrage and suffering. The savage butcheries perpetrated by PHILIP O'NEILL and his followers, and the equally barbarous reprisals of the Protestant English party; the perfidy of CHARLES the 1st., the bigoted tyranny of the Parliamentarians, and the miserable sectarian rebellion of the Irish party—their outbreak never assumed the proportions of a national rising for freedom—are graphically detailed by the historian. Although it is impossible to extenuate the barbarities which were committed by PHILIP O'NEILL, the "English" puritans must be branded as the inciters of those atrocities, seeing that by their vexatious persecution of the Catholics they drove them to revolt. Even those Catholics who were "loyal," and desired to remain so, were persecuted by the ruling powers, that many of them were driven in despair to join the "rebels;" take one celebrated instance, recorded amongst many in the pages before us,—that of the chivalrous Lord CASTLEHEAVEN who, when he offered his services to the Government was repulsed because he was a Catholic; and for no better reason was he annoyed, persecuted, and ultimately arrested. Escaping from prison he joined the confederates of Kilkenny, in arms under OWEN O'NEILL (a very superior man to PHILIP the pitiless), and became one of the most celebrated of the Irish leaders.

We are sorry to detect a seeming departure from Mr. WRIGHT's usual impartiality and liberal sentiments, where speaking of the negotiations carried on in Oxford between CHARLES and the Irish insurgents, the historian observes:—"These diminished proposals breathed the arrogant spirit of a victorious faction; although some of them were just and reasonable, others could not possibly be conceded." Now, in our opinion, all the proposals on the part of the Irish, were just and reasonable, and ought all to have been conceded. For what were their demands? They required the repeal of all penal statutes; a free parliament, and the suspension of POYNING's law during its session; the annulling of all acts and ordinances of the Irish (Protestant) Parliament since its prorogation on the 7th of August, 1611; that all indictments, attainders, and outlawries in prejudice of Irish Catholics, since that day, should be vacated, with a release of debts, and a general act of oblivion; that all offices formed for the king's title to lands since the year 1604 should be annullied, and that an act of limitation should be passed for the security of estates; that an act of court, and seminaries of education should be established in Ireland for the benefit of the Catholics; that all natives of Ireland, without exception, should be capable of being appointed to places of trust and honour; while none but such as had estates, and were resident in Ireland, should be allowed to sit and vote in the Irish Parliament; that the Parliament of Ireland should be formally declared independent of that of England; that the jurisdiction of the Irish Privy Council should be limited to matters of state; that no chief governor should be continued more than three years, and that he should not be allowed, during his government, to purchase any lands in Ireland, except from the king. Now, considering the time and circumstances, it appears to us that these demands were just, and by no means breathed an "arrogant" or factious spirit.

Turning with disgust from the records of royal perfidy and barbarous party warfare, we will briefly notice the curious account of Ireland left by a French traveller, one BOUILLYE L. GOZ, whose narrative is abridged in the work under notice. He will be seen in the summer of 1612. It will be seen by the following extract that the Frenchman was a firm believer in the old legend, that no venomous animal could live in the island.

ST. PATRICK was the apostle of this island, who, according to the natives, blessed the land, and gave his malediction to all venomous things; and it cannot be denied that the earth and the timber of Ireland, being transported, will contain neither serpents, worms, spiders, nor rats, as one sees in the West of England, and in Scotland, where all particular lands, and their trunks, and the boards of their floor,

made of Irish wood; and in all Ireland there is not to be found a serpent nor a toad.

The following is his account of the then IRISH DISE.

The Irish gentlemen eat a great deal of meat and butter, and but little bread. They drink milk and beer, into which they put laurel leaves, and eat bread baked in the English manner. The poor grind barley and peas between two stones (querns) and make it into bread, which they cook upon a small iron table, heated on a tripod; they put it into some oats, and this bread, which in the form of cakes they call *harran*, they eat with great draughts of buttermilk. Their beer is very good, and the *caudre*, which they call brandywine, excellent; the butter, the beef, and the mutton, are better than in England.

The traveller next describes the miserable hovels inhabited by the peasantry; the following is his account of the

COTTAGES OF THE IRISH POPULATION IN 1614.

The castles, or houses, of the nobility, consist of four walls extremely high, thatched with straw; but to tell the truth, they are nothing but square towers with windows, or at least, having such small apertures, as to give no light than there is in a prison. They have little furniture, and cover their rooms with rags, of which they make their beds in summer, and of straw in winter. They put the rushes a foot deep on their floors, and on their windows, and many of them ornament the ceilings with branches.

The traveller next tells of the fondness of the Irish for music, particularly the harp. "They march to battle with the bagpipes;" and he significantly adds, "They are better soldiers abroad than at home." The trade of Ireland at that time consisted of salmon, herrings, and "strong frieze cloth." Wine and salt were the principal importations. LE GOUZ describes the Irish as hospitable to strangers, observing that "it costs little to travel amongst them."

We presume that Mr. WRIGHT's ably-written work is now fully half completed. We shall look forward with much interest to the succeeding parts of this *History of Ireland*.

SUNSHINE AND SHADOW: A TALE OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

By THOMAS MARTIN WHEELER,  
Late Secretary to the National Charter Association and National Land Company.

CHAPTER XXX.

Dost know what hunger is? not appetite,

The rich man's blessing, but the poor man's curse.

Anon.

He also is a prey to care,

To him 'tis said, "starve thou or borrow!"

Grey grows before his raven hair,

And the grave pursues his sorrow!

With hard compulsion and with need,

He, like the rest, must strive untiring,

And his young children's cry for bread,

Maims his free spirit's glad aspiring!

Ah! such a one was known!

With heavenward aim his course ascended:

He deep in dust and darkness prone,

Care, sordid care, his life attended:

And exile, and with bleeding breast,

He groaned in his severest trial;

What plagued him to long unrest,

And crouged to bitterest self-denial.

\* \* \* \* \*

At length his spirit was subdued!

The power to conquer and endeavour

Was gone, and his heroic ardour

Came only fitfully, like fever!

