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TO THE WORKING MEN.

My Dear Friends,—I presume reports will be sent of the splendid meetings we have had at Manchester, Stockport, Ashton, and Oldham, on Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday—meetings such as I never saw surpassed for number and enthusiasm, not even in 1839 or 1842. When I tell you that the immense Carpenters' Hall was crammed on a *Sunday* in June, as early as five o'clock, to hear an address from a "*denounced traitor*" at half-past six, and that the charge was 2d. and 3d., you must think that we are not quite dead, nor even "kilt." My presence in "the hive of industry" was never more needed than at the present time: and I will tell you why. The James Hill who has been abusing me in *Lloyd's Newspaper*, and who is the propounder of the "National Land and Building Plan," the promoter of the "Seventy-five *Assurance* Association," has ever been a sly agent of the Anti-Corn Law League, pushing their principles, and promoting their cause, under the mask of Chartism. Not the slightest notice was taken by any person of his rubbish, until our "Land Restoration Association" was established; but the moment the "*horse-chesnut*" made its appearance, then did the League men urge the "Veteran Refuge Plan" of their man, against the "Universal Redemption Plan" proposed by the Convention. Hill's plan presented no other value to any one, than that of luring the people from ours. Not a working man in England has, or ever will, take a share in the "Seventy-five *Assurance* Association;" not one: but then the shopkeepers and Leaguers came on Sunday in great numbers to turn it to its intended purpose. They told the people that they were for the "National Land and Building Plan," *because it was the* safest *for* THEM. What tenderness! However, when my letter from the *Star* was read, setting forth the objects of the Hill scheme in his own words, I assure you the thing was met by one simultaneous burst of derisive laughter. I asked for opposition, but could get none. All the shopkeepers walked off chop-fallen, *when no one could be found* to back their "horse-chesnut." I do not know the exact number enrolled; but I do know that I received between eleven and twelve pounds for entrance money; which was not a bad beginning. The League have circulated a report very extensively, that they will give every assistance in their power towards the "National Land and Building Society;" that is, they are for domiciling our veterans *at their own expense*, in single rooms of the society's houses, TO DIRECT ATTENTION FROM THE LAND, *the occupation of which, by the people, they dread.*

On Monday I went to Stockport, and had equal success there: such a meeting as we should have called a "bumper," even in 1839. On Tuesday I went to Ashton, and we had one of the largest meetings I ever attended in that town. In fact, I had not enough of rules. Thanks, then, to the obstructors. We have, *even in the calm*, revived Chartism. The writers in *Lloyd*, and poor O'Brien, have done us much good. I have bitten the working men with the right mania now. Instead of 2,000 members, we shall have a good many more before the 1st of August—and then stop us who can. Four meetings at Midsummer, on consecutive nights, is my share of the Chartist Co-operative Land Association; besides the pleasure of imparting farming knowledge to you, that you may grow provisions for yourselves, and make yourselves independent of all masters, tyrants, and pettifogging newspaper scribes. I shall write more fully next week; till then,

I am, your most faithful Friend,
Feargus O'Connor.

Foreign Intelligence.

FRANCE.

Tyranny of Louis Philippe and his Infamous Government.—The carpenters still persisting in their strike for wages, we gather from the *Debats* that Government have resolved upon permitting soldiers to be employed in their place. We need hardly remind our readers that, according to the conscription, men of all trades are to be found in the French army. The *Debats* of Wednesday has a most atrocious article defending the resolution of the Government.

The *Constitutionnel*, on the other hand, combats this resolution of the Government; the following is an extract from its columns:—

> We ask by what right the military authority should interfere in a subject of competition and freedom of labour; according to what principle of justice, workmen on whom rests the burden of lodging, clothing, and feeding themselves and their families, should see their wages disputed by men whom the budget of the state supports? How could the use of soldiers be justified in private works, completely foreign to their legal destination? We ask, can anything be imagined more dangerous than to place the army in face of a mass of workmen in an attitude of permanent hostility, resulting from this pretension to make it interfere in the quarrels of masters and workmen, in order to break in favour of the former the equilibrium between the demands and offers on which the regulation of wages depends. The army is supported by the produce of the taxes furnished in great part by the consumption of the working classes. For the last fifteen years its well-being has been augmented by means of the greatest sacrifices imposed on the tax-payers, and the latter never complain. And when the workmen, whose wages remained the same, even when the conditions of living became more difficult for every one, demand an increase corresponding with the movement which takes place around them, a competition is to be set up against them, of which they themselves pay the expense! When the question regulating the forces of the army was to be discussed, the committee on the budget, considering that the division for Paris was no longer necessary, in consequence of the completion of the fortifications, wanted to lop off 5000 men; but it was replied that the guardians of the fortifications imperatively demanded that the garrison of Paris should be so much augmented. Now, it is found that this garrison can without inconvenience detach from its service a sufficient number of men to replace 5000 workmen forming the strike. The Chamber complains loudly of the inactivity of our naval dockyards, and still there is some talk of bringing up carpenters from the seaports to place them at the service of private employers!

Such are the bitter fruits of middle-class despotism! How the working men of Paris must wring their hands in agony of spirit when they reflect that it was themselves who, after pouring out their blood like water for liberty, allowed the scheming shopocrats to instal the Government of the hypocrite Louis Philippe on the ruins of that of Charles X. And if the working men, driven to despair, should, with cries for justice, madly throw themselves upon the bayonets of their tyrants' myrmidons, there is ready for them the Paris fortifications to draw them to a horrible, hopeless massacre. Be it remembered, too, that the *Constitutionnel* (the organ of Thiers), which just now, for its own purposes, is advocating the cause of the workmen, was the foremost of the French press in demanding the fortifications, with the guilty foreknowledge that those fortifications were useless to oppose, and not intended to oppose, a foreign foe, but were solely designed to keep in bondage and misery the enslaved masses. Alas! how the people of France have been cheated by their gore and glory-mongers. Can they not see that it is not foreign, but domestic enemies they have to fear? That it is not "perfidious Albion" they have to contend with, but the perfidious scoundrels of their own country; the perfidious middle-class, the perfidious king of that class, perfidious politicians like Guizot and Thiers, and perfidious journalists, the main supporters of all political perfidy? These are the enemies that France has cause to fear; they have caused—and will again cause—her sons and daughters to weep tears of blood through their perfidy and oppression.

BELGIUM.

The Ministerial Crisis.—Brussels, June 21.—The Ministerial crisis is not yet at an end, five Ministers continuing to fill only provisionally their respective posts. The Royal acceptance of the resignation of M. Nothomb was officially announced in yesterday's *Moniteur*. The business of his office is attended to *ad interim* by the Ministers of Justice and Public Works—the latter taking the commercial department. The resignation of the other Ministers was also officially mentioned; but they will remain in office until the King's pleasure is further signified. Baron D'Huart is still charged with the honourable and difficult mission of forming a new administration.

SWITZERLAND.

ESCAPE OF DR. STEIGER.

Glorious news has this week reached London from Switzerland, announcing the escape of Dr. Steiger from the claws of the Jesuits and their tools. The *New Zurich Gazette* of the 20th, says—"Dr. Steiger has escaped from the prison of Lucerne. This morning at two o'clock he arrived at Cironan, and at six o'clock at Boustellen. He was accompanied by two Lucerne chasseurs and some friends who had favoured his escape. At a quarter to nine Dr. Steiger entered our town in the midst of general enthusiasm. The Cafe de la Tour Rouge, where he alighted, is so encumbered, that no one can get near it. The crowd is thronging to see him."

In relation to the above, *Galignani's Messenger* gives the following letter from a correspondent at Zurich, dated the 20th:—"Dr. Steiger has, with the connivance of three gendarmes who guarded him, made his escape from prison at Lucerne, and the whole party, accompanied by many friends, arrived here about eight o'clock this morning. It appears he was provided with a uniform of the gendarmerie, and in this costume passed in company of the others out of the town, entered a carriage in waiting, and passed the frontiers. He remained in Zurich till three o'clock, whence he took his departure, it is supposed, for Frauenfield, in Turgovia. I hear the plan for escape had been arranged four weeks since, but no favourable opportunity offered until last night at twelve o'clock, when it was effected in the manner above described."

Later News.—A letter from Zurich, of June 22, states that the escape of Dr. Steiger has caused general satisfaction, and deputations from different parts have waited upon him to offer him their congratulations. At Leutzbourg a salute of *forty-four guns was fired, and at Aarau the rejoicings* were kept up during the whole night. The *New Zurich Gazette* of the 21st, states that in the afternoon of the preceding day, after resting for six hours, Dr. Steiger continued his journey to Frauenfield. All the town went to see him, and his departure bore all the features of a triumph. At Winterther, where he passed the night, the crowd around him was as great as at Zurich. His three liberators have sent a letter to the head of the police of Lucerne, which concludes in the following terms:—"We have accomplished the spontaneous determination of delivering Dr. Steiger. We have had *no accomplice* in Lucerne. Another canton sent us a dozen of general passports, *not one of which was serviceable; but a fortunate* circumstance came to our succour. On Monday last *the keeper of the Tower of Stadler was* obliged to go to Hirtzkirch, and entrusted his key of Steiger's prison to the under-keeper, Corporal Birrer. He compared this key with nine of the twelve others, and found that one of them required only a slight alteration to open the door, which alteration was made, and succeeded. You need not, therefore, seek for any other accomplice. We say this only to save any other person from being uselessly tormented." This letter is signed—"Kaufmann, ancient serjeant; Jos. Birrer, corporal; H. Hoffman."

TURKEY.

Constantinople, June 4.—A few days back the old Emir Bechir, of Syria, was banished from the capital to a small town near Tocat, in the mountains of Asia Minor—a sentence which was executed after the most approved Turkish fashion of silence, politeness, and expedition. Half an hour's notice or so was given him that he was required to change his abode, and at the time appointed he was handed into a kaik, landed at Scutari, and thereon at once commenced *his pilgrimage to the interior. When the* news reached Pera the French Embassy is said to have loudly expressed its opinion as to the arbitrary nature of the procedure. The Emir, it is well known was one of its select *protegés*. But it soon appeared there was no remedy. The Porte, on being applied to, produced proofs of a treasonable correspondence having been carried on of late between the Emir and a party among the malcontents in Syria. Situate where we are, it cannot, I think, be said that Turkish usages, though absolute, are at all times objectionable.

On the 27th ult. the British Ambassador reiterated in urgent terms in a note to the Porte the request for a firman to permit of a Protestant church being built at Jerusalem. It is easy to explain the long delay which has hitherto occurred in this matter. Syria, as of old, is the battle-field for religious strife, and where the question of empire may still be decided by the conflict of creeds. France and Russia, actuated by political motives, each have vast religious interests to defend in Syria, and are alike adverse to the progress of a new element. It is this opposition which has hitherto impeded the negotiation; nor does it appear likely that it will soon be overcome.

SYRIA.

The Civil War.—Accounts from Beyrout of the 24th, represent the state of Mount Lebanon as worse and worse. Every day a contest took place between the Druses and Maronites with varying success. The Armenian Christians are represented as undergoing persecution; and, although torture has been abolished throughout the Turkish empire, a young Greek was at Candia lately tortured to such a degree that he died of his sufferings.

CANADA.

DREADFUL FIRE IN QUEBEC.

Liverpool, Tuesday Afternoon.—We have two days' later news from America this afternoon, brought by the packet ship Cambridge. We regret to say that we thus obtain intelligence of an awfully destructive fire in Quebec, Canada, particulars of which are thus given in a letter published in the *New York Commercial Advertiser*:—

Quebec, May 29.—At half-past eleven o'clock yesterday morning the alarm of fire was given, when the tannery in St. Valliere-street, owned and worked by Mr. Richardson, was discovered to be in flames, originating, as we heard, in some way from the bursting of a boiler. The day was remarkably warm, and the heat and dryness of the few days previous had rendered the roofs of the buildings in the neighbourhood, and those more remote, highly susceptible of ignition. The *adjoining* and *opposite dwellings* were soon involved, and in an inconceivably short space of time the burning flakes, carried afar by the then rising wind, had ignited some buildings in the neighbourhood of the St. Roch's church—a considerable distance from the outbreak of the fire.

The wind gradually freshened from the west, with a coming storm, and it was soon evident that all human endeavours to arrest the progress of the fire, in a locale studded for the most part with wooden buildings, alone would be useless—an impression but too fatally verified. Onward swept the flames—street after street fell before them. A species of whirlwind seemed to aid its fatal advances—for in advance, in the rear, on every side, the raging element developed itself with momentarily increasing fury. Spots that to the shrieking and affrighted refugee were now apparently safe, in a few minutes subsequent were in a vast sheet of flames.

From eleven in the morning till midnight did this dread fire hold uninterrupted sway, until its career was arrested in St. Charles-street—nearly one mile from the place of its outbreak! At the broadest point the breadth of the burnt district is about one-third of a mile.

Between 1500 and 2000 houses are supposed to have *been consumed, and it is calculated that 12,000 per*sons (one third of the population) are this day houseless. Most of those people have lost their all, the rapid advance, and sudden capricious direction taken by the flames, not only rendering it impossible to save *any portion of the property in the dwellings*, but in a vast number of instances barely allowing the inmates sufficient time to escape living.

The church in St. Roch's is in ashes. The convent is saved. St. Peter's chapel is also burnt. The large brewing establishments of Messrs. Lloyd and Lepper and M'Cullum are consumed, and the line of wharfs from Munn's to the one at the foot of Hope Hill. On these were an immense quantity of deals, which were all consumed.

At this point the fire was arrested by throwing down the piles of deals, and, on the town side, by blowing up two houses. This operation was conducted by Lieut. Colonel Waree, of the Royal Engineers, and some of the officers and men under his command.

The steamer Charlevoix and the ships on the stocks were all saved.

Various rumours are afloat as to the number of lives lost. We have seen seven crisped and mutilated remains. Of these two were mothers with their infants clasped to their bosoms. It is feared that many victims as yet unknown will be soon discovered.

In the Upper Town several houses were on fire.—The artillery barrack was three times in danger, as also several private dwellings.

A meeting was convened yesterday evening, and the bakers ordered to commence the supply necessary for the relief of those distressed. This day relief was extended to about 3000 persons.

*At an adjourned meeting of that of last night we are informed that the extremely handsome sum of up*wards of 28,000 dols. was subscribed; the list being still open. We also learn that the Roman Catholic bishop of the diocese has issued circulars to his clergy, directing them to collect donations of every description in aid of the sufferers.

Among the public buildings destroyed are two Methodist churches.

Many persons have been severely burned—among them the Editor of the *Canadian*, who has lost every thing he possessed.

Mr. J. B. Bigaonette, a magistrate, is injured, it is feared, mortally.

We learn from an extra of the *Herald*, that its correspondent in Quebec has lost *his daughter, a young* lady of twelve years of age, "who, being sick, was carried to the Palace (the residence of the former intendants) to which it was hoped at the time the fire would not extend, but which was entirely consumed, there being at the time many sick persons in it, taken there for safety, whom it was found impossible to save.

The *Canadian* of Thursday, notwithstanding the sufferings of its Editor, contains full details of the catastrophe. It estimates the insurance at £25,000 to £30,000 in the Quebec, £20,000 to £30,000 in the Canada, £2,500 in the London Phoenix. We have heard of some others, but not considerable.

Twelve thousand persons are at this moment deprived of the means of existence—are homeless, famishing, and destitute. The first duty is to provide for their immediate physical wants. The Catholic Bishop of Montreal, the Seminary, and the Hotel Dieu, each forwarded, we understand, £500 by yesterday's evening steam-boat. The provincial Government has also acted with a judicious humanity, which, we are sure, will meet with general approbation. At a meeting of the Executive Council, yesterday, his Excellency the Governor-General, under their advice, directed an order for £2000, to be drawn in favour of the Mayor of Quebec, and despatched by the evening's mail to meet their immediate necessity, until the whole matter, and the extent to which it is proper for the Government in the vacation of Parliament to interfere, may receive full consideration.

In the City of Montreal a *feeling of profound sym*pathy, which we are convinced will not be barren, prevails. The Mayor of Montreal was one of the spectators of the destruction, and, returning to the city yesterday morning, took immediate measures for arranging a meeting of the inhabitants, which will be held to-day, at one o'clock, in the Parliament House. A preliminary meeting of the clergy of the different denominations will be held in the morning.

EXTRACT FROM A PRIVATE LETTER.

Quebec, May 29th.

Eighteen schooners were burnt at the Palais, also a new vessel. Munn's shipyard is completely destroyed. The whole of St. Roch's is a mere wilderness of chimneys.

The loss of property has also been attended with considerable loss of life. It is conjectured that not less than 100 persons have perished.

The value of buildings and moveables may be £400,000, of which but a small portion is insured, say £60,000. The Mutual Insurance Company was in existence in St. Roch's, but all parties are involved in ruin. Dry goods people will be great sufferers. It is estimated that £70,000 of new goods have been sold to St. Roch's storekeepers since the arrival of the vessels. In fact, every person must suffer more or less.

(From another private letter.)

Quebec, May 29, 1845.—Nothing left, from where you begin to descend Cote les Braz at Tourangeau's, running down the large street towards the Marine Hospital; everything on the right until you reach the water, thence to the two distilleries, M'Callum's and Lloyd's, these included, is destroyed; the fire ending, or rather being arrested, at the point where *the roads St. Paul-street and Hope-hill diverge.* The loss in round numbers cannot be easily ascertained, but half a million will not cover the losses, nor perhaps £750,000.

The losses by the mercantile lower town people will be heavy. Almost all the bakers are burned out—M'Conkey, Clarihue, Tourangeau, &c., and nothing saved. What renders matters more disastrous is, not one house in ten in St. Roch's was insured, and those insured are principally at the Mutual Insurance Company, which being composed of persons residents of St. Roch's, the company is defunct, for if one man owes his neighbour 10s., and his neighbour owes him 10s., and neither have wherewith to pay, both are ruined. Very many lives have been lost.

Six bodies were, this morning, taken out of the church which fell a prey to the fire. The Convent was saved with great difficulty, although the distance between them is very large, but such was the rapidity of the raging element.

Another letter gives further particulars, acquainting us with pecuniary aid promptly rendered to the sufferers:—

Montreal (C. E.), May 31, 1845.—The dreadful conflagration at Quebec is the all-absorbing topic of interest here at present, the principal details of which will have reached you by this time. Every exertion is making in this city to alleviate the distress of the unfortunate sufferers. The provincial government sent down by last night's mail £2000 for their immediate necessities, the Catholic Bishop, Seminary, and Hotel Dieu each forwarded £500, and it is said that *Lord Metcalfe* has also sent a donation of 500 dollars. Meetings will be held this day of the citizens, clergy, Odd Fellows, and almost every public body, to devise immediate measures for prompt relief.

The scene of the conflagration is described by eye witnesses as having been perfectly awful; men, women, and children, absolutely bewildered by the almost instantaneous combustion of their dwellings, and in their efforts to escape from the flames as often rushing into the midst of danger and destruction as obtaining safety. The loss of human life must have been very great, but as yet *only* twelve *bodies* have been recovered.

One painful incident was the destruction of the hospital, to which, as being considered entirely out of the reach of the conflagration, numbers of sick persons of all classes were carried, when, melancholy to relate, the building became ignited by the flakes of fire carried from the distance by the wind; the unfortunate inmates, unable to help themselves, perished miserably. The total loss has been variously estimated at from 1,600,000 dollars to 3,000,000 dollars.

BRAZIL AND THE RIVER PLATE.

The American journals brought to Liverpool on Tuesday, by the Cambridge, contain advices from Rio Janeiro and Rio Grande to the end of April. It is said that Mr. Gore Ouseley had touched at Rio, on his way to the Plata, and that he had endeavoured to obtain the co-operation of Brazil to force Rosas to open the communication with Paraguay, by way of the Parana, to British commerce. Mr. Ouseley sailed for Buenos Ayres, in the Firebrand steamer, on the 22nd April, and it was reported that if Rosas did not comply he would be blockaded. The troops of Riviera and their followers, who had passed the Brazilian frontier after that chief's defeat at India Muerta, by Urquiza, had been disarmed by the Brazilian commandant on the frontier; but Riviera himself was still at the head of a force of some strength; this force he intended to unite with other bodies of his troops not engaged at India Muerta, and he was expected to resume operations in the Banda Oriental. His recent reverse was a mere dispersion—very few were killed.

UNITED STATES.

Fire in New York.—The New York papers, brought by the ship Cambridge, contain particulars of a destructive fire in that city, by which upwards of one hundred houses were totally consumed. This fire seems to have been in a quarter where property is not so valuable as in many districts of the city, and the houses were small. It is said to have been the work of an incendiary.

The Factory System in America.—The annual statistics of several Factories show the following facts:—

	1844	1845
Capital	dols. 10,500,000	dols. 11,000,000
No. of Spindles	192,376	204,000
No. of Females	7,430	7,000
Wages per week,	dols. 200	dols. 175
Yards per week	1,435,450	1,500,000
Dividends	4½	12½

The above statement shows that the capital of 11,000,000 dollars employed in Lowell gives employment to only 7,000 females at 1,75 dollars per week. That although the quantity of cloth manufactured per week is largely increased, the number of operatives are diminished. This is effected by the improvements which have been made in machinery. The dividends in 1845 are almost 200 per cent. greater than in 1844, whilst the wages of the females are 12 1-2 per cent. less. This is the natural result of the state of things in New England. The more wealth becomes concentrated in a few hands, the poorer the great mass becomes. By the opening of a cheap transportation to the East for the agricultural products of the fertile West, the farmers on their poor land could not compete with the Western farmers. The products of their poor land scarce paying for cultivation, the consequence of which was, the wages paid for labour became low. In this state of things the bounty offered to manu*factures by the tariff*, induced many of the most wealthy men in New England to invest their capital in manufactures, which, when the tariff has been high, proved exceedingly profitable, concentrating immense wealth in the hands of a few; whilst the labouring part of the community has increased rapidly until the demand for employment exceeds the want of the employers, which has enabled them to reduce the wages of the operatives, whilst their own profits were very largely increased, and this reduction of wages must continue to go on with the increase of that class of society who depend on employment for subsistence, until they arrive at a point which will barely afford such necessaries as will enable the human system to undergo its daily toil. It is worthy of remark that the erection of manufactories for a time increased the price of labour by the increased demand it caused for labourers, yet from this it cannot be inferred that the profits of the employer implies a high or even a fair price for labour, as the increased profits and decreased wages in the above table proves. The prices of labour as of merchandise are governed by the relative proportion between supply and demand, and in the case of Lowell the supply must exceed the demand, as we think the poor girl can have but little of her 1,75 dols. per week left to clothe herself with after paying for her board and washing.—*Daily Commercial.*

It is not many years since I recollect boasts that the wages of the girls in the factory districts were from three to six dollars a week, and that, too, when paper money was less expanded than now in proportion to the population (and this expansion of paper money, or charitable agreement of the poor to make the rich richer by paying them interest on what they owe, must always be kept in mind when speaking of the price of wages). Now, poor men's daughters, being more plenty in consequence of the natural increase of the landless population, are enticed or necessitated to go to the factories, and toil there twelve or fourteen hours a day for 1,75 dollars a week; and the daughters of those girls would, inevitably, under the operation of the present system, be compelled to labour for two thirds or half that amount. But this monstrous system must be changed. The "Operatives" will claim the right to go back to the green earth; the right will be acceded; and then the capitalist and labourer, each standing on his own soil, can make a much more amicable and far more equitable arrangement than subsists between them at present. All short of this is mere palliative. Ed. *Young America.*

Trades' Movements.

Public Meeting of the Miners of Auckland District.—A public meeting of the Miners of the above district, which was called by printed placards, was held on Cockton-hill, near Bishop Auckland, on Saturday, June 21st; and considering the disadvantage under which the men were placed by their oppressive employers, was well attended. The "coal kings" exerted themselves to the utmost to prevent their *slaves* from attending the meeting. One, who calls himself the "most eminent viewer in the two counties" (save the mark!), issued out an imperious mandate, that "if any man attended a Union meeting he should be immediately discharged." Others employed themselves in the honourable occupation of pulling down the bills calling the meeting, and burning them if they could lay hands on one in any house. As a climax, they set *all* the colliers to work on the Saturday, though it was pay-day, and though it is contrary to the established rule to work on that day. Indeed, one colliery refused to pay the men at all, though three weeks' wages were due. The owner of this colliery is Mr. M'Lean, one of the members either for the city or county of Oxford. The coal-owners can lay their pits idle when they please, and they often do so, three or four days each fortnight. Still the men dare not complain; but if any man absents himself from the pit when they think proper to set the colliery on, he is fined 2s. 6d. It will, therefore, be plainly seen what their object was in setting the colleries to work on the day of the meeting. But even all this did not avail them; for, to their extreme mortification, hundreds attended. Mr. M. Scott, one of the lecturers of the Miners' Association, was appointed to take the chair. He opened the meeting by reading the placard calling the same. He then delivered a sensible address on the "Utility of Trades Unions, and on the present and future prospects of the Miners' Association." He then introduced Mr. Daniells, Editor of the *Miners' Advocate*, who delivered a lengthened and energetic address "On the advantage of, and benefits to be derived from, a Consolidated Union of the Trades of Great Britain." He also reviewed the report of Messrs. Faraday and Lyall on the ventilation of coal mines, the coalowners' reply, and the rejoinder of the Government commissioners. His remarks on the advantage of a National Trades Union evidently made a great impression on the meeting, and were well received. The chairman again shortly addressed the meeting, and after giving three cheers for Union, and votes of thanks to the speakers, it quietly broke up.

Printers' Almshouses.—On Monday evening a meeting was held in the theatre of the Mechanics' Institute of the friends and subscribers towards the building of almshouses for decayed printers. The meeting was presided over by Luke Hansard, Esq., who not only ably advocated the cause of the association, but was announced as a subscriber of the liberal sum of £50. The report, which was read by the hon. secretary, was of a highly gratifying nature, proving in the most satisfactory manner that the object which the committee have so assiduously prosecuted for the last four years will, ere long, be fully realised, and another of those benevolent institutions be erected which reflect so much honour upon the working men of the present day. The report contained one statement which cannot but prove interesting to every benevolent mind. It is that an individual, whose *circumstances enabled him to retire from business*, has returned to it with the intention of devoting the whole of the money which he may earn to charitable purposes, the largest portion to the Printers' Almshouses. The first subscription announced from this benevolent individual was £10. The amount of subscriptions and donations, and the result of entertainments, received since the last report, was announced to be £355 2s. This, added to the money previously in hand, makes £1475 15s. 3d. The meeting was addressed by several gentlemen and members of the trade.

Yorkshire Miners.—The next general delegate *meeting* of the Miners of Yorkshire will be held at the house of Mr. John Brown, the Old Punch Bowl Inn, Beeston, near Leeds, on Saturday, the 5th of July, 1845, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon; when it is requested that every society will send a delegate, as business of importance will be brought before the meeting.

