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Our Foreign Intelligence.

UNITED STATES.

NATIONAL REFORM CONVENTION FOR THE PURPOSE OF ORGANISING AN INDUSTRIAL CONGRESS.

The Convention met, pursuant to the call, at Cro- on the morning of the 5th of May. There about thirty persons present as delegates from eral societies.

The meeting was called to order by Alvin E. Bovay, ary of the National Reform Association; and the appointment of L. W. Ryckman, as chair- it was resolved that all persons who to take part in the proceedings of the Con- might do so upon giving in their names to Secretary.

Messrs. Evans, Bovay, Pearson, Wilson, and Alla- were appointed a committee to nominate officers prepare rules for the Convention.

Messrs. Parke Godwin, Ryckman, Bovay, Thorn- and Moon were appointed a committee to resolutions.

The Convention then adjourned, to meet at two when the committee reported the following gen- as officers of the Convention:—

Pearson, of New York, President.

W. Ryckman, of Brook Farm; John Speak- Philadelphia; J. D. Thornburgh, of Pittsburgh; Treadwell, of Brooklyn; Ransom Smith, of York, Vice Presidents.

Masquerier, of Bushwick, L. I.; G. W. Rob- of Hollidaysburgh, Pa.: Dr. Newberry, of New Secretaries.

The nominations were carried unanimously.

Parke Godwin, from the committee on resolutions, a series of resolutions. Mr. Godwin sup- the resolutions by a few pertinent, though general remarks. He said that the time had when men should meet together with an eye to the good of all—not to build up this church creed, but to establish a universal church, cing all, and having for its object the elevation fallen humanity. And, although he might with the majority of the persons present, yet aspire to a better state, and who strive to the condition of their fellow men, though somewhat in creed, have something in com-

Mr. Allaben, delegate from the Anti-Renters of are county, was then introduced by the Presi- My fellow citizens, I am a member of the Rights Society of Middletown and Roxbury, aware county, and I assure you that the de- of the inland counties sympathise with you great movement; and that you may under- the peculiar views of the equal rights men of are, and learn to sympathise with them, it will privilege, as their representative here, to ex- em to you, and show in bold relief the griev- under which they labour: they are opposed present leasing system of this state, for it is a the old feudal ages, when the few ground the the earth, with the iron heel of oppression; democratic, for it places the tenantry, who the great body of the population, entirely mercy of the landlord. For instance, suppose fellow, an honest and industrious tenant, after years of persevering industry, which had the value of his farm, be prostrated on a bed or his land, by the visitation of Provi- fail to yield its annual supply, and he be un- his rent, what is the consequence? Why can re-enter, and the poor tenant be of the labour of years, for the improvements the land. This, however, is not the worst of the case, nor the one of which we most com- In Delaware and some other counties, land is a tenure differing somewhat from the ordi- is commonly called the one generation lease. leases are reserved to the proprietors of the all mines and mining privileges, all mill seats privileges which may be upon the soil; con- if a farmer who holds one of these leases fortunate as to discover upon his farm a mine description, his farm may be riddled through by roads to the mine if it suits the land- and the poor tenant has no redress; another third of the sale money of the farm im- must be given to the landlord—let me if a tenant's lease is unexpired and he instance, to move west, he may, upon permission, under seal from his landlord, the remainder of his lease to another, and him his improvements, but the landlord terms of the lease is entitled to one- of the money for such improvements. I would, remark here, that all the leases do not say part, some say one-fourth, one-fifth, and so To sum up, the terms are these—twenty bushels to the landlord per one hundred acres of land, egress all mines, mill seats, &c., with suf- about them; and one-third of the purchase- for the tenant's improvements—all to the —and for all this the tenant has kind per- to till the soil and breathe the air of heaven. Would you know the arguments the landlords when they are asked if it is not unjust to crush fellow men to the earth in this way? You pay, because you agreed to pay, and because pay; this is what they say, and when the dies, the land reverts to his lord, the owner. fellow-citizens, the democracy of old Delaware determined that the land there shall never the landlord without consideration. (Cheers.) that particular purpose the Delaware Equal Society was founded. I have never bowed the to a privileged class of men, and I never The landlords are a privileged class. In place he is his own witness in swearing out a distrain for rent, and if the poor tenant believes landlords ought to collect their debts like other he has no remedy but to replevin, and thus matter, after long delay and much expense, comes first time before a jury, who then decide, year after the tenant has paid the money to be due, if the landlord was warranted in They have precedence of all other creditors: for instance, and I will suppose case—a tenant borrows of a neighbour a money; this neighbor, desirous of assisting his and yet wishing to secure himself, takes a for the amount on the goods and chattels of borrower—he has it recorded regularly, and thinks safe: but no, in a moment, in the twinkling of down comes the landlord, like a hawk, with a for rent in his pocket, and sweeps all away suppose a tenant borrows of a neighbour some implements to use for a few days; woe betide his poor neighbour's plough; if his landlord execution against him that omnipotent instru- covers all, and away they go to sacrifice. The obey pretty faithfully one commandment, to and replenish the earth, but they are entirely of the other—to get their bread by the sweat their brows. They think the tenantry can keep commandment for them. The tenantry of are honorable men, and they would not ask what they consider wrong, and yet their minds made up to abide by the principle of anti-rent good and evil report.

Mr. Ryckman, of Brook Farm, then addressed the He said that from a careful investigation faculties which God has bestowed upon man, his capacity for happiness, he had arrived at the that all the misery which we see and may occur, arises solely from obstructions between the material elements and man. Our are all calculated to promote monopoly; they are and consequently unjust. The same prin- of monopoly, force and fraud, which character- the British government, characterise our own to extent. The great evil appears to be that masses, the productive classes, are in a thousand taxed and impoverished without adequate re- They are not taxed, as it were, directly, accumulated machinery and accumulated which crush the very form of humanity out working classes, and it becomes us now to stand the right. We have to organise for a revolu- peculiar in its character, and our means must A plan for an Industrial Congress will mitted to you in the course of the deliberations Convention, which, I trust, will meet the views If our plans for the melioration of man suc- we will want no custom-house, no navy, no any such thing—all men will be kind, and good, and everything be blessedness We would repeal all naturalisation laws, the elective franchise depend upon no use- He who could prove that he was use- employed, might vote, and none others.

Evans, the editor of *Young America*, then ad- the meeting. After saying that, as almost with some favourite reform, it would be ne- in order to effect anything, to discuss the plans fairly, and endeavour, as much as possi- meet each other's views, and then decide what if any, could be carried to the ballot-box. He the National Reform Association maintained possession of the public domain by the people dispensable to the national prosperity and glory, to carry out this plan of salvation, they elect members of Congress thoroughly impreg- with the doctrine.

Evans, delegate from the Social Reform So- then addressed the delegates.

EVENING SESSION.

An address was delivered by Parke Godwin, on the of labour.

Moved and carried, that A. Brisbane, L. W. Ryck- Ira B. Davis, A. G. Rudolph, F. C. Treadwell, Aaron Kline, be a committee on an Industrial

Moved and carried, that Wm. H. Channing, Geo. Evans, Mr. Moon, G. W. Robbins, Parke God- and Daniel Foster, be a committee to prepare Address.

Adjourned till next morning at ten o'clock.

SECOND DAY.

The morning session was consumed in desultory discussions.

In the afternoon, the President in the chair, the following resolutions were offered by Mr. Ryckman:—

That this Convention gratefully, deeply, and earnestly respond to the sublime resolve of the Lowell Convention in favour of the institution of an Industrial Congress of the United States, believing that every heart that claims a better future for humanity will receive it as we do, as a certain indication that the way is discovered, the hour almost arrived, and the man now living, who, as the exponent of the sentiment of the American people, shall eradicate the principles of monopoly, force, and fraud from all our political institutions, and establish them upon the eternal foundation of truth and justice.

That we will, to the utmost of our ability, aid such measures as may be adopted to carry into full effect said resolution of the Lowell Convention, pledging our allegiance to the proposed Industrial Government, *provided that the constitution*, under which it shall be organised, shall be universal in its philanthropy, Christian in its morality, and democratic in its policy.

After some remarks from Mr. Ryckman in support of the resolutions, they were adopted unanimously, and the Convention adjourned to meet in the evening at half-past seven o'clock.

The Convention met accordingly, and the following resolutions reported by Mr. Godwin yesterday, after some debate, were adopted:—

That we recognise the doctrine of the inherent dignity of man, and his capability of infinite progress, as a fundamental basis of all true efforts at reform.

That the evils which oppress the working classes are not so much the result of individual selfishness or perversity as of the wrong constitution of society, and that it is the highest interest as well as the duty of all men to inquire as to the best means of perfecting the social organisation.

That the existing form of civilisation has been wrought out by the slow and toilsome labour of an enslaved and degraded race, and that from the outset of humanity upon this earth until the present slavery has existed, though constantly changing its form, and that such are the inevitable tendencies of modern society at this moment that the many are more and more subjected to the few.

That the equality of men before society and the State is the theory of the institutions of this country, but that this equality has never yet been realised, and is removing more and more from a condition of realisation, and so long as the masses continue in their existing state of separation, incoherence, and antagonism, there will be no end to the perpetuity of human bondage.

That every man, by the fact that he is born into the world, is endowed with certain inalienable rights, among which are the right to life, and under the law, "do unto others as ye would they should do to you," to the unrestricted use of his liberty, a right to the use of the material elements necessary to the support of life, and a right to the complete and integral development of all his faculties, physical, intellectual, and moral.

That the right of mankind to the SOIL is evident from the Scriptures, from the nature of man, from his inability to exist without it, and from the deleterious effects which eighteen centuries of wrong have shown to be the result of societies which do not recognise this right, and that we consider the great failure of governments to provide for the wants of all their citizens to have originated mainly in their neglect to guarantee to the race, generally, their rights to the land.

Mr. Bovay then offered a resolution, stating in effect that as National Reformers they would use the principal agent of the State, the ballot box, as a means of effecting elevation and progress. Mr. Bovay said that the National Reform Association was political in its character, and in order that this association may co-operate with others, it must resort to the ballot box.

Mr. BRISBANE, the apostle of Association, was then introduced by the President, and spoke nearly as follows:—This is a Convention called to raise the working classes, who now claim a chance beneath God's sun to assert their inherent dignity. When a movement is commenced it behoves men to know of what they are talking, to understand fully the nature of their grievances, and seek for an intelligent mode of reform. What do the labouring classes want? They want justice eternal, everlasting justice, and nothing else. They desire happiness and intelligence, to emerge from their present degraded state to the position which God has destined they should occupy. What is the error we have to strike down? False politics and one-sided legislation, that it is; and that jackall, the law, the minister of the error, which is crushing the toiling millions. (Cheers.) With hellish impiety the myrmidons of evil call on God to bless and sanctify—the pale-faced hypocrites!—the very means which they use to knead down the blood and *bones of their fellow-men. There are in the United States two thousand presses, controlled by* commerce, politics, and the law, which have but one object and aim—to deceive the millions; and it is no wonder that the working men are so blinded to their own good when they receive as gospel, day after day, the doctrines and assertions of their bitterest enemies. There is another thing which the toiling masses have to contend with: it is the commercial and industrial feudalism which is forming, and which will absorb all things—the soil, the workshops, and even the implements of industry. We see this state of things making rapid strides in England, where the mechanic works from fourteen to sixteen hours a-day, locked up in a room where even the windows are closed, that the light of day may not enter. In Lowell we see it, where six thousand girls, the daughters of freemen, are sweating out their lives, that a few rich pious Boston gentlemen may amass fortunes. We see in all this a feudalism like that of the dark ages. Wealth is the god of our day, and its acquisition the chief end of life. All are striving for it; and in the struggle society is torn and convulsed—selfish, narrow, and fiendish feelings engendered—for the motto of all is, "The devil take the hindmost;" and, instead of a heavenly harmony, making it "a luxury to be," jarring discord sows disunion and misery into the hearts of all. Now, what is to done? We must organise to stop the progress of this feudalism, and that is the only true method. Again: free competition, or false envious rivalry, is another great obstacle of social and political advancement. It separates the labouring classes from each other, sets trade against trade, and paves the way for the utter subversion of every kindly and benevolent feeling. It arrays the famished artisan of one land against the starving operative of another—it prolongs the hours of labour—it cuts down the price of industrial products, and will bring down the working man of our own country to the level of the European serf. Monopolised machinery, a terrible engine of oppression, *is yet another impediment to progress.* It wars with the fearful energy of iron and brass with the bones and sinews of labouring men. The present false and outrageous system of commerce is the bloodsucker of industry. (Cheers.) The merchants are nothing more or less than the vampires extracting from the producing classes at least one half of the products of their labour. Commerce also adulterates the articles of consumption—poisons them as they pass through her hands, and by the force of monopoly creates at will plenty or scarcity in the land. The scourgers of the world in our day are not kings and priests, as in the olden time, but the merchant and the broker. The fourth great principle with which we have to contend is the divorce of labour and capital: they are twin brothers, and should be united. Capital is only the accumulated products of past labour, and the labour of the past and present should be brought into co-operation. This unnatural divorce produces, like other evil principles, hatred and sorrow in society; but what does the capitalist care so long as he accumulates the almighty dollar. He will lay deliberate plans to murder his fellow beings with lingering tortures, by building dungeons, types of the christian's hell, where every foul disease is engendered, for them to work in—where life is ground out of humanity amidst the jar and crash of machinery. And while the capitalist lives in a luxurious palace, with everything about him that can satisfy the most fastidious taste, the poor operative crawls to his unhealthy hovel, after a hard day's work, to rest for a few hours his aching head, with nothing to console him or make him take heart. To him life is a weary load; and were it not for his pale, sickly wife, and puny, half-famished progeny, he would long to be where the wicked cease from troubling, and the weary are at rest. But there is still another great principle which rears its evil front between the working classes and their redemption—it is *class legislation.* Legislation is in the hands of a privileged few—the merchant, the politician, and the lawyer; and they combined, control almost every press in the United States. The lawyers—quibbling, narrow-minded lawyers — are all that is bad. And so much the slaves of precedent are they, that they carry out hell, because the Constitution says so. We must take out of their hands the legislation of the country, and put it into the hands of productive industry. (Cheers.) The Boston Pharisees make their hands work fourteen hours a day, and after exacting this, go to church and bless God they are not as other men. A savage in the American wilderness, ferocious as he appears, would not do it. (Cheers.) When I was in Lowell, and saw the pale, sorrowful girl bending wearily over her task, I thought I would rather go to the hell the Christians tell of than work there. All of what are called the great *men of this* country—Clay, Webster, Calhoun, Van Buren, &c.—support these *iniquitous principles, and the multitude* bow down to the might of their intellect. Now, what have we to oppose to these evil principles? We must oppose to false competition and envious rivalry, co-operation and combination among the working classes. Without this there is no union — no *brotherhood* among the labouring many. The next great principle which we must array against the progress of error, is union of labour and capital, and the possession of the soil and machinery by the working classes. If they are not the masters of it they must be its slaves. If *labour and capital* is united, the industrious class can fix the hours of labour, and demand for it a remunerating price; but if they are not united, then the working men must be prepared to submit to a *tyranny* which is more despotic and cruel in its nature than that of the dark ages. The third important principle which should be inculcated into the mind of the working classes, is equal chances for all—for moral, social, and intellectual *improvement*; and the next two cardinal doctrines are the rights to labour and to the soil; these are the fundamental rights, because they are the rights of existence. (Cheers.) God made the world, and all that is therein, and no man, or set of men, has a right to monopolise it; and for men to say and preach that they have a right to hold property is a most gigantic fraud, and it is that which has reduced the working classes to serfdom. The fifth and last great principle is the right of legislation based upon the interests of production. The present politics of the day must be destroyed, and we must rear upon its ruins a beautiful superstructure of true, just, and wise legislation. (Cheers.) The question now arises—how can we carry out our objects? The ballot-box is a primary means, and then we must establish presses. The press of this country is almost omnipotent, and we must endeavour to secure such an influence in it as will enable us to disseminate *effectively* our principles. The spheres of agriculture, commerce, and manufactures are open to us, and we can do much to advance our cause if we use them judiciously to that end. The existing system of politics is the great prostitute of the nineteenth century. My soul is sick with the eternal whine and cant of every-day politicians, and if you wish to succeed in your endeavours you must first of all cut loose from them, and establish for yourselves an Industrial Congress. (Tremendous applause.) This Congress will have for its object the good of all, the *cause of universal justice*; it will also serve as a head, a rallying point for the working classes. It will, in a word, be the living law of the masses. Mr. Brisbane then advised an adjournment of all questions for the disposition of the Industrial Congress when assembled, which would reconcile all differences and harmonise all discordant views.

THIRD DAY.

The Convention met, pursuant to adjournment, at two o'clock, P. M., Mr. Ryckman, first Vice President in the chair. After considerable discussion on the subject of an Industrial Congress, the following resolutions were adopted:—

That the resolution passed yesterday to appoint a committee of correspondence be reconsidered.

That a committee of seven be appointed to carry out the views of the Convention in regard to an Industrial Congress, which committee are instructed to urge upon others interested in this movement the necessity of calling a preliminary Convention, to be held in the city of Albany, August next 1845, but that, as our object is unanimity, if it is found impracticable to call the Convention then and there, the committee be allowed a discretion to consult with other similarly appointed committees as to the time and place of holding such Convention, and the mode in *which it shall be called*, and the manner of appointing delegates.

That Messrs. Parke Godwin, George H. Evans, A. E. Bovay, Ranson Smith, Benjamin J. Timms, William H. Channing, and Albert Gilbert, be the said committee.

That the following gentlemen be requested to correspond and co-operate with the aforesaid committee in executing the views of this Convention, and that they be particularly urged to *agitate this subject in their various* localities in order to excite a general interest, and procure as large an attendance at the Preliminary Convention as possible:—Parke Godwin, New York City; A. J. Wright, Boston, Mass.; L. W. Ryckman, Brook Farm, Mass.; A. Brisbane, New York City; Thomas A. Devyr, Albany, N. Y.; John Speakman, Philadelphia, Pa.; Charles A. Dana, Brook Farm, Mass.; J. C. Jackson, Albany, N. Y.; James Boyle, Northampton, Mass.; John Mailey, Lynn, Mass.; Thomas Almy, Fall River, Mass.; W. S. Wait, Greenville, Bond Co., Ill.; J. W. Joraleman, Newark, N. J.; George R. McFarlane, Hollidaysburgh, Pa.; A. B. Stevenson, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Francis C. Treadwell, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Alvin E. Bovay, New York City; Geo. W. Allen, Columbus, Ohio; Hugh Garland, Va.; Arnold Buffum, New York City; D. Lee, Buffalo, N. Y.; Theophilus Fisk, Washington; A. F. Cunningham, Virginia; John White, Ohio; John S. Williams, Ohio; F. Grant, Ohio; Alonzo M. Watson, Watertown, N. Y.; William Scott, Promisewell Community, Pa.; Gerrit Smith, Peterboro', N. Y.; John D. Wilkins, Louisiana; Thomas W. Whitley, Kentucky; J. C. Allaben, Delaware Co., N. Y.; Cassius M. Clay, Kentucky.; John A. Collins, Skeneatelas, N. Y.; George W. Showard, Eastern Shore, Md.; Benjamin White, M. C., Freedom, Me.; Mr. Gordon, M. C., Delhi, Delaware Co., N. Y.; Marshall Pierce, Saco, Maine; J. Gilman, Augusta, Maine; Warren Dutcher, W. Bennington, Vermont; Rev. Mr. Balch, Rhode Island; Ellis Smalley, Plainfield, N. J.; Horace Greeley, New York City; Osborn Macdaniel, New York City; H. R. Schetterly, Alphadelphia, Michigan; Ira Tillotson, Marshall Calhoun Co., Michigan.

EVENING SESSION.

Mr. CHANNING adverted to the present degraded condition of the working classes. He considered it indicative of a radical defect in the order of things. Here, said he, in this land, where we boast of free institutions—of our democratic principles, we are the veriest slaves. Even the poor slave of the south, down-trodden and degraded as he is, is better off than we of the north. Mr. Channing then went on to say that he considered it the privilege and the duty of man, with all his energy of usefulness to acquire wealth—that is, to acquire what is really good and useful; and that as he accumulates wealth, he is healthy, morally and physically. In the increase of wealth is the increase of health. As a man obtains wealth he also improves his mind. In this city there are men, women, and children, who have no chance of getting wealth—no chance of being happy. If they do produce, they see it flying away from them—the drones of *society take from them the result of* their labour—they have neither honour nor profit. They know that they laboured and toiled; and when they seek the products of their industry, it eludes their grasp, vanishing like a dream away. As society is constituted, working men are but weapons, merchanised automatons, in the hands of others. The reason why some are, and some are not wealthy, is owing entirely to the chances not being equal. Take, for instance, a man nurtured in poverty, and he must almost necessarily, from the nature of things, be poor. There are some who cry out "education, education;" it is a mocking cry. A man cannot carry his spiritual existence along with his material; he cannot educate while he has toiled long days and nights for a bare subsistence. Mr. Channing then proceeded to state that he went with the association, heart and hand, in the distribution of the public lands among the people, and gave his views of what a township should be, if the association should succeed in effecting their *object*. In the first place, everything should be in common—that is to say, belong to the township. The township should partition off the lands, direct how they should be used in regard to the rotation of crops, &c., and who should occupy them. The products of *common industry* to be divided, and given to each person as they were useful, and according to their intelligence, &c. All have an equal chance of obtaining a sound, moral, and intellectual education. Every man to have a right to claim, and his claim granted to the position in society which he deserves, and for which he is fitted—the township to make all transfers, &c., when necessary, with other townships —in short, to be the merchant. Mr. Channing then promised his allegiance to the Industrial Congress when formed, but stated that a National Congress would not suffice; we must have State, County, and Township Industrial Councils, in addition, wherein every trade should be fully and faithfully represented. He advised the trades to organise, and combine their influence, and also have such an arrangement as to know the position which every man, woman, and child, connected with the trades, occupied. He proceeded to suggest a plan for a labour exchange, and advised a system of mutual assurance and life insurance, which were received very favourably by the audience.

Mr. TIMMS then suggested that Mr. Owen, who was present, be invited to address the Convention.

Mr. EVANS stated that he would very gladly listen to Mr. Owen, but Mr. Collins, of Skaneatles, who was present, had been invited to address the meeting.

Mr. COLLINS was then called for by the meeting, and in the course of his remarks, which were general in their nature, gave his assent, and promised his support to the National Reform Association.

Mr. OWEN, amid vociferous cheering, then took the stand, and briefly addressed the meeting.

Mr. EVANS followed, after which the Convention adjourned *sine die*.

SWEDEN.

We give, as follows, from the Stockholm journals, the speech of the King of Sweden on closing the Diet:—

"Gentlemen, when you arrived at this Diet I greeted you with an entire confidence in your patriotic intentions and your attachment to me and my family. It is with the same sentiments, the cordiality of which has been increased by gratitude, that I to-day bid you farewell, restoring you to your private occupations, which have for so long a time given way to the duties of the public good. Several resolutions of superior importance have been adopted during the time that we have laboured together for the glory and happiness of our beloved country. I your conscientious deliberations have not always succeeded in conciliating opposing opinions, we ought not to lose sight of the fact, that rarely has an assembly of the States, restricted to the same duration of time, embraced questions so grave in themselves, and possessing so strong an influence on all the relations of social right. The complicated affairs that you have had to examine scarcely allowed a complete solution to be given to all; but what the present has refused us, will, with the aid of the Almighty, be soon effected in the future. Whilst each of you is going to fulfil in your private circle the duties which Providence has confided to you, I shall devote all my solicitude to the ameliorations which our social condition may demand, in the firm conviction, that when I shall convoke you again you will continue on your side to proceed in the path leading to the public good, and which, in order to be the means of producing a calm and enlightened improvement, ought also to be marked by union and mutual confidence. The question of a modification of the representative system has given birth to serious discussions. The importance and gravity of the matter explain satisfactorily the difficulty of conciliating opinions divided, not as to the necessity, but as to the nature of the change. In order to resolve, in the interest of the country, this grand problem, it becomes necessary to make reciprocal concessions. The States General, I am persuaded, will be able to discover, in the patriotism with which they are animated, the means of satisfying the wishes of the nation in this respect. In the course of the session I presented you with a bill for a new penal code, and another relative to prisons. Although you have not had time to complete a profound examination of these matters in detail you have, however, adopted principles of a penal system, uniting to the severity which public safety demands the consideration which the elevated precepts of religion and humanity call for in favour of the dignity of man. You have by this decision laid the basis of the ulterior labour which you will have to discuss at your next coming together, and on which I shall then present to you a new proposition. In placing before you the budget of receipts and expenses, I thought it my duty, gentlemen, to call your attention to the necessity of employing the means that could be disposed of in grants for public instruction, science, and the fine arts, for regularising our system of defence, and executing public works to further agriculture and manufactures. Your decisions prove in a satisfactory manner how you have appreciated the constant object of my solicitude—the glory and prosperity of my country. I have been informed of your deliberations to guarantee the solidity of the national bank, and the maintenance of the value of the monetary tokens of the kingdom. I shall follow with all the attention that the gravity of the subject merits the results of your measures in this respect. The successive augmentation of the indirect revenues of the state, testifying an extension in the commercial movement and a progressive improvement in the interior, has enabled the present Diet to effect a reduction in the personal taxes. By employing these unforeseen resources in favour of primary instruction, you have again proved your zeal for all that can contribute to the progress of enlightenment and morality. At the opening of this session, I informed you, gentlemen, of the resolution which I had come to, *in concert with a neighbouring monarch and ally*, not to pay any longer the annual tribute which for upwards of a century the kingdoms at present united had given for the protection of their commerce and *their navigation*, to one of the states *on the northern coast of Africa*. Negotiations entered in for this object, and which have found a powerful support in the friendly mediation of England and France, have just been crowned with success. An arrangement with the Emperor of Morocco concluded on the 5th of last April, by plenipotentiaries reciprocally appointed for the purpose, has established, from the date of the convention being signed, the abolition of that annuity. In virtue of paragraph 100 of the constitution, I declare your present session closed. In imploring the Divine goodness to pour over our country his heavenly blessing, I renew to you, gentlemen, the assurance of all my Royal benevolence."

Trades' Movements.

THE TEN HOURS' BILL.

IMPORTANT DELEGATE MEETING.

(From a Correspondent.)

On Sunday last a numerous meeting of delegates from the various manufacturing districts of Lancashire and Yorkshire was held at the York Hotel, in Todmorden, to promote the passing of the Ten Hours' Bill. Todmorden was selected on account of its central situation, being about equal distance from the factory districts of both counties. There were thirty-one delegates present from the towns of Manchester, Bury, Bolton, Chorley, Preston, Oldham, Lees, Rochdale, Chowbent, Astleybridge, Todmorden, Leeds, Bradford, Huddersfield, Keighley, Dewsbury, &c., &c. Several other towns were represented by letter. Mr. Samuel Haworth, cotton-spinner, of Bolton, was unanimously called on to preside.

The Chairman, in opening the proceedings, expressed his regret that the operatives were compelled *by circumstances*, over which they had no control, to hold their meetings on Sundays. He did not think it would be necessary to call on each delegate to lay before the meeting the sentiments of the operatives in the various localities. There was no difference of opinion amongst them; but, at the same time, he thought it would be desirable for the delegates from the Central Short-time Committees of Lancashire and Yorkshire to give a brief account of the position of the question, and the progress it had made since they last met. It would also be necessary for the meeting seriously to consider whether it was advisable for them to ask Lord Ashley to bring the question forward this session. For his own part he thought not.

Mr. Paul Hargraves, the delegate from the Lancashire Committee, then entered into a detail of their proceedings, from which it appeared that since the opening of the present session they had collected a considerable sum of money from the operatives, which they had expended in circulating publications explaining the progress which was making, more especially in reference to those masters in Preston, Bolton, and other places, who had adopted the system of working eleven hours a day instead of twelve, without any diminution of their wages, the profits of the masters, or the quantity of work produced, whilst the quality was much improved. The opposition to the Ten Hours' Bill in Lancashire was every day becoming less violent, and he hoped the day was not distant when he and his colleagues would be joined by the manufacturers to carry the measure to a successful termination, and thereby be relieved from the arduous duties which the advocacy of the question involved. He was authorised to state that it was the unanimous opinion of the committee that the introduction of the bill into Parliament this session was, from the very first day of the opening, surrounded with so many difficulties, that there was no prospect of bringing it forward with any chance of success.

Mr. Pitman, from the Bradford Committee, thought the measure should have been introduced in the present session, and hoped Lord Ashley would not fail to bring the measure before Parliament in some hapes this year.

The delegate from Huddersfield was glad to have it in his power to report that four firms in that neighbourhood had adopted the eleven hours' system with success. In some instances the hands were getting two shillings a week more for eleven hours than they had been for working twelve. The firms to which he alluded were Messrs. Starkey and Co., Brooks, Armettage, and Brooks. Those four firms employed more than three-fourths of the whole of the factory hands about Huddersfield. They were now receiving the support of all classes of people, and, above all, the clergy of all denominations; and many of the manufacturers were also favourable to ten hours a day.

Mr. Joseph Gregory, of Bolton, said, there was but one opinion among the operatives of that town. They were fully persuaded that, owing to the state of the house on the Irish questions and railways, there was no chance of anything being done this session; they were, therefore, promoting the measure by agitation at home, and not without effect. One of the largest firms in Bolton had commenced working eleven hours, and at a festival given to the hands the other night by the master, Mr. Knowles, that gentleman stated that he was perfectly satisfied with the new arrangement, and would continue to carry it out, and even go to a further limitation; and as to Lord Ashley, they believed he had made many sacrifices in the cause, and was the only man in the House of Commons who could and would work the question with a prospect of success.

The delegate from Preston reported, that since Mr. Gardner had commenced working short hours, several other large mills had followed the example with equal success.

The Rochdale delegate would be glad if he could afford such information as had been given from other places. He worked for a firm which ran their mill thirteen and a half and fourteen hours a day, thereby setting the spirit of the Act at defiance. He hoped the Lancashire Central Short-time Committee would adopt some means to prevent such cruelties as they were perpetrating.

Mr. James Mills said that he had been more than fourteen years in the cause, and he congratulated the meeting on the steady and improved state of feeling which prevailed on the subject. The meetings were now conducted with such intelligence and moderation, as would before long insure success. He had not very latterly attended the meetings on the question, and therefore he was not capable of judging of the improved tone of the friends of the measure: indeed, he never attended a meeting in which he heard so much good reasoning and common sense advanced.

The delegate from Keighley was of the same opinion, and looked upon that fact as the best security of ultimate and speedy success.

Many other interesting statements were made as to the progress the question was making, after which the resolutions were unanimously adopted to the following effect:—

"This meeting of delegates takes the present opportunity of again expressing, on behalf of the operatives of Lancashire and Yorkshire, their unalterable determination never to relax in their efforts, until the Ten Hours' Bill is carried through Parliament, and that they will, from the present time, redouble their exertions preparatory to another struggle in the next session of Parliament, to bring it to a successful termination.—That each district be urgently requested to forward without delay the whole of the petitions now in course of signature, either to the central committees of Yorkshire and Lancashire, or to our friends in Parliament, for presentation this session.—That, in the opinion of this meeting, the course adopted by Lord Ashley this session was, under all the circumstances, the best and wisest, and believe that much has been gained by the course adopted, seeing that the business of the house would not in our opinion admit of a fair trial of the question with any prospect of success. That we hail, as one of the best omens of future success, the support which the cause of our wives and children received last session, and also in the fact, that the Ten Hours' Bill was supported by four-fifths of the members of the manufacturing districts. That a petition from this meeting be forwarded to Parliament, signed by the chairman, on behalf of the delegates.—That this meeting of delegates cannot separate without once more expressing its unabated confidence in the zeal and sound judgment of Lord Ashley in conducting this measure through Parliament.—That every day's experience confirms our previous opinions that he is, of all other members of Parliament of whom we have any knowledge, the most efficient advocate we can have, and that he be most respectfully requested to continue his effort on our behalf, and that we believe we are but expressing the unanimous sentiments of our constituents in stating that we rely with implicit confidence on his zeal and ability to bring the question to a successful issue, and we once more pledge ourselves never to relax in our exertions until our efforts and his labours are crowned with success.—That we most sincerely express our thanks to the editors of the *Herald, Times, Post, Standard, Northern Star*, and of all other papers who so disinterestedly supported us, and that the morning papers be respectfully requested to notice the presentation of our petitions now in the hands of our friend in Parliament."

Thanks were also voted to Mr. Fielden, M.P., Mr. John Wood, Mr. William Walker, of Bradford, and other friends in and out of Parliament; as also to those millowners in Lancashire and Yorkshire who had voluntarily adopted the eleven hours' system; also to the chairman and the central committees of Lancashire and Yorkshire; after which the delegates separated, many of them having to travel from thirty to upwards of fifty miles to their homes.

TO ALL WHO HATE TYRANNY.—Of all the curses that ever scourged the human race, the greatest have been the existence of men, who, to great wealth and power, have united a strong desire to trample on and oppress their fellow-men. There was a time when such characters could continue their fraud, oppression, injustice, and extortion without fear of public opinion; there was no popular press to keep tyranny in check, and but little popular intelligence to mark with reprehension the tyrant. The times, however, are changed. The people are getting wiser. They begin to know how to discover and expose the frauds and extortions to which they have so long been subject; and the time will come, when every act of force or deception, oppression or in justice, whereby rich men make (or try to make) poor men suffer, shall be blazoned forth throughout the length and breadth of the land —shall be wafted on the wings of the press, from the centre of our island all round to the sea; and every wall shall tell tales of those who dare to trample on, the liberties of that portion of society, without which no other portion could ever exist.—As an example to other working men, the following statement of a recent act of tyranny is laid before the public:—The Messrs. Christy, the well-known hat manufacturers, have for many years employed a number of persons to weave hat-plush, a portion of the hatting trade that has been gradually increasing for some time, and has lately experienced an unprecedented briskness; a circumstance that has caused the Messrs. Christy to increase considerably their number of hands, and also brought into the trade many new manufacturers. As might naturally be expected, the new manufacturers having had but little experience in the trade, had no settled system of paying for their work. The prices for the same kind of work varied considerably at different warehouses. In this state of the case, it was suggested a few weeks ago, by some persons connected with the trade (both masters and workmen), that it would be well if a list of prices could be drawn up. A few of the weavers, acting upon this suggestion, called a public meeting of the trade, at which a committee was appointed to arrange a list, and conduct other business connected therewith. On the committee were two of the Messrs. Christy's workmen, who, immediately on the fact becoming known to their masters, were discharged from their employment. This plain statement needs no comment, — the Messrs. Christy knew they were paying less wages than any other house in the trade; they knew that a regulation would require them to pay the same as other masters; and they, no doubt, thought that to discharge those who were likely to be instrumental in bringing about a regulation, *would be to evade an honourable and honest course of conduct.* There is another case which ought to be mentioned, but which, perhaps, would not have been made thus public if the circumstances before related had not taken place. About three months ago, a piece of the most dishonest [illegible] was attempted to be put upon the weavers, the consequence of which would have been to increase considerably the quantity of work without any additional remuneration. The attempt was fortunately discovered and pointed out to the head of the firm, who, in reply, said that wages were too high, that he could buy plush of the French cheaper than he could make it; the French lived upon less than the English, and the *English must come down to them*, and so on. The result was, the weavers struck work; and, as a resolution had been come to by the weavers to leave the shop entirely and go to work elsewhere (work being very plentiful), the masters agreed, in a few days, to pay additional wages in proportion to the extra work. Had this fraud been successful, the Messrs. Christy would have been gainers by it to the amount of more than *three hundred pounds a year* over and above the profits obtained previously; and this attempt was made at a time when the Messrs. C. were already paying from two to eight or ten per cent. less than any other house in the trade. Such seems to have been the general conduct of these men for many years past; in short, did time and space permit, cases of the above description might be enumerated without end,—but enough for the present. The foregoing will sufficiently exhibit the character of the firm mentioned. Let us hope, however, that the time is not far distant when such cases will be unknown, and moral justice have some share in the conduct of employers towards employed. It is lamentable in the extreme to find men like the Messrs. C., whose conscientiousness is so far blunted as to make them content to live for no other purpose but to add house to house, field to field, and money-bag to money-bag—discarding at once every moral principle and every humane and benevolent feeling. Hollow-hearted and base, indeed, must be they, of whom it may be truly said, their dwelling is cemented with human blood, their fields are watered with human tears, and their gold is coined from the very sinews of the suffering and the sorrowful. Gold is truly the world's god; the tyrannical master its priest, who wants only the power to immolate human victims on its altar. With one reflection we conclude. The priest of the golden god is the most insatiable of all monsters—he is heartless, and therefore cannot feel—he is brainless, and therefore cannot think—he is destitute of moral principle, and therefore understands not justice or equity, unless indeed his feeling, thinking, and being just supports the worship of his idol.—*Droylsden*, 1845.

THE TRUCK SYSTEM.—The following case, which occurred a few days ago, at the Bolton Court of Requests, deserves some attention, from its exposing a system which there is good reason to believe is much more extensively acted upon than is generally imagined. We derive the particulars from a Manchester paper:—"William Lomax, jun., obtained an an execution against James Darbishire, green grocer, in April, and on last Saturday week a seizure was made under it of certain articles which Mary Ann Darbishire, his daughter, appeared to claim as her property. From her statement it appeared that her father was sold up about eight months ago, and that her aunt had given her a bed, and she had bought *other articles herself. During the hearing of the case* Sarah Roberts, an interesting young woman, apparently about twenty years of age, was called, and stated that she let the house to Darbishire's daughter. The following colloquy then took place:—Judge: Did you let the house to the claimant? Yes.—Are you the landlady of the house? I take it with my work.—Whom do you work for? Mr. Cullen, cotton spinner.—How much do you pay a week for it? Three shillings and a penny.—What do you let it for? Two shillings.—And do you lose the remainder? Yes.—How much do you get a week? Twelve shillings.—*The Judge*: That's one way of making a property.—(Several voices in the court here shouted out, 'That's common enough in Bolton.')—The Judge: That's a great shame.—(A voice: 'They all do it.') Judge: I never heard a more disgraceful case in my life." From this, it would appear that Mr. Cullen, of Bolton, who, we understand, is an advocate for, and a professor of, liberal principles, can, nevertheless, condescend to be a party to transactions of a nature which honest and conscientious men of every shade of opinion must heartily condemn. We have always considered that the best method of forwarding principle was by example,—particularly when the parties concerned were placed in such positions, as, from their prominency, to be rendered obnoxious to the observation and criticism of the public. As a magistrate, sitting upon the bench, and dispensing equal justice to all applicants, there can be no doubt but the experience and sagacity of Mr. Cullen must render his services exceedingly valuable to the inhabitants of Bolton; and there can be as little doubt that his appointment, from his literary acquirements, has added dignity to the bench on which he occasionally presides. These things will have more than justified, in the eyes of his fellow-townsmen, the parties who recommended him to the important office he holds; the exertions of those parties will indeed have secured the gratitude of the borough of Bolton. It is truly lamentable, then, to see that, for the paltry consideration of a few shillings per week, the tradesman should so far predominate over the justice, as to induce forgetfulness both of equity and the spirit of the law, and be thus the means of drawing down, in a public court, the severe censure of the presiding judge, who felt compelled to characterize the transaction as "the most disgraceful he had ever heard of." From the statement we have cited, it appears that this gentleman is not the only person in Bolton whose conduct, in this respect, merits the indignation and contempt of every right-thinking man. The offence charged against Mr. Cullen is said to be a common one in that borough. For the honour of the town—for the respect we would fain feel for our neighbours, we hope this is not the fact; but, if the statement be accurate, then we ought not to feel surprised that the government, with such facts in evidence before them, feel justified in the *interference they exercise between millowners and factory workpeople.* If those who ought to be the natural guardians of the people, whose industry makes them "merchant princes," thus shamelessly and sordidly oppress the poor, whose protectors the law supposes them to be, can we wonder at the discontent so often expressed by the operative: or that, in this particular, he feels the yoke too heavy for him? The case before us derives its chief interest from its relation to other similar cases. Sarah Roberts, an "interesting," and, as it appears, a single young woman, most likely living with her parents, receives, for her labour in Mr. Cullen's mill, twelve shillings *per week*; but, as one of the conditions of this employment, she is compelled to take a house, which she does not want, at something more than a fourth of her earnings—a rental, indeed, of £8 0s. 4d. per annum. Under this bargain the master gains everything, and the employed is nearly certain to be a loser. In all probability, during, at least, part of the time of servitude, the tenement taken will be empty, and the consequence instantly is, that the wages of the employed are reduced upwards of twenty-five per cent.; or as, in the present case, the party may sublet the dwelling, at a loss to himself, and with every chance of getting a tenant who may break the windows, damage the "valuable property," and quit without remembering the arrears of rent. Yet this is said to be "common enough" in Bolton. Such houses, built with the design of being let upon compulsion, are scarcely likely to be constructed upon the very best principles, or with the most scrupulous regard to the comfort and convenience of the people intended to live in them. Persons convicted of *crime are sent to prison and penitentiaries, for punishment and improvement*, and every attention is paid, during their incarceration, to their cleanliness and *orderly habits*, not only to maintain the health of the body, but to improve that of the mind: persons convicted of poverty, at Bolton, are condemned to have their wages lessened, their liberties abridged, and their persons to suffer oppression, if, by their industry, they endeavour to "live honest in the sight of all men," unless they submit to have that industry mulcted of a quarter of its honourable earnings. Should they refuse to succumb to such abject degradation and servility, they may starve, or be driven, through poverty and want of employment, at times, to do that which their mind would revolt against. Has the magistrate, whose case we are considering, ever reflected that the bondage which he imposes upon his workpeople may force the highest and noblest minded among them—and, consequently, those who, under judicious treatment, would be the most valuable members of society—into dishonest practices, and lead to an abandonment of those virtuous principles, the loss of which, especially in *females*, produces results which are appalling even to the imagination? Surely Mr. Horner will not omit all notice of so curious a feature as this, in the arrangement between factory owners and the hands employed by them, in his next report to Parliament. His exposure of the system would be a sufficient rebuke to deter any other "Cotton Lord" from seeking to avail *himself*, for the sake of a trifle of lucre, of so mercenary a source of profit—one so fraught in every way with mischief to the worldly condition and prospects, the independence, and the moral welfare of those who are subjected to its operation. We do not complain of mill-owners for erecting cottages. In many cases, indeed, it is absolutely necessary that they should do so for the comfort and convenience of their workpeople; but then, the letting of such places should invariably be a matter of option, as well with the tenant as the landlord. Each should be free to make a bargain, or to decline it, according to his own pleasure and inclination. Coercion in such a case is the worst species of tyranny—a sort of truck dealing, which is as disreputable to the strong, and disadvantageous to the weak, as that of paying wages in goods instead of money. The workman has as clear a right to the free controul and disposition of the whole of the wages obtained in return for his or her labour, as the manufacturer can have to the disposal of the money which he obtains in exchange for the goods which have been produced from his capital and machinery.—*Preston Chronicle.*

STRIKE OF MINERS AT BURY.—It is my painful duty to report the strike of the men in the employ of Messrs. Fearnsey and Co., at Jaraco, near Bury. I have been requested to send you a detail of the circumstances for insertion, lest the public should believe the reports sent out by the masters. Before the commencement of the Union the men had 9s. for getting forty baskets of coals, which were sold in the market for £1 3s. 4d. Since that time the coals have been raised to £1 13s. 4d. in the market, or 10s. of an advance, out of which the men got 4s. extra, making their wages 13s. for getting forty baskets. The men worked heartily under these arrangements till the week before last, when notice was given for a *reduction of 2s., under the pretence that the colliery* was not paying. If the pits are not paying now, what must have been their state before? For, calculating on the men to work only four days a week to produce the same quantity of coal as before, the masters *clear upwards of eleven pounds a week more than they did before the advance!*—and this, too, for only one pit. In order to succeed in their reduction they began with one pit, but the men in the others seeing through the scheme immediately turned out, and it is likely that the masters will soon agree with them again.

DUNCOMBE TESTIMONIAL.—A special general meeting of the Central Committee was held on Wednesday evening, June 11th, at the Parthenium, 72, St. Martin's-lane, Mr. James Grassby, Carpenter, in the chair, when the following sums were received:—Per Mr. Nicholson, Engineer, 3s.; Mr. D. W. Ruffy, 10s.; on behalf of Mr. Burrows, of Coggeshall, Mr. Charles M'Carthy, and Edward Collins, 4s. 8d.; per Mr. S. Buck, Knaresborough, 14s. 2d.; Mansfield local committee, per the Rev. W. Linwood, £2 10s. 10s. Huddersfield local committee (second subscription), per Mr. Bushworth, £1 5s. 6d.; Mottram, in Longdendale, per Mr. R. Wild, 9s.; the Woolcombers of Bradford, Yorkshire, per Mr. J. Moore, £3 5s. 5d.; Mr. J. Grassby handed in 3s. 1d. on behalf of Millgrove, the subscription of a few Carpenters No. 13 F.S.O.C.; Mr. T. M. Wheeler handed £1 7s. 10d. from Mr. G. W. Wheeler, the subscription of the Reading local committee; also 5s. from Mr. Mills, and 6d. from Mr. Bagley; and 19s. 4d. acknowledged to be received by him in the *Star* last week under the head of "Funds received by the General Secretary of the National Charter Association;" per Mr. Wm. Cuffay (fourth payment) 2s. 6d.; per Mr. Wild, Carpenter, Dun Horse, Borough, 15s. 5d. On the motion of Messrs. Stallwood and T. Barratt, it was unanimously resolved "That this Committee keep open their account until Wednesday, July 16th next ensuing, in order to give time to the committee of collectors to get in the books now in the hands of those who have neglected the calls previously made, and that the secretary forward the above resolution to the secretary of local committees, with a request that they will transmit all cash raised on behalf of the Testimonial in their hands to the General Secretary, Mr. Syme, or to the General Treasurer, R. Norm Esq., immediately, and that the members of committee are especially requested to attend on Wednesday evening, July 16th, to resolve on what the Testimonial shall be."