The mused kiss sometimes at night

Would set his pulses wildly beating;

And his soul soared towards the light,

When night from morning was retreating!

(To be continued.)

## IMPORTANT IMPROVEMENT UPON THE JACQUARD MACHINE.

(From the *Manchester Examiner*.)

Our attention has recently been called to an article in the *Monitor Industrial*, descriptive of a new machine, the invention of M. Aeklin, of Paris, which, from what we have been able to ascertain, is calculated to become of considerable importance in Jacquard weaving. The machine, which was exhibited in the recent exposition at Paris, is designated "The Monocle Organ." It is played with one single key, the mechanism of which is applicable to the substitution of paper, instead of the card usually employed in the Jacquard machine. It may be used for engraving musical typography, and also for transferring, in a most interesting and surprising manner, music into *musical paper*.

It is most especially as effecting a revolution in the working of the Jacquard frames that the monocle organ of M. Aeklin should be considered. Up to the present time, in the manufacture of brocaded and figured tissues, perforated cards have been used, through which the needles pass, causing the threads to rise and fall according to the holes in the cards, that are impressed upon the tissue. They have been used by the Court of Archers to the Vatican; and that the majority of that party would have shrunk with horror. These men were in religion independents. They had conceived that every Christian congregation had, under Christ, supreme jurisdiction in things spiritual; that appeals to provincial and national assemblies were less than to the Pope; and that the *curia* of the *monocle* was less than to appeals to the *curia* of the *monocle*.

First—They increase the strength, whilst most other medicines are of a weakening effect upon the system. Let any one take from 12 to 15 of these pills every twenty-four hours, and instead of having weakness, you will be found to have the animal spirits, and to have improved in health.

Secondly—In their operation they go direct to the seat of disease. They are of service in all diseases, and are particularly useful in the cure of asthma, rheumatism, &c. They are of service in the cure of all diseases, and are particularly useful in the cure of all diseases.

Thirdly—They are found, after giving them a few trials, to possess the most astonishing and invigorating properties, and they will overcome all obstinate complaints, and restore sound health; there is a return of health, and a cure, shortly after the beginning of their use; with a decided freedom from all the inconveniences and difficulties of other medicines.

Fourthly—They are of service in the cure of all diseases, and are particularly useful in the cure of all diseases.

Fifthly—They increase the strength, whilst most other medicines are of a weakening effect upon the system.

Sixthly—They are of service in the cure of all diseases, and are particularly useful in the cure of all diseases.

Seventhly—They are of service in the cure of all diseases, and are particularly useful in the cure of all diseases.

Eighthly—They are of service in the cure of all diseases, and are particularly useful in the cure of all diseases.

Ninthly—They are of service in the cure of all diseases, and are particularly useful in the cure of all diseases.

Tenthly—They are of service in the cure of all diseases, and are particularly useful in the cure of all diseases.

Eleventhly—They are of service in the cure of all diseases, and are particularly useful in the cure of all diseases.

Twelfthly—They are of service in the cure of all diseases, and are particularly useful in the cure of all diseases.

Thirteenthly—They are of service in the cure of all diseases, and are particularly useful in the cure of all diseases.

Fourteenthly—They are of service in the cure of all diseases, and are particularly useful in the cure of all diseases.

Fifteenthly—They are of service in the cure of all diseases, and are particularly useful in the cure of all diseases.

Sixteenthly—They are of service in the cure of all diseases, and are particularly useful in the cure of all diseases.

Seventeenthly—They are of service in the cure of all diseases, and are particularly useful in the cure of all diseases.

Eighteenthly—They are of service in the cure of all diseases, and are particularly useful in the cure of all diseases.

Nineteenthly—They are of service in the cure of all diseases, and are particularly useful in the cure of all diseases.

Twentiethly—They are of service in the cure of all diseases, and are particularly useful in the cure of all diseases.

Twenty-firstly—They are of service in the cure of all diseases, and are particularly useful in the cure of all diseases.

Twenty-secondly—They are of service in the cure of all diseases, and are particularly useful in the cure of all diseases.

Twenty-thirdly—They are of service in the cure of all diseases, and are particularly useful in the cure of all diseases.

Twenty-fourthly—They are of service in the cure of all diseases, and are particularly useful in the cure of all diseases.

Twenty-fifthly—They are of service in the cure of all diseases, and are particularly useful in the cure of all diseases.

Twenty-sixth

## BRITISH EMPIRE FREEHOLD LAND AND BUILDING SOCIETY.

On an Advance your Rent is Saved,—you become your own Land and Household.

Patrons.—T. S. DUNCOMBE, Esq., M.P., T. WARLEY, Esq., M.P., B. B. CABELL, Esq., M.P., L. J. HANSDARD, Esq., M.P.

Bankers.—The Commercial Bank of London (Branch), 6, Henrietta Street, Covent Garden.

London Office.—No. 13, Tottenham Court, New-road, St. Pancras, London.—DANIEL WILLIAM RUFFY, Secretary.

APPLIED IN THESE SECTIONS.—Value of Shares and Payments for Investors.

Full Share .. .. £120—payment of 2s. 5d. &amp; 8s. per Month.

Half Share .. .. 60—payment of 1s. 3d. &amp; 4s. per Month.

Quarter Share .. .. 30—payment of 7s. 6d. &amp; 2s. per Month.

Applicants are requested to state in their form the Section they desire to be a Member of.

No Shareholder, or Subscribers, or Investors.—The present entrance, including Certificate, Rules, &amp;c., is 1s. per Share, and 2s. 6d. for any part of a Share. Price of Rules, including Postage, is 1s.

OBJECTS.

1st.—To enable members to build Dwelling Houses. 5th.—To give to Depositing Members a higher rate of interest than is yielded by ordinary modes of Investment.

2nd.—To afford the means of purchasing both Freehold and Leasehold Properties or Land.

3rd.—To advance Mortgages on Property held by members.

4th.—To enable Mortgagors being members to redeem their Mortgages.

SECTION I.—By joining this section every person in town or country can become the proprietor of a House and Land in this neighbourhood, without being removed from his friends, connexions, or the present means himself and family may have of gaining a livelihood.