The Merchant Seamens' Fund Bill.—A meeting was held on Saturday, at the Guildhall Coffee House, Liverpool, of representatives from the ports of Liverpool, Hull, Bristol, Plymouth, Yarmouth, Boston, Alloa, Bridgewater, Colchester, Dover, Rye, Whitehaven, Weymouth, Wexford, and other outports interested in opposing this measure, the objects of which are to introduce a system of centralised management of the Merchant Seamen's Fund in the place of local management, which exists at present,—to consolidate in one common fund the separate funds of the different ports,—and entirely to change the principle on which the payments out of the fund have hitherto been regulated, by depriving the widows of seamen of most of the advantages which they at present enjoy. Mr. W. Potter, of Liverpool, was called to the chair—an honour to which he was well entitled for the steady and intelligent opposition which he has given to this unjust measure, and as one of the guardians and trustees of the large sum (not less than £50,000) belonging to the seamen of this port, which is now threatened with confiscation. *The delegates, of whom about thirty were present,* were without exception all opposed to the measure. Resolutions protesting against it were agreed to unanimously, and a committee was appointed to sit daily for the purpose of opposing the measure.

Limerick Shoemakers' Meeting.—On Wednesday a meeting of this body was held in the Trades' Hall Charlotte-quay, to hear an explanation of the rules of the English Association; Mr. M'Cauly was called to the chair, who briefly opened the business, and introduced Mr. Smyth, of Bradford, who read *the rules, explaining the mode* adopted in England *for carrying the principles into effect.* At the conclusion, a long discussion was entered into on the difference of trade between the two countries. The meeting adjourned to the next day, when the questions were again entered into, and answered to the satisfaction of the meeting. A resolution was unanimously adopted to join the English Association. The thanks of the meeting were tendered to Mr. Smyth, with a cheer for his being a native of the city, and for his having succeeded in opening the town, which had been closed for 150 years against Shoemakers' tramps.

Barnsley.—Turn-out of Colliers.—The men of the Oaks Pit, belonging to Micklewhate and Co., are now "out," in consequence of their corves having been considerably enlarged; so much so, that the men had to get nearly two ton more coals in the day for the same amount of wage. The men were told that these corves were to prevent accidents to them in descending and ascending the pit; and that they would only have to put the usual *quantity of coals in them*; but the poor fellows soon found out that the mode in which their taskmasters meant to save their lives was to increase their burdens. There was an explosion of fire-damp in the pit on the 14th inst., when three men were killed, and three severely burned. The men, having a few days' idleness from the above melancholy accident, communed together, and came to a resolution to work no more until the extra weight was either taken off or paid for. They accordingly sent one of their body to acquaint the employers with their determination. The masters were astonished to think that the men could entertain *such a subject* at a time when three of their comrades were lying dead! And exclaimed, "It appears you can think of *number one* amidst all this *trouble.*" Of course they never thought of *number one* when they increased the size of their corves, and made the men get two tun of coal a day for *nothing!* The men earnestly appeal to their fellow workmen in the neighbourhood for support: but, above all, that none will be base enough to take their places.

A Delegate Meeting of the United Tailors' Protection Society, comprising the Manchester district, was held on last Sunday, at the Wilton Arms, Mayes-street, Manchester; delegates from the following towns attended:—Mr. Jones, Manchester; Mr. M'Namara, Bolton; Mr. Leach, Hyde; Mr. Leonard, Stalybridge; Mr. M'Grath, Ashton-under-Line; Mr. Steple, Middleton. Shortly after two o'clock, Mr. Barker, general secretary, arrived from Liverpool, and took his seat with the delegates. Mr. Leach being elected chairman, the transaction of business commenced. Mr. Barker gave an account of his mission to Liverpool, which was most cheering, when he mentioned that 1,100 men of the trade in that town are about to join the Protection Society. The levies, according to ninth article of general laws, were paid to the general secretary. The following propositions were then discussed:—*First*,—"In the event of a strike taking place, according to the eighteenth and nineteenth articles, in any part of the union, is the Manchester district prepared to obey the Executive in any levy they may think proper to make from the Protection Fund in support of such strike?" Mr. Barker arose again to explain the object of the Executive in sending the proposition to Manchester for the consideration of the different sections. The men of Birmingham having made application for the toleration of a strike against Hyam, the Jew, the delegates evinced a most sanguine desire to assist the men of Birmingham in any just strike. He wished to suggest that they think a strike at present injudicious, inasmuch as the trade is not sufficiently organised to defeat unprincipled capitalists—but, if a strike takes place, *the Manchester district* will do its duty. Second. "Do the sections in the district set apart, according to the third and twenty-first articles, the sum there specified to form *the Protection Fund?*" The answer of the delegates was in the affirmative, with the exception of the Manchester delegate, who promised that they would comply with the laws in future. Third,—"Is each section prepared to support the *Tailors' Advocate*, and what are the probable numbers they can take weekly?" The answer was "yes," but the number of copies required by each section was postponed until the next meeting, as the *Advocate* will not be published until October. Fourth. "Is each section prepared to give a correct return of numbers and money according to the ninth article, to enable the Executive to come to a right conclusion of the amount of support they can give when demanded?" The answer was "yes." The fifth proposition was,—"If any other society in the trade refused to release the protection cards?" The answer was "no." The delegate from Ashton arose and gave an account of the "great bear" of that town, Mr. Bernard, who, in defiance of the society, has commenced the cursed system of "sweating" again. The delegates asked if they could devise any means to put a stop to Bernard's out-door workers? Mr. Leach said he could see no means except to call a public meeting and make an appeal to the trades and factory operatives of the town not to support a man that reduced wages, or did not comply with the just demand of the men. It was then agreed to that Mr. Parker and Mr. Leach attend a meeting in Ashton. Mr. Leach was elected district secretary. It was then moved by Mr. M'Grath, and seconded by Mr. M'Namara, that the next meeting be held at Bolton, in September next. Thanks having been voted to the chairman, the meeting dissolved.

Knaresbro' Turnouts.—The Handloom Weavers of this place are *still out*, and all are seemingly determined to *stand* firm until they get their just demands. The masters still continue obstinate. Messrs. John Dooker and S. Buck waited upon the Flax-dressers and others of Clifford on Tuesday night, and were kindly received, and a liberal subscription was entered into immediately; they further promised to support us as long as our struggle continues. We have received aid from York, Leeds, and Barnsley, for which we return our grateful thanks. We must solicit the further aid of our friends, for a week or two, at the expiration of which we feel confident we shall be successful. Address, Samuel Buck, Secretary, Committee Room, Old Elephant and Castle Inn, Market-place, Knaresborough, Yorkshire. [We again urge upon our friends the Handloom Weavers in different parts of the country, who may have not yet responded to the appeal of their Knaresborough brethren, to do so without delay. We know, that no body of men in England have more boldly contended for the rights of industry than the Knarsborough weavers; they deserve, therefore, now that they are engaged in hot conflict with their enemies, to be supported with all the resources the trade can command. The struggle of the men of Knarsborough is a struggle not only for themselves, but also for their trade and their class. Let that trade and class, then, support them. Ed. *N. S.*]

Lancashire Miners.—The next general delegate meeting of Lancashire Miners will be held on Monday next, June 30th, at the sign of the Wheat Sheaf, Pendlebury, near Manchester. Chair to be taken at eleven o'clock in the forenoon. There will also be a public meeting on the same day, which will be addressed by W. P. Roberts, Esq., and other gentlemen. *The levy for the fortnight, including general contribution*, is 1s. 8d. per member.

To the Trades and Public Generally.—The Coal Miners late in the employ of Messrs. Swire and Lees, respectfully give notice that they intend to take a Hut at the races about to be held in Liverpool; and also at those about to be held at Newton in the Willows; and they appeal with confidence to the operative classes generally for their kind support, as the proceeds will be faithfully appropriated towards the support of upwards of 240 men, who, for resisting the tyrannical mandates of their late employers, have been compelled to walk the streets during the last eighteen weeks.

Dublin Shoemakers.—A meeting of the Ladies' Shoemakers of Dublin was held in Mr. Lube's room, Golden-lane, on Monday evening, to hear an address from Mr. Smyth, on the formation of an Association in Dublin, in union with the English Mutual Assistance Association. Mr. Charles Power occupied the chair, who called on Mr. Smyth to explain his mission. The rules having been read and explained by Mr. Smyth, a discussion followed, which ended in arrangements being made to call district meetings, on Monday the 30th, and an aggregate meeting of the trade on Monday, the 7th of July. The thanks of the meeting were tendered to the delegate and chairman, and the meeting separated.

ROCHDALE.

Important to Trade Societies.—At the Rochdale Petit Sessions, on Monday, a most important case came on, arising out of a strike with the men in the employ of Messrs. Ladyman and Holt, extensive builders, Oldham-road. In the beginning of May a strike took place for wages with the above masters; and one James Nevill, an aged man, stood out with the rest of the men, though not a member of the Union. We understand that this man was at that time one of the principal officers of the Joiners' Society, and when the first strike took place, he made himself *very prominent*, although he would not pay to the funds of the society. The masters agreed to give the required advance, and the men returned to work. Shortly afterwards, Nevill demanded of the men *his share* of the funds, and taunted them with defrauding him of his proportionate share of those funds which he refused to pay to. The men consulted together, and agreed to pay the demand providing he would join the trade society. He, in an indignant manner, refused, setting the men at defiance. The consequence was, the men struck work on the 9th inst., on the ground that he refused to join the society. Messrs. Ladyman and Holt applied to the bench for summonses for thirteen men, for leaving work without notice, and the case was brought before the court on Wednesday last. Mr. Roberts, "the Coal-miners' Attorney-General," was specially engaged for the defence; and from that gentleman's unavoidable absence, application was made to the magistrates for the case to stand over to some future day, which was refused. The men thereupon refused to attend to the summons, and warrants were granted against them, and Monday fixed for the hearing. The court was crowded to excess. Even the avenues and adjoining street, were densely crowded by people anxious to hear the result of the investigation. The magistrates on the bench were, Clement Royds, Esq. (chairman), W. Chadwick, and H. Kelsall, Esqrs. Mr. Hunt, solicitor, appeared for the complainant; and Mr. Roberts for the defendants. The case first called on was that of James Dawson. Mr. Ladyman was sworn.—He said the defendant had worked for the firm six or seven years. They had given him 20s. a week as a carpenter and joiner. He was engaged by the week. They had raised his wages twice, from 20s. to 24s., which last rise took place on the 5th of May. He absented himself from work on Monday the 9th inst., at dinner hour, *without* notice.

By the Bench.—We pay wages on the Saturday night, for the number of days he worked. The defendant came on Saturday night, the 14th, and demanded half a day's wage. There are thirteen men on strike.

By Mr. Roberts.—How long has the defendant worked for you? Six or seven years.—Has he been out of work during that time? Yes; sometimes he has worked short time.—When he worked short time, did he consult you? No; he has worked four or five days, according to our wants and circumstances.—When did you tell him that you had not full work, and that he must be a day or two idle? Sometimes on Monday for the week which was going on, when we had not sufficient work.—Am I to understand your answer to my question, that the men *might* work four or five days?—The witness appeared confused, and Mr. Hunt said that the question did not require an answer.

Mr. Roberts.— must throw myself on the court; I have a duty to perform; and the witness must answer the question himself.

By the Bench.—The men turned out on the 5th of May, and on the 7th they resumed work. We paid them for the number of days they worked.

Mr. Roberts.—If they only worked two or three days, you only paid them for it? Certainly.

By Mr. Kelsall.—Did the men ever lose two days? Yes, by their own neglect.

Mr. Roberts.—When work was slack, did you ever discharge the men? I never discharged the men, only at the end of the week.—Then on a Saturday you told them you had no further need of them? Certainly.—And that was all the notice you gave them? Yes.—When Dawson entered your employ, nothing was said about notice? No.—Nor during the time he was with you? We do not require any weekly notice, nor do we give any: if we do not want the men we discharge them on Saturday night.

By Mr. Royds.—If he had worked till Saturday you would not have complained? No.

Mr. Chadwick.—You always pay the men on Saturday? Yes; nor did I pay Dawson till Saturday night.

By Mr. Roberts.—What day do you charge the defendant with absenting himself? On the 9th of June.—Supposing you had no work on a Friday or Saturday, would you give him any? No; if we had none we could not, and he would be only entitled to the wages for the days he worked.—Supposing you discharged the man on a Tuesday, and you had no work for him? I should not discharge him.—Would you give him work? I should not if I had none.—If, in the middle of the week, you had no work, would the man be allowed to go and seek work elsewhere? Yes.—You are a good deal acquainted with this *neighbourhood: do any of the master joiners give notice?* I do not know.—You was a working man yourself? I was.—Were you in the habit of giving notice before you left your master's employ? I gave no notice.—What sort of work should the defendant work at? He should have been laying floors.—Have you a notice in the office, or did you say anything to Dawson before he left? Nothing to him.—Was there ever any agreement?

Mr. Hunt.—I object to that question.

Mr. Roberts.—Do you object? If you do, I will sit down and hear your argument.

Mr. Hunt.—No; you may go on.

Mr. Roberts.—The Joiners did not contract for a definite term from Saturday to Saturday; and I ask again, did you ever ask them to make any agreement? No answer.

By the Bench.—Is it a general custom at your shop and at others in this town, to make agreements? Not at ours.

By Mr. Roberts.—I do know a man of the name of Crabtree, and I believe that he has worked full time.—Mr. Hunt: That is fishing my witness.—Mr. Roberts: I am fishing, and I will find the lie, no matter how deep it may be hid.—Witness in answer to Mr. Roberts: When a man comes to our shop and starts for the week, we book his time. He may not agree to our wages. We tell him what we give; that is all the agreement entered into, and we calculate his work according to the number of days he works.

By Mr. Royds.—There is a combination amongst the men; and on the Monday, betwixt the hours of ten and eleven o'clock, two men came to our yard and called upon me; I knew them well, as they had worked for me. One of them asked if I would discharge Knevill at noon? I replied to them that I *would not. They told me they would strike the shop*, and the men would turn-out at dinner hour. I told them that I could not help it. Knevill was a good workman, and would not contribute to the union funds.

Mr. Roberts.—If it had not been for the turn-out you would not have brought the men here? I should not.

By Mr. Royds.—I have not asked the men to come again; I have seen Dawson picketing the street, but never heard him speak to any person.

Mr. Roberts.—Will you state the object of the union—is it not to protect their tools? I am not aware.—You have had a fire at your shop; did you ever say anything to one of the men that it was a pity he was not in the union? I did not.

Mr. Charles Holt, the partner of the previous witness, proved that the defendant left his work on Monday: no notice or request had been sent to him to return to his work. This closed the case for the prosecution.

Mr. Roberts then addressed the bench on the part of the defendant. The difficulty he felt arose from the circumstance, that he was totally unable to satisfy himself as to what the charge really was which he was called upon to reply to. He had watched the evidence most narrowly, but it afforded no clue whatever, and it was plain that the magistrates were in the same difficulty as himself: one had spoken of it as a case of intimidation—another had spoken of it as a charge of "leaving work unfinished." The charge which he was there to answer was that stated in the information—that the defendant had absented *himself unlawfully* from his service, and therein neglected to perform his contract. Was there one particle of evidence of any contract at all? He had taken down all the evidence on this most important point—and what did it all amount to? that the defendant had worked for the prosecutors for the last six or seven years; that at the commencement of his work, and during the whole period of its continuance, not one word had been said by either party as to any notice being given, or as to any *specific period for working*: throughout the whole period the men worked as many days and as few as they pleased; they pleased *themselves* as to the number of days they would work—*and on each Saturday* night they were paid for the *number of days* on which they had actually worked: such a contract, if it could be called a contract at all, was not a contract of *servitude*—of such servitude as involved the heavy penalties of the Masters and Servants Act. Before these heavy penalties could be incurred the relation of master and servant must exist, plainly, fully, and completely; the master must have the right to all the labour of the servant, and the servant must have the right to wages for his support. The evidence of Ladyman proved the reverse of this. He had asked Ladyman why the defendant, absenting himself this week, was to be treated differently from his previous absences, and the answer was, that nothing would have been done or thought respecting it if others had not absented themselves at the same time: here, then, was the real charge—the real object of the prosecution—to put down the *right* of the men to combine together for the purpose of mutual protection. A magistrate had thought it not inconsistent with his duty to intimate from the bench that combinations were very horrible things; and he (Mr. Roberts) at once admitted that they were most offensive to tyranny—awkward customers for despotism to cope with; but still they were perfectly *legal.* Working men had a right to combine and determine not to work in the same shop with an individual who was obnoxious to them; and he who sought to interfere with this right either by openly denying its existence, or interfering with its progress, or even by advising against its exercise, was guilty both of fraud and of falsehood. Mr. Roberts then, after a long explanation of the power conferred upon the working classes by the Combination Act, recapitulated the whole of the evidence, showing that by the testimony of Mr. Ladyman himself, all parties, both masters and men, had throughout recognised the right of each of them to give or withhold employment or labour; and he contended that such an engagement was altogether different from what was contemplated by the law with regard to the relation of master and servant. As soon as Mr. Roberts had concluded, Mr. Royds the chairman of the bench, and who had been very much excited from the commencement, gave his decision. He considered the case fully proved—it was a very strong case—the men had no right to combine—they shouldn't combine—he should go to the full extent of the law—three months—it was time to stop such proceedings. Mr. Roberts reminded the magistrates that his client was not charged with intimidation; but Mr. Royds "didn't care—not he—they had gone on too long—these things must be put a stop to." Here his brothers on the bench endeavoured to calm their leader, and even the prosecutors hinted that they did not desire to press the case "quite so far—all they wanted was *for the men to return.*" It was, however, very difficult to restrain Mr. Royds—his companions could not hold him back. At last he shrieked out—"Well, prisoner, will you go back to your work?" Dawson with a firm voice: No, I will not. Again the justice was frantic. "You wont, wont you? Give him a month at the mill—see how he likes that." But we despair of giving our readers any idea of the scene: even the prosecutors were so startled by it that they declined proceeding with the other cases, and at last they consented to withdraw the proceedings against Dawson. This, however, was no easy matter. Mr. Royds for a long time refused: the matter was at last arranged by Dawson and the others consenting to return to their work. We have some reason to believe that immediate steps will be taken to relieve Mr. Royds from the performance of his magisterial duties. A criminal information would do him service, and would operate even more beneficially as a useful lesson to other Rochdale justices.

The late Colonel Rushbrooke.—Colonel Rushbrooke was first elected for West Suffolk in 1835, in conjunction with Mr. H. Watson, and had from that period successively been returned for that county in the House of Commons. He was a zealous supporter of Conservative principles. The gallant colonel had for some time been labouring under a painful local disorder, and a surgical examination made at the beginning of last week, proved the absence of any extraneous body. Being relieved of this apprehension, the colonel was induced to walk some distance to pay a kind visit to an old servant at one of the hospitals, and afterwards to dine with a friend; and the effect was to bring on inflammation in the diseased parts, which rapidly led to his dissolution.— *Express.*

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" three years' insurance from fire on £19,500, at 4s. 6d. per cent.	131 12 6	
		321 12 6
Balance divisible among 200 subscribers		£2628 7 6

Or dividend on each share (of £10, £13 2s. 10d., besides 4 per cent. per annum.)

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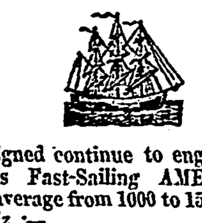

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Extract of a Letter from the Earl of Aldborough, dated Villa Messina, Leghorn, 21st February, 1845:—

To Professor Holloway.

Sir,—Various circumstances prevented the possibility of my thanking you before this time for your politeness in sending me your pills as you did. I now take this opportunity of sending you an order for the amount, and, at the same time, to add that your pills have effected a cure of a disorder in my liver and stomach, which all the most eminent of the faculty at home, and all over the continent, had not been able to effect; nay! not even the waters of Carlsbad and Marienbad. I wish to have another box and a pot of the ointment, in case any of my family should ever require either.

Your most obliged and obedient servant,
(Signed) ALDBOROUGH.

A Wonderful Cure of Dropsy of Five Years' standing.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. Thomas Taylor, Chemist, Stockton, Durham, 17th April, 1845:—

To Professor Holloway.

Sir,—I think it my duty to inform you that Mrs. Clough, wife of Mr. John Clough, a respectable farmer of Acklam, *within four miles of this place*, had been suffering from dropsy for five years, and had had the best medical advice, without receiving any relief. Hearing of your pills and ointment, she used them with such surprising benefit that, in fact, she has now given them up, being so well, and quite able to attend to her household duties as formerly, *which she never expected to do again*. I had almost forgotten to state that she was given up by the faculty *as incurable*. When she used to get up in the *morning* it was impossible to discover a feature in her face, being in such a fearful state. This cure is entirely by the use of your medicines.

I am, sir, yours, &c., &c.,
(Signed) THOMAS TAYLOR.

A Cure of Indigestion and Constipation of the Bowels.

Copy of a Letter from G. R. Wythen Baxter, Esq., Author of the "Book of the Bastiles," &c., &c.

The Brynn, near Newtown, Montgomeryshire, North Wales, March 3rd, 1845.

To Professor Holloway.

Sir,—I consider it my duty to inform you that your pills, a few boxes of which I purchased at Mr. Moore's, Druggist, of Newtown, have cured me of constant indigestion and constipation of the bowels, which application to literary pursuits had long entailed upon me. I should strongly recommend authors, and studiously-disposed persons generally, to use your valuable pills. You have my permission to publish this note, if you wish to do so.

I am, sir, your most obedient servant,
(Signed) G. R. WYTHEN BAXTER.

A Cure of Asthma and Shortness of Breath.

Extract of a Letter from the Rev. David Williams, Resident Wesleyan Minister at Beaumaris, Island of Anglesea, North Wales, January 14th, 1845:—

To Professor Holloway.

Sir,—The pills which I requested you to send me were for a poor man of the name of Hugh Davis, who, before he took them, was *almost unable to walk for the want of breath!* and had only taken them a few days when he appeared *quite another man*; his breath is now *easy* and *natural*, and he is increasing daily in strength.

(Signed) DAVID WILLIAMS.

N.B.—These extraordinary pills will cure any case of Asthma or Shortness of Breath, however long standing or distressing the case may be, even if the patient be unable to lie down in bed through fear of being choked with cough and phlegm.

This Wonderful Medicine can be recommended with the greatest confidence for any of the following diseases:—

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Asthma		Scrofula, or King's Evil
Bilious Complaints	Fits	
Blotches on Skin	Gout	Secondary Symptoms
Bowel Complaints	Headache	
Colics	Indigestion	Tic Doloreux
Constipation of Bowels	Inflammation	Tumours
	Jaundice	Ulcers
Consumption	Liver Complaints	Venereal Affections
Debility	Lumbago	Worms, all kinds.
Dropsy	Piles	Weakness, from whatever cause,
Dysentery	Rheumatism	
Erysipelas	Retention of Urine	&c., &c.
Fevers of all kinds	Stone and Gravel	

These truly invaluable Pills can be obtained at the establishment of Professor Holloway, near Temple Bar, London, and of most respectable Venders of Medicine, throughout the civilized world, at the following prices:—1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., 22s., and 33s., each box. There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N.B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each box.

THE NORTHERN STAR, AND NATIONAL TRADES' JOURNAL,

ESTABLISHED in Leeds in 1837, and since then the leading Provincial Journal in the Kingdom, is now published at No. 340, Strand, London.

The object of the Proprietor in establishing the *Northern Star* was to furnish a fearless and faithful organ for the representation of the Labouring Classes, whose interests from time immemorial have been shamelessly neglected.

The removal of the *Star* to London has enabled its conductors to supply the reader with the latest intelligence, as well as the most interesting news; in consequence of which its number of readers have materially increased in the Metropolis, and its country circulation can be equalled by few, even the most extensively circulated Metropolitan newspapers.

From the extensive circulation of the *Northern Star*, together with the fact that it is read by all classes of society as the organ of the movement party, Advertisers will find it to be a medium of communication with the public at large worth notice.

Books and Publications for review must be addressed (post paid) to the Editor, 340, Strand, London. Advertisements and orders for papers to be addressed to Feargus O'Connor, 340, Strand, where all communications will be punctually attended to.

The following extract from the Newspaper Stamp Returns for October, November, and December, 1843 (since which no returns have been made), show that the *Northern Star* is far at the head of many old-established London Weekly Journals:—

NORTHERN STAR 117,000

News of the World	86,000	United Service Gazette	19,500
Record	83,500	Patriot	60,000
Examiner	71,000	Spectator	48,000
Britannia	66,000	Era	41,000
Mark-lane Express	54,000	John Bull	39,000
Tablet	45,000	Watchman	33,000
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Atlas	37,000	Sentinel	20,000
Nonconformist	30,000	Journal of Commerce	13,500
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The numerous appeals that have been made to Mr. O'Connor from nearly every part of the kingdom for the publication, in pamphlet form, of those Dialogues that have recently appeared in the *Star*, have determined him to gratify what appears to be the almost unanimous wish of the Labouring Classes.

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N.B.—The above work may still be procured in numbers, price 6d. each.

"I have, within the last few months, visited every part of France, and I declare that I have seen more misery in one street in Dublin than in all France; the people are well clad, well fed, and merry; they are all employed on SMALL FARMS *of their own*, or on equitable takings!"—*Vide Lord Cloncurry's Letter in Morning Chronicle, Oct. 5th, 1843.*

Those persons desirous of bettering their condition and of becoming "*Independent Labourers*," by entering the "Productive-labour" Market, will do well to read "A Practical Work on Small Farms," by FEARGUS O'CONNOR, Esq. It contains much useful information, invaluable to the parties for whom it was written; and Old Farmers will find many useful lessons in the new system of husbandry, which they have yet to learn. The work displays great practical knowledge, and is written so that any one who reads may understand. Mr. O'Connor seems not to have used either the old or 'new nomenclature' in this work; he has not buried his meaning in chemical technicalities, which very few understand, but which most writers on agriculture seem so desirous of using. Perhaps they do not understand the practice of Farming so well as the theory; and, therefore, mystify that which they cannot explain, by some long chemical term, which the plain reader may pass over as a "*hard word*," hard to pronounce, and harder to understand when it is pronounced. The reader will find that Mr. O'Connor has avoided all those hard names, and suited the language to the toiling labourer, whose college is generally the workshop, or, at best, the Sunday School. Though the work is written for holders of Small Farms, yet no Allotment Tenant ought to be without it; the valuable information it contains respecting tilling and cropping is alike useful to all."—*Extract from a Farmer's Letter.*

"This really useful little volume ought to be in the hands of every one at all connected with agricultural pursuits."—*Lloyd's Weekly London Newspaper.*

"Although we feel no desire, in the language of the proud Peruvian, in contemplating what we hope to rejoice in, the contentment, prosperity, and comfort of our fellow men, to exclaim—"This, this is *my* work;" nor is our object, as Mr. O'Connor declares his to be, "that each man who is willing to work may be independent of every other man in the world for his daily bread," yet we can with much pleasure recognise in the book before us a powerful instrument for aiding in developing in man a much higher destiny than he has hitherto attained.

"Mr O'Connor shews clearly, what will soon be apparent to all who reflect deeply, that we are not left without the means of obtaining not only all that is physically requisite for man's progress, but also that we may readily produce what is apparently desirable; for none who carefully peruse this work can doubt that a system of small farms, held by active and industrious labourers, would amply return, in exchange for healthful exertion, far more than is requisite to preserve physical strength.