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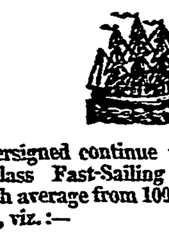

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W. Bemrose and W. Johnson, of Withern, near Alford, were cured of sore legs in a very short time by taking this medicine, and using the lotion and ointment. Several respectable persons in Boston, Horncastle, and their neighbourhoods, have been perfectly cured of sore legs by it, who had previously spent many pounds without receiving any benefit.

Mrs. Edas, near Alford, had a child about six years of age perfectly cured by taking this medicine, which had been dreadfully afflicted with scurvy from its infancy; no expense had been spared to relieve it from its sufferings, but to no purpose; its hands and its wrists were very much swolen, and the fingers appeared to be almost eat through with several wounds that discharged a corroding humour.

A child of Mrs. Lyall's, of Toynton, was long afflicted with a dreadful eruption, all over its head, body, and limbs, which was one entire mass of scab.—She applied the medicine for one month, at the end of which the child was perfectly cured.

SCALD HEADS.

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

MENTAGRA, OR SCURVY OF THE BEARD.

Mr. Storr, of Little Steeping, and Mr. Nathaniel Foreman, of Toynton, were each of them cured of this painful disease, their beards were one continued crust of virulent matter; notwithstanding which they were perfectly cured in a few weeks.

DISEASED EYES.

A youth of Mr. Smith's, of Horncastle, was cured by this medicine of diseased eyes, after having suffered severely and been nearly blind for three months. His parents had tried several medical men, independent of all other remedies they could hear of, without receiving any benefit. Several others have been cured of sore eyes in a very short time.

☞ *The above named persons will be glad to answer any inquiry, for the benefit of their fellow-sufferers.*

For the convenience of parties residing at a distance from Spilsby, Dr. Allen attends every Wednesday, from ten in the morning until three in the afternoon, at the Green Dragon Inn, Boston, where he may be consulted (Gratis) in any of the above, or following Disorders:—

Viz:—Costiveness, Indigestion, Nervous Diseases, Liver and Stomach Complaints, Rheumatism, Gout, Asthma, and all Diseases arising from sudden changes in the Atmosphere, and in low and marshy districts.

Prepared only by Dr. Allen, Spilsby.

The Drops and Lotion in Bottles, at 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d; the Pills in boxes, at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d.; the Ointment at 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d., with ample directions.

*** Sold retail by *Rhoades*, stationer, Spilsby; *Hurton*, stationer, Louth; *Bland*, druggist, Boston; *Cussons*, stationer, Horncastle; *Proctor*, druggist, Newark; *Skelton*, Post-office, Grimsby; and all respectable Medicine Venders.

Persons desirous of becoming Agents for the sale of the above medicines are desired to make application to the Proprietor, Dr. Allen, Spilsby, Lincolnshire.

WRAY'S FAMILY MEDICINES,

PATRONISED BY

Her Grace the Dowager Duchess of Leeds.	Sir C. F. Williams, Knt.
Lady Sherborne.	Sir Edward Lytton Bulwer, Bart.
Earl of Lincoln.	Captain Boldero, M.P.
Marquis of Waterford.	Edward Baines, Esq., M.P.
Lord Bantry.	Archdeacon Webber.
Doctor Bloomberg, Vicar of Cripplegate.	General Maitland.
	General Gardner.
Mr. Justice Cresswell.	General Nisbitt.

And families of the first distinction.

THESE Medicines, which are found to possess so great a power over the respective complaints to which they are applicable, as frequently to render further medical aid unnecessary, were also honoured with the patronage of—

His late R. H. the Duke of Sussex.	Lord John Churchill.
	Sir Francis Burdett, M.P.
Lord Charles Churchill.	George Byng, Esq., M.P.
Sir Matthew Wood, Bt. M.P.	

And numerous Medical Gentlemen of eminence in London have borne testimony to their efficacy.

Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, at 118, Holborn-hill, and 344, Strand, London; and may be had of all medicine-vendors in the United Kingdom; also in America, of J. O. Fay, at his Drug Store, 193, Broadway, corner of Dey-street, New York; in Munich and Frankfort, of Frederick Breul; and can be obtained in the principal Capitals of Europe, as well as all her Majesty's dependencies.

Strongly recommended by the Faculty,

Wray's Aromatic Spice Plasters for the Chest.—Coughs, Colds, Asthmas, Shortness of Breath, Pain or Tightness of the Chest, Affections of the Lungs, &c., are effectually relieved, and in many cases entirely prevented, by the timely application of WRAY'S AROMATIC SPICE PLASTERS to the chest, which are far superior to the common warm plasters, and frequently supersede the use of internal remedies. No person during the winter ought to be without one, travellers by railroad in particular. Sold at 1s. and 1s. 6d. each.

Wray's Concentrated Essence of Jamaica Ginger.—A certain cure and preventive of all Nervous Complaints, Spasms, Gout, Rheumatism—an invaluable remedy for Flatulence, pain in the Stomach, also an excellent adjunct to Seidlitz Powders for debilitated constitutions. In bottles at 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s.

Wray's Chalybeate German Seidlitz Powders, in boxes, containing powders for twelve glasses, at 2s. each, and in bottles, fitted in cases, with spoon, measure, &c., complete, at 7s. 6d. and 10s. 6d. each. Very convenient for travelling or exportation. Common Seidlitz to make twenty-four glasses, 2s. per packet.

Wray's Improved Sodaic Ginger Beer and Lemonade Powders, in packets, for eighteen glasses, at 1s. and 1s. 3d.; or in cases, complete for travelling, at 5s. 6d. and 7s. 6d. each.

Wray's Antibilious Pills—In boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d. each.—These Pills are an excellent remedy for preventing and removing Bilious disorders; they gently operate as an Aperient, and, by keeping the bowels in a proper state, are calculated to promote that regular office of the Bile which is necessary to the preservation of health. Hence their beneficial effects in removing Indigestion, Head-ache, Giddiness, Sickness, attended with a feverish heat of the system, loss of appetite, oppression of the chest, &c.

Wray's Specific Mixture, warranted to remove Urethral Discharges in forty-eight hours—in the majority of cases, twenty-four—if arising from local causes. Sold in bottles at 4s. 6d. and 11s. each, with full instructions.

Wray's Improved Suspensory Bandages, well adapted for Sportsmen, Gentlemen hunting, riding, walking, suffering from disease, relaxation, local debility, &c.; approved of and highly recommended by the late Mr. Abernethy. Best Jean, 1s. and 1s. 6d.; ditto with fronts, 3s. 6d.; Knitted or Wove Silk, 2s. 6d.; ditto with elastic springs, 7s. 6d.

Wray's Steel Spring Trusses, for Hernia, properly adapted; single, 5s. 6d., 7s. 6d., and 10s. 6d.; double, 10s. 6d., 15s., and 21s.

Medicine chests fitted up for family use or sea voyages. Genuine Drugs and Chymicals of every description, with their several preparations, according to the Pharmacopœia of the Royal College of Physicians. A large stock of new English Honey of the finest quality, retailing at 1s. and 1s. 6d. per lb., and the best West India Tamarinds at the same price.

A liberal allowance to Merchants and Captains. Physicians' Prescriptions and Family Recipes carefully and accurately prepared by gentlemen regularly qualified.

Physician's Advice from eleven till one, every day. Surgical Attendance every evening from seven till nine.

Persons residing in the remotest parts of the country can be treated successfully, on describing minutely their symptoms, age, habits of life, &c., and inclosing a remittance for medicine, which can be forwarded to any part of the world, securely packed, and carefully protected from observation.

All letters to be addressed to "M. O. WRAY, 118, Holborn-hill."

PARR'S LIFE PILLS.

READ the following letter from Mr. W. Alexander, Bookseller, Yarmouth:—

Great Yarmouth, March 27, 1845.

Gentlemen,—Being recently at Norwich, I called upon a gentleman at his request. He said, having seen your name in a newspaper as an agent for the sale of PARR'S PILLS, and also letters addressed to you testifying their efficacy in the cure of various complaints, I resolved to try them. I had been very unwell for two or three years, my stomach much out of order, and I constantly felt a painful difficulty in breathing; I employed two medical gentlemen, and took a great quantity of medicine, but derived no benefit; on the contrary, I found myself daily declining and getting weaker, so that I could scarcely walk from one street to another; indeed I was in a melancholy desponding state. Accordingly, I purchased a box, and took them as directed. At the end of a week I was much better, having taken, I think, only eighteen pills; consequently, I continued taking them regularly, and when I had taken two boxes and a half, I became quite well, and to this day I have enjoyed life, having now good health and good spirits. If, however, I feel any slight indisposition, I have recourse to the medicine I have so much reason to prize, which restores me to my usual good health.

This gentleman wished his case to be made public, although for obvious reasons he could not authorise me to give his name. This timid, perhaps in some cases, prudent cautiousness is not uncommon. A neighbouring gentleman has several times admitted to me that he derives great benefit from the occasional use of Parr's medicines, but will not permit me to mention it to any one.

am, dear Sir, yours, respectfully,

WILLIAM ALEXANDER.

P.S. The Pills have entirely removed the cough and Asthma.

MR. HACKETT, THE CELEBRATED AMERICAN ACTOR, now performing in this country, gave the following important testimonial to the efficacy of PARR'S LIFE PILLS before leaving for America:—

To the Proprietors of PARR'S LIFE PILLS.

SIRS,—Having used PARR'S LIFE PILLS on several occasions when attacked by violent Bilious complaints, and having been fully satisfied of their efficacy, I beg leave in justice to you, as proprietors of the medicine, to testify as much.

Yours, respectfully,

Long Island, Nov. 9, 1844. WM. H. HACKETT.

☞ The extraordinary effect of this medicine is the wonder of the age; it has been tried by hundreds of thousands as an aperient, and has in every instance done good; it has never in the slightest degree impaired the most delicate constitution. Tens of thousands have testified that perseverance in the use of PARR'S LIFE PILLS will completely cure any disease, and are living witnesses of the benefit received from this invaluable medicine.—Sheets of testimonials and the "Life and Times of Old Parr" may be had gratis, of every respectable Medicine Vender throughout the kingdom.

Beware of spurious imitations of the above medicine. None are genuine unless the words PARR'S LIFE PILLS are in WHITE LETTERS ON A RED GROUND, engraved on the Government Stamp, pasted round each box; also the fac-simile of the signature of the Proprietors, "T. ROBERTS and Co.," London, on the directions. Sold wholesale by E. Edwards, 67, St. Paul's; Barclay and Sons, Farringdon-street; Sutton and Co., Bow Churchyard; Mottershead and Co., Manchester; and J. and R. Raimes and Co., Edinburgh. Retailed by at least one agent in every town in the United Kingdom, and by all respectable chemists, druggists, and dealers in patent medicine. Price 13½d., 3s. 9d., and family boxes 11s. each. Full directions are given with each box.

CORPORAL PUNISHMENTS AND IMPRISONMENTS IN THE ARMY AND NAVY FOR THE LAST THREE YEARS.—From a return just issued, on the motion of Mr. Hume, it appears that the number of soldiers belonging to regiments of the line and depôts in England and Ireland who have been corporally punished between January 1, 1839, to the 31st of December, 1841 (the last three years), is 1160; of whom 1014 were flogged once, 119 twice, 24 three times, 2 four times, and 1 five times. In the course of the same period 15,133 have suffered imprisonment: 11,208 once, 2464 twice, 834 thrice, 344 four times, 151 five times, 78 six times, 24 seven times, 19 eight times, 5 nine times, 3 ten times, 2 eleven times, and 1 twelve times. The number of soldiers corporally punished in the Royal Marines during the same period is only 31, and 891 imprisoned. In the Royal Artillery 62 men have been flogged during the same period, 1281 imprisoned, and 1 transported for seven years. The number of times is not specified. In our regiments abroad 1820 have been flogged once, 289 twice, 68 three times, 12 four times, 5 five times, and 1 six times. 9202 imprisoned: 2304 twice, 868 three times, 366 four times, 181 five times, 87 six times, 26 seven times, 9 eight times, 4 nine times, 8 ten times, and 2 eleven times. The corporal punishments inflicted in the Royal Navy were, in 1839, 2007; in 1840, 2028; in 1841, 2066; 1842, 2472; and 1843, 2170.

Ireland.

DISTURBED STATE OF THE COUNTY LEITRIM.

The following threatening notice from Molly Maguire was sent through the post-office of Drumsnow to Mr. William Jeff, the eminent contractor on the Shannon works:—

"Sir,—This is to give you notice, that unless you discharge (Cooger) Tim Byrne from your employment as watchman, I will *sarve* you out. This is the first notice I ever sent you, or have occasion to send to you, but if you don't discharge Cooger Byrne you will hear from me with a REPORT, that will prevent you from *catin* for some time, and may be for ever. "Still your friend,

"MOLLY MAGUIRE."

The only cause that can be assigned for the above is, that Messrs. Jeff were compelled to place a watchman over a quantity of turf, to prevent the robberies of that article that took place nightly; the men they placed having detected several in the act of stealing the turf, and having told their employers of them.

CONFLICT BETWEEN THE POLICE AND THE MOLLY MAGUIRES.

(Extract of a letter from the neighbourhood of Mohill, county Leitrim.)

"* * * Since I last wrote we had a regular battle between the Molly Maguires and the police at Eslins. The serjeant with one man were going to investigate an outrage that occurred about half a mile from this on last Thursday evening. When they got as far as Drumraggan Hill they perceived fourteen armed Mollys. The serjeant sent back the man he had with him for the three others, leaving one man to guard the barracks, so that there were but five altogether, and the Mollys by this time had gained a good deal of ground, as also hundreds of country people. The police at last were closing them in, when the Mollys wheeled round and commenced firing, shouting, and screaming frightfully. The police fired in their own defence, and killed one man and wounded many; best of all, made them run, although the mob had now increased to thousands, it being market day at Mohill. The police thought it best to retreat when the mob were at a distance, and were carrying off with them the dead man, when the mob returned and pursued them. The police had to drop the dead man and run to their barracks, one of them being wounded in the head; he was the only Protestant of the party. * * * * You would be surprised how such crowds could be collected in so short a time. The man who had been left in the barracks had run into Mohill, and succeeded in getting safe there, although the very women were crying out to stop him. In a short time we had a large force of police, and in two hours' time the military arrived from Carrick, and remained at the police barracks all night. * * * It was a fortunate battle, as the Mollys had determined on some murders that night. Happily, for that time, they were frustrated. We have been quiet since. We have got a large additional force of police; and there was not a cart in all Mohill could be induced to bring out their furniture, and a neighbouring gentleman and magistrate had to send for it. A servant-woman of a gentleman in this neighbourhood was beaten on Sunday, outside the chapel, by a man, and although the crowd were all present, not one would save her; all cried out what brought her there, and threw her into a ditch, and tore her shawl; she had to run to the police barracks, and was escorted home by three men. The priest, in his discourse, said there were people attending the chapels on purpose to tell the Protestants what was said. You see what a state we are in; and not one farthing of rent will any person's tenants pay till November, they say; but, when that time arrives, it will be all the same; they think before that they will have everything their own way."

It has been ascertained that the name of the man first killed was ***—that many more have since died, and that some are still in a dying state.

EXTRAORDINARY MONETARY SPECULATION.—For some time past the copper coinage of William IV. has been eagerly purchased up by persons who are stated to be Jews, and a report has in consequence gained ground that gold is contained in it. What reason there may be for this it is impossible to say; but it is a well known fact that agents have been at work for the last two months buying up these particular coins in Westminster, and they now fetch double the price of their legal issue. The mania has extended eastward, and twopence for a penny piece, and a penny for a halfpenny, &c., is now asked for the "precious issue."—*Morning Chronicle.*

RAILWAY SPEED.—The distance between London and Birmingham was lately performed in one hour and forty-five minutes. 110 miles in 105 minutes!

QUACKERY IN THE UNITED STATES.—Brandreth with his pills, has risen from a poor man to be a man of extensive fortune. He has now at Sing Sing a three-story factory for grinding his medicines. Aloes are carried into it by the ton, and whole cargoes of the pills are despatched to every part of the Union, and down everybody's throat. He has expended thirty-five thousand dollars in a single year for advertising. Comstock began with nothing, but, by crowding his patent medicines, has been able to purchase one of the first houses in Union-place, and gives magnificent soirees, suppers, &c. Moffat, adding bitters to pills, has run up a handsome fortune of nearly 300,000 dollars. Sherman, taking the lozengeline, has emerged from his little shop in Nassau-street, into a buyer of lots and houses by the wholesale. I need not mention Swain of Philadelphia, who, by pouring his panacea into people's stomachs, can afford to buy a single pearl head-band for his daughter, worth, 20,000 dollars, to prove that we are pill eating and bitter drinking persons. Your literary man will starve in a garret, while your pill maker will emerge from his garret into a palace.—*Albany Freeholder.*

IT BEHOVES us always to be on our guard: when alone we should watch our thoughts, when in society our tongues, and when in our families our tempers. Indeed, upon our properly guarding the last depends much of our social happiness and domestic comfort, taking care to counteract that continued irritability of mind which is the precursor to ebullitions of passion. But our mental disposition is so intimately connected with our physical condition, that what is frequently considered ill-temper, or peevishness, is in reality but the result of a derangement of the digestive or other organs of the body, and requires medicinal not mental remedies. To such we recommend with confidence "Frampton's Pill of Health," as being certain in its effects, and gentle in its operation.

Bankrupts, &c.

BANKRUPTS.

(From Tuesday's Gazette, June 10th, 1845.)

George Estall, Holywell-street, Westminster, plasterer—Robert Fish, Ventnor, Isle of Wight, plumber and glazier—James Fisher, Lynn, spirit-merchant—Charles Dalton, Old Kent-road, stonemason—Charles Thomas Hicks, Upper Thames-street, drug-grinder—Thomas Payler, Pudsey, Yorkshire, scribbling-miller—George Byford, Liverpool, grocer—George Goodall, Ashton-under-Lyne, victualler—Benjamin Samuel Jones, Wrockwardine, Shropshire, grocer.

DIVIDENDS.

July 1, L. J. B. and L. O. B. Vaudeau, Wood-street, Cheapside, dealers in artificial flowers—July 1, J. W. Mardall, New Shoreham, Sussex, insurance-broker—July 1, T. Gorton, jun., Grosvenor-row, Pimlico, bookseller—July 4, J. Woollett, Gould-square, City, merchant—July 3, J. Graham, jun., Newcastle-upon-Tyne, spirit-merchant—July 3, T. Revely, jun., Newcastle-upon-Tyne, plumber—July 3, J. Fletcher, Maryport, Cumberland, boiler-manufacturer—July 9, T. Robinson, Eccleston, Lancashire, lime-burner—July 9, J. Kewley, Liverpool, tailor—July 2, J. Hadfield, Manchester, horse-dealer—July 2, J. Holroyd, Wheatley, Yorkshire, cotton-warp-maker—July 2, E. Clegg, Waithland, Lancashire, cotton-spinner.

DECLARATIONS OF DIVIDENDS.

B. Reynolds, Mitcham, silk-printer—first dividend of 2s in the pound, on Saturday next, and the two following Saturdays, at the office of Mr. Groom, Abchurch-lane.

J. Jones, Chester, fellmonger—first dividend of 11½d in the pound, any Wednesday, at the office of Mr. Morgan, Liverpool.

R. Jones, Dolgelley, Merionethshire, auctioneer—dividend of 1s in the pound, any Wednesday, at the office of Mr. Morgan, Liverpool.

J. Metcalf, Macclesfield, silk-manufacturer—first dividend of 1s 10d in the pound, any Tuesday, at the office of Mr. Hobson, Manchester.

J. Potter and W. Maude, Manchester, calico printers—third dividend of 4½d in the pound, any Tuesday, at the office of Mr. Stanway, Manchester.

J. Ward, Manchester, engineer—first dividend of 10s 6d in the pound, any Wednesday, at the office of Mr. Pott, Manchester.

CERTIFICATES to be granted, unless cause be shown to the contrary on the day of meeting.

July 4, G. Hawkins, Colchester, Essex, clothier—July 2, J. Bant, Hollen-street, Wardour-street, Soho, saddle-tree-maker—July 9, J. Schaffer, Clark's-place, High-street, Islington, fringeman—July 3, A. H. Simpson and P. H. Irvin, Blackfriars-road, engineers—July 3, W. Williams, High-street, St. Giles's, victualler—July 9, L. Leplastrier, Alfred-street, River-terrace, Islington, watchmaker—July 2, J. Bulmer, Hartlepool, Durham, merchant—July 2, J. Cooke, Wem, Shropshire, brewer—July 2, J. and T. Lamb, Kidderminster, Worcestershire, engineers—July 1, S. Tavener, Sovereign-mews, Paddington, bricklayer—July 1, J. Harley, Wolverhampton, plumber—July 1, J. Dalton, Salford, Lancashire, joiner—July 1, T. Griffiths, Blaenfed, Cardiganshire, auctioneer—July 1, J. Chrisp, Great Tower-street, City, wine-broker—July 1, J. Bradshaw, High-street, Camden Town, coal-merchant—July 1, G. Dickinson, South Portman-mews, Portman-square, farrier—July 1, T. Smithson, York, tobacconist.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

G. Baker and L. Young, Gravesend, butchers—J. Bustard and J. Rhodes, Hulme, Lancashire, bricklayers—H. D. Davis and F. H. Tuckett, Bristol, wholesale tea-dealers—E. Cockshutt and T. Goodier, Preston, Lancashire, iron-founders—E. and H. Cadman and C. Walker, Sheffield, file-manufacturers; as far as regards C. Walker—T. and J. Hawthornthwaite, Manchester, drapers—W. H. and H. Tanner, Lichfield, grocers—L. and T. Usher, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, coach-manufacturers—B. Watkins and E. Patrick, Abingdon, Berkshire, water-carriers—J. M. Walthew and A. L. Holmes, Liverpool, commission-agents—J. and S. Grant, Tottenham-court New-road, zinc-manufacturers—J. T. Lester and M. Farenden, Aldingborne, Sussex, harness-makers—R. Ogden and J. Frost, Manchester, cotton-spinners—G. Rider and T. S. Bickersteth, Liverpool, ship-chandlers—T. H. Evans and T. and L. Turner, Carnarvon, wine-merchants—A. A. Croll and W. Richards, St. James's-walk, Clerkenwell, dry meter-manufacturers—J. Lister and G. Butler, Welton, Yorkshire, corn-millers—G. Hay and R. Brooke, Leeds, tobacco-manufacturers—G. Smith and T. Madgwick, Pavement, Moorfields, City, cabinet-makers—R. Drely and G. F. De Fonvielle, King William-street, West Strand, manufacturers of the royal self-filling and self-acting filter—J. M'Gill and R. T. Toms, Cheapside, commission-agents.

Poetry.

MY MITHER'S KIST.

It's nae to get a grander hame
That I maun flit the morn—
Maun quit the sward which first I trod—
The bield whaur I was born.
The comforts o' its cozy hearth
Will a' be sairly miss'd ;—
This only remnant gangs wi' me,
My ain auld mither's kist.

Next to hersel', my infant hopes
On this auld box were built ;
And now, though manhood marks my brow,
My heart lies lithely till't.
The hand that spares not made me heir—
Far sooner than I wist—
O' much ; but nought that pleased me mair
Than this—my mither's kist.

I mind my merit's first reward—
Though sma', yet O ! how dear—
Was gi'en me frae the weel-hained purse,
That aye lay hoarded here.
Man's meed o' praise I've got since syne—
By Fortune's hand been blest ;
But nane prized like that ae bawbee
Frae out my mither's kist.

I kent nae wish but what I thocht
Its stores could weel supply :
We lang had lost a father's love—
A husband's industry ;
Yet woman's ever eident hand,
Wi' nae ane to assist,
Held aye the fangs o' misery far
Frae aff my mither's kist.

And sae its nae what's in it now—
Though that be a' my store—
That links me to the auld oak kist,
But for its worth of yore.
I doubt this heart will ken nae mair
A joy of sic a grist,
As when a bairn I've danced me roun',
Or on my mither's kist.

H. B. K.

Edinburgh Weekly Register.

Reviews.

ESSAYS ON NATURAL HISTORY, &c. By C. WATERTON, Esq. London: Longman and Co., Paternoster-row.

(*Concluded from the Northern Star of June 7th.*)

Our first extract this week describes a singular

COMBAT BETWIXT TWO HARES.

On Easter Sunday, in the afternoon, as I was proceeding with my brother-in-law, Mr. Carr, to look at a wild duck's nest in an adjacent wood, we saw two hares fighting with inconceivable fury on the open ground, about a hundred and fifty yards distant from us. * * * * We staid in the wood some ten minutes, and on nearing it we saw the hares still in desperate battle. They had moved along the hill-side, and the grass was strongly marked with their down for a space of twenty yards. At last one of the sylvan warriors fell on its side, and never got upon its legs again. Its antagonist then retreated for a yard or so,—stood still for a minute, as if in contemplation, and then rushed vengefully on the fallen foe. This retreat and advance was performed many times; the conqueror striking its prostrate adversary with its fore feet, and clearing off great quantities of down with them. In the meantime the vanquished hare rolled over and over again, but could not recover the use of its legs, although it made several attempts to do so. Its movements put you in mind of a drunken man trying to get up from the floor, after a hard night in the ale-house. It now lay still on the ground, effectually subdued; whilst the other continued its attacks upon it with the fury of a little demon. Seeing that the fight was over, we approached the scene of action,—the conqueror hare retiring as we drew near. I took up the fallen combatant just as it was breathing its last. Both its sides had been completely bared of fur, and large patches of down had been torn from its back and belly. It was a well-conditioned buck hare, weighing, I should suppose, some seven or eight pounds.

THE ROBIN.

Pretty cock-robin, the delight of our childhood, and an object of protection in our riper years. Wherever there is plenty of shelter for him, his song may be heard throughout *the entire year, even in the midst* of frost and snow. In the whole *catalogue* of British birds, cock-robin is the only one which in his wild state can be really considered familiar with man. Others are rendered tame by famine and cold weather, and will cautiously approach the spot where food is thrown for them, but the robin will actually alight upon your table, and pick up crumbs on your own plate. When I have been digging in the pleasure ground, he has come and sat upon my spade; and by every gesture proved his confidence. You cannot halt for any moderate time in the wood, but cock-robin is sure to approach, and cheer you with an inward note or two; and on such occasions he has more than once alighted on my foot. This familiarity is inherent in him, and not acquired. I am not acquainted with any other wild bird that possesses it. In Italy this social disposition of his does not guarantee him from destruction by the hand of man. At the bird market, near the rotunda, in Rome, I have counted more than fifty robin-redbreasts lying dead on one stall. "Is it possible," said I to the vender, "that you can kill and eat these pretty songsters?" "Yes," said he, with a grin; "and if you will take a dozen of them home for your dinner to-day, you will come back for two dozen to-morrow." It is the innocent familiarity of this sweet warbler which causes it to be such a favourite with all ranks of the people in England. Nobody ever thinks of doing it an injury. "That's poor cock-robin! don't hurt poor cock-robin," says the nursery-maid, when her infant charge would wish to capture it. Mrs. Barbauld has introduced cock-robin into her plaintive story of *Pity*; and, when we study the habits of this bird, and see that his intimacy with us far surpasses that of any other known wild one, we no longer wonder that the author of that pathetic ballad, the *Children in the Wood*, should have singled out the redbreast amongst all the feathered tribe, to do them the last sad act of kindness. They had been barbarously left to perish, and had died of cold and want. Cock-robin found them, and he is described as bringing leaves in his mouth, and covering their dead bodies with them:—

> "Their pretty lips with blackberries
> Were all besmear'd and dyed;
> And when they saw the darksome night
> They laid them down and cried.
>
> "No burial these pretty babes
> Of any man receives,
> Till robin-redbreasts, painfully,
> Did cover them with leaves."

This ballad has something in it peculiarly calculated to touch the finest feelings of the human heart. Perhaps there is not a village or hamlet in England that has not heard what befel the babes in the wood; and how poor cock-robin did all in his power for them when death had closed their eyes. I wish it were in my power to do only half as much in favour of some other birds as this well-known ballad of the *Children in the Wood* has done for poor cock-robin.

Mr. WATERTON has an excellent chapter on Waste Lands, in which he manfully denounces the wholesale robberies committed on the poor by the aristocracy in the enclosing of the common and waste lands of the country. "Heath Common," a place which our own eyes have feasted on, in the neighbourhood of Wakefield, being threatened with an inclosure Act, Mr. WATERTON addressed and published the following protest to the inhabitants of the town:—

HEATH COMMON.

Wakefield,—once Merry Wakefield!—why art thou so no longer? What envious hand hath smote thee, and changed thy garland of roses into one of rue and wormwood? Formerly thy fair face must have beamed with many smiles; for thou wert known throughout the land by the name of "Merry Wakefield."

And very merry must have been thy days: for thy merchants were prosperous, thy people happy, and thy prison *empty*; ay, so empty, that time was when not one single captive could be found within its walls. There was Westgate Common open to thy people and to all the world besides, and the Outwood too; and here it was that thy merry sons and daughters came to dance, and sing, and to drive dull care away. But these once-famed rural haunts for mirth and glee are now no longer thine: the iron hand of private interest fell heavy on them; and they were lost to thee for ever. Oh, how cruel and unjust it was, to sever from thee those delightful walks which the foresight and good sense of our ancestors had apportioned for thy welfare and left at thy command!

All, all is now changed for the worse: and sad and sorrowful have the scenes become, which were once so bright and joyous: and woeful is the appearance of the avenues which lead to once Merry Wakefield.

On one of them there frowns a Bastile so huge and terrible, and so appalling with solitary cells, that in viewing it the soul of man recoils within him, and he begins to doubt if he is in a Christian country. Things were not so in the gone-by days of once Merry Wakefield.

On another is seen a widely spreading structure, peopled by those whom sorrow, and misfortune, and want, and wretchedness, have deprived of the choicest gift of Heaven to man. We read in their countenances the mournful history of their sad destiny, and we fancy that we can hear them say, "You would have seen no sights so sorrowful as these in the gone-by days of once Merry Wakefield."

On a third avenue we behold unsightly piles of buildings,—granaries high and spacious,—but the workings of which are diametrically the reverse of those erected by benevolent Joseph in ancient Egypt. And in passing over Calder's Bridge, we see a gem of olden architecture, now mouldering into dust, unheeded and untenanted, and with its windows broken. 'Tis said to have been endowed for mass, for the souls of the slain at the great battle in the neighbourhood. Some years ago it served as a counting-house; but probably the pressure of the times drove the buyers and sellers from its polluted walls, which were kept so pure and bright in the gone-by days of once Merry Wakefield.

Wakefield,—once Merry Wakefield!—these sad innovations too plainly tell us that all is not right within thee. But thy cup of sorrow is not yet filled up; another bereavement still awaits thee, and it will be a final blow to the few remaining rural sports which are now within thy reach. Heath Common is to be enclosed! Then adieu, a long and last adieu, to thy delightful walks, and rides, and manly games, on the ever-enchanting wilds of Heath Common; thy unrestricted, undisturbed sojourn, time out of mind. And when the fatal day of its enclosure shall have dawned upon thee, say, once Merry Wakefield, say, what is to become of thy fifteen thousand people, who will not have a yard of public land remaining, whereon to recover that health of frame, and vigour of the mind, so apt to be enfeebled when debarred from the advantage of rural air and pastime? I myself will join thee in thy lamentations on the near approach of this great and unexpected event; for many a walk do I take on Heath Common, to hear the wild notes of birds which are strangers to my own domain; and it is on Heath Common that I always expect to hear the first song of the cuckoo, sweet harbinger of returning spring.

Were I a Senator,—which God forbid, whilst Peel's eath stares me in the face!—I would stand up and fight *thy* battle to the last.

Wakefield,—once Merry Wakefield!—fare thee well! I would not have a hand in the projected enclosure of Heath Common, even though poor Charley Stuart himself could come back, and were to give his royal sanction to it.

THE DYING SWAN.

The supposed melody of the dying swan seems to be a fable of remote antiquity. I have long been anxious to find out upon what grounds the ancients could possibly attach melody to an expiring bird, which neither in youth nor in riper years ever shows itself gifted with the power of producing a single inflexion of the voice that can be pronounced melodious. * * * Once I had an opportunity, which rarely occurs, of being with a swan in its last illness. Although I gave no credence to the extravagant notion which antiquity had entertained of melody from the mouth of the dying swan, still I felt anxious to hear some plaintive sound or other, some soft inflexion of the voice, which might tend to justify that notion in a small degree. But I was disappointed. This poor swan was a great favourite, and had been the pride of the lake time out of mind. Those who spend their life in the country, and pay attention to the ordinary movements of birds, will easily observe a change in them whenever their health is on the decline. I perceived that the plumage of this swan put on a weather-beaten appearance, and that the bird itself no longer raised the feathers of his wings as he passed through the water before me. Judging that he was unwell, I gave orders that he should be supplied with bread and boiled potatoes. Of these he ate sparingly, and in a day or two he changed his quarters, probably for want of sufficient shelter from the wind. Having found his way down to the stables, he got upon a small fishpond there, out of reach of storms. From this time he never fended for food, but he continued to take a little white bread now and then from my hand. At last he refused this; and then he left the water for good and all, and sat down on the margin of the pond, with evident signs of near approaching death. He soon became too weak to support his long neck in an upright position. He nodded, and then tried to recover himself, and then nodded again, and again held up his head; till at last, quite enfeebled and worn out, his head fell gently on the grass, his wings became expanded a trifle or so, and he died whilst I was looking on. This was in the afternoon, and I had every facility of watching his departing hour, for I was attending the masons, some thirty yards from the pond to which the swan had retired. He never even uttered his wonted cry, nor so much as a sound to indicate what he felt within. The silence which this bird maintained to the last, tends to show that the dying song of the swan is *nothing but a fable, the origin of* which is lost in the shades of antiquity.

There is an excellent chapter on "Fresh Air," from which we give the following extracts:—

SLEEPING AT INNS.

Beds have vast attractions; beds, to wit, of down and roses. But we are not told who has slumbered there the night before. In fact, we never ask the question. Mine hostess assures us, that they have been well aired; but she does not mean that they have been aired by the noonday's healthy sunbeams. She gives you to understand, by saying that the bed has been well-aired, that, in fact, it has constantly been slept upon by a succession of travellers, of whose health, or the want of it, not the slightest mention is ever made * * * * A person, on whose veracity I could depend, and who seemed to have scrutinised the general state of dormitories with a considerable degree of attention, once told me, that he had not passed a single hour in bed for fourteen years. He said he was his own master in that respect, and could suit himself as he thought fit. He added, that his aversion to enter a strange bed was extreme. He did not know who had been there before him, or what impurities might be lurking in the region of the feather bed, or whether it had been aired by Phœbus or by Bacchus; and that the possibility of getting into a damp bed acted upon his nerves more terribly than did the operation of Sir Robert Peel's income-tax. "And how do you manage," said I, "without a bed?" "Uncommonly well," said he. "My apprenticeship," continued he, "to the hard floor only cost me a fortnight, and after that all went right." He then informed me that the advantages which he had acquired by abandoning the bed for ever were incalculable. He said that so long as there was a current of fresh air in the place where he laid him down to rest, he was excellently accommodated for a fair spell of sleep. Travelling had no longer any nocturnal terrors for him. Whilst others were anxious about the paraphernalia of their bedrooms, and peevish when things were not to their liking, he stood smiling on, pitying their distresses, and happy with the thought that he could stow himself away for the night in a moment, from bad bugs, bad breaths, and bad bedding. "And you will never more sleep in a bed?" said I. "Never," said he, with a smile of contentment on his face. "Nature has accommodated herself to me, and I to nature. What more can I wish?" He ceased on saying this. I entered fully into his fellings; and ere I retired to rest I thought if we had more of fortitude and less of self-love things would go better with us, both night and day, than they do at present.

SICK ROOMS AND SLEEPING ROOMS.

If we turn to a sick room, we are apt to surmise that the doctor in attendance never once takes the state of the lungs under his serious consideration, except in cases of apparent consumption. Although he has learned from anatomy that pure air is most essential to them, still he allows his patient to be in a tomb, as it were, walled round with dense curtains, where the wholesome breeze can gain no admittance, and where the foul vapours issue from the feverish mouth, and return to it, and from thence to the lungs, which are barely able to perform their duty. The windows are constantly shut, and the door most carefully closed, by which mischievous custom the lungs have no chance of receiving a fresh supply of air from without, and at last the patient sinks in death for want of it. If those in typhus fever were conveyed to an open shed, screened on one side against the blowing wind, with a sufficiency of clothes upon them, very little physic would be required; for the fresh air would soon subdue the virulence of the disease in nine cases out of ten. Then, a person finds he cannot sleep at night: if he would open the window, and take a few turns in the room, there can be no doubt but that sweet sleep, *placidissime somne Deorum*, would return with him arm in arm to bed. Wonderful is the degree of heat which is generated by the human body, when prostrate on a soft bed. Those parts of the sheets which do not come in contact with it, will, of course, retain their wonted coolness; and then, if the person becomes restless in his sleep, and rolls over upon them, he runs a fair risk of contracting rheumatic pains scarcely ever to be removed. Should a man ever have the terrible misfortune to pass the night in a damp bed, he would be much worse off than if he had been condemned to lie on a pismire's nest. These little tormentors would merely blister him, perhaps even with salutary effect; but the humid bed would cause him damage often beyond the power of art or nature to repair. I trust we may safely conclude that, when the soft and downy preparations for the repose of the night have been completed, we do wrong, very wrong indeed, to exclude the night air from our apartments. That we can absolutely do without it, is certain; but that we should do better with it, is equally certain.

Mr. WATERTON has a good word for the rooks, whose destruction it appears has, or had, been determined on by the wise men of the north, the farmers of Scotland. Mr. W. shows most conclusively that instead of being enemies, the rooks are the best friends the farmers have in destroying the myriads of insects on which those sable gentry mostly feed. The concluding chapter of the work is "On Tight Shoes, Tight Stays, and Cravats." His arguments on the two first of these fashionable absurdities have been enforced times without number, but his war against Cravats is something new. His arguments, we think, are unanswerable.

CRAVATS.

What in the name of hemp and bleaching, has a cravat to do with the throat of a man, except at Tyburn? The throat is the great thoroughfare or highway for the departure and return of the blood from the heart to the head, and back again; and we all know that pressure on the vessels which contain this precious fluid may be attended with distressing and even fatal consequences; so that when a man falls down in a fit, the first attempt at relief on the part of the bystanders is to untie his cravat. Indeed, the windpipe, the veins, and the arteries located in the neck, may be considered as life's body guards, which will not allow themselves to be too severely pressed upon with impunity. When we consider how very near these main channels of life are to the surface of the throat, we wonder at the temerity of the man who first introduced the use of cravats as a protection against the weather, or as an ornament to the parts. When he was about this roguish business, why did he stop short at the neck? He might just as well have offered clothing to the nose and cheeks. If these last mentioned parts of our mortal frame can safely accommodate themselves to the blasts of winter, or the summer's sun, surely the throat might be allowed to try its fortune in the external air, especially when we see this important privilege conceded to females in every rank of life, and of the most delicate constitutions. If any part of the human body be allowed to be uncovered in these days of observation and improvement, certainly the throat of man has the best claim to exemption from the punishment which it undergoes at present. However, we are not quite so outrageous now-a-days in some things as we were when I was a lad. I remember well the time when cravats of enormous height and thickness were all the go. 'Twas said that these jugular bolsters came into fashion on account of some unsightly rose-buds having made their appearance a little below the ears of a dandy. This may have been scandal for aught I know to the contrary; but certain it is, that the new invention spread like wild-fire, and warmed the throats of all in high life. A connection of mine placed so much stress upon the necessity of it, that he never considered himself sufficiently well dressed until he had circumvented his neck with seven cravats. * * * *

My own cravat, although it had nothing extraordinary either in size or shape, had once very nearly been the death of me. One night, on going my rounds alone in an adjacent wood, I came up with two poachers; fortunately one of them fled, and I saw no more of him. I engaged the other; wrenched the knife out of his hand, after I had parried his blow, and then closed with him. We soon came to the ground together, he uppermost. In the struggle he contrived to get his hand into my cravat, and twisted it until I was within an ace of being strangled. Just as all was apparently over with me, I made one last convulsive effort, and I sent my knees, as he lay upon me, full against his stomach, and threw him off. Away he went, carrying with him my hat, and leaving me his own, together with his knife and twenty wire snares. I cannot possibly understand why we strong and healthy men should be doomed by fashion to bind up our necks like sheaves of corn, and thus keep our jugular veins in everlasting jeopardy. I know one philosopher in Sheffield who sets this execrable fashion nobly at defiance, and always appears without a cravat. How I revere him for this, and how I condemn myself for not having sufficient fortitude to follow his example! The armadillo and land-tortoise of Guiana, although encased in a nearly impenetrable armour, have their necks free. Indeed, man alone is the only being to be found in the whole range of animated nature who goes with a ligature on the throat.

Mr. WATERTON intimates that this will be the last time he will appear before the public as an author. We hope that he will reconsider this determination. From some things he has written we dissent: but it is our conviction that few can read his works without becoming wiser and better from their perusal. We hope it will not be long before we shall have the pleasure of again introducing Mr. WATERTON to our readers.

DOUGLAS JERROLD'S SHILLING MAGAZINE—JUNE. London: *Punch Office*, 92, Fleet-street.

On the whole this is an excellent number of this truly and deservedly popular Magazine. The only exceptions we have to make are, that the portion given of the Editor's story of "St. Giles and St. James," is too brief to satisfy the reader; and that there is too little of that light reading which, without damage to the serious and mighty objects sought to be advanced by DOUGLAS JERROLD and his co-labourers, might, we think, advantageously occupy a portion of this work. Of course we do not desire that a solitary page should be given up to mere sickly sentimentality and absurd romance; but, eschewing these, it yet appears to us that tales of wit and humour might be made to subserve the purposes of this Magazine without detriment to its more serious contents. We suppose that something of this sort is intended by the "legend" of "The Bishop's Knock" in the present number; but we cannot speak very highly of its execution. By-the-bye what has become of the "Cat and Fiddle Moralities?" We hope the Editor will resume them.

If any one of our readers, disappointed and disheartened at what he deems the slow or doubtful progress of good principles, is inclined to despair of the future, let him take up the present number of this Magazine, and we are certain he will not lay it down again if he has once thoroughly perused it without finding his hope abundantly revived. There have been, and are, unfortunately, too many causes to induce the simple suffering son of toil to despair of a better future, and deem the struggle for justice hopeless. He sees arrayed against his "order" a government the most potent in the world, backed by a powerful aristocracy and priesthood, and the still mightier band of the "Kings of Gold." The section of the middle class at war with the aristocracy are not less at war with the people and opposed to their enfranchisement. The public journals—so powerful for good or evil—are almost entirely devoted to the one interest or the other, that of ruling feudalism or rampant capital, to the exclusion of, and in opposition to, the interest of labour. Lastly, division and black-hearted calumny, caused and promulgated by men whose one idea appears to be

> "Better to rule in hell than serve in heaven,"

have brought discouragement to the ranks of the patriots, and disgrace on their name. The friends of freedom, therefore, contemplating the strength and resources of the system against which they war, the yet widely existing ignorance of the masses, and the treacheries of pretended friends, may be excused if, sometimes they feel inclined to waver in their belief in the progress and future triumph of their principles.

Yet are the grounds for hope—nay, certainty of future triumph,—many and indisputable.

Take one only: the new literature of the age, of which this magazine may be regarded as the type. The number before us, from beginning to end, page upon page, proclaims the wrongs of the many, or vindicates their rights with an ability seldom excelled, and an earnestness never exceeded. The editor's story of "St. Giles and St. James" proclaims in every chapter the truth which erewhile society refused to listen to, that "circumstances make the man:" that the babe "born in the castle" would, if placed in the situation of his brother-infant "whelp'd in the cottage," become of necessity the victim and the slave of the demoralizing influences which from the cradle to the grave surround the offspring of the lowly; while, on the other hand, the child of the poor man, if exposed to the luxuries, frivolities, and falsehood of "high life," would of necessity exhibit through his existence the natural results of such training. From these facts the reformer and philanthropist will deduce the conclusion, that an equal educational guardianship of all the children of the commonwealth, accompanied by a more equal apportionment of necessary labour, and distribution of the products of labour, are the only means by which the vices incidental to both poverty and luxury may be annihilated; and society, being purged from social outcasts and useless drones, may become an intelligent, free, virtuous, and happy community.

The "Mummery of Medicine" is an exposition much needed of the quackeries of the medical tribe, more particularly their custom of wrapping up their prescriptions and inscriptions in dog-Latin. This is an imposture—a humbug, which it is high time was put an end to; and we are glad that this magazine has opened fire upon this time-honoured but mind-exploded fraud. "The Law of the Land" is a powerfully-written and truly political article, exposing the rapacity and tyranny of the landlords from the earliest period to the present time. "Man and the Criminal" is an article of the highest order of merit, whether we regard its design or its execution. We would that we could place it in the hands of every member of the community. Societies formed for the purpose of reforming our criminal code and abolishing death-punishments, would do well—first obtaining the sanction of the parties concerned—to reprint this article in the shape of a cheap tract. "The Hedgehog Letters" are as "spicy" as ever, and must give the bigots the belly-ache to read them. "A History for Young England" is by no means the least important portion of this magazine; and the revelations of the past contained in this history are, we think, nearly certain to lead the veritable "Young England" to look forward to the future, instead of backward to the past for the golden age of political purity and social justice. Lastly, even the critiques at the conclusion of the number all "breathe a purpose" of the right sort. That on Mr. D'ISRAELI'S new work is the most philosophic, and indeed, in every sense, the best on the subject we have yet seen.

We have no room for extract: but we must perforce give the following from the critique on *Sybil*:—

> With all the sections of party that divide the country he [Mr. D'Israeli] is well acquainted, but has devoted his principal attention to the Chartists. Of them he may be said to be the historian; nor has he unfaithfully narrated their proceedings. With their energy he sympathises, and feels for their wrongs—or at least he exposes them. He has evidently made himself intimately acquainted with their tenets and their proceedings, and has a just notion of their powers and capacities. And it is an instance of his political sagacity to endeavour to turn attention to a party who must exercise, ere long, a powerful effect, not only upon the social state of England, but upon the corresponding classes of other civilised societies. The grand contest of the universal man against wealth, or, in other words, of the wants of humanity against the privileges of a few, must, in a generation or two, come to issue. All things proclaim it, and few can retard it. Indeed by many the question is narrowed to this simple point:—In order to improve the condition of mankind, is it necessary to alter the laws or to alter mankind? Or again, does the amelioration of mankind depend upon having good laws, or does the having good laws depend upon the having good men? The Chartists say, "Let us make good laws, and we shall have men as they ought to be." On the other hand, say the Young Englanders, "Make men religious and virtuous, and the rest will follow."