SECTION II.—To raise a capital by shares to purchase Estates, erect Dwelling thereon, and divide the Land into allotments from half-acre upwards in or near the towns of the various branches of the society. The property to be the *bona fide* freehold of the member after a term of years, from the date of location, according to his subscriptions.

SECTION III.—Saving or Deposit section, in which members not wishing to purchase are enabled to invest small sums, receiving interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum, on every sum of £100 and upwards so deposited.

N.B.—£500 will be advanced to the members of the first Section in November next, when all persons who have not yet become members for Shares, or parts of Shares, or on before the 1st of November next, and who pay six months' subscriptions in advance, or otherwise, will be eligible for an advance.

## THE UNITED PATRIOTS' AND PATRIARCHS' BENEFIT SOCIETIES.

Enrolled pursuant to Act of Parliament. Thus securing to its members the protection of the law for their funds and property. Legalised to extend over the United Kingdom, with the privilege of appointing Medical Attendants, Agents, &amp;c. An opportunity is now offered to healthy persons, up to Forty Years of Age, of joining these flourishing Institutions in town or country.

London Office.—13, Tottenham Court, New-road, St. Pancras (thirteenth house eastward from Tottenham Court-road). DANIEL WILLIAM RUFFY, Secretary.

Patrons.—T. S. DUNCOMBE, Esq., M.P., T. WARLEY, Esq., M.P., B. B. CABELL, Esq., M.P.

F. O'CONNOR, Esq., M.P., L. J. HANSDARD, Esq.

In the short space of Five years these societies have paid the following benefits to their members.

SUMMARY OF CLAIMS.		£	s.	d.
Sickness and Superannuation	.. ..	3,188	14	7
Accouchments	.. ..	1,003	0	0
Funerals	.. ..	994	4	0
Loss by Fire	.. ..	55	2	0
		<b>£5,149</b>	1	4

Present Capital funded in the Bank of England .. £2,188 10 5

These Societies are in six divisions or sections, for the Members to receive the following Benefits according to their Subscriptions:—

First Division. Power Division.

Entrance according to age, from 5s. to 10s. Monthly Contribution for Sickness and Management, 2s. 1d.

Allowance in Sickness, per week .. £ 0 18 0

Member's Funeral .. .. 16 0 0

Ditto Wife's or Nominee's ditto .. .. 10 0 0

Wife's Lying-in .. .. 8 0 0

Loss by Fire .. .. 25 0 0 to 25 0 0

Superannuation, per week .. .. 0 6 0

Second Division.

Entrance according to age, from 4s. to 9s. 6d. Monthly Contribution for Sickness and Management, 2s. 1d.

Allowance in Sickness, per week .. .. 0 15 0

Member's Funeral .. .. 12 0 0

Ditto Wife's or Nominee's ditto .. .. 8 0 0

Wife's Lying-in .. .. 6 0 0

Loss by Fire .. .. 25 0 0 to 10 0 0

Superannuation, per week .. .. 0 5 0

Third Division.

Entrance according to age, from 4s. to 9s. Monthly Contribution for Sickness and Management, 1s. 7d.

Allowance in Sickness, per week .. .. 0 11 0

Member's Funeral .. .. 12 0 0

Ditto Wife's or Nominee's ditto .. .. 8 0 0

Wife's Lying-in .. .. 6 0 0

Loss by Fire .. .. 25 0 0 to 10 0 0

Superannuation, per week .. .. 0 4 0

Fourth Division.

Entrance according to age, from 3s. to 8s. Monthly Contribution for Sickness and Management, 1s. Id.

Allowance in Sickness, per week .. .. 0 15 0

Member's Funeral .. .. 16 0 0

Ditto Wife's or Nominee's ditto .. .. 12 0 0

Wife's Lying-in .. .. 10 0 0

Loss by Fire .. .. 25 0 0 to 10 0 0

Superannuation, per week .. .. 0 5 0

Fifth Division.

Entrance according to age, from 3s. to 8s. Monthly Contribution for Sickness and Management, 1s. Id.

Allowance in Sickness, per week .. .. 0 15 0

Member's Funeral .. .. 16 0 0

Ditto Wife's or Nominee's ditto .. .. 12 0 0

Wife's Lying-in .. .. 10 0 0

Loss by Fire .. .. 25 0 0 to 10 0 0

Superannuation, per week .. .. 0 5 0

Sixth Division.

Entrance Money .. .. 0 3 0

Monthly Contribution .. .. 0 1 0

Levies according to the demands on each division per quarter.

N.B.—The difference in the two Societies is, the Patriots have an Accouchement benefit, the Patriarchs have not that benefit, therefore do not pay levies for it.

Applications for Agencies requested from all parts of the country; information for appointment of Agencies can be obtained by letter, enclosing a postage stamp.

Blank forms and information for the admission of country members can be obtained by letter, prepaid, enclosing three postage stamps, to DANIEL WILLIAM RUFFY, General Secretary, 13, Tottenham Court, New-road, St. Pancras.

## E M I G R A T I O N .

## THE BRITISH EMPIRE PERMANENT

## EMIGRATION AND COLONISATION SOCIETY,

To secure to each Member a FARM of not less than Twenty-Five Acres of Land in AMERICA,

By Small Weekly or Monthly Contributions.

LONDON OFFICE:—13, Tottenham-court, New-road, St. Pancras, D.—W. RUFFY, Secretary.

OBJECTS.

To purchase a large tract of Land in the Western States of America, upon which to settle Members, giving twenty-five acres to each Subshareholder.

To erect Dwellings, and clear a certain portion of the Land on each allotment, previous to the arrival of the settlers.

To provide for the location of groups, holding the Land in common, as well as for individuals, securing to each their collective and separate rights and immunities.

VALUE OF SHARES.

Each Share to be of the ultimate Value of Twenty-Five Pounds.

To be raised by Monthly or Weekly Subscriptions, as follows:—

A Payment of Nineteen Pounds per Week for Ten Years will amount to 192, 10s. Bonus 5l. 10s.