"He also shews that something more than this is requisite to ensure happiness, for he says in page 121, "I feel convinced that man can place no reliance whatever upon his fellow man, or a community of men, when circumstances operate upon his or their minds, the influence and effect of which would be stronger than any abstract notions of justice. For instance, if a community of labouring men purchase a quantity of land, and hire labour for its cultivation, however just their intentions and pure their motives, they will nevertheless feel themselves justified in raising the price of the land, according to the improved value conferred upon it by the labour of the hired workman. This power of steadily trenching upon the rights of others is one of the greatest disadvantages against which the labourer has to contend; and those hired by a community, at the end of twenty years would be in no better condition than they were at starting, while the community of proprietors would have increased the value of their property twenty-fold; that is, they would have robbed those labourers, by whose industry the value was increased, of nineteen shillings in the pound."

"These remarks are powerful arguments in the sphere in which they are written, and if examined in their relation to the universal, they confirm the testimony that "The earth is the Lord's, and all that therein is; the round world and they that dwell therein;" for, after partaking freely of what is good for each order of creation, any self-appropriation, by whatever parties indulged in, is from evil, and will produce its consequence, namely, vice, crime, and misery.

"We can strongly recommend Mr. O'Connor's work to our readers, containing a great amount of practical information on agriculture, which should be most popularly diffused."—*Concordium Gazette.*

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All persons desirous of completing their sets of the LANCASTER TRIALS, may yet do so, as few copies still remain on hand.

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The Feast of the Poets.

When, shortly after the commencement of the present year, we announced our intention to give at tri-monthly intervals a series of poetical selections, under the title of "The Feast of the Poets," we proposed by so doing to give a helping hand to those of our friends who, contributing to the "Feast," might give evidence of ability worthy of encouragement. Our proposition we had the satisfaction of knowing was approved of by many valued friends. We therefore had hoped that at each succeeding period we should have been supported by such a number of contributors as would at least have imparted a spice of originality to the "Feast." We regret, however, to say, that now that we have reached the second stage of the experiment, we find our expectations disappointed. The original pieces we have received are but few, and most of them "original" with a vengeance! As we have no wish to see any of our friends figuring in a second "*Dunciad*," should a POPE arise to confer upon them such an unenviable immortality, we must decline giving insertion to most of the favours alluded to. We trust we are not uncharitable; nevertheless we must refuse to to turn this paper into a "Refuge for the Destitute," which certainly it would become were its columns to afford space for poetry(?), which we are sure could get admission into no other publication in Britain.

"J. P., Glasgow," sends us a piece, entitled "We're a' ae Mithers' Bairns"—the idea good, the execution as common-place and faulty as it well could be. "J. P.'s" contribution to our former feast was well worthy the publicity it received. His present failure therefore must not dishearten him. He must try again. Others of the "rejected" must excuse us noticing them individually: in mercy we forbear.

WILLIAM JONES, of Leicester, whom we are always glad to hear from—for, judging him by his pen, we take him to be a true man—sends us a piece which we have decided *on inserting*, though not without some doubts as to the propriety of so doing. In an accompanying note, the writer says—"Flowery poetry, though pleasing, is not always the most useful. As I have no doubt you will receive enough of that sort for your June Feast, I have chosen a subject of an opposite character—namely, *the death of a tyrant;* into whose coffin I have not even thrown a sprig of rosemary." We certainly have no objection to the "useful" even in poetry: nor are we very squeamish as to the particular language employed in describing those who "grind the faces of the poor:" but we must object to the ruthless spirit pervading every line and word of Mr. JONES' poetry. He will see that we have omitted one verse, which exceeded all the rest in the blackness of its colouring. We hope Mr. JONES will for the future give us something more cheering than the grim and unlovable sketch of

THE TYRANT'S DEATH.

The tyrant is dead!—he is dead!
The untabernacled soul—it is fled!
They have laid him cold and deep,
Where the slaves he murdered sleep,
And the poor their curses heap
On his head!

Each morn, having *read* a short prayer
From the altar, like the panther from his lair,
He rush'd to his hell of mills,
Where sweat, like rain, distils,
And sorrow flows in rills
Of despair.

As Ætna out-breathing red vomit,
Or baleful, creation-scathing comet,
He awed poor fools; his nod
Was their law: where'er he trod
Earth mourn'd; till heaven's high God
Swept him from it!

Proud laid on velvet couch, quaffing nectar,
Planning to crush the poor, who've no protector:
Athwart Death grimly glid—
He, starting, madly bid
A golden pyramid!
Laughed the spectre.

* * * *

His captious tongue, that ne'er spake with joyance,
Is hush'd; his blighting eye's fierce defiance
Is quench'd; the spectre's grasp
Hath stopp'd his simoom gasp;
Sepulchral arms now clasp
The annoyance!

The following sweet piece entitles the author to our best thanks:—

NATURE AND FREEDOM.

By D. Wright, of Aberdeen.

There is a sweet charm in the valley sae glowin'
Wi' a' the bright flowerets blended in bloom;
The dew hangs sae pure on the breast o' the gowan,
And bright are the tassels that wave on the broom.
O! saft are the breezes, wi' sweet odours flying,
The birds sing sae bonny frae braken and tree,
And reason responds to their melody, sighing—
O! that men, like the birds, were a' happy and free!

There is a wild charm where the eagle is soaring
O'er mountains where wildness and grandeur combine;
Where heather is blooming and torrents are pouring,
Resistless in might, through the craggy ravine.
And we gaze on the torrents with thrilling emotion,
That dash o'er the rocks and glide on to the sea,
And reason responds to the roar of the ocean—
O! that men, like the billows, were mighty and free!

O! sweet is the charm when the morning is breaking,
Sae bright in its beauty, unveiling the sun;
The dew-studded flowers, which the zephyr is shaking,
Unfolds a' their beauty, and day is begun!
A' the sweets o' the earth, a' the beauties o' nature,
And a' that the wisest in wisdom could gie,
The Creator gies for the wants o' the creature,
And man might be happy if men were a' free!

Some of our "rejected" friends have favoured us with songs and other poetical pieces on "The Land." We can only say we hope when they get on the land they will be able to handle the spade better than they have handled the pen. As a specimen of the sort of spirit their Land-songs ought to have, we give the following from the Agrarian songs of the American Reformers:—

DOWN WITH THE LANDLORDS.

Start from the dream of ages,
Bowed, rugged sons of toil.
Rouse, rouse ye. Hero sages
Once, once redeemed your soil.
Foreign foes—domestic traitors,
Cleared out from hill and plain.
LAND-lords, and speculators
Call us to the field again.

Come from your hills and valleys,
Come from your ocean-tide—
Come from your lanes and alleys,
Come from your forests wide.
Come, come, ye hardy toilers,
Come in unbroken band;
Down, down upon the spoilers,
Drive, drive them from the LAND.

Armed with their "legal tender,"
Piled gold or pictured rags;
Shouting on us to surrender
Behind our Cotton Bags;
"The soil, sun, dew and seasons,
Here's gold we'll buy them all,"
Crush, crush the sordid treason,
Drive the traitors to the wall.

"Master Dickey," "Harry," "Billy,"
"Missy Bella," "Caroline!"
One half stupid, 'tother silly,
Shall they rule by "right divine?"
Rule *our* children and enslave them,
Trample out their altar fires—
Freedom their GRAND-sires gave them,
Shall they lose it by their sires?

No, no!—never, never!
Brothers! freemen heart and hand,
Stand by! Guard for ever,
Freedom's latest hope—THE LAND.
Guard it, and bequeath it,
Not to a race of slaves—
Sleep! sleep! underneath it,
FREE SOIL ABOVE YOUR GRAVES.

While we are with our American brethren, we cannot do better than give a few more of their patriotic songs:—

FREEDOM'S CALL.—1775.

It broke on the hush of morn—
It startled the dull midnight,
Like the stirring peal of a battle horn,
It summoned them forth to fight;
It rose o'er the swelling hill,
By the meadows green it was heard,
Calling out for the strength of the freeman's will,
And the might of the freeman's sword!

The rivers heard the noise—
And the valleys rung it out,
And every heart leapt high at the voice
Of that thrilling battle shout.
They sprung from the bridal bed,—
From the pallet of labour's rest,
And they hurried away to the field of the dead,
Like a tardy marriage guest!

They left the plough in the corn,—
They left the steer in the yoke,
And away from mother and child that morn
And the maiden's first kiss they broke.
In the shower of the deadly shot,
In the lurid van of the war,
Sternly they stood, but they answered not
To the hireling's wild hurra!

But still as the brooding storm,
Ere it lashes ocean to foam—
The strength of the free was in every arm,
And every heart on its home.
Of their pleasant homes they thought,—
They prayed to their father's God,—
And forward they went till their dear blood bought
The broad free land they trod.

THE BALLOT BOX.

Freedom's consecrated dower,
Casket of a priceless gem!
Nobler heritage of power
Than imperial diadem!
Corner-stone, on which was rear'd
Liberty's triumphal dome,
When her glorious form appeared
'Midst our own green mountain home!

Purchas'd by as noble blood
As in mortal veins e'er run,
By the toil of those who stood
By the side of Washington—
By the hearts that met the foe
On their native battle plain,
Where the arm that strikes the blow
Never needs to strike again!

Where's the craven that would dare
Mar it with polluted breath?
Scorned and curs'd, be his to share
The traitor's shame, the traitor's death!
Let his faithless heart be torn,
From his reckless bosom riven,
And upon the whirlwind borne,
To the carrion kite be given!

Guard it, freemen! guard it well!
Spotless as your maidens' fame!
Never let your children tell
Of your weakness—of your shame!
That their fathers basely sold,
What was bought with blood and toil,
That you bartered right for gold,
Here on Freedom's sacred soil!

Let your eagle's quenchless eye,
Fixed, unstrung, sleepless, bright,
Watch, when danger hovers nigh,
From his lofty mountain height:
While the stripes and stars shall wave
O'er this treasure pure and free;
The land's Palladium, it shall save
The home and shrine of Liberty.

By the bye, we have never seen the famous national American song, the "Star-spangled Banner." Could our friends of *Young America* help us to it? No matter even if it be not very complimentary to England: we shall not quarrel with the "braggadocia" of Uncle Sam, bearing in mind the example set in that line by his old dad John Bull.

Here is an anti-slavery hymn—

THE TRIUMPH OF FREEDOM.

By Wm. Lloyd Garrison.

God speed the year of jubilee,
The wide world o'er!
When from their galling chains set free,
Th' oppressed shall vilely bend the knee,
And wear the yoke of tyranny,
Like brutes, no more:—
That year will come, and freedom's reign
To man his plundered rights again
Restore.

God speed the day when human blood
Shall cease to flow!
In every clime be understood
The claims of human brotherhood,
And each return for evil, good—
Not blow for blow:—
That day will come, all feuds to end,
And change into a faithful friend
Each foe.

God speed the hour, the glorious hour,
When none on earth
Shall exercise a lordly power,
Nor in a tyrant's presence cower,
But all to manhood's statue tower,
By equal birth!—
That hour will come, to each, to all,
And from his prison-house the thrall
Go forth.

Until that year, day, hour arrive—
If life be given—
With head and heart and hand I'll strive
To break the rod, and rend the gyre,
The spoiler of his prey deprive—
So witness Heaven!
And never from my chosen post,
Whate'er the peril or the cost,
Be driven.

And here, from the pen of JOHN GREENLEAF WHITTIER, whose poems we quoted from in our last "feast," we give the following noble lines, written on the occasion of the author reading an account of a slave auction at New Orleans, at which the auctioneer recommended the woman on the stand as a "*good Christian!*"

THE CHRISTIAN SLAVE.

A Christian! going, gone!
Who bids for God's own image?—for His grace
Which that poor victim of the market-place
Hath in her suffering won?

My God! can such things be?
Hast Thou not said that whatsoe'er is done
Unto Thy weaker and Thy humblest one,
Is even done to Thee?

In that sad victim, then,
Child of Thy pitying love, I see Thee stand—
Once more the jest-word of a mocking hand,
Bound, sold, and scourged again!

A Christian up for sale!
Wet with her blood your whips—o'ertask her frame,
Make her life loathsome with your wrong and shame,
Her patience shall not fail!

A *heathen* hand might deal
Back on your heads the gathered wrong of years,
But *her* low, broken prayer and nightly tears,
Ye neither heed nor feel.

Con well thy lesson o'er,
Thou *prudent* teacher—tell the toiling slave,
No dangerous tale of Him who came to seek and save
The outcast and the poor.

But wisely shut the ray
Of God's *free* Gospel from her simple heart,
And to her darkened mind alone impart
One stern command—"OBEY."

So shalt thou deftly raise
The market price of human flesh; and while
On thee, their pampered guest, the planters smile,
Thy church shall praise.

Grave reverend men shall tell
From northern pulpits how thy work was blest,
While in that vile south Sodom, first and best,
Thy poor disciples sell!

Oh, shame! the Moslem thrall,
Who, with his master, to the prophet kneels,
While turning to the sacred Kebla, feels
His fetters break and fall.

Cheers for the turbaned Bey
Of robber-peopled Tunis! he hath torn
The dark slave dungeons open, and hath borne
Their inmates into day.

But *our* poor slave in vain
Turns to the Christian shrine his aching eyes—
Its rites will only swell his market-price,
And rivet on his chain.*

God of all right! how long
Shall priestly robbers at Thine altar stand,
Lifting in prayer to Thee the bloody hand,
And haughty brow of wrong?

Oh, from the fields of cane,
From the low rice-swamp, from the trader's cell—
From the black slave-ship's foul and loathsome hell,
And coffle's weary chain—

Hoarse, horrible, and strong
Rises to Heaven that agonizing cry,
Filling the arches of the hollow sky,
HOW LONG—OH! GOD, HOW LONG?

In a late number of the *Tyne Mercury* we observed what appeared to be one of a series of patriotic songs entitled "Mob Melodies." The initials appended to the song, together with the genuine poetical ability of the composition, leaves us no room to doubt the identity of the author. He is, if we mistake not, a gentleman to whose enlarged sympathies, consistent patriotism, and intellectual greatness, the people of England are no little indebted for the progress towards freedom they have already made, and that certain triumph over their aristocratic oppressors which assuredly awaits them. Of course, in transferring the following "melody" to our columns, we express thereby our concurrence with the principles therein vindicated, but we do so with a reservation. If by the new world regenerating the old, T. D. means that an American "army of liberation" would be welcomed to this country to put down the English aristocracy, we must be permitted to differ with him. When THOMAS PAINE prayed that "the New World might regenerate the Old," he meant, we conceive, to express his hope that the Republican principles practically established in America might so operate there for the happiness of the many, as to excite throughout Europe such a knowledge and love of those principles as would induce the people of the European states to imitate the example of the Americans in casting off the yoke of "kings, and priests, and lords;" and in this sense we think there is every prospect of PAINE's hope and prayer being realised. In this sense, too, *we* hope "that the New World may regenerate the Old;" but never, we trust, will a foreign hostile band, no matter under what guise or pretence, be permitted to desecrate the soil of England. The world has seen more than enough of "liberating armies;" and the French have afforded to all other nations a lesson that Englishmen, at any rate, will be slow to forget. Nations having to contend merely with a domestic oppressor can best liberate themselves. The emancipation of the English people will be slow, but it will be sure. That emancipation is now going on—the mental emancipation of the masses is in progress, and that is the only sure foundation of all real liberty. The Americans, we fancy, will find quite enough to do to liberate themselves from the tyranny of landlords and usurers—priests and lawyers may be added. When they have fully secured their own liberation, the *example* of the New World will, we doubt not, be quite sufficient to cause the regeneration of the Old, without any "army of liberation." The Americans, however, must look quick, or perhaps the "example" may come from this side. It strikes us that if there was Universal Suffrage in this country, the English working men could put their American friends "up" to a thing or two, of which the latter seem hardly to have thought of yet. With these introductory remarks we give the following specimen of the *Tyne Mercury's*

MOB MELODIES.

"That the New World may regenerate the Old, is the prayer of, Sir, your humble servant, Thomas Paine."—*Letter to Washington*, 1793.

TUNE—*O blame not the bard.*

O! deem not, altho' with war's ensigns we come,
And shoulder the musket and flourish the brand,
That we love not the fields of our primitive home,
Or would strike at the heart of our own father-land.
No! her groves and her valleys are dear to us still,
As they were ere her tyrants had made them their prey;
Or ere fell Aristocracy work'd out his will,
And drove us, beyond the Atlantic, away!

O! how could we hate those dim valleys, so green;
Or those streams, by whose margin our forefathers rov'd?
There's a charm on the soil where our parents have been—
What was dear to the sires, by the sons must be lov'd.
O'er yon smooth swelling downs, 'twas their flocks gave the fleece;
Yea; their's were the fields, where the harvest now waves;
And if now we could strike—e'en in rage—at their peace,
Our fathers, in anger, would start from their graves.

No! 'tis not the village we come to alarm—
Nor the Sabbath, whose bells calls the toiler to prayer;
We strike not the cot, nor the cottager harm—
Where innocence is there's no prey for us there:
But we strike at the halls and the domes of the proud.
The Avenger is come—ay! tho' late—of that day,
When fell Aristocracy, lofty and loud,
Compell'd us, beyond the Atlantic, away!

They deem'd we were gone—and gone ne'er to return:
That God was a name, and his vengeance a joke;
That Liberty, strangled, lay safe in her urn;
That the chain was secure, and eternal the yoke!
They deem'd not an Eye still could reach to the soil
Where the sires of their exiles lay low in their graves;
That an Ear could yet listen the woe and the toil;
And that England had friends cross the desert of waves!

We watched them! We saw their reign had its time,
Tho' Justice was trampled, and Mercy exiled;
Tho' Poverty's cravings were scourg'd for a crime;
And tho' e'en in its cradle they'd mortgag'd the child!
Tho' Virtue was sham'd with an atheist sneer,
And Charity prostrate, and Mammon sublime;
We watched them—and felt that their downfall was near;
We watched them—and saw that their reign had its time.

Then deem not, altho' with war's ensigns we come,
And carry the musket and carry the brand,
That we love not the fields of our primitive home,
Or would strike at the breast of our own father-land.
No! we come but to punish the treason of those
Who have cover'd her bosom with anguish and shame;
Who have render'd our England the scoff of her foes;
Her valour a mockery—her glory a name!

As the mail of the spoiler assists but to draw
On the head of the robber the sulphureous levin;
And the armour of Wrong, by omnipotent law,
But serves to conduct the red vengeance of heaven.
So the foes of our England shall fall in a war,
That in guilt and in guile they could only have known,
And perish, consum'd in a flame from afar,
That their crimes and their falsehood have kindled alone.
T. D.

In the May number of the *Dublin University Magazine*, appeared an article entitled, "Personal Recollections of THOMAS CAMPBELL"—one of the most atrocious productions that ever disgraced the pages of any publication. The writer pretends to having met and been introduced to CAMPBELL at one of the annual Polish Balls. He represents CAMPBELL as a misanthropical, selfish, scurrilous, drunkard; drinking brandy to intoxication, and habitually using language the most depraved and disgusting in describing mankind in general, and his eminent contemporaries in particular. This writer makes CAMPBELL call BYRON a "ruffian;" Sir THOMAS CHANTREY "an infernal scoundrel;" and ALLAN CUNNINGHAM "the most infernal liar that ever left Scotland." He represents CAMPBELL as speaking of the Poles as "expatriated rascals," and sneering at "their immortal demigod, Kosciusko." These veracious (!) "recollections" of the "Bard of Hope" were continued in the June number of the *University Magazine;* and in the continuation the writer makes CAMPBELL call HAZLITT "a false, vain, selfish, blackguard"—"a blackguard penny-a-liner;" NORTHCOTE, "a conceited old booby;" SWIFT, "an abominable ruffian;" BYRON (again), "a blackguard and a liar;" SHELLEY, "a filthy atheist;" GRAY (query GAY), "a selfish scoundrel;" Dr. JOHNSON, "a coarse brute and tyrant;" and MILTON, "a savage-minded wretch." Was there ever before such an accumulation of filthy falsehoods? We say "falsehoods," for though we have no *personal* knowledge to the contrary of the portrait of CAMPBELL, painted by the writer in the *Dublin Magazine*, yet are our convictions of the strongest, that it was impossible for a man like him to cherish the malignant feelings, or to give expression to those feelings in the filthy vituperative terms ascribed to him by the Dublin scandal-monger. But were these anecdotes of CAMPBELL as true as we believe them to be false, still the publishing of them would be not one whit the less diabolical. It is with CAMPBELL's writings the public is concerned, not his vices (if he was vicious), physical or mental; and none but a bad-hearted man would have gloated over and made public the (alleged) failings of such a man.

We have repeatedly called attention to the yet lingering spirit of envious calumny which has for so many years sought to blast the name and wither the reputation of our great English poet BYRON, but we remember nothing so infamous as the abuse of the author of "Childe Harold" put into the mouth of CAMPBELL by the writer in the *Dublin Magazine*. In addition to the quotations given above, CAMPBELL is described as representing BYRON as "in heart and soul a blackguard, immensely vain, vulgar, bullying, ignorant, and mendacious;" and says, "if ever a man was inspired by diabolism, it was Byron." He quotes from the "Prophecy of Dante":—

'Tis the doom
Of spirits of my order to be rack'd
In life; to wear their hearts out, and consume
Their days in endless strife, and die alone;
Then future thousands crowd around their tomb,
And pilgrims come from climes where they have known
The name of him, who now is but a name;
And wasting homage o'er the sullen stone,
Spread his, by him unheard, unheeded fame.

And then adds, "Byron wrote these with a bottle of gin under his vest." If CAMPBELL really gave expression to these fiendish calumnies, he would be worthy of the bitterest execration; but we repeat, we believe him to be innocent of these odious imputations. We have for some time past contemplated adopting a measure which would tend to make our readers better acquainted with the writings of BYRON than probably some of them are at present, and we think we cannot do better than commence the carrying out of our project without further delay. Excepting the cheap editions of *Don Juan*, and the little collections entitled "Select Works," usually consisting of his miscellaneous pieces, to which, perhaps, we should add *Cain*, and the *Vision of Judgment*,—excepting these, we are convinced that his works are known but to very few indeed of the class we principally address. We propose, then, to give an extract of a few stanzas or lines weekly, under the head of "Beauties of Byron," which we hope will do something towards making more generally known the real character of the man whose sublime ideas and faultless poetry has done so much to advance the freedom of thought, and sow the seeds of future and lasting triumphs in Liberty's Cause.

The papers contained a few days ago the usual account of the annual celebration of the Battle of Waterloo, now almost entirely confined to the inspection of troops at the Horse Guards parade, St. James's Park, and "the Duke's" dinner at Apsley House. As the writer of these remarks took his usual walk homeward along Piccadilly, on Wednesday week, he noticed leaning against a rail annexed to one of the entrance-gates of Hyde Park, close to the Duke's house, a Chelsea pensioner who in his day had evidently been a powerful man, but was now old and frail. We saw by his medal that the old man had been one of the Waterloo victors. He stood very near the Duke's house, whilst we, halting also for a minute or two, looked on. Carriage after carriage rolled up to the Duke's gate—their aristocratic freight intent on offering their congratulations to "the Duke." This effected, they drove away. We believe upwards of seven hundred carriages stopped at the Duke's gate in the course of Wednesday afternoon. The pensioner looked on, but—while we stood there—no one of the high and haughty dames, or privileged drones, bestowed even a kindly glance or an approving word upon the shattered warrior whose medal made him conspicuous to all who passed. This is the gratitude of the aristocracy! When will the many learn, that when at aristocratical feeds "the Army and the Navy" is toasted, it is not the poor fellows who, in the ranks and in the rigging "brave the battle and the breeze," to whom homage is paid; but to the officers, the epauletted gentry, the privileged caste of birth, wealth, and political influence. The poor pensioner stood unheeded and unnoticed; "no one cried God save him!" We turned away with disgust. The Duke of Wellington, too, is as aristocratic and exclusive as his seven hundred carriage worshippers. This is proved by the damning fact, that while to his Waterloo banquets he invites such heroes as *Field-Marshal (!)* Prince ALBERT—a warrior who, except when at pheasant shooting or deer slaughtering, never smelled, and, probably, never will smell, an ounce of powder, he invites no one serjeant, corporal, or private, who shared with him, and had by far the largest share of the dangers of Waterloo, without reaping any corresponding quantum of profit or "glory" therefrom. Our plain speaking contemporary, the *Dispatch*, speaking on this subject last Sunday says—"It is now the received, and no longer disputed conviction, that the Duke owed all his most dearly-bought and profusely-rewarded successes to the sturdy fortitude of his soldiers. Breast to bayonet and bayonet to breast was the spirit of our brave infantry, and sabre to sabre was that of our cavalry. The Emperor Napoleon's artillery destroyed our lines, but devotedly rushed the rear ranks to the front, and filled the places of their slaughtered comrades. The victory of Waterloo was that of the common soldiers, and of their immediate officers;" yet these are the men whose place *Field-Marshal* ALBERT usurps—these are the men whom the sycophants of the Duke scorn to notice—

"The broken tools that tyrants cast away."

But what has this to do with BYRON? This—that as we have decided commencing this week our selections from his poems, we may as well select something appropriate. As Waterloo-day has only just gone by, we select, therefore, his inimitable picture (from "Childe Harold") of the gathering and march of the British troops from Brussels the night before the battle: to this we add the "Childe's" reflections *on that field of "crowning carnage Waterloo."*

There was a sound of revelry by night,
And Belgium's capital had gather'd then
Her beauty and her chivalry, and bright
The lamps shone o'er fair women and brave men;
A thousand *hearts beat happily;* and when
Music arose with its voluptuous swell,
Soft eyes look'd love to eyes which spake again,
And all went merry as a *marriage* bell;
But hush! hark! a deep sound strikes like a rising knell!

Did ye not hear it? No; 'twas but the wind,
On the car rattling o'er the stony street.
On with the dance! let joy be unconfined;
No sleep till morn, when Youth and Pleasure meet
To chase the glowing hours with flying feet.
But, hark! that heavy sound breaks in once more,
As if the clouds its echo would repeat;
And nearer, clearer, deadlier than before!
Arm! arm! it is—it is—the cannon's opening roar!

* * * *

Ah! then and there was hurrying to and fro,
And gathering tears, and tremblings of distress,
And cheeks all pale, which but an hour ago
Blush'd at the praise of their own loveliness;
And there were sudden partings, such as press
The life from out young hearts, and choking sighs
Which ne'er might be repeated; who could guess
If ever more should meet those mutual eyes,
Since upon night so sweet such awful morn could rise.

And there was mounting in hot haste: the steed,
The mustering squadron, and the clattering car,
Went pouring forward with impetuous speed,
And swiftly forming in the ranks of war;
And the deep thunder peal on peal afar;
And near, the beat of the alarming drum
Roused up the soldier ere the morning star;
While throng'd the citizens with terror dumb,
Or whispering, with white lips—"The foe! They come! they come!

And wild and high the "Cameron's gathering" rose!
The war-note of Lochiel, which Albyn's hills
Have heard, and heard, too, have her Saxon foes;
How in the noon of night that pibroch thrills,
Savage and shrill! But with the breath which fills
Their mountain pipe, so fill the mountaineers
With the fierce native daring which instils
The stirring memory of a thousand years,
And Evan's, Donald's fame rings in each clansman's ears!