Who will gainsay that this Magazine is even of itself a hopeful and unmistakeable sign of progress? For the instruction and gratification of the friends of freedom, and for the more extensive propagation of the principles to which they are wedded, we heartily recommend to our readers the support and circulation of this excellent publication.

TAIT'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE—JUNE. Edinburgh: Tait, 107, Prince's-street.

Tait for this month opens with a lengthy and eulogistic review of Lord Brougham's "Lives of Men of Letters and Science who flourished in the time of George the Third." Who's to decide when *reviewers* disagree? Let any one read this review in *Tait*, and then read the notice of the same work in *Jerrold's Magazine* for this month, and he will be compelled, we fancy, to after all betake himself to his lordship's book before he can hope to form a just conclusion as to its merits. Probably, the exact value of the work and the just estimate of the intellectual powers of its author will be found to lie somewhere midway between the high-flown eulogies of the writer in *Tait* and the wholesale condemnations of the critic in *Jerrold*. Posterity, however, will, we imagine, rate Lord BROUGHAM much lower than his northern admirer seems willing to admit; or should his popularity be maintained, or, rather, revived in years to come, we may venture safely to predict that that revival will not be on the southern side of the border. "A Sporting Legend of England" is a short tale, the character of which is betokened by the title, by JOHN MILLS, whose productions are always welcome. "Raby Rattler" is a review of a new work, bearing that name, in which the reviewer administers a well-deserved castigation to the writers of what is called "the Thieves' Literature." From the "Life and Correspondence of NIEBUHR, the Historian," is given a most interesting account of Nelson's attack on Copenhagen, of which the historian was an eye-witness, as he filled at that time a government office under the Danish crown. "British Aggression on Sinde" is an able and just article. There are some reviews and other articles we have not read. From a notice in the "Literary Register" of a work entitled *The French in Algiers*, we give the following sketch of the unconquerable Arab, a man dear to the hearts of every lover of freedom and hater of oppression; and we are not ashamed to add—speaking for ourselves—one of our "household gods." Here, from the pen of a Frenchman, who had been a prisoner in the camp of the Emir, is a portrait of the glorious

ABD-EL-KADER.

I will now endeavour to describe a man of whom at present very little is known. From all that I had heard, I expected to find a bloodthirsty barbarian, always ready to cut off heads: my expectations were false indeed.

Abd-el-Kader is twenty-eight years of age, and very small; his face is long and deadly pale; his large black eyes are soft and languishing, his mouth small and delicate, and his nose rather aquiline; his beard is thin, but jet black, and he wears a small mustachio, which gives a martial character to his soft and delicate face, and becomes him vastly. His hands are small and exquisitely formed, and his feet equally beautiful. The care he takes of them is quite coquettish: he is constantly washing them, and paring and filing his nails with a small knife with a beautifully carved mother-of-pearl handle, which he holds all the while as he sits crouching on his cushions with his toes clasped between his fingers.

His dress is distinguished by the most studied simplicity; there is not a vestige of gold or embroidery on any part of it. He wears a shirt of very fine linen, the seams of which are covered with a silk braid terminating in a small silk tassel. Over the shirt is a haick, and over the haick two white bernouses; the uppermost garment is a black bernouse. A few silk tassels are the only ornaments about his dress; he wears no arms in his girdle, his head is shaved, and covered by three or four skull-caps, one within the other, over which he draws the hood of his bernouse.

Abd-el-Kader's father, who died about two years ago, was a marabout called Mahadin, who, by means of his fortune, his intelligence, and his character for sanctity, had acquired very great fame and influence among the Arabs.

The Sultan is said to be a most tender husband; and his conduct proves the truth of the report, for he has not a single concubine. His wife is very pretty; her tall slender figure is seen to great advantage under the graceful folds of her haick, which is girded round her middle with a red worsted cord. The Arabs usually like large fat women, but Abd-el-Kader's taste is different. Though often absent from his wife for three or four months at a time, his attachment to her remains unchanged. Even from the banks of the Ouet Mina he frequently sent her presents of fruit, butter, honey, and other rarities. He has had one daughter by her; and though it was asserted that she was delivered of a boy on the very day on which the French entered Mascara, I do not believe it; for if Abd-el-Kader really had a son, I am sure the Arabs would have told me so. During the night the thirty negroes keep watch round the tent, that nothing may disturb the repose of Abd-el-Kader and his wife; and during their absence from the camp a guard of foot-soldiers supplies their place around the Sultan's tent.

This number, take it for all in all, is an interesting one. The extracts from Lord BROUGHAM'S work will be welcomed by those to whom the original book may not be attainable.

WADE'S LONDON REVIEW—JUNE. London: Orr and Co., Paternoster-row.

This is rather a dull number of the *London Review*. Most probably the "melancholy month of May" has had anything but a vivifying influence on the writers while preparing their matter for the present number. The principal articles are on the "Woolwich Royal Military Academy;" "Late Alterations of the Debtor Laws;" and an article on the celebrated French writer, MONTAIGUE. This last is the cream of the number, and forms a fitting companion-piece to the notice of RABELAIS given in a former number. We hope there will be more—many more similar sketches given. They cannot fail to be instructive and interesting to those readers who have not the advantage of being able to peruse authors other than those who have written in their own mother tongue. The heaviness of the present number, which concludes the first volume, is likely, we understand, to be remedied for the future. "A portion of future numbers will be dedicated to tales, poetry, and dramatic notices, accompanied by occasional illustrations." The new volume (commencing on the 1st of July) is to open with an Oriental Romance, which will be continued in succeeding parts. These changes, if *spiritedly carried out*, will, we doubt not, prove beneficial to this *Review*, which, even at present, is one of the cleverest publications of the time.

☞ *The Illuminated Magazine, the Colonial Magazine, and Traveller's Magazine, will be noticed in our next.*

Publications received:—"Days and Nights in the East." "Chronicles of the Bastile," Part 18. "The Orphan," Part 8. "Address on Education, by Dr. Smiles."

MRS. CAUDLE'S CURTAIN LECTURES.

CAUDLE, WHILST WALKING WITH HIS WIFE, HAS BEEN BOWED TO BY A YOUNGER AND EVEN PRETTIER WOMAN THAN MRS. CAUDLE.

If I'm not to leave the house without being insulted, Mr. Caudle, I had better stay indoors all my life.

"What! Don't tell me to let you have *one* night's rest! I wonder at your impudence! It's mighty fine; I never can go out with you, and—goodness knows! it's seldom enough—without having my feelings torn to pieces by people of all sorts. A set of bold minxes! *What am I raving about?* Oh, you know very well, indeed, Mr. Caudle. A pretty person she must be to nod to a man walking with his own wife! Don't tell me that it's Miss Prettyman—what's Miss Prettyman to me? Oh! *You've met her once or twice at her brother's house?* Yes, I dare say you have—no doubt of it. I always thought there was something very tempting about that house—and now I know it all. Now, it's no use, Mr. Caudle, your beginning to talk loud, and twist and toss your arms about as if you were as innocent as a born babe—I'm not to be deceived by such tricks now. No; there was a time when I was a fool, and believed anything; but—I thank my stars!—I've got over that.

"A bold minx! You suppose I didn't see her laugh, too, when she nodded to you! Oh yes, I knew what she thought me; a poor miserable creature, of course. I could see that. No—don't say so, Caudle. I *don't* always see more than anybody else—but I can't and won't be blind, however agreeable it might be to you: I must have the use of my senses. I'm sure, if a woman wants attention and respect from a man, she'd better be anything than his wife. I've always thought so; and to-day's decided it.

"No; I'm not ashamed of myself to talk so—certainly not. *A good, amiable young creature, indeed!* Yes; I dare say; very amiable, no doubt. Of course, you think her so. You suppose I didn't see what sort of a bonnet she had on? O, a very good creature! And you think I didn't see the smudges of court plaister about her face? *You didn't see 'em?* Very likely; but I did. Very amiable, to be sure! What do you say? *I made her blush at my ill-manners?* I should like to have seen her blush! 'Twould have been rather difficult, Mr. Caudle, for a blush to have come through all that paint. No—I'm not a censorious woman, Mr. Caudle; quite the reverse. No; and you may threaten to get up, if you like—I will speak. I know what colour is, and I say it *was* paint. I believe, Mr. Caudle, I once had a complexion; though, of course, you've quite forgotten that: I think I once had a colour, before your conduct destroyed it. Before I knew you, people used to call me the Lily and Rose; but—what are you laughing at? I see nothing to laugh at. But as I say, anybody before your own wife.

"And I can't walk out with you but you're bowed to by every woman you meet! *What do I mean by every woman, when it's only Miss Prettyman?* That's nothing at all to do with it. How do I know who bows to you when I'm not by? Everybody, of course. And if they don't look at you, why you look at them. O! I'm sure you do. You do it even when I'm out with you, and of course you do it when I'm away. Now, don't tell me, Caudle—don't deny it. The fact is, it's become such a dreadful habit with you, that you don't know when you do it, and when you don't. But *I* do.

"Miss Prettyman, indeed! What do you say? You won't lie still and hear me scandalise that excellent young woman? O, of course, you'll take her part! Though, to be sure, she may not be so much to blame after all. For how is she to know you're married? You're never seen out of doors with your own wife—never. Wherever you go, you go alone. Of course people think you're a bachelor. What do you say? *You well know you're not?* That's nothing to do with it—I only ask what most people think, when I'm never seen with you? Other women go out with their husbands: but as I've often said, I'm not like any other woman. What are you sneering at, Mr. Caudle? *How do I know you're sneering?* Don't tell me: I know well enough, by the manner of you.

"No; you never take me out—and you know it. No; and it's not my own fault. How can you lie there and say that? Oh, all a poor excuse! That's what you always say. You're tired of asking me, indeed, because I always start some objection? Of course I can't go out a figure. And when you ask me to go, you know very well that my bonnet *isn't as it* should be—or that my gown hasn't come home—or that I can't leave the children,—or that something keeps me indoors. You know all this, well enough, before you ask me. And that's your art. And when I *do* go out with you, I'm sure to suffer for it. Yes; you needn't repeat my words. *Suffer for it.* But you suppose I have no feelings: oh no, nobody has feelings but yourself. Yes; I'd forgot: Miss Prettyman, perhaps—yes, she may have feelings, of course.

"And, as I've said, I dare say a pretty dupe people think me. To be sure; *a poor forlorn creature* I must look in everybody's eyes. But I knew you couldn't be at Mr. Prettyman's house night after night till eleven o'clock—and a great deal you thought of me sitting up for you—I knew you couldn't be there without some cause. And now I've found it out! Oh, I don't mind your swearing, Mr. Caudle! It's I, if I wasn't a woman, who ought to swear. But it's like *you* men. Lords of the creation, as you call yourselves! Lords, indeed! And pretty slaves you make of the poor creatures who're tied to you. But I'll be separated, Caudle; I will; and then I'll take care and let all the world know how you've used me. What do you say? *I may say my worst?* Ha! don't you tempt any woman in that way—don't, Caudle; for I wouldn't answer for what I said.

"Miss Prettyman, indeed, and—oh yes! now I see! Now the whole light breaks in upon me! Now, I know why you wished me to ask her with Mr. and Mrs. Prettyman to tea! And I, like a poor blind fool, was nearly doing it. But now, as I say, my eyes are open! And you'd have brought her under my own roof—now it's no use you're bouncing about in that fashion—you'd have brought her into the very house, where——"

"Here," says Caudle, "I could endure it no longer. So I jumped out of bed, and went and slept somehow with the children."—*Punch.*

SCOTCH SQUATTERS.—The term "squatters" is very ambiguous. In America, it designates a ragged rascal without a cent in his pockets, and with a rifle or woodman's axe in his hand. In Australia it designates a young Oxonian or retired officer of the army or navy, possessed of stock to the value of some thousands. In Scotland, it seems to designate a person very differently circumstanced from either of the preceding. Among other glens of the far north which have been cleared is one that is called Glencalvie. *Here*, according to the account given by the people themselves, 90 tenants and cottagers with their families have been turned out of doors. A journal of the country denies that this is the case, because, "The truth is, that the district in question—namely, Glencalvie, was let to only four tenants; the other occupants of the glen squatted there as cottars under these tenants." This denying the existence of 86 out of 90 families, on the plea that only four of the 90 are leaseholders, almost equals in coolness the logic of Cooper's negro—"*Him no man, massa; him only tailor.*" In an Englishman *it might have passed* for ignorance, but it is difficult to imagine a Perthshire Scotchman unacquainted with the fact, that in the north of Scotland the cottar is designated the "tenant," and the leasehold farmer the "tacksman." But it is with the novel use of the epithet "squatter" that we have to do. The Scotchmen who "squat under tenants" are men who have followed their fathers and grandfathers for unknown generations in the occupancy of their huts and kail-yards. Their families are of older standing in the district than those of the tacksmen, or, in ninety-nine cases in a hundred, of the lairds. The uninterrupted tenure of their dwellings—devolving from father to son—*continued from year to year without a lease*—is a practice which had its origin beyond "the memory of man." It is the custom of the country—the unwritten law of the Celts. The Scotch squatter is no clandestine intruder upon the soil; he stands in the place of his forefathers, and the act which ejects him is a violent innovation on the customs of the country—a forcible change in a mode of tenancy, sanctioned by the "use and wont" of ages. The landlord has a right—due notice being previously given—to resume the occupancy of his own land, or transfer it to another tenant. Nay, it is for the advantage of the whole population that the old system should be changed. But some forbearance may be claimed for *simple ignorant men called to venture* on a new state of being. It is hard to give them an odious nickname because they do not see at once that what directly increases the landlord's rent will indirectly benefit themselves.—*Spectator.*

HIDE AND SEEK.—The *Presse* furnishes us with the following amusing story:—"About three weeks ago a young and pretty woman went to a maison-de-sante and asked to be taken in as a boarder. She stated to the director that she was in good health, and required no medical treatment, but wished only for a *retirement from domestic annoyances*. She was received, and for a week lived alone in the apartment which she had engaged. One morning a carriage stopped at the door of the house and a young man, elegantly dressed, alighted. Obtaining a private interview with the director, the visitor informed him that the lady who had lately become his guest was *his wife*, who, in a pet arising from a trifling matrimonial quarrel, had left her home, but that, feeling he was in the wrong, he had come to seek a reconciliation. The worthy director could not resist such an appeal, and, showing the penitent up to the lady, left him with cordial wishes for his success. Within an hour the parties came forth with countenances radiant with smiles, and, having paid the account, took leave of the director, with many thanks for his kind attentions. Some days after their departure another carriage drove up, and a gentleman, neither so young nor so attractive as the first, entered, and asked for the same lady, saying that she had misbehaved herself towards her husband, and deserted him; but that, in consideration of her youth and inexperience, he, the new visitor, had succeeded in inducing the husband to forgive and take her back. 'But,' replied the director, 'the quarrel is already at an end. The husband has been here, and they went away together in perfect harmony.' The well-meaning friend was perfectly astounded. On recovering himself, he explained that the lady, who was married to a man much older than herself, was importuned by a younger lover, and had fled to avoid him, but had no doubt yielded at last, and that it was with him she had quitted the asylum she had sought. Again several days passed, when the director, who had been much afflicted at the idea of having done evil instead of good, was walking along the Boulevards, and met a servant in the same livery as that worn by the footman who came with the first carriage. Resolved to repair, so much as in him lay, the mistake he had committed, he had the servant arrested and taken to the Prefecture of Police. In consequence of the information extracted from him, a commissary, with assistants, was sent to the house in which the fugitives had taken up their abode. We are ignorant of the last act of this serio-comic melodrame."

SCOTCH FISHERIES.—A company is proposed to be established at Dundee for prosecuting on a large scale the deep-sea fisheries on the east coast of Scotland.

AN ABORIGINAL.—A native boy named "Joey" recently made his escape from Flinder's Island, and being met with in the bush by some of the police, was conducted to the chief station in this city. There he has remained for several days; he is fed by the policemen, and seems quite happy and contented. He can speak English so as to be understood, and runs about the offices a favourite with all. "Joey" is about thirteen or fourteen years of age, thick set, and has a fine open countenance. He is a good specimen of a race nearly extinct; he seems highly susceptible of improvement and instruction, and we hope something will be done for him by the humane.—*Hobart Town Courier.*

NEW BILL ON THE LAW OF DEBTOR AND CREDITOR.—The new bill, founded on the report of the select committee appointed to inquire into the operation of the Act of last session with respect to debts not exceeding £20, contains only four clauses. By the preamble it is declared to be expedient and just to give creditors a further remedy for the recovery of debts due to them. It is proposed, that if any person is indebted to any other in a sum not exceeding £20, besides costs of suit, for which sum any judgment shall have been obtained or any order for payment thereof from any court of competent jurisdiction, it shall be lawful for the creditor so obtaining a judgment or order to obtain a summons from any Commissioner of Bankrupts for the district in which such debtor shall reside, or shall have resided for one calendar month before the date of such judgment or order, or from any Court of Requests, Court of Commissioners, or other court for the recovery of small debts. The debtor may be examined as well as the creditor, and an order made for payment of the debt by instalments or otherwise; in case a debtor shall refuse to disclose his property or his transactions respecting the same, or respecting the contracting of the debt, or shall not make answer thereto to the satisfaction of the commissioner or court, *or shall appear to have* been guilty of fraud in contracting the debt, or of having wilfully contracted it without reasonable prospect of being able to pay it, or of having concealed or made away with his property, in order to defeat his creditors, or if he appears to have the means of paying the same by instalments or otherwise and shall not pay the same as ordered, then the debtor may be committed to the common gaol of the county. An order may be made for payment out of any salary, pay, or pension, of more than £50 a year. No order of imprisonment is to be for a longer period than forty days. The power of the Act of last session (7 and 8 Victoria, cap. 96) is to extend to all cases of balances not exceeding £20. It is not requisite for a debtor or creditor to employ either counsel or attorney in making applications or taking any proceedings under this Act. Should the measure pass as it is framed, a creditor may summon a debtor, and if he resides in the city of London, and in the opinion of the Court of Bankruptcy comes within the category of offences mentioned, he may be committed to Newgate for forty days; or by a Court of Requests, if resident in Middlesex, to the House of Correction. The bill was presented by Lord Brougham.

Tit Bits.

THE POLITICAL TINKER.—Most of our readers will be familiar with an old fellow, who goes about bellowing and shouting in the capacity of a political tinker. His anxiety to get a job makes him sometimes very noisy, and unfortunately he is seldom entrusted with repairs that he does not make a much larger hole than the one he has been employed in stopping. The old tinker is said to have a very sharp eye to the "tin," of which in his time he has received large quantities. He sometimes uses a good deal of soft solder, of which he gave a curious instance the other day, when trying to patch up a sad hole in a pretty kettle of fish belonging to Lord Ellenborough.—*Punch.*

A SHAKEY PEER.—We understand that poor Brougham accuses *Punch* of an attempt to write him down. His fidgetty lordship must be in a very nervous state, if he is in constant fear of our knocking him down with a feather.—*Ibid.*

DEEDS NOT WORDS.—The members of Conciliation Hall are so earnest for a dissolution of the Union, that they have got up a *split* among themselves.—*Ibid.*

RE-CONCILIATION HALL.—Since the affecting scene at the Repeal meeting, where there was such violent weeping, Mr. O'Connell and Mr. Davis have been called the Irish "*Thiers* party."—*Ibid.*

"THE DISOWNED."—It seems that "Young Ireland" is like Mrs. Sarah Gamp's *Mrs. Harris*—quite an imaginary personage. Mr. O'Connell assures us he doesn't know any such party, and it is equally "unbeknown" to Mr. Davis and everybody else. We think, after this cruel desertion of "Young Ireland," some member of the Repeal Association ought to be taken up for deserting his own offspring; and we say this the more feelingly, as we are inclined to think favourably of the little fellow, since he has been so universally disowned. But perhaps he has been sent "a-begging" by his parent purposely, that he may learn the value of imitating the Liberator as early as possible.—*Ibid.*

MASTER WOOD.—We saw advertised the other day, in the *Times*, a "Mahogany child's chair." We have heard of wooden-headed boys who won't or can't learn at school; but we should be curious to see this mahogany child whose chair is announced for sale in the public journals.—*Ibid.*

A BARGAIN.—A CALL TO BE DISPOSED OF.—To any of the Irish members who have any fear in crossing the Channel, it is particularly recommended. Apply in person to Mr. Joseph Hume, or by letter to the Serjeant of the House of Commons, who, upon being favoured with a member's address, will be happy to oblige him with the "call" at his own residence.—*Ibid.*

ANECDOTE OF THE LATE JOHN TAWELL.—A gentleman recently arrived from the United States, where the circumstances attending Tawell's case had excited much attention, has communicated the following characteristic trait, which was well known some years since (when it transpired) amongst the commercial circles of New York. Tawell, in the course of his peregrinations, had occasion to visit the capital of Philadelphia, where Rowland Stephenson, under *an assumed name*, carried on the business of a wine-merchant, one of his sons (the eldest) living with him as an assistant in business). The Quaker had imported on speculation a quantity of Australian red wine (a new article), which he was anxious to introduce amongst the Yankees, and Standish (Rowland Stephenson's assumed name), was recommended to him as a likely man to promote his views. Tawell, whose address was highly prepossessing, was offered dinner by the young Stephenson (his father being momentarily absent), in order that the business might be leisurely discussed. On his return home, the ex-banker, who had learned the previous history of his visitor, expressed his repugnance to sit at table with a man who had suffered an infamous punishment, and ordered young Rowland to dismiss his guest, as he would not contaminate himself by familiarly associating with a returned convict. Tawell, who in an adjoining room, overheard the conversation, quietly entered the apartment where the two Stephensons were discussing the matter, and walking demurely up to the elder one said, "Friend Rowland, thou remindest me of an occurrence which took place whilst I was yet a youth, and which I will narrate to thee. There was, in the year 1795, a wealthy and influential man of London called Weston, who, not contented with his large gains as a banker, must needs commit a forgery, by which he ruined many hapless families. He, however, was caught and condemned. On the day of his execution, a wretched youth, one Colin Recolet, was doomed to die also, for having had in his possession a forged one-pound bank-note. They were on the gallows. The hapless youth in his dying agony tendered his hand to his fellow-sufferer. But the rich and haughty banker proudly turned away, and drew apart as far as his bonds permitted, deeming it beneath him to notice or permit any familiarity with one so lowly. Friend Rowland, had thee and I met formerly, as might possibly have occurred, in a situation like that I have described to thee, I should undoubtedly have bade thee an eternal farewell with the same composure and pity I now feel in quitting thy abode." Saying which the beavered Quaker stalked solemnly out of the house. [Weston and Recolet were hanged in 1796.]

POLITICAL DEFINITIONS.—It has rested with Mr. A. B. Hope to give a new definition of Conservatism; he has designated it "the prodigal heir of thrifty Toryism." This certainly is not bad in its way. "Thrifty Toryism" took especial care not to allow a farthing to escape from its rapacious clutch, especially as far as pampered Protestantism and the Church was concerned. Conservatism is no doubt very *prodigal* in giving the benighted juveniles in training for priests the means of getting better brogues and breeches, and education.

AN INGENIOUS TOY FOR ASCERTAINING THE STATE OF THE WEATHER.—Walk to any of the entrances to the inclosure in St. James's-park, and look for the gatekeeper in the green coat; should this personage be discovered standing outside his lodge chattering with a pretty nurse-maid, you may be assured that the day is fine; should he, however, be seen in the interior of his box, reading an old newspaper, we recommend you to put up your umbrella: it is raining smartly.—*Great Gun.*

FATHER MATHEW'S PRINCIPLE.—To such an extent does Father Mathew carry out his principle, that he has cut a man because he was called a "rum-fellow;" and a person in his neighbourhood styled "Old Tom," to oblige the great apostle of the pump, has changed his name.—*Ibid.*

ANOTHER LONG PARLIAMENT.—From an announcement in the daily papers by an experienced sportsman, that grouse will be very scarce this season, we may safely anticipate that Parliament will *not break* up very early.—*Ibid.*

BAREFACED ROBBERY.—Amongst the novelties submitted to public inspection at the Anti-Corn Law Bazaar at Covent Garden is a monster sheet of tissue paper, a mile long. This is *downright* swindling, as the "League" has evidently yet two more miles to account for! We call this very free trade indeed.—*Ibid.*

A NEW CUSTOM-HOUSE.—The anti-Maynooth people are placarding the walls of the metropolis with "Rome, the great custom-house of sin!" According to these people Peel is unmindful of his duty.—*Ibid.*

VERY BAD INDEED.—A country gentleman passing down Ludgate-hill, the other day, was struck with amazement on beholding Harvey's shop, of which the front has been raised as high as the second floor. "Ah!" cried he, shaking his head, "how dreadfully London has become when shop-lifting is carried on openly to such an extent.—*Ibid.*

JONATHAN'S COMPLAINT.—It is rumoured that the principal reason Miss Texas hesitates taking Jonathan for better or worse is his being subject to tic dol-lar-ism.—*Ibid.*

SHORT AND SWEET.—Once upon a time, as all love stories begin, a young gentleman of rank and wealth laid siege to the heart of the daughter of the famous Colonel Crockett: and finding favour in the eyes of the lady, he wrote to the *father* requesting his permission for the immediate union. The following characteristic *reply was promptly* acted upon:—"*Congress Hall, Washington.—Dear Sir,—I received your letter. Go a-head!*—DAVID CROCKETT."

A "SCENE" IN THE LORDS.—For a place of real *public* amusement give us the House of Lords. It eclipses every other in this metropolis. For the true fun, the "rale thing," as Paddy says, it "bate Banagher." Batty's clowns are clumsy producers of mirth compared to the coronetted actors in "the scenes in the circle" at the upper house in St. Stephen's. *Par exemple*, Monday night, when the "*iron Duke*" moved the Maynooth grant, that sagacious specimen of hereditary wisdom, hight Newcastle, interrupted his Grace by asking him in a tone *and manner worthy of the Barons that startled* King John at Runnymede—"If the Queen knew anything about the matter?"

The Duke, unheeding, goes on with his speech.

Newcastle—I say, my lords, I require an answer. The Act of Succession, the ——

Brougham—Hold your tongue.

Newcastle—I shall not. *You must answer* me before you go on.

The Iron Duke to Ellenborough, at his elbow. What's all this about, eh?

Ellenborough audibly whispers, winks at Brougham, who bounces up and exclaims—I'll not stand this. I'll not sit here, or stand here, and allow any man to deny that we have a right to enter into, to continue, and to close any discussion, of any kind, *on any subject whatever*.

Newcastle rises, but he is pulled down by Winchilsea.

The Duke—As I did not come here *to listen* to the noble Duke, I did not *hear* him, and therefore, my lords, I'll proceed, &c.—*Satirist.*

Chartist Intelligence.

LONDON.

Somers Town.—On Sunday evening last a crowded and respectable assembly met in the Hall of Science, King's-cross, to hear Mr. Philip M'Grath deliver a lecture on the "People's Charter, as the means of obtaining possession of the Land." Mr. Thomas Edwards was unanimously called to the chair. Mr. M'Grath commenced by eulogising the members of the Somers Town locality for their strenuous and unwearied exertions in the cause of democracy, and congratulated them on the position they had now assumed. In speaking to the highly important subject announced for his lecture, Mr. M'Grath, in a strain of glowing and fervid eloquence, depicted the degradation and slavery to which his fellow-men were subjected, exposed the grinding and nefarious system of robbery practised towards the working classes, and its prostrating effects on their energies; pourtrayed with patriotic feeling and deep pathos the many scenes of misery, destitution, and starvation daily exhibited in the narrow, gloomy, and noisome courts and alleys of this vast metropolis, as well as in the cold and damp cellars of Manchester and other places, where masses of human beings are huddled together, inhaling a fetid atmosphere necessarily producing pestilence and death. He vividly contrasted the above picture with the reckless extravagance, the luxurious magnificence, the pomp and splendour of a gambling and bloated aristocracy. He expatiated on the equality of man, asserted the inherent right of all to the Land, quoted the opinions of the Earl of Lauderdale, and other eminent staticians, as to its capabilities; elaborately detailed the plan of the Chartist Co-operative Land Society, and concluded a most excellent address amid the rapturous cheers of an enthusiastic audience. A vote of thanks to Mr. M'Grath was carried with acclamation. Ten enrolled their names as members, and after a vote of thanks to the chairman the meeting separated.

Hall of Science, 19, Cumberland-row, King's-cross.—On Sunday evening next, Mr. C. Bolwell, of Bath, will lecture in the above Hall, at half-past seven o'clock precisely.

Camberwell and Walworth.—At a meeting of the Camberwell and Walworth Chartists, held at the Montpelier Tavern on Monday evening last, it was unanimously resolved,—"That the Land plan, wisely directed, will prove a valuable auxiliary to the Chartist movement." "That Messrs. Rhodes, J. Simpson, Ingram, Sewell, Murhall, and Jordan, be a committee *for the purpose of forming* a branch of the Chartist Co-operative Land Society in this district."

Victim Committee.—This Committee met at the Hall, Turnagain-lane, on Sunday evening, June 8th; Mr. G. H. Tucker was unanimously called to the chair. A letter was read from Mr. F. O'Connor, stating that he was absent from town, engaged on the Land project, which prevented his attendance on the occasion; also stating that he had written to Mr. J. Cleave, but had not yet obtained a statement of the Victim Account from that gentleman. On the motion of Messrs. Milne and Cuffay it was unanimously resolved, "That the secretary be instructed to write to Mr. O'Connor, and request him to wait on Mr. Cleave personally, and report the result of his mission to this Committee at its next sitting." A letter was also read from the veteran John Richards. On the motion of Messrs. Cuffay and Milne, it was unanimously resolved, "That the secretary be instructed to write to Mr. John Richards, assigning the reason why his request and the vote of the Committee have not been yet complied with."

The Chartist Meeting, at the Standard of Liberty, Brick-lane, Spitalfields, has voted 10s. to the unfortunate Mrs. Ellis, to be paid to her by Mr. Newby, who is authorised by the committee to pay debts, and receive all contributions.

MR. CLARK'S TOUR.

To the Chartist Body.—Friends,—As I announced in my last, I attended a large public meeting of the inhabitants of

MACCLESFIELD,

held on Park-green, on Wednesday the 4th inst. Mr. Allen, an old and staunch Chartist, was called to the chair, and, after a few preliminary remarks, introduced Mr. John West, who, in his usual happy and eloquent strain, moved the adoption of the petition *on the Land, as put forth by the Executive.* Mr. West entered into a detailed account of the robberies that have been perpetrated in the name of the Enclosure Acts, and concluded a most masterly speech by recommending the meeting to re-commence the agitation for their political rights, which would enable them all to partake of the benefits which the possession of the soil *invariably* confers upon those who are so fortunate as to enjoy it. Mr. John Warren seconded the motion of Mr. West, and I supported it, pointing out the value of the land to such parties as I knew in different parts of the country occupying small portions of it. The petition on being put was unanimously adopted. After which it was announced that I would, in connexion with Mr. West, address another meeting at the same place on the following Tuesday evening.

THE POTTERIES.

On Thursday evening I entered upon the first of two nights' discussion with Mr. W. Evans, editor of the *Potters' Examiner*, on "Home Colonisation *versus* Emigration." The discussion took place on that evening in the Christian Brethren's large room, which was crowded to suffocation. Mr. C. Stanley, president of the Emigration Society, was agreed on by both parties as chairman for the occasion. I opened the debate in a half hour's speech, in which I laid it down that it was rank delusion to lead the people to suppose that the "surplus population" could be removed by either emigration or home colonisation, but that by the adoption of the latter we could afford the people a practical proof of what might be done, did they possess the land nationally; and also that for the same sum of money as 400 families would have to pay for their passage to America, they might be comfortably located upon at least two acres of land, with a comfortable cottage, well stocked, at home; and thus avoid all the dangers consequent upon transportation. Mr. Evans, in reply, admitted that home colonisation was preferable to emigration, if it was practicable, but it was not practicable; and therefore he preferred emigration. He then entered into the details of the emigration scheme, laying particular stress upon the price of land in America, and contrasted it with the price of an equal quantity of English land. I, of course, admitted the difference in the price of land in both countries, particularly in back woods and deserts of the Western States of the American continent; at the same time pointing out the value of produce in both countries, and the facilities for disposing of English produce, when American grain would remain unconsumed for the want of a market. But leaving the price of land entirely out of the question, I contended that as it would cost £30, according to Mr. Evans's own shewing, to remove a family of five persons, and as they would sacrifice at least £10 in loss of time in getting to their destination, that the same amount, £40 per family, would make them comfortable at home. The discussion was continued the following evening at the Sea Lion Concert-room, and adjourned until Wednesday, to take place at Burslem; and as it is to be concluded to-morrow night, I shall reserve my remarks *upon it for next week's Star.*

STOCKPORT.

On Sunday evening I lectured to a numerous and attentive audience, in the large room, Hillgate; and on the following evening in the Castle-yard, on the Land. At the close of the second lecture I entered into a lengthy discussion with the renegade Allinson, who offered some ignorant and silly objections to the Land scheme. I lecture to-night here; Mr. West will assist me. I forgot to state that I enrolled twenty-five members at Stockport in the Land Society. One person, Mr. Beswick, paid me £10 8s. 4d. for four shares.

Macclesfield, Tuesday. Thomas Clark.

HALIFAX.

West Riding Delegate Meeting.—This meeting was held on Sunday, the 8th inst., in the Working Man's Hall; Mr. R. Sutcliffe in the chair. The minutes of last meeting were read over and confirmed, after which the following sums were paid in for the Executive:—Bradford, 6s. 4d., do. cards, 7s. 6d.; Hebden-bridge, 3s. 3d.; Halifax, 4s. 4d.; Littletown, 1s. 6d.; Dewsbury, 1s. 8d.; Sowerby-helm, 4s. 1d., do. cards, 5s.; Lower Warley, 1s., do. cards, 3s. The delegates, after discussing several subjects, and particularly the Co-operative Land plan, adopted the following resolution:—"*That in the opinion of this* meeting a tour from our worthy president, Mr. M'Grath, on the Chartist Co-operation Land Association, *in the West Riding, would be of essential* service, and tend greatly to forward that object: we, the delegates of the various localities in the West Riding, respectfully request Mr. M'Grath to take a short tour amongst us as soon as he can make it convenient." After the transaction of other detail business, the meeting adjourned to the second Sunday in July.

Rochdale.—On Sunday last a public meeting was held in the Chartist Room, Mill-street, to consider the Land question, as passed by the late Conference —Frederick Greenwood in the chair. The rules from the *Northern Star* were read, and a very instructive discussion followed. At the close of the meeting eight members enrolled their names, when it was resolved to adjourn to Sunday afternoon next, in the same room, when further information will be afforded.

STRATFORD-ON-AVON.

A Public Meeting was held on Monday at the Temperance Hall, to enrol members and explain the objects of the Co-operative Land Society. Mr. Heming was called to the chair, and ably opened the proceedings. Mr. Staunton, in an eloquent address, showed the benefits to be derived from the society, and was enthusiastically applauded. Many members were enrolled. The committee meet every Monday evening at the Henly Arms; and a public meeting will be held on the first Monday of every month at the Temperance Hall.

DODWORTH, NEAR BARNSLEY.

A Public Meeting was held on Monday last, and a branch of the Chartist Co-operative Land Society formed. Officers were chosen, and fifteen members enrolled their names and paid entrance money. There is every encouragement that we shall get a great many members.

BLACKBURN.

A meeting of the members of the Land Society was held at Mr. Norton's Temperance Hotel, Ring-street. Eleven new members were enrolled, and took out cards. Another meeting will be held at the same place on Tuesday next, when others desirous of becoming members are requested to attend.

LIVERPOOL.

At a Public Meeting in this town, a committee was appointed to carry out the objects of the Chartist Land Co-operative Society. Mr. Wm. Parsons was appointed treasurer, and Mr. John Arnold was appointed secretary. A number of members were enrolled.

Inquests at Liverpool.—On Monday the following inquests were held before the borough coroner:—On Saturday evening Bernard Rocheford, a ship-keeper on board the Isabella, lying in the Victoria Dock, was found stretched on the quarter-deck. It was supposed he was in a fit, but on examination was found to be dead. The deceased had been seen sitting on the companion a short time previously, apparently in good health. There were no external appearances to account for death, and the case was adjourned for further evidence.—On Friday, Mary Owens, daughter of Mr. John Owens, of Park-street, died suddenly under the following circumstances. The deceased complained of headache about seven o'clock in the morning, and did not get up as usual. She was waited on during the day by her sister, but on her father going up stairs between two and four o'clock, she was found in bed quite dead. The cause of death was pulmonary apoplexy, induced by disease of the heart. Verdict accordingly.—On Sunday night last, John Fisher, a nightman, was suffocated in a privy in Burlington-street. The deceased with two others, went to remove the night soil from the above-mentioned place, when one of them, Emery, went down, and shortly afterwards called out that he was being suffocated. Deceased descended, and tried to render assistance, but being overpowered also with the smell, fell into the soil, head first, and was suffocated. Emery was with difficulty extricated, and now lies in a very dangerous state.—Verdict, Accidental Death.

THE NORTHERN STAR.

SATURDAY, JUNE 14, 1845.

LORD STANLEY'S IRISH LAND BILL.

"A landlord of straw can break a tenant of steel."

We have read Lord Stanley's speech introducing his "Tenant Compensation Bill" to the House of *Land*-lords, with more than ordinary attention, and have been not a little struck with the confessions forced from his Lordship on the occasion: forced from him, not from any love of justice, but from the apprehension that if a "little bit" is not offered, "more" will be taken. When the State physician was summoned to attend the Empress Maria Louisa in her confinement, Napoleon, a good judge of human nature, and not slow to discover the effect of circumstances on the mind, observing the physician's timidity, exclaimed, "Doctor, remember she is but a woman." If the noble lords, whose aid Lord Stanley would now enlist to cure the Irish *land*-malady, had merely to deal with the complaint of their patient only, we could understand a great portion of his Lordship's speech, which under the real circumstances of the case, appeared rather perplexing and enigmatical. The Irish *land*-malady is the grievance complained of; and the noble lords, whose co-operation was sought, knew well that the real question at issue was one affecting their own health, condition, and constitution. In fact, the House of Peers, *for the most part composed of land*-lords who have large Irish estates as well as English titles, was the very worst tribunal to which an appeal for bettering the condition of their tenants could be made.

When we read the appalling accounts of Irish destitution arising out of *land*-lords' tyranny in the Devon Report, we expressed our conviction that Sir Robert Peel merely required a feasible pretext for dealing with the whole question of Irish agriculture—Irish *land*-lord justice—tenant compensation—and. above all, the question of tenure. Much importance, then, as we attach to the speech of Lord Stanley in introducing the measure, the measure itself fades into utter insignificance as a *remedy* for the admitted grievances. It has been our lot on several occasions to canvass the probable effect likely to be produced by the Ministerial measures proposed for the amelioration of Ireland: and, however those *measures may differ in their character* or object, we are irresistibly led to the conclusion that the effect of one and all must inevitably lead to an increased power being placed in the hands of the *land*-lords.

The Reform Bill, intended to extend the franchise, had, after the first experiment was tried, a directly opposite tendency. The prescriptive dominion and controul of the *land*-lord class induced them, in the first instance, to make the franchise as extensive as possible; but when the secret was discovered that priestly influence was more powerful than the *land*-lords' controul, the "lords of the *soil*" waged deadly warfare against those tenants who would not vote for them. Hence the country constituencies have diminished year after year. So with Lord Eliot's intended Registration measure. Had it passed into a law, a further inducement for ousting the Catholic tenantry would have been presented to the Irish Protestant *land*-lords: and while Lord Stanley supposes that he is proposing a substantive measure for the improvement of Irish agriculture, we, with a better knowledge of the character and practice of those whom he would coerce into justice by law, beg to assure him that the inevitable result of his proposed bill will be, either a further clearance of Irish estates, or a large increase in that class called, "tenants at will."

The leading features of the proposed measure are, —compensation for *buildings, drainage,* and *conversion of unprofitable fences into profitable land:* the compensation to be awarded by commissioners paid by the job, and to be regulated by a graduated scale of occupancy: the noble lord fairly enough reducing the price of compensation according to the amount of benefit that the tenant may have derived from the improvements. There are three main ingredients, however, indispensable towards the realisation of the proposed benefits. Firstly, tenure; secondly, capital; and, thirdly, cheap law, for the defence of the tenant.

Lord Stanley dispenses with *law* as a means of arriving at the question of compensation: but he *does not dispense with the present expensive system,* by which a landlord of straw is at all times able to break a tenant of steel. Now, to deal with a case precisely such as Lord Stanley's bill proposes to meet, let us see the mode by which an Irish landlord could drive a coach and six through the proposed Act with as much ease as his Lordship says the farmers can drive a cart on the top of an Irish fence. What more easy in a case where a tenant contracts to take a farm without offices, with the full share of the prescribed mounds, and *requiring drainage,* than for the landlord to insert a condition in the lease, setting forth that the performance of any of those three acts protected by law shall amount to a forfeiture of the lease?

The notion which Lord Stanley had uppermost in his mind was some means by which he could compel the Irish landlords to grant leases of such duration as would make expenditure in improvements mutually beneficial to landlord and tenant. He was, however, aware that the open and undisguised question of tenure would have carried with it an amount of "Ministerial interferance" that might have perilled the measure. He cannot for a moment suppose, however, that the Irish landlords can be forced out of their habitual practice, or that they can be brought under obedience of laws now, while their contempt of all law, human and divine, has become proverbial, and is unblushingly admitted in every line of their own report, when they were called upon to sit in judgment upon their own acts. His Lordship assures us that there is an incredible amount of money in the possession of Irish farmers ready to be called into active operation the very moment the prospect of compensation is presented to them. We entirely concur with Lord Stanley's assertion. We admit, and it is beyond doubt, that there is an inconceivable amount of "gold guineas" in the possession of Irish farmers, especially those holding large mountainous districts; but we further assert that the preference to bear any privation, rather than to spend a single one of the said guineas, proves the fact, that an amount of distrust exists, which no *law, save the righteous law of* "PERPETUITY," can ever remove.

The tenants possessed of money are fully aware that "a landlord of straw can break a tenant of steel;" and are likewise conscious of the fact, that if their money was expended in improvement, ejectment would very speedily follow. An increased rent would be demanded, or the tenant would be ousted, to make way for a higher bidder. A lease in Ireland is no guarantee for possession: and what Lord Stanley should have endeavoured to have enforced is, *the certainty of tenure.* But again we say, it was too delicate a subject to meddle with. His Lordship tells us, that the incoming tenant is invariably compelled to give the landlord, by way of fine, that capital which of right should be expended upon improvements. We have said the same thing over and over again. We have said, that frequent oustings are resorted to as a means of frequent lettings, to ensure fresh capital by way of fine—the heartless, ignorant landlord invariably taking care to extract the last farthing as a fine from the incoming tenant.

Surely, then, when this practice constitutes the greatest portion of the "middle-man's" wealth, Lord Stanley cannot for a moment presume that he will kill the goose with the golden egg by depriving himself of the means of replenishing his exchequer by repeated oustings? For the grievances described by Lord Stanley we have long ago prescribed the only remedies: namely—leases for ever, with a corn rent—*abolition of the right to distrain*—a county registration court to keep records of all documents between landlord and tenant—a cheap and easy mode of ejectment when tenants will not pay their rent—and an equitable jurisdiction, without the power of appeal, to be given to the assistant Barristers at Quarter Sessions.

The evil is much too deep to be removed by the proposed palliative; *for the administrators of the balm* would have the power, *and would convert it into poison.* His Lordship should therefore take care to have a cotemporaneous measure of Emigration: for he may rest assured that, cheerfully as we receive his tardy admission of wrong, the Irish landlords will be yet more tardy in giving effect to a measure calculated to disarm them of most anomalous, iniquitous, and disastrous powers. Upon the whole, we repeat an observation we made on the Queen's speech at the opening of Parliament—that we gather much more from the sayings than the *doings* of Ministers: and what we value in the speech of Lord Stanley is, that whatever the fate of his measure may be, those whose position enables them to judge of public opinion, have come to the conclusion, that *wrong will no longer be borne by the many*—and that tyrannical dominion is unsafe in the hands of the few. The grievances admitted by Lord Stanley equally existed in 1833, when, instead of remedying them, when his party had the power to do so, he hoped to *coerce* the sufferers into a tame submission to the usurper's will.

Our joy is that the land question has *now* become a value: that the cry for its possession makes the tyrant usurpers tremble! The "little nostrum" of the Noble Lord is merely intended to hush the loud shouts of "RESTORE!" "RESTORE!!" "RESTORE!!!" which will ere long penetrate through the black wool in their Lordships' ears. Let our readers look to other portions of this sheet for evidences of the deep interest taken in the Land question, and let them from that fact take courage. Already the *drunken* would-be-protectors of the labourers pence, see danger in *their* co-operation, and, as is their custom, cry out "Beware! Beware!! Beware!!!" Next week we shall put an extinguisher upon the alarmist; and preserve that confidence which the people's enemies lose no opportunity of destroying.

The Land! The Land!! Hurrah for the Land!!!

THE WORKMAN'S "SHARE" OF COMFORT.

THE SANATORY CONDITION OF OUR LARGE TOWNS.

The extracts that we give in another place, from the lucid and business-like Report of the Working Woolcombers' Committee in Bradford, cannot but have their due effect on the mind of the reader, whose especial attention we beg to direct to the horrible and humiliating revelations therein made. The reflections and the feelings which a perusal of the few samples we have given from the frightful mass of similar detail laid bare by the said Committee, *will excite,* will assuredly be *of a most painful character; but we trust* that they will result in a full determination on the part of the workers to embrace every opportunity, and use every exertion, to procure for *themselves* a greater "SHARE" of the "good things of life," which their labour *causes to be*—that the scenes of squalid misery and dire destitution to which *they alone* are subjected may be changed into those of plenty, happiness, and contentment—and the foul blot of *extreme* poverty and extreme luxury that disfigures our national escutcheon be effectually removed.