Ditto Sixpence per Week for Fifteen Years will amount to 192, 10s. Bonus 5l. 10s.

Repayments, Rules, Forms of Application for Shares, and every other information may be had at the Office as above. All applications by Letter, addressed to the Secretary, must be pre-paid, and enclose a postage stamp for reply. By enclosing twelve postage stamps a Copy of the Rules will be forwarded, post free. Forms of Entrance by enclosing three postage stamps.

Agents required in all parts of Great Britain.

A WEEKLY PERIODICAL, entitled "THE RIGHTS OF MAN," will shortly be published, price One Penny. It will be devoted to the interests of the Working Classes, whose contributions to its pages will always find a place, consistent with its size, and it will contain important advice to intending Emigrants.

THE CRIPPLEGATE LOCALITY.

beg to state that we have a large stock of songs that are all at the present moment in demand, and on hand, which can be had at 1s. 6d. each, and will be devoted to the Monument Fund. It is respectfully requested that the various localities will forward their orders for the above songs, which will be forwarded post free. By post office orders, and to the Secretary, T. BROWN, 28, Golden Square, London.

All orders will be reported in the Star weekly.

HALSFREY'S SCORBUTIC DROPS.

A SURE CURE FOR SCURVY, BAD LEGS, AND IMPURE BLOOD.

Another surprising cure by means of Halsfey's Scorbute Drops.

DROPS FOR THE GUARDIANS OF THE DESTITUTE.

We the undersigned, being concerned in the manufacture of Halsfey's Scorbute Drops, have been

told that a person named Thomas Hollins, (one of our parishioners,) came to us

requesting to have his Scorbute Drops, he was literally

covered with large, long, deep, scrofulous ulcers, some so large that a person might have laid his fist in them; but before he had time to get his hand off, he had to get his coat off again; and that, by continuing them for some time, he got completely restored to health, after everything else had failed.

He had tried various sorts of medicines before taking "Halsfey's Scorbute Drops," and had prescriptions from the most eminent physicians in this country, without deriving the least benefit; the disorder continued to increase, and, latterly to a frightful extent—her body being covered with scrofulous ulcers, and a person might have laid his fist in them; but before he had time to get his hand off, he had to get his coat off again; and that, by continuing them for some time, he got completely restored to health, after everything else had failed.

"Halsfey's Scorbute Drops," had prescriptions from the most eminent physicians in this country, without deriving the least benefit; the disorder continued to increase, and, latterly to a frightful extent—her body being covered with scrofulous ulcers, and a person might have laid his fist in them; but before he had time to get his hand off, he had to get his coat off again; and that, by continuing them for some time, he got completely restored to health, after everything else had failed.

We the undersigned, being concerned in the manufacture of Halsfey's Scorbute Drops, have been

told that a person named Thomas Hollins, (one of our parishioners,) came to us

requesting to have his Scorbute Drops, he was literally

covered with large, long, deep, scrofulous ulcers, some so large that a person might have laid his fist in them; but before he had time to get his hand off, he had to get his coat off again; and that, by continuing them for some time, he got completely restored to health, after everything else had failed.

We the undersigned, being concerned in the manufacture of Halsfey's Scorbute Drops, have been

told that a person named Thomas Hollins, (one of our parishioners,) came to us

requesting to have his Scorbute Drops, he was literally

covered with large, long, deep, scrofulous ulcers, some so large that a person might have laid his fist in them; but before he had time to get his hand off, he had to get his coat off again; and that, by continuing them for some time, he got completely restored to health, after everything else had failed.

We the undersigned, being concerned in the manufacture of Halsfey's Scorbute Drops, have been

told that a person named Thomas Hollins, (one of our parishioners,) came to us

requesting to have his Scorbute Drops, he was literally

covered with large, long, deep, scrofulous ulcers, some so large that a person might have laid his fist in them; but before he had time to get his hand off, he had to get his coat off again; and that, by continuing them for some time, he got completely restored to health, after everything else had failed.

We the undersigned, being concerned in the manufacture of Halsfey's Scorbute Drops, have been

told that a person named Thomas Hollins, (one of our parishioners,) came to us

requesting to have his Scorbute Drops, he was literally

covered with large, long, deep, scrofulous ulcers, some so large that a person might have laid his fist in them; but before he had time to get his hand off, he had to get his coat off again; and that, by continuing them for some time, he got completely restored to health, after everything else had failed.

We the undersigned, being concerned in the manufacture of Halsfey's Scorbute Drops, have been

told that a person named Thomas Hollins, (one of our parishioners,) came to us

requesting to have his Scorbute Drops, he was literally

covered with large, long, deep, scrofulous ulcers, some so large that a person might have laid his fist in them; but before he had time to get his hand off, he had to get his coat off again; and that, by continuing them for some time, he got completely restored to health, after everything else had failed.

We the undersigned, being concerned in the manufacture of Halsfey's Scorbute Drops, have been

told that a person named Thomas Hollins, (one of our parishioners,) came to us

requesting to have his Scorbute Drops, he was literally

covered with large, long, deep, scrofulous ulcers, some so large that a person might have laid his fist in them; but before he had time to get his hand off, he had to get his coat off again; and that, by continuing them for some time, he got completely restored to health, after everything else had failed.