And Ardennes waves above them her green leaves,
Dewy with nature's tear-drops, as they pass,
Grieving, if aught inanimate e'er grieves,
Over the unreturning brave—alas!
Ere evening to be trodden like the grass
Which now beneath them, but above shall grow
In its next verdure, when this fiery mass
Of living valour rolling on the foe,
And burning with high hope shall moulder cold and low.

Last noon beheld them full of lusty life,
Last eve in beauty's circle proudly gay,
The midnight brought the signal sound of strife,
The morn the marshalling in arms,—the day
Battle's magnificently—stern array
The thunder-clouds close o'er it, which when rent
The earth is covered thick with other clay,
Which her own clay shall cover, heap'd and pent,
Rider and horse,—friend, foe,—in one red burial blent!

* * * *

Stop!—for thy tread is on an empire's dust!
An earthquake's spoil is sepulchered below!
Is the spot mark'd with no colossal bust?
Nor column trophied for triumphal show?
None; but the moral's truth tells simpler so,
As the ground was before, thus let it be;—
How that red rain hath made the harvest grow!
And is this all the world has gain'd by thee,
Thou first and last of fields! king-making Victory?

And Harold stands upon this place of skulls,
The grave of France, the deadly Waterloo!
How in an hour the power which gave annuls
Its gifts, transferring fame as fleeting too!
In "pride of place" here last the eagle flew,
Then tore with bloody talon the rent plain,
Pierced by the shaft of banded nations through;
Ambition's life and labours all were vain;
He wears the shatter'd links of the world's broken chain.

Fit retribution! Gaul may champ the bit
And foam in fetters;—but is Earth more free?
Did nations combat to make *One* submit;
Or league to teach all kings true sovereignty?
What! shall reviving thraldom again be
The patch'd up idol of enlightened days?
Shall we, who struck the Lion down, shall we
Pay the Wolf homage? Proffering lowly gaze
And servile knees to thrones? No; *prove* before ye praise!

If not, o'er one fallen despot boast no more!
In vain fair cheeks were furrow'd with hot tears
For Europe's flowers long rooted up before
The trampler of her vineyards; in vain years
Of death, depopulation, bondage, fears,
Have all been borne, and broken by the accord
Of roused-up millions: all that most endears
Glory, is when the myrtle wreathes a sword
Such as Harmodius drew on Athens' tyrant lord.

The address to "the Duke" at the opening of the ninth canto of *Don Juan*, which would appropriately come in here, we must omit: it will keep for another Waterloo-day.

"STORY OF AN UMBRELLA."—This is the title of a comic novel, companion to "*Punch*," announced to appear next week. The author, G. H. Rodwell, Esq., is well known from the laughter-producing farces and songs he has given to the public, among the most popular of which is "Teddy the Tyler," "My Wife's Out," "Nix my Dolly, pals," &c. &c. He has called to his aid a kindred genius to give graphic delineations of his humourous conceptions—the well-known and admired "Phiz!" Judging from the wit on the illustrated wrapper, and the known talent of the author, we augur most favourably of having a rich "begone dull care" treat. It is announced to be published uniform in all respects with our delightful friend "*Punch.*"

A PRINCE COMMITTED FOR FORGERY.—A circumstance has just occurred which has caused the greatest astonishment in the upper circles of Paris. Prince de B——, twenty-two years of age, married about eleven months back to the daughter of a rich banker, was arrested on Thursday, and committed to prison on a charge of forgery, committed under the following circumstances:—The Jockey Club, in order to facilitate the payments of racing and other debts, have been in the habit of using counters made of ivory, stained red, bearing the year on one side, and the signature of the secretary on the other—each representing 100 francs. Some time back Prince de B——, who is not a member of the club, handed over to his brother-in-law, also a banker, ten of these counters, and asked him to give him cash for them. This was done, and the banker sent them in the course of business to the club, where nine were declared to be forgeries. The secretary immediately proceeded to the banker's, and the Prince was sent for. He declared unhesitatingly that he had received them at the races of Chantilly, in payment of a bet, from a person on the course, whose name he believed to be Zarlatti, an Italian, whose address he did not know. A complaint was lodged before M. St. Didier, Juge d'Instruction, who at once instituted inquiries, and succeeded in discovering the man who had made the counters. This person declared he had received the order for them from a young man whom he had seen only twice, and whose person he could not well describe. He delivered them, he said, as he could prove by his books, on May 24. This deposition was in flat contradiction with the account of Prince de B——, who had fixed May the 18th as the day on which he had received them at Chantilly. The Prince then declared that they had been handed to him by certain of his friends; but these gentlemen denied in the most formal manner the truth of this allegation. The maker of the counters and the Prince were then confronted, and the former at once recognised the latter as the person who had given him the order. The Prince then burst into tears, and avowed that it was he who had himself circulated the twenty-five counters, twenty-two of which had come into the club. He was at once committed to prison for forgery. What makes this case more extraordinary is, that the young man is not only rich, but was brought up most religiously. It is difficult to account for such an act, unless by supposing that his reason is affected.

THE GREAT BRITAIN STEAMER.—FALMOUTH, JUNE 20.—This evening, precisely at six o'clock, the Great Britain steam-ship hove in sight on her voyage from Plymouth towards Dublin, and approached to within four miles of St. Anthony Light-house. When she had opened the harbour her steaming was eased, and she saluted the port; but without waiting to communicate, her head was hove off for the Manacles, and she proceeded under head sails, jib, foresail, and forestaysail, and her steam up at full speed for Dublin. The heights, particularly Pendennis, were crowded by thousands of spectators, and some hundreds of boats were outside in the bay full of persons desirous of viewing this stupendous and magnificent ship. It was supposed that the Great Britain would have been brought into this port, as her commander is a native of Penryn, at which place his family and friends reside. The evening was hazy, so that she was not long visible from hence.

TO THE CHARTIST BODY GENERALLY, BUT MORE ESPECIALLY THE MEMBERS OF THE CHARTIST LAND CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY.

FRIENDS,—It seems to be the fate of every measure, whether great or small, designed to improve the people's condition, to meet with opposition; not only the opposition of those in authority, whose sinister interests consist in upholding the present anomalous order of things, but the opposition also of canting hypocrites, who are continually whining over the sufferings of humanity without ever taking a step to effect their removal or alleviation. The puny opposition of such misanthropes would merit no other treatment than contempt, but that weak minds may be led into error by lying statements and plausible attempts at reasoning. It, therefore, behoves the promoters of every good measure to strike down with energy and promptitude the opposition by which their objects are sought to be frustrated.

The Chartist Conference, which recently assembled in London to devise measures promotive of the political and social melioration of the working classes, has concocted and matured a plan, by the operation of which, land to a very great extent, upon comparatively easy terms, may be obtained by the proscribed, impoverished, and degraded sons of toil. The project has been but a very short time before the country, and already are the busy curs of faction barking and growling their brutal opposition. Portions of the press too, that potent engine for good or evil, has been made the medium for conveying this insensate opposition to the world.

Being appointed by the Convention *pro tempore* directors of the Chartist Land Co-operative Society, we deem it our duty to defend the plan which has been confided to our management, and to expose the ignorance, stupidity, and falsehood of its assailants. We will first briefly explain the plan itself. Two thousand members are taken as the basis on which our calculations are made. The society, however, may consist of any greater number, for the more numerous the society the more extensive will be its sphere of operation. It is proposed that a capital of £5,000 shall be created by the members subscribing £2 10s. each, which may be paid by instalments, at the option of the subscriber, at the rate of 3d., 6d., 9d., or 1s. per week. With the capital thus realised land will be purchased and divided into allotments of two acres each; cottages erected, and the sum of £15 16s. 8d. presented to the members entering upon occupation—each member to occupy, under a lease for ever, a tenement and two acres of land, at an annual rental of £5. The estate, thus enhanced in value by improvements and buildings, is to be sold with the least possible delay; and the original sum, together with the profit realised by the sale, expended in buying more land, erecting other cottages, and locating members: such land and cottages to be again sold, and thus the society propose to continue its operations until all its members are each in possession of a cottage and two acres of good land secured by a perpetual lease, at a yearly rent of £5.

Here is a brief outline of our plan, the feasibility and practicability of which we are prepared to maintain by fair argument, in defiance of all opposition. We have observed in *Lloyd's Newspaper* of the two last weeks, articles written (not by the Editor, but adopted by him) to prove that our plan is unworthy of public confidence or support. Having bestowed upon those articles an attentive perusal, we can confidently affirm the impossibility of cramming into so small a space a greater quantity of stale jokes, sheer nonsense, gross ignorance, or wilful and deliberate misrepresentation. But, as we are desirous of construing as lightly as possible the errors of the writer, we are more inclined to ascribe them to the weakness of his head than to the virulence of his heart.

These articles, designed to crush in the bud the Chartist Co-operative Land Society, abound in miserable puns—the "gilt farthings" of wit about "Adam and Eve;" "the garden of Eden;" "nine tailors making a man;" the story of "Alnaschar and his eggs," which are too contemptible for further notice. The first objection of any weight is the *impracticability* of the project. The writer is as much amazed at the objects aimed at by this society, as were the old women of England when travelling by railway was projected; and as the success of the railways has relaxed the wonderment of the old women, so we trust, by the success of our plan, to remove the doubts from the murky mind of our assailant. The writer deems the plan *impracticable*, but he fails to point out where our machinery is defective. We ask, cannot land be bought at twenty-five years' purchase? Certainly. Do we require it cheaper? No. Thus far the plan is practicable. Can from 60 to 100 cottages, contiguous to one another, be completed at £30 each? The opinion of experienced men decide the question in the affirmative. If the land is bought at twenty-five years' purchase, is it not likely to sell, with the *improvements*, at twenty years' purchase? Do we ask more for it? Cannot the residue of our means, after purchasing land and building cottages, be equally divided among those to whom the allotments are appropriated? Surely there is here no insurmountable obstacle. These are briefly the operations of which the society guarantee the performance. Where, we ask, are the impediments to their successful result? But the Solon, whose lucubrations illume the readers of *Lloyd's*, and who is shortly to astound the world with a plan so transcendently the superior of ours, that we must ever after hide our diminished heads, sneers at the advantages held out by the Chartist Land Society. A cottage and two acres of land secured by a perpetual lease, at a rental of £5 a year, with the use of £15 16s. 8d., and all obtained at the trifling expense of £2 10s., are, in the fulness of his benevolence, deemed unworthy the attention of the slaves of the "*grinding capitalist!*" The occupiers, we are told, would, in eight or nine years, pay, in the shape of rent, more than the value of their cottage. Has the writer forgotten that if they were not on the land, they would have to pay "rent" somewhere else? Has it escaped the perspicacity of this *wise man of the east*, that more than the *annual rent required* by the society for a residence, in which health, independence, and comparative competence may be enjoyed, is now paid for dark and dingy garrets in the filthy alleys of the metropolis, or the damp and dreary cellars of Liverpool, into which upwards of 40,000 human beings are crammed, a prey to those destructive disorders induced by filth and foul air? Would not such a possession as this society purposes to realise for its members, be a blessing to myriads of toil-worn, care-worn slaves in the manufacturing district, whose very lives are being sacrificed on the Moloch altars of capital? The term "grinding capitalist," which occurs in the book containing the rules of the society, does not seem to accord with the fastidious taste of the writer. They are iterated and reiterated by him, which would lead us to conclude that in his opinion they are a misnomer. Our experience, however, warrants the application of the term *grinding* to the capitalists of this country. We know something of the *grinding* propensities of the millocrats of the north—wretches who, in the majority of cases, had it not been for the merciful interposition of the legislature, would, through the terrors of the whip, convert the sweat of infants into gold; to maintain their unhallowed aggrandisement—remorseless beings, who would doom their toilers to ignorance, immorality, and decrepitude, induced by fourteen or fifteen hours' labour daily, in the enervating atmosphere of the factory, that they, the lords of labour, may slake their raging thirst for gain. Such is the animus of your mammon-adoring capitalist: and yet we are carped at for applying to them the term "grinding."

The public are reminded by the scribe in *Lloyd's* that the funds of the society are insecure; that there is no responsibility attached to the officers in consequence of the society not being ENROLLED. To this we reply, that the rules of the society make ample provision for the security of the funds, and furthermore we say that *there is no obstacle to enrolment.* A general meeting of the members will shortly be held in their respective localities, when the question of enrolment will be mooted and settled.

Friends, before we conclude this vindication of the Chartist Co-operative Land Society, we must notice an impudent falsehood which is blazoned forth in *Lloyd's* with an effrontery, a recklessness, which none but an adept could display. He *says*:—"Mr. O'Connor *shows*, that when £5000 shall have increased to £37,324, 372½ persons may have allotments and cottages: but he omits to deduct the 372½ times £15 16s. 8d., which is to be furnished to each individual for stock, &c.; you have therefore to take £5000 as the original capital, and to deduct from this 372½ times £15 16s. 8d., namely, £5897 18s. 4d: according to Cocker the result would be 0, minus £897 18s. 4d.: Mr. O'Connor, on the contrary, shows plus £37,324." Poor fellow! we opine that his acquaintance with Cocker is just about as extensive as his knowledge of the Land plan! Mr. O'Connor does not say that "when the property of the society is increased to £37,324, 372½ persons will have cottages, &c.;" but he does say "that 1923 persons will be in possession of their allotments." The rules of the society assert the same, in language the most unequivocal. Mr. O'Connor has no necessity to deduct the sum given to each seller upon the land from the *original* capital of £5000, as these sums are supplied by the increase on each sale of the society's property. These things are known to every man conversant with the rules: hence, while we despise the retailer of *falsehood*, we can well afford to laugh at the stupidity of the arithmetical solution which gives a minus quantity of £897 18s. 4d., instead of a plus of £37,224.

In conclusion, we would advise the opponents of this plan, before they make *their appearance in print again*, to endeavour to make themselves conversant with the subject; neglecting this salutary advice they may, like unto our adversary in *Lloyd's*, instead of writing down our plan, write themselves down "fools!"

For the Directors of the Chartist Land Co-operative Society,

London, June 20, 1845. T. M. WHEELER, Gen. Sec.

TELEGRAPH OVER THE ATLANTIC.—A writer in the *New York Tribune* suggests a plan for bringing old England within a speaking distance. He proposes to run a copper wire, well covered, and as large as a pipe stem, from Nova Scotia to the coast of Ireland. This, as is thought may be accomplished by winding the wire upon reels, and arranging it on board a steamer so as to be reeled off as fast as the boat goes, and dropped the whole width of the Atlantic. The writer says—"Its gravity would sink it to the depth where water was so dense as to be of equal gravity, and of course beyond the reach of any kind of collision. Beginning and ending upon a bold shore, beyond the reach of anchors, it would be out of harm's way, and exposed but to two kinds of accidents—viz., from separation by its own weight, and the loss of the coating with which the metal must be protected. The steamer Great Britain would carry more wire of this size than would extend to Europe, and its cost, I think, would be less than a million of dollars."

Tit Bits.

THE PECULIAR BURDENS UPON LAND.—Mr. Ward lately brought forward an unsuccessful motion for an inquiry into this subject. We quite agree with the majority that rejected it—there is no reason for any inquiry into the matter. We can save the house a blue-book (so called from its effect upon the looks of hon. members while engaged in its perusal) by a succinct account of these "peculiar burdens" for each of the three divisions of the United Kingdom.

ENGLAND.

Imprimis, we should say a very peculiar burden upon the land in England is—

1. A sporting landlord, in whose eyes partridges are of more consequence than paupers, and who in all his schemes of amelioration spells "peasant" with a ph."

2. An ill-paid, overworked labourer, with a mind as bare as his body, a doghole for a dwelling, and an union-house for a refuge.

3. An ignorant tenantry, with a confidence in Sir Robert Peel and a blind dependence on protection and the landlord.

4. A non-resident rector, with a taste for Cheltenham waters, and a notion that the working clergy are composed of curates at £80 per annum.

IRELAND.

1. An absentee proprietor, who considers hedge-shooting the natural amusement of the Irish pisantry; believes the only "genteel" residence for a man of taste to be an English watering-place; and holds the duties of property to be all on the side of the tenant.

2. A Protestant ascendancy parson, who looks on Orange lodges as a development of the Christian church; "Boyne Water" as a hymn; and a national school as a favourite parade-ground for the Evil One.

3. A rack-renting agent, whose favourite argument is a policeman's bayonet.

SCOTLAND.

1. Highland landholder, with a preference for sheep-walks over small holdings, and a tendency to promote emigration on a large scale by driving out forty families in one clearing.

2. A population of paupers depending on what the heritors like to give them.

Let England, Ireland, and Scotland rid themselves of these burdens respectively, and we should not despair of even more wonderful results than a repeal of the Corn Laws, a millennium in which the Duke of Buckingham should play in Mr. Cobden's drying grounds, and Villiers sport over Sir John Tyrell's preserves; when Sibthorp should exchange the kiss of peace with Bowring; and Hume and Herbert sit cheek-by-jowl on the Treasury bench, with the smile of brotherly love upon their faces, and their arms round one another's necks.—*Punch.*

AN IMPUDENT COMPANY.—Amongst the advertisements in the papers we perceive one headed "First-class Assurance Company." We understand that O'Connell, Roebuck, D'Israeli, and Mike Gibbs are to be appointed managing directors of this new company;—we know of no men better fitted for conducting an establishment where "first-class assurance" is to be the capital.

RATHER DOUBTFUL.—A man at St. Etienne is said to have invented a five-bladed carving instrument, which "being placed in a roasted fowl, and a spring being pressed, the blades will, in a second, separate the legs and wings, and divide the carcase"! This is very ingenious, but we defy him to invent anything that can "cut more ways at once" than the present British Cabinet.

AN INVETERATE JOKER.—Mathews's attendant in his last illness intended to give the patient some medicine; but a few moments after it was discovered that the medicine was nothing but ink, which had been taken from the phial by mistake, and his friend exclaimed, "Good heavens, Mathews, I have given you ink." "Never—never mind, my boy—never mind," said Mathews, faintly, "I'll swallow a bit of blotting paper." This was the last joke Mathews ever made.

SYDNEY SMITH'S SKETCH OF LORD JOHN RUSSELL.—"There is not a better man in England than Lord John Russell, but his worst failure is this: he is utterly ignorant of all moral fear; there is nothing he would not undertake. I believe he would perform the operation for the stone—build St. Peter's—or assume (with or without ten minutes' notice) the command of the channel fleet, and no one would discover by his manner that the patient had died—the church tumbled down—and the channel fleet been knocked to atoms. * * It is impossible to sleep soundly while he has the command of the watch." To this he attached the following note:—"Another peculiarity of the Russells is, that they never alter their opinions. They are an excellent race, but they must be trepanned before they can be convinced."

A "NATURAL" INQUIRY.—A cockney youth, on being shown the apparatus for hatching eggs by artificial heat, which most of our readers will recollect having seen at the Collegiate exhibition a year or two ago, remarked that "the chickens would only die when they came out, for want of mothers to suckle them."

ILLUSTRIOUS FISHMONGERS.—Lord Brougham got awfully eloquent at the dinner given to Prince Albert by the Fishmongers' Company, and passed such a panegyric on fishmongers, as must have gladdened the heart of Groves, and elevated Lynn, of Fleet-street, to a height in his own opinion that he otherwise never would have dreamed of. According to Brougham, the greatest glory a man can aspire to is keeping an oyster-shop, for his Lordship declared that statesmen, warriors, and even princes had reason to be proud of being Fishmongers. We should suggest a new order as a sort of companion to the Golden Fleece, to be called the Silver Mackerel.

HINTS FOR THE NEXT STATE BALL.

Why carry back a hundred years
Whigs, Tories, Commoners, and Peers,
For dresses at a fancy ball?
How vain to go so very far—
To what they were from what they are
Would be disguise for nearly all.

Take Brougham as the first (for he
First in his own esteem will be),
And as in "eighteen-thirty" show him—
Down on his knees, suffused in tears,
Pressing Reform upon the Peers;—
Sure nobody on earth would know him.

If in disguise you would conceal
The great free-trader, Robert Peel,
How very easily 'tis done;
Why go to George the Second's reign?—
He's only to appear again
As Peel of "eighteen forty-one."

No powder'd wig they need prepare
For Derby's son and natural hair:
Let him assume a bearing manly,
Proud and impetuous, as he
Some ten years since was wont to be;—
How different from the present Stanley!

How easy 'twere to find disguise
Of almost every sort and size,
Accumulating now since 'thirty,
In Graham's wardrobe; though 'tis true
For fancy balls they'd scarcely do,
Most of them are so very dirty.

Reason, indignant, asks, "O, why
Make gallant Wellington a Guy?"
It was not requisite at all.
Besides, it scarcely was a change;
To him there could be nothing strange—
He's used to powder and to ball.

He needed not the large peruke
Of Cumberland's illustrious Duke,
Since Wellington need only range
For the last twenty years or so
Over his statesman's life to show
A most extr'ordinary change.

Now, if another ball of state
Her Majesty should contemplate,
There'll be variety in plenty
Of character and costume too,
If politicians may renew
Some year of the last ten or twenty.

THE NEW HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT.—Lord Brougham (the antique, or antic—which the reader pleases), of the House of Lords, said "that Mr. Barry was not only a Gothic architect and a dilatory man, but he was delay itself." How can two of a trade agree! This comes of Mr. Barry's endeavours to rob Lord Brougham of his Gothic character. Who knows that they may not yet turn Vandals?

POPISH RAILROAD.—It is stated that the Pope has "declared against the introduction of railways in the Papal States." Perhaps his Holiness considers Peel is running fast enough in that direction already. According to the Exeter-hall people, Peel is ever thing but a sleeper on that road.

THE TEMPERANCE MOVEMENT.—Another Yankee captain lately emptied some casks of rum into the sea. If teetotallers generally follow this example, we shall shortly have the ocean converted into stiff grog; and it will not then be so difficult a matter, as Shakspeare might have supposed, to "call spirits from the vasty deep."—*Great Gun.*

NO OCCASION FOR THE NET.—Cardinal Salvi, superior of one of the richest abbeys in Florence during his earlier days, used to cause a net to be spread every day on the table of his apartment, to remind him, as a poor fisherman's son, of his humble origin. When the abbot died, this dissembled humility caused him to be appointed his successor, and subsequently chosen cardinal. He then left off the ceremonial, and began living in the ordinary style of a luxurious churchman. A brother cardinal remarked upon this change. "Nay," replied Salvi, "why should I perpetuate a useless ceremony? I have no further occasion for the *net*, for *I have caught the fish.*"

MRS. WOOD.—When this favourite vocalist, then Lady Lennox, was representing *Polly* (Beggar's Opera), at the Haymarket, she intimated to Tom Dibdin that she wished to sing "A miser thus a *shilling sees*," just a *note higher* than it is set in the score. "Then," replied Tom, "you must alter the line, and sing it, 'A miser thus a *guinea sees*,' for you'll make the shilling one pound one."

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* We often see advertisements in the southern papers, in which individual slaves, or several of a lot, are recommended as "*pious*," or as "*members of churches.*" Lately we saw a slave advertised, who, among other qualifications, was described as "*a Baptist preacher.*"

THE CENTRAL REGISTRATION COMMITTEE TO THE CHARTIST BODY.

Friends,—Having been appointed, in conformity with the resolution of the late Convention, a committee for the purpose of registering electors and promoting the return to the House of Commons of men pledged to support the cause of social and political justice to the many, we feel called upon to address you upon the vitally important labours of which duty imperatively requires the performance *on your* parts and ours. Ere the lapse of many months a general election must take place. The felon factions will then, as is their wonted custom, be on the alert, struggling for that ascendancy which will give to the victor the power of dividing the spoil which unjust laws make of the people's industry.

We shall then have the two *great* Parliamentary leaders, Russell and Peel, and the small fry of nostrum mongers under a variety of aspects, bidding for *popular support*. We shall doubtless see Russell and *his supporters* ravenous as wolves for the luxuries of office, soliciting popular support as men of altered views and principles, promulgating a new political faith, discarding the philosophy of "finality," relinquishing their favourite 8s. fixed duty on the importation of corn, advocating a ten hour factory bill, and willing to concede to Ireland political privileges equal to those possessed by England. So far, indeed, has the film been removed from the eyes of Lord John, that he now perceives what the nation, has long seen, felt, and understood, namely, that the working man does not receive *a fair share* of the produce of his industry! O wonderful perspicacity! penetrating perception! A noble and learned lord; a legislator of more than a quarter of a century's experience; a *great statesman* discovers in the year 1845 that the handloom weaver, earning five shillings a-week, and the powerloom weaver, getting eight or nine, the agricultural labourer receiving seven or eight, are not equitably remunerated for their toil!! How was it that Russell did not make this discovery during the ten years that he occupied the watch-tower of Britain's destinies? How happened it that he did not perceive this, when from his elevated position his view of the political horizon should have been far more distinct and extensive than at present? Russell did see it; but he lacked the honesty to acknowledge it. He and his supporters were cognizant of the working man's political and social degradation; but, instead of meting out to him political justice, elevating him from social thraldom, and *securing to him* by wise and equitable *legislation*, a *fair reward for his industry, they spent ten years in giving us* Poor Law Bills, Coercion Bills, Rural Police Bills; and had plenty of prosecution and persecution—the dungeon and the treadmill for those who, impelled by a love of justice, sought the restoration to the people of those immunities of which they have been stripped by the ruthless hand of usurpation. Russell has seen that the comparatively statesmanlike measures of Peel have thrown his dwarfish policy into the shade; he sees that his only chance of ever again occupying the treasury benches, is to outbid Peel in the liberal mart. In our opinion he will attempt this at the forthcoming general election.

Friends, under these circumstances, it behoves us to be on the alert. It is our duty, as ardent supporters of the cause of human emancipation, to seize upon every incident to promote its weal. We cherish hopes, that at the next election, by an energetic and concentrated system of action, we shall be able to secure the return to Parliament of some ten or twelve advocates of the People's Charter. The exertions of such a little band of patriots agitating for the Charter in the house, battling with the hacks of faction, proclaiming fearlessly the *rights* of man, *filling the press* with lucid expositions of his wrongs, refuting the pitiful sophisms by which fraud attempts to prop injustice, would not only give excitement to hope, energy to action, courage to despondency, but would fix the attention of the civilised world upon the grandeur and holiness of the object to the accomplishment of which their labours were directed.