The evil is as extensive as the order of labour itself. It is by no means confined to Bradford. Were similar means taken—similar inquiries generally instituted—the mass of want and misery thus exposed to view would be overwhelmingly frightful! What a picture of the "highest state of civilisation" would be presented! Let the sinks and stews of Leeds, Manchester, Liverpool, and the great wen itself, with those of the intermediate towns, be but explored as in the Bradford case, by parties willing to tell the truth, and the prudish morality of the age, all stiff and starched as it is, would start back with affright at the hideous reality thus made apparent. It is impossible for pen to describe, or even the mind to conceive, the *full extent* of the atrocities and infamies that would be thus dragged to the face of day; but *one thing,* and one thing alone, in relation to the matter, we may set down for fact: *the parties* enduring the misery—subject to the want—destitute of every comfort—abiding amidst filth, and squalor, and disease, and wretchedness of every description: *the parties* to whom is apportioned *these things,* as *their* "SHARE" of "National wealth," *would be found to be those who labour with their hands*—those who produce wealth in abundance to make life a joyous existence for all, did the principle of equity in distribution at all prevail. Our life for it, that you would not find any of the *tax-eaters* dwelling in the "*Victoria*-streets" of Bradford, Manchester, Leeds, or London, except it be some old soldier-pensioner, whose *reward* for glory is not sufficient to provide him with "bacca and heavy-wet" for one week out of the thirteen. You would not meet with any of the "pretty misses" of the pension-list in your "*Duke*"-streets or "Holgate-squares." Lady Juliana Hay, so intimately connected with John Cam Hobhouse, late Secretary-at-War under the Whigs, would not be found dwelling in "*Commercial*-street." The recipients of the dividends on account of the debt, would be found located in *far different localities* to that of "Back-lane, Westgate, Bradford;" nor would one of the dead weight men, or the receivers of half-pay, be found in "Nelson-court!" You might as well hope to find power unassociated with *tyranny,* as a banker reposing his limbs on THE BED OF SHAVINGS at "Spink's-buildings, White Abbey;" and a millowner or merchant occupying the BED IN THE COAL-HOLE of "*Victoria*-street," would be as rare as frugality and humility at a court! Nay, you will not be able, throughout your whole search—and you may run the whole number of courts, and alleys, and stews, and dirt-"places" through—to find a single petty huxter or chandler's-shop keeper, obliged to *herd* with "fifty-five persons in eleven apartments, with only nine beds, being six persons to each bed!" No. Those of all these genuses and classes will be found far otherwise situate than the wretched inmates of "Case No. 83, at GRACE-*church*-street, White Abbey," where "*a man, his wife, and four children,* together with his mother, LIE IN ONE BED!" No, your "Club-houses," and your "*Golden*-squares!" with their "four persons working in an upper apartment where a man and his wife sleep;" and where "they *had to cease from work whilst the woman was lying in;*" and where "they now work, *with her lying in bed exposed to their gaze,* AND HER DEAD CHILD IN THE SAME ROOM!"—these places, and your "Thomson's Buildings," with their *eight people to one bed-room,* of an average size of seventeen feet by fifteen," where "the brother and sister had to work together, *with only one apartment and one bed!*"—these places and these things are *exclusively* "ENJOYED" by the workers—the toilers—the producers; are all that a "high state of civilisation" can afford in *return* for that superabundance of wealth which has enabled our merchants and manufacturers to exchange the comfortable *dwelling* for the mansion—the *land*-lord to leave the manor-house for the palace; and all *who live without labour* to wallow in luxury without end.

And we are told, *by high authority,* that this is *fate!*—that it is *ordained* to be so, and that we cannot help it! This very week, during the discussion on Mr. Villiers's motion for a repeal of the Corn Laws, in answer to the argument that the state of the working classes *was most unsatisfactory,* as compared with the state of the other classes, Sir Robert Peel said:—

> It is my confident belief that, establish what system of Corn Laws you please, you must expect to find such differences in this country and in a state of society like this; you must expect to find those extremes of wealth and poverty. (Hear, hear.) They exist, I believe, in every country on the face of the earth. Indeed, the more civilisation and refinement increases, there is a greater tendency towards these extremes.

Here is a doctrine! "Civilisation" and "Refinement" means more riches to the rich and more poverty to the poor! What apostles of "civilisation" we ought to become! What a call duty has on us to extend "refinement." It follows, then, according to this doctrine, that *the poorer* the mass of a people become, in comparison with the livers out of their labour, the higher is the "*state*" of civilisation such nation has attained—the greater her progress towards absolute refinement! Ireland, therefore, when she had her millions existing on sea-weed, and her thousands dying for want of even *that* means of sustaining life, was in the highest state of beatitude and bliss any of our people have yet realised!

We now learn the reason why our "*law-givers,*" who are not sent to protect us, were so anxious to "reduce the people of England to live on a coarser sort of food." It was an earnest desire to promote "civilisation!"—to extend "refinement!" But if increased poverty and misery *for the toilers,* with all their attendant woes of depravity, vice, and crime, on the one hand, and increased means of dissipation and profligacy for "the favoured ones of fortune" on the other, is the "*tendency*" of "civilisation" and "refinement," are not these rather *curses* instead of blessings? Would it not be better *for the workers at least,* that we should remain rude, and uncooth, and uncultured, and *uncivilised?* Where is the *advantage* of "refinement" to the producer of wealth? Where is the inducement for him to become a "civilised" being? Man here below requires comforts and conveniences. *He will have them* if he can get them. This is apparent in the deadly struggle constantly going on even in "*refined*" society —each one endeavouring to secure to himself as goodly a "SHARE" of the creature-comforts as his ingenuity and cunning can contrive to compass, regardless of whom he deprives. Plenty has always been considered the forerunner of happiness and contentment. But if with "civilisation" there is no hope of securing plenty to the mass; if the *tendency* of "*refinement*" is to widen the *extremes* of wealth and poverty; if up-heaped piles of gold, princely residences, splendid equipages, and all the blandishments of art *to the few,* and potatoes and sea-weed with the Irish hovel or the Bradford "COAL-HOLE" to the many, is to be the award of "civilisation," is not the "savage" state to be preferred, where the principles of equity, equality, and fair play have an intimate bearing on the condition of the whole people?

If Sir Robert Peel had said that it was the tendency of our taxing-system—the tendency of our Banking-system—the tendency of our fictitious capital—the tendency of our debt and its Dividends—the tendency of our manufacturing system, with its machinery monopolised in the hands of a few leviathans—the tendency of our stock-jobbing, our share-brokering, and all our other infernal modes of usury and gambling—the tendency of our blessed profit-mongering system: if Sir Robert Peel had said that it was the tendency of these hell-devised schemes to "absorb the wealth out of the hands of the producers into the lap of the greediest and most inexorable of tyrants," and *thus* make the rich richer, and the poor poorer, he would have said what was the truth. But *these* are not the result of, or consequent on, true civilisation. These are measures of iniquity, compared with which, for devastation and ruin to all that should constitute true nobility and true greatness, the most barbarous engines of oppression of the most savage times were innocence itself. These are bars to the progress of civilisation; and when they are removed out of the way, we shall find a state of society develope itself in which equity and justice will obtain, and individual interest be absorbed in general weal: but until the *causes* above-named are effectually removed, the evils of extreme poverty and extreme wealth can never cease out of the land. Effect will follow cause, as surely as that water will find its level.

With the measures taken to bring the sanatory condition of the working population before public attention we most heartily coincide. The more inquiry there is on that head—the more the facts are made public, the more manifest will be the injustice of dooming the workers to unremitting toil and abject misery, while those "that toil not neither do they spin" are arrayed in all glory and power. The stronger the contrast between the luxurious prodigality and sensual profligacy of the high and mighty, and the filth, disease, and wretched viciousness of the labourer, the sooner an end is put to disproportionate inequality, if care be taken to hold up the humiliating contrast to public gaze. Let us have St. Giles and St. James fully laid open to view! Let us see the *Bal Costume* with its single persons bearing the spoil of kingdoms on their backs, on the one hand, and the inmates of the dwelling in "Back-lane, Westgate, Bradford," on the other, with its "*thirteen persons lying huddled* together *on two bundles of straw, on a damp floor, four of them being females!!*" Let us see the silks and satins, the velvets and the blonds, the lace and the ribbons, that flaunt through the state apartments of Buckingham Palace, in contrast with the nakedness of "Golden(!)-square, White Abbey." Let us have the wearer of £60,000 worth of jewels at a state ball set up for the public to gaze at—and then the *pariahs* of "Duke-street" and "Holgate-square!" O yes! Let us have *the facts* as to the actual condition of both sections of "civilised" society truthfully set forth; and we shall have done much towards preparing the public mind for the consideration of a remedy for the destitution consequent on our nefarious polity. Let the workers, therefore, in Manchester, in Bolton, in Ashton, in Oldham, in Bury, in Rochdale, in Halifax, in Huddersfield, and in all other places, follow the example of their brethren of Bradford and Leeds. Let them organise their Committees — form their districts — visit each house—record the facts—and publish them, that our rulers and the people at large may know *what England really is.* Be it the business of such Committees to take attention *below the surface* of things. Outwardly, the aspect of society is calculated to deceive. Who, that traverses the streets of this infernal wen, and sees the piles of wealth up-heaped on every hand—who, that strolls "into the park" on a fine summer's afternoon, and sees the countless throng of "beauty and fashion," *vieing in exhibition of means*—who, that sees these things and a thousand other such, can think of the dwellers in "Lower West-street, Tetley-row," unless the fact of their existence is thrust beneath his nose? Dive, therefore, into our alleys. Explore the back courts. Turn up the sinks and the stews of our large towns. Never mind the hideousness of the sight the intolerable nature of the stench. Those are the means by which you will arrest attention—by which you will induce a misgiving thought that all is not right. Those are the means by which you will aid in the desire pretty fairly set in, to promote Sanatory Reforms.

Whatever will improve the character of the dwellings and the neighbourhoods wherein the workers are by hard necessity compelled to herd, will undoubtedly be a benefit not only to the immediate residents themselves, but to the whole of society. Health is incompatible with filth. Poverty is the parent of disease, as well as of crime. Fever and bad ventilation are constant companions. Whatever, therefore, will serve to cause cellar dwellings to be given up (if better are provided)—and the streets and houses to be drained, paved and flagged: whatever will induce habits (and give the means) of cleanliness, will be of benefit, and ought to be promoted by every friend to his kind. But while a helping hand is thus given to the efforts of the Sanatory Reformer, it will be necessary to guard against the notion that even the utmost *he* can do will remove the monstrous disparity that exists between the two extremes of society. He may make the condition of the workers more *tolerable.* He may somewhat improve the character of their "homes." He may provide "pettys," and drains, and ash pits, and cause their dwellings to be whitewashed out: but he will not much increase their store, or add to their means of procuring food and suitable clothing. *That* will have to be the result of other measures. He will do good, much good, as far as he goes: but if the £50,000,000 a-year taxation is to be exacted; if the debt is to continue; if equitable adjustment be not resorted to; if *paper money* be not wholly and entirely put down; if the Land be not in the possession of the people; *if the workers do not learn how to* retain for consumption the main of that they produce without the intervention of *profit-mongers* of any kind; if the infernal system of stock-and-share-jobbery, and all usury, be not abolished, root and branch; if these things are not done, farewell to all hope of *stopping* the "absorption of wealth from the hands of its producers into the lap of the non-producers"—and farewell all hope of making the condition of the workers at all befitting human beings. Measures of Sanatory Reform are excellent in their way: but they are not *all* that are needed. However, *we are quite content* to "take the good the gods send us." Sanatory Reform will aid materially in hastening the day when the workman will be "first partaker of the fruits." The question is one on which all parties and all sections can unite and co-operate. It will bring otherwise antagonistic elements into contact. It will make those who have hitherto been held aloof from each other, somewhat acquainted. It will break the *cordon* of exclusiveness, and uproot much prejudice. It will show to those "above" that in the mass "below" there are human feelings and sensibilities—human affections and sympathies, which need but the opportunity to *chord* with their own. It will induce an amount of kindliness, of forbearance, of true charity for the motives and actions of each other, that will of themselves be the prelude to a happier day, when both sections can see each other as they really are, and not attribute to each other a monstrosity of feeling and action which neither inherently possess.

The promotion of all measures of Sanatory Reform, therefore, is a *duty* incumbent on us—one which, as far as we are concerned, shall never fail performance to the utmost extent of our power. But while we do this, we shall at the same time inculcate the belief that other measures—measures effecting our fiscal, political, and social polity—are needful and indispensable to enable the working portion of the community to enjoy the fruits of their own industry. The first of these is political power, *as the means;* social happiness is the end: *and the* measures we have indicated above are necessary to that end. With political power those measures are easy and safe, *and the end certain:* without it, the workers will always be serfs and slaves.

OPENING THE COAL MINES PURCHASED BY THE LANCASHIRE MINERS' PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION.

(From our occasional Correspondent.)

We are about to commemorate an event which will be regarded by our readers as one of no ordinary importance. All struggles of the people are worthy of attention; and the struggle which takes the shape of work—putting its *own shoulder* to the wheel—appears just now to offer strong hopes of success. The great fact we have to commemorate is this: *the Lancashire Miners have purchased for themselves the coal situated under the surface of eighteen Cheshire acres.*

Tuesday last was indeed a proud and glorious day for the Lancashire working Colliers: we say *working* Colliers, for the distinction between a *worker* and an *idler* is, in this case, a most important one. To the former, the day was one of glory and pride: to the coalmaster—magistrate—idler, it brought terror and dismay.

Our readers are aware that for the last sixteen weeks there has been what is called a strike at Messrs. Swires and Lees', one of the collieries near Oldham. These gentlemen have lately introduced some new agents on their works; one of whom, at the outset, avowed that he was come to reduce wages—that he should not be content until he had reduced the men to 2s. 8d. per day. He had come from the north, where the men, for the last six months, had been working for less than ten shillings a week, and he had been hired at a large salary to introduce the system into Lancashire.

Then commenced a series of frauds, such as will hardly be defended. except by those who have learned their morality in the school of the coalowners. We shall give one instance: in some part of the work the men are paid by the yard—so much for twenty yards —measured by *a chain.* Our friend from the north said he thought it was better to measure with *tape.* It was arranged accordingly. Things went on very well until it was found that *the tape stretched*—that *twenty* yards of tape were equal, under the skilful management of the viewer from the north, to about *twenty-two* yards of chain; this produced murmurs, and at last the workies found out that they would rather (idle dogs!) work *by the old plan, the chain;* and they complained (lazy rascals!) of the Durham man's stretching process; nay, we have heard from what we consider good authority that some "discontented scoundrels!" ventured so far as to affirm that the tape plan was altogether a "damned piece of roguery, and no mistake." The end of it all—and the fraud we have mentioned was one of the least of the many that were practised—was, that they "wouldn't stand it no longer." They struck.

We pass by what followed. Suffice it, that the men were honest—true to the cause of labour. There was no power either of worrying them or bamboozling them: all the twaddle about their "starving wives and children" they treated as so much moonshine. They had not been to college, but they knew (blessings on their broad hearts!) that twenty-two was a couple more than twenty; and as they never wanted to be paid for twenty-two when they only worked twenty, so, "wicey warsa," they stuck out that they wouldn't (ignorant scoundrels!) work twenty-two while they were only paid for a score.

The result was that the men determined on uniting with the men of Oldham, to carry out a project which had long been a subject of discussion: they determined upon joining their labour and their earnings together, and taking a pit themselves—*to be their own property!* No more tape measure—no more thirty pecks to a score;—no more twenty-nine hundred weight to a ton—no more paying a man threepence, and fining him a shilling: so they bought the coal of some eighteen acres about three miles from Oldham, *having* first persuaded the honest tradesmen of that thriving locality to assist them in taking up five hundred shares at fifty shillings per share, to pay for the shafts, engines, and all the rest of it.

Tuesday last—the 10th June, 1845!—a memorable day—was appointed for breaking the earth: and to W. P. Roberts, Esq., was deputed the honorable work of "digging the first clod" and "naming the pit." At the appointed time, eleven o'clock, there were present on the ground some fifty persons or more, who were anxious to witness the commencement of an undertaking so novel, and offering so fair a prospect of success. As they travelled to the glad scene they passed by the house of the owner of the property—Harry Thomas. There stood the old man, leaning on two sturdy sticks, and bent with the honorable age of fourscore years and three —a genuine specimen of an old English yeoman: he looked cheerful and happy, and was evidently proud of the work that was going on. Scores, nay, hundreds of pounds, had been offered to induce him to break his bargain with the humble purchasers of the mineral; but the hearty old veteran felt it was "too late in life to tell a lie," and visited the proposal with all the contempt of deaf indifference. In reply to several applications, he stated that if he did not sell the coal to the Working Colliers it should lie where it was—and so no doubt it would; for Harry Thomas the younger, the son of Harry Thomas the elder, appears to entertain very similar sentiments to those of his father.

The happy group passed on, and soon arrived at the ground. Mr. Roberts took the spade and very quickly completed his part of the ceremony—digging the clod and giving to the ground the name of "The Protective Pit of the Lancashire Miners' Association." This done, each took his hand at the spade, and before twenty minutes had elapsed more earth was removed than all the coalmasters in Lancashire would have turned in a month.

The good work has now commenced in good earnest, tools and materials continually arriving on the ground, and there is strong ground for the confident hope that before six months have expired the first load of coal will be on its way to Mr. Roberts' office.

That the working Miners are deeply interested in the work so auspiciously commenced is plain enough; but the shopkeeping classes are perhaps even more deeply interested in its success. Amongst the latter all the profits will be expended—not merely the wages of the labour, but the profit of the speculation. Under ordinary *circumstances—with a lord or a* lord's tool for an owner—more than two-thirds of the money produced by the coal would find its way to London, or perhaps to the continent—ministering probably to the pleasures of a French dancing woman, or laying in a stock of paint *for the decoration of her ladyship's pale-faced daughter.* Now the whole produce will be expended in Oldham, or its immediate neighbourhood. There is reason to believe that the trading classes are becoming thoroughly alive to the necessity of supporting the claims of those who live by their labour, and that their labour's produce contribute far more than the *master class to the support of the local tradesman.*

What the *twenty-two yard tape man* will think of all is indeed a mystery, but not one of much consequence. His masters will send him to the right-about as soon as they discover that his trickery has ceased to be profitable. Perhaps in the agony of the moment for the *Northern Star* is regularly sent to him on the sly, he will read every word that we have written—he may be shattered into the strange fancy of telling the truth. We should not be very much surprised to hear that on Sunday morning at ten o'clock he waited upon Messrs. Swires and Lees, and solemnly assured them that his heart was altered, and that he had now arrived at the conviction that the world was wiser than it used to be, and that in dealing with the sons of labour *honesty is the* best policy. If, indeed, he manages to get so far as this, his visit into Lancashire will not have been altogether unprofitable. He will discard the tape measure, and go back to the men of Durham (for he will never do any good here) a much wiser man than he left them.

To Readers & Correspondents

S. Broadhurst, Oldbury.—We think the charge of for the delivery of the newspaper at the place he mentions is an imposition, and would recommend that a statement of the facts be sent to the Postmaster-General. If the practice is without authority, that functionary will soon set the matter right.

Timothy Davis, Merthyr Tydvil.—Phonography will answer the purpose quite well. *The principle* of its system is correct. The characters are formed so as to represent the different sounds of speech; and the phonographist therefore can "report" in any language. Of course, with phonography, as with the various systems of stenography, it is hard "practice" that can alone "make perfect."

A Five Years' Subscriber, London.—Yes: for the party contracting the debt is only acting *as the agent* of the party whose name is upon the place of business.

Communications for the Chartists of Bolton should be addressed to "William Woodhead, Pickvance, Dunc street, Bolton."

"A Fair Day's Wage for a Fair Day's Work." Hanley.—At this town (in the Staffordshire Potteries) there are, it appears, a number of tailors on strike, late in the employ of Messrs. Hill and Gillman. The operatives, desirous to avoid burdening the society's funds, have opened a shop in Lamb-street (Hanley), where they announce their readiness to execute all orders in their particular line of business. We hope that our friends, the potters, and the public generally, will give their support to these men, and show Messrs. Hill and Gillman that they are determined to uphold the rights of their order, by *supporting* the tailors in their struggle for justice. The turn-outs announce that they have secured the services of one of the first foremen in the district to superintend the work, and, if supported, they have no fear but that they will ultimately bring up the price of labour, at the before-named firm, to the average paid by respectable employers in the Potteries.

MONIES RECEIVED BY MR. O'CONNOR.

FOR THE EXECUTIVE.

Preston, O'Connor Brigade (donation), per Mr. Sidwell 0
Chartists of Wellingbro', per Wm. Parish.. .. 0
Salford 1
Robert Ramsden, Jonathan Pickering, James Hoyle, and a few friends 0

CONTRIBUTIONS.

From Dundee, per James Graham 0

CARDS.

Preston, O'Connor Brigade, per Mr. Sidwell .. 0
Salford 0

VICTIM FUND.

From Dundee, per James Graham 0

DUNCOMBE TESTIMONIAL.

The following sums were collected by W. Morrison:—

Mr. Davison	0	6
Mr. Melville	0	6
Mr. Milne	0	6
Mr. Gunning	0	3
Mr. Baulch	0	3
Mr. W. C. Morrison	2	6
Mr. W. Morrison	1	0

— 0

RECEIPTS PER GENERAL SECRETARY.

SUBSCRIPTIONS.

	s.	d.	
Lambeth, Mr. Doyle			Lower Warley ..
(E. C.)	4	0	Hammersmith ..
City of London	3	9	Westminster ..
Bradford	6	4	W. Salmon (1 month)
Hebden-bridge	3	3	T. Salmon (1 month)
Halifax	4	4	Ruffy Ridley
Littletown	1	6	Daddy Richards, Potteries ..
Dewsbury	1	8	
Sowerby Helm	4	1	

CARDS.

Leeds*	12	6	Sowerby Helm ..
Tunbridge Wells	5	0	Lower Warley ..
Bradford	7	6	Somers Town ..

DONATION.

Mr. Pinder, per Mr. Dron 0
Fairfield, Mr. Rogers 0

DUNCOMBE TESTIMONIAL.

Mr. Cheetham, traveller, per Mr. Cavill, Sheffield 0

VICTIM FUND.

Mr. T. Salmon 0

Thomas Martin Wheeler, Secre

* This sum was acknowledged in last *Star* as bei Land Cards.

RECEIPTS OF CO-OPERATIVE LAND SOCI PER SECRETARY.

FIRST INSTALMENTS.

	£	s.	d.	
Boulogne (France)	0	17	0	Lower Warley ..
F. Frankham	0	1	4	Somers Town ..
Mr. Oddie, Clitheroe	0	1	4	Dewsbury district
W. Purcell	0	1	4	Blackburn ..
F. Patterson	0	2	4	Ashton-under-Lyne
Lambeth	0	9	4	Kidderminster ..
Preston	0	14	6	Liverpool ..
Darlaston	0	6	8	Sheffield ..

SHARES.

	£	s.	d.	
Boulogne (France)	0	14	0	Lower Warley ..
T. B. C. and Sons*	1	16	0	Dewsbury district
D. Gover, sen.	0	1	0	Lambeth, per Dron
D. Gover, jun.	0	1	0	

CARDS AND RULES.

Derby, 12..	4	0	Lambeth, rules..
Do., 13 rules	2	2	Secretary, do. ..
Nottingham, do.	0	4	Blackburn, do...
Mr. Gover, do.	0	6	Stockport, 24 each
Mr. Patterson, do.	1	6	

LAND.

From Seth Travers .. ..
From John Morgan.. .. ..
From John Walsh .. ..
From Derby, per Wm. Chandler .. ..
From Bradford, per Joseph Alderson ..
From Stockport, per Thomas Webb.. ..

Thomas Martin Whe

* The £1 16s of T. B. C. and Sons is includ Lambeth £4, but is announced thus for greater tion they being enrolled in that district.

Accidents, Offences, & Inquests.

Poison Case at Porteynon, Gower.—In our last impression we gave a few particulars of the inquest held on the body of George Gibbs, who lately died under very suspicious circumstances, but on account of the importance which the case now assumes, and the serious character of the offence which has unquestionably been committed by some individual, although as yet not criminated, we give more fully the evidence adduced at the adjourned inquest held on Monday last, after the analysis of the contents of the stomach and intestines by Mr. Herapath, analytical chemist, Bristol. Elizabeth Gibbs, daughter of the deceased, was first examined, and appeared considerably affected in giving her evidence. The principal facts elicited from her referred to the bad terms on which her late father and brother had for some time lived. She stated that they very frequently quarrelled, although they had not done so during the few days preceding his death; that this feeling was carried to such an extent that they never took their meals together, her father, sister, and herself at one table, and her brother at another, and at different hours. On the morning of the day on which her father was taken ill they breakfasted in this way, her brother being in bed at the time. Her father ate for breakfast part of a lobster and three oysters, which had been in the house since the previous evening. She was quite sure there was no poison, such as corrosive sublimate, in the house (which is sometimes used by farmers as a wash for sheep) and was also sure that neither her father, her sister, nor herself had been to the druggist's for some time previously. George Perry, Esq., surgeon, of Reynoldstone, re-examined, said:—On Monday last, the 26th of May, I made a *post mortem* examination of the body of George Gibbs, assisted by Mr. Wigglesworth. I found symptoms of severe inflammation of the stomach and bowels, and a perforation of the coat of the small intestines, at a short distance from the stomach. (Mr. Perry here very minutely detailed the appearances observed, which are given below.) We removed the stomach, the greater part of the intestines, and the fluid contained in the abdominal cavity, for the purpose of analysation; placed them with their contents in separate bladders, the mouths of which we tied and sealed. I am persuaded that the inflammation described was the cause of death, and believed that such inflammation had its origin in some poison administered to the deceased, and that it was not excited by the usual causes of inflammation. Henry Wigglesworth, Esq., surgeon, of London, but at present residing in Swansea, was next sworn. He said on Monday last, the 26th of May, I made a *post mortem* examination of the body of George Gibbs, assisted by Mr. Perry. We examined the abdomen only. I have heard this day the appearances which were met with described by Mr. Perry, and I agree with them in every particular. They were (briefly speaking) those of the most violent inflammation of the stomach and bowels, with disorganisation of some parts of their texture. I am quite convinced that these appearances have had their origin in some very severe and unusual cause, and believe that that cause was the action of some irritant poison. I say so because there is no other way of satisfactorily accounting for the destructive inflammation which existed. By direction of the coroner I placed the bladders (three in number) which contained the intestines and stomach of the deceased in a tin case, the lid of which was soldered down in my presence, and this again enclosed in a deal box. Thus secured, they were transmitted to Mr. Herapath, practical chemist, of Bristol, for analysis. I have since had several communications with Mr. Herapath, and received a letter from him on June 1, dated Bristol, May 31, which I now produce. This letter contains Mr. Herapath's opinion upon the case. Although the contents of this letter could not be received in evidence in consequence of the absence of Mr. Herapath, we are enabled to give the substance of its contents. The writer stated that he had minutely and repeatedly examined the intestines and their contents forwarded to him, that he had found mercury incorporated with the texture of the stomach and in other parts, and believed that that mercury, when administered, was in the form of corrosive sublimate (bichloride of mercury). This being the whole of the evidence, the coroner briefly addressed the jury, who, after consulting for a few minutes, returned the following verdict:—"That the deceased, George Gibbs, died of a grievous disease, to wit, an inflammation of the stomach and intestines; but how, or by what cause produced, there is at present no evidence to show." The following particulars respecting this very suspicious case, though not given in evidence, may be relied upon. It appears that the cause of the unhappy feud which existed between the father and son depended upon some pecuniary matters. Some time ago the father made over his property to his children, upon their coming of age, they allowing him a certain annuity. The son has lately been anxious to sell off part of the stock of the farm, which the father resisted, contending that his annuity could not then be paid. Not unfrequently the son had threatened violence to his father, and not many days before his death the latter told a neighbour that his son had frequently threatened to kill him, and that upon one occasion he was obliged to hide himself under the bed to escape his violence. (It would have been well if this fact could have been elicited at the coroner's inquest; but a man's own words, when in health, cannot be taken as evidence touching the cause of his death.) The son is well known to be a violent, overbearing character, and has repeatedly been taken before the neighbouring magistrates. We trust the police will sift this affair to the bottom, and not allow a single trace of evidence to escape their notice, or pass by uninquired into. It would also be well if the chemists and druggists residing at Swansea and the neighbouring towns were to make inquiries of their assistants and apprentices, and endeavour to ascertain whether such a drug as appears from the evidence to have been administered has been recently sold.—*Cambrian.*

A Steamer Foundered in the River.—On Sunday morning, the Waterman steamer No. 3, which had just taken several passengers at the Westminster-bridge floating pier, was rounding from the landing-place, and had just arrived opposite the Duke of Buccleuch's mansion, about 200 yards distant, when she struck violently upon a sunken barge laden with fifty tons of gravel, belonging to Mr. Mallett, a lighterman, in Lambeth, which had sunk during the night, and there being no buoy to mark the spot, the barge was concealed from view. The iron plates on the larboard side of the Waterman were driven in by the violence of the shock, and the water rushed into the fore cabin and soon filled it; but the vessel being divided into compartments by water-tight bulkheads, it could not penetrate farther, and the vessel kept afloat, and after some difficulty brought up to the Waterman's Adelphi Pier, at the termination of George-street, Adelphi, where the passengers were landed, and they proceeded on their voyage by the next vessel, Waterman No. 1. The Waterman No. 3 was brought up below the Adelphi Pier, and the leak having been stopped when the tide receded, she was afterwards towed down to Woolwich for repairs. The accident was entirely owing to the neglect of the people belonging to the barge, who ought to have placed a buoy over it to denote the obstruction after it went down.

Extraordinary Escape.—On Wednesday, soon after the commencement of a sale by auction of machinery, &c., in Dixon Mill, Yeadon, by Mr. Samuel Lumb, of Leeds, the second floor, on which the company were assembled, gave way, and upwards of fifty persons were precipitated into the room below, along with a great quantity of heavy pieces of wood and other weighty property; but, astonishing to say, not a limb was broken, or any one otherwise seriously injured. There were upwards of a hundred persons in the room at the time the accident occurred, many of whom saved themselves by clinging to various parts of the machinery fastened to the walls. The sale was necessarily postponed till Monday next.—*Leeds Mercury.*

Attempted Murder.—A journeyman leather-cutter, named Gilbert, was recently taken to the post of the Marché St. Martin, Paris, for attempting to kill his employer, M. Dupuis, a currier, residing in the Passage Chapon. He had entered his master's office to receive his wages, and having made a claim which M. Dupuis refused to recognise, he commenced using most abusive language. M. Dupuis then rose to put him out of the office, when the man seized a knife that was lying near, and struck him in the neck. The cravat fortunately prevented the blow taking full effect, but the wound is, notwithstanding, a grave one.

Collision on the North-Eastern Railway.—About half-past two o'clock on the morning of Saturday a collision took place on the North-Eastern Railway, near the junction at Stratford, Essex, which, although of a serious nature, was fortunately unattended with any loss of life. It appears from inquiries made on the spot that at that hour the up-luggage train from Bishop's Stortford, with two engines attached, had arrived at Lea-bridge, about a mile from Stratford, when the leading engine was detached (one engine being then only necessary to carry the train into London), and ran on to the Stratford station to get into the shed there. The driver of the engine attached to the train was cautioned not to proceed too fast, to give time for the first engine to accomplish its purpose. Just as the latter was about to back into the "siding," to get upon the other line of rail, he perceived the train coming up, and before he could get off the main line the engine of the train came in collision with his buffer-board. By the concussion both the engines were forced off the rails, one falling to the right and the other to the left. Fortunately none of the carriages were forced off the rails, but the shock occasioned by the collision caused great terror to the passengers. The company's servants were immediately at hand to render every assistance, and it was found that, beyond receiving a few contusions, none of them had sustained any material injury. They were sent on to London by a train from the Eastern Counties line.

Accident on the Croydon Railway.—On Monday afternoon a serious accident occurred on the Croydon Railway to a young man named Thomas Gordon, aged 18. He was employed on the line between the Dartmouth Arms and Sydenham stations unloading some ballast waggons, to which an engine was attached. Whilst the train of waggons was in motion Gordon incautiously attempted to get into one of them, when his foot slipped. He held on by his hands as long as he could, but before he could recover himself the wheels went over his left foot, crushing the great toe in a dreadful manner, besides inflicting a severe lacerated wound on the ankle. He was immediately placed in a carriage and conveyed by the railway to Guy's Hospital, when, from the serious nature of the injury, it was deemed necessary to amputate the toe, which was skilfully performed by Mr. Forster.—*Globe.*

Frightful Attempt at Suicide.—A letter from Maryborough, dated June 8, gives the following melancholy account of an attempt at suicide by Major Hamilton, of the 13th Light Dragoons. The gallant officer, who is a remarkably fine looking man, arrived in Dublin from Exeter, in command of the head-quarters of the regiment, on Tuesday last, and left the next morning *en route* to Cahir, where the corps is to be stationed:—"The 13th Light Dragoons, while *en route*, had a halt day to-day at Maryborough, Major W. D. Hamilton in command. The Major stopped at Fallon's Hotel, and not having called for any attendance during the afternoon, suspicion was excited, the more so as his bed-room had been made fast on the inside. About one o'clock the mistress of the hotel heard a footfall in the room as if of a person stepping out of bed, but there was still no call. At two o'clock Captain Thompson, one of the 13th, arrived in the Dublin coach on his way to join his troop at Borris-in-Ossory; wishing to see the Major, and have some communication with him, he ran up to his apartment, knocked at the door two or three times, but received no answer. The mistress of the hotel told him of her suspicions, and implored him to break in the door; he did so, and there, to his astonishment and horror, he beheld the Major weltering in a pool of blood; he was in that state of languid stupor which generally ushers in the last moment of those who die by bleeding. It seems that when he got out of bed he did so for the purpose of possessing himself of one of his razors, which was found in the bed clotted with his blood. The regimental surgeon, who was in immediate attendance, succeeded in taking up the severed veins and arteries and stanching the wounds. Had the discovery been fifteen minutes later death would have been inevitable. Up to the present hour (nine o'clock) his recovery is doubtful. Mr. Hamilton, who has no family, is a native of Bath, and only obtained his majority a few months ago.

The late Charge of Murder and Attempted Suicide by Poison in Hatton-Garden.—On Tuesday forenoon the adjourned investigation concerning the death of Hannah Moore, aged 18, said to have died from the effects of poison administered to her by Daniel John Cock, now an inmate of Newgate on a charge of wilful murder, was resumed before Mr. T. Wakley, M.P., and the jury, at the Cock and Hoop, Cross-street, Hatton-Garden. It will be remembered that the man, John Cock, was committed on the 30th ult., by Mr. Greenwood, the police magistrate, to Newgate, on the charge of wilful murder of the deceased, he having agreed with her to take a certain quantity of oxalic acid with a view to their mutual destruction. The inquest was adjourned to enable the coroner to procure a writ of habeas corpus for the production of the accused before the jury, but which application to the Court of Queen's Bench, on Monday, was refused by Lord Denman and the other judges. After a discussion of upwards of an hour's duration, the jury returned the following verdict:—"That the deceased, Hannah Moore, died of mortal injuries upon her intestines and certain portions of her stomach from the action of a certain poison, taken by the said Hannah Moore, with her own hands, during temporary insanity." This result, it is needless to add, is directly in the teeth of Mr. Greenwood's committal of the accused to Newgate on the charge of wilful murder.

Melancholy Accident.—Early on Wednesday morning three lads, belonging to Greenock, set out in a light sailing gig, and were observed for some time going up the river from the Bay of Quick, where they had procured the boat. As the day advanced there was no appearance of their return, and fears began to be entertained that all had not gone well with them. The fact that the gig had been found ashore on the other side, split from stem to stern, and the recovery close by her of one of the bodies in the early part of Thursday, show too plainly that the whole of the unhappy party had come to a premature end. Whether the boat swamped in consequence of the roughness of the water, it being at the time too coarse for a vessel of the kind sailing with safety, or what the particular circumstances which led to the mournful event, no one can tell. Two of the lads were clerks in banks in town; Mr. Currie, of the Royal Bank; the third, named Connor, was an apprenticed cooper. The body of the last-named was found a short way from the boat, but, up to the time of going to press, we had not heard of the recovery of the others.—*Greenock Advertiser.*

Seizure in a Tobacco Manufactory by the Excise.—A seizure of almost unequalled magnitude and extent has, within the last few days, been made by the officers of excise on the premises of one of the largest tobacco manufacturers at the east end of London, and threatens serious consequences to the parties concerned if the suspicions turn out to be well founded. From information received several of the surveying examiners general of excise proceeded to the premises, and having examined every place in an upper apartment they were so completely satisfied with the object of their search, that they seized upon the whole of the contents of the room, which included an immense quantity of tobacco, which they had reason to believe was greatly adulterated; accordingly they took samples of the whole stock, and dispatched a messenger to the chief office for officers to go immediately and take possession of the premises in the Queen's name. Two officers then took possession, who have been relieved in turn by others, and a strict charge of the premises is kept up both day and night. The samples seized are now undergoing the process of analysation at the excise laboratory, and also at the Museum of Economic Geology, Craig's-court, Charing-cross, by Professor R. Phillips, whose report will be made in the course of a few days. The affair has created the greatest interest throughout the trade, as the firm are in a very large way of business, and had hitherto been considered as very fair tradesmen. Should a conviction be obtained by the excise, the case will stand scarcely second in importance to that recently decided between the Crown and Messrs. Smith, the distillers.

Fatal Railway Accident.—A most melancholy and fatal accident occurred on the line of the Birmingham and Bristol Railway, about two miles on the Bristol side of the Berkeley station, on Thursday last. The express train, which leaves Bristol for Birmingham at four o'clock, was coming up the line with great rapidity, having obtained the maximum speed of about sixty miles an hour, when Mr. Slaughter (who was driving the engine at the time) saw a woman standing on the bank, as if about to cross the line; he instantly reversed the engine, and let off the steam, and the engine-driver, who was standing near him, blew the alarm whistle, but in an instant the train was upon and over the poor woman. As soon as possible the train was brought back, when a most shocking scene presented itself—the mangled remains of the woman lying along the rail in all directions for as much as forty yards from the spot where she was struck. The fragments of the body were picked up in a basket and sack, and removed to a cottage near the spot. The poor woman proved to be an old person of the name of Elizabeth Nott, a widow, aged 84, living at Stinchcombe, and who had been to see some friends at Woodford, and at her return was crossing at a road (not a public one) at the time of the fatal occurrence. The wind was blowing a hurricane at the time, and the engineer observed that she had both her hands up to her bonnet. An inquest was held the next day before Mr. W. J. Ellis, and after a most patient and protracted inquiry a verdict was returned of Accidental Death, with a deodand of one shilling on the engine. It is worthy of remark that the train had gone 400 or 500 yards after passing the spot of the accident before it could be stopped, notwithstanding the engines had been reversed 200 yards before coming up to the place.—*Glocester Journal.*

Fire in the Waterloo-road.—Between seven and eight o'clock on Wednesday morning, a fire, which was caused by a child playing with a burning brand, broke out in the apartments occupied by Mr. J. Williams, 132, Waterloo-road, on the second floor, whence it extended so rapidly that before it was extinguished the principal part of the contents were either destroyed by fire or water, or injured by removal. In the course of a very short time the engines from the Waterloo-road station of the London Fire Establishment, and of the West of England Office (both of which are stationed near the spot), were at the fire, and it is most fortunate that such was the fact, as the flames having obtained firm hold, in a few minutes would have undoubtedly done much more damage; added to which, only two doors distant stands the Royal Victoria Theatre, for the safety of which at one time considerable fears were entertained.

Fatal Accident at the Birmingham Theatre.—On Monday evening a young man named John Hickman, 28 years of age, who had been for some time past employed as a scene-shifter at the Theatre Royal, Birmingham, was killed on the stage by the falling of the scene roller. It appears that he was assisting, as usual, in shifting and rolling the scenes while the play of *Macbeth* was being performed, and when the third part was over, he, with others, began to pull up the scene on a large roller, and when the wood reached the top it fell down and struck the unfortunate man on the side of the head and fractured his skull. He was immediately removed to the General Hospital, where he died in a few hours afterwards. An inquest was held before J. B. Davis, Esq., when the above was given in evidence, and the jury returned a verdict of Accidental Death.

Dreadful Explosion at Durham.—A catastrophe of rather an unusual nature in that part of the country occurred at Durham on the afternoon of the 9th inst., in the shop of a respectable tradesman, named Steele. It appears from the best information that can be obtained that Mr. Steele was from home, and that an apprentice, of about 14 years of age, was left in charge of the shop, in which and in the cellars underneath there was as much as 100lb. weight of gunpowder, which it is the custom of shopkeepers in this part of the country to keep in large quantities, in order to supply their customers employed in the mining districts. No accurate information can be obtained as to the immediate cause of the explosion; but it is supposed that the boy, having occasion to go to a part of the shop which was rather dark, had lighted a candle for that purpose, and incautiously placed it near a package containing between 30lb. and 40lb. of powder, and that a spark having fallen upon the paper caused it to ignite. The effects of the explosion were felt in every part of the city, and in its more immediate neighbourhood, and the shop windows of the tradesmen within thirty or forty yards were literally shattered to atoms. The house in which the explosion took place presented a singular appearance, the whole front and all the floors being blown into the street. The daughter of a Mr. Robson, who was in a room on the second floor, was precipitated, with the furniture it contained, into the street, and buried amongst the ruins, from which situation she was shortly afterwards released, but in such a condition that no hopes are entertained of her recovery; her collar-bone and several of her ribs being broken, besides being severely burnt. On searching the ruins, the boy who it is supposed had been the cause of the accident, was found on the steps leading to the cellar in a most deplorable condition, the hair being completely burnt off his head, and his face and body dreadfully scorched. He was immediately taken to the infirmary, but his death is hourly expected. The wife and child of Mr. Steele were most miraculously preserved, having been buried in the ruins, but they were taken out without having sustained serious injury. Several persons who were passing at the time were seriously cut and injured from the broken glass and other materials that were flying about the street in all directions. It being known that a much larger quantity of gunpowder than had exploded still remained on the premises, great excitement prevailed for fear of another explosion; but this was fortunately prevented by the daring conduct of two or three persons, who, at the imminent danger of their lives, penetrated into the cellar and succeeded in getting the three barrels in which it was deposited into a place of safety. The amount of damage done is considerable; but it has not at present been ascertained. The premises were not insured.

Poisoning Case at Carlisle.—John Graham, the person who, on Monday last, was apprehended and lodged in Carlisle gaol, having been suspected of poisoning his aged father, Mr. John Graham, of Grinsdale, near Carlisle, on the 15th ult., is now also suspected of poisoning his own wife, who died very suddenly about six months ago. This report having been communicated to the coroner, Mr. W. Carrick, that gentleman granted his warrant, authorising the exhumation of Mrs. Graham. The disinterment took place on Sunday last, and, notwithstanding that Mrs. Graham had been so long buried, decomposition had made but little progress. An inquest was being held on the body on Tuesday before the same coroner. From the evidence adduced, and the reports of the medical gentlemen who made the *post mortem* examination, and also an analysation of the internal parts of the body, there can be little or no doubt but that Mrs. Graham died from the effects of some mineral poison. Graham, we understand, since his confinement in Carlisle gaol, has manifested symptoms of great uneasiness, and when he was apprehended he was found walking on the banks of the Carlisle canal, and it is strongly suspected that he intended to drown himself.

Suicide.—On Monday morning, about four o'clock, William, the son of Mr. Hanson, of the Waterloo Inn, Dalton, near Huddersfield, was found suspended from a beam in an adjoining outhouse, and when found was quite dead. The deceased did not return home on the previous evening (Sunday), but came at about two o'clock on the following morning, when, instead of going into the house, he went and lay down in the outhouse, where he was found. No reason can at present be assigned for the commission of this rash act. An inquest was held on Monday night, when a verdict was returned of "Temporary insanity."

Extraordinary Delusions.—On Tuesday a Commission of Lunacy was held before Mr. Francis Barlow, at the Crown Inn, Hockerill, near Bishop's Stortford, to inquire into the state of mind of Mr. John Tucker, aged 65, a nurseryman and keeper of the Cherry Tree public-house, at Bishop's Stortford. The inquiry, we understand, was held at the instigation of Mr. Tucker's own friends, and with a view to the mutual benefit of all parties concerned. After the examination of a number of witnesses to prove various acts denoting unsoundness of mind, Mr. Tucker was brought into the room, and a number of extraordinary delusions were elicited. The unfortunate man said he had got several men in his inside, who were complete masters over him, and that unless he did whatever they wished, his death would be the consequence. They also had got five machines, which they set to work at one time, so that he was afraid the violence of the motion would shatter him to pieces. They would not allow him to move without paying an enormous sum, and for walking to this inquiry they had charged him three thousand trillions for every step he took! The jury, after a short deliberation, returned a verdict that Mr. Tucker had been of unsound mind, and incapable of managing his affairs, since February last.

Foundering of a Vessel at Sea.—On Tuesday the barque Humber, of Goole, Hopkinson, arrived in the London Docks, from New Orleans. The master reports that on Thursday afternoon last, during a heavy gale from about SSW, and when nearly sixty miles SW of Scilly, he descried a brig to leeward, evidently deeply laden, and with colours of distress flying. Mr. Hopkinson immediately bore down in the direction of the vessel; but before the Humber reached the spot, the vessel in distress had foundered. When Mr. Hopkinson reached the spot, two of the ill-fated brig's crew were seen clinging to several of her spars; but such was the tremendous sea running, that it was utterly impossible for a boat to live, and, consequently, Mr. Hopkinson was compelled to abandon his praiseworthy and laudable exertions to render assistance. The chief officer of the Humber saw another of the crew floating on the surface of the water. At the time the strange vessel went down, a brig was seen distant from her about half a mile, but owing to the heavy sea, no aid, it is supposed, could be afforded the unfortunate vessel and her ill-fated crew. Mr. Hopkinson believes her to have been a foreigner, and states that she was apparently about 200 tons register.—*Shipping Gazette.*

Police Intelligence.

MANSION HOUSE.