We the undersigned, being concerned in the manufacture of Halsfey's Scorbute Drops, have been

told that a person named Thomas Hollins, (one of



## The Retropolis.

HEALTH OF LONDON DURING THE WEEK.—In the week ending last Saturday, the number of deaths registered in London is 1,028, and shows a further decrease on the returns of previous weeks. The weekly average of five previous autumns, corrected for increase of population, is 1,022; the decrease on the average is seen to be 16 deaths. This reduction of the mortality is greatest in the districts on the south side of the river; for the deaths of the week in this division were 276, while the average is 324. The mortality for the week, which approaches the average, the deaths having fallen from 110 in the previous week to 41 in the last. In the west districts they have declined from 15 to 4; in the north, from 7 to 1; in the central, from 10 to 6; in the east, from 32 to 17; and in the south from 46 to 13. There were five deaths in each of the districts of Shoreham and Benthall-green; in all the number of fatal cases of the epidemic will still less. In the whole metropolis the daily number did not, in any instance, exceed 9; on Wednesday and Saturday it was only 5. The deaths from diarrhoea and dysentery were more numerous, and amounted in the week to 63; in the previous week they were 105. Of the 14,583 persons who have died of cholera in London in 55 weeks, 6,657, or nearly one-half, died after less than one day's illness (exclusive of the duration of premonitory diarrhoea); and of the remainder, 2,466 sank into death before it had reached the second day. At present smallpox and measles are much less fatal than cholera; the mortality was fatal in 41 cases, the average being 64 typus in 63 cases, the average being 56. The average of this parameter reached 59.04 in on Thursday at nine o'clock a.m., the mean of the week was 26.50. The mean daily temperature increased from 40 deg. on Tuesday to 59 deg. 7 min. on Thursday, and continued at nearly this value during the rest of the week. The highest temperature was 60 deg. 7 min. on Friday. On the first three days of the week, the mean temperature was below the average of corresponding days in seven years; in the last three days it was about 12 deg. above the average. The mean of the week was 52 deg. 4 min.

THE ALLEGED FLOGGING OF FEMALES ON BOARD THE EMIGRANT SHIP.—At the meeting of the guardians of Maryland, on Friday week, an answer from the Colonial and Land Emigration Commissioners to the queries of the guardians respecting the alleged flogging by order of the surgeon on board the *Ramilles*, an emigrant vessel, was read. The answer stated that, as far as could be ascertained, the public press had instigated a malignant inquiry respecting its correctness. They had also received the captain's and surgeon's report, which, although it spoke of the insubordination of the emigrants, never alluded to the flogging. It was, therefore, their opinion and their hope that it had not occurred. They did not allow the matter to rest there, but requested government to institute the most rigid inquiry respecting it as flogging on board emigrant ships was strictly prohibited.

ESCAPE OF THREE CONVICTS.—On Saturday morning last shortly before eleven o'clock, three prisoners, who were employed in the foundry department of the Royal Arsenal, made their escape from that establishment by scaling the wall that divides that part of the arsenal from Warren-lane. The men were employed in the foundry, and contrived to remove some tiles from the top of a building, from which their escape over the wall was comparatively easy. An immediate alarm was raised, but, though several persons saw them shortly after, they effected their escape, and though they were in their prison dress, nothing had been heard of them up to a late hour on Saturday afternoon. The names of the prisoners are—Joseph Palmer, aged 25, 5 feet 7 inches high; Mark Thompson, aged 35, 5 feet 4 inches high; and John M'Gough, alias Ashworth, 20, 5 feet 5 inches high.

DESPERATE CONDUCT BY A CONVICT.—A gang of convicts were employed on the 19th inst., in unloading a cargo of coals from the *Legatus*, collier, lying alongside the wharf wall at the Woolwich Dockyard, when one of the convicts, named Henry Newton, conducted himself in such an idle manner that he would neither work himself nor allow other convicts, who were willing to work, to perform their duty. Mr. Bruton, the guard in charge of the gang, remonstrated with Newton on the improvidence of his conduct; but, instead of expressing regret or setting to work, he commenced throwing coals at Mr. Alien, the mate of the vessel, and on being ordered to desist by the guard, he also threw coals at him; and when the guard went up to him he drew his knife and threatened to stab him, and swore he would not work, nor should the highest authorities in the kingdom compel him. With the aid of the sentry he was removed to the ship, and again threatened to stab the guard. When on board the *Warrior* they attempted to take the knife from him, but they were not able to do so, as he had stabb'd himself in four places. The wounds are not considered fatal, although one of them is said to have punctured the lungs.

ACCIDENT FROM THE FAMOUS USE OF FIRE-ARMS.—An inquest was held on Saturday, before Mr. Thomas Higgs, at the Black-Horn, Enfield-Highway, on the body of James Winstone, aged 18. The deceased was the son of a respectable market-gardener, residing at Enfield, and on Monday the 8th inst. was standing at a larch door, leaning on the muzzle of a fowling piece, which was loaded awaiting the approach of some wild pigeons, when, by some accident, his toe caught the hammer of the gun, which instantly went off, the contents lodging inside of the right arm, and shattering the bone to pieces, and his clothes on fire. Mr. Ashbury, surgeon, was called to him, but he never in the least recovered, and died of the injury on Wednesday night last. Verdict—“Accidental death.”

FATAL CARRIAGE ACCIDENT.—An inquest was held before Mr. H. M. Wakley, at the Middlesex Hospital, on the body of William Williams, aged 42. On the 27th of September the deceased was engaged to drive a carriage with a wedding party, a short distance from town, and on their return about half-past eleven o'clock at night, whilst crossing Blackheath, the deceased, who had taken too much liquor, fell from the coach box into the road, by which he fractured nine of his ribs. He was conveyed to the above hospital early the following morning, when he died on Thursday night from the effects of the fracture. Verdict—“Accidental death.”

THE BERMONSEY MURDER.—On Monday a writ was issued from the Queen's Bench in the suit of Thomas Bunn against G. F. Manning, the object being to get possession of the property now in the hands of the police, taken from the railway stations. Judgments by consent, was immediately afterwards taken from Manning, in Newgate; and the judgement being entered up, a writ of execution was issued to the Sheriff of Surrey, at an early hour in the afternoon, lodged with the Under-Sheriffes, Mr. Scott, one of the sheriff's officers, proceeded to the Southwark police station, and effected a levy upon all the goods and chattels belonging to the Manings, except those required for the purposes of the prosecution. At eight o'clock a sum was officered proceeded to Mr. Bainbridge of Bermonsey-square, and made a seizure of all the effects not actually purchased by Mr. Bainbridge of the Manings, previous to their departure. The property seized, and to be seized, consists of two gold watches, a considerable quantity of jewels, linen, plate, and other valuable effects.