Friends, without saying another word upon the importance of the thing to be done, we will at once come to what we deem the means of its realisation. The Reform Bill, it appears, has more extensively enfranchised the people than was generally supposed. We find that the provisions of that bill are couched in language so ambiguous, that it is not yet understood by its authorised exponents! A rare commentary upon the wisdom and capability of our legislators! It has, however, been ruled in the Court of Common Pleas, that the occupants of tenements, paying an annual rental of £10, although the taxes should be compounded for, and paid by the landlord, are entitled to vote for a member of Parliament, provided such occupants be duly registered. Now, our object in issuing this address, is to place every man in the country, qualified by the decision aforesaid, in a position to exercise his franchise at the next election. In order to effect this desirable object, let every city and borough in Great Britain have its Election and Registration Committee. The work must be commenced immediately, as all claims *to be rated* must be made previously to the 31st of July next. Let the Chartist bodies in the various localities promptly bestir themselves in this business. The course of proceeding which we recommend in each instance is, first, that a requisition be got up, as numerously signed as possible, and that it be presented to the chief magistrate, soliciting him to convene a public meeting for the purpose of forming an Election and Registration Committee; and furthermore, that he grant for the use of such meeting some suitable public hall, over which he may have jurisdiction. Should the magistrate refuse to convene the meeting, let the requisionists call it on their own authority. Secondly, let the conveners be provided with forms of claims to be furnished to such of the *meeting* as are *qualified* by rental to be rated as electors. Thirdly, let the local committees immediately communicate with the central committee, whose duty it is to furnish any *information required.* Fourthly, let the local committees exert themselves to collect funds to further the object, and let especial care be taken to appoint *a competent person to attend the Barristers' Court* to defend such claims as may be objected to.

Friends, we have now briefly stated our object. We have endeavoured to impress you with the importance of that object. We have, as concisely as possible, pointed out the procedure to be adopted. We feel that it is unnecessary to appeal to you for exertion. We are resolved to do our duty; we hope that you will do yours. We now leave your part of the work in your own hands, ardently hoping that your performance of it will be marked with promptitude and energy. Signed on behalf of the committee,

PHILIP M'GRATH, Secretary.

Discovery of Human Remains.—Birmingham, Tuesday.—A discovery which has created considerable interest and excitement took place in this town yesterday afternoon. A number of workmen in the employ of Mr. P. Smith, the town surveyor, were engaged in sinking what is termed a dome well, at the Public-office, in Moor-street, when about 7 feet from the surface of the ground they met with the remains of a large dog. This created no surprise, but immediately beneath, the excavators found their work impeded by apparently a large box, but which, upon examination, proved to be an oak coffin. On its top was a porcelain pipe of curious and evidently *antique* construction, and an engraved heart, with the initials "W. S." The coffin, considering the number of years it is supposed to have been in the ground, was in a state of excellent preservation. Curiosity, as a matter of course, was excited to ascertain its contents, and upon being opened and examined, it was found to contain the skeleton of a human being, through which, as in past times in the case of executed malefactors, a stake had been driven. The remains were submitted to the examination of one of the medical gentlemen connected with the Queen's College and Hospital, and he pronounced them to be the skeleton of a male, about the age of 25 or 26. The only point presented worthy of observation was an indentation of the forehead, from which it would be inferred that the deceased came to his death by violence. There are, however, very plausible reasons for coming to a different conclusion. It is not at all improbable that the fracture of the forehead was the result of the violence of the work-people employed in the excavation; and if the man whose remains are found was murdered, it does not appear likely that his murderers would have honoured his corpse with an oak coffin, decorated with expensive insignia. Moor-street, in which the remains were found, is now situate in the very centre of Birmingham; but two hundred years ago, at which time, at the latest, it is supposed the body must have been interred, it formed part of an extensive park, belonging, as some say, to the Jennings family, and, subsequently, to the ancestors of the present Earl Howe. His Lordship holds extensive property in the neighbourhood at the present time. Meriden-street, Park-street, Jennings-row, &c., constituted a part of the original domain. The probability is that the body found is the remains of some member of the family to whom the estate formerly belonged, and who, as is frequently the case, even in modern times, was buried within the precincts of the family grounds. This view is confirmed by the fact, that in Oxford-street, now standing upon a portion of the same domain, a few weeks ago the workmen employed by the town-surveyor met with the skeleton of a man who had evidently been buried for a great number of years, and between whose thighs was placed a large black bottle containing a black fluid. Unfortunately, however, the cupidity of an Irish excavator employed upon the work, who expected to find something to drink, led him to break the bottle, and its contents were never correctly ascertained. It is needless to say that the discovery of the remains of a human being in the immediate neighbourhood of the public prison has led to many vulgar and unfounded surmises. How these notions are to be corrected it is difficult to say, but it is presumed that the worthy borough coroner, who, during his tenure of office, has been most extraordinarily industrious in the discharge of its duties, will find in popular clamour a justification for sitting in judgment upon the discovered bones.

LONDON.

Somers Town.—On Sunday evening last a meeting was held in the Hall of Science, King's-cross. Mr. W. Farris was called to the chair, who in a few pertinent remarks alluded to, and called on Mr. Arnott to read, Mr. O'Connor's letter from the last number of the *Northern Star*, which was listened to with great attention. Mr. J. S. Sherrard then delivered an eloquent and instructive lecture on "The Wealth of Nations;" and ably demonstrated, from the ancient history of Egypt, Rome, Macedon, Persia, and other nations, and also from the writings of Dr. Adam Smith, M'Culloch, and other eminent writers, that the TRUE wealth of nations consisted in the land in a *proper state of cultivation*: that land justly and equitably divided, the working classes enjoying the fruits thereof, with the franchise for their protection. In a lucid and elaborate style, the lecturer took a rapid view of the commercial, monetary, and speculative ramifications of society; and gave it as his opinion that all nations not founded on the above basis must inevitably come to decay and fall to ruin. Several questions were put, and satisfactorily answered. Mr. Sherrard received a unanimous vote of thanks; and, after a vote of thanks to the chairman, the meeting separated.

LANCASHIRE AND YORKSHIRE.

Camp Meeting.—On Sunday the fourth annual camp meeting took place on Blackstone-edge; it was intended to be held on Robin Hood's Bed, but the lord of the manor sent his keepers to inform us we should disturb his young birds if we did so, so the brave men and women of York and Lancaster congregated together on a pleasant spot of rising ground at the back of the White House. At two o'clock a waggon was drawn up, when Messrs. Christopher Doyle, William Bell, Ambrose Hurst, and Mooney, of Colne, took their stations. On the motion of Mr. William Bell, Mr. Edward Mitchell, of Rochdale, was appointed to preside. The chairman commenced by singing a Chartist hymn, and in a brief speech he introduced Mr. Ambrose Hurst, of Oldham, who delivered a soul-stirring speech, exciting much applause. Mr. Wm. Bell next gave a very powerful speech. Mr. Doyle, of the Executive, next, at great length, entered into the Land question, and gave great satisfaction. A vote of thanks to the chairman concluded a glorious day for the cause of liberty.

HUDDERSFIELD.

The Land.—The second meeting of the district committee of the Co-operative Land Society was held on Monday evening last, at Turner's Temperance Hotel, when seven new members entered their names, and paid their first instalments. The committee will, in future, sit on Tuesday evening, at half-past eight o'clock, instead of Monday, when all persons desirous of taking shares are requested to attend.

THE NORTHERN STAR.

SATURDAY, JUNE 28, 1845.

A SLIGHT TOUCH OF "ADVERSITY" TO SWEETEN PRESENT "PROSPERITY."

On the 26th of April last, we sounded the *warning note* of "*approaching* PANIC." We showed the combination of causes that had led to the present flush of "Prosperity;" showed that those causes were evanescent in their nature: and that PANIC and depression must as assuredly follow, as that night follows day.

We know that there are in this world those whose constitution of mind and uniformity of conduct fully entitle them to the designation of *croakers*: men who can see no good—no stability in anything; men who were born grumblingly—and whose special "mission" seems to be to grumble everlastingly at everything. There *are* such men; men who can never afford a good word, not even for the most perfect embodiment of goodness, or the best devised system ever propounded. These men are "true to nature" in little things, as well as great. You never meet them, but you find them *croaking*. Their whole *life is* spent in murmuring. We know also, that some very good, easy, cozy souls, set *us* down as belonging to this class. Unable themselves to trace effect to cause; blind as bats to the moves on the political chess-board; unable to calculate the "game" of governing; ignorant of all but that *which just is* at the moment, these parties, in all single-mindedness and simplicity, set down as a *croaker* the man who ventures, in the hey-day of "Prosperity," to hint at the possibility of "PANIC" and "adversity" breaking up the charm. Poor simple fools! They do not perceive that *they*, the blind and ignorant, are in the same category with the croakers they affect to despise; that both are but different species of the same genus. The croaker grumbles not on system, unless, indeed, it be a system to be always murmuring. But he murmurs not because he has *cause* for murmuring—because he knows *why* he murmurs. He merely obeys a blind instinct of his imperfect nature. Reason has nothing to do with his fault-findings. If it had, he could *discriminate*, and would be able to surprise himself at times, by speaking approvingly of some body, or some project. So with the good easy and *simple*. They just take things as they find them, and are utterly unable to look back on what has been, or to judge of what may be. Reason with them is as blank as with the croakers; and any opinion they may give, on intricate political or social subjects, is just as much worth as the grunt of a most inveterate unreasoning grumbler, and not one whit more.

But there are other men in the world—men who have something like heads on their shoulders. Society is not entirely composed of the *simple* and the *croaking*. There are some who can "put this and that together;" who "can guess eggs when they see shells;" who can penetrate some little below the surface of things—use their reasoning powers in divining the *causes* in operation—and speak somewhat confidently of the EFFECTS that are likely to follow. There is indeed another class—those of "PROFOUND GENIUS;" those whose *ipse dixit* is gospel; those whose opinions are infallibly correct—to doubt which is death everlasting (politically, we mean); those who modestly set themselves up as the world's "*schoolmasters*," averring that it has been left for THEM *to teach*—what most folk know—that they are possessed of a great deal more arrogance and self-conceit than integrity or honour. To the first of the last two classes named, we are impudent enough to make pretension to belong: with the last we forswear all lot or portion. We candidly confess that we fully believe it is not in *our* nature to be able to "set the Thames on fire." Those who wish for the accomplishment of *that* feat, must seek for that heap of "*profundity*," the corruscations of whose GENIUS have been sufficient to *destroy* everything he engaged in: and if *he* can only be prevailed on to meddle with the Thames—(and he will if you will only *pay* him for it)—"old Father Tame" will receive *a sweating!*

Reasoning then on the *causes* that had brought about our present state of "glorious prosperity"; on the effects of the last two harvests, in giving us abundance of food, without our having to send money or money's-worth abroad to procure it; on the effects of the recovery from the "Panic" and consternation produced in America by the glorious efforts of the democrats there to rid themselves of the "INEXORABLE TYRANNY" of the *paper-money mongers*, whose scheming to "absorb the wealth out of the hands of the producers into their own," had almost upset the Republic, and erected on its ruins a fell MONEY-OLIGARCHY, whose "tender mercies" would have surpassed the worst cruelties that ever the twin-scourges of Kingcraft and Priestcraft inflicted on mankind; on the effects of the late treaty with China; on the effects of the "disturbances" in Spain, which had enabled our *honest* merchants to smuggle into that country immense quantities of manufactured goods, almost prohibited by Spanish law; on the effects of the "*accommodation*" afforded by the "Old Lady of Threadneedle Street," and the consequent "*ease*" of the money-market: reasoning on these things, and particularly on the *reckless spirit* OF WILD SPECULATION they had given rise to, and which had ramified itself over the whole island: reasoning on these things, with the history of former times and the operation of former similar causes before our eyes, we warned the public that A REVERSE was at hand; that "PANIC" was at the door; that sad gloomy *depression* was sure to follow, and that speedily, on the present hectic flush of "PROSPERITY." We are now going to see how far subsequent events justified us in so speaking.

It will perhaps be remembered that on the occasion named, we adduced the opinion of two "noble lords" in confirmation of our own—Lords Brougham and Ashburton. To the opinion of the last named nobleman we attached much weight. He has the character of being a clear-headed, far-seeing, but *cautious* man. Indeed, the manner in which he executed his arduous mission to America, respecting the Boundary and Slave questions, shows him to be one far from being devoid of judgment, or a business-mind. *The opinions of this man*, therefore, we held to be entitled to respect; and when we found *him* uttering such a solemn warning as follows, we could not but think that there was occasion. The words of Lord Ashburton were:—

Nothing more important could occupy the attention of Parliament than the present feverish state of the gambling connected with railways. In this case, however, as in many others, it was easier to point out the difficulty than to suggest the remedy. Still, it was desirable, whilst they were putting down the gambling houses in St. James's-street and Jermyn-street, and in the purlieus of Westminster, that *they should, at least, consider the gambling which was pervading every country town, every country club, and every family, from one end of the country to the other.* They could not prevent the people from dealing in shares; but, at the same time, it did become important to consider the extent to which this gambling was carried on, and, *if they could not repress the gambling*, THEY OUGHT AT LEAST TO CONSIDER ITS OPERATION ON THE ORDINARY PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNTRY, ON OUR MONETARY TRANSACTIONS, *and on the industry of the country.* With regard to its influence on the ordinary business of trade, he might give one instance of its effect upon the iron manufactures of the country and, the derangement it caused to the iron trade. There had been 300 per cent. advance in the price of iron during the last *eighteen months, and the consequence was, that* all the ordinary commerce connected with that trade was disturbed. They found a competition arising in Belgium and other countries, who were unable to carry on their ordinary processes, since they found the raw materials in this country too dear for them. This raised a competition in other countries against us, and opened channels of trade from which they could not afterwards be driven out; so that when iron in this country came back to its ordinary price, we should find that we had lost the markets that had hitherto depended upon us.

Let the reader note well *the instance* the Noble Lord gives of the *influence* of the "GAMBLING MANIA" on the ordinary business of trade. Let him note well that *the price of iron had been advanced by it;* that is, iron selling eighteen months ago at £5 per ton, was then selling for £15. Let him mark well also the *consequences* spoken of, as likely to follow from the unnatural advance caused by the "*gamblers*." Let him note these things well; and then let him con over attentively the following, which we extract from the *Times* of Monday:—

Wednesbury, Saturday.—The crisis which for several months has been predicted seems fast approaching. The extravagantly high prices to which iron had reached could not, as was stated in the *Times* two or three months back, be maintained; and now, instead of being at 14*l.* per ton, such has been the depreciation, that no man presumes to say *what is its marketable value*. It has been mentioned that in Scotch pig iron there was a rise of 20s. per ton on Friday week, at Liverpool; but on Tuesday last, only four days after, a corresponding reduction took place.

The unsettled state of the iron trade in South Staffordshire is attended with the most inconvenient, if not *ruinous*, consequences. The manufacturers, especially the makers of heavy goods, are suffering under the depression caused by the recent extraordinary advance on the raw material, although there is an abundance of orders from Canada and the United States in Wolverhampton, Birmingham, and Walsall, the completion of which cannot be longer delayed.

The home-market suffers in the same degree from the *same cause*. *Travellers for factors now on their journeys* in all parts of the kingdom are in many instances unable to take, and their employers at home unable to execute, orders for manufactured iron goods, on account of *the uncertainty in the price of iron.* The late rash advance and THE PRESENT RAPID AND CONTINUOUS REDUCTION have indeed completely *deranged* the principal trade of the neighbourhood.

But, bad as this state of things is, the mischief does not end here. At the time of the advance the ironmasters considerably raised the wages of the workmen; and now, as a matter of course, *some of them are proceeding with the reduced price of the article to attempt a corresponding reduction of the price of labour.* It has already, too, been attempted in this neighbourhood to reduce wages at the rate of 3d. per day, and the consequence has been a partial turn out around Bilston and this town. Some hundreds of workpeople are to be seen loitering about the roads, and, as might be expected, when such a class of men are unemployed, several acts of violence have been committed. On Monday night a serious riot occurred at Bilston, when a large body of workmen attempted to rescue a fellow-workman from the custody of the police. It did not transpire whether the man's offence arose out of the strike, but it is nevertheless true, that the colliers and ironmen, when not at work, are always ready for mischief, and for the most part entertain a deadly hatred towards the police. An additional body of police, under the command of Colonel Hogg, has arrived in the neighbourhood, and the military quartered at Wolverhampton *are in constant* readiness to act when called upon.

Should a general strike take place, it is thought that the *men are better organised than they were at the last turn-out.* Chartism is, however, defunct, and the leaders of that party, who so materially aggravated the differences between the masters and men on that occasion, will have little influence, should another turnout take place. Combinations and protective societies appear to have been formed, not only amongst the colliers and the iron men, but to have extended amongst the nailors, the gun-lock makers, and all other descriptions of workmen employed in the make of manufactured goods. *If the price of iron is reduced to what it was in 1843, all these trades, and the wages of those employed in them, must be affected,* AND THE CONSEQUENCES WILL BE SERIOUS INDEED. Let us hope that the late over-speculation may not lead to such a result.

Lord Ashburton spoke, as above, in the month of April last. It is now only the end of June: and so soon *has the result* in the particular instance he quoted been realised!

It will be well to mark the terms that abound in the above description of the present state of the iron districts. It is almost made up of the phrases—"depreciation;" "no man can say what is the market value;" "unsettled state;" "ruinous consequences;" "uncertainty in price;" "rash advance," and "rapid and continuous reduction." These are queer terms to use, when describing a whole and important branch of our native trade and commerce during a state of "GLORIOUS PROSPERITY!" But what are used just now in relation to the iron trade, will before very long be needed to describe the condition of every other "interest."

The "tide of luck" has turned! The "GAMBLERS" have been pretty successful so far, while Dame Fortune (aided by the she-devil of Threadneedle-street) smiled on them. But her fickleness has passed into a proverb. She only lures to destroy. The "tide of luck" has turned! Woeful will be the squalling, and rueful the visages, of the jackdaws, when stripped of their borrowed plumes.

"Old times" are coming again. "Reductions of wages;" "turn-outs;" "hundreds of people loitering about the roads;" "acts of violence;" "serious riots;" "additional bodies of police;" and "the military quartered, in constant readiness to act when called on!"—why, *here* are all the symptoms of "bad times!" We have been fancying ourselves *securely* wrapped in the arms of Dame Prosperity: and here we are, at once plunged into all the difficulties and turmoils of "Panic" and adversity!

Let one thing be noted. As soon as the 300 per cent. price of iron is affected, *wages are attacked!* The ironmasters do not wait for the price of iron to recede to the amount it was in 1843, before the "considerate advance" of wages took place. We dare lay a trifling bet,—only that would be very like GAMBLING, which we hate,—that the wages have *not* been advanced 300 *per cent.*, commensurate with the advanced price of iron! If not, was it FAIR of the ironmasters to begin reductions of wages *so soon?* Could they not have been content with the ENORMOUS PROFITS they have realised, in the difference between the 300 per cent. increased price of iron, and the slightly advanced wages of the workmen, for some time at least, 'till it came to the workman's *turn* to bear a share of the loss consequent on depreciated price? But, no. The workman is the *first* to feel depreciation, though the last to benefit from advance. "Reductions of wages follow as a matter of course." Thus it has ever been, and thus it ever will be, so long as the *master*-class and the *slave*-class exist.

One "comfort," however, there is, in the opinion of the corresponding scribe of the *Times*: for though the men are *better organised than they were at the last turn-out, Chartism is defunct!* What silly fantasies some men will amuse themselves with! Why organisation, to secure the wages of industry, is Chartism—the essence of Chartism! It is a practical application of the theory of Chartism: that what a man *earns*, he ought to enjoy. National Chartism would do, nationally, by means of national institutions, what local Chartism seeks to do locally. The scribe of the *Times* need not "lay the flattering unction to his soul" that *Chartism is defunct*, while "a better organisation for the protection of industry exists." The one is the soul of the other.

Let us ask now, was not our *warning* justified? Was there not reason to say that "breakers were a-head?" We seemed to be sailing along on the sea of "PROSPERITY," wafted by the breezes of good luck, and aided by the tide of fortune. All seemed to be

"As merry as a marriage bell,"

few dreaming of the possibility of reverse. And yet *uncertainty* and RUINOUS CONSEQUENCES have reached a most important vessel of the service. She has struck on the hidden rock of "PANIC," and the shock is tremendous. The whole fleet is environed by dangers most formidable. The storm is gathering, which will, before long, spend its fury, and drive us on the shoals, or sink us in the abyss.

Well will it be for those who "look out" in time, and prepare for the worst. All former storms of adversity that have been encountered will be light indeed, compared with the next *we must experience*. Be ye Ready!

THE "GRAHAM SETTLEMENTS" SETTLED!

ABANDONMENT OF THE BILL.

The opinion we expressed *last week*, that in *all* probability the "Graham Settlement" Bill, for uprooting the existing landmarks of parishes, and to substitute in their stead great big thundering Unions, would not be persevered in, at least this session, has received speedy confirmation: for on Monday:—

In answer to a question from Mr. S. Crawford,

Sir J. Graham said, that not only in that house, but in the country, there existed so great a contrariety of opinion respecting the law of settlement, that it was not his intention to press his proposed alterations during the present session. But, as he believed there was no great objection to the remaining and larger part of the bill, which related to the law of removal and the mode of trying appeals, he hoped the house would agree to the second reading of the bill, in order that a legislative remedy might be immediately applied to the existing state of the law upon these two points.

Thus the REVOLUTION is put off—thanks to the "contrariety of opinion"! We are not to have all existing social arrangements disturbed, that the rule of the Three Kings of Somerset House may be rendered perpetual—thanks to the efforts of the administrators of the existing law, and the representations of the independent members of the House of Commons. These parties have told Sir James Graham that his proposal would produce interminable confusion and every evil attendant on the disruption of social ties, without conferring one particle of good on any party other than the Somerset House conclave; and Sir James has been forced to *halt*—to cry "back."

It is well it is so. There is now a chance of public attention being directed to the *real evils* of the present law: and the devising of such an alteration in the mode of obtaining a settlement, without entailing the tremendously evil consequences the withdrawn-Bill would have inflicted, now becomes the duty of the statesman. This can only be done by adopting the *first principle* set out with by the Home Secretary—that of *making industrial residence confer a settlement.* Whether that residence shall be one, two, three, four, or five years, is matter for deep consideration: but the principle is the one that must be applied, if we would at all reach the evil complained of. For our own part, we incline to the period of five years. We are not friendly to continual change. We think that a *shifting* population is far from being desirable. There is much truth in the old adage—"a rolling stone gathers no moss." This is true, when applied to the people of a country, both as it respects wealth, and those other characteristics and qualities which are far better than a mine of mere wealth. *Patriotism* has been well defined to be a LOVE OF HOME. The "wanderer" has no *home;* no peculiar spot, to him more dear than all the earth beside; no place to which he is *attached*, by ties of love and deep heart-rooted regard. All places are alike to him; and he never can experience the ennobling feeling—never can be animated by the exalted sentiment, which would prompt him to "do and dare" everything, rather than permit his *home* to become the prey of the spoiler! *Country* even, to such a man, has but few charms—and fewer claims. Not so with the man to whom the word HOME speaks to the heart—raises emotions which dignify his nature—fills the soul with kind endearment and undying love. With *him, country* is everything—life itself. His stalwart arm is ever ready in defence of *fatherland;* and every danger is braved, rather than the sanctity of HOME shall be violated. This is true PATRIOTISM: and the statesman, if he knew his mission, would guard as the apple of his eye all those arrangements and circumstances which tend to inspire the *love of* HOME. This characteristic has hitherto been more predicable of Englishmen than of any people of which past history treats, or present knowledge knows: and it was because Sir James Graham ruthlessly attempted to break up the admirable parochial system, which has mainly contributed to implant and foster this holy feeling, that his attempt has been deservedly met by such an overwhelming torrent of indignation as to cause the withdrawal of his rash and imbecile measure. It is the dread of *interfering* with this mainspring of patriotism, that inclines us to the period of five years' industrial residence, as the best to fix on for conferring a settlement. A shorter period would tend, we fear, to induce and encourage a mere *migratory habit. This would be an evil to the* whole of society, of far greater effect than the evil in the present law of settlement, which it is desirable to remedy. It is no doubt a case of great hardship and gross injustice to "remove" a labourer, when his working days are over, or when he otherwise becomes "chargeable," from the spot which his labour has enriched to a distant place where he is a "stranger" to all he meets, and with whose habits and modes of work he is unacquainted: but here the hardship and injustice are comparatively confined. It is only the "removed" man himself and his dependencies, together with the parish he is "removed" to, that suffer the direct evil effects of the present system: but introduce such a change in the law of settlement as shall lead to universal migratory habits; give to the people a *love of change* instead of a LOVE OF HOME; tear from the heart the endearing ties of kindred; supplant the deep-seated affection for the parent and the "family;" uproot that strong and restraining *attachment*, which leads THE MAN even to *love* the spot where his childhood was passed—which stamps every trivial object with an interest unsurpassable, and endears the locality "while memory holds its seat;" do *this*, and you produce a state of society which must constantly deteriorate in character; become loose—disorganised—debased—degraded—predatory. The "cure," in such case would be "far worse than the disease." It behoves us to be careful what new causes we bring into operation, when dealing with social maladies. We can much sooner pull down than build up. That of good which it has taken centuries to develope and establish, may be uprooted in a generation; and it, therefore, is a duty of paramount importance on all to beware how far they permit the Social Tinker to operate in the way of "mending." The evil of "*removal*" is bad enough, God knows, in far too many cases: but the destruction of the most eminent characteristic of Englishmen, THE LOVE OF HOME, would be a far greater. We must have a care, therefore, what are the sort of pranks we permit "THE BORDERER" to play with our social constitution.

For the present we are free from imminent danger. Indignant remonstrance at Graham's proposed ruthless attempt has crushed the crude shallow conception, and made the rash blunderer gladly avail himself of the "*great contrariety of opinion*," to back out of his present measure. But the meddler has the recess before him. Like a dog, he may return to his "vomit." Your *Social Quack* is the hardest of all to beat off. Defeat his efforts—(all for *your good*)—at one point, and he will speedily present himself at another. His pertinacity is only to be equalled by his lack of comprehension: for he never *can learn* that his services are not required. Thus, we fear, it will be with the descendant of "John with-the-Bright-Sword." Having taken it into his head that he *can* cure the social evil of "removal" in particular cases, he may, notwithstanding the present rejection of his potion, employ the vacation to compound another. Should he do so, we trust the parties who have *declined* his present "services" will be alive to the next attempt to foist his specific into the social system; and we trust, too, that the people at large will be ready to resist the *disorganising* efforts of a mere *Quack*.

GOOD NEWS FOR THE TEN HOURS' BILL FOLKS.

In the *Morning Herald* of Wednesday we find the following announcement:—

We hear, with the greatest satisfaction, that *the prospects of the "Ten Hours' Bill" never were so bright as at the present moment.* The truth of the cause has carried it forward; *many manufacturers have become satisfied of the* real expediency of justice and humanity. *The Factory Inspectors observe this,* AND HONESTLY REPORT IT; and *an impression is rapidly growing in* THE BEST-INFORMED QUARTERS, *that before long the whole question* for which Michael Thomas Sadler and Lord Ashley sacrificed everything but honour, WILL BE OPENLY AND FRANKLY CONCEDED, as the dictate of truth and righteousness.

The *Herald* is the *Ministerial organ*. The time for the general election grows nearer every day. Lord John Russell has joined the ranks of the Ten Hour advocates. He voted for the measure throughout the recent struggle with the "last two hour" Ministry. He resisted the effort of Peel to cause the *rescinding* of the vote by which the measure was resolved on. He has since *that time, in open public meeting*, reiterated his opinions in favour of "short time." Can it be possible that Peel is about to cut the Ten Hour ground from under the feet of Russell, by giving way on the measure before the general election takes place? The announcement in the *Herald* looks very like it. The "best-informed quarters," and the "*before long* the whole question will be FRANKLY AND HONESTLY CONCEDED," would almost say as much. We trust that it is so. Let us have the Ten Hours' Bill from *any quarter*, and right thankful shall we be.