Saturday.—Determined Smashers.—Ann Burke, *alias* Mary Smith and Elizabeth Thomas, were brought before the Lord Mayor, in custody of policeman 586. William Attenbury, waiter at the Queen's Head Inn, Tower-street, deposed that the prisoners came to the bar of the Queen's Head the previous evening, and called for a quartern of gin, which they drank, and for which Ann Burke paid with a shilling, receiving eightpence in change. They then called for another quartern, for which Ann Burke tendered another shilling, which he discovered was a bad one, and which he bent nearly double. He then looked into the till, where previously he had put one very old shilling, and discovered the first shilling paid was also a counterfeit. He then called a policeman and gave them in charge, in the mean time the second shilling had disappeared from the counter. Policeman 586 deposed that he saw the prisoner, Elizabeth Thomas, come out of the Queen's Head and thrust something into a gentleman's pocket; he went up to the gentleman and informed him of the circumstance; he then took from the gentleman's pocket the small parcel now produced containing 10s., all wrapped up in separate pieces of tissue-paper, and one other shilling not wrapped up. The first witness then gave the prisoners into his custody. The prisoners were remanded.

Rebecca Locock, who was remanded from Saturday last, on a charge of being in illegal possession of sundry bottles of gin, sherry, rum, &c., the property of her master, the Rev. J. Holingshed, was again remanded until this day week.

Wednesday.—The "Tables Turned."—Edward M. Durup, a young man who had been clerk to a merchant, appeared against his mother, the widow of Mr. Durup, who was stated to have been many years ago secretary to the Right Hon. George Canning. Mrs. Durup was accused on the previous evening by her son of having robbed him of his watch, a gold repeater of considerable value; but Inspector M'Lean, after having inquired into the circumstances, refused to take such a charge, and advised the parties to attend before the Lord Mayor, and submit the case to his Lordship's decision. Mrs. Durup was accompanied by a respectable pawnbroker, in whose care she had deposited a quantity of her property for security against domestic plunder.—The Lord Mayor (to the complainant): Well, sir, with what do you charge your mother?—Complainant: I don't charge her with anything; but I am desirous that she should show cause why she detains a gold repeating watch which my father gave to me upon his death-bed. I was advised to bring the matter before your Lordship, and to take your decision.—The Lord Mayor: Do you make any charge?—Complainant: No, my Lord, that is impossible, for the watch has never been stolen; but it is detained by my mother, and I wish to know for what reason.—The Lord Mayor: What proof have you that she detains your property?—Complainant: I am satisfied from her own statement and the statement of Mr. Barker, the pawnbroker, that she detains it.—Mrs. Durup: The watch was his father's, my lord. He is our only son, and his father left me all he was possessed of in the world.—The Lord Mayor: Has the father left a will?—Mrs. Durup: Certainly he has, my lord; and in it he has left me the whole of his property. The treatment I receive from my son is dreadful.—The Lord Mayor: Be so good as to change places with him.—Here the mother was sworn, and the son became the accused. Mrs. Durup then reluctantly gave testimony as to the violent conduct of her son towards her, and his threats to do her some desperate injury. He had, she said, claimed the watch as his, and pawned it without her permission or knowledge, and he afterwards pushed her about and threatened her with all sorts of ill treatment.—The Lord Mayor: Do you swear that you consider yourself in danger in consequence of his threats.—Mrs. Durup: I understand what your lordship means by putting that question to me, but I expect to leave England in a few days, for the continent, where I expect to be protected by my relatives. I wish to get away in peace.—The Lord Mayor: I shall, for your sake, bind him over to keep the peace towards you. The young man then solemnly assured his lordship that he would not beat or otherwise ill-treat his mother, and the Lord Mayor was, at the expostulation of the mother, satisfied with the recognisances of the son.

Thursday.—Robbing a Sailor.—James and Mary Foy were brought before the Lord Mayor, charged with having robbed a sailor, named Richard Hodgson, of two five-pound bank notes and a quantity of clothes.—The prosecutor, who appeared to be in great trouble about his loss, stated that he came from Hull on Tuesday night in a steam vessel, and James Foy applied to him at the Custom-house as a porter to be employed to take his goods, and was accordingly desired by him to carry away his hammock and chest to the Dundee Arms public-house, Wapping. Witness having given the direction, went into an eating-house to dine, and Foy started off with the goods. Upon going to the Dundee Arms, however, witness found that Foy had not been there, and away he roamed in search of the fellow. During the whole night he went inquiring from place to place, and on Wednesday between two and three o'clock he fell in with the person he sought, in Thames-street. Foy said that he had taken the things to the station-house, in Tower-street, because he could not find out the place to which he had been directed to go. The witness, upon going to the station-house with Foy, found his hammock and chest there, but observed that the lashing on the chest had been disturbed, and that the lock had been forced. Upon opening the chest, he missed a small box, which contained two five-pound notes; and, upon examining his hammock, which contained his bedding and clothes, he missed an oil-cloth jacket and three flannel shirts. Foy, upon being told that the property was stolen, replied that it might have been done on board the steamer for what he knew. He was then detained, and witness went with a constable to apprehend Mary Foy, the prisoner's wife, and afterwards went to their lodgings in the Borough, where, in a cupboard, the officer found the small box in which the two bank notes had been contained, and behind two boxes the oil-cloth jacket. The two bank notes were gone.—The prisoner Foy was committed for trial, and the Lord Mayor directed that if it was proved upon application at Moorfields Chapel, that the female prisoner was married to Foy, she should be at once discharged.

GUILDHALL.

Monday.—Illicit Spirits.—A boy, named John Alger was brought before Mr. Alderman Moon charged with conveying upwards of a gallon of raw spirit without a permit. Adam Shelford, a city policeman, stated that about six o'clock on Saturday evening he saw the prisoner hurrying along London-wall with a small basket containing something heavy. The prisoner's manner excited his attention, and he asked what he had there? The prisoner replied, his mother's marketing, and, pointing to a woman at a distance, said, she was his mother. He asked the prisoner to let him see the contents of the basket. The prisoner told him he would not do so, but would rather go to the station-house. This reluctance put an end to his doubts, and he desired the prisoner to come with him to the station. On the way to that place the prisoner gave him the basket, and ran away. Witness did not allow him to escape. The basket contained a bottle and a bladder full of spirits, which had been seized by the Excise. Mr. Alderman Moon asked what became of his mother? The constable said she kept at too great a distance to be secured at the same time with the boy, but she was now in court. She was not his mother, but his mother was also in attendance. W. Gudgeon, the exciseman, said the spirit was manufactured from molasses, and was twenty-seven degrees over-proof, a strength at which it would not be sold from any regular distillery. He asked for the permit, and the prisoner could not produce any. The boy said he was hired to carry it by the woman he pointed out, and had no knowledge of the contents of the basket. This woman knew his mother, who lived in Arnold's-place, Dockhead. The woman was called to the bar, and she said she engaged to carry it for a stranger. She was not going to any particular house. The clerk to the Remembrancer said that gentleman had some knowledge of the mother, and he did not believe that either she or her son would knowingly engage in any smuggling transactions. The boy must have been entrapped, and he hoped the magistrate would deal leniently with him. Mr. Alderman Moon said the law did not require a guilty knowledge, and as there was no doubt of the fact that he was removing the spirits without a permit, the prisoner must be convicted. A petition might be immediately presented to the Commissioners of Excise, who would consider all the circumstances and the lad's previous character, and would mitigate the term of imprisonment as they saw fit. He would willingly add to the petition a recommendation to mercy. He adjudged the prisoner to pay the mitigated penalty of £25, or be imprisoned for three months.

WORSHIP STREET.

Wednesday.—Brutal Assault.—Charles Montague, a milkman, was brought up on a warrant before Mr. Bingham, charged with committing a brutal assault upon Mr. Francis Povoas, a coffee-house keeper, in Oxford-place, Hackney-road, whereby his life had been seriously endangered. The prosecutor, who appeared to labour under great debility, stated that, shortly before twelve o'clock on the night of the 27th ult., the prisoner, accompanied by two other men, named Gillott and Chillingworth, entered his house and called for refreshments, but, in consequence of their having grossly misconducted themselves on a previous occasion, he refused to serve them. The prisoner and his companions on this assailed him with the most abusive and threatening language, and, on his requesting them to quit the place, the man Chillingworth (who is not yet in custody) struck him a violent blow in the face, which cut open his lips and covered his shirt and waistcoat with blood. The whole party then left the house, and the witness followed them to give them into custody; but on reaching a piece of waste ground which the men crossed to avoid the police, they all turned upon and attacked him in the most furious manner, knocking him down, and beating him till he was nearly senseless, and ultimately flung him head and heels into a deep muddy ditch, where they left him, and effected their escape. With great difficulty he succeeded in extricating himself from his perilous position, almost stifled with mud and filth, but was so greatly exhausted by his efforts that he fainted the instant he reached the bank, where he was discovered some time after in a state of insensibility by some persons who were passing, and who removed him to a neighbouring shop, and procured medical assistance. He was at length assisted to his own house, to which he had been confined ever since, incapable of attending to his business, and constantly under the care of a surgeon. A certificate from Mr. Taylor, a surgeon at Hackney, was put in, describing the present condition of the prosecutor, and stating that when called upon to attend Mr. Povoas he found him incapable of articulation, and in a highly dangerous state. When called upon for his defence, the prisoner did not altogether deny the charge, but alleged that the really serious part of the outrage had been perpetrated by the men Chillingworth and Gillott, in whose company he had unfortunately happened to be at the time, and who had succeeded in keeping out of the way. Mr. Bingham said, that the summary power with which he was invested was altogether inadequate to deal with so serious a charge as this, and he considered that the ends of justice could only be insured by sending the case to the sessions. The prosecutor, however, interposed, and begged that the magistrate would deal summarily with the matter, as it would entail upon him considerable expense, and the greatest inconvenience and annoyance, in his state of health, to prosecute the case any further. Mr. Bingham said, that, under those circumstances, he felt bound to forego his former intention, and accede to the prosecutor's application; but, in so doing, he should inflict upon the prisoner the highest amount of penalty it was in his power to impose, which was the sum of £5, and if that was not paid, the prisoner must stand committed to the House of Correction for six weeks, with hard labour.

MARLBOROUGH-STREET.

The Duke and the Carter.—It will be recollected, that on Saturday week Henry Wood, the driver of a carrier's cart, was fined £4 by Mr. Hardwick, for furious driving, whereby he endangered the life of his Grace the Duke of Wellington. A few days after this proceeding a letter appeared in the papers, signed "Truth," in which the writer asserted that the fine had been paid by his Grace, and that the offender had in consequence been liberated. A day or two ago Wood came to this court to ask Mr. Hardwick whether any money had been left for him at this court by the Duke of Wellington, as he presumed that such had been the case, and having become known had induced the writer of the letter signed "Truth" to send his communication to the papers.—Mr. Hardwick said he had received no money from his Grace for such a purpose, nor did he think it would be a very proper act on the part of his Grace, whose life had been placed in jeopardy by the defendant's want of care in driving, and who had come forward to make his complaint, partly on public grounds.—Wood said he considered the fine was heavy when his circumstances were taken into consideration. He, however, through the assistance of a relation, whom he was obliged to pay again, had raised the money, and he had liberated himself.—Mr. Hardwick said he had received a Post-office order for £1, and half a sovereign from anonymous contributors to go towards payment of the fine, which he should direct to be paid over to Wood.—The chief usher, Clements, handed the money to Wood, who gave a receipt, and then left the court.

LAMBETH.

Monday.—An Incorrigible Young Thief.—Michael Leonard, a little fellow of fifteen years of age, was brought before Mr. Henry for final examination, on a charge of stealing a purse from the person of a young woman while looking at a "Punch and Judy" show. On his last examination the prisoner declared that he had never been in custody before, and expressed himself very indignant, upon Cook, the gaoler, saying he was pretty certain about his having been in his care before. Cook told the magistrate he was more confirmed in his opinion about the prisoner being in custody before, by the fact of a young prostitute from Whitechapel bringing him some refreshments, but the young scamp brazened it out, and said "the young woman" was no acquaintance of his, nor could he account for her bringing him the refreshments. Yesterday, Conway, an active constable, belonging to the H division of police, proved that the prisoner had been frequently in custody, and had been in the House of Correction. He was committed for three months with hard labour.

Wednesday.—Suicide, Seduction, and Felony.—Miss Mary Ann Salisbury, *alias* Miss Lucy Spencer, who on a former occasion gave a romantic account of her seduction, and who had been charged with attempting to commit suicide, was placed at the bar before Mr. Norton for final examination on various charges of felony. The prisoner when put in the felons' dock did not exhibit any of those theatrical airs which she had assumed at her last examination. On the contrary, during her presence at the bar she continued to shed tears in abundance, and endeavoured, as well as she could, to conceal her face from the observation of the numerous persons who had thronged the court during the investigation. When the prisoner was brought before Mr. Norton, on a charge of attempting to commit suicide, her statement about her being the daughter of a Dissenting clergyman at Bath, and being seduced and robbed, was so plausible, as not only to mislead every person in court, but the magistrate himself, and Mr. Norton directed English, one of the summoning officers, to take care of her until an answer could be received from her father, and also requested the chief clerk to write to the latter. This was done, and in reply to the letter sent, the following was received:—

"Guildhall, Bath, 7th June, 1845.

"Sir,—In answer to your letter of the 5th inst., I have to inform you that the young woman who gave her name Mary Ann Salisbury is the daughter of —— Salisbury, a poor man, residing at No. 4, Trim-bridge, in this city, and a shoemaker. She left her home about two months ago, and her address, known here, is 'post-office, London.' Her age is nineteen years. Her statement as to Alfred Bartram is a falsehood, no such person being known here. She is considered not right in her mind. Her statement as to the gold watch and jewellery is not true; her friends are too poor to fetch her home, but are anxiously waiting her return.

"I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
"William Hall, Chief Officer.
"To the Chief Clerk, Lambeth Court."

A City constable attended and informed Mr. Norton, that the prisoner had been before the Lord Mayor on a charge of attempting to commit suicide at London-bridge, when she made a long and rambling statement about her respectability, her being seduced, &c., but it differed in many essentials from that which she had made at this court. It also appeared that she had gone to the Southwark court for the purpose of getting relief, but having on her hand at the time two valuable rings, she was not deemed a person in absolute want, and no assistance was afforded her.—Mr. Norton also produced a letter which he had received from the Rev. L. Cappel, minister of St. George's German Lutheran Chapel, in Great Alie-street, Goodman's-fields, stating that on the 28th of last month the prisoner called upon him with the view, no doubt, of getting pecuniary assistance under grossly false pretences. She then gave her name as Lucy Spencer; said she was the daughter of a clergyman, and sister to the Rev. Mr. Spencer at Bath, and said a foreign lady, Mrs. Francis, had sent her to him (the Rev. Mr. Cappel). She then in the most artful manner, and apparently deeply affected, told the same story that she had repeated to the magistrate, with some slight variations, and expressed herself very anxious to return to Bath, but was without the means of doing so, as her lover had robbed her of everything, and then endeavoured to induce her to commit suicide. Something in her manner had induced the rev. gentleman to doubt her story, but at the same time he offered to assist her, provided she allowed him to accompany her to Mrs. Francis, the lady who, as she stated, had recommended her to him. This, however, was evidently inconvenient. She made some evasive excuses and left the house. The rev. gentleman in his note describes the prisoner to be one of the most artful impostors he had ever met with, and most likely to succeed on account of the details which she could give to her stories. The first case of felony taken against her was that of a Mrs. Farthing, in Ashley-crescent, City-road, and, from the evidence adduced, it appeared that the prisoner had entered her service as servant of all-work on the 14th of April last. She then represented that she had but just come from Bath, where she had lived with a lady named Salisbury for nearly four years, and gave her own name as Lucy Spencer. Witness wrote to Bath to Mrs. Salisbury for her character, and, singular to say, she received an answer by return of post, giving the prisoner the highest character; but this letter witness was now convinced was in the prisoner's own hand-writing. After nine days witness discharged the prisoner, finding her neither able nor willing to do her work, and a great deal too romantic in her manners and expressions. After she was gone witness missed a great variety of property, and that now produced by English, the officer, was part of it.—English, one of the summoning officers of the court, deposed that the prisoner was placed under his care until proper inquiries were made about her. She told him her name was Salisbury, and that she was the daughter of a Dissenting minister at Bath—that her father had a country house at Bath, and had a farm also, which she superintended. She said nothing whatever of having been in service at Bath; and on searching her box at her lodgings he found the property identified by the last witness, and some duplicates relating to other property. This completed the first charge.—The second charge was that of Miss Mary Bartram, assistant to Mrs. Ford, a dressmaker in the Blackfriars-road, who deposed that on the 12th of May last the prisoner entered the service of Mrs. Ford, when she gave the name of Lucy Spencer, and, after eight days, had been discharged. A day or two after she was gone witness lost a cloak, and other articles had been missed, of the stealing of which the prisoner had been suspected. A lace shawl had been missing, and for some considerable time the workpeople in the house had laboured under the most unpleasant suspicions, as the property had disappeared in a very mysterious manner; but the mystery was now cleared up, as the shawl was found in the prisoner's box, with several other articles. Witness further stated, that she had frequently heard the prisoner talk of having a sweetheart in Bath, who had died three years ago, and say she should never have another. The witness further identified the cloak produced by a pawnbroker as her's; and English, the officer, deposed to having found the duplicate relating to the cloak, which was pledged for 6s., in the box of the prisoner. This completed the second charge.—The third charge was that of stealing three shawls, a piece of silk of twelve yards, five yards of cloth, a white petticoat, and other articles, the property of Mary Ann Clark. In this case it appeared the prisoner went to lodge in the same house with the prosecutrix in Fell-street, Wood-street, Cheapside, on the 10th of May last, and only stayed there two days, and when she was gone the property was missing.—A shopman to Mr. Demster, a pawnbroker in Blackfriars-road, produced the property, which had been pledged on the 12th of May, in the same name and by a person giving the same address as the person who pledged the cloak.—The prisoner, who in a low tone of voice pleaded guilty to the whole of the charges, was fully committed for trial on each, and was then removed from the bar.

Sporting Intelligence.

ASCOT RACES.—Tuesday, June 10.

The Trial Stakes of 5 sovs each, with 50 added; for two-yr-olds, 4st 4lb; three, 7st 4lb; four, 8st 7lb; five, 9st; six and aged, 9st 3lb. New mile. Eleven subs.

Mr. A. W. Hill's The Libel, 3 yrs	(Arthur)	1
Lord Chesterfield's Knight of the Whistle, aged		2
Mr. J. Day's The Hero, 2 yrs		3

The following also started, but were not placed:—Lord Lonsdale's Loadstone, 3 yrs; Mr. Thompson's Pyrrha, 2 yrs; Lord G. Bentinck's Discord, aged; Mr. Mostyn's Master Stepney, 3 yrs; and Mr. Worley's b f by the Grand Duke, out of Cream, 3 yrs.

Betting.—7 to 4 agst The Knight of the Whistle, and 4 to 1 agst The Libel and Discord.

A very hollow race. The Knight made play for about a quarter of a mile, when the lead was taken from him by The Libel, who made strong running to the end, and won in a common canter by two lengths. A good race for second, and everything else beaten off. This running would give a colour to the report that The Libel's early defeat for the Derby was attributable to something else than temper.

The Ascot Derby Stakes of 50 sovs each, h ft; for three-yr-olds, colts, 8st 7lb; and fillies, 8st 3lb; the winner of the Derby to have carried 10lb, the second horse, or winner of the Oaks 5lb extra. Swinley Course. Ten subs.

Lord Exeter's Wood Pigeon	(Mann)	1
Lord Stradbroke's Idas		2
Mr. A. W. Hill's Salopian		3

Betting.—5 to 4 on Idas, 7 to 4 agst Wood Pigeon, and 5 to 1 agst Salopian. Wood Pigeon made all the running, and won cleverly by a length. Salopian beaten off.

The Ascot Stakes (in two classes of 25 sovs each), 15 ft, and 5 only if declared, the second in each class to receive 30 sovs out of the stakes. Two miles and a half. Twenty-four subs to the first class, and 23 to the second; 93 declared ft.

FIRST CLASS.

Duke of Richmond's Lothario	(Nat)	1
Mr. Meiklam's Inheritress		2

The following also started, but were not placed:—Duke of Bedford's Minotaur, Mr. Worley's Perkin Warbeck, Lord Albemarle's Delapre, Mr. H. Robinson's Morpeth, Duke of Rutland's Welbeck, Lord Warwick's Yardley, Lord Stradbroke's Boarding School Miss, Lord Exeter's Wee Pet, Mr. Howe's ch c by Ratcatcher, Mr. Gully's Vates, Mr. Rambottom's Brush, Lord George Bentinck's Best Bower, Mr. Bowes's Heather Bell, Sir R. W. Bulkeley's Queen Pomare, Mr. Booth's New Year's-day, Mr. Brook's Zahra.

Betting.—3 to 1 agst Inheritress (taken freely); 5 to 1 agst Best Bower; 5 to 1 agst Morpeth; 8 to 1 agst Perkin Warbeck; 10 to 1 agst Minotaur; 10 to 1 agst Yardley; 10 to 1 agst Brush; 10 to 1 agst Wee Pet; and 16 to 1 agst Lothario. At starting the lead was taken at a good pace by New Year's-day, followed by Wee Pet, Zahra, and Queen Pomare, Lothario and Inheritress lying in front of the second ruck. They ran in this order to the top turn, where Wee Pet took the lead, which she maintained to the last turn; Lothario then went in advance, and, with Wee Pet and Inheritress in waiting, made steady running to the distance; Inheritress here went up to him, and they finished the race almost abreast, Lothario, after a splendid contest, winning by a neck. Minotaur, who came near the finish, was a bad third, Wee Pet fourth, and Boarding School Miss fifth; nothing else was near this lot.

The Gold Vase given by her Majesty, added to a Sweepstakes of 20 sovs each; for three-year-olds, &c. Fifteen subs.

Mr. A. W. Hill's Sweetmeat, 3 yrs, 7st 8lb	(Whitehouse)	1
Mr. A. W. Hill's The Libel, 3 yrs, 7st 3lb		2
Lord Exeter's Wood Pigeon, 3 yrs, 6st 13lb		0
Mr. Parry's Zanoni, 5 yrs, 8st 9lb		0
Mr. Ford's Fuzboz, 3 yrs, 6st 13lb		5

Betting.—5 to 4 agst Sweetmeat, 5 to 2 agst Zanoni, 4 to 1 agst The Libel, and 5 to 1 agst Wood Pigeon.

Mr. Hill declared to win with Sweetmeat.

Zanoni went off with a strong lead, followed by Sweetmeat, The Libel lying third, Wood Pigeon fourth, and Fuzbos last. Not the slightest change in this order presented itself until they made the last turn, where Zanoni was beaten. Sweetmeat, taking his place, went on with the running, and won easy by two lengths; the Libel second, Wood Pigeon and Zanoni beaten off, but so near together that the judge could not place either. Alice Hawthorn and Faugh-a-Ballagh were declared not to start before the first race.

Sweepstakes of 200 sovs each, h ft; for colts, 8st 7lb; and fillies, 8st 4lb. Swinley Course. Four subs.

Colonel Peel's c by Slane	(Nat)	1
Lord Exeter's Finnick (3lbs)		2

7 to 4 on Cobweb. Won by six lengths.

The Ascot Stakes.—Second class.

Mr. Payne's Queen Mab, 6 yrs, 8st 7lb	(Nat)	1
Mr. Johnson's Annandale, 3 yrs, 6st 6lb		2
Lord Glamis's Satyr, 4 yrs, 6st 12lb		3

The following also started, but were not placed:—Col. Peel's I-am-not-aware, Lord Chesterfield's Poor Soldier, Mr. Drinkald's Vol-a-vent, Sir S. Spray's Subduer, Count Bathyard's Pergularia, Mr. J. Day's Seaport, Mr. Shelley's Lydia Languish, Mr. Freeman's Stamp, Mr. Graydon's Blunderbuss, Lord Exeter's Lyons, Mr. Lowther's Scarmentado.

Betting.—2 to 1 agst Annandale (taken freely), 6 to 1 agst Queen Mab, and 10 to 1 agst The Poor Soldier, Subduer, and I-am-not-aware.

Lyons cut out the work in the early part of the race, followed by Satyr, Pergularia, Stamp, I-am-not-aware, and Annandale; Queen Mab lying in the rear. They ran thus to the top, when the running was taken up by Satyr, and carried on at a good pace to the last turn; the front rank being composed of the same horses that had been in advance at starting. Queen Mab now drew up, and came first into the straight, followed by Satyr and Annandale. At the distance Satyr showed ahead, but at the stand was again deprived of his lead by the Queen, who held it to the finish, and won cleverly by a length, Annandale, who came at the last, beating Satyr for second by a neck.

The Welcome Stakes of 20 sovs each, with a bonus by independent subscription of 5 sovs each; for colts, 8st 7lb; and fillies, 8st 2lb; three-yr-olds. Swinley Course. Thirty-seven subs to the stakes and five to the bonus only.

Mr. Gully's Weatherbit	(J. Day, jun.)	1
Lord Lonsdale's c by Jersy		2
Duke of Richmond's Refraction (6lbs extra)		3
Mr. Gully's Old England		4

The following also started, but were not placed:—Lord Exeter's Adrianople, Sir W. W. Wynn's Undine, Mr. Ongley's Mystery, Duke of Bedford's Captain Phebus, Mr. Worley's John Davis, Mr. Skerratt's Arthur.

Mr. Gully declared to win with Weatherbit.

Match.—200 h ft, both two-yr-olds. T. Y. C.

Mr. Payne's Collingwood	(Nat)	1
Lord Chesterfield's Subscription		2

Betting.—5 to 2 on Collingwood. Won by six lengths.

In consequence of a remark in a sporting journal of Sunday last, that Mr. Brown (late clerk of the course at Warwick), had been "murdered by an error of judgment," Lord George Bentinck called upon the stewards to have Perkin Warbeck examined before starting. The evidences of a four-year old mouth were too palpable for the most ignorant to have been mistaken. Zanoni's mouth was also looked at, and in this case it was clear that an attempt had been made to extract the teeth; both were broken and jagged, and blackened on the surface by the application of caustic.

Wednesday, June 11.

The Coronation Stakes of 100 sovs each, h ft; for three-yr-old fillies, 8st 7lb each. The winner of the Oaks to have carried 7lb, of the 1000 Guineas, 3lb, of both 9lb extra. The New Mile. Eight subs.

Lord Chesterfield's ch f Stitch	(Nat)	1
Lord Exeter's Topaz		2
Lord Exeter's Jet		3

Betting.—7 to 4 on Stitch, who waited on Topaz to the stand, and won cleverly by a length.

The Fern Hill Stakes of 15 sovs each, 5ft, with 50 added; for two-yr-olds, 7st; three, 9st; fillies and geldings allowed 3lb. To start at the Cup Course Post and in, about half-a-mile. Seventeen subs.

Lord G. Bentinck's Cherokee, 2 yrs	(Abdale)	1
Mr. Ford's Fuzboz, 3 yrs		2
Mr. S. Scott's b c by Cæsar out of Miss Crockford, 3 yrs		3
Lord Lonsdale's c by Bay Middleton, Miss Milner, 2 yrs		4

The following also ran:—Mr. Death's Slane f, 2 yrs; Mr. Hook's Buttress, 2 yrs; Mr. Dawson's Grimston, 2 yrs; and Mr Mostyn's b f by Glaucus out of March First, 3 yrs.

Betting.—2 to 1 on Cherokee, 3 to 1 agst Grimston, and 6 to 1 agst The Cæsar colt. Cherokee made all the running after the first half-dozen strides, was never caught, and won easy by a length; the Cæsar colt an indifferent third, beating the Miss Milner colt by about half a length.

The Royal Hunt Cup of 200 sovs, by subs of 10 sovs each, with 100 added. New mile. Fifty-three subs.

Lord Stradbroke's Evenus, 5 yrs, 8st	(Mann)	1
Mr. Thomson's Mongrel, 3 yrs, 5st 7lb		2
Mr Payne's Queen Mab, 6 yrs, 8st 7lb		3
Mr Payne's Sir Francis, 3 yrs, 6st 6lb		4

The following also started:—Lord Chesterfield's Knight of the Whistle, Mr Davis's Gorhambury, Mr Jaques's Semiseria, Lord Albemarle's The Emperor, Mr Meiklam's Inheritress, Mr Herbert's Antler, Mr. How's Khorassan, Mr Cook's Carillon, Duke of Richmond's Lothario, Mr Death's Misdeal, Mr Ongley's Queen of the Gipsies, Mr Worley's Example, Mr Mostyn's Alamode, Lord Warwick's Yardley, Mr A. W. Hill's Beaumont, Count Batthyany's Pergularia, Mr King's The Artful Dodger, Lord Chesterfield's Cockfighter, Lord Rosslyn's Elemi, Baron Rothschild's Sambo, Mr Lintott's Cabin Boy, Col. Peel's c by Slane out of Cobweb, Mr Brooke's Herne the Hunter, Mr Forth's Remorse, Mr Copeland's Arthur, Mr Mack's Little Jack.

Betting.—5 to 1 agst Semiseria, 8 to 1 agst Queen Mab, 8 to 1 agst Cockfighter, 10 to 1 agst Inheritress, 10 to 1 agst Khorassan, 10 to 1 agst Evenus, 16 to 1 agst Alamode, and 20 to 1 agst Knight of the Whistle.

It is creditable to Mr. Davis that by far the largest field of horses ever seen at Ascot were started on very fair terms, all but Antler, who stopped as soon as he left the post, getting away in a cluster, Mr. Payne's two, Evenus and Khorassan heading the ruck. They ran in close order to the road, where Evenus obtained a slight lead, Mr. Payne's two still up, and Mongrel in a capital place, an immense number of horses still running forward. At the stand Mongrel made his effort, and headed Mr. Payne's horses, but never quite got up, Evenus, after a pretty race, winning by half a length; Queen Mab an indifferent third, Sir Francis fourth, Lothario fifth, and Alamode sixth. Semiseria ran well for three-quarters of a mile, but tired, and at the finish was nowhere.

Thursday, June 12.

A Piece of Plate, value 500 sovs, the gift of His Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, added to a Sweepstakes of 20 sovs each; for three-yr-olds, 6st 10lb; four, 8st 5lb; five, 9st; six and aged, 9st 3lb; mares and geldings allowed 3lb. Once round and in, about two miles and a half. 26 subs.

Lord Albemarle's The Emperor, 4 yrs ...	(Whitehouse)	1
Mr Irwin's Faugh-a-Ballagh, 4 yrs		2
Mr Salvin's Alice Hawthorn, aged		3
Lord G. Bentinck's Cowl, 3 yrs		4

Betting at starting:—7 to 4 on Faugh-a-Ballagh (offered in thousands), 5 to 2 agst Alice Hawthorn, 6 to 1 agst Cowl, and 10 to 1 (nominal) agst Emperor.

Faugh-a-Ballagh took the lead at a strong pace, The Emperor lying next him, Alice Hawthorn third, and Cowl, who never appeared in front, last. The intervals between the horses increased, after making the turn at the top of the course, but not the slightest change in the order of running was observable until they reached the Brick-hill, where Alice Hawthorn took the lead, the favourite lying second, and The Emperor third, well up. They ran so to the distance, where The Emperor and Faugh-a-Ballagh went up to the mare and defeated her; the running was then taken up by The Emperor, who carried it on right gallantly to the end, and amidst cheers that bespoke the estimation in which one of the most amiable men on the turf is held won by two lengths. Alice Hawthorn a bad third: Cowl broke down at the last turn.

Lancashire Miners.—The following sums have been received by the Miners late in the employ of Messrs. Swire and Lees:—From the Counterpane Weavers of Bolton, £5; from the Miners of Ringley, £15; ditto, Wigan, £5; from the Spinners of Ashton, £2 weekly; from the Quilt Weavers of Bolton, £5.—The Miners late in the employ of Messrs. Swire and Lees return their sincere thanks to the parties who have contributed so liberally towards supporting them in their protracted struggle, and they most respectfully appeal to the trades generally, and their mining brethren particularly, for a continuance of their kind support. There are 243 men still on strike who have been subjected to great hardships, many of them having large families entirely dependent upon them for support. The smallest sum from either trades or individuals, who may not have contributed before, will be gratefully received and duly acknowledged in the *Northern Star*. Money orders to be made payable to Mr. Joseph Brockbank, care of Mary Elliott, Miners' Arms, Dukinfield, Cheshire. In relation to the above strike we have received the following:—For some time past the Miners late in the employ of Messrs. Swire and Lees have been subjected to the most vexatious annoyance from various parties connected with the works belonging to the abovementioned gentlemen, and to such an extent has this annoyance been carried on, that the poor fellows, goaded to madness, have committed some slight breaches of the peace, when they have been almost instantly pounced upon and dragged before the magistrates, and some of them committed to prison. On Monday last two of the men were taken before the magistrates at Hyde. One of them, named Ralph Chadderton, was charged with a serious assault, which, however, turned out to be a most ludicrous affair. It appeared from the evidence of the complainant, Wm. Rowland, that he was standing within his own door with a paint-brush in his hand, when a great number of Miners passed in a kind of procession, and Chadderton got hold of him by the breast and said "Come on, Chadderton;" did not strike him, but tore his shirt.—Mr. Roberts addressed the bench on behalf of Chadderton, and called two witnesses, who contradicted the most material points in the evidence of the complainant, and swore that Rowland threatened to stab Chadderton. The magistrates, however, convicted the prisoner in forty shillings and costs. The other man, John Holt, was charged with intimidation, inasmuch as he was passing the window of William Hartshorn's house, and held up his child to the window, saying "Here's a flint!"—Mr. Brooks opened the case, and called witnesses to prove the truth of his statements. Mr. Roberts severely cross-examined the witnesses, and his address to the magistrates on behalf of the prisoner made a powerful impression upon the court, for, after deliberating for a few minutes, the magistrates ordered the prisoner to be liberated. The money was paid for Chadderton, and he was consequently liberated.

Wolverhampton Miners.—Mr. Joseph Linney lectured to the Miners of this locality on the 4th and 10th of this month in the large room at the Horse and Jockey Inn, Bilston-street. The chairman read the rules of the Miners' Benefit Society of Great Britain, after which resolutions were passed that a lodge be formed there in connection with the National Union of Miners, and that Mr. Roberts should be invited to visit the locality shortly. Lectures will be delivered in the above room every Tuesday evening, the chair to be taken at seven o'clock. The Miners here call upon all to unite, and withstand the proposed reduction about to take place.

Correspondence.

IMPRISONMENT FOR DEBT.

June 4th, 1845.

In your *Northern Star* of the 31st ult., under this title, in the last column of the 8th page of that paper, the following words are stated as having come forth from that man of *notable* eminence, Sir James Graham, Bart., Home Secretary, &c.; and I cannot refrain from thinking that YOUR THOROUGH *and* INDELIBLE DYE *of Chartism* has caused you to misquote the words of the "*Honourable*" Secretary, for the express purpose of making your readers conclude that he is either in a state of insanity or absolute idiotism: for certain I am that no man of sane mind could and would utter such language as this, viz., "The measure had, on the whole, worked well. No complaints had been made by the great body of the people: the complaining parties were tradesmen, WHO *had the* REMEDY *in their own* HANDS if they chose to exercise it—*the* WITHHOLDING OF CREDIT."

Knowing from conversations you and I have had together, in reference to this non-imprisonment Act, that you are a pretty strong advocate for ALL LAWS *for* RECOVERY *of* DEBTS *to be* ABOLISHED, and to have nothing to depend on but the HONOUR *and* HONESTY *of each other*, or the refusing credit to one another; knowing this, *I feel still more firmly convinced that* YOU have made the *Honourable* Secretary utter words which *he never dreamt* of!

Do you think it at all likely that a man of such *literary* eminence, of such profound knowledge of the affairs of the community in every grade, could possibly so far forget himself as to wholly overlook the fact that "*trades-men, who had the remedy in their own hands*" (whom you make the *Honourable* Secretary treat with such ordinary degree of contumely), form a very numerous and truly useful class of society?—a class, in my humble opinion, backed by a like opinion of tens of thousands of the orderly and thinking members of society, of a thousand times more real national value than all the lords, dukes, baronets, *et hoc genus omne*, in the nation lumped together.

I condemn *you* and *you alone*, Mr. Editor, for making it appear as if the Honourable Secretary *had forgot* the fact abovementioned.

I condemn *you* and *you alone, Mr. Editor*, on a yet more serious ground. You make it appear as if the Honourable Secretary said they (to wit, the *despised* tradesmen) "*had the remedy in their own hands if they chose to exercise it, viz., the withholding of credit.*" Now, can you seriously think, or expect, or entertain the faintest hope that any, yea, the most ignorant of your readers, will believe that the "honourable" and *eminently literary* Secretary could utter any such like silly sentence, knowing at the very time when speaking that "*the remedy*" was in their own hands, but that tens, yea hundreds of thousands of pounds were at that moment, owing to those *despicable* (in the aristocratic Secretary's eyes at least) *tradesmen*, "*the only complaining parties*" of the hardships and injustice of an Act which, at one fell swoop, deprived them of every remedy for recovering their debts?

Further, you represent him as saying

"There were, no doubt, defects in the *old* (? new) law: *still it had been* INTRODUCED *after* GREAT ATTENTION *and* CONSIDERATION *had been bestowed upon it.* It was no such piece of crude legislation as had been affirmed."

It admits of a doubt whether this be not the most unkindly cut from your hand of all others:—for in this paragraph you make a man whose veracity is running with railway-carriage rapidity into a proverb; one whose knowledge of the circumstances attending the introduction of the bill was of the most consummate character—*flatly* and irredeemably contradict the true facts connected with that bill. You yourself know—the whole kingdom know, that it was prepared by Brougham in a crude form, without temperate and cool consideration of the probable, yea, certain effects; that it was introduced at almost the last moment of the then Session of Parliament; that it was hurried through with a haste rarely practised, except in State Bills, especially of a coercive character; that it fell like a direful and desolating thunder-storm upon the heads of the people; and that its *amiable*, and *consistent*, and BENEVOLENT father, Brougham, was one of the very first men to complain of it as soon as the ensuing session opened! Clumsy enough, God knows, and despicable enough too were his awkward endeavours to saddle his colleagues with the whole blame for the harshness of its provisions, by laying a charge against them of having greatly altered its clauses, and "*humping*" that they, *not* he, had made it the ruinous measure it has become to the industrious tradesmen and professional men in the middle rank of life.

Graham, according to YOUR *version* of his speech, makes a merit, forsooth, that—

"No complaints had been made by the *great body* of the people—the complaining parties were tradesmen!"

Pray, is it your desire and expectation that all or any of the steady and reflecting part of your readers, from the most intelligent down to those poor unfortunate victims to the worshippers of Mammon, who never have had leisure to learn to read, but are beholden to kind neighbours to communicate the truths of your paper (and I *trust that all both literate and illiterate* are a steady and reflecting class) *will* BELIEVE that the *honourable* Secretary's faculties were so much obfuscated that he wholly forgot the immense number of petitions, complaints, and remonstrances that "the great body of the people" have from time to time sent—and the only answers given were —"BURN THEM *in the* STOVES *of the* HOUSE"—*and* BURNT *they* ALWAYS WERE; and will it be too much to say that not a few of the men in office, their hangers on, and of "honourable members" also, would not have voted against many of the petitioners being burnt along with the petitions, had their wills and powers been co-equal?

I have more upon this and some kindred subjects to communicate, provided you think this worth part of a column in your paper. I am, Mr. Editor, yours,

ZETA.

[When we have received the communications promised above, and learn *the full extent of our implication* in Sir James Graham's "sayings and doings," we may perhaps try to wriggle out of the "mess" in which that "dirty functionary" has involved us. Meantime we endeavour to bear up under the load of obloquy attachable to him, but visited on us, as stoically as we can.—ED. *N. S.*]

THE YOUNG IRELANDERS.

We were anxious to have a peep at the *Nation* of Saturday last, in order that we might see with what spirit "Young Ireland" bore the recent severe chastisement. "The *Nation*, which was started to annihilate us, and prepare the way for a new generation—the *Nation*, which placarded upon every dead wall the "Liberator" himself as being among the number of its literary contributors—the *Nation*, which *since its birth, has breathed nothing but bullet and* bayonet defiance to the Saxon—surely," we said, "will be in a fine phrenzy after the choice fellows who illuminate the columns with their farthing rushlights have been scourged like whipped spaniels." We procured from an obliging newsman the warlike print, and commenced poring over it to satisfy the craving of curiosity. A glance at the journal was sufficient to convince us that Mr. O'Connell had only "scotched the snake," and that, notwithstanding all the late "weeping and gnashing of teeth," with the prodigal professions of fealty and devotion, "Young Ireland" meditated mutiny when opportunity served to render it tolerably safe and not utterly ruinous. The first article which caught our eye was a sort of hysterical outpouring of the soul, smacking strong of whiskey punch, and wearing the appearance of having been *spun-out* just after the writer had reeled from the banquet, where he had been enjoying himself with the gallants of the '82 Club and provincial burghers, who love fatherland much, and hate not "potations pottle deep." The diatribe, however, although full of sound and fury, still aimed at accomplishing a covert object, by leaving it to be understood all, hitherto, had not been right as regarded *some Repealers*, and that a solemn pledge not to stop half way, even at this time of day, was necessary. We believe there is not a scintilla of doubt that this literary bomb-shell—a portion of which we will now present to our readers for their amusement and edification—was manufactured by *that* ardent Repealer, and, at one time, zealous Whig *undertaker*, Mr. Michael Doheny, civic Chamberlain of the ancient city of Cashel:—

IRELAND'S OATH.

Friends and Foes! know ye that Ireland is pledged—in words the most solemn—by representatives the most competent—on an occasion the most august—pledged before God and man, to achieve independence?

The bridge is broken behind us.

He who falters now is a traitor, a perjurer, and a coward.

If Ireland ever—but never, never can it break the vow of to-day. The soldier who sells his flag—the husband who yields domestic honour to a threat—the priest who barters his creed—are pure, brave, and holy, compared to Ireland, if Ireland ever accept the Union.

That pledge was the deed of the day—the day will be ever illustrious for the pledge.

Never, in our soil, was a prouder pomp—not even when mustered for a monarch. There was a parade that might have graced an Emperor's triumph. In a noble hall, consecrated by the rememberance of 1782, in the presence of a thousand fair women, stood the men whom England had accused, convicted, and imprisoned, for seeking Irish liberty.

Here is veritable thunder and lightning; but we will gratify our friends with another display of fire rockets—albeit, the report may shake the nerves of Lord Heytesbury:—

The garrison of Dublin was paraded yesterday. Its *cartridges* were *ready* and its battalion concentrated to meet—unarmed citizens! Viceroy of the alien! your precautions were cowardly against us as we were, and would have been vain had we been what you assumed us. Your troops would have perished in our streets, like a rivulet among sands; but you acted as great a falsehood as the Indictment of 1844, when you took precautions against our insurrection.

It will be seen by the above that, whatever loyalty Mr. Michael Doheny has for the Queen, her *representative* is treated with scant courtesy. We, however, turn away with pleasure from this gasconade to contemplate our hero, when his steam has got properly up, essaying to mount with unsteady pinions, as if he sought to soar above the Bacchus which perches above the door of his favourite tavern:—

May the unanimity of the day secure a future friendship! May the opportunity of forcible liberation—foregone now!—confirm the people, and warn the oppressor in time; *May the wrath of God smite him who breaks our vow!* May the arm of God hasten our liberty!

Dear Liberty!—Liberty, for which Sarsfield fought, and tone organised;—Liberty gained at Clontarf and Dungannon—lost by division—Come;—come quickly; we are athirst for freedom!

We can readily believe, when Mr. Doheny got this length, that he must have been in a thirsty condition; and, as the freedom he requires is not yet attainable, we hope there was some kind Gannymede at hand to present him with a bottle of ginger beer, of unexceptionable quality, to quaff.

One cannot help laughing at "the prose run mad" we have quoted, when it is remembered that the writer did his possible to return three Whigs to Parliament—namely, Justice Perrin, the late Chief Baron Wolfe, and Mr. Sergeant Stock, and would, while the Melbourn Administration existed, have put any impracticable politician upon the rack who dared to avow himself a Repealer or national regenerator. We now, for the present, bid adieu to the Cashel patriot, that we may draw attention to another article, written, it is said, by Mr. Thomas Davis, the weeping philosopher, and which shows that *disunion* is still possible, and that there be some who, if the weekly stipend could be secured, "would rather reign in hell" than serve in Conciliation Hall. We must permit Mr. Davis to offer his own explanation, though it savours sadly of egotism:—

No doubt, the severance of Monday last was on a graver question. No more serious subject ever agitated a Senate. Its seriousness should have prevented flippancy; its sacredness should have deterred hypocrisy. Unfortunately both suddenly intruded, and an earnest difference of opinion was changed into a strife. Neither side did cr would yield—extreme language was used (some of it to us, but it was in the heat of debate, and we forgave it). An accident prevented recrimination, a soft answer turned away wrath—and not only was a breach avoided, but a better understanding, and a warmer co-operation for the future, were secured. We are quite sure the chief parties engaged in that controversy look back on its termination with unmixed pleasure, and are content to be railed at and misrepresented till the heat of passion and the chargin of baffled virulence have subsided. There was no compromise of policy, no surrender of opinion on either side—there was the retraction of an unguarded epithet—*the expression of a kindly feeling—of a willing* faith, and of a fervid patriotism. That expression was received as it was offered, and the greatest peril the association ever knew was weathered.

Now this, we say, with all respect to Mr. Davis, is sheer nonsense, and the reverse of fact. Would he have us believe that the Repeal Association would have broken up, had he and a few others retired, or that he was not in *greater peril* when Mr. Smith O'Brien, in a fit of trepidation, proposed its dissolution? No, no; had our baffled mutineer been thrust out, or voluntarily retired, one hundred, with as good lungs and as voluble a tongue, would have remained behind to play his part and pocket his salary. We used to be discredited when we hinted that, harmonious as matters generally appeared upon the stage in Conciliation Hall, the leaders of the movement were accustomed to fight behind the scenes like wild-cats. Mr. Davis, in what follows, verifies to the letter that which we asserted:

The Association is formed only to Repeal the Union—it cannot bind its members to anything else; and the introduction of any other topic is at the discretion of the committee. It has hitherto been the custom of that committee to prevent discussion in public when the differences were extensive, and passion roused; and it has kept the *Conciliation Hall as a theatre for action, not an arena for* dispute. On the maintenance of that policy the existence of the Association depends, and we do not doubt it will be maintained. *On rare occasions the disagreement* may break into the public meeting, and will need no little watchfulness. We pray that the occasions may be rare, and the watchfulness against our passions and our enemies great indeed!