THE BERMONSEY MURDER.—On Monday a writ was issued from the Queen's Bench in the suit of Thomas Bunn against G. F. Manning, the object being to get possession of the property now in the hands of the police, taken from the railway stations. Judgments by consent, was immediately afterwards taken from Manning, in Newgate; and the judgement being entered up, a writ of execution was issued to the Sheriff of Surrey, at an early hour in the afternoon, lodged with the Under-Sheriffes, Mr. Scott, one of the sheriff's officers, proceeded to the Southwark police station, and effected a levy upon all the goods and chattels belonging to the Manings, except those required for the purposes of the prosecution.

THE BERMONSEY MURDER.—On Monday a writ was issued from the Queen's Bench in the suit of Thomas Bunn against G. F. Manning, the object being to get possession of the property now in the hands of the police, taken from the railway stations. Judgments by consent, was immediately afterwards taken from Manning, in Newgate; and the judgement being entered up, a writ of execution was issued to the Sheriff of Surrey, at an early hour in the afternoon, lodged with the Under-Sheriffes, Mr. Scott, one of the sheriff's officers, proceeded to the Southwark police station, and effected a levy upon all the goods and chattels belonging to the Manings, except those required for the purposes of the prosecution.

THE BERMONSEY MURDER.—On Monday a writ was issued from the Queen's Bench in the suit of Thomas Bunn against G. F. Manning, the object being to get possession of the property now in the hands of the police, taken from the railway stations. Judgments by consent, was immediately afterwards taken from Manning, in Newgate; and the judgement being entered up, a writ of execution was issued to the Sheriff of Surrey, at an early hour in the afternoon, lodged with the Under-Sheriffes, Mr. Scott, one of the sheriff's officers, proceeded to the Southwark police station, and effected a levy upon all the goods and chattels belonging to the Manings, except those required for the purposes of the prosecution.

THE BERMONSEY MURDER.—On Monday a writ was issued from the Queen's Bench in the suit of Thomas Bunn against G. F. Manning, the object being to get possession of the property now in the hands of the police, taken from the railway stations. Judgments by consent, was immediately afterwards taken from Manning, in Newgate; and the judgement being entered up, a writ of execution was issued to the Sheriff of Surrey, at an early hour in the afternoon, lodged with the Under-Sheriffes, Mr. Scott, one of the sheriff's officers, proceeded to the Southwark police station, and effected a levy upon all the goods and chattels belonging to the Manings, except those required for the purposes of the prosecution.

THE BERMONSEY MURDER.—On Monday a writ was issued from the Queen's Bench in the suit of Thomas Bunn against G. F. Manning, the object being to get possession of the property now in the hands of the police, taken from the railway stations. Judgments by consent, was immediately afterwards taken from Manning, in Newgate; and the judgement being entered up, a writ of execution was issued to the Sheriff of Surrey, at an early hour in the afternoon, lodged with the Under-Sheriffes, Mr. Scott, one of the sheriff's officers, proceeded to the Southwark police station, and effected a levy upon all the goods and chattels belonging to the Manings, except those required for the purposes of the prosecution.

THE BERMONSEY MURDER.—On Monday a writ was issued from the Queen's Bench in the suit of Thomas Bunn against G. F. Manning, the object being to get possession of the property now in the hands of the police, taken from the railway stations. Judgments by consent, was immediately afterwards taken from Manning, in Newgate; and the judgement being entered up, a writ of execution was issued to the Sheriff of Surrey, at an early hour in the afternoon, lodged with the Under-Sheriffes, Mr. Scott, one of the sheriff's officers, proceeded to the Southwark police station, and effected a levy upon all the goods and chattels belonging to the Manings, except those required for the purposes of the prosecution.

THE BERMONSEY MURDER.—On Monday a writ was issued from the Queen's Bench in the suit of Thomas Bunn against G. F. Manning, the object being to get possession of the property now in the hands of the police, taken from the railway stations. Judgments by consent, was immediately afterwards taken from Manning, in Newgate; and the judgement being entered up, a writ of execution was issued to the Sheriff of Surrey, at an early hour in the afternoon, lodged with the Under-Sheriffes, Mr. Scott, one of the sheriff's officers, proceeded to the Southwark police station, and effected a levy upon all the goods and chattels belonging to the Manings, except those required for the purposes of the prosecution.

THE BERMONSEY MURDER.—On Monday a writ was issued from the Queen's Bench in the suit of Thomas Bunn against G. F. Manning, the object being to get possession of the property now in the hands of the police, taken from the railway stations. Judgments by consent, was immediately afterwards taken from Manning, in Newgate; and the judgement being entered up, a writ of execution was issued to the Sheriff of Surrey, at an early hour in the afternoon, lodged with the Under-Sheriffes, Mr. Scott, one of the sheriff's officers, proceeded to the Southwark police station, and effected a levy upon all the goods and chattels belonging to the Manings, except those required for the purposes of the prosecution.

THE BERMONSEY MURDER.—On Monday a writ was issued from the Queen's Bench in the suit of Thomas Bunn against G. F. Manning, the object being to get possession of the property now in the hands of the police, taken from the railway stations. Judgments by consent, was immediately afterwards taken from Manning, in Newgate; and the judgement being entered up, a writ of execution was issued to the Sheriff of Surrey, at an early hour in the afternoon, lodged with the Under-Sheriffes, Mr. Scott, one of the sheriff's officers, proceeded to the Southwark police station, and effected a levy upon all the goods and chattels belonging to the Manings, except those required for the purposes of the prosecution.

THE BERMONSEY MURDER.—On Monday a writ was issued from the Queen's Bench in the suit of Thomas Bunn against G. F. Manning, the object being to get possession of the property now in the hands of the police, taken from the railway stations. Judgments by consent, was immediately afterwards taken from Manning, in Newgate; and the judgement being entered up, a writ of execution was issued to the Sheriff of Surrey, at an early hour in the afternoon, lodged with the Under-Sheriffes, Mr. Scott, one of the sheriff's officers, proceeded to the Southwark police station, and effected a levy upon all the goods and chattels belonging to the Manings, except those required for the purposes of the prosecution.