In this feeling we shall be joined by thousands, who are now suffering from protracted and almost never-ending labour—one of the blessings entailed on them by our "high state of civilisation." Let these have the Ten Hours' Bill, and they will duly appreciate the boon. Gratitude is far from being an absent ingredient in the composition of Englishmen; and when the factory workers experience the additional comforts that short-time will confer on them; when they see the wife attending somewhat more to the concerns of her household; when they see a chance for the daughter learning some little of domestic duty; when they have an opportunity, even though it be but for "two hours," to send the "lads" to school; when they enjoy a cleaner and more comfortable home, with father, and mother, and children, on the hearth-stone all together, teaching and learning that which *family affection* alone can impart and receive; when sickness is comparatively driven from the door, and everything puts on a comparatively healthy appearance; when these things manifest themselves generally in the factory districts, as a consequence of the ten hours' limitation of labour,—and they have followed in those places where short time has been allowed, as witness the case of Mr. Gardner's "hands," at Preston; when the good effects that have followed in *that* case become general, through the "concession" of the Ten Hours' Bill, the factory hands generally will not be insensible to the boon, but will properly appreciate the act and intention of the Minister who so "concedes" the "dictate of truth and righteousness," whoever he may happen to be.

It is to be hoped, therefore, that in this case, *Old Grandmother* "speaks by the card." Every one who has paid attention to the question, must join with her in the assertion, that "the truth of the cause has carried it forward." It is well known that numbers of the "manufacturers *have become* satisfied of the real expediency of justice and humanity." The success that has attended the praiseworthy attempts of the Messrs. Starkey of Huddersfield, and Mr. Gardner of Preston, has had its due effect. It has, by those gentlemen, in both instances, been shown that *no loss* (pecuniarily) to the manufacturers has followed from acting on the "expedient of justice and humanity," *but, on the contrary, a gain* to both the employer and the employed. The conviction that short hours of work will be of advantage, has also made great progress since the last Parliamentary battle, in the minds of the trading and shopkeeping classes. Witness the strenuous efforts made in almost every large town, from the GREAT WEN downwards, to close their shops at a reasonable hour in the evening, to give the young attendants an opportunity for recreation and for improving the mind. The laudable desire in their own case has led these parties to look with a favourable eye on the efforts of factory workers for a limitation of toil: and petitions, numerously signed by merchants and traders, praying for the enactment of the Ten Hours' Bill, have been obtained. Peel, therefore, if he be now disposed to "concede" the "*dictate of truth and righteousness*," will do so with the feeling of the middle classes in his favour. He is emphatically, the Minister of the Middle Classes; and the knowledge that *these* are in favour of the course, will have no slight influence in determining him *to take it*.

Whether *he* does thus determine or *not*, will not make much difference. "The truth of the cause has carried it forward" beyond the power of *any Minister* to long withhold the "concession." The Nation has "become satisfied of the real expediency of justice and humanity:" and no man, and no consideration, will be allowed to long stand in the way. The advocates of the Ten Hour Bill have but to do as they have done, *since* the last open fight: to silently progress with the question in the public mind. Let them not relax in their efforts. There need be no agitation—no noise—no stir. The time for *all that* has gone by. A deep-rooted conviction has followed the great and strenuous efforts made to rivet public attention to a crying and shameful wrong: and they have but to *use that conviction* in a quiet and unostentatious manner, to cause it to produce an inevitable result. Whoever is Minister, this measure must be "conceded." If Peel is wise, *he* will be the man to take advantage of the new facts and the new feeling that have arisen, since his last refusal: if not, there will be a good "CRY" against him on the hustings! This we fancy he sees, in all its force; and hence the demi-Ministerial announcement in the *Herald*.

To Readers & Correspondents.

The Land Cry responded to from Abroad.—We crave attention to the following letter, for it is well deserving of it. It shews the working people of England that their efforts for their *own* Emancipation are appreciated, even abroad, by their own order, in spite of the interested misrepresentations of hireling scribes and poor bankrupt speculators, who hope to *live out of them* through the exhibition of an immense "stock" of "*assurance*." It was but the other day that we inserted a letter from a workman in Antwerp, who had *there* witnessed the beneficial effects of small holdings of land in the hands of the workman; and who inclosed a goodly sum from a number of English residents there, to show the interest they took in the measure proposed for England's benefit; and to-day we present one of a similar nature, and to a similar end, from Rouen, in France. And let it be borne in mind, that these are *bona fide* letters; not letters manufactured for the purpose, like those of your "William I-wish-I-may-get-it" fellows. It bespeaks a bad cause when *fabrication* has to be resorted to, to sustain or aid it: and if the bankrupt projector of the "Great *Assurance* Company" cannot obtain the support of the public without using *such means* to decry, not a rival plan,—for it has never been placed in competition with his own, but by himself,—but an effort made in good faith by working men for their own benefit, he is undeserving of success. Let him content himself with going fairly before the public. The public will judge both him and his plan too: and when he can get letters such as the following, from all parts of the continent in support of his scheme, he will not need to "vamp up" any of his "William I-Wish-I-may-get-it"'s. Till then, let him act as modestly as his "stock" of "*assurance*" will allow:—"Rouen, France, June 19, 1845. My dear Sir,—I am happy to perceive by the *Northern Star*, that the all-important question of the Land is at length beginning to arouse the too long dormant spirits of my brother Chartists of England. It was always my opinion, previous to leaving England, that if the working classes would unite for the purpose of obtaining the land, the hydra-headed monsters of oppression and misrule would soon be brought to acknowledge the justice of their claims, and concede anything rather than they should make themselves possessors of a share of that land which an all-wise Creator had given for the maintenance and support of his people. I have said that I was favourable to the Land scheme before I left England: but if I had not, the three years I have lived in France, most of which time I have spent in the country among the independent and happy peasants of Normandy, has been sufficient to convince even the most sceptical, that the land is the only thing wanted to make England what she ought to be. My friends in England will scarcely believe, perhaps, when I inform them that almost every resident in the country has his lot of land. There is scarcely one family but what has sufficient clothing to change every week for six months, without washing. They have a practice here when a young woman gets married, to present to the husband dresses and linen of every description to last them for years. This is something worth having the land for. Where is the father who can present his daughter with linen for her use for years in England? Here the son is presented with a portion of land, according to the means of the parents: and the daughter with clothing for her use. Blush, then, you hard toiling sons of the land of the brave, and arouse yourselves from your present state of mental and moral degradation. Avail yourselves of the opportunity now afforded to get possession of the means of destroying the system which has sent thousands to eternity before their time. Myself and a few friends intend taking shares; and as soon as convenient to be located on the land. Send me, as soon as you can, the rules of the society. I should send you the whole of my share now, and also my father's, but a friend is coming to England in a few days, and I hope by that time to be enabled to send you more. I trust, Sir, that before long, the society may be enabled to make its first purchase. If every member that could, would at once pay up the whole of his share, it would soon be done. What lies in my power to do here, shall be done with pleasure. Let every member do the same, and the work of redemption will soon be accomplished. That that day may soon arrive, when every man can sit under his own vine and his own fig tree, is the ardent desire of yours, in the cause of democracy, John Sidaway."

A Fancy Sketch of William Carpenter by his "Friend" and "Co-partner," J. B. O'Brien.—The following precious morsel, from the last number of the *National Reformer*, will afford no small share of amusement to the readers of the *Northern Star*. They will find that the most "strange" character of all in this "*very* strange" world of ours, Mr. "*Universally-conspired-against*" O'Brien, has, with most "strange" taste and manner, appeared as the DEFENDER of Feargus O'Connor! Now, not to let the readers of the *Star* know of this fact would be a grievous sin. To acquit ourselves therefore of all blame in this particular, we give the entire article, so far as it relates to the subject we have named. It is true that other matters are contained in the said article—amongst the rest a "fancy sketch" of Mr. William Carpenter, late "friend" and *associate* with Mr. O'Brien, in the "property" of the *Southern Star*. That sketch will also amuse—coming as it does from one who formed a "co-partnership" with the "CORRUPT" and "SEDITIOUS" Editor, after he had "*actually recommended insurrection*." Before giving the article itself, we must premise that the occasion of its appearing is Mr. O'Brien's retailing, at second-hand, the peurile nonsense of a writer in *Lloyd's Newspaper* against the Chartist Co-operative Land Scheme. In the course of his article Mr. O'Brien quotes the following extract from *Lloyd's Newspaper*, and then comments on it, as immediately follows:—"The name of Feargus O'Connor, Esq., stands at the head of the society, and it is held by his followers that Mr. O'Connor says, 'enrolment or registry is not necessary to constitute legality;' and that Mr. O'Connor, being a member of the law, 'ought to know.' Being a member of the law, he certainly '*ought* to know;' but, unfortunately, his knowledge of the law was not sufficient to protect his disciples from falling under the lashes of the law in *1839 and 1840*, nor even to protect himself from imprisonment in York Castle, at the same period."—*Lloyd's Newspaper.*—"These remarks are as unfair and unjust as they were unnecessary to the writer's purpose, which was amply effected without them. Had O'Connor and his disciples possessed all the legal knowledge in England, it would not have saved them from imprisonment in 1839-40, and that simply because the Government had made up its mind to prosecute, and middle-class juries were as determined to convict. In fact, there was not a shadow of legal protection for Chartists at that period, nor protection of any kind save in the *insignificance* or CORRUPTIBILITY of the parties themselves. *Lloyd's editor will understand this.* No man knows better than *he* that legality or illegality had nothing to do with the Chartist convictions of 1839-40. Indeed he has himself recorded the fact, at least *scores* of times, in sundry newspapers. *He knows* that in 1839-40, the question with the Government and the middle-class juries was not whether the accused parties had violated any law, but whether their talents, or their virtues, or their influence, had made them formidable to "the powers that be." He knows that some of the best men in the kingdom were imprisoned at that epoch, without having violated any law; while others, who had committed serious legal offences, were let quietly off without being prosecuted at all. If Lloyd's editor will have proof of this, we need not go beyond the case of *himself* and Feargus O'Connor. O'Connor, absurd and mischievous as his conduct was at that period, DID NOT BREAK THE LAW IN WORD NOR DEED, NOR RECOMMEND OTHERS TO BREAK IT. Not so, *Lloyd's editor*. HE, in conjunction with Doctor Taylor and Bussey, drew up the most thoroughly illegal and *dangerous document that issued from any portion of the Chartist body during the whole period of the excitement*—A DOCUMENT WHICH ACTUALLY RECOMMENDED INSURRECTION—*and which, if O'Connor or O'Brien had drawn up, would have cost them three years' imprisonment, if not transportation.* We speak of the Address agreed to at the Arundel, in September, 1839. To that address O'Brien offered his most strenuous opposition, whilst Dr. Taylor and Lloyd's editor were the two men selected to revise and prepare it for publication! With facts like these before his eyes (*et quorum pars magna fuit*) Lloyd's editor ought to have been ashamed to taunt O'Connor with his imprisonment in 1839—the more especially as that personage had so many other *real* sins of a graver character to account for. We could point out, in the *Southern Star*, or in the *Political Alphabet*, or in sundry other publications, *a hundred times more seditious and indictable language from the pen of Lloyd's editor, than ever fell from the lips or pen of Feargus O'Connor.* The fact is, O'Connor's delinquency lay not in his violating the law, nor in exhorting others to violate it (*for he did neither the one nor the other*), but in his publicly caressing and patronising the men that did both, and in his basely aiding them to destroy the influence of the men of mind and principle, who would have saved the movement by putting down the conspirators. It was not by the violent language of O'Connor, O'Brien, or any one else, that the movement of 1839-40 was ruined, but by the overt acts and illegal proceedings of such men as Taylor, and Bussey, and Harney, and Neesom, *and Lloyd's editor*, who gave the Government an opportunity of stepping in and laying hold of the principal men. And O'Connor's guilt lay not in doing as these men did (*for that he did not do*), but in basely conniving at their folly and villany, and even publicly eulogising them, in order to make them his tools and adherents, and in his suffering them to destroy the good men of the movement, and even the movement itself, in order to get rid of O'Brien, Frost, and others, whose popularity gave him umbrage, but of whom he always took care in public to appear the bosom friend. Lloyd's editor is well aware of all these facts (no man more so), and, therefore, Lloyd's editor ought to be the very last man in England to refer sneeringly to the victims of 1839-40."—*National Reformer.*—Now, some may wonder at this "strange" proceeding on the part of "THE *Reformer*." If they know anything of the man, and know that in *Lloyd's Newspaper* some writer or other has been allowed to call in question "THE *Reformer's*" infallibility, the wonder will cease. We hinted above that "THE *Reformer*" formed a connection with the man he now "falls so foul on," *after* he had done all that he now charges him with. The result of that connection was, *mortal offence on one side* at least, which will never be either forgotten or forgiven. We stated on a former occasion that it was the refusal of the conductors of the *Northern Star* to allow its columns to be prostituted to the base purposes of Mr. O'Brien's deadly hatred against Mr. W. Carpenter, that first embroiled us with the former "gentleman:" and even at this day, so long after the "quarrel of the till" between them, the rancour of Mr. "J. B. O'B." manifests itself on very slight occasion. However, between the worthies be it. We shall see how Mr. Carpenter meets his former "friend" and "partner." Perhaps out of the contest will come a full and complete vindication of Mr. O'Connor from the falsities of *both*, as there has (in the above) come a refutation of many of the insinuations, inuendoes, and direct charges of "THE *Reformer*" on former occasions.

Portrait of John Watkins, by the same "Hand."—The Carpenter of *Lloyd's* is not the only one whose features our bilious artist endeavours to pourtray. Another good "friend" of ours has, by him, been taken in hand; and the following is the result of the first sitting:—"We see by *Lloyd's Paper* of last week, that the Editor, not content with demolishing O'Connor's 'castle in the air,' has EMPLOYED the erudite and fascinating pen of our *friend* Watkins to *write down* our doctrines on Land, Currency, and Exchanges, and that Mr. Watkins has accepted the EMPLOYMENT. Verily, we live in strange times. *Lloyd's* Editor has, on scores of occasions, both publicly and privately, professed the identical doctrines we have preached on Land, Currency, and Exchanges; and never, till the week before *last*, did the PROFOUND GENIUS of Mr. John Watkins discover them to be all humbug, demagoguism, and quackery! Verily, we live in strange times!!" Pretty well so far; but as the "painter in gall" never does things by halves, he adds the following, as a "*finishing* touch:"—"Friend Watkins has taken us all by surprise. We really cannot account for the sudden change that has 'come o'er the spirit of his dream.' 'Tis a pity. Forgive, though *his knowledge is very limited*, and *his reasoning powers very defective*, he possesses abilities enough to be useful, if he would only write on what he understands,

and could forget SELF when he is writing." There was a time when *we* too should have been ready to exclaim, "Verily, we live in *strange times*;" but, after *the union* "of parties" in the *Reformer* itself, we cannot be surprised at anything. There never existed on this earth two men who had formed so *mean* and so *low* an opinion of each other, as the two "we's" of the "centre of the three kingdoms;" opinions *which they both still entertain*, if there be truth or faith in man. And when we have seen *these two* unite in a concern "which does NOT *pay*," we cannot be surprised at "friend" Watkins coming in for it most confoundedly, from him who ought to have been the last to have said a word against one who has been so unscrupulous in serving his purpose. The castigation, however, has been administered; and we trust "friend" Watkins feels easy under it! It has been administered on the assumption that *he* is the author of the letter in *Lloyd's Newspaper* of the 14th inst., taking "THE *Reformer*" most severely to task for his present "notions" on Land and Currency; an extract from which letter was quoted by Mr. O'Connor in his letter of last week. Now, we believe that "THE *Reformer's*" assumption is not correct. We incline to think that the assumption of Mr. O'Connor, that James Hill is the author of that article, is far likelier to be true. The letter itself bears internal evidence of this. It is, as a whole, a "puff" for the scheme of "assurance" which Mr. Hill hopes to "get his bread" by. It, moreover, betokens "reasoning powers" and "knowledge" on the questions of Land and Currency, both of which "THE *Reformer*" denies to Mr. Watkins. Of course we do not *know* who is the author: perhaps Mr. O'Brien does. At all events, *he* point-blank says it is "friend" Watkins. But even if it should turn out not to be so, the "portrait" will still remain. There it is for Mr. Watkins to look at, drawn for him by his "friend" "J. B. O'B." He now knows the estimate formed of his integrity and powers, by one he has done so much to serve! He now knows that "THE *Reformer*" thinks him *capable of selling himself* FOR FILTHY HIRE—though he also thinks that the party buying him have but a sorry purchase; for "his knowledge is *very* limited," and "his reasoning powers *very* defective!" By-the-bye, could not our "profound genius" retort back on "THE *Reformer*," and bid *him* "forget SELF when he is writing?" We expect this at the least: and a "fancy sketch" of the portrait painter into the bargain. It would be hard work for one who had much less of SELF in his composition than Mr. Watkins has, to stand as much as he has got from a "friend," without retort; and it would be cruel indeed not to let the readers of the *Star* have *a laugh* at this pretty quarrel of the "pan" and the "kettle."

THE WHIG-MADE WIDOW, MRS. ELLIS, gratefully acknowledges the receipt of 5s. from Bilston, £1 from Rochdale, and £1 12s. 6d. from Preston. She informs her kind friends that Post-office orders remitted to her should be made payable at the Burslem Post-office: her address is—"Bleak-hill, Cobridge, near Burslem, Staffordshire."

J. MACPHERSON, ABERDEEN.—The account of the Aberdeen meeting which appears elsewhere, was in type when his favour came to hand. We thank him for his kindness in sending, and are glad that the brave men of Aberdeen have set an example to the rest of their brethren in Scotland, which it would be well for themselves to follow. Respecting the interest taken in the Aberdeen meeting, Mr. Macpherson says:—"The rain which had been falling at intervals during the day began again shortly after the opening of the meeting, and continued to fall heavily till its close, notwithstanding which about three thousand maintained their position for about two hours, besides all who came and went during the proceedings. The new bill appears to be regarded with horror and disgust by all parties in the town."

W. HAYWARD, LOWER STREATHAM.—At the usual time, the *Poor Man's Companion* will be published. On reflection, we concluded that it would not be well to break in on the usual form of publication.

W. H. LOWE, LEIGH.—His favour was received, and shall have attention as soon as we can.

PUBLICUS, LINLITHGOW.—Any opinion we could give on the subject he names would not be worth depending on. We confess we do not know enough of the law of Scotland, in relation to the heritors, the provost, the town council, and the church, to enable us to say *what power* they have, either conjointly or separately, over the building in the churchyard. It appears to us to be unreasonable that any or all of them should have the power to demolish or remove it, contrary to the will of the inhabitants: but then we too often find that what is most reasonable is directly opposed to *law*. Our friends should take the opinion and advice of some "lawyer-friend," who knows all about the "ins and outs" of Scottish law and custom in relation to the management of public affairs. Will our correspondent be pleased to say what we are to do with the amount he forwarded to us?

N. HUNTSWORTH, MACCLESFIELD.—Mr. Hobson duly received this gentleman's communication, dated April 24th, and has patiently waited for the performance of the promise contained in it. He now thinks it time to remind all concerned, that their engagements ought to have been kept: and that he expects to hear from them forthwith.

RICHARD MARSDEN, PRESTON.—His favour next week.

MONIES RECEIVED BY MR. O'CONNOR.

	£ s. d.
FOR THE EXECUTIVE.	
From Milton Mills, Port Dundee, W. Cameron (second subscription)	0 11 0
LAND.	
From Norwich, per J. Hurry	2 0 0
From Bilston, per C. Powell	2 0 0
From Barnsley, per J. Ward	1 19 8
A few friends at Coventry, per W. Parker ..	0 2 11

RECEIPTS PER GENERAL SECRETARY.

SUBSCRIPTIONS.

	s. d.		s. d.
Marylebone ..	3 0	Saffron-hill (balance in hand) ..	0 8
Crown and Anchor ..	2 0	Somers Town ..	3 0
Holbeck ..	5 0	Blackstone-edge camp meeting ..	5 3
Cummersdale ..	5 0		
Carlisle ..	3 0		
G. Wyatt ..	1 0	Mr. R. Chute ..	0 6
Sowerby Longroyd ..	5 0		
CARDS.			
Mottram ..	1 3	Sowerby Longroyd ..	5 0
Camberwell ..	0 4		

DUNCOMBE TESTIMONIAL.

Mr. Rowland, per Mr. M'Grath.. .. .. 0 2 0

MR. LLEWELYN.

Proceeds of an harmonic meeting at the Feathers 0 10 0

THOMAS MARTIN WHEELER.

RECEIPTS OF CO-OPERATIVE LAND SOCIETY, PER SECRETARY.

FIRST INSTALMENTS.

	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Greenock	0 10 8	Hamilton	0 9 4
Salford	0 13 4	Scarborough ..	0 10 8
Norwich	0 18 8	Rotherham ..	0 9 4
Barnsley	2 0 0	Sheffield	0 13 0
Merthyr Tydvil ..	0 5 0	Frederick Sale ..	0 1 4
Butterley	0 7 8	Henry Stubbs ..	0 6 4
Lambeth	0 8 8	Timothy Balding ..	0 1 4
Holbeck	1 8 0	Ralph Lowe.. ..	0 1 4
Bacup..	0 9 4	Alfred Giles.. ..	0 3 10
SHARES.			
Leeds	10 0 0	Bacup	0 0 9
Lambeth	8 0 0	Whittington & Cat	2 11 2
Butterley	0 6 0	James Davis, do.	1 1 0
Westminster ..	2 0 0	Huddersfield ..	2 0 0
Camberwell.. ..	0 12 0	Sheffield	1 6 9
CARDS AND RULES.			
Coventry	0 6 8	Hebden Bridge ..	0 1 6
Tower Hamlets ..	0 4 4	Todmorden ..	0 1 4
Ashton	0 1 6	Blackstone Edge ..	0 1 2
Mr. Arnott	0 1 9	Secretary	0 1 4
Blackburn	0 2 0		

Many sums have been sent to the treasurer, which will be acknowledged by that gentleman on his return to town.

THOMAS MARTIN WHEELER, Secretary.

Accidents, Offences, & Inquests.

THE LATE CHILD MURDER AT GREENWICH.—Since the removal of Martha Brixey to Bedlam, for having, while in a fit of insanity, murdered the infant son of Mr. Ffinch, the bereft mother has received a letter from the matron, stating that the unhappy girl's head had been shaved, agreeably to the practice of that institution, and habited in the prison dress. The effect of this has been so much to wound the pride of the convict, that she has repeatedly declared she had rather have been condemned to die and been hanged than suffer such a degradation. The matron, in her letter, also declares that the unfortunate creature is no more mad than herself.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—On Tuesday evening, about ten o'clock, a man named Thomas Miles, employed as a switchman at the joint railway station, London-bridge, while coming out of his signal-box to adjust the switches, in order that the up Croydon train might pass into the station, was knocked down by the engine, which passed over his right leg, crushing it to pieces from the ankle to the knee-joint. He was conveyed without delay to Guy's Hospital, where he was attended by Mr. E. Cock, who immediately performed amputation, about the middle of the thigh. He is, however, progressing favourably under the superintendence of that gentleman.

A NEW SYSTEM OF ROBBERY.—A singular and adroit robbery is said to have been committed two evenings ago in one of the alleys of the Champs Elysées. The long fringe of the white shawl of a young and pretty woman, evidently of the order of the *Lorretts*, caught in the button of a gentleman, who, from his dress and manner, was a genuine *Lion*. The fair dame, in releasing her shawl from its hold, amused her captive with a thousand amiable apologies, and then tripped off with light and airy step till lost under the trees. The next minute the gentleman wished to consult his watch, but, alas for him, it had disappeared with the lady.

PROVIDENTIAL ESCAPE.—On Sunday evening two little urchins, about eight years old, while bathing and disporting in the river on the causeway at Hermitage-stairs, Wapping, went over the keep-shore into deep water and instantly sunk. Fortunately Dennis Silk, a poor Irish labourer, saw the accident, and immediately dived for the children, and on the second or third attempt succeeded in bringing them, at the imminent risk of his own life, to the surface; but not before the tide had carried them under a ship's bow moored at Hore's-wharf. After a hard struggle the children were brought safe ashore, quite exhausted and almost insensible.

FATAL FIGHT.—On Monday Mr. Payne held a lengthened inquest at Guy's Hospital on the body of James Boxall, aged thirty-five, a sawyer. It appeared in evidence that early on the morning of Monday week, deceased, with a fellow-workman, was drinking at the bar of the Rose public house, Westminster-road, and whilst so engaged a cabman, named William Wallace, came in with some women, one of whom struck him with a key. He was going to retaliate, when deceased said, "You are no man to strike a woman." Wallace, turning upon deceased, inquired, "Can you fight?" and the latter answered, "Yes, enough for you." Wallace then struck him on the head, and they closed and fell. They had two more rounds, in each of which Wallace both butted and struck deceased with his fist in the lower part of the abdomen and left groin, knocking him down each time. After the last fall deceased complained of great pain all over him; and being unable to walk, the landlord of the house, after giving him some cordial, caused him to be carried home. The fight took place whilst the landlord was asleep in the parlour, and after he had removed twice previously the parties from his house. Deceased was brought to the above hospital on Tuesday last, and died in it on Saturday from rupture of the bladder, the result, Mr. Colton, house-surgeon, said, of great external violence. Verdict—"Manslaughter against William Wallace; and the coroner went through the usual forms preparatory to his apprehension and trial.

INQUESTS AT LIVERPOOL.—The following inquests were held on Monday before the borough coroner:—On Sunday afternoon, John Thomas, a custom-house officer, died suddenly on board the brig Matchless, lying in the river. The pilot, who was in the cabin, heard a fall on deck, and went to see what was the matter, when he found deceased lying on the deck quite dead. The cause of death was ascertained to be serous apoplexy. Verdict accordingly.—On Sunday morning, Bridget Lappen, a passenger on board the Magnet steamer, from Armagh, was brought on shore in a state of ill health, and on being taken to a house in Virgil-street, it was found that she was dead. The cause of death was serous apoplexy.—On Monday week, Michael Galloway, a labouring man, while sweeping the road opposite St. Nicholas Church, was run over by a cart, and had his shoulder and chest very much injured. He was taken to the Northern Hospital, where he died on Thursday last, from laceration of the lungs and effusion of blood on the chest, arising from the injuries he had received. Verdict Accidental Death.—On Thursday morning, Ambrose Fisher, a carter, accidentally fell off his car while loading cotton in Water-street. He was taken home and a surgeon called, but the deceased never rallied, and died on Friday, the immediate cause of death being concussion of the brain. Verdict Accidental Death.—On Thursday night, Jane Martindale, a child six weeks old, was put to bed as usual, and on the following morning was found dead. The cause of death was suffocation, probably arising from being overlain. Verdict accordingly.—On Monday morning, George Sword, a plumber, was mending a pipe on board the barque Blang, lying in the Princes' Dock, when he fell into the water, and was drowned before assistance could be rendered. He was in liquor when he fell. Verdict Accidental Death.—On Saturday evening, Margaret Langton, a girl nine years old, fell from the flat Perseverance, into the canal basin. She was got out shortly afterwards, and taken to the Northern Hospital. She was found to be dead on her arrival. Verdict accordingly.