So, then, there have been disputes, Mr. Davis, in close divan—serious wranglings, as you inform us—of which the public was kept in the dark! Ah, Mr. Davis, this is a startling disclosure, and will, we think, produce among a shrewd public a great sensation. The Repealers will learn authoritatively, for *the first time*, from the columns of the journal which has been circulated extensively with their money, that there *are secrets* connected with the internal management of the affairs of the Corn Exchange which it would be imprudent to reveal even to them. Mr. O'Connell seems, however, determined to be no longer badgered in committee-rooms, but, upon the contrary, manifests a disposition to drag his feeble assailants to the platform in Conciliation Hall, and there, in not a very conciliatory fashion, do execution upon them; and such being his present frame of mind, it is not difficult to perceive how the contest must terminate. We cannot suppose, after what has lately occurred, that Doheny, Davis, Barry, and Co., are so infatuated as to think they could successfully set up "*a little go*" for themselves.—*Dublin World.*

THE SANATORY CONDITION OF THE WORKERS OF BRADFORD.

A short time ago we inserted in the *Star* a report of a public meeting of the working men of Bradford, at which the question of their sanatory condition was mooted and commented on, and a committee of working-men appointed to institute inquiries on the subject, and lay the facts they could thus gather before the public of Bradford generally, and the influential mill-owners and merchants in particular, with a view to steps being taken to remedy a state of things existing in the heart of one of the most "prosperous" and "active" of our manufacturing "hives of industry," that would disgrace even a horde of savage Hottentots. That committee on its appointment entered energetically on its labours. The town was divided into districts, and parties appointed to visit the *habitations of the* PRODUCERS OF WEALTH in person, that they might see with their own eyes the "SHARE" *of comfort* and *convenience* which the present system of "high civilisation" deals out to those engaged in labourious pursuits, and report the facts exactly as they found them. The committee, we find, have done this; and the result is, a mass of detailed misery and consequent depravity absolutely appalling! The report has been published: and from it we shall select a few cases by way of sample, to give the workers generally an idea of the condition in which "glorious prosperity" in manufactures has placed their brethren of Bradford. The report is introduced by the following:

ADDRESS OF THE SANATORY COMMITTEE,

Appointed at a numerous meeting of Woolcombers, held at Peckover Walks, on Monday, May 5th, 1845.

The Committee having observed with unfeigned pleasure the exertions that are now being made by Government, as evidenced in the labours of the Royal Commission, to bring the deplorable condition of the large towns and cities in this kingdom before the attention of the public, in the hope of inducing all classes of society to take up this all-important and absorbing question. Considering that we are mutually bound to assist each other at this emergency, we have taken up our portion of the burden, and prepared a report of the condition of the Working Classes of this town, in order to induce the co-operation of all who can sympathize with the sufferings of their fellow creatures; and also with the hope that working-men in other parts of the country may be influenced by our example.

We have upwards of 10,000 Woolcombers in this town and neighbourhood, the major part of whom are compelled to make a workshop of their sleeping apartment; and as the nature of their occupation compels them to work over a charcoal fire, which is constantly burning in their apartment by day, and frequently left smouldering at night, in order to expedite the labours of the following day, the most dangerous and deadly vapours are thus diffused through the confined and ill-ventilated room, and continually inhaled by the inmates, who unfortunately have no property save their health, and no means of providing for their families when their bodily vigour is impaired and broken down by the ravages of disease. Sufficient proof *of these facts are exhibited in the emaciated appearance* of the victims of this awful state of things—uniformly followed by premature death. And numerous are the widows and orphans who are thus thrown upon the world, to share its sympathies, or sink under the sorrows which oppress them.

We feel deeply grateful to those who are now exerting themselves to remove this monstrous evil, and are disposed to give our hearty co-operation, in order to obtain for our families comfortable homes and healthy habitations; our dwellings are improperly constructed, and totally inadequate for the uses to which they are now subjected, and, as will be seen from the report, a most alarming state of physical and moral degradation is the inevitable result—*our streets* are filthy and in a most neglected condition—contagious and noxious vapours are hourly accumulating around us: even the common decencies of life appear to be disregarded; all of which circumstances might be avoided, if a proper system of sewerage and ventilation were adopted, and due attention paid to the other matters essential to health and common decency, wanting which we must ever remain exposed to attacks of fever and other contagious diseases.

The philanthropist cannot engage in a more noble and praiseworthy undertaking. What can be more commendable than to befriend those whose labour hath contributed to make this great empire the most wealthy in the world? The moral condition of the people cannot be much improved so long as the homes of the working-classes are so physically impure. Many of the vices of the age have their origin in the squalor and filth which surround the poor, and render them too familiar with scenes of drunkenness and crime, to remove which we must elevate the character and exalt the condition of the whole people. Let all unite and make this a labour of love. All may unite on this question, and the only distinction be, which can do most for society and for himself. Let us hope that the wealthy and the educated will co-operate with, and give efficiency to our labours on this occasion; and the heartfelt thanks of thousands will be their rich reward.

We are, yours respectfully,

WM. DAWSON,
GEORGE FLINN,
JOHN HOWE,
JOHN CARR,
JOHN DEWHURST, President,
THOMAS SPURR, Treasurer,
GEORGE WHITE, Secretary.

P.S.—Ministers of religion, surgeons, physicians, or other gentlemen, are respectfully requested to assist us by forwarding reports of their experience on this question —addressed to the Secretary, at the Committee Room, *Roebuck Inn, Bradford.*

The Report then enters into details. It sets forth the place of residence of each case reported, with the the number of family, the number of apartments in the dwelling, the number of persons working in the house, the number of females resident therein, the dimensions of the apartments, and the sort of fuel used at work. Then there are appended to each case such "general remarks" as the case seems to call for, from which we shall give a few extracts, to *impart to the general reader some idea of the condition* of the working population in one of the *best* of our manufacturing towns:—

FROM MESSRS. FLINN AND HOWE'S REPORT.

Case No 6. Situate in Cannon-street. Eleven of family, five of them females. Seven work in the house, which consists of three apartments. Four beds. The visitors give an appalling description of this dwelling—six persons work in the bed-room. Two females sleep there. Bad ventilation, no drainage, pig-stye, and other nuisances.

Cases 7 and 8. Situate in "*Commercial (!) street.*" Extremely unhealthy. Intolerable heat. Three men and a woman work in the bed-room. An idea may be formed of No. 8, from the fact that *two persons, father and son, were some time back found dead in the place, from suffocation.*

No. 13. In Marjerison's-row. This is a cellar, with two apartments, three feet below the surface. Bad drainage. Continual stench, and the ashes suffered to accumulate in front of the door. An adult male resident suddenly expired in this cellar two months back. The coroner and jury expressed their astonishment at the existence of such unhealthy places, and pledged themselves to bring it before the public, but nothing has since been done to effect that object.

No. 15. In same place. A female now lies ill in bed in a room where four persons work. The apartment is three feet below the surface.

No. 28. Situate in Wapping. Upper room very hot. Four persons work and sleep in the apartment. The under apartment serves as bed-room for two, and kitchen for six.

No. 43. Situate at New Leeds. A miserable cellar, in which four persons work, and five, including three females, sleep; four feet below the surface. Walls black with damp. Stench intolerable.

No. 45. At same place. Four persons, including three females, sleep in this cellar; one man works at a charcoal fire.

MESSRS. DAWSON AND DEWHIRST'S REPORT.

Cases 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5, at Mill Bank. Mill Bank is situate in a low part of the town, behind the Sun Inn stables. It is filthy in the extreme. The street is narrow—drainage bad—stagnant water suffered to accumulate, and a most offensive smell continually emitted from the refuse which lies about in various directions. Notwithstanding the foul atmosphere which exists in this locality, it is augmented to a fearful extent from the crowded state of the apartments in which the parties follow their occupations; and also increased by using coke at their work, which emits a most noxious effluvia. It will likewise be seen from the five cases selected, that *there are only seven beds for the accommodation of thirty-three individuals.*

Cases 6 to 18, situate at Thompson's-buildings. Here are twelve cases taken by rotation, which will give a fair average of the condition of the inhabitants of that neighbourhood. This locality is situate on an eminence at the foot of which runs a filthy beck, or stream, impregnated with the refuse of dye-houses, manufactories, and dwellings contiguous to it. The streets are narrow and filthy, and the general arrangement of the dwellings unfavourable to health. The inhabitants uniformly complain of ill health. These twelve dwellings are inhabited by ninety-five persons, having only twenty-three apartments for all purposes, and twenty-four beds, *making an average of four individuals to each bed, or eight to one bed-room, the average size of which is seventeen feet by fifteen.* In case No. 6, the brother and sister worked together. Only one apartment and one bed. *She has now left in a state of pregnancy.*

Cases 21 to 25, situate at Lower West-street, Tetley-row. This locality is described by the visitors as being extremely filthy and ill ventilated, and the stench arising from the heat and crowded situation of their workshops or bed rooms as intolerable, resembling a stove room where sulphur is used. Fifty-five persons reside in five dwellings with eleven apartments, and only nine beds, *being little less than six to each bed.*

Case 27. Bottom of "*Victoria*"(!)-*street.* Here is one apartment at which two work at a charcoal fire, and four occupy the same as a bed-room. Only one bed for all.

Case 28. Still in "*Victoria*" (!) street. BED IN COAL-PLACE. Measured correctly, 3ft. wide—5ft. below the surface. THREE PERSONS, INCLUDING A FEMALE, SLEEP THERE!!!!!

Case 40. At Spink's-buildings, White Abbey. Four feet below surface. In this miserable apartment *a man, his wife, and four children* SLEEP IN ONE BED COMPOSED OF SHAVINGS. General bad health.

Case 48. At High-street, White Abbey. A cellar six feet below the surface. This wretched cellar is a workshop for three, and a sleeping apartment for two. Foul vapours from gas cinders infest the place, and a pool of stagnant water near the door.

Case 56. At Burner's Fold, White Abbey. This is a wretched dwelling. Five persons lie in one bed on the floor of the upper apartment near the charcoal fire.

Cases 65 to 69. At Regent-street, White Abbey, are truly horrifying. There are two privies within six feet of the dwellings, from whence the excrement overflows and sends forth an intolerable stench. Ashes, refuse, and filthy water accumulates with this, and contributes to most disgusting scenes, truly disgraceful. The dwellings near this vile place are thronged with human beings working and sleeping in crowded apartments. Mr. Booth, overseer of Manningham, has expressed his disgust at this locality. Various diseases have afflicted parties, from causes enumerated, especially in hot weather.

Cases 69 and 70. At "*Golden-square*"(!), White Abbey. The upper apartments in these dwellings are thronged with workers, and seven persons work and sleep in the first mentioned, who are continually inhaling the fumes of charcoal. Drainage bad.

Case 83. At Gracechurch-street, White Abbey. Five feet below the surface. Shameful! A mass of filth. A man, *his wife, and four children, together with his mother, lie in one bed* in this wretched apartment.

Case 109. At Club-houses. Four persons work in the upper apartment, in which a man and his wife sleep. *They had to cease from work a week since, whilst the woman was lying in. She now lies in bed exposed to their gaze.* A DEAD CHILD IS LAID IN THE SAME ROOM. Such cases are of frequent occurrence, and ought to awaken the better feelings of those whose circumstances place them above such a revolting and humiliating position.

Case 110. At same place. A filthy cellar, in which two men work. There are two beds in the same vile apartment, in which a number of men and women sleep indiscriminately. It is no better than a common brothel.

MESSRS. SPURR AND CARR'S REPORT.

Cases 12 to 22. Situate in Queen-street. One general description will suffice for this street and neighbourhood. It is a mass of filth. No drainage. The horse road unpaved and nearly a foot deep in mud, together with stagnant water. Houses generally crowded with men and women working together indiscriminately. The back parts of the streets on both sides have filthy yards and cellars, in which the inmates are also crowded together to a great extent. All this, added to the fumes of charcoal in several of the apartments, are calculated to generate disease. Several children have died of fever within the last few weeks, and a number of men and women are suffering from various complaints. An inspection of this part will convince the most sceptical of the necessity of establishing a comprehensive and efficient remedy.

Cases 26 to 30. Situate in *Duke (!)* street, Manchester-road and Holgate-square. The whole of the yards between Duke-street and Victoria-street are unfit for human dwellings. There are a number of filthy cellars there, which are chiefly occupied by woolcombers. Those places are dark and ill ventilated—wretched beyond conception. Holgate-square is a miserable hole, surrounded by buildings on all sides. This place resembles a deep pit. No chance of ventilation. A number of men and women work in the cellars near charcoal fires. Seven feet below the surface.

Cases 42 to 48. Situate in Nelson-court. A great many woolcombers reside in this court. It is a perfect nuisance. There are a number of cellars in it utterly unfit for human dwellings. No drainage whatever. The visitors cannot find words to express their horror of the filth, stench, and misery which abound in this locality, and were unable to bear the overpowering effluvia which emanates from a common sewer which runs from the Unitarian Chapel beneath the houses. Were this to be fully described, the committee might subject themselves to the charge of exaggeration. We trust that some of those in affluent circumstances will visit these abodes of misery and disease.

Case 119. At Back-lane, Westgate. This is a wretched dwelling—truly disgraceful. *Thirteen persons lie huddled together, on two bundles of straw, on a damp floor, four of whom are females.* The filth, misery, and tendency to immorality which such a condition is calculated to engender is truly disgraceful.

Cases 121 and 122. Situate at Leys. This locality is well known to be the filthiest and most unhealthful part of Bradford. It is occupied by the poorest and most abandoned portion of the working classes. The visitors give a revolting description of the crowded state of the houses and sleeping apartments, and the mode in which both sexes lie huddled together, regardless of morality or decency. We have not space sufficient to describe this place. It is a perfect nuisance in every respect.

FLINN AND CARR'S REPORT.

Cases 46 to 73. Situate at Bowling. This is a large and important district, situate on an eminence, having the extensive iron works in the immediate neighbourhood. The same general neglect of drainage, sewerage, &c., which has been already described, prevails here also; and is rendered worse by the close proximity of a large number of furnaces, which continually send forth volumes of sulphureous smoke. All this, added to the crowded state of the upper apartments and the noxious fumes of charcoal, tends to produce a state of things inimical to health and destructive of domestic comfort.

Case 74. At same place. In this dwelling two females narrowly escaped suffocation from the charcoal vapour. A woman named Barber died some time since from the same cause.

Case 76, at same place. Two persons work, and five, including three females, sleep in the upper room near a charcoal stove. This place is occupied by a widow, whose husband was laid out in the room where the inmates worked.

The report from which we have selected the foregoing extracts, closes as follows:—

The committee feeling deeply the great and paramount importance of the present inquiry, and being extremely anxious that a vigorous effort should *now* be made to remedy the grievances under which the working classes are compelled to suffer; her Majesty's Government having felt the necessity of taking the initiative in this great work, voluminous reports, emanating from the scientific, the wise, and benevolent, having been prepared and laid before the country, the thinking and humane must feel convinced that the time has arrived when *something effectual* and comprehensive shall be done. The co-operation of every friend of his species is urgently required, as an opportunity has occurred for removing the causes which lead to such a large amount of misery and disease. It has been clearly shown that malignant diseases can, to a great extent, be removed, and health secured to all classes, in an infinitely larger degree than has previously existed. We therefore come before the public of Bradford with this report, trusting that the same ardent love of their fellows may animate those who peruse it, as has been the guiding principle of the originators of the inquiry.

From the kindness and excellent feeling displayed towards us by clergymen of every denomination, and the wealthier classes generally, we have reason to feel a sanguine hope of the result of our labours. Our deputations have received a cordial reception; the most lively interest has been taken in the success of this great design, and from all sides promises of co-operation and support have been received. We have likewise been kindly favoured with communications from Sir Robert Peel, and the Duke of Buccleugh, as president of her Majesty's Commission "for inquiry into the health of large towns and populous districts," and received from the latter nobleman voluminous reports concerning the present question.

It appears by those reports that the rate of mortality in Bradford is five per cent. greater than the average in all England—that medical aid is sought for to a great extent—that the heat and state of the air is most offensive and destructive of health, especially in the dwellings of the woolcombers, and that the streets and yards occupied by this class of operatives are infected with foul vapours, sufficient to disseminate disease and extend it to the other classes.

Having thus far developed our general views on this subject, and without the most remote idea of assuming to dictate, we trust that the following suggestions will be received with that good feeling which we are so desirous of establishing.

In the first place, we propose that proper steps should be taken in order to cause the removal of those who crowd the sleeping apartments, and whose occupations engender the noxious vapours complained of, to commodious and well ventilated shops. This would, in a great degree, tend to make the cottages of a great portion of the working classes of this town subservient to domestic purposes, and to a considerable extent remove the evils arising from the amalgamation of both sexes to which we have previously directed attention.

Secondly,—In order to effectually work out this praiseworthy object, we think it desirable to conciliate the good will and co-operation of the manufacturers, believing that even on pecuniary considerations they would find such an arrangement tend to their advantage, as well as conferring a great public benefit in which themselves, as inhabitants of the town, would become participators.

Thirdly,—The propriety of applying to Parliament, or by a deputation, to the Government, requesting that any clause or clauses deemed necessary for carrying out the general question of sewerage, drainage, &c., should be introduced into the general Act now contemplated by the Government, or to apply for a local Act, if such should be considered necessary.

Finally,—That anything necessary to carry out the remedy which is contemplated, and which does not come within the immediate jurisdiction of Parliament, shall be *provided for by the united efforts of the benevolent portion* of the wealthier inhabitants, by means of a general subscription for the purpose, and that the committee to carry out this important business should be partly composed of the wealthier classes.

We have great pleasure in announcing that the inhabitants of Leeds have cordially taken up the question of sanatory improvement, and that all classes and parties are united in working out the great blessing. A committee has been formed, consisting of the mayor, the vicar, and other highly respectable gentlemen on the one hand, and by a number of intelligent working men on the other. This is a truly pleasing state of things; and we trust that the excellent example of Leeds may be followed by the respectable portion of the inhabitants of Bradford. May this feeling go on and increase, and may the estrangement which has heretofore existed between the various classes of society, give place to nobler sentiments. We now leave the question to the discernment and humanity of the public; and feel convinced that all who read the facts set *forth in this report, will conclude that the time has arrived* when a great and comprehensive change shall take place in the condition of the working classes. And we sincerely hope that no interested or party feeling may enter into this question, in which the health and happiness of all are concerned.—On behalf of the Committee,

GEORGE WHITE, Secretary.

THE IMMEDIATE RESULT.

The publication of the Report, the result of the labours of the Working Man's Committee, has not been without its effect: for on Tuesday evening week a numerous meeting, convened by the constables, on a requisition signed by about thirty-seven gentlemen (including the Vicar, three magistrates, clergymen, merchants, and manufacturers, of all parties), was held in the large room of the Exchange Buildings, for the purpose of considering the necessary steps to be adopted for improving the sanatory condition of the labouring classes. The room, which is one of the largest in Bradford, was crowded in every part, and included a great number of clergymen, manufacturers, tradesmen, and other men of local influence, and in circumstances of ease and comfort, evincing by their marked attention to the heart-sickening details which were laid before the meeting, their deep interest in one of the most important inquiries that can engage the minds, or draw forth the united efforts of men, towards the amelioration of the hard lot of numbers. The Vicar of Bradford, Dr. Scoresby, occupied the chair. In the course of his observations he said:—

There was one expression commonly used by politicians, which, though of a political character, he would use, because it represented a great truth; and that was, that if they wanted to obtain any right they must agitate, agitate, agitate. In a better than a political sense he would adopt the word, and exhort them to agitate; this was a moral, a social, a godly object, and he would say to his brethren of the working classes, continue to labour—continue to bring forward your claims, your sufferings, and your requirements—continue to bring these before the public mind, and in due time, whether the iron were hard or no, the impression would be made. But he was far from supposing the iron would on trial be found to be unreasonably or extremely hard. It was in the nature of the public mind that it required effort to move it. There was another condition they had to contend with, as regarded progress. The human mind was sensible of cases of suffering that affected the eye; it was a natural condition of the mind to sympathise with what was seen by the eye, because such affliction associated itself with the individual and forced the thought,—If it had been I that had so suffered! Suffering which came by imperceptible steps, by minutes and small portions of time, by a slow, deliberate progress, which could scarcely be traced, was hardly appreciated; the public mind could not apprehend that kind of suffering. It was the kind of suffering, however, the burden of which many of those before him had to lament, and the remedy for which they were seeking. Take the case of the dwellers in unwholesome dwellings. It did not at first sight manifest itself to the community that a man living in one of those dwellings was a slain man; but the observant mind of the medical practitioner, or the registrar-general, who analysed the deaths, found that though such a man were not slain by machinery suddenly, yet he was actually slain by inches; his days were shortened—there was an imperceptible advance of maturity and old age, and death. This being the case, it would be requisite for the working men to bring forward and press such statistics on the public mind as those they had appended to their report, which showed that the average mortality in Bradford was five per cent. more than that of the kingdom in general; and if the report had gone further it would have shown that the mortality among certain of the working classes—they who were obliged to work in the day over the fumes of burning charcoal, and sleep in the night with the residue of those fumes, or perhaps the still brewing noxious gas —if the scrutiny had gone to them, the case drawn out, and the balance been struck, there would have been found a still greater proportion of mortality to those engaged in different trades. The public mind required to have these facts impressed upon it; and he hoped the committee would make respectful, earnest, and he would say, affectionate appeals to those who had the means to come over and help in the effort to remove such evils. He should be most anxious, and rejoiced to see the work carried out by them with good heart and perseverance, until they had impressed it on the public mind, and carried it along with them to ultimate success. (Cheers.)

Resolutions in accordance with the object of the meeting were moved by the Rev. J. S. Frost, of St. John's, Bowling; Joe. Poppleton, Esq.; the Rev. W. Morgan; Mr. John Carr, working woolcomber; Thos. Beaumont, Esq.; George Flinn, working woolcomber; the Rev. James Cooper, of St. Jude's; Dr. Farrar, and Mr. George White. A committee, composed of clergy, gentry, and working men, was appointed to forward the desirable object: and the meeting, which lasted four hours with unabated interest, separated in the best of feeling.

In relation to the whole question thus raised by the Woolcombers' Committee, the *Bradford Observer* justly remarks:—

The disposition to effect such a union is now stronger on both sides than ever it was before; and the will in such cases is a pretty sure element of eventual success. But it were foolish to hide from ourselves that there are formidable difficulties in the way of a speedy and permanent elevation of the general social condition of the working classes. The question at once arises, "How and why do the working classes inhabit such pestilential dens as many of our narrow, crowded, ill-drained, ill-ventilated streets confessedly are?" The answer is, "Their *poverty*, but not their will, consents." This leads us one step nearer the original evil—the *poverty* of the working classes. After making the largest allowances for the improvidence, and intemperance, and other bad habits of the working classes, we fear we must come to the conclusion that large masses of them are in the receipt of such miserably incompetent wages as necessitates much of the physical wretchedness which is to be found, not in towns only, but in villages, and among the rural peasantry.

This is the peculiar phasis of the great social question of our age, which calls for the most thorough and sifting investigation of the leading intellects of the country. But waiving this view of the question at present, it is clear that nothing but a resolute will and a good heart is wanting on the part of the middle and upper classes to effect, almost at once, great and beneficial ameliorations in the condition of their less fortunate fellow-countrymen. Nothing else is wanting to pave and drain the streets in which they live; and nothing else is wanting to build workshops for the combers who are now compelled to make their miserable houses workshops and sleeping rooms. These are points which we hope the committee appointed to carry out the object of Tuesday's meeting will not fail to urge upon all our mill-spinners and influential citizens; and if these points were carried, and these alone, they would reward all the labour that has been expended in getting up the Woolcombers' Report, and in conducting the other proceedings which have resulted from it.

THE FARMERS ACTING, AS WELL AS SPEAKING.

THE "WHISTLERS AT THE PLOUGH" AGAINST THE WHISTLERS IN DOWNING-STREET."

Central Agricultural Protection Society.

REPEAL OF THE MALT TAX.—Owing to the extraordinary movements of Sir R. Peel in the House of Commons, and the consequent defection which he has caused in the ranks of those who had been sent to Parliament to watch over the interests of the farmer, the efficiency of this society had become of late greatly impaired, and it has somewhat disappointed the high expectations which had been raised on its formation. The ill effects of the Premier's free-trade nostrums were seen at the commencement of the session, when a deputation from the committee of the society waited upon him. Several of the yeomen wished particularly to press upon the attention of the Premier their claims for the total repeal of the malt tax: but the supporters of the Government, supposing it might embarrass the Premier, cried "hold"; and, at their suggestion, the farmers gave way. The consequence was, as many had expected, Sir Robert Peel took advantage of this circumstance to give the manufacturers all they asked for, and the farmers just nothing at all. At the subsequent meetings the yeomen complained of their leaders, and seeing themselves deserted, and the cause of protection jeopardised by her Majesty's Government, expressed a strong determination, under their increasing difficulties, to direct their energies to the removal of their burdens. At the April meeting Messrs. W. Bennett and Baker placed a notice on the books of bringing the repeal of the malt tax before the Society. At the general meeting of the committee in Bond-street, on Tuesday, the 3rd instant, pursuant to notice, this question came on for discussion. Mr. W. Bennett, being called on from the chair, said that he felt great trepidation in venturing in so respectable and influential a meeting to take so prominent a part; his friend Mr. Baker, of Writtle, he thought should have been put first, as he had drawn the motion he was about to submit: but somehow or other his (Mr. B.'s) name had been first coupled with it. He regarded the malt tax under any circumstances, as a frightful incubus on agriculture, but under its present increasing depression a most unjust and intolerable impost. He would not take up the valuable time of the meeting by attempting to prove what he thought had been already reduced to demonstration, but would simply give some authorities on this subject, and then answer one or two objections to its repeal. The late William Cobbett (though doubtless extravagant in some of his views) was regarded on all hands as a man of strong mind, and greatly acquainted with men and things. Mr. Cobbett, through the whole course of his life, always denounced this tax as the most iniquitous scheme for raising money that was ever devised by any minister of any country—a scheme which not even the necessities of war could justify (cheers). He had given one authority from the people, he would now give them one or two from a very different quarter. John, late Duke, of Bedford, a nobleman endeared to all who knew him, in a letter with which he (Mr. B.) had been honoured some years since, and which he then held in his hand, uses the following emphatic language:—"I have always been, and am still a decided friend to the total repeal of the malt tax; I consider it as an impost pressing heavily on the industry and energies of the farmer, and deeply injurious to the comforts as well as to the morals of the labourer" (cheers). And then, who does not remember the name of the Marquis of Chandos as coupled with this subject? Who does not remember the nice calculations he made of the benefit the farmer would derive from its repeal?—calculations which he thought, by the bye, much under the mark. Who, he repeated, did not remember how all Buckinghamshire rung with the noble marquis's protestations against this tax? But where is that nobleman now? Does Buckinghamshire ring now with that nobleman's appeal to her spirited yeomanry on this subject? How is this? Are the noble duke's sympathies for his former associates quite exhausted? O, he would not, he must not, insinuate; but one thing he would say, and he wished he had a trumpet-voice that could be heard through the land. He would say, that *that nobleman, and scores besides, voted for a repeal of this tax when not a penny could be spared from the exchequer; but now, forsooth, when the minister announced that he had three millions to give away, not a single voice was raised among these farming representatives for the repeal of this abominable impost (cheers). Could it be thought that the yeomanry of England would quietly look on all this, and not feel that the bonds which unite the middle and higher classes were being severed asunder* (cheers)? But he had been speaking of authorities for the repeal of the malt tax. We had not merely here and there a commoner, a marquis, and a duke, the advocates of repeal, but the House of Commons had twice (if he were not mistaken) voted off this tax, and then, under the whip of the minister, voted it on again (a laugh). But he had a higher authority than this. The master of the House of Commons—yes, he repeated it, the master of the House of Commons—(laughter), Sir R. Peel, had more than once admitted that this tax was a heavy burden on agriculture. With such authorities, then, on his side, he would not detain the meeting by answering any little paltry objections, such as, all farmers would not be equally benefitted. The people in one or two counties drink cider (and, by-the-bye, untaxed cider). The benefit of malt for *feeding cattle* may not be so great as is expected. No, he would not honour such puerile objections with a word of reply. (Cheers.) But there were one or two objections to repeal which he admitted had the air of plausibility about them. It has been said that the benefit would be more foreign than native; that the increased demand would give greater facilities to the introduction of foreign barley: this, however, would turn out more imaginary than real. He did not contemplate in the first place so great an advance, especially in the price of the best barley, but rather to restore the second and third-rate qualities to their relative difference in value to the good barley; whereas that difference is now measured by 22s. per quarter duty, added to the price. Besides which, barley being less expensive to cultivate than wheat, an increased demand would produce a greater growth of home-grown grain of this sort. Further, the large importations of barley are only found in deficient seasons, like the last. Had the crop been anything approaching to that of wheat last year, instead of upwards of 30s., we should, under the depression of agriculture, have barely secured 20s. per quarter; and foreign barley would have been out of the question. But let us even suppose we are mistaken in these calculations, and that the repeal of this duty would *somewhat increase importations—what then?* If you are making good prices—if you can do what you like with your own—if you are allowed to turn the produce of your own farms to all such purposes as the most improved science can point out, without let or hindrance, what need the farmers trouble their heads about the importations? Why not be glad that the foreigner is replenishing the exchequer, while they are pocketing the the malt tax, and their families, their labourers, and the public at large, getting at their homes a cheap, useful, and invigorating beverage. (Cheers.) But we are told again, as a second objection, that this burden got rid of, will furnish an additional argument for the total repeal of the Corn Laws. What, have not the farmers of England been already sufficiently plucked in this way to entitle them to this boon? Is it too good a thing in their present circumstances? Is the payment of so large a share of the poor-rates, county-rates, highway and church-rates nothing, besides their share of assessed and income-taxes? He appealed to his brother farmers, whether their hands were not everlastingly in their pockets for payment to these things. *Did any man in his senses suppose that, in the event of entire free trade in corn, these other charges could be endured?* Besides, he had said nothing of the land-tax, assessed and property taxes, with the rent charge upon the landlord. *It was impossible, however, not to perceive that the shadow of protection we still have is being frittered away, and that by an amalgamation of the otherwise most discordant parties. The yeomanry of England had been betrayed;* but they had this satisfaction—they were not the betrayers. (Cheers.) He now implored them to muster their shattered troops, and to attack the enemy in the most vulnerable part of his fortifications. Let them tell the minister, in a tone and manner not to be mistaken, that *he is taking away the means of our paying the taxes, and we find ourselves neither able or willing to endure them.* He did not say that the repeal of the malt tax would do everything; but he would take it as an instalment. The third and (he admitted the most potent) objection was, how is the lost revenue to be raised? To find a substitute was, perhaps, no part of their business; but he would say, if you can find no better, *take the bull by the horns, and lay the saddle on the right back*—RAISE THE PROPERTY TAX FROM THREE TO FIVE PER CENT.; that was one mode. But, on the other hand, if the article of beer must be taxed in some form or other, let it be in the manufactured, and not in the raw state; liberate malt and the use of it in every form where used for domestic purposes, and let it be taxed when consumed in public-houses, where men resort mostly for the sake of company, and not because they need the article. It was not his intention, however, to press that part of his motion which referred to a substitute, if it should appear at all to be the opinion of the gentlemen around him that it would be best to omit it (cheers).—Mr. Bennett then read his resolution, which embraced the total repeal of the malt-tax; the precise words we did not catch.

Mr. BAKER, from Essex, rose, and admitted that while Mr. Bennett on a former occasion was speaking upon this subject, and it appeared doubtful whether the question could be entertained without a previous notice being given to that effect, he drew the motion which had been placed on the books, and which had just been so ably moved; and he concurred, he said, most heartily, in every sentiment which his friend had uttered in bringing this motion before the meeting. Mr. Baker then took an enlightened view of the present state of the agricultural question; and considered, under all the circumstances of the case, deceived as they had been, a united effort for the repeal of this insupportable burden was the best course that could be at present pursued. We regret that our limits will not allow us at all to do justice to this gentleman. He concluded by heartily seconding the motion.

Mr. T. UMBERS, from Warwickshire, was glad of an opportunity to support the proposition which had just been so ably moved and seconded by Messrs. Bennett and Baker; and he was glad to find that there would be no objection to the recommendation of a substitute for the tax being dropped. He thought, as did many of his friends with whom he had conversed, that we had better name no substitute, about which there might be, and doubtless was, a difference of opinion; he moved, therefore, as an amendment, after the word "repealed" the other words should be expunged, and others added (which we could not distinctly collect).

Mr. JOHN HUDSON, from Norfolk, seconded the amendment, which was agreed to by the mover and seconder to stand as part of the original motion.

Mr. STAFFORD O'BRIEN said he was not surprised at the disappointment which the agricultural gentlemen below had expressed as to their present position, nor at the fact that they, under such disappointment, were anxious to turn to some other source of relief. The Government had certainly manifested a disposition to relieve agriculture, but rather the contrary. There was no hope from the present Parliament; the farmers must fight their own battle at the next election. He had not failed to impress upon the Government the great probability that the rejection of the late measure he had introduced would be met by a systematic attack upon the malt tax. (Cheers.)

The Duke of CLEVELAND had, in years back, seen the repeal of this tax without effect; the position of agriculture was different now, although he could hold out immediate prospect of success.

Mr. ALNUT, from Berkshire, thought the repeal of the malt-tax would strengthen the demand for the repeal of the Corn Laws, while he considered it more important to get the Canada Corn Bill and the tax repealed. The malt-tax was a bad and oppressive tax, but he would not give up the chance of getting better Corn Laws. He therefore moved as an amendment that it was not expedient for the society to take up the repeal of the malt-tax.

Some gentleman from Shropshire seconded the amendment.

Mr. FISHER HOBBS, Mr. J. ELLMAN, and several other gentlemen whose names did not reach us, strongly supported the original motion for a total repeal of the malt-tax.

A gentleman from Lincolnshire, although he had for many years regarded the malt-tax as a heavy burden on agriculture, thought the restriction of the currency even worse, and would rather vote for a repeal of the currency laws.

Mr. WEAL, from Surrey, was in favour of the original motion.

Lord WORSLEY had heard the discussion with deep interest, although he regretted he had lost the former part of the debate. He thought at any rate it would be mischievous for this society to divide against the repeal of a tax which was admitted on all hands as pressing so heavily, not so much directly as indirectly, on agriculture. He thought, under the altered circumstances of the farmers, they had made out a good case.

Mr. BENNETT rose to reply.—He thought he could gather from this discussion a great majority of the meeting were in favour of the motion he had the honour to introduce. If the two or three gentlemen who had spoken in opposition had pointed out any practicable mode of relief, he thought it would have been another thing. Mr. Alnut might as well wish to the moon, as to hope, under our present circumstances, to obtain greater protection; and he thought it was in bad taste, and a most unpopular sentiment out of doors, to seek to retain a burden as a justification for protection. He would find, in fact, no member of the legislature, in the present state of parties, to take up his cause. And, however true it was that a restricted currency was an evil to agriculture, he (Mr. Bennett) had still less hopes of a redress of grievances in this way. His intention was to press his motion to a division. Notice of the motion had been given to every local society in the kingdom; from several we had letters of approval, and none to the contrary, and a very large share of them were represented in this meeting. We had done little good hitherto, and he thought it high time to make a move in the right direction.

The Duke of RICHMOND, after stating that the farmers must look after their own interests at the next election, said he feared they would do but little good with the present Parliament; but he had informed the Government that they might prepare themselves for a very spirited attack upon the malt tax. He then put the amendment of Mr. Alnut, for which four hands only were held up.

The original motion for the total repeal of the malt tax was then carried triumphantly.

Mr. GREAVES and Mr. UMBERS, from Warwickshire, moved that the resolution be printed, and copies sent to the different local societies of the kingdom.

Lord WORSLEY moved thanks to the chair, and the meeting separated.—*Bell's Weekly Messenger.*

FRAMEWORK KNITTERS' MOVEMENT.—A general meeting of the whole of the branches of this trade in and near Nottingham was held on Monday, June [illegible], at two o'clock, in the Town-hall. Mr. Samuel [illegible]ters, of Carlton, being called to the chair, said that he felt great pleasure in being appointed to preside over such an important meeting as was then assembled. Subjects important to them as Framework Knitters were about to be brought before them, and he trusted that each speaker would be heard without interruption. He then called upon Mr. Jonathan Barber, who addressed the meeting on the importance of the frame-rent trial, the present position of the Framework Knitters with respect to their consolidated Union, the general Trades Union and the forthcoming Conference, and urged, with great force, the necessity of the workmen uniting for mutual protection and benefit. Thomas Stone next addressed the meeting, and spoke at large on the conduct of one of the largest manufacturers in Nottingham towards his workmen. He stated that the firm (of Messrs. Morley) were in the habit of reducing to a serious amount the earnings of their hands by the most unjust means, such as giving out orders to have the work done in a particular form, and when such work had been made in the best possible way according to the directions given, still finding fault, and deducting—though, in fact, there was no fault to be found, except the complying with the directions given. This was a practice of frequent occurrence with the firm he had just named, who have been held up as the most honourable *amongst the master manufacturers.* But that was not the worst part of the story: if any of the hands working for that firm should take any part in Trades' business, he is *punished; first found fault with*, and then deducted for inferior *work*; and at last thrown out of employment: and still these men were PROFESSING *Christians!* Mr. Joseph Souter came forward to give the meeting an account of the results derived by him from a small portion of land which he held, and enjoined the Framework Knitters to never cease in their endeavours until they got a fair portion of the soil for themselves. B. Humphreys, general secretary, came forward, and gave an account of the business connected with the Governmental inquiry. Thomas Stone was called on by the chairman to read a petition. It was then proposed by Joseph Harrison, and seconded by D. Bland, that the petition be adopted by this meeting, and that it be signed with as little delay as possible, which passed without a dissentient vote. Mr. John [illegible] came forward and read several letters—one in particular received from Leicester, stating that the frame-rent case now stood the 12th on the list, and the court would sit for the dispatch of business until the 4th July. The chairman then brought before the meeting the outstanding debt of the central committee, which being very considerable, it was agreed that a levy of one penny per frame per week be paid until such debt be liquidated and the petition expenses paid. The committee of management will sit to receive the same every Saturday evening, at the King George on Horseback, Nottingham.

MEETING OF TRADES AT DERBY.—In compliance with *a request of the iron trades of Bury*, a public meeting of trades was held in this town on Thursday evening, June 5th, to take into consideration the position of the men now on strike at Bury, when the following resolution was passed:—"That in the opinion of this meeting, the men now on strike at the firm of Messrs. Walker and Co., Bury, ought to stand out with vigour and determination until they obtain their just ends: and we pledge ourselves to assist them with pecuniary means for so desirable and laudable an object." After hearing a lecture delivered by Christopher Doyle, on the subject of a consolidated union of trades, and also on the Land scheme, as a remedy for the evils that press on the working men, a goodly number of rules were sold.

To Foreign Movements.

"And I will war, at least in words,
(And—should my chance so happen—deeds),
With all who war with Thought!"
"I think I hear a little bird, who sings
The people by and by will be the stronger."—Byron.

THE AMERICAN REFORMERS.

Our readers will find in our first page good news from America this week. Copies of *Young America* of the 10th and 17th have come to hand, and from the first of these we have extracted the report of the proceedings of the New York Convention, held on the 5th and succeeding days. That Convention was attended by some of the ablest and most distinguished of the American Reformers—men who, disagreeing on some points, have nevertheless agreed to unite on one common object—*the Freedom of the Public Lands*, as the truly true foundation of all social reforms. Another great result has been wrought out by this Convention—men of all parties have agreed that the ballot-box is the medium through which they must strike at land *monopoly*; that the political rights possessed by the people of the states are invaluable as the means by which they may achieve social justice, the enlightenment of public opinion being all that is necessary to render the ballot-box of '45 more powerful than even the musket of '76. Reformers, Socialists, Fourierites, and Anti-Renters all seem to have acknowledged this "great fact;" and similar parties in this country and in Ireland might take a lesson from our American friends in this particular matter. Were this the case; were the several sections of the movement party in this country combined under one standard, inscribed "Political Equality the Means, Social Equality the End," no power could long oppose the progress and success of the British movement.

For the proceedings of the Convention we must refer our readers to the report. Not a single resolution that was adopted but will, we are sure, meet with their hearty approval. Those resolutions breathe the true spirit of '76; and O, it is our fervent prayer, that the men whose names we publish in this day's *Star* as the leaders of that movement, may prove themselves worthy of their sires by completing the work their sires in blood and peril commenced! It will be seen that the preparatory steps have been taken to carry out the resolutions agreed to, by organising an *Industrial Congress*, which will meet in August next, at Albany, the capital of the "Empire State." The necessity of noticing other matters prevents us commenting further for the present on the proceedings of the Convention; but we hope those proceedings will be publicly read at every Chartist and Land Society meeting throughout the country.

The Fourierites are progressing in America. An association (community) has been in existence at Brook Farm, Massachusetts, for about three years. The experiment bids fair to be successful, and is, like *Young America*, under the direction of intelligent right-hearted men, wholly devoted to the cause, and fully impressed with the idea that they shall be able to solve the grand social problem which now presses itself on the attention of the civilised world.

The Anti-Renters continue the war, and will not be "put down," as witness the following "tit-bits":—

> The Sheriff of Cattaraugus county went to eject a man from his home for the benefit of a landlord, but a few benevolent Indians appeared and would not allow such an unchristian act. The sheriff went next day with a greater force, but the Indians were then 100 strong, and they said Nay!
>
> The Sheriff of Albany having been deputed on an official errand to Schoharie county on the subject of *rent*, the Indians have reappeared in that region.

An Infidel Convention has been held at New York. It was attended, it appears, by about five hundred persons; probably about one half of whom were delegates representing ten states of the Union. Robert Owen was present, and addressed the meeting. In the course of his address he said,—"He objected to the assumption of the name Infidel to distinguish this or any similar meeting. The term was too narrow, too negative in its signification. It implied hostility and condemnation. If this meeting was animated by the spirit and contemplated the objects which he believed it did, he would prefer the title of 'Convention of the Friends of Universal Mental Freedom and Unlimited Charity.'" But according to *Young America* the delegates, after a protracted discussion, resolved to retain the name of *Infidel*, having organised themselves into a body under the title of "The Infidel Association for the Protection of Mental Liberty." *Young America* remarks:—"The various and inefficient Christianity of the day has given rise to this bold organisation." No further particulars are given in the papers before us.

O'Connell and the Americans.—The recent offer of O'Connell to furnish Irish troops to the British Government for the acquisition of Oregon on condition of an Irish Parliament in College-green, has called forth a storm of indignation against the worthy mendicant from his heretofore American admirers. The most formidable of all the American Repeal Associations, that of Baltimore, has, in consequence of his speech, dissolved, and transferred its funds to the Hibernia Association. Some of the papers launch out against King Dan in no measured terms; and, in reply to his anti-slavery diatribes, bid him look at home, where his fellow-countrymen, robbed of the soil, are reduced to a state of actual slavery, quite as galling as that of the black labourers of the Southern states. True, Brother Jonathan!

PROGRESS OF DEMOCRACY IN SWEDEN.

We refer the reader to our first page for the report of the speech of King Oscar on closing the session of the Diet; it is a very different sort of speech to those commonly uttered by European sovereigns, and stands in noble contrast with the inanities and "soft sawder" invariably put into the mouth of our "most gracious Queen." News from Sweden is so rare that we have great difficulty in learning what is going on in that noble country. It appears, however, that the press has achieved perfect freedom. The periodical press had been subject since 1812 to a particular kind of censure called "indagningsmakt," or power of suppression. This power of the Government has been relinquished by King Oscar. There henceforward is to be triennial instead of quinquennial Parliaments. By a law of the 19th December, 1844, the rest of the "fora privilegiata" have been abolished. By a law of 28th November, 1844, several troublesome regulations affecting foreigners travelling in Sweden have likewise been abolished. By the law of 21st March, 1844, all lotteries in Sweden, as also the sale of tickets in foreign lotteries, have been prohibited. The Government has proposed the adoption of a new criminal law, vastly superior to most monarchical codes. These are unmistakeable signs of progress. A very favourable account of King Oscar recently appeared in the *Spectator*, in which the writer stated that the King was decidedly opposed to the continuance of the punishment of death, and was only prevented by his ministers from proposing its abolition. The writer adds the following:—

> It is said that he has refused to allow any money to be expended in subsidy to a newspaper in behalf of the Ministry: saying, "No; let everybody write as they please. We mean nothing but what is right; and I am persuaded that that which is right will find defenders in the press without a salary." He had been heard to say of the remarks of the press on his own measures, "In this they are right; we have been mistaken;" or, "Here they are wrong; we will persevere, whatever noise they make. The measure is good, and the clamour will subside in a time."

Success to the Swedes, and success to their king, so long as he abides by, and acts up to the sentiments here ascribed to him!

MARCH OF THE NEW REFORMATION.

The movement of the German Catholic Church continues to advance, despite threatened and active opposition. We announced last week that Metternich had addressed the representatives of Austria at the German Courts, enjoining them to do all in their power to discourage the new movement. We have now news down to the 16th of May, from which it appears that the King of Prussia, although he has not declared against the new church, yet withholds his recognition of it, and without such recognition ecclesiastical acts (marriage, for instance) which give legal rights are invalid. This renders the position of the Reformers one of great hardship, besides indicating as a real, though unavowed, persecution of the new opinions. In some places the meetings of the new sect have been opposed by fanatics. An attempt, too, was made on the person of Licht, one of the leaders of the movement, by a mob at Barncastel; happily he was rescued at a critical moment. An attempt has been also made to assassinate Czerski, and that person's relations are subjected to considerable persecution. The attack on Czerski gave rise to the false report that Ronge had been assassinated.