THE BERMONSEY MURDER.—On Monday a writ was issued from the Queen's Bench in the suit of Thomas Bunn against G. F. Manning, the object being to get possession of the property now in the hands of the police, taken from the railway stations. Judgments by consent, was immediately afterwards taken from Manning, in Newgate; and the judgement being entered up, a writ of execution was issued to the Sheriff of Surrey, at an early hour in the afternoon, lodged with the Under-Sheriffes, Mr. Scott, one of the sheriff's officers, proceeded to the Southwark police station, and effected a levy upon all the goods and chattels belonging to the Manings, except those required for the purposes of the prosecution.

THE BERMONSEY MURDER.—On Monday a writ was issued from the Queen's Bench in the suit of Thomas Bunn against G. F. Manning, the object being to get possession of the property now in the hands of the police, taken from the railway stations. Judgments by consent, was immediately afterwards taken from Manning, in Newgate; and the judgement being entered up, a writ of execution was issued to the Sheriff of Surrey, at an early hour in the afternoon, lodged with the Under-Sheriffes, Mr. Scott, one of the sheriff's officers, proceeded to the Southwark police station, and effected a levy upon all the goods and chattels belonging to the Manings, except those required for the purposes of the prosecution.

THE BERMONSEY MURDER.—On Monday a writ was issued from the Queen's Bench in the suit of Thomas Bunn against G. F. Manning, the object being to get possession of the property now in the hands of the police, taken from the railway stations. Judgments by consent, was immediately afterwards taken from Manning, in Newgate; and the judgement being entered up, a writ of execution was issued to the Sheriff of Surrey, at an early hour in the afternoon, lodged with the Under-Sheriffes, Mr. Scott, one of the sheriff's officers, proceeded to the Southwark police station, and effected a levy upon all the goods and chattels belonging to the Manings, except those required for the purposes of the prosecution.

THE BERMONSEY MURDER.—On Monday a writ was issued from the Queen's Bench in the suit of Thomas Bunn against G. F. Manning, the object being to get possession of the property now in the hands of the police, taken from the railway stations. Judgments by consent, was immediately afterwards taken from Manning, in Newgate; and the judgement being entered up, a writ of execution was issued to the Sheriff of Surrey, at an early hour in the afternoon, lodged with the Under-Sheriffes, Mr. Scott, one of the sheriff's officers, proceeded to the Southwark police station, and effected a levy upon all the goods and chattels belonging to the Manings, except those required for the purposes of the prosecution.

THE BERMONSEY MURDER.—On Monday a writ was issued from the Queen's Bench in the suit of Thomas Bunn against G. F. Manning, the object being to get possession of the property now in the hands of the police, taken from the railway stations. Judgments by consent, was immediately afterwards taken from Manning, in Newgate; and the judgement being entered up, a writ of execution was issued to the Sheriff of Surrey, at an early hour in the afternoon, lodged with the Under-Sheriffes, Mr. Scott, one of the sheriff's officers, proceeded to the Southwark police station, and effected a levy upon all the goods and chattels belonging to the Manings, except those required for the purposes of the prosecution.

THE BERMONSEY MURDER.—On Monday a writ was issued from the Queen's Bench in the suit of Thomas Bunn against G. F. Manning, the object being to get possession of the property now in the hands of the police, taken from the railway stations. Judgments by consent, was immediately afterwards taken from Manning, in Newgate; and the judgement being entered up, a writ of execution was issued to the Sheriff of Surrey, at an early hour in the afternoon, lodged with the Under-Sheriffes, Mr. Scott, one of the sheriff's officers, proceeded to the Southwark police station, and effected a levy upon all the goods and chattels belonging to the Manings, except those required for the purposes of the prosecution.

THE BERMONSEY MURDER.—On Monday a writ was issued from the Queen's Bench in the suit of Thomas Bunn against G. F. Manning, the object being to get possession of the property now in the hands of the police, taken from the railway stations. Judgments by consent, was immediately afterwards taken from Manning, in Newgate; and the judgement being entered up, a writ of execution was issued to the Sheriff of Surrey, at an early hour in the afternoon, lodged with the Under-Sheriffes, Mr. Scott, one of the sheriff's officers, proceeded to the Southwark police station, and effected a levy upon all the goods and chattels belonging to the Manings, except those required for the purposes of the prosecution.

THE BERMONSEY MURDER.—On Monday a writ was issued from the Queen's Bench in the suit of Thomas Bunn against G. F. Manning, the object being to get possession of the property now in the hands of the police, taken from the railway stations. Judgments by consent, was immediately afterwards taken from Manning, in Newgate; and the judgement being entered up, a writ of execution was issued to the Sheriff of Surrey, at an early hour in the afternoon, lodged with the Under-Sheriffes, Mr. Scott, one of the sheriff's officers, proceeded to the Southwark police station, and effected a levy upon all the goods and chattels belonging to the Manings, except those required for the purposes of the prosecution.

THE BERMONSEY MURDER.—On Monday a writ was issued from the Queen's Bench in the suit of Thomas Bunn against G. F. Manning, the object being to get possession of the property now in the hands of the police, taken from the railway stations. Judgments by consent, was immediately afterwards taken from Manning, in Newgate; and the judgement being entered up, a writ of execution was issued to the Sheriff of Surrey, at an early hour in the afternoon, lodged with the Under-Sheriffes, Mr. Scott, one of the sheriff's officers, proceeded to the Southwark police station, and effected a levy upon all the goods and chattels belonging to the Manings, except those required for the purposes of the prosecution.

THE BERMONSEY MURDER.—On Monday a writ was issued from the Queen's Bench in the suit of Thomas Bunn against G. F. Manning, the object being to get possession of the property now in the hands of the police, taken from the railway stations. Judgments by consent, was immediately afterwards taken from Manning, in Newgate; and the judgement being entered up, a writ of execution was issued to the Sheriff of Surrey, at an early hour in the afternoon, lodged with the Under-Sheriffes, Mr. Scott, one of the sheriff's officers, proceeded to the Southwark police station, and effected a levy upon all the goods and chattels belonging to the Manings, except those required for the purposes of the prosecution.