HORRIBLE MURDER OF A MAGISTRATE.—The following versions of a most atrocious murder of a magistrate of Cavan are published in the *Evening Mail*. It is to be observed that, in consequence of inherited property, to which the family name attached, the unfortunate gentleman, the victim of the conspiracy which now rages in the north, was indifferently named Booth or Bell, or sometimes called both. This is necessary to account for the difference of names in the several accounts:—"*Cavan, Sunday, June 22, seven o'clock, p.m.*—Although you will likely hear it through other sources, yet, lest you should not, I do not wish to allow the post to go out without informing you of a barbarous murder that was committed this day, about half-past two o'clock, and within four miles of this town. Mr. Booth Bell, a magistrate of this county, was the victim. He was returning from church in his gig, with two of his children beside him, when the ruffian fired at him, and then made his escape. All here are in a sad state of excitement. Where it will end it is hard to say; no one is safe. Mr. Bell was shot dead on the spot."—"*Cavan, June 22.*—A very horrible outrage occurred this day. Mr. George Booth, on his return from Kilmore Church, with his two young sons, in his gig, was shot. This was done in a very public place, at Mr. Bell's gate—I mean a back gate a few perches above the front gate, and on the same side, nearer to Bingfield. He got the shot through the head, and died in a very few minutes. One of the boys fell out of the gig, by which his thigh was broken. You see what a state of things this country is brought to by the 'Molly Maguires!' This is the most daring occurrence that has taken place in this country, or any other—done in such a public place, and at such an hour—about two o'clock. It appears there was only one concerned in the affair. He got off in the direction of Hermitage, and on by Castlecosby. The police force are out. I fear there is no chance of catching the villain. I cannot conceive the cause of Mr. Booth being shot, except that he may have done some act as a magistrate against some of these 'Molly men,' as they are called. This affair has caused the greatest alarm in this town. I am just told that Mr. Booth's child is not likely to survive."—The following is from a gentleman who arrived at the spot shortly after the fatal occurrence:—"*Cavan, June 22.*—I have just returned, from the village of Crossdoney, in the vicinity of which a most barbarous murder was committed this day. At a quarter past two o'clock, Mr. George F. Bell Booth, of Drumcarbin, was returning from Kilmore church, in his gig, with two of his children, one five, and the other six years old; his eldest son, a boy of about eleven rode behind him on a poney. When he arrived at 'the Rooks,' the residence of the sub-sheriff, Mr. William Bell, he was met by a man, who walked coolly and deliberately along the road, smoking a long pipe. The villain walked up to Mr. Booth, presenting a horse pistol. It is thought Mr. Booth stooped his head, and that, on his doing so, the murderer fired. The ball entered the upper part of the forehead, and lodged within the skull; he fell instantly from his gig—he was dead. The horse, frightened by the report of the shot, ran away, throwing the two children on the road—one of them had his arm broken in the fall, or by the wheel of the gig passing over it. The body of the murdered gentleman lies in the house of the sub-sheriff, where it will remain until an inquest is held upon it. Mrs. Bell, of 'the Rooks,' whose carriage had just broken down, passed the murderer on foot a few seconds before he fired. On hearing the report, she turned round, and saw the body fall from the gig. There is as yet no trace of the murderer, who crossed into the fields and escaped. The country about is thickly planted with hedges and hedge-rows, a circumstance favourable to the concealment of the assassin."

APPALLING CIRCUMSTANCE.—A coroner's inquest was held on Monday last on the body of William Wallace, who was shot by his master, Mr. John Hamilton, under the following circumstances:—The deceased was a servant of Mr. John Hamilton (of Drumads, near Coagh, a most respectable and influential farmer) for upwards of twenty years, and his master and he left Coagh fair together on the 13th. When they had returned home, Mr. Hamilton took down a blunderbuss, to which was attached a spring bayonet, and proceeded to the fields. The servant persuaded him to return it, and took it into his own hand, but, on putting it down to adjust the harness on a horse close by, it was seized by his master, who discharged it at him. He survived only a few hours. He then espied another man, of the name of M'Keon, and cried out, "You saw me, and as you may betray me, I'll kill you too," stabbing the man at the same time, who now lies in a dangerous state. A sudden outbreak of insanity can only account for this. Mr. Hamilton has been sent to Omagh gaol. Seldom has our quiet part of the north had a tale of so awful a nature to tell.—*Belfast News-Letter.*

THE LATE MYSTERIOUS DEATH OF A MOTHER AND CHILD AT HAMPSTEAD.—On Wednesday forenoon Mr. Wakley, the coroner, resumed for the fourth time, and finally concluded, the investigation into the death of Caroline Hillman *alias* Gains, and her infant male child, said to have died from the effects of poison administered to her to procure abortion, at the Black Boy and Still, High-street, Hampstead. It will be remembered that at the last sitting of the jury, Mr. Lord, the surgeon, who had opened the body, and Professors Taylor and Johnson, who had analysed the contents of the stomach, distinctly proved that deceased had died from the effects of a poisonous leaf called savin, and that the inquiry was adjourned for the production of the alleged father of the child, Mr. Gains, who was now in attendance, accompanied by his solicitor. The jury returned a verdict, "That on the 15th of May, Caroline Hillman died from the mortal effects of a certain poison called 'savin,' but whether taken for the purpose of destroying life or procuring premature labour, there was no evidence to show. That the infant male child of Caroline Hillman died a natural death."

DANGEROUS ILLNESS OF SIR WILLIAM FOLLETT.—The answers to inquiries this morning were that Sir William was much in the same state; that there was no appearance of any change for the better, and, if anything, he was worse, having passed a somewhat restless night. The inquiries at his residence in Park-street are most numerous, as also at the residence of Mr. Pennell, in Cumberland-terrace, Regent's-park, where the hon. and learned gentleman is now staying. Dr. Bright, who has attended him all through his long and protracted illness, visited him twice this morning. Up to a late hour this day he was still in the same low and apparently sinking condition.—*Sun*, Wednesday.—At eleven o'clock last night the answer given to the numerous inquiries was:—"Sir William Follett continues extremely ill, there being no manifestation whatever of any improvement."—*Herald*, Thursday.

DEATH OF JOSEPH SOMES, ESQ., M.P.—Mr. Somes, the member for Dartmouth, expired on Wednesday at his residence, Newgrove, Mile-end, after a very brief illness. He was the architect of his own fortune, and succeeded in accumulating very considerable wealth. His principal pursuit was that of *a shipbuilder, but he took* a very active part in the affairs of the New Zealand Company, being governor of that corporation; it was not, however, till within the last year that he aspired to a seat in Parliament. When Sir John Seale died he offered himself to the constituency of Dartmouth, where he was opposed by Mr. Moffat, the numbers being—for Mr. Somes, 125; for Mr. Moffat, 118. Mr. Moffat petitioned, on the ground of his opponent being a contractor, but on investigation by a Parliamentary committee, it appeared that the contracts referred to by the petitioner had been for some time previously in the hands of Mr. Somes's partner, and he was therefore seated by the decision of the committee. Mr. Somes occasionally spoke in the House of Commons, but not very frequently, nor in any manner to attract particular attention.

FRIGHTFUL STEAM-BOAT ACCIDENT.—On Thursday afternoon, between two and three o'clock, a fearful accident occurred on board the Eclipse, Chelsea steam-boat, to a young man named Fenn. The boat was on her way between Chelsea and London, and whilst off Lambeth the man tried to mount the paddle box, by stepping on the skylight immediately over the engine. The motion of the boat overbalanced him, and he fell in upon the piston, which was ascending at the time; the consequence was that it jammed him several times against the beam above before it could be stopped. When extricated, it was found that his thighs were completely smashed, and that he had received other injuries, which preclude any chance of recovery. The boat instantly put him ashore at Chandler's boat-house, Millbank, from whence he was conveyed to the hospital.

THE GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY, Friday Evening.—As the express train to Paddington, consisting of four passengers' carriages and a luggage van, had nearly reached Salt-hill, the engine-driver observed that the luggage van was off the rail. He immediately slackened the speed, and stopped the train before it had proceeded a quarter of a mile farther, without causing the slightest alarm to the passengers. The driver then proceeded with the engine to Slough, and returned with the necessary assistance to replace the van, which was done in half an hour, and the train proceeded to town. Fortunately the van was in the rear of the carriages, or the accident might have proved of serious consequence. The passengers during the delay did not leave the carriages.

Police Intelligence.

MANSION HOUSE.

SATURDAY.—THE LATE GAS EXPLOSION IN FETTER-LANE.—William Leonard and John O'Brien were placed at the bar before the Lord Mayor, they having been previously remanded until such time as Mrs. Reeng, who was much injured by the explosion, and had been in the London Hospital, was enabled to attend and prosecute.—Mrs. Ellen Reeng, who now appeared with both hands bandaged up, and was evidently in a weak state, deposed, that on the 31st of last month the prisoners at the bar came to her house, the Black Horse, Fetter-lane, accompanied by a tall female, with whom she was not acquainted, and wished to go into the parlour; when she (witness) said, "Mr. O'Brien, I do not allow females in the parlour." The female then went into the yard. Mr. O'Brien wished her to light the gas. He then, accompanied by Leonard and the female, came to the bar, and Leonard asked for a pot of sixpenny ale, with which she supplied him, and they went into the taproom, where O'Brien very much annoyed the children. She desired him to desist, when he said "they will be more annoyed and persecuted before they go to bed, and you will feel persecution too." Her servant then came down stairs, and she complained to her of the smell of gas, and desired her to open the parlour windows. She afterwards found them open—she was quite sure the gas-pipe was quite safe only one hour before this time (eight o'clock), and no one, with the exception of the prisoners at the bar, had been in the room. When she went into the room to light the gas, shortly after, it exploded, and she made her escape by the window, and was immediately conveyed to the London Hospital.—Timothy Reeng, a boy (son of the landlady), corroborated the evidence given by his mother.—John Crawley also corroborated the previous evidence, and stated that he assisted in extinguishing the fire caused by the explosion.—Mary Murphy, servant to Mrs. Reeng, and D. Rourke, a lodger in the house, confirmed the evidence of the principal witness.—Leonard admitted being at the house, in O'Brien's company, on the night in question, but was quite innocent of the offence charged.—O'Brien said he was also there on the occasion; he had been there many times previously; he had likewise been there since the accident, before his arrest, and, as Mrs. Reeng admitted, he had always been on good terms with her. As to what he was charged with saying to the children, he assured his lordship he was not capable of it; he had six little children of his own, and he had no motive to induce him to do what he was charged with, and which he was quite innocent of.—His lordship said he had formed a very strong opinion of the case. He had searched the several Acts of Parliament, and could not find a clause strong enough to meet his view of the case; he should, therefore, commit them to take their trial at the Central Criminal Court for an aggravated assault.—Upon application by O'Brien, his lordship said he would take bail, themselves in £100 each, and two sureties in £50 each. They were then removed in custody.

MONDAY.—CHARGE OF FORGERY.—Evan Evans, a man who has been employed between three and four years in houses of extensive trade in London, as porter or messenger, was brought before the Lord Mayor, in the custody of John Forrester, the officer, charged with having presented for payment, at the banking-house of Messrs. Jones Loyd and Co., a forged cheque for the sum of £730, on Saturday last.—Mr. John Drake, cashier to Messrs. Jones Loyd and Co., bankers, stated that on Saturday last a cheque for £730 was presented at the counter, at about four o'clock, by the prisoner. The witness here produced the cheque, which was made payable to Holt and Son, and purported to be signed by "Reid, Irving, and Co." He saw by the character of the writing that it was a forgery, and he went round the counter and took the prisoner and the cheque into the room of one of the partners.—Sir John Rae Reid, Bart., stated that he was a partner in the house of Reid, Irving, and Co. The signature to the cheque produced bore some resemblance to witness's signature of the firm; but it was not a genuine signature. He considered it to be decidedly a forgery; and it did not resemble the signature of any of the partners in any respect. He did not know anything of the prisoner, and had not authorised the prisoner to take any cheque to the house of Jones Loyd and Co.—John Forrester said he took the prisoner into custody at the banking-house of Jones Loyd and Co. The prisoner stated that a man gave him the cheque in Pope's Head-alley, with directions to get the money, and take it to the first door in the Custom-house. Witness accompanied the prisoner to the Custom-house, and used every effort to find the person described; searched about for twenty minutes, and went into a public-house to watch the neighbourhood. The prisoner then said that in consequence of an advertisement in the newspapers some person called upon him at No. 6, Ivy-lane, to which address he had referred in the advertisement for a situation as a messenger, and after some conversation sent him to the Bank of England to procure change for ten sovereigns; that he had brought back the silver to the person who had so employed him, and then that person delivered to him the cheque, with directions to take it to the second door at the Custom-house.—In his defence the prisoner said, I advertised for the place of a messenger in the newspapers, and this person called at my landlady's on Saturday, and my landlady, Mrs. Rees, to whom I gave the reference, at No. 6, Ivy-lane, asked him whether he came on account of the advertisement? He replied that he did, and I was called down to him. He asked me what wages I expected, and I said thirty-two shillings per week, and he said that was too much, and offered me thirty shillings. We, however, came to an agreement that I should have £80 a year, and I was to meet him in Pope's Head-alley, and he was to go after my character. And then he said, "I must go and put on a clean coat, as his master liked to see a person look respectable." I went accordingly to Pope's Head-alley, and I saw him there, and he said he had seen the head clerk at Messrs. Shoolbred and Cook's, and I should go to the Bank of England. So he gave me an old bag to put ten sovereigns in, and get silver for it. When I returned with the silver he was waiting in the alley, and he said he should want me to assist him a good deal that day, and asked me whether I knew the banking-house of Jones Loyd, when I said no; he said it was in Lothbury, near the Bank, and that I must take a cheque there and bring the amount to him at the second door of the Custom-house. I said, "What name, sir?" And he said the name is there on the cheque; they will know it directly you present it. The prisoner was then remanded.

BOW STREET.

FRIDAY.—EXTENSIVE ROBBERY AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE.—John Taylor, a cabinet maker, residing at 7, Gillingham-street, Vauxhall-road, was brought before Mr. Hall, charged with stealing a quantity of plate, and other valuable property, from Buckingham Palace. Mr. James Edward Seymour, 38, Long-acre, being sworn, said, on Friday evening, the 13th instant, between six and seven o'clock, the prisoner entered my shop, for the purpose of selling a quantity of broken-up silver. Seeing that the articles were of a superior description, I told him I could not come to any understanding with him unless he first gave me his name and address, which he did, and having handed it to my foreman, he gave it, as I understoood, to a policeman who was standing outside the door. Having demanded £8 for the silver, I gave him £5 10s., as he said he required some money to go into the country, and my I. O. U. for the remainder. He then went away. I have purchased silver in the same way from the prisoner on former occasions, the first of which was about six weeks back, consisting of about thirty ounces, at 4s. 4d. per ounce, when I thought it unnecessary to ask him any questions, as his appearance was respectable. The silver had since been melted down, and appeared to be part of a silver frame, upon which a silver telescope had been mounted. The second lot consisted of the parts of a silver figure, which I have since burned down, and which I purchased about a week after. It was about thirty ounces in weight, and I remarked at the time that it appeared to be very valuable property.—George Hurst, 76 F division, said he was acting gaoler at the station-house, when the prisoner requested to send a message to his wife, and having given him a pencil and paper for the purpose, he wrote the following note:—"Dear Wife,—I hope you will make yourself happy as you can. Be shure you take this note to Mr. Watson, and be particular in saying those words at the office when you are asked. I shall state a forene gentleman gave it to us about two yeers ago, and boded and loged with us at thirty shillins per week, and he told us he must be off to france, as he ad got some verry particular business, and he would leave some old silver which he had by him, and if he did not return in three months he should not come back to England and we might consider it our own property. Be shure and bere in mind he could not give any riference as we had been emty some time of any lodgers, and he was the only one we ad at the time he was lodging at our house, and we ad no servant during that time, and be shure and say I asked if we got into trouble about selling it; say I give the name as Mr. Johnson, 54 Seymour-street, but don't be positive the number of the house. Be shure and make away the key and the other thing; Mr. Watson put you in the way. Give the berer 2s. 6d. 'Mrs. Taylor, 7, Gillingham-street, Vauxhall-road, Pimlico; tell Mr. Watson be shure go and see old Mr. Ladd if he know my fase, as he took me from Pimlico to Long-acre, whic lef my bag and vase in, and told him I should not be long; he will tell you what became of it.' Witness showed the note to the inspector on duty, and he kept it in his possession ever since."—Mr. Henry Saunders, Inspector of Royal Palaces under the Lord Chamberlain, said the prisoner had been employed as cabinet-maker for upwards of seven years in Buckingham Palace until the month of March of last year; but he was occasionally engaged since, and on the second week in April he was again taken for a continuance until he was given in in charge. The different pieces of silver produced were the property of her Majesty, and consisted of part of a silver equestrian statue, with two moveable heads, one representing in armour Louis XIII., and the other Marshal Saxe, being eleven and a half inches in height. They were taken from the enclosed book-cases in the lower library in Buckingham Palace. I had not missed them before I saw them in the possession of the police, and I value them at forty guineas. I also identify the vase, which is turquoise blue, ground reeded spirally, and painted in flowers, ormolu stand, and ram-head handles, as being the property of her Majesty, and value £10. It stood in an empty book-case in a closet adjoining the library from which the statue was taken. It was safe about twelve months ago, and I never missed it till I heard it was in the possession of the authorities at Somerset-house. In consequence of the information I received from Mr. Seymour, I made a further search among the ornaments in the book-cases, and missed a silver microscope, which I believe was safe about twelve months back, value £200, the entire of which was taken away, and the fellow of which I now produce. They both appear to have been manufactured about eighty years ago. The prisoner was employed in all parts of the palace, and had frequent opportunity of entering the rooms where the property was deposited, which were left open during her Majesty's residence at the palace. The several witnesses were then bound over in the sum of £100 to give evidence, and the prisoner was removed.

SATURDAY.—ROBBERY BY A PROSTITUTE.—Sarah Rose, a good looking young woman, was charged with the following robbery before Mr. Twyford. On the previous evening, as the prosecutor, a young man of the name of John Williams, was going home, he met with the prisoner at the bottom of Ludgate Hill, and on her inviting him to go home with her he consented. They adjourned to a house in Newcastle-court. While preparing to retire to bed, he noticed the prisoner put something into her breast. His suspicions being excited, he examined his pockets, and in doing so, he took out his purse inadvertently, which contained £5 and some silver. The prisoner no sooner saw it, than she darted at it and took possession of it. A struggle ensued for the recovery of the purse, and in the scuffle one of the windows got broken. This excited the attention of the policeman on the beat, who came up to the place. The prosecutor threw up the window and informed the policeman of what had happened. The latter then obtained admission, and came up to the room door, demanding admittance, the door being locked. The prisoner at first hesitated to admit him, but at last consented, having first placed the purse in the prosecutor's hand. On its being examined two sovereigns and some silver were found missing. On her way to the station she admitted having taken one sovereign out of the purse. The charge being established by the evidence adduced, she was fully committed to take her trial at the sessions.

GUILDHALL.

TUESDAY.—EXTENSIVE ROBBERIES.—Richard Cook, ink manufacturer, of No. 22, New-street, Cloth-fair, and John Harding, a servant, in the employ of Messrs. Arnold and Co., 135, Aldersgate-street, were brought up for re-examination before Alderman Farncombe, charged, the latter with robbing his employers, and the former with receiving the goods thus obtained, knowing them to be stolen. From the evidence taken at the former examination it appeared that Cook had been about five years in Messrs. Arnold's employ, but had since set up in business for himself. Harding had also been in their employ for the last fifteen years. Mr. Wontner appeared on behalf of the prosecutors, and Mr. Mellor for Cook. A number of witnesses were examined relative to ink being bought of Cook with Arnold's labels on, and also to other facts tending to prove the guilt of the parties. Mr. Mellor, on behalf of Cook, cross-examined the witnesses at some length, particularly the prisoner's shop-boy, who said, that on the principal witness (James Deane) being discharged from Cook's service, he declared that he would serve him out for it. Alderman Farncombe said he thought it necessary, for the sake of all the parties, that the case should be adjourned until Friday next.

QUEEN SQUARE.

SATURDAY.—FEMALE QUARRELS.—Mary Ann Perry was this morning charged before Mr. Burrel with using threatening language towards Mary Billington. The complainant and defendant live at the same place, No. 40, Orchard-street, Westminster, and were constantly in the habit of quarrelling. According to the statement of the complainant, the defendant was continually threatening to "do for her;" and on the previous evening threatened that "she never would be quiet till she took away her b—y life." These threats induced the complainant to apply for a summons.—The defendant in reply, denied that she threatened the life of the other party, but admitted she had been angry with her, as she was in the habit of taunting her with having had a bastard child, and also with having improper connections with men. The complainant she represented to be a very bad character, who would swear anything; and said also that she had been convicted of passing counterfeit coin. After some recrimination between the two, the statement of the complainant being confirmed by a witness, Mr. Burrel ordered the defendant to find bail to keep the peace.—This not being forthcoming, she was removed in custody.

STREET DISTURBANCE.—Sarah Allcot, a prostitute, who did not appear to be more than 16 years of age, was charged by police-constable 142 A division, with creating a disturbance that morning in Tothill-street, by which she collected a crowd of people round her. She had got intoxicated, and while in that state she began seizing hold of every gentleman that happened to pass her in a very rude and unbecoming manner. A mob having at last collected round her, the police interfered, and she was taken to the station. After a very severe reprimand from Mr. Burrel, she was committed for ten days to the House of Correction.

MONDAY.—PLATE ROBBERY.—Emma Wilmott and Sarah Vick, two respectable-looking young married women, were placed at the bar, the former charged with stealing a large quantity of silver plate from the residence of W. P. Jervis, Esq., of No. 59, Cadogan-place, and the latter with feloniously receiving the property.—Ann Chamberlaine, housekeeper to Mr. Jervis, said that the prisoner Wilmott, with whom she had been acquainted upwards of two years, had of late been in the habit of visiting her at her master's house, during his absence in the country. After availing herself of the opportunity thus presented, she took five table spoons, six dessert spoons, and a pair of asparagus tongs, which, on being apprehended, she acknowledged that she had pawned. Mr. Bond committed them for trial, but he would take Vick's husband's bail, if he were a respectable man, for her appearance.

TUESDAY.—DARING ROBBERY.—Frederick Farr, a man about 40 years of age, who was dressed as a waiter, was charged with stealing a lady's reticule, containing a handkerchief, some silver, and some papers of value.—From the evidence it appeared that about three o'clock yesterday afternoon, a sudden shower came on, and Mrs. Bayley, of No. 9, Park-terrace, King's-road, Chelsea, who was at the time walking through Chester-square, Pimlico, retreated for shelter under the portico of an unfinished house. She had at that time her reticule hanging on her arm, containing her purse, handkerchief, and some securities of the value of £20. The prisoner ran past her, and seized the bag. He was pursued by a young man named Briant and taken, after he had thrown the bag into a garden, whence it was recovered. He was committed.

MARLBOROUGH-STREET.

TUESDAY.—FASHIONABLE RECREATION.—A well dressed personage, with long hair, lemon-coloured gloves, and a large union pin, and carrying a silver-headed riding whip, was brought before Mr. Hardwick, charged with stealing two knockers. The defendant gave the name and address of George William Lee Plumptre Carter, No. 44, Lincoln's Inn-fields, gentleman. The name and address were evidently fictitious.—Police-constable Chilman, C 75, said, about three o'clock that morning he saw the defendant enter a doorway in Bolton-row, and placing his back against one side of the door and his feet against the other, make an unsuccessful attempt to wrench off the knocker. The defendant then deliberately proceeded to Messrs. Storr and Mortimer's shop, in Bond-street, and there he repeated the same process, but with better effect, for he broke off the knocker, and pocketed it. Witness went up to him, and took him into custody. In the defendant's pocket was found a second knocker—obtained beyond all doubt in a similar way.—Mr. Hardwick: What do you say to breaking off these knockers?—Defendant: O, it's all right.—Another witness came forward to claim one of the knockers found on the defendant.—Defendant: O, yes. The policeman found one of the knockers in my pocket, which I had broken off. The other knocker I can't recollect anything about.—Mr. Hardwick: You will pay £5 for the damage you have done.—The defendant pulled out a £10 note, and handed it to the police constable. When he was asked for his address to place on the note, the defendant replied, combing up his long hair with his fingers, "Don't you wish you may get it?"

WEDNESDAY.—GENTLEMANLY AMUSEMENTS.—Edward Jones, 17, Gloucester-place; Robert Grosvenor, 20, Grosvenor-square; and Charles Cobbett, 44, Gower-place—three persons describing themselves as gentlemen, and giving the assumed names and addresses as above, were charged with beating two police-constables. Police-constable Metcalfe, C 133, said that between two and three o'clock that morning he heard a great disturbance in the neighbourhood of the Opera Colonnade. Witness made his way to the spot, and found the three defendants conducting themselves in such a disorderly way as to disturb the inhabitants of the street. Witness requested them to behave peaceably, upon which he was seized by Jones, and ultimately thrown down, all three defendants assisting in this assault. When down he was struck with a whip or stick, which one of the parties carried, and his clothes were much torn. The affray attracted the notice of some other constables, and all three were eventually lodged in the station-house. Police-constable Barton, C 93, said, he went to the assistance of his brother constable, who was very ill-used by the defendants, when he was also assaulted. The defendants pleaded intoxication, and were each fined £5. The money was immediately paid.

WORSHIP STREET.

TUESDAY.—SMUGGLED TOBACCO—Mr. John Wm. Chippenden, a tobacconist, carrying on business at No. 2, City-road, appeared finally before Mr. Bingham, the sitting magistrate, to answer a charge of unlawfully possessing a quantity of smuggled tobacco. A clerk from the Custom House Solicitor's office conducted the prosecution, and the defendant had his solicitor present. Mr. Bingham, after a lengthy inquiry into the case, which had been several times adjourned, convicted the defendant, and sentenced him to pay a penalty of £125 (treble the sworn value of the tobacco), and in default committed him to the New Prison, Clerkenwell, to be imprisoned until the fine shoul be paid.

THURSDAY.—ATTEMPTED MURDER AND SUICIDE.—William Warren, a journeyman shoemaker, was placed at the bar before Mr. Bingham, charged upon his own confession with having attempted to murder his wife, by cutting her throat; and also with having made an attempt at self-destruction. The prisoner, a young man of very decent appearance, had been brought to the court in a cab from the London Hospital, and seemed in such a state of exhaustion that he was allowed to be seated during the proceedings. The affair took place on the night of the 18th inst., in Bethnal Green-road. The prisoner, on being asked if he had any answer to make to the charge, said in a faint voice, that he had been prompted to the commission of the act by the exasperating conduct of his wife, who had repeatedly declared that she had received overtures from another man to abandon her home and two children. On the morning in question, while he was at work with a knife in his hand, she again expressed her determination to leave her home and family, and his feelings were in consequence wrought up to such a pitch of phrenzy, that he instantly seized her by the shoulders, and drew the knife across her throat. She struggled violently, and escaped out of the room, and he then made the attempt upon his own life, and staggering into the passage, fell down in a state of insensibility. Mr. Bingham said it was a very deplorable case, but it was his duty to remand the prisoner until that day week, by which time the fate of his unfortunate wife would most probably be decided.