On the other hand, an additional number of Roman Catholic priests have joined the new church; amongst these some Polish priests. The Grand Duchy of Hesse Darmstadt has declared in favour of the new church, and amongst the seceders from Rome we especially mention Dr. Henry Schreiber, Catholic priest, and professor of history in the university of Freiburg, a stronghold of the Jesuits, who has joined the German Catholic Church. Such is a brief summary of the events in relation to the movement down to the 16th ult.

We have now to request the attention of our readers to the following extracts from a curious article in the *English Churchman* of the 5th instant:—

> The exhibition of the "Holy Tunic of our Blessed Saviour," at Treves, has been made the occasion of an excitement as unprecedented as it was unexpected, and which has now lasted many months, and been attended with very momentous and lamentable consequences. It has called forth a new "Reformer," a "second Luther," the founder of a new sect. Ronge and the German Catholic Church is the theme that fills every mouth. From the Baltic to the Alps, in the royal palaces of Dresden or Berlin, and in the humble cottages of Swiss valleys; in the lecture rooms of Königsberg or Bonn, and on the busy exchange of Frankfort or Hamburg, it is Ronge, who during the last six months has occupied the universal attention. Booksellers' shops are filled with pamphlets, on the title-page of which stands Ronge's name; print-shops are decorated with Ronge's picture; honest burghers, who pride themselves on being good Protestants and haters of priestcraft, smoke pipes on which are displayed Ronge's features; writers of dull comedies insert a few allusions or a song in praise of Ronge, and the theatres are shaken with the plaudits of admiring multitudes.
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> At the first glance one would think that there is prevalent a wonderful zeal for religion and doctrinal truth, and that men believe that Ronge has powerfully advanced the cause of both. No such thing; these good people bestow their applause in a theatre—they are never seen to give their prayers in a church—they subscribe towards presenting a silver bowl or goblet to Ronge; they suffer those of their own confession to live as heathens rather than contribute towards supplying them with the ministrations of religion.
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> What then is the charm? what is the cause of all this excitement? It is the triumph of Rationalism. Already, in anticipation, do they see the power, which alone during so many years has stemmed the tide of infidelity, the power of the Catholic Church, swept away by the *increasing current*; already do they behold the time, when Ronge and Czerski, and their church, will be thrown aside and forgotten, and Germany will be *one* in irreligion and indifference. Nor, to a certain extent have they miscalculated; for, even now has the confession of faith promulgated by Czerski been abandoned for one drawn up, it is said, by Bruno Bauer, the ultra-rationalist author of the "*Critique of the Gospels;*" even now have hymns been introduced, the compositions of Heine, the infidel leader of the most democratic section of the school called "Young Germany." * * * *
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> The schism of Ronge would, however, have created but a temporary sensation, had not, by a strange coincidence, another event occurred at the same time; an event which, although it made less noise in the world, was of much greater real importance, the schism of Czerski, the Catholic priest at Schneidemühl, and the formation by him of a "German Catholic Church," independent of the Roman hierarchy. This body already numbers more than twenty congregations in some of the principal towns in Germany; *some of these congregations count their members by thousands; they have held a council; they have put forth confessions of faith; they have ordained ministers; they are eagerly and zealously making converts; they are encouraged by the loudly expressed sympathy and the pecuniary aid of their Protestant countrymen; they have on their side* (with the single exception of the *Evangelische Kirchenzeitung*) the whole Protestant press of Germany. Even Dr. Bretschneider, the most distinguished, after Neander, of German theologians, has warmly espoused their cause. On the other hand they are regarded with distrust, on account of the political principles of their friends, by the Protestant governments; and they are naturally opposed by the whole power of the Roman Church.

A curious article this truly, to appear in a Protestant paper; but it must be remembered that this professedly Protestant paper is still more avowedly the organ of the Puseyites: and this article will give our readers who may know little or nothing of that ghostly sect, a very fair idea of their aims. See how this Puseyite writer mourns over the decline of Romanism in Germany, and the advance of the German people in Rational knowledge. His admissions of the wide-spreading influence of the new movement, and his howlings at the "triumph of Rationalism" cannot fail to afford the friends of free thought no little pleasure. What is Rationalism? The exercise of man's reason in the pursuit of truth. Shall we then deplore the triumph of reason, and lament the downfall of priestly bigotry? Read the article from the *Brighton Herald* we append to this, and learn from that what priests of *all sects* were in the days before Rationalism was known amongst men. Let priestcraft triumph over Rationalism, and a return to those days would be inevitable.

THE CRIMES OF PRIESTS—EXCOMMUNICATION.

(From the Brighton Herald.)

Under the cathedral in the city of Mexico there is buried the great idol which was worshipped by the inhabitants of that country before it was conquered by the Spaniards. Bullock had it disentombed, and a drawing made from it. A more hideous thing was never conceived by the brain of priests so prolific in all that is terrible. It represented the Deity as a huge monster, with extended jaws eager to devour human victims. Nor was it a mere fictious representation, for 50,000 human victims were annually offered up to appease the supposed appetite of the infernal Deity for human blood.

Horrid and appalling as this is, it was not more terrible to the most inoffensive people upon earth, the poor priest-ridden Mexicans, than the power and consequences of excommunication have been to the people of Christendom.

Excommunication, like the idol of the Mexicans, has had its day. Both are now entombed; but with this difference—the idol is, as far as it can be, destroyed; but the power of excommunication, though not exercised, still exists in our laws, and might, under circumstances, not probable, but possible, be revived.

It is with no small satisfaction, therefore, we see that Lord Cottenham has brought a Bill into the House of Lords, which has been read without opposition, except from the Bench of Bishops, not indeed wholly to abolish the power of excommunication, but to remove it from the Ecclesiastical Courts, and confer it upon a new, central, and lay court. For such a court to exercise the spiritual power would manifestly be an absurdity, and we therefore conclude that the power of excommunication is to be virtually abolished; but in such a way as to give as little offence as possible to the clergy, and their lordships on the Bishops' Benches.

The power of excommunication was exercised by the Roman Catholic church with great vigour during the "Ages of Faith;" it was the usual preliminary to handing over some wretched man, woman, or child to the civil power to be burnt to death! and was the prelude to the sacrifice of hundreds of thousands of human victims. But there is not a church in existence, or that ever had existence, but would have acted precisely as the church of Rome did under similar circumstances.

John Knox, the author of the Scotch Presbyterian church, openly claimed this awful power. In his own history (page 133) he says, "ye may perchance contemn and despise the excommunication of the (Presbyterian! this reformed!) church now, by God's mighty power erected among us, as a thing of no force; but doubt we nothing but that our church and the true ministers of the same have the *same power* which our master Jesus Christ granted to the Apostles."

"It is not possible," says the *Edinburgh Review* ("On Civil and Religious Liberty"), "for the most bigotted Catholic to inculcate more distinctly the complete extirpation of the opinions and worship of the Protestants, than John Knox inculcated, as a most sacred duty incumbent on the Civil Government in the first instance, and, if the Civil Government be remiss, on the people (whom Knox himself called a "rascal multitude"), to extirpate completely the opinions and worship of the Catholics, and even to massacre the Catholics, *man, woman, and child!*"

We here see the same priestly, arrogant, cruel, and reckless eagerness for blood in this founder of the Scottish church as animated the clergy of the Catholic church in the "*Ages of Faith.*"

Cranmer was the Knox of the English church.

"Everybody knows," says the *Edinburgh Review* (the words of which we prefer to our own), "that the warrant for the execution (of Joanna Bocher) was extorted from the young and reluctant Prince (Edward VI.) by the urgent remonstrances of Cranmer, the Protestant Primate; who, by a just retribution, suffered himself *as* a heretic, in the succeeding age."

How has the poet's line, "The mercy I to others show, that mercy show to me," been forgotten by priests!

"Grotius and Lardner, Locke and Newton, those great and pious men, who are an honour to human nature and the most illustrious advocates of Christianity, would have been adjudged by the first reformers, as well as by Catholics,—by Cranmer and Knox as well as by Bonner and Beaton,—to be worthy of death in the present world; and of everlasting misery in the world to come. The martyrdoms of Servetus (by the Calvinists), and of Joanna Bocher in England, are notable instances of the religious freedom which prevailed in the *pure* and *primitive* state of the Protestant churches."—*Edinburgh Review.*

And in all cases of persecution and death the victims were first excommunicated and then burnt under the *writ de heretico comburendo*.* Thus, in consequence of a letter of Innocent VIII., 30,000 women and children were burnt to death in a few years as witches, in which acts the hands of Protestants were as deeply imbrued as Catholics. Thus, so long as churches were sanctioned in their sanguinary objects by the state, were one portion of mankind permitted to sacrifice another, and all, as they pretended, for the glory of God!

In point of number the victims to intolerance in Christendom may perhaps fall short of the victims of intolerance in Pagan Mexico, and perhaps not; but in both cases we see a tyrannical priesthood, the scourge of mankind.

"Excommunication, under our mild reformed church," says Blackstone (vol. 3, page 101), "is two-fold—the less and the greater." The less excludes the accused party from the sacraments: a right which every congregation possesses and ought to possess.

And here the power ought to begin and end.

But the law, to use the mild language of Tory Blackstone, "compassionately" steps in to the aid of ecclesiastical jurisdiction, and *kindly* lends a hand to an otherwise *tottering* authority; and then we are told that a person excommunicated by our tolerant church cannot, 1st, be heard as a witness in court; 2nd, cannot serve on juries; 3rd, cannot bring an action, either real or personal, to recover lands or money due to him; 4th, if the victim does not acknowledge his fault within forty days, he may be imprisoned till reconciled to the church (that is, for ever). Blackstone passes very lightly over these frightful laws *still* on the statute-book. An excommunicated person is put out of the protection of the law, and was "*accursed*," and may be deprived of every civil right, such as being guardian, trustee, &c., &c.

The form of excommunication makes one's blood curdle with horror and indignation.

We give one, as a specimen of the priestly art of cursing (the whole may be found in a work in everybody's hands, Sterne's Tristram Shandy, with Uncle Toby's ejaculations on the reading thereof). An excommunication was published in the "Ages of Faith" by every parish priest in his holy vestments (we quote Henry's History of England), with bells tolling, and candles lighted, before the congregation, in the mother tongue, on Christmas, Easter, Pentecost, and Allhallows day. That these excommunications might make the greater impression on tender consciences or timorous natures, they contained the most horrible infernal curses that could be devised:—"Let them be accursed eating and drinking; walking and sitting; speaking and holding their peace; waking and sleeping, rowing and riding; laughing and weeping; in the house and in the field; on water and on land, in all places. Cursed be they in their heads and in their thoughts; their eyes and their ears; their tongues and their lips; their teeth and their throats; their shoulders and their breasts; their feet and their legs * * * Let them remain accursed from the bottom of the foot to the crown of the head, unless they bethink themselves and come to satisfaction; and just as this candle is deprived of its present light, so let them be deprived of their souls in hell.

Many of the "curses" are too horrid and indecent to be repeated.

"But why," it may be asked, "rake up these things now?" To remind Governments and people from what they have escaped; to guard them against ever permitting the civil law to aid priests and churches in their aspirations for power, which, in their hands, is always accompanied by tyranny and cruelty; and to express our gratification that the power to excommunicate is, by Lord Cottenham's Bill, to be taken from the clergy in England for ever.

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* This writ was abolished (to the regret of the clergy), by 29 Car. 2, but the abolition was not extended to America till after the war of Independence.

Agriculture and Horticulture.

FIELD-GARDEN OPERATIONS.

For the Week commencing Monday, June 17th, 1844.

[Extracted from a Diary of *Actual Operations* on five small farms on the estates of Mrs. Davies Gilbert, near Eastbourne, in Sussex; and on several model farms on the estates of the Earl of Dartmouth at Slaithwaite, in Yorkshire, published by Mr. Nowell, of Farnley Tyas, near Huddersfield, in order to guide other possessors of field gardens, by showing them what labours ought to be undertaken on their own lands. The farms selected as models are—First. Two school farms at Willingdon and Eastdean, of five acres each, conducted by G. Cruttenden and John Harris. Second. Two private farms, of five or six acres: one worked by Jesse Piper, the other by John Dumbrell—the former at Eastdean, the latter at Jevington—all of them within a few miles of Eastbourne. Third. An industrial school farm at Slaithwaite. Fourth. Several private model farms near the same place. The consecutive operations in these reports will enable the curious reader to compare the climate and agricultural value of the south with the north of England. The Diary is aided by "Notes and Observations" from the pen of Mr. Nowell, calculated for the time and season, which we subjoin.

"The culture of the ground is thy *happiest state*, O man! Envy not the possession of gold, silver, or fine raiment. Their joys may not be so great as thine: for these joys lead unto sloth, and a life of slothfulness is prone to vanity and imaginings of evil."

Note.—*The school farms are cultivated by boys, who in return for three hours' teaching in the morning, give three hours of their labour in the afternoon for the master's benefit, which renders the schools* self-supporting. *We believe that at Farnly Tyas six-sevenths of the produce of the school farm will be assigned to the boys, and one-seventh to the master, who will receive the usual school fees, help the boys to cultivate their land, and teach them, in addition to reading, writing, &c., to convert their produce into bacon, by attending to pig-keeping, which at Christmas may be divided, after paying rent and levy, amongst them in proportion to their services, and be made thus indirectly to reach their parents in a way the most grateful to their feelings.*]

SUSSEX.

Monday—*Willingdon School.* Boys sowing white turnips where the mangel wurzel missed. *Eastdean School.* Boys mowing clover for hay, digging between and earthing potatoes, and nipping off the blossoms. *Piper.* Hoeing potatoes. *Dumbrell.* Cutting up tare stubble to put in the pig-ground.

Tuesday—*Willingdon School.* Boys sowing white turnips as yesterday. *Eastdean School.* Boys hoeing forward turnips, transplanting some, and preparing ground for cabbage. *Piper.* Driving mould to the mixen. *Dumbrell.* Digging up tare ground, and planting cabbages.

Wednesday—*Willingdon School.* Boys hoeing among the potatoes. *Eastdean School.* Boys emptying pails, planting cabbages, and pouring tank liquid around them. *Piper.* Emptying the tank liquid on the mixen. *Dumbrell.* Hoeing potatoes, and digging rye grass.

Thursday—*Willingdon School.* Boys digging for white turnips. *Eastdean School.* Boys turning clover, hoeing mangel wurzel and potatoes, and picking blossom. *Piper.* Digging up tare ground, and pouring all the liquid I can get upon it. *Dumbrell.* Hoeing potatoes, and digging up rye grass.

Friday—*Willingdon School.* Boys hoeing and weeding carrots. *Eastdean School.* Boys carrying clover hay, digging between the carrot rows, and picking weeds. *Piper.* Digging tare ground, and sowing turnips. *Dumbrell.* Cutting up tare stubble, stacking hay.

Saturday—*Willingdon School.* Boys hoeing and weeding carrots. *Eastdean School.* Boys thatching the hay-rick, cleaning out pails and piggery. *Piper.* Hoeing potatoes. *Dumbrell.* Digging up rye grass.

YORKSHIRE.

Operations during the week.

Slaithwaite School. Boys preparing rye and tare stubble, planting 1500 cabbages, digging, breaking clods, gathering roots. *C. Varley* weeding and hoeing potatoes, emptying tank, applying liquid to cabbages, emptying privy pails.

COW-FEEDING.

Willingdon School. Cows stall-fed on clover.

Piper's. Cows stall-fed on clover and lucerne, doing well.

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

Slaithwaite School. Cows stall-fed with tares and rye.

C. Varley's fed on mown grass.

NOTES AND OBSERVATIONS.

The Cottage Comforter, or Cow.—The most valuable breed for cottagers is perhaps the Scotch or Irish. They are more hardy than the higher breeds of cattle, and let it be the end, aim, and hope of the cottager to get one of these valuable creatures if he can. Their milk is rich, and yields a quantity of capital cream; neither are they dry so long as the larger breeds, which makes them valuable to a poor man. When once you do become possessed of one of these best gifts, use her kindly, keep her warm, and well littered with fern or straw. Give her good seasoned and well salted food,—as much water as she likes to drink,—and often use the currycomb.

ROTATION CROPS

For a cottage allotment, or small farm of several acres.

1	Oats or Barley laid	B	down in clover.
2	Clover for		Soiling.
3	Autumn potatos followed		by Rape or Stubble Turnips.
4	Winter		Potatos.
5	Tares followed by Rape		or Stubble Turnips.
6	Winter		Potatos.
7	Turnips		Turnips.
	Houses, offices, and yard	A	Garden.

From A to B a path is laid down, dividing the plots, by which manure is wheeled from the yard, and more easily applied to the right or left beds, both under the same crop.

In this plan the same crop returns once in seven years. For instance, take the plot No. 1, which suppose cropped with oats or barley the present year; then the second or next year it will be cropped with clover, the third year with autumn potatos, and, when they come off, with a stolen or double crop that year. The fourth year's crop will be winter potatos, &c.; after the seventh year the crop will again be followed by oats, &c. Or, take another example. In the fourth division, winter potatos will be followed by tares and a stolen or second crop, then by winter potatos the sixth year. Thus, according to Mr. Blacker's design, on a two-acre farm, supposing the house, offices, &c., and garden to occupy one rood, the field-gardener will have one rood of grain, one rood of turnips, three roods of potatos, one rood of tares, one rood of clover, two roods of stolen crop, viz., rape after tares, and stubble turnips after early potatos.

TABLE.

Nutritive power of various substances, deduced from experiment.

	lbs.		s.	d.
Good Meadow Hay	100	worth	3	8
Good Clover Hay	90	"	3	3
Green Clover	475	"	5	8
Wheat Straw	450	"	10	8
Barley Straw	300	"	3	7
Oat Straw	300	"	6	3
Pea Straw	125	"	1	6
New Potatos	200	"	5	0
Old Potatos	400	"	10	0
Carrots	275	"	6	0
Turnips	500	"	4	6
Cabbage	250	"	3	0
Peas and Beans	40	"	3	0
Wheat	40	"	4	0
Barley	55	"	5	0
Oats	57½	"	3	9
Indian Corn	55	"	4	7
Vetch Hay	40	"	1	2
Oil Cake	30	"	2	4

Examples:—Thus clover, 90lbs., which costs 3s. 3d., is equal in sustaining power, used as cattle food, to 100lbs. of hay, which costs 3s. 8d. Again, oil cake, 30lbs., worth 2s. 4d., is equal to 100lbs. of hay, worth 3s. 8d., and so on.

Union of the Factory and Field Garden.—Meltham Mills are situate in one of those romantic glens near the Appenine chain of hills, in the west of *Yorkshire*. There Messrs. Brook have extensive cotton and silk mills. They find themselves at the head of a great family of workmen, and feel that "property has its duties as well as its rights." Already a church and school are reared for the benefit of their people. They are chaste in design and ornaments of the neighbourhood. There is another ornament—an appendage to the factories, in an Industrial Farm of a few acres, where the unemployed workmen are occasionally occupied in the pursuits of field gardening. We hope, ere long, to see the little hands of children employed in *such pursuits, learning* to gain their daily bread from the soil, while they receive in the school, during part of the day, a share of learning. If the surplus labour of the factory be applied in this manner to adorn that glen, it may be made even more beautiful than it was left by nature.

AN EXAMPLE OF A SMALL FARMER.

Here is right good sense; and we entreat our friends in the country to think over it, and act on it:—

"Well, not a penny had I on this earth, but seven and sixpence, the price of one bonneen; nothing on my back but one shuite of clothes, barring the bundle I had on my stick; but blessed be God, I was not beholden for all that; his reverence, Mr. Montgomery, gave me a character under his hand, and with that to produce, I got work in the county Kildare, where there's a power of knowledge entirely.

"Mr. Fitzgerald was not a rale estated gentleman his self, but he managed the estate for the head of his family, and I soon found that all agents are not alike, it's no lie to say that he has'ent his match; what I saw in his place was a rale curiosity; such draining, and crops, and cattle, and manuring; the weeds quite as scarce as the ha-pence in my pocket; and I had'ent, when I first began in his service, one farthing left except what was gone in travelling expenses.

"Ten-pence a day was my reg'lar wages, the master allowed no holidays, and had work for foul weather as well as fair. I was rather handy; and the mistress gave me odd jobs of the evenings, after I had done wid the master—basket-making and other nic-nacs, always paying me very exact either to the hour or for the job, so that I could count on my airnings; but what set me up entirely, was leave to sleep in the offices, for Mr. Fitzgerald soon perceived that I was'ent one for keeping company, and that I made no acquaintance out of the place.

"One half of my wages kept me in food, and I soon got a few decent rags on my back; then came the time for saving my wages, and och!—how thankful I was that our master did'ent keep holidays, especially when I came to put my savings into the bank; mostly, ten shillings a month, so that at the year's end I had nearly six pounds. Mr. Fitzgerald's farm was a picture; I never see'd the like for regulation and cleanliness. My heart riz when I looked at the comfort and plenty, and what could be made out of land. Its then I longed for as much as one rood to myself; to be watching the seeds growing after my hand, and to try if I could'nt do something. Well, at long and last, I took courage and spoke to the master, for he had no more pride nor a child; and, sure enough, he lets me have an acre. A prouder boy was'ent in Kildare, and that's a big word, than myself that same night, especially when I sat down alone wid my luck, the rushlight, and the sallies, working in the loft at mistress's baskets, and thinking of the marcy and goodness that followed me, undeserving as I was of the same.

"The bit of a field was poor enough, but I had it for twenty shillings, cess and rent-charge included; and, being full of hillocks and hollows, wid plenty of stones on the surface, was no bad practice for a young beginner. I set a small boy to gather the stones by task-work; and on the twenty-fifth day of March, afore day in the morning, just sixteen months after laving home, I put my first spade into my own bit of land, and dug at a drain till the labourer's bell rang at the master's; for ye may believe I was'ent going to quit his employment, no not for one week in the year. My little farm had a wet bottom, and draining is expensive in point of time, but there's nothing pays so well as well-made drains: some calls them French; but supposing they are, its bad to be above learning, even from one's enemies, as I've often observed when I came to know something.

"As the evenings grew longer, my work got on lively. I hired a small diligent boy to help me in after-hours; and by the middle of April we had covered in some of the drains and was putting in my first potatoes. The land was rale ould pasture; and by laying out a trifle on manure I had an early and plentiful crop, for the seeds were of the best, and they were kept as clane as the mistress's flower-beds. By the end of September my field was a picture to look at, as flat as your hand, and ready for wheat; the master, God bless him, lent me his beautiful plough and lovely harrow, for I'll do the quality that justice, Master Furlong, they are noways discouraging, especially wid young beginners, and where they see an inclination to industry.

"The half-acre of wheat brought me eight pounds clear profit; the rood of early potatoes four, and the other rood, which I kept for seed, was valued at five, so yer will see that in the course of one year I had substance to the worth of seventeen pounds, not counting the straw nor the clover coming on, nor a pretty decent show of rape put in after the early potatoes. I mostly working with Mr. Fitzgerald at my regular wages, except the few days I was putting in my little crops, or digging out the garden, and that was mostly done after hours. The early morning and the evenings, for eight months in the year, with a little gossoon at three-pence a-day, kept the ground clear and gathered manure: it's a waste of time, above all things, that brings poverty. I have now nearly six years' experience as a labouring man and a small farmer, and know to a farthing the value of fifteen minutes."

"Signs on ye, Martin," responded the mistress of the house with ready approbation; "why that one acre of ground and the usage you gave it, was no less than a bank at command."

"The best of all banks, ma'am (replied Martin), more safe and profitable, paying interest with honesty three times a year, and increasing in wealth the more that's drew from it. The clover shouldering the wheat, and the turnips running after the early potatoes, not forgetting the lucerne distancing all."

"You live convenient to the Curragh (observed Furlong); who knows but the luck blows in that quarter?"

"By no means, Master Furlong, it's neithur a gambling nor a horse-racing spec, that I'm advocating; but the *rotation farm, and the system*, the clean crops, the draining, and, above all, the manure heap. When I threshed out the wheat and had plenty of straw, my next gain was a springer for'ed in calf."

"Heaven save us! (cried Mrs. Furlong) a springing cow widout one rood of pasture; why, man alive, where did she graze? or was she kept up like a coach-horse?"

"You're not far out there, Mistress Furlong; cleanliness and comfort are as wholesome for cattle as for Christians; I saw plain enough how well the master's cows throve with good usage, and was resolved not to be behind hand; a small shed was easily built up in the corner of the field, and a little bit of a straw-yard. And what wid the rape, and the small potatoes, and the cabbages, and some cabbages that edged *the potatoe-ridge*, with a trifle of bought hay, the cratur didn't starve. I had a small patch of lucerne, too, which cuts over and over, so that between the green food and the warm lodging, she came on surprising; her manure soon cleared the cost of the hay. Och, how my heart riz, when I milked my own cow, rubbed her down like a horse, and led her to the water. She was in poor condition when I bought her, but of a good breed, and became in no time the greatest beauty in the place."

Michael looked at Rosy, she smiled; his heart riz too—they both thought of Norah, and Martin went on.

"It's the greatest of waste, Mister Furlong, to pasture a milch cow; no one would believe it that hadn't tried the two ways, but its waste of all kinds which ruins the country; all sorts of food is as wholesome fresh cut, as eat off the field; and clover especially is much better after some hours. Then to see that same growing again and again, instead of being trampled down and run over; a few shillings' worth of Gypsum, if thrown on over-night when the dew's on the grass, or a prospect of a shower, will bring on a second crop most surprising; but I havn't come yet to guano, which is the wonderfulest of all. However, they say that our own druggists at home can make manure equal to any sorts of animals, and if *that be the case any poor man can farm a bit of land*, or turn his hand to a small garden, without the expense of a cow; supposing he's a turn for industry; but it's idleness and loss of time which keeps down the generality. If the day comes on wet, and a man laves off work, he walks into the house and sits down by the fire, or shrinks away to the forge to talk to the smith; till the place gets so throng they can't blow the bellows, while many a job is wanting at home, which the rain wouldn't hinder at all. The walls of the barn moulding with dirt, or the cow-house unpaved, the hens roosting about, and losing their eggs for want of a bit of a hen-house; or the fox taking the turkeys because there is a hole in the door, or the rats eating the young ducks, when a few slates would secure them, or a bit of board would secure the whole clutch."

"Ye say nothing but what's true (returned Furlong), but how can poor creatures help their misfortunes? Now there's Judy Goss lost seven young geese, and if sixpence could buy her the compliment of slates, she couldn't, I'll answer, compass that same."

"I can't believe it, Mister Furlong, begging your pardon. Wouldn't the price of one barrel of potatoes fix up a tidy place for the poultry; and how many stones and half-stones does Judy or the likes of her sell to buy tea? It's not the want of a sixpence betimes, or the manes of raising it, but it's the untidiness and the want of forethought. Didn't the sow eat up chicken after chicken from her floor, as she told us, and all becase she went on the same way, throwing them their food on the open yard or the kitchen floor? Now where was the sty, or the pig-trough? or where was her son, letting all go to loss?"

"Larry Goss is after what wont come to much good, I fear (observed old Furlong). He's not going the way to pay his own rent, or keep the roof over his mother's head, onlyi dling his time, and keeping company himself and his whole family, working-days and holidays, at home and abroad. *But go on wid your story, we have not come to* the wife yet. They say in these *parts that she is'ent the* worst of yer luck, and that she brought ye a fortune."

"I had fifteen pounds from her father, sure enough, but the money wasn't what I thought most of when choosing a companion; for many a woman wastes more than she brings. It was what I saw of her conduct that settled my mind, her quiet behaviour, and stay-at-home ways. What she gathered herself was more than her fortune—a good feather bed, a box full of clothes, two quilted quilts, two wheels, and twelve dozen of yarn. *Now there's few* girls that mightn't have the like, if they kept to the house and minded their work. But I didn't think of a wife till I had a place to keep her. From less to more, the master increased my little holding; I got a tidy farm of four acres, and a snug cabin, and an enclosed yard; we are in it these two year last Lady-day, and keep three dairy cows. For there's no better hand for butter than Ellen; she gets the head of the market for her cools, and a shilling a pound from private families for what she sells fresh, when the quality is in Dublin. Av course I no longer work out by the day, except when Mr. Fitzgerald is hurried, or the like. Of winter's nights I still make baskets for the mistress; neyther man nor boy should be above earning an honest penny, and the wages of industry are sweet. Our cows are well fed, and as I keep them constantly in the straw-yard, they take time and trouble, but it is time well spent to good profit, for they are making manure all the summer, never without plenty of bedding and plenty of food—clover, mangel-wurzel, and turnips in turn—for since this stuff called guano was brought from foreign parts, no man need be without his complement of turnips, and I've seen enough now not to be despising trials. You'll be surprised to hear that we skim our crame, not sweet, like some, but after three males. There's greater profit of butter, and the bottoms of the crocks is more nourishing for man and baste than buttermilk. We have three pigs fattening for bacon—a *breeding* sow of the first quality, and poultry, av course. Plenty to eat for every cratur, ourselves, the ass, and the two 'prentice children."

Most of Martin's hearers had heard his tale before; but it was no less interesting, and Michael, full of admiration, felt all his energies at work again.

Not quite six years and six months!—beginning as a daily labourer, without a shilling to the fore, laying by money out of his wages—and now a farmer. Keeping a dairy; possessed of three cows, two calves, apprentice boy and girl, pigs and poultry; yet all was accounted for, all brought about by the personal diligence, economy, and observation of one man. By making the most of every *hour—by learning from those who had knowledge to* teach—by abstaining *from liquor—from combinations* —meetings—and unprofitable company.

Chartist Intelligence.

SHEFFIELD.

On Wednesday, June 4th, a meeting was held in the Democratic Reading-room, Fig-tree-lane, to take into consideration the propriety of forming a branch of the Chartist Co-operative Land Society; Mr. Carthage was called to the chair. The rules having been read, the following resolution was unanimously agreed to:—"That we form a branch of the Chartist Co-operative Land Society forthwith." Thirteen paid an instalment on their shares directly; and from the enthusiasm manifested since the meeting, it is fully expected that by the next meeting we shall number about forty. The following persons were elected as a committee:—Henry Pryer, Charles Lievsley, Aaron Birkinshaw, George Goddard, George Gallemore; *Thomas Briggs, treasurer; George Cavill*, sub-secretary. It was afterwards arranged that the meetings should be held every Wednesday night at eight o'clock.

LANCASHIRE.

Meeting of the South Lancashire Deputies.—A meeting of deputies from the various localities of South Lancashire in connection with the National Charter Association, was held on Sunday last, in the large anti-room of the Carpenters' Hall, Garret-road, Manchester, to consider the best mode of again arousing the energies of the Chartists in this division of the county. The meeting was well attended, there being delegates from all the principal towns in South Lancashire present, all of whom manifested an earnest desire that the Charter agitation should assume that vigorous and determined character it formerly possessed *in this part of the country. On the motion of* Mr. W. Bell, seconded by Mr. A. Hirst, Mr. John Murray was called on to preside. He opened the meeting in a brief speech, in which he pointed out the importance of the business which had called them together; and hoped that their deliberations would be conducted with calmness and good feeling, and eventually be the means of restoring South Lancashire to its former proud place in the agitation for universal justice. The meeting was then addressed by Messrs. Bell, Donovan, Rankin, Hirst, Leach, Clark, Doyle, Roberts, Dixon, Hamer, and other gentlemen. After which the following resolutions were passed unanimously:—"That we, the Chartists of South Lancashire, act strictly in accordance with the plan of organisation." "That we recommend the re-establishment of the South Lancashire Local Lecturer's Plan. Likewise the formation of Registration and Election Committees throughout this district." "That the South Lancashire secretary be instructed to write to the Executive, to allow Messrs. Doyle and Clark to lecture in this district for some time." "That we recommend to the different localities in South Lancashire to consider the Land plan laid down by the late Convention, so that each delegate may be able to report at the next delegate meeting, to be held at Heywood on the last Sunday in June." "That there be a committee appointed to report on *the propriety of getting out a local journal, and give* in their report at the Heywood *meeting.*" The thanks of the meeting were then given to the chairman, and the deputies separated, each determined to renew their exertions, in order to make the Charter a legislative enactment.

The Address of the Deputies to the Chartists of South Lancashire.

Brother Democrats,—Our object in addressing you at this time is to call your serious consideration and attention to the resolutions and suggestions we have made during our deliberations; and likewise to consider the resolutions adopted by the late Convention, and which your Executive Council are endeavouring to carry out to the utmost. These are measures which we feel confident, if you assist the Executive in carrying them out, will finally achieve for you a decisive victory over your oppressors, and hasten the day of universal redemption. We particularly recommend to your consideration the immediate formation of Registration and Election Committees, in order to be prepared to give the factions battle at the forthcoming *general election. Now* is the time to prepare the machinery, so that nothing may be wanting when it is needed. We trust, therefore, you will not neglect this important duty. We would also impress upon you the importance of the Land plan propounded by the Convention, which plan places it within the reach of all who are willing to make the effort to become possessors of the soil, and at once emancipate themselves from the fangs of the cruel aristocracy and tyrant millocracy, who have fattened on their sweat and toil. This, brother Chartists, is worth making an effort to attain. We would also suggest for your consideration the propriety of publishing a cheap local journal, or tract, embodying moral, political, and scientific essays, and other productions, which would be the means of disseminating amongst the people the true and genuine principles of democracy and morality; and thereby teach them, and lead their minds to a proper sense of their position in society: thus enabling them to know the value of liberty, that once having it, they may know how to make use of and keep it. We particularly request that this will meet with your serious consideration, and that you will instruct your delegates to the next county meeting, to be held at Heywood, on the last Sunday of this month, to take this question up in a considerate manner, and give it their best attention. In conclusion, brethren, we entreat you, *by your love of freedom*—by those ties which bind you to fatherland—*by your anxiety for the happiness*, comfort, and contentment of your wives and little ones, to arouse from that culpable apathy which has too long enshrouded you. Awake from your slumbers! and, by actively carrying into practice the plans laid down by the late Convention, prove to the world you are determined to be free. We are sorry to say it—but it is a great truth—that the people of this country have contented themselves by *talking* about freedom, without taking any practical step towards obtaining it. It is equally true that former Conventions have met—have deliberated—have brought out plans: but, alas! it grieves us to say the people have neglected to do *their* part, namely, to carry them into practice. Let, however, "bygones be by-gones," and let the time that is past more than suffice wherein our backwardness to amend our social and political condition has been so apparent. Arouse, then, and embrace the golden opportunity of working out your own salvation, by at once, and without delay, adopting the Land and other plans laid down by your own Parliament for the amelioration of your condition. We trust that this, our appeal, will not be made in vain; but that all who profess to be Chartists will do their duty to the country, their families, themselves, and mankind universally. This, brethren, is the sincere desire and earnest prayer of yours, *in the bonds of Democracy* (on behalf of the deputies assembled),

John Murray,
Richard Radford,
William Dixon.

Manchester, June 9th, 1845.

Lecture.—A lecture was delivered in the Carpenters' Hall, Garret-road, on *Sunday evening last*, by Mr. A. Hurst, of Oldham. The audience was large, respectable, and attentive. The thanks of the meeting were given to the lecturer at the close of his discourse.

KIDDERMINSTER.

On Monday Evening a meeting was held at Mr. George Holloway's, Nag's Head, Kidderminster, for the purpose of forming a branch of the National Land Society, when a number of members enrolled their names, and the entrance money was paid of eleven shares.

Market Intelligence.

London Corn Exchange, Monday, June 9.—The arrivals of wheat and flour coastwise were quite moderate during the past week, and those of barley, oats, beans, and peas scanty. From Scotland a few hundred quarters of barley and one small lot of oats were received, but of the latter article a *fair quantity* came to hand from Ireland. From abroad the receipts of grain were to a fair extent. At this morning's market there was a small show of wheat by land-*carriage samples, from the neighbouring counties.* Of barley there was very little up, nor were the fresh arrivals of oats by any means large, whilst of beans and peas there were few offering. During the latter part of the past week the temperature was low for the advanced period of the *year*, but we have since increased heat. At the commencement of business fine fresh wheat was held very firmly this morning at rather above the rates of Monday last, and for the best qualities full prices were paid; subsequently the sale became more difficult, but buyers were unable to purchase at lower terms. Duty-paid foreign wheat met with very little attention; holders refrained, however, from pressing business, and the few parcels which changed hands brought about former terms. In bond a cargo of fine Dantzic was taken by a miller at 42s. per qr. Flour was held firmly, and many of the millers continue to quote the nominal top price 45s. per sack. Barley, though but little inquired for, was certainly not cheaper, *indeed* superior qualities (whether of English or foreign growth) could scarcely be bought on as easy terms as on this day se'nnight. Malt was likewise held very firmly at late rates. The recently established advance on oats was not only maintained, but in some instances a further small improvement was realised for really sweet fresh corn. Beans were sought after, and commanded fully as much money. Peas were about 1s. per qr. dearer. In seed there was very little doing, and quotations remained nominally unaltered.

CURRENT PRICES OF GRAIN, PER IMPERIAL QUARTER.—*British.*

		s	s		s	s		s	s
Wheat,	Essex, & Kent, new & old red				43	49	White	50	55
———	Norfolk and Lincoln. . . . do				44	48	Ditto	49	52
———	Northum. and Scotch white				43	48	Fine	49	53
———	Irish red old	0	0	Red	43	45	White	47	48
Rye	Old	30	31	New	28	30	Brank	34	35
Barley	Grinding	24	26	Distil.	27	30	Malt.	30	33
Malt	Brown	52	54	Pale	55	59	Ware	60	62
Beans	Ticks old & new	34	37	Harrow	36	39	Pigeon	40	42
Peas	Grey	35	38	Maple	37	38	White	38	39
Oats	Lincolns & Yorkshire			Feed	22	24	Poland	24	26
——	Scotch			Angus	23	25	Potato	26	29
——	Irish			White	20	24	Black	21	22

Per 280lb. net.	s	s	Per 280 lb. net.	s	s
Town-made Flour	42	44	Norfolk & Stockton	33	34
Essex and Kent	35	36	Irish	35	36

Foreign.				Free. s	Free. s	Bond. s	Bond. s
Wheat, Dantsic, Konigsburg, &c				53	57	38	42
———Marks, Mecklenburg				51	52	33	36
———Danish, Holstein, and Friesland red				43	45	28	30
———Russian, Hard	44	46	Soft	44	46	28	29
———Italian, Red	47	48	White	51	52	32	35
———*Spanish, Hard*	46	48	Soft	48	52	31	34
Rye, Baltic, Dried,	28	30	Undried	28	30	22	24
Barley, Grinding	24	26	Malting	28	32	19	24
Beans, Ticks	34	35	Egyptian	34	35	27	30
Peas, White	37	39	Maple	36	37	28	30
Oats, Dutch, Brew and Thick				24	26	20	22
—— Russian feed				21	22	15	16
——Danish, Friesland feed				21	23	15	17
Flour, per barrel				24	26	19	21

London Smithfield Cattle Market, Monday, June 9.—Since this day se'nnight the imports of foreign stock for this market have been again extensive, they having comprised 171 oxen *and cows*, 41 sheep, and 7 calves, all from Rotterdam, per the Ocean, Batavier, and Columbine steamers. Generally speaking, these importations have proved extremely good in quality, though the sheep and calves do not come up to the expectation of the butchers. To-day we had on offer 49 head of beasts, the whole of which found ready buyers at a considerable improvement in their quotations. At the outports about *200* beasts and thirty sheep have been imported from Holland. The arrivals of beasts fresh up from our own grazing districts being very limited for the time of year, and the attendance of both town and country buyers numerous, we have to report a very brisk demand for beef, at an advance in the quotations obtained on Monday last of from 4d. to 6d. per 8lb., some of the primest Scots producing as much as 5s. per 8lb., *though the more general figures* ranged from 4s. 8d. to 4s. 10d. Although there were some well made up animals, a decided falling off in weight was observable. From Norfolk, Suffolk, Essex, and Cambridgeshire, we received 1200 shorthorns, Scots, and homebreds; *from the northern, western, and midland counties, 300* Herefords, Devons, shorthorns, &c.; from other parts of England, 300 of various breeds; and from Scotland, 490 horned and polled Scots. For the time of year we had an unusually short supply of sheep offering, there being, as was the case last week, *nearly thirteen thousand head less exhibited than was the case at the corresponding market day in* 1844. As might, therefore, be expected, the mutton trade was brisk, at fully last week's currencies. Lambs, 151 of which came to hand from the Isle of Wight, were in short supply, and steady inquiry, at extreme quotations. Calves, though in fair supply, moved off freely, and late rates were well supported. In pigs a full average amount of business was again transacted.

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

	s.	d.	s.	d.
Inferior coarse beasts	3	2	3	[illegible]
Second quality	3	10	4	2
Prime large oxen	4	4	4	6
Prime Scots, &c.	4	8	4	10
Coarse inferior sheep	3	8	4	0
Second quality	4	2	4	4
Prime coarse woolled	4	6	4	[illegible]
Prime Southdown	4	10	5	[illegible]
Lambs	5	0	6	[illegible]
Large coarse calves	3	10	4	[illegible]
Prime small	4	8	5	0
Suckling calves, each	18	[illegible]	30	[illegible]
Large hogs	3	0	3	[illegible]
Neat small porkers	3	10	4	2
Quarter-old store pigs, each	*16*	[illegible]	*20*	[illegible]

HEAD OF CATTLE ON SALE.

(From the Books of the Clerk of the Market.)

Beasts, 2,835—Sheep and Lambs, 23,590—Calves, 164—*Pigs*, 300.

York Corn Market, June 5.—There is only a moderate display of samples at this day's market. Fresh wheat is in fair demand, at last week's prices, but chambered samples are dull sale. No barley offering. Oats scarce, but no alteration in their value; the same may be said of beans.

Leeds Corn Market, Tuesday, June 10.—Our arrivals are moderate, and the supplies now coming forward do not seem likely to exceed the wants of the trade. Wheat is in better demand this morning, *and last week's prices are* firmly maintained, in some instances rather exceeded. The malting season being very nearly over, little barley is required; in its value there is no change. Oats, shelling, and beans, are in very fair request at full prices. We have now a much warmer temperature, and vegetation will be rapidly promoted by it.

Leeds Cloth Markets.—Business has been of a more active character than for many weeks past. The stocks are comparatively low—in fact, lower than is usually the case at this season. The month of May is always considered a dull month—but the dullness is passing away, and, judging from the transactions at the Cloth-halls; and we may also say at the warehouses, a brisk trade appears to be commencing, particularly in goods of a fine and middle quality. There is also a good trade in fancy cloakings and shawls.

Liverpool Corn Market, Monday, June 9.—We have this week a good arrival of Irish sack flour, but of other free produce or manufacture the arrivals are small. The chief import from abroad is upwards of 7000 quarters of Baltic red wheat. There has been no change in the scale of duties this week. The weather, upon the whole, has been much more favourable, and the country around us has greatly improved in appearance within the last ten days. A few cargoes of bonded wheat have changed hands during the week, at 4s 7d to 4s 8d per 70lbs for Rostock and Stettin, but the business generally has been of a limited kind. The millers and dealers have bought cautiously of free wheat, and have been able to supply themselves at a small reduction in prices; good samples of Irish red have been sold at 6s 4d to 6s 7d per 70lbs, and 6s 9d may be considered a full value for the choicest. Sack flour has met a moderate demand, and the value has declined 6d to 1s per 280lbs. Oats and oatmeal have each commanded fully last Tuesday's rates, but there has been no particular extent of business in either article. Beans have brought an advance of 6d to 1s per quarter. Barley, Indian corn, and peas continue much the same as last quoted.

Manchester Corn Market, Saturday, May 7.—During the week, the weather having been of an exceedingly favourable character, the demand for flour relapsed into a state of inactivity: in the absence, however, of any anxiety amongst holders to press sales, prices have undergone no material change. In either oats or oatmeal but little has been passing, and former rates were with difficulty realized for the latter article. There was an extremely limited inquiry for wheat at our market this morning, and on inferior runs a decline of 1d. per 70lbs. must be noted. Flour moved off very slowly; but in the quotations of this day se'nnight no change can be made. Oats were likewise in moderate request only, without alteration in value. For oatmeal the demand was trifling, and the turn of prices in favour of the buyer. Beans excited very little attention, but were not cheaper.

Manchester, Tuesday June 10.—There has been a good demand for yarn, and former prices have been maintained with an *advance in some instances.* Piece goods steady in price and fair demand.

Bedale Fortnight Fair, June 10.—We had a good supply of both beasts and sheep at this day's market. Beef rather heavy, while mutton maintained its price. Beef 6s 6d to 7s per stone; mutton, 6d per lb.

Malton Corn Market, June 7.—We have a moderate supply of all kinds of grain offering to this day's market. Wheat 1s per qr. lower; barley and oats same as last week.—Wheat, red, 47s to 51s; white ditto, 50s to 54s per qr. of 40 stones. Barley, 27s to 31s per 32st. Oats, 11d to 11½d per stone.

Imperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF LORDS, Friday, June 6.

The house sat for a short time, but no business of any importance came under consideration.

HOUSE OF LORDS, Monday, June 9.

The house assembled at the usual hour.

A discussion arose respecting the new Houses of Parliament, in which Lord Wharncliffe defended the course pursued by Mr. Barry, whose conduct was again severely commented on by Lord Brougham.

COMPENSATION TO TENANTS (IRELAND) BILL.

Lord Stanley rose to move the first reading of the bill for Compensation to Tenants in Ireland. He believed that there was no one who would not concur in the opinion that the grand remedy for some of the most prominent evils under which Ireland laboured was to provide remunerative labour for her surplus population. There were only two modes by which this could be effected—either by emigration, which would reduce the amount of population within the limits of employment, or by increasing the means of employment so as to make it commensurate with the amount of the population. For his own part he did not think that emigration, which in itself was for many reasons objectionable, would be an insufficient remedy for the evil, especially as Ireland had [illegible] enough and to spare for her population; but what she did want was capital for employment, which could only be got either from the Crown, or from the landlord, or from the tenant. The third source, however absurd it might seem to some to talk on Irish tenants' capital, was the most important of all, and to it the Government now proposed to turn their attention. That class of persons in Ireland were often possessed of more money than they were inclined to admit, and besides of another capital—their labour and industry. He compared the average size of farms in England and Ireland, and after mentioning some of the more prominent evils of the Irish system, explained that the Government proposed by this bill to secure compensation for three principal kinds of improvements effected by the tenant—building, draining, and fencing. The noble lord then entered into a minute detail respecting these improvements, and the amount of compensation to be allowed for them, and proceeded to state that such compensation would only be secured to the tenant who was ejected by his landlord. It would also be necessary to provide inexpensive means of settling these claims between landlord and tenant; and for this purpose it was proposed to establish an officer in Dublin, with the title of Commissioner of Improvements, to whom all claims of compensation should be addressed in writing. This officer should then have the power of appointing Assistant Commissioners, who would be sent down to examine into cases, and make awards, by which means tenants would not be put to the expense of a journey to Dublin.