THE BERMONSEY MURDER.—On Monday a writ was issued from the Queen's Bench in the suit of Thomas Bunn against G. F. Manning, the object being to get possession of the property now in the hands of the police, taken from the railway stations. Judgments by consent, was immediately afterwards taken from Manning, in Newgate; and the judgement being entered up, a writ of execution was issued to the Sheriff of Surrey, at an early hour in the afternoon, lodged with the Under-Sheriffes, Mr. Scott, one of the sheriff's officers, proceeded to the Southwark police station, and effected a levy upon all the goods and chattels belonging to the Manings, except those required for the purposes of the prosecution.

THE BERMONSEY MURDER.—On Monday a writ was issued from the Queen's Bench in the suit of Thomas Bunn against G. F. Manning, the object being to get possession of the property now in the hands of the police, taken from the railway stations. Judgments by consent, was immediately afterwards taken from Manning, in Newgate; and the judgement being entered up, a writ of execution was issued to the Sheriff of Surrey, at an early hour in the afternoon, lodged with the Under-Sheriffes, Mr. Scott, one of the sheriff's officers, proceeded to the Southwark police station, and effected a levy upon all the goods and chattels belonging to the Manings, except those required for the purposes of the prosecution.

THE BERMONSEY MURDER.—On Monday a writ was issued from the Queen's Bench in the suit of Thomas Bunn against G. F. Manning, the object being to get possession of the property now in the hands of the police, taken from the railway stations. Judgments by consent, was immediately afterwards taken from Manning, in Newgate; and the judgement being entered up, a writ of execution was issued to the Sheriff of Surrey, at an early hour in the afternoon, lodged with the Under-Sheriffes, Mr. Scott, one of the sheriff's officers, proceeded to the Southwark police station, and effected a levy upon all the goods and chattels belonging to the Manings, except those required for the purposes of the prosecution.

THE BERMONSEY MURDER.—On Monday a writ was issued from the Queen's Bench in the suit of Thomas Bunn against G. F. Manning, the object being to get possession of the property now in the hands of the police, taken from the railway stations. Judgments by consent, was immediately afterwards taken from Manning, in Newgate; and the judgement being entered up, a writ of execution was issued to the Sheriff of Surrey, at an early hour in the afternoon, lodged with the Under-Sheriffes, Mr. Scott, one of the sheriff's officers, proceeded to the Southwark police station, and effected a levy upon all the goods and chattels belonging to the Manings, except those required for the purposes of the prosecution.

THE BERMONSEY MURDER.—On Monday a writ was issued from the Queen's Bench in the suit of Thomas Bunn against G. F. Manning, the object being to get possession of the property now in the hands of the police, taken from the railway stations. Judgments by consent, was immediately afterwards taken from Manning, in Newgate; and the judgement being entered up, a writ of execution was issued to the Sheriff of Surrey, at an early hour in the afternoon, lodged with the Under-Sheriffes, Mr. Scott, one of the sheriff's officers, proceeded to the Southwark police station, and effected a levy upon all the goods and chattels belonging to the Manings, except those required for the purposes of the prosecution.

THE BERMONSEY MURDER.—On Monday a writ was issued from the Queen's Bench in the suit of Thomas Bunn against G. F. Manning, the object being to get possession of the property now in the hands of the police, taken from the railway stations. Judgments by consent, was immediately afterwards taken from Manning, in Newgate; and the judgement being entered up, a writ of execution was issued to the Sheriff of Surrey, at an early hour in the afternoon, lodged with the Under-Sheriffes, Mr. Scott, one of the sheriff's officers, proceeded to the Southwark police station, and effected a levy upon all the goods and chattels belonging to the Manings, except those required for the purposes of the prosecution.

THE BERMONSEY MURDER.—On Monday a writ was issued from the Queen's Bench in the suit of Thomas Bunn against G. F. Manning, the object being to get possession of the property now in the hands of the police, taken from the railway stations. Judgments by consent, was immediately afterwards taken from Manning, in Newgate; and the judgement being entered up, a writ of execution was issued to the Sheriff of Surrey, at an early hour in the afternoon, lodged with the Under-Sheriffes, Mr. Scott, one of the sheriff's officers, proceeded to the Southwark police station, and effected a levy upon all the goods and chattels belonging to the Manings, except those required for the purposes of the prosecution.

THE BERMONSEY MURDER.—On Monday a writ was issued from the Queen's Bench in the suit of Thomas Bunn against G. F. Manning, the object being to get possession of the property now in the hands of the police, taken from the railway stations. Judgments by consent, was immediately afterwards taken from Manning, in Newgate; and the judgement being entered up, a writ of execution was issued to the Sheriff of Surrey, at an early hour in the afternoon, lodged with the Under-Sheriffes, Mr. Scott, one of the sheriff's officers, proceeded to the Southwark police station, and effected a levy upon all the goods and chattels belonging to the Manings, except those required for the purposes of the prosecution.

THE BERMONSEY MURDER.—On Monday a writ was issued from the Queen's Bench in the suit of Thomas Bunn against G. F. Manning, the object being to get possession of the property now in the hands of the police, taken from the railway stations. Judgments by consent, was immediately afterwards taken from Manning, in Newgate; and the judgement being entered up, a writ of execution was issued to the Sheriff of Surrey, at an early hour in the afternoon, lodged with the Under-Sheriffes, Mr. Scott, one of the sheriff's officers, proceeded to the Southwark police station, and effected a levy upon all the goods and chattels belonging to the Manings, except those required for the purposes of the prosecution.

THE BERMONSEY MURDER.—On Monday a writ was issued from the Queen's Bench in the suit of Thomas Bunn against G. F. Manning, the object being to get possession of the property now in the hands of the police, taken from the railway stations. Judgments by consent, was immediately afterwards taken from Manning, in Newgate; and the judgement being entered up, a writ of execution was issued to the Sheriff of Surrey, at an early hour in the afternoon, lodged with the Under-Sheriffes, Mr. Scott, one of the sheriff's officers, proceeded to the Southwark police station, and effected a levy upon all the goods and chattels belonging to the Manings, except those required for the purposes of the prosecution.