SOUTHWARK.

SATURDAY.—THE RIVAL ROSES.—William Figgins, a coachman, in the employment of a gentleman well known in the neighbourhood of the police-court, was brought up charged with an assault on a rival "John", he having "smashed" the nose of the said rival in an affray in the Blue Boar public-house. The prosecutor averred that he was saying "nothing at all, when Bill Figgins came up, and without saying ere a vord, gives him sich a precious lick on the nob as makes his eyes see all manner o' gas lights." The witnesses fully attested the fact, and master William having nothing to say in defence, "'cepting that he was wery much aggrawated," was fined 10s. and costs. The fine was immediately raised by the friends in court.

LAMBETH.

SATURDAY.—JULLIEN'S CONCERT MONSTRE AT THE ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS.—Two swellish-looking gentlemen with formidable mustachios, and who seemed to be foreigners, were charged this morning with being drunk and disorderly the previous evening, and while in that state endeavouring to force an entrance into the Surrey Zoological Gardens. Their unruly conduct called for the interference of the police, and they were, after some resistance, captured, and taken into custody. The charge being fully proved, they expressed sorrow for what they had done, laying all the blame to the drink, and hoped the magistrate would pass lightly over what they had done. Mr. Norton fined them each a sovereign, which was immediately paid, and they were liberated.

MARYLEBONE.

SATURDAY.—MACBETH IN CUSTODY.—Two young men, who gave their names as Jefferson and Saunders, were this morning charged with drunken and disorderly conduct in the New-road, near to the Yorkshire Stingo, during the previous evening. The two unfortunate wights presented a very laughable picture, as their habiliments were of a very laughable and ludicrous combination of the ancient and modern. Jefferson, who is a tall gaunt youth, was dressed up as the "Thane of Cawdor," being equipped in a tawdry theatrical dress, intended to represent the costume of "Scotland's King," over which he wore a thread-bare great coat, evidently intended for a much larger person. In addition, he sported a pair of Wellington boots. The other was a small, sentimental youth, dressed up to represent the "Ghost of Banquo." He sported a prodigious pair of burnt cork whiskers, and exhibited a large daub of red paint on his neck in the neighbourhood of the jugular vein, intended to represent the murderous gash with which he appalled the great usurper in the banquet scene. The dress was covered partially by a dress-coat, in which several large rents were apparent, derived from "the ups and downs" the party had played in the street. The charge against them was, having been found rolling on the pavement, and shouting at the pitch of their voices the favourite passages of the immortal bard. The prisoner admitted having been drunk, and stated they had been at a private theatrical rehearsal, where they had partaken rather freely. They were severally fined 10s., or in default of payment, fourteen days' imprisonment.

THAMES.

WEDNESDAY.—RUFFIANLY ASSAULT.—James Mahoney, a ruffianly but powerful-looking young fellow, was charged with a desperate assault, in cold blood, on police-constable 328 K, who, whilst giving his evidence, seemed to be suffering severely from the injuries which he had sustained. It appeared that the prisoner, having collected a mob of boys about him by his extraordinary behaviour, took it into his head to be displeased, and attacked a man, who stopped to look on, in a most unexpected and cowardly manner, kicking and cuffing him whilst on the ground. A poor coal-whipper who was going by, indignant at seeing such foul play, went up to interfere, but the prisoner, anticipating his purpose, tripped him up with great violence, and he fell heavily against the kerb-stone, whereby his eye was severely injured. A gentleman named Perkins, who happened to pass at the time in company with Mr. Glazin, proprietor of the Queen's Head, Cambridge-road, called the constable's attention to the fellow's violence. The officer went across, and touching the prisoner on the shoulder used a few words of remonstrance, upon which the latter drew back a couple of paces, and stooping his head like a ram about to but, sprang forward and pitched right into his stomach, levelling him as if by a shot, and at the same time catching him tightly round the loins fell with his full weight upon him. When down he changed his hold, and caught the officer by the throat, and compressed it until he became quite black in the face. Mr. Perkins, and his friend Mr. Glazin, apprehensive of fatal consequences, hastened to the rescue of the officer, and endeavoured to disentwine the prisoner's fingers from his throat, which they found to be a task of no little difficulty, as they seemed to have the tenacity of a vice. It ultimately took no less than six men to rescue the constable from his perilous position and secure the prisoner. The prisoner, in his defence, said that he had had a drop to drink, and as the boys were hooting him he got into a gateway to avoid them. The constable came up and told him to go on, but as he did not go on quick enough, the officer made a "wonderful blow" at him, and after that he (prisoner) did not remember anything more about it.—Mr. Broderip told the prisoner that he must not be surprised to find in this country a natural indignation excited against brutal and cowardly conduct. The poor coal-whipper, whom he had so severely injured, though but a labouring man, with the prompt instinct which always actuates an Englishman under such circumstances, interfered to prevent a savage attack upon a fallen man, and was grossly maltreated for his humanity. For this offence the prisoner should pay the fullest penalty, namely, £5, or suffer two months' imprisonment; and for the assault on the constable, he should be sent to the House of Correction for one calendar month.

CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT.

MONDAY, JUNE 23.—CUSTOM HOUSE FRAUDS.—Robt. Maclean, a Custom-house agent, surrendered in discharge of his bail, to take his trial on an indictment charging him with fraud, preferred against him by the Commissioners of Customs. The trial terminated in the acquittal of the defendant.

CUTTING AND WOUNDING.—James Quantock, aged 43, cab driver, was indicted for feloniously cutting and wounding James Dowling, with intent to do him some grievous bodily harm. It appeared from the evidence that the prisoner had been charged by the prosecutor (a private watchman) with stealing a purse from a drunken man, whom the prosecutor was conducting home, which had caused great ill feeling on the part of the prisoner, who had been discharged from Bow-street police court for want of sufficient evidence, since which time he had been heard to utter violent threats against the prosecutor. In reference to the present indictment, it appeared that about six o'clock on the morning of the 19th of May last the prisoner entered the bar of the Red Lion public-house in company with a female, and communicated to her the charge which five months before had been preferred against him by the prosecutor, and again vowed that he "would slip his wind." During these threats the prosecutor entered the public-house as he was leaving his beat. The prisoner at once sprung upon him, and seizing him by the neckerchief, threw him on the ground, and kept him there until he was black in the face. The barman interfered, and the prosecutor was assisted up. An angry discussion ensued, which ended by the prisoner stabbing the prosecutor in the chest with a pocket knife, and immediately running out of the house. The prosecutor was assisted home: on arriving there he was found to have been severely wounded. The same morning the prisoner was apprehended. Mr. Baldwin, who appeared for the prisoner, having addressed the jury, they returned a verdict of Guilty, and Mr. Baron Platt sentenced the prisoner to be transported for the term of fifteen years. The court adjourned, shortly before six o'clock, to Monday, July 7th.

FIRE AT SHACKLEWELL.—On Saturday last, between twelve and one o'clock, a fire was discovered in the premises of Mr. C. Soltnow, chemist, in Wellington-street, Shacklewell. The flames originated in the shop, and the inmates being aroused, they fortunately effected their escape. Information of the outbreak was furnished to the fire stations; but the inmates, neighbours, and police having exerted themselves to the utmost, they succeeded in extinguishing the flames during the time lost in sending for the engines. The damage notwithstanding is considerable, nearly all the stock in trade being injured by fire, smoke, and water, and the building damaged by fire. The occupier is believed to be insured in the Atlas.

DUNCOMBE TESTIMONIAL.—CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF TRADES, 72, St. Martin's-lane, Wednesday evening, June 25th; Mr. Grassby, Carpenter, in the chair.—Sums received:—Per Mr. John Buttrey, Monmouth, 3s. 10d. Per Mr. J. Morgan (second subscription of the Cardiff local committee), 15s. 4d.

GRAND NATIONAL ARCHERY MEETING AT YORK.—The proceedings connected with the great gathering of the bowmen of England, commenced in this city, on Wednesday morning when the archers assembled on Knavesmire, to compete for the different prizes. The company on the ground was very numerous, and the grand stand exhibited a brilliant appearance, being graced by the presence of many of the most respectable and influential families of the city and county. The shooting commenced at eleven o'clock, when six dozen arrows were discharged by the different bowmen. During this period of the sport the female archers were in front of the grand stand. They were attired in beautiful green dresses, and attracted considerable attention. The competitors afterwards partook of a luncheon together in a large pavilion on the ground prepared for the occasion. After the lunch, the ladies shot a certain number of of arrows; and the gentlemen then resumed their contests. In the evening the archers and a very numerous company partook of a sumptuous dinner together in the Guildhall.

Forthcoming Meetings.

CHARTIST CO-OPERATIVE LAND SOCIETY.

Meetings for the purpose of enrolling members and transacting other business connected therewith are held every week on the following days and places:—

SUNDAY EVENING.

South London Chartist Hall, 115, Blackfriars-road, at half-past six o'clock.—*City Chartist Hall*, 1, Turnagain-lane, at six o'clock.—*Westminster:* at the Parthenium Club Rooms, 72, St. Martin's-lane, at half-past seven.—*Somers Town:* at the Hall of Science, 19, Cumberland-row, King's-cross, at half-past seven.—*Spitalfields:* at the Standard of Liberty, Brick-lane, at seven o'clock precisely.—*Emmett Brigade:* at the Rock Tavern, Lisson-grove, at eight o'clock precisely.

MONDAY EVENING.

Camberwell: at the Montpelier Tavern, Walworth, at eight o'clock precisely.

TUESDAY EVENING.

Tower Hamlets: at the Whittington and Cat, Church-row, Bethnal-green, at eight o'clock.—*Greenwich:* at the George and Dragon, Blackheath-hill, at eight o'clock.

LONDON.—CITY HALL, 1, Turnagain-lane.—The adjourned discussion will be resumed at half-past ten o'clock on Sunday morning. At three o'clock, the Metropolitan District Council will meet for the dispatch of business. At five o'clock, the Victim Committee will meet, pursuant to adjournment. At six o'clock precisely, the City Chartist choir will meet.

CITY LOCALITY.—The members of this locality will meet on Sunday evening, at the Hall, Turnagain-lane, for the transaction of business. The chair to be taken at half-past six.

SOMERS TOWN.—Hall of Science, 19, Cumberland-row, King's Cross.—On Sunday evening next, Mr. Ruffy Ridley will lecture in the above Hall—subject, "Priestcraft"—at half-past seven o'clock.

CITY CHARTIST HALL.—A public concert and ball, and distribution of Art Union prizes, will take place in the City Chartist Hall, 1, Turnagain-lane, on Monday evening, at eight o'clock, for the benefit of a brother Chartist.

CAMBERWELL AND WALWORTH.—A meeting will be held at the Montpelier Tavern, Walworth, on Monday evening next, at eight o'clock precisely.

SOUTH LONDON CHARTIST HALL, 115, Blackfriars-road.—Mr. C. Bolwell will deliver a public lecture—subject, "The Land"—on Sunday evening next, at seven o'clock.

LAMBETH.—REGISTER! REGISTER! REGISTER!—The inhabitants of the Borough of Lambeth are respectfully informed that they can be supplied with forms of claim, and all necessary information, gratis, on application to Mr. Simpson, Elm Cottage, Waterloo-street, Camberwell.

HAMMERSMITH.—A meeting will be held at the Dun Cow, Brook Green-lane, on Tuesday evening, at eight precisely.

WESTMINSTER.—Feargus O'Connor, Esq., will deliver a public lecture—subject, "The Land and its capabilities, and the means of obtaining it"—at the Parthenium, 72, St. Martin's-lane, on Tuesday evening next, at eight precisely.

WHITECHAPEL.—Mr. Wheeler will lecture on Sunday evening, at the White Horse, St. Mary's-street.

STRATFORD-ON-AVON.—A public meeting will be held on Monday evening, July 7th, at the Temperance Rooms, Great William-street, Stratford-on-Avon, on the all-absorbing question of the Land. The committee meet for enrolling members every Monday evening, at the Stratford Arms, Henley-street.

CHARTIST WATER TRIP.—The shareholders of the Marylebone locality have entered into an engagement with the proprietor of a boat, to run it every Sunday, during the summer months, to Greenford-green and back; the proceeds to go towards a fund for procuring a hall to meet in. The fare, there and back, is sixpence each. The boat starts at eight for nine o'clock, from the Weighbridge, Paddington.

WESTMINSTER.—Parthenium, 72, St. Martin's-lane. On Sunday evening Mr. John Sewell will deliver a public lecture. Subject, "Labour's Rights." Doors open at half-past seven.

HAMMERSMITH.—The Lewellyn Hat Society will recommence at the Dun Cow, Brook Green-lane, on Tuesday evening. Persons desirous of assisting a persecuted patriot, are requested to be in attendance at eight o'clock.

THE NORTH NOTTINGHAMSHIRE district council will meet at the New Inn, Carrington, on Sunday, July 6th, 1845, at five o'clock in the evening. A members' meeting of the National Charter Association, held in Carrington, will take place on Sunday evening next.

NORTH NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.—THE LAND.—On Sunday, June the 8th, a few friends to freedom met at the New Inn, Carrington, to discuss the merits of the Chartist Land Co-operative Society, when all were unanimous as to the good results, provided the working classes did their own work and managed their own affairs as they ought to do. A branch was formed of the above society, a committee appointed, and seventeen shares taken. The committee meet at the above place every Sunday evening at six o'clock.

BRADFORD.—The members of the Chartist Co-operative Land Society meet every Monday evening at eight o'clock, in the room, Butterworth-buildings, when all who desire to join or obtain information are requested to attend.

ROCHDALE.—Mr. James Leach, of Manchester, will deliver two lectures, at two and six, in the Association-room, Mill-street, on Sunday next.

MOTTRAM.—A public meeting of the shareholders and friends of the Co-operative Land Society will be held on Sunday next, at two o'clock, at the Lecture-room. Robert Wild will be in attendance with cards and rules, when persons wishing may take out shares.

STAYLYBRIDGE.—A District Delegate Meeting, for the furtherance of the Co-operative Land Society, to take place at the Chartist Association-room, Staylybridge, on Sunday, July 6th, at five o'clock in the evening. Delegates are expected from the surrounding districts.

THE SOUTH LANCASHIRE DELEGATE MEETING will be held on next Sunday (to-morrow), in the Chartist Association-room, Hartley-street, Heywood, at ten in the morning.

LEICESTER.—The Committee of Mr. Cooper's Relief Fund, having engaged Mr. T. R. Smart, of Markfield, to deliver two lectures on Sunday next, will thank you to announce it in your paper of Sunday next, on behalf of Mr. Cooper. The first lecture will commence at half-past ten o'clock in the morning, in the Pasture; and the second in the evening, at six, in the Market-place.—V. WOOLLEY, Secretary.

MR. DOYLE will address the inhabitants of Manchester in the Carpenters' Hall, on Sunday, June 29th; and on Tuesday, the 1st of July, will deliver a lecture in Milnrow, near Rochdale—subject, the "Land and its capabilities."

BURNLEY.—Messrs. Tagg and Baker, of Bacup, will deliver addresses on Sunday next, the 29th inst., at six o'clock in the evening, in the Working Men's News-room, Hammerton-street.

Agriculture and Horticulture.

FIELD-GARDEN OPERATIONS

For the Week commencin… …y Monday, July 1st, 184'.

[Extracted from a Diary of *Actual Operat*ions on five small farms on the estates of Mrs. Davie[s] Gilbert, near Eastbourne, in Sussex; and on se[v]eral model farms on the estates of the Earl of [D]artmouth at Slaithwaite, in Yorkshire, publishe[d] by Mr. Nowell, of Farnley Tyas, near Huddersfie[ld], in order to guide other possessors of field garde[n]s, by showing them what labours ought to be u[nd]ertaken on their own lands. The farms selecte[d] 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.

"Can you keep a pig? You will find a pig the best save-all that you can have about a garden; and he will pay you well for his keep."—*The Rev. R. W. Kyle's lecture.*

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 Farnley 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 digging, and manuring with tank liquid for white turnips after spring tares. *Eastdean School.* Boys digging, and planting cabbages, watering them, weeding and hoeing potatoes. *Piper.* Hoeing lucerne; hoe it deep. *Dumbrell.* Sowing soot and lime on the turnips, to drive away the fly, cutting up tare stubble.

Tuesday—*Willingdon School.* Boys doing the same as yesterday. *Eastdean School.* Boys planting cabbages, manuring and watering, weeding mangel wurzel, cabbages, and turnips. *Piper.* Applying tank liquid to the lucerne. *Dumbrell.* Cutting tare stubble for litter, planting cabbages.

Wednesday—*Willingdon School.* Boys digging, and applying tank liquid for white turnips after tares. *Eastdean School.* Boys emptying pigstye tank, sowing rape and tares for green food, hoeing potatoes. *Piper.* Hoeing potatoes; remove the bloom as you go on. *Dumbrell.* Transplanting mangel wurzel, cutting up rye grass.

Thursday—*Willingdon School.* Boys sowing white turnips and harrowing. *Eastdean School.* Boys hoeing potatoes, nipping the blossoms from them, weeding oats and barley. *Piper.* Hoeing potatoes; do not break or bruise the haulm. *Dumbrell.* Earthing up potatoes, transplanting parsnips.

Friday—*Willingdon School.* Boys digging, and applying solid manure for white turnips after spring tares. *Eastdean School.* Copious rain, boys in the school or platting straw, and learning to make bee-hives. *Piper.* Digging tare ground. *Dumbrell.* Earthing up potatoes, transplanting mangel wurzel.

Saturday—*Willingdon School.* Boys earthing up potatoes. *Eastdean School.* Boys transplanting potatoes, sowing white turnip seed, cleaning out piggery, portable pails, and school-room. *Piper.* Same as before. *Dumbrell.* Hoeing carrots, digging up tare ground, digging up rye grass.

YORKSHIRE.

Slaithwaite Tenants. C. Varley, sowing swede turnips, planting swedes, manuring for and planting turnips, mowing grass. *John Bamford,* weeding and hoeing swede turnips, earthing potatoes, and planting swedes.

COW-FEEDING.

Willingdon School. Cows fed on tares in the stall.
Dumbrell's. Two cows stall-fed with tares till Friday, afterwards with clover.
C. Varley's. Stall-fed on peas and grass.

NOTES AND OBSERVATIONS.

Fruits of Field Gardening at Eastbourne.—["Providence never sends mouths but it sends meat."—*Old Proverb.*]—I have been favoured with a letter from Mrs. Davies Gilbert which shows, in a most striking manner, what has resulted from Belgian farming on her estates, and inspires hopes of its success elsewhere. "John Harris," says she, "the Eastdean schoolmaster, who was taken from the Eastbourne Union House a few years ago, with his wife and seven children, last Michaelmas-day, the very day it became due, paid the last rent of his land of five acres; after which I saw his two cows, which are thriving in the stable—one pig nearly ready to kill—another with thirteen pigs a month old—a stack of oats—six pits of potatoes in the field—turnips, mangel wurzel, rape and clover growing. It being Saturday, his sons were thrashing out his wheat in the school-room, while his scholars were digging his land, much of which was ready for the next crop." How remarkable the contrast with what follows, contained in the same letter. "I had a maid who lived with me *thirteen* years, and married my coachman who had lived with me seven years. Taking a farm of, I believe, 100 acres, he sunk his own money, and his relations say died of grief for the loss of it, leaving his widow with three children, who is come into my house, and I hope will live well as schoolmistress on five acres!"

Humble Wealth.—["Man is the masterpiece of creation: he is better than money, house, or land."]—I select another instance in Jesse Piper. He evidently with much satisfaction, at Christmas last, being out of debt, described the treasures of his little farm, more precious to him than the rich man's abundance. From an acre of wheat, except two or three rods, he had thirty-seven bushels of grain and 130 trusses of straw: and ten stray oxen had destroyed him several bushels just before harvest. He has 250 bushels of potatoes, from three-quarters of an acre; four tons of turnips; two tons of carrots; his lucerne he has cut five times, the worth of it 30s.; onions ten bushels, worth £2; carrot seed £1; turnip seed 10s.; barley, four bushels, 12s.; four bushels of peas, worth 12s.; hay, one and three-quarters tons, worth £5; one cow, worth to him quite £10 a-year, and last year he bought one for £4, which will calve in three weeks, and sell then for £8; and to crown all his riches, three hogs, each weighing twenty-six stones!! Much better situate was this poor but intelligent man, than if he had been in the Union house, as might have been the case, at the cost of his own maintenance and that of his family broken down in spirit, discontented, and unhappy.

AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTRY.

Agricultural, like every other branch of industry, is capable of great improvement, from the application of well-established scientific principles. It can never claim to rank as a separate science, but must be considered as one of the most ancient, most useful, and most honourable arts. When we review the numerous and wonderful discoveries of modern chemistry, and their successful application to every other art of life, we cannot repress the hope and belief, that agriculture will advance in the general march of useful knowledge, and not merely receive, but reflect back, some rays of the light that now beams from so many points. Impressed with this hope and belief, the attention of the reader is invited to a few facts in chemical philosophy, which appear to be the most fully established the most easy to be comprehended, and the best calculated to reward inquiry by their application to agriculture.

1. Plants and animals, being endowed with life, constitute what is called the organic kingdom of nature, because *they are furnished with organs or instruments adapted to the maintenance of that life. The material of which they are constructed—that which forms the roots, stems, leaves, fruits and seeds of plants—the blood, flesh, &c., of animals—is termed organic* or *organized* matter.

2. Physiology is the study of *the living powers, or vital functions* of animals and plants. This is a very extensive and fascinating branch of science, but we can only touch upon it incidentally as we proceed. There is, however, one proposition of physiology now generally admitted, which we shall take for granted, otherwise all the inquiries of agricultural chemistry will be vain. It is this: that animals and plants can create nothing; that every thing entering into their composition, how much soever it may be modified and exalted, so to speak, by the marvellous powers of life, is derived from without—from their food, or from the air or soil. A cow, for instance, supplies us with milk and beef; but she derives the elementary matter of which milk and beef are composed from the food taken into the stomach, carried into the circulation, exposed in the lungs to the air, &c. How the food of the cow is converted into beef is a question of physiology; it is a *vital* process, which chemistry cannot imitate or explain; chemistry can *decompose,* but cannot *recompose,* organic matter. The chemist, indeed, can put sugar, gum, starch, or sawdust into his flasks and alembics, with acids, alkalies, and the like, and can convert something like one into something like another: he discovers at last that these are mere charcoal and water in different proportions, and nothing more; but supply him with charcoal and water, and set him to work, he will confess himself still in want of the "Promethean fire." He cannot rival the eye of an old potato. There is life in the bit of potato; it is organised; it possesses the living principle, which is "not the result of organisation, but the cause of organisation."

3. The chemist can d… …compose organised matter, ar… resolve it … into its elementary constituents, which are few in number—admirable in their properties.

4. If we put a piece of wood into a gun-barrel, or other iron tube, closed at one end and loosely plugged at the other, so as to permit the escape of smoke, and at the same time to exclude the air, we can heat the iron tube red hot, and observe smoke issuing for some time by the sides of the plugs. If we examine the contents of the tube, after it has grown cool, we shall find the wood retaining its size and shape, but lighter than before, and quite black in colour. The wood is now converted into charcoal. If the heat were continued for hours or days, guarding against the admission of air, the charcoal would undergo no further change or loss of weight; but whenever we make it red-hot in the open air, it consumes away, and in its place we only find a few ashes. Wood, therefore, consists, 1st, of something *volatile* which flies off of itself, or exhales away by heat; 2nd, of charcoal; which, in close vessels, is not volatile, but fixed, yet is combustible in the open air; 3rd, of ashes, that the fire leaves behind.

5. If we treat in this way seeds of wheat, or bits of carrot, beet, potato, sugar, gum, cotton, flax, flesh, hair, silk, &c., &c., we resolve them all by fire into volatile matter—charcoal, ashes.

6. If, instead of a gun-barrel or iron tube, we employ a suitable glass retort and receiver, with some other apparatus easily procured, we can collect everything driven off by the fire, can separate and examine these volatile products. Chemists have collected them, and tried upon them an infinite number of experiments; they have obtained, or produced, so many other singular matters, that their very names are enough to terrify the beholder, environed as they are with cabalistic symbols, which the present state of chemical science is found to require. Hard indeed would be the lot of a contemplative agriculturist, if a knowledge of all these cruel names were essential to the success of his inquiries. Such, however, is not the case; it is enough for him to learn, that the sum of all the chemist's knowledge thus obtained is merely this, that every material part of everything that has lived upon the earth may be resolved into a very few elements, the four principal ones being oxygen, hydrogen, nitrogen, and charcoal, which last is termed by chemists carbon.

7. Now, oxygen and hydrogen constitute water; oxygen and nitrogen form the air we breathe: so that water, air, charcoal, and a few ashes, are the primary elements or materials from which have sprung every living thing; every beast, bird, fish, and insect; every tree and green herb, and into which they all return when bereft of life.

8. Again: water, as we shall see, consists of two kinds of air, oxygen and hydrogen; charcoal, as we have just shown (par. 6,) is easily burnt away in the open air, being dissolved into carbonic acid gas; so that, in point of fact, plants and animals are nothing more than air and ashes. A contemporary philosopher of the first rank (M. Dumas) goes, however, rather too far, in concluding that "plants and animals come from the atmosphere and return into it." Those substances which enter the juices of plants in very minute quantity, and which constitute their ashes, are proved more clearly every day to be of vast consequence in vegetation, and of commensurate interest in the operations of agriculture. Nor must we forget the bony skeleton of animals, though the latter, consisting principally of lime and phosphorus, may be kept out of view for the present.

9. But, in the first instance at least, we cannot apply ourselves to any subject of chemical inquiry so profitably, in every sense of the word, as to the four cardinal points—oxygen, hydrogen, nitrogen, and carbon. These four elementary bodies are diffused above, below, and on every side; by their unceasing influence, their actions and re-actions, their combination and decomposition, they minister to the life, growth, death, and decay of all organised beings. The study of these elements the illustrious Lavoisier appears to have selected with admirable sagacity, and to have pursued with unremitted perseverance, inspired and supported by the conviction, that by the agency of these elements all the stupendous changes manifested *on the face of the globe,* and all the inscrutable operations of animal and vegetable life, have been and are accomplished.

THE ATMOSPHERE.

10. The atmosphere is supposed to be about fifty miles high, gradually decreasing in density or specific gravity, as it rises above the surface of the earth. At the level of the sea, the atmosphere presses with a force of 15lbs. upon every square inch of surface when the barometer stands at its average height.

11. *Atmospheric air consists principally of two gases, named oxygen and nitrogen.*

12. Besides oxygen and nitrogen, atmospheric air always contains the vapour of water, carbonic acid, and