The Marquis of Clanricarde said no one could be expected to pass an unhesitating opinion on a measure which treated the subject in such detail, but rejoiced at the bill, as a means of relieving the Irish landlords from much of the obloquy that now attached to them, and saving them the trouble of finding agents for their estates, whose place would be supplied by the Commissioners. In his opinion, the bill would do very little towards remedying the evils complained of.

The Earl of Wicklow expressed his conviction that the bill was founded on justice, equity, and good faith.

Lord Rosse thought the principle of the measure very objectionable.

The Earl of Devon said, it was a great mistake to suppose that this measure was meant as a panacea for all the ills of Ireland. It was intended to meet a particular class of distress, and he besought the house to consider it simply as applying an effectual remedy to a great practical evil. He rejoiced in the bill, as one easy of application, and fair towards both landlord and tenant.

Lord Portman expressed his sincere disappointment at the measure, as containing some most objectionable provisions, which would also be found most difficult of execution.

The bill was then read a first time.

Lord Radnor moved the second reading of the Bastard Children Bill, and briefly stated, that the principle of the existing law was bad, as giving to designing women the power of ensnaring the unsuspecting, for which reason he hoped the house would consent to some alteration.

Lords Wharncliffe and Carnarvon both opposed the bill, on the ground that so short a time had elapsed since the amendment of the law, that it was quite impossible to pronounce how it would work.

On the question being put by the Chancellor, that the bill be read a second time,

Lord Wharncliffe moved that it should be read that day six months, which was carried.

Their Lordships then adjourned.

Tuesday, June 10.

After the presentation of an immense number of petitions against the measure,

The Duke of Wellington moved that their Lordships should resolve themselves into committee upon the Maynooth Bill.

The Duke of Leinster, as a near neighbour of the college, said a few words in vindication of the discipline and of the system of instruction pursued there; and Lord Clancarty then moved that the bill should be committed that day six months, resting his opposition principally on the absence of proof that there was a want of funds at Maynooth, and upon the inappropriateness of the time at which the measure had been introduced.

Lord Wicklow expressed his obligation to the Government for the wisdom and courage they had displayed in devising and proposing this measure, but trusted that he might regard it as an index of an intention to connect the Roman Catholic Church with the State by means of an endowment. This was now only a question of time and mode; the former was as propitious now as it ever would be, but the latter was still one of difficulty. He objected either to charge the endowment upon the Consolidated Fund or to take it from the property of the Irish Church, but thought that if it were placed as a rent-charge upon the land, neither Parliament nor the landlords would have a right to complain. He showed that the plunder of the Irish Protestant Church within the last ten years would have amply sufficed for this endowment, and concluded by urging the Government, if they meant to preserve tranquillity, to pursue their present measure, and be prepared next session with one for the endowment of the Romish Church.

Lord Fitzwilliam concurred in the opinion that, after endowing Maynooth, an endowment of the Romish clergy would be absolutely indispensable. He agreed also generally in the views of Lord Wicklow as to the source from which the necessary funds should be provided, but thought that to avoid the appearance of degradation, the ministers of both religions should be placed upon exactly the same footing.

Lord Clancarty having withdrawn his amendment, Lord Wharncliffe denied that the present bill was any earnest of the future intentions of Government. He had himself formerly expressed opinions in favour of an endowment of the Romish clergy, but it would not be prudent to propose such a measure unless it were in conformity with the opinions of the English people. In the mean time, it would be the business of Ministers to watch that feeling.

The Marquis of Breadalbane trusted that the people of England would take warning by this declaration; and the bill having then rapidly gone through committee, their lordships adjourned.

Thursday, June 12.

Lord Portman, in a short speech, moved for leave to bring in a bill for providing compensation to tenants for improvements.

After a few words from Lord Beaumont, the bill was read a first time, and their Lordships adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, Friday, June 6.

Lord Ashley moved for leave to bring in two bills for the regulation of the care and treatment of insane persons in England and Wales. The noble lord, in an able speech, enforced the necessity for affording greater protection than now existed to the lunatics in all parts of the country, those residing out of as well as in lunatic asylums, and hoped that his bills would meet with no opposition in their progress through Parliament.

Sir J. Graham, with great satisfaction, seconded the motion. The speech of the noble lord last session would not readily be forgotten by those who had heard it, and had convinced the Government that it was a subject their attention to which should be no longer deferred; and, accordingly, during the recess he had, in conjunction with the noble lord, considered the subject, and the result of their labours was then before the house. The bills of the noble lord were not exactly Government bills, but they were brought in with the sanction of the Government, which had resolved to support them.

Lord Clements said that the bill showed how differently they were disposed to legislate for England and for Ireland.

Sir J. Graham said that a similar measure was prepared for Ireland.

Mr. Fox Maule highly eulogised the philanthropy of the noble lord, and suggested that a commission should be appointed to report on the state of lunatics in Scotland, all of the asylums in that country being supported by voluntary contribution. He thought, as to legislation, the extension of the present measure to Scotland would do all that was requisite.

The Lord Advocate said the subject had attracted considerable attention in Scotland, but he wished to see the progress of the present bills before framing one for Scotland.

After a few observations from Mr. G. Strickland, Mr. Henley, and Mr. Brotherton, leave was given to bring in the bills.

The house then adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, Monday, June 9.

The house met at four o'clock, when

Lord E. Hill took the oaths and his seat as one of the representatives of the county of Down, in the room of the Earl of Hilsborough, who has been called to the House of Peers as Marquis of Downshire, on the demise of his father, the late marquis.

Lord Ashley brought in his bill for regulating lunatic asylums in England and Wales. It was read a first time, and ordered to be printed.

The house was engaged for two hours at the early part of the evening in considering the Banking (Scotland) Bill in Committee. On its resuming, the report was ordered to be brought up on Tuesday.

IRISH BANKING.

Sir R. Peel then moved that the house resolve itself into Committee on the Banking (Ireland) Bill.

Mr. Ross observed, that this bill was far more mischievous than he had originally apprehended. It placed a check upon the amount of circulation necessary to the prosperity and security of Ireland, and that, too, at a time when trade and commerce were making large strides towards improvement in every direction. It abolished fractional notes for such sums as 25s. or 30s., which were found extremely convenient at small markets in Ireland, and thus compelled the Irish bankers to keep a larger quantity of silver in their coffers than hitherto. He objected also that it did not make the notes of the Bank of Ireland a legal tender.

Colonel Conolly thanked Ministers for this bill, but hoped that they would insert in it some provision for the probable increase of circulation, which would be shortly demanded by the expanding energies and increasing prosperity of Ireland. Even in the last year the circulation had increased one million. He gave a most gratifying account of the increased exports and imports which had taken place within that period in every port in that country, but more particularly in the northern ports of Derry and Belfast, and expressed a hope that nothing would be done, either in direct or indirect legislation, by Government to impede this incipient prosperity.

Sir R. Peel wished that he could impress on the minds of Irish members, who seemed to believe that capital consisted in an excessive issue of paper, the conviction that no country in the world would derive greater benefit than Ireland from an improved system of banking. No country had suffered so much from a bad system as Ireland had. He knew from his own experience that the most heart-rending and wide-spreading distress had arisen in the west and south of Ireland from the simultaneous breaking of the banks in those districts some twenty or thirty years ago. It was, therefore, necessary to found the currency on the certain and immediate convertibility of its paper into gold. Even its joint-stock banks—which were more recent institutions—had not been well conducted. For instance, the Agricultural Bank, by the innumerable branches which it had established, and by the excessive issue of its paper, had affected every local bank in that country. There was one joint-stock bank in Ireland, which had been most admirably conducted. That was the Provincial Bank; and yet that bank had been most injuriously affected by the Agricultural Bank—for it had been obliged to be always ready with a considerable quantity of gold for a run. In 1837 the Provincial Bank had in its coffers a quantity of gold greater than its issues. All that gold came from the Bank of England, and was principally supplied from London and the branches of Liverpool and Bristol. He showed that at that time the banks of Ireland were compelled by the conduct of the Agricultural Bank to provide themselves with two millions of gold, merely for the sake of protecting their own credit. He was going to relieve by this bill those banks from the constant necessity of being provided with that immense amount, not to guard against their own incaution, but against the incaution of others, and from the dreadful suspense and anxiety in which all banking concerns in Ireland had hitherto been involved. He then proceeded to defend the details of the bill, and to point out the advantages which it would confer upon Ireland by abolishing the exclusive privileges of the Bank of Ireland, and by opening to all the other banks the power of competing within the hitherto restricted limits. All that he asked was, that if there was in Ireland that increasing prosperity which required an increasing circulation, they would provide for the security of it by assigning some portion of banking assets to the provision of a certain portion of specie.

Mr. E. B. Roche observed, that, though he was not going to throw any impediment in the way of this bill going into committee, he could not refrain from stating his opinion that there was no necessity for the interference of Government with this subject, and that Sir R. Peel had made out no case for it.

Mr. Redington complained of the manner in which this bill took the average of the circulation of Ireland, and contended that it must operate injuriously upon that country.

Sir R. Ferguson considered Ireland to be unfairly treated by the restriction which this bill imposed on the amount of its currency.

Lord Clements objected to a portion of the bill, because it appeared to him to steal a march on the banks of Ireland, which was injurious to their interests.

Mr. S. Crawford submitted to the revision of the house both the immediate effects and the ultimate object of this bill. Its ultimate object was to assimilate the currency of Ireland to that of England, and to abolish the bank-note circulation in both countries. The restriction on a paper circulation in favour of gold was not, in his opinion, a benefit to England, and therefore he was unwilling to assimilate Ireland to England in that respect. Besides, the circumstances of the two countries were different. England was a rich, Ireland was a poor country; and the immediate effects of this bill would be to check the circulation of Ireland at present, and to stop the credit which had been so judiciously afforded to industry within the last year by the banks of that country.

Mr. Wyse maintained that there were clauses in this bill which carried out its principle too far. In his anxiety to restrict the over-issue of paper, Sir R. Peel had not provided any means for securing that expansion of issue which must follow the development of labour and capital. He also thought that as the bill contained no provision for the formation of new banks, it would act as a monopoly in favour of the existing banks.

The house then resolved itself into the proposed Committee.

In the Committee some discussion took place on the first clause, and an amendment was moved upon it, which the Committee negatived upon a division. The other clauses of the bill were then agreed to, and the house having resumed, the report was ordered to be received on Thursday next.

THE HOUSE AND ITS "PRIVILEGES."

Sir W. Gossett, the Serjeant-at-Arms, then appeared at the bar, and acquainted the house that in the case of "Howard v. Gossett," execution had been levied on Saturday last, the 7th instant, for £436 12s., being the amount of damages and costs in the suit.

On the motion of Sir R. Peel the communication just made by the Serjeant to the house was referred to the Select Committee on Printed Papers.

The other orders of the day having been disposed of, the house adjourned.

Tuesday, June 10.

The house met at four o'clock.

REFORM BILL—RATING CLAUSES.

Mr. T. Duncombe gave notice, that on Tuesday, July 8, he should move for leave to bring in a bill to repeal the rating clauses in the Reform Bill. He begged also to ask the right hon. baronet, the Home Secretary, when the report and evidence furnished by Mr. Rogers, the Government inspector, with regard to the conduct of Mr. Briscoe, a county magistrate, in imprisoning a man named Price, would be forthcoming, as he understood that the report had been prepared and sent in, Mr. Rogers having returned to town ten days ago.

Sir J. Graham assured the hon. member he had received no report such as he had referred to, and that he was totally misinformed on the subject.

Mr. O. Gore presented 115 petitions against the present Corn Laws.

Mr. Miles presented several petitions from Somersetshire, complaining that the agriculturists had not sufficient protection.

CORN LAWS.

Mr. Villiers moved for a committee of the whole house for the purpose of considering his resolutions for the abolition of all restrictions on the importation of foreign corn. After taking a review of the declarations made by Lord John Russell, Sir James Graham, Colonel Wood, and others on this subject during the present session, he proceeded to congratulate himself on the improvement of his position in bringing forward these resolutions at present, as compared with that which he occupied on similar occasions in former sessions. There was now a general admission on the part of those on both sides of the house that it had become the duty of some member of Parliament to test the opinions of the most influential parties in Parliament on this question; and, therefore, he now came forward to contend that the Corn Laws were wholly unsuited to the present condition of the country—that they never had a laudable object in view—that at times they had proved most injurious to the labouring classes—and that the sooner they were abolished the better. The object of them originally was to make land dear; and that object had been consistently pursued in all the legislation which had been adopted since. The farmer—who had been declared on high agricultural authority to be a man of very contracted views—had been deluded into the support of these laws by the fiction that price meant profit. He had, therefore, given his vote in support of those gentlemen who told him that high prices meant high profits, and against those who told him that if he trusted in such a fiction he would find himself wofully disappointed. He wished to call the attention of the farmer to this question—who were his friends, and who were not? He wanted the members of the Agricultural Protection Society, and more particularly Mr. S. O'Brien, who had its resources at his command, to explain how it was that the farmer was in his present distressed condition, considering the protection which had been so long afforded him, and how it happened that the farmer differed from any other capitalist. He thought that Mr. O'Brien was precluded on this occasion from saying two things at least—first, that it was owing to the recent measures of her Majesty's Government that the farmer was in distress, for he had been subject to similar distress at different periods during the last thirty-five years; and, secondly, that the landlord and the farmer were swimming in the same boat together, for the landlords were in general well off, and had not made any reduction in their usual luxuries and establishments. A very intelligent farmer had told him that the agricultural body would be well satisfied if he could draw from any member of the Protection Society an explanation of what was the matter with the farmers, and why they were so often indisposed. He then proceeded to ridicule the language used by speakers at agricultural meetings in different parts of the country, and to show that such meetings were now dividing themselves into two classes—one consisting of landlords claiming from the Government further legislative protection, and the other of farmers claiming from their landlords something very different from legislative protection. That fact had led Mr. Cobden to declare that protection was injurious to agriculture, and to move for an inquiry to test the correctness of that declaration. That motion was refused, and the house was told by Mr. S. Herbert to trust to her Majesty's Government, and to see what would happen. Great improvements in our system of agriculture were said to be required, but it unfortunately happened that before they could be made, the landlords required further protection from the Government, and the tenants further consideration from their landlords, and neither the Government nor the landlords would grant what was required of them. Those who were anxious to provide a further supply of food for the population were told to wait, and therefore they were obliged to inquire whether the improvements for which they were to wait had any chance of being accomplished. He entered into a long argument to show, that so long as the present system continued there was not the slightest chance of those improvements being accomplished. There was therefore no likelihood of providing from domestic sources that adequate supply of food which the population required. What, then, was the reason that precluded us from providing it from foreign sources. Those who were interested in the maintenance of the Corn Laws had been guilty of a premeditated attempt to deceive the people on this subject, by stating in sundry publications that this foreign supply would make food cheap, and that if food were made cheap, it would reduce the wages of the people and injure them accordingly. He hoped that those who cheered that statement would come forward that evening and refute the speech of Sir James Graham, who had triumphantly shown on a recent occasion that the poor were better off, and that pauperism and crime had materially diminished, owing to the recent decrease of prices. The fact was, that when you rendered the price of food high, you threw two-thirds of the labouring population of Great Britain out of employment. A scarcity was said to be a curse inflicted on a country by God; but ought we, when we create a scarcity by our faulty and imperfect legislation, to attribute it to the operations of Providence, who has "filled the earth with good things?" The existing Corn Laws and the Canadian Corn Bill had not been passed to increase the supply of food for the people, but for special reasons, and they had nothing to do with the present agricultural distress. Sir J. Graham had told the House that there was an annual increase of 380,000 souls in the population of Great Britain every year, and had admitted that some relaxation must be made in the Corn Laws in proportion to the future increase of the population. Sir J. Graham now said that he did not make that admission with that view. Be it so. Then he (Mr. Villiers) would say, that it was not the annual increase in our population, but the enormous amount of destitution and distress in the country—evinced by the fact mentioned by Sir J. Graham, that we had 1,500,000 paupers last year—which required the alteration he proposed in the Corn Laws. He showed that, if an unfavourable harvest, or a period of scarcity, should recur, there were circumstances which would make the pressure of them more severely felt by the country than it had ever been formerly, inasmuch as the standard of living had been much exalted both at home and abroad, and as many countries, France and Belgium, for instance, which had been exporters, were now importers of corn. Besides, their legislation had discouraged agriculture in every country in Europe, and there was not a grain of corn grown upon the continent at present with a view to the English market. Moreover, the recent alteration in our banking system would render the revulsion more severe on the manufacturing interest, whenever it should become necessary to export bullion; and whenever they were first compelled to send for corn, they must send bullion, or else submit to a most ruinous fall of prices in their manufactures. He was at a loss to know what plea would be urged by the Government in reply to his demand, on behalf of the people, for free access to means of subsistence. If the Government should either plead the pressure of local taxation, or the peculiar burdens on land, he would reply, "Bring us in at once an account of what is paid on those scores, and we will show that it is far less than the loss which the people sustain every year owing to the restrictions on their supply of food." He called upon the Government to indemnify the landlords in any way they pleased except that of making the food of the people dear.

Mr. Oswald seconded the motion in a brief and forcible speech.

Mr. Christopher moved a direct negative to this motion, which he considered to be at once impolitic and uncalled for. No complaints had been made recently respecting the high price of food, and he was convinced that if the poor themselves were consulted on that point, they would declare themselves content with the present prices. The present Corn Laws had been enacted to prevent fluctuation in prices, and had been eminently successful in effecting that object, as there had been less fluctuation under them than under any former system. The repeal of those laws would not be attended with the beneficial results which Mr. Villiers anticipated; for no reciprocity in foreign countries had followed any other of the relaxations which we had recently made in our tariff. There was no risk of our population suffering any privation, or of our manufacturers sustaining any loss from the want of exchange and intercourse with foreign states owing to the operation of these laws, as an immense amount of corn had been imported into the country during the last two years, under the existing duties, and a corresponding amount of manufactures had been exported to pay for it.

Mr. Mitchell expressed his intention of supporting the motion of Mr. Villiers, because it condemned emphatically the sliding scale of the present law, which operated in many respects most injuriously to our foreign commerce. He showed that the Zollverein had been instituted in consequence of our Corn Laws, and that, owing to the Zollverein, which operated almost as a prohibition on our manufactures, we could not get corn from Prussia unless we paid for it in bullion. That bullion was in consequence withdrawn from our circulation; and as soon as that was done, the Bank was compelled to put on the screw for its own protection. That depressed the price of our manufactures, and aggravated the distress which was likely to prevail from other causes during a time of scarcity. He had been told that the crop of this year had already sustained considerable injury; but, be that as it might, it was at any rate a backward crop, and a backward crop always subjected the country to great risk. The object of those who advocated the present Corn Laws was to make the country independent of any supply of foreign corn. But had they considered, supposing that our crop failed in the ensuing autumn, where the requisite supply was to be got? Europe was completely drained of corn. There was no chance of obtaining it in the Mediterranean. In the northern parts of Russia a famine was prevailing at present. In Odessa perhaps you might procure a million of quarters, but no one dared to send out an order for corn either to Odessa or to our more legitimate market, the United States, at present, because nobody could say what the effect of the duties would be before the corn ordered from those markets arrived in the harbours of England. It was therefore possible that we might have such a price of corn next autumn as we had not had for many years. Mr. Mitchell then proceeded to explain the reasons which had converted him from a partisan of a moderate fixed duty into an advocate of the total repeal of the Corn Laws. He recommended the house to legislate upon this subject at present, when it could legislate calmly, and not to wait for a time of destitution and distress, when it would have to yield the repeal of these laws to clamour and intimidation.

Mr. Buck made a stout agricultural speech in favour of the existing Corn Laws, and deprecated the constant but ineffectual attempts of Mr. Villiers and his friends to repeal them.

Mr. Mark Philips supported the motion, and exhorted the house to come to a speedy solution of this question, which was at present keeping all the great interests of the country in suspense.

Sir J. Graham said, that notwithstanding the sneers to which he had been exposed for the speech he had lately made, he would again declare, that the prosperity of agriculture must depend on the prosperity of the other branches of native industry, and that this prosperity would be most effectually promoted by giving an uninterrupted course to the natural flow of native industry. He would not deny that it was his opinion, that by a gradual and cautious policy, it was expedient to bring our system of Corn Laws into a nearer approximation to those wholesome principles which governed our legislation with respect to other industrial departments. It was, however, his conviction that suddenly and at once to throw open the trade in corn would be inconsistent with the well-being of the community, and would give such a shock to the agricultural interest as would throw many other interests into a state of convulsion. The object of every Government, without distinction of party, for the last twenty years, had been to substitute protecting for prohibitory duties, and to reduce gradually protecting duties where it had them to deal with. He approved this as a safe principle, and showed that it was the keystone of the policy of Sir R. Peel. Mr. Villiers had stated that the Corn Law of 1842 had not been introduced with any view of diminishing the protection attached to the agricultural interest; but he read an extract from the speech of Sir R. Peel in proposing it, to prove that he proposed it explicitly as a decrease of the protection which the home-grower previously had. Mr. Villiers had talked of the delusions practised on the farmers; but he reminded Mr. Villiers that there could be no greater delusion than to hold out to the people that they would on the long run gain any considerable advantage in the price of food from the repeal of the Corn Laws. He also combated the doctrine of Mr. Villiers, that under a system of protection no improvement had taken place, or could possibly take place, in the agriculture of the country. He showed that England, with a population the double of that which it possessed fifty years ago, now provided food for it with greater ease than it did formerly for half the number. If Mr. Villiers could show him that free trade with open ports would produce a more abundant supply to the labourer, he would make him a convert to the doctrine of free trade in corn. He confessed that he placed no value on the fixed duty of 4s. proposed by Lord John Russell; it would be of no avail as a protection, whilst it would be liable to all the obloquy of a protecting duty; and he therefore agreed with Mr. Mitchell, that if we got rid of the present Corn Law, we had better assent to a total repeal. He thought that the probable quantity of corn received with open ports was greatly underrated, and argued from statistics that it would displace one-eighth of the produce of Ireland, and in England the clay land, which was most costly in cultivation. The displacement of the labour expended on that land would in itself be very disastrous; but it was also the oldest land in cultivation; it had been cultivated for wheat, and it was therefore liable to a very heavy annual charge for tithe. If it were converted into pasture, its value would be very inferior, and the tithe imposed upon it would be more than its rental. He proceeded to demonstrate at considerable length other injurious consequences which would result from the sudden change proposed by Mr. Villiers. It would produce not only great panic among the agricultural interest, but also a great diminution in the demand for agricultural labour. If 500,000 or 800,000 labourers should be thrown out of employment by it, all the machine of government would be so thrown out of order, crime and pauperism would increase to such an extent from destitution and distress, that the shock must be of a most convulsive character. He concluded by giving his decided negative to this motion.

Mr. Bright was at a loss to discover whether the speech which Sir J. Graham had just delivered was intended to give more hope to the Opposition, or more consolation to the Ministerial side of the house. Sir James had evidently been endeavouring to say one thing in one part of his speech, and to unsay it in the next. In the commencement he had been a furious free trader—in the close he had brought forward in a mass all the fallacies of the Protection Society. It was time that this imposture should cease; for so long as it prevailed the country would be involved in a perpetual agitation. The question of the repeal of the Corn Laws was now only one of time. He would score off every part of Sir J. Graham's speech after that sentence of it which contained the annunciation that free trade was the keystone of Sir Robert Peel's policy. Let the county members reflect upon that, and let them remember that if Sir R. Peel gave the word for the repeal of the Corn Laws, they had no power to prevent it. He then gave a history and eulogised the proceedings of the Anti-Corn Law League, the annual contributions to which had increased from £5,000 in the year of its birth to £110,000 in the present year. He knew that when they went to a division they would be in a minority, but minorities in that house had often become majorities; and he did not despair of seeing that result produced again, knowing, as he did that the Corn Law created nothing, and blighted everything.

Mr. A. S. O'Brien observed, that although Mr. Villiers had challenged him to rise and defend the publications of the Protection Society, he was too old a fish to rise at that fly. He merely rose to show that he was not unwilling to do justice to the great taste and skill displayed by the manufacturing classes in the arrangement of the bazaar recently opened in Covent-garden. The agricultural legislation of her Majesty's Government was not sufficiently popular with the farmers to induce a county member to stand up in its defence. The last person, however, whom the county members could blame for it was Sir R. Peel, whom they had placed and still kept in office.

Dr. Bowring supported the motion, as did

Mr. Cavendish and Lord Ebrington, who briefly explained the reasons which induced them to abandon their former opposition to it.

Mr. Cobden said, that the question mooted by Mr. Villiers had not been met, but had been systematically evaded during the whole of the present debate. The question was—first, had they a right to restrict the supply of food for the people; secondly, was it true that they had a law to that effect; and, thirdly, if their Corn Law was not to that effect, what was its purpose? He asserted that the Corn Law did restrict the supply of the food of the people, and called upon the members for Dorsetshire and other agricultural counties to deny it if they could. If they denied it, then he called upon them to explain whether the labouring classes in their respective districts were sufficiently and wholesomely fed, and if they were not, why they were not? He then proceeded to prove that the present system of Corn Laws was not only injurious to the community at large, but also to every portion of it. He denounced it as rash and perilous, inasmuch as it had left us with no more than 200,000 quarters of corn in bond at a period when Europe was drained of corn, and we had the prospect of a backward, not to say a failing harvest. If those laws were repealed at once, he believed that rents and mortgages would be better paid than they were at present, and that fresh land would be taken into cultivation, instead of old land being thrown out of it.

Mr. G. Bankes defended the existing Corn Laws, and exposed what he called the historical errors into which Mr. Cobden and Mr. Villiers had fallen. They had declared that for the last thirty years the state of the labourers had been growing worse and worse. To that declaration he replied, that for that period exactly protection to agriculture had been growing less and less. He also showed that the fluctuations in the price of corn in England had been still greater when the trade was free than they ever had been under a restricted system. He attributed the burdens which now pressed upon the landed interest to the expenses of the wars which William III. had carried on to increase the glory and to promote the commerce of England, and considered it very unfair in the manufacturers to seek to take away from the landed proprietors that protection which they had now enjoyed for many years.

Lord John Russell indulged in several pleasantries upon the speech of Mr. Bankes, but commented with severity on his admission that the condition of the labourers of Dorsetshire was still most deplorable, and deserving the commiseration of the house. He then pointed out the inconsistencies of which Sir James Graham had been guilty in his speech of that evening. Sir James had told them, that industry ought to have its own course—that what was true of manufacturing, was also true of agricultural industry—and that protection was injurious to the landowner. He had, therefore, expected that Sir James Graham, if he did not go along with him in his proposition for a moderate fixed duty, or with Mr. Villiers for a total repeal of the Corn Laws, would at any rate propose some scheme by which the existing protection would be diminished, and by which some advances might be made in that approach to free trade which all parties deemed so desirable. There was nothing in Sir James Graham's past conduct to render such a supposition unnatural, or such an alteration of his policy impracticable. From that point, however, he suddenly started off, and used against the motion all the arguments which had ever been urged in behalf of Corn Law protection. With regard to the motion of Mr. Villiers, he had only to observe, that his first two resolutions were in accordance with those which he (Lord J. Russell) had proposed a few nights ago; and as his hon. friend proposed to consider in committee his third resolution—"that it is expedient that all restrictions on corn should be now abolished," he (Lord J. Russell) felt himself at liberty to go into committee with him, and to consider in what way a relaxation of the Corn Law should be made. The Corn Law, as it now stood, was vicious in principle, and could not be long maintained in its present condition. He saw its fall indicated, not only by the vigour of the attacks made upon it, but also by the feebleness of the defence offered for it; and he therefore warned the country gentlemen to pause before they allowed an impression to be made to their disadvantage in the minds of their fellow countrymen, by the constant repetition of the remark that it was only kept up to enable them to keep up their rents.

Sir R. Peel, after some remarks upon Lord J. Russell's intended vote, proceeded to observe that experience proved that the high price of corn was not accompanied with a high rate of wages; for the rate of wages did not vary according to the price of corn. If he could believe in the predictions of Mr. Cobden, his objections to an immediate repeal of the Corn Law would be greatly alleviated; but he could not, and therefore he must proceed in pursuance of his own policy to reconcile the gradual approach of our legislation to sound principle on this subject with the interests which had grown up under a different state of things. He then proceeded to defend the existing Corn Law and tariff, and to maintain that under their operation there had been a great revival of domestic industry and foreign commerce. He did not think that the existing Corn Law was liable to the objections urged against it. He did not think that the predictions of its failure had been verified, and therefore he was unwilling to accept the proposition of Mr. Villiers. He did not defend the Corn Law on the ground that it was a protection to any particular interest. He admitted that it would be impossible to maintain any law on the ground that it was intended to keep up rents; but looking to the obligations of the landlords, he thought that any such change as that which Mr. Villiers suggested would, if suddenly produced, tell injuriously on them, and still more injuriously on the large and numerous class of the cultivators of the soil, and others connected with them.

Lord Howick called attention to the fact that not one word had been said that evening by the Government in contradiction to the first two resolutions of Mr. Villiers condemnatory of the principles and policy of the present Corn Law. If the last resolution had been thus worded, "that it is expedient that all restrictions on corn should be gradually abolished," the speech of Sir R. Peel would have been an admirable one in support of it.

After a brief reply from Mr. Villiers, the house divided, when there appeared—

For the motion 122
Against it 254
Majority against it ... ... —— 132

The other orders of the day having been disposed of, the house adjourned.

Wednesday, June 11.

The first business transacted was the passing the Statute Labour (Scotland) Bill through a committee.

The committee on the Roman Catholic Relief Bill was postponed by Mr. Watson to Wednesday week.

Mr. Liddell having moved the second reading of the Dog-stealing Bill, a long conversation ensued; Mr. Hume opposed, and Captain Berkeley and Major Beresford supported the bill, as also did Sir J. Graham. Mr. Warburton, Mr. Watson, Mr. Ricardo, Sir G. Strickland, and Mr. B. Escott opposed it, and Mr. Liddell's reply only called forth another chorus of opposition from Mr. Forster, Mr. Bright, and Mr. Hawes. On a division, however, the second reading was carried, and Sir J. Y. Buller then moved the second reading of the County Rates Bill. Mr. M. Gibson opposed, and Lord Ebrington supported it, and after a short conversation on the bill, in which Mr. Darby, Mr. Brotherton, Mr. Henley, Mr. Hume, and Sir J. Graham took a part, the bill was read a second time, and was ordered to be committed no Friday week.

On the motion of Mr. Mackinnon, the Smoke Prohibition Bill went into a committee; but in the course of a short discussion on the first clause, the House was counted out.

Thursday, June 12th.

The Banking (Scotland) Bill was read a third time and passed.

The Lord-Advocate then moved the second reading of the Poor Law Amendment (Scotland) Bill.

Mr. Rutherford should have been glad to have given his support to this bill; but his objections to it were so extensive that it was impossible for him to allow it to pass its present stage without bringing them under the consideration of the house. His first objection was, that it would not lead to a satisfactory and permanent adjustment of the great principles involved in it. His next was, that it gave an imperfect appeal to the courts of law to put into execution the machinery which it provided for the relief of the poor. His third was, that the mode of assessment which it provided was left in the hands of those who had an interest in keeping the assessment down. His fourth was, that the remedies which it provided for the present insufficient relief granted to the permanently disabled poor were in themselves inadequate. His fifth was, that the Board of Supervision erected by the bill interposed between the pauper and the Court of Session, and prevented him from obtaining adequate relief without its permission; whilst it placed no check whatever upon the parish, which had an interest in resisting his appeal. His sixth was to the manner in which that Board of Supervision was constructed. The mode of rating laid down in the bill was also anything but equitable, and was totally unfitted for the present circumstances of the country, as it was not laid on the property, but on the inhabitants of the district. Indeed, the bill itself might have done well enough two centuries ago, but at present it was calculated to promote great litigation, injustice, and oppresion. He also expressed strong repugnance to extending the period of residence necessary to obtain a settlement to seven years. An industrial residence of three years appeared to him to be sufficient, and of seven years to be too long. It was eminently defective in not providing adequate medical relief to the disabled poor suffering under the extremity of disease, or the violence of accident. With respect to the able-bodied poor in Scotland, he believed that none of them, as the law now stood, had any right to relief. There was, however, some doubt on the point, and this bill should settle that point authoritatively one way or the other. He would not propose that this bill be not read a second time; but before he could give it his support it must be amended, either in a committee of that house, or in a committee upstairs.

Colonel Wood expressed his concurrence in the opinion of Mr. Rutherford, that residence for seven years was too long a period to be fixed for the period necessary to obtain a settlement.

Mr. S. Crawford considered this not as a Scotch, but as a national measure. He pointed out the unpardonable defects of the present law of Scotland, in not affording adequate relief to the indigent and distressed poor. He condemned the system which prevailed in Scotland of exterminating the inhabitants of whole districts for the purpose of converting those districts into extensive sheepwalks. He called the attention of the house to the statements on that subject which have recently been published in the *Times*. He then explained his objections to the bill in detail, and pointed out the clauses constructing the Board of Supervision and regulating the right of settlement as particularly exceptionable.

Mr. Loch complained of, what he called, the misstatements in the *Times*, respecting the condition of the labouring population in the county of Sutherland. Having been acquainted with the tenantry of Sutherland for the last thirty years, he could say that no tenantry had ever been the subject of greater anxiety to their landlord during the whole of that period.

The Lord Advocate said, in spite of the objections of Mr. Rutherford, he considered that this bill would be productive of great advantage to Scotland. He thought that it could be passed through the house in the present session; and if the house would allow it to go into committee, he would listen with the greatest attention to every suggestion which might be offered for its amendment. He then defended those clauses of the bill which provide for the regulation of appeals from the local authorities to courts of law, and showed that they were calculated to prevent oppression of the poor on the one hand and undue litigation on the other. He also defended the system of assessment provided in the bill from the objections urged against it by Mr. Rutherford, and insisted that great advantage would accrue from that combination of parishes which his learned friend had so strongly condemned. With respect to the proposition for providing medical aid for the poor in the remote and thinly-peopled districts of Scotland, he stated that in his opinion it would be very impolitic to have surgeons distributed throughout the country, and paid for the purpose of attending on the poor. Mr. Rutherford had also proposed that discretion should be left to the parochial authorities to afford relief to the able-bodied poor in case of sickness. Under such an emergency the able-bodied man would fall into the class of occasional poor; and this bill made provision for that particular class. He concluded by declaring his conviction that there had been no defect in the bill noticed by Mr. Rutherford which might not be amended in the committee.

Mr. Hume thought that the objections of Mr. Rutherford to this bill had been very fairly met by the Lord-Advocate, but recommended the Government to send the bill to a committee upstairs.

After a speech from Mr. Colquhoun,

Mr. E. Ellice, jun., expressed his general concurrence in the views of this bill so ably expressed by Mr. Rutherford. He then denounced the existing state of things in the northern parts of Scotland, into which he had looked himself, as a disgrace to a civilised country, and complained that there was no power in this bill to put a stop to it. Whatever might have been the cause of the clearances in that part of Scotland, the condition of the population proved that those clearances had not led to good. Notwithstanding the observations of Mr. Loch to the contrary, he must repeat that it was deplorable. He knew it to be so, for he had witnessed it himself. It was still worse in the west highlands, where the population was growing up in a condition perfectly disgraceful to the country. He complained that the bill was lamentably deficient in the relief which it gave to the distressed poor. He did not look upon this bill either as an efficient or as a carefully concocted measure; and he therefore asked the Government to let it stand over to another session.

Mr. P. M. Stewart regretted to find that Government was determined to press this bill through Parliament during the present session, because it was utterly insufficient for its own object—the relief of the poor. It was no improvement on the present system; on the contrary, it was calculated to deteriorate rather than to ameliorate the condition of the poor of Scotland. It was a bill for the lairds and heritors, and not for the poor of that country.

Sir J. Graham said, if the principle of the bill was defective, it ought to be rejected on the second reading; but, after the extensive inquiry which had taken place before the commission, any further postponement on the pretence of additional inquiry would be a mockery. The Poor Law of Scotland was excellent in itself, and defective only from mal-administration, to correct which the present bill was introduced, and for which purpose he believed it would be found efficient.

Mr. F. Maule said, that if he only regarded this bill as a landed proprietor he would not say a word against it; but, looking at it in a more liberal sense, he regarded it—and it would be so regarded in Scotland—as a bill not so much for the benefit of the poor as for the protection of the rich against contributing too much towards the support of the poor. He thought it would be advisable to send it to a committee upstairs, or to postpone it for another session—a proceeding which would not be very detrimental to the poor of Scotland.

After some discussion, in which Mr. P. Borthwick, Mr. E. Ellice, Mr. Miles, Mr. Hastie, Mr. Aglionby, and Mr. Collett took part,

The bill was read a second time; and on the motion that it be committed,

Mr. F. Maule moved as an amendment that it should be referred to a committee upstairs.

Sir James Graham appealed to Mr. F. Maule to withdraw his amendment, and said that he would fix Monday se'nnight for going into the bill. In the meantime Government would consider the objections urged against the bill, and on Thursday next the Lord Advocate should print his amendments, and lay them on the table of the house.

After a few words from Mr. P. M. Stewart, Mr. Fox Maule withdrew his amendment, and the arrangement proposed by Sir J. Graham was agreed to.

Lancashire Miners.—The next general delegate meeting of Lancashire Miners will be held on Monday next, June 16th, at the sign of the King William, Platt-bridge, near Wigan; chair to be taken at eleven o'clock in the forenoon. A public meeting will also be held on the same day, which will be addressed by W. P. Roberts, Esq., and several other gentlemen. The levy for the fortnight, including general contribution, is 1s. 8d. per member.

To the Nailmakers of Great Britain.—Fellow Workmen,—The Nailmakers of Stirlingshire for the last ten years have been in a very low and depressed state, their wages being very small, indeed not adequate to keep body and soul together; but knowing that a rise had taken place through the country, they appealed to their employers in this county for an advance, which they at once, with a very few honourable exceptions, refused. The consequence was that a strike took place, and this is the eighth week of the turn-out. An appeal was made to several places in Scotland, which was nobly responded to, but the duration of the strike has been so long that we are under the necessity of repeating that appeal. We have strong hopes of succeeding in our righteous struggle if our brethren in England will but lend us their aid. We have not been backward in former times in giving our aid to others, as some of them know. There are upwards of 200 men out, and they are firm and determined, but the majority of them have families, and help is needed. If any of our brethren should feel inclined (as we hope they will) to aid us, they must keep in mind that they are struggling for themselves at the same time they are lending us a helping hand. If we fail in this struggle, others will suffer as well as us. We, therefore, hope an appeal will not be in vain. In the name of the Strike Committee, James Jenkins, St. Minions, by Stirling.

Bilston Miners.—A few days ago an open-air meeting of the Miners of this district took place, which was presided over by Mr. Joseph Linney, who addressed a powerful discourse to the assembled colliers. The meeting was also addressed by Mr. Embleton and Mr. Ramsay, from Newcastle-upon-Tyne, whose excellent speeches were most heartily responded to.

The Ensuing National Trades Conference.—At a meeting of the Society of Saddlers held at the Red Lion, Long Acre, on Monday evening, July the 9th, it was resolved, on the motion of Mr. M'Gregor, that a delegate be sent from this body to the ensuing Conference, and that such delegate be elected at the next meeting on Monday, June 23rd.

Barnsley.—Another Distressing Coal-pit Accident occurred here on Wednesday, June 10th, at one o'clock, p.m., in Mr. Mucklewater's New Pit, at the Oaks Colliery, by which three young men who had just attained their majority were shattered to atoms, and three others dreadfully burnt. Thomas Parker, Worsburgh Common; Samuel Whitely, Cockyard, Shamble-street; Joseph Sydey, Peashills, killed. The names of those yet alive are,—John Littlewood, wife and one child, Spedding's-fold; Richard Hodgson, wife and two children, Peacock-hill; Willoughby Thicket, wife and one child, Pear-hill. The pit in which this accident occurred is 280 yards below the surface.

Persecution of Mr. David Ross by Dr. Coffin.—The friends of David Ross met on Sunday last, at Galloway's Temperance Hotel, for the purpose of organising a Defence Committee. Mr. John Shaw gave a report of the Huddersfield meeting, and concluded by moving the following resolution:—"Resolved, that this committee, on behalf of the working men of Leeds, return their best thanks to the working men of Huddersfield, for having afforded Mr. David Ross an opportunity of confronting and confounding his enemies; and we trust that their example will be followed in every locality where the reputation of Mr. Ross has been sought to be injured." The central committee intend to call a public meeting in Leeds, in order to put the public in full possession of every particular respecting the law suit commenced against Mr. David Ross at the instance of Dr. Coffin. A true and well-tried friend of the people, and defender of their principles, is menaced with destruction by a man who has not the *honesty* or *manliness* to meet him before the public: but his cowardice will not serve him. Let the friends of Mr. Ross do their duty; and before the public he will repay their confidence by exposing the impositions, error, and malpractices of *Coffin quackery*. William Lonsdale, secretary (to whom all communications must be addressed), No. 41, Mill-street, Leeds.

Forthcoming Meetings.

Burnley.—A Chartist camp-meeting will be holden on Marsden Heights, on Sunday, the 15th inst., at one o'clock in the afternoon. The following gentlemen are expected to address the meeting:—Messrs. Holland, Place, Williams, and Gray, of Burnley; Tagg and Barker, of Bacup; and Mooney, of Colne.

Stockport.—On Sunday evening next a lecture will be delivered in the Chartist-room, Hillgate, at half-past six p.m. After the lecture the Land Committee will enrol members, and all who have entered their names as members of the Chartist Co-operative Land Society that have not paid their first instalment, are requested to do so.

Manchester.—A lecture will be delivered in the Carpenters'-hall, on Sunday next, June 15th, at half-past six o'clock in the evening, by Mr. Dixon. Before the lecture an extract will be read from a book, entitled, "The first Meeting of the Seven Crowned Heads after the birth of Christ, and the resolves they came to."

Birmingham.—Mr. Thomas Clark will lecture at Duddeston-row, on Sunday morning, at ten o'clock, and at the Democratic Chapel, Thorp-street, at half-past six in the evening.

Bath.—On Monday next a supper and ball will be held at the Odd Fellows' Arms, Thomas-street, Walket, the proceeds of which will be devoted to the Executive. The Land plan will also be brought forward, and steps taken to form a section in Bath and its neighbourhood.

Huddersfield Co-operative Land Society.—A meeting of friends interested in this national undertaking will be held at Turner's Temperance Hotel, Chapel Hill, on Monday evening next, at eight o'clock, when all persons desirous of becoming shareholders are requested to attend.

Mr. Doyle's route for the ensuing week:—Sunday, June 15th, Oldham; Monday, 16th, Todmorden; Tuesday, 17th, Hebden Bridge; and Wednesday, 18th, Mosley. Mr. Doyle begs to inform his Chartist friends of North and South Lancashire, that the Board of Directors of the "Chartist Co-operative Land Society" have appointed him agent for the same, and that he is now prepared with the cards and rules of the society, and will be happy to furnish any locality with them. All communications for him must, for the present, be addressed to No. 10, Back Greek-street, Greek-street, Chorlton-upon-Medlock, Manchester. Any locality desirous of having Mr. Doyle's services will please to write as early as possible, as he is anxious to give every information in his power on the objects for which the society was formed. He has with him cards and hand-books of the "National Charter Association."

Derby.—The Chartists of Derby are informed that the members of the Land Society will meet at Chester's Temperance House, Osmaston-road, on Sunday next, June 15th, at six o'clock in the evening, to enrol members and to transact other business both of the Chartist and Land Society.

Nottingham.—On Sunday evening next, a meeting of the friends favourable to the Land plan, will be held at Dorman's Temperance House, Clare-street Nottingham, at six o'clock, when a sub-secretary and sub-treasurer will be appointed, and members enrolled.

Rochdale.—On Sunday next Mr. Wm. Bell, of Heywood, will lecture in the Chartist room, Mill-street. On Sunday, the 22nd inst., a camp meeting will be held on Robin Hood's Bed, near the White House, Blackstonedge, to commence at one o'clock. Messrs. George White, of Bradford; William Dixon, of Manchester; and Wm. Bell, of Heywood, will address the meeting. Mr. Doyle, of the Executive, is also expected to be present.

WEST RIDING OF YORKSHIRE.

MIDSUMMER SESSIONS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Midsummer General Quarter Sessions of the Peace for the West Riding of the County of York, will be opened at Skipton, on Tuesday, the 1st day of July next, at Ten of the Clock in the Forenoon; and by adjournment from thence will be holden at Bradford, on Wednesday, the 2nd day of the same month of July, at Ten of the Clock in the Forenoon; and also, by further Adjournment from thence, will be holden at Rotherham, on Monday, the 7th day of the same month of July, at half-past Ten of the Clock in the Forenoon, when all Jurors, Suitors, Persons bound by Recognisance, and others having business at the said several Sessions, are required to attend the Court on the several days, and at the several Hours above mentioned.

Solicitors are required to take Notice, that the Order of Removal, copies of the Notices of Appeal, and examination of the Pauper, are required to be filed with the Clerk of the Peace on the entry of the Appeal:—And that no Appeals against Removal Orders can be heard unless the Chairman is also furnished by the Appellants with a copy of the Order of Removal, of the Notice of Chargeability, of the Examination of the Pauper, and of the Notice and grounds of Appeal.

And Notice is also hereby Given,

That at the said General Quarter Sessions of the Peace to be holden at Skipton aforesaid, an Assessment for the necessary expenses of the said Riding for the half year commencing the 1st day of October next, will be laid at the hour of Twelve o'Clock at Noon.

C. H. ELSLEY,
Clerk of the Peace.

Clerk of the Peace's Office, Wakefield,
9th June, 1845.

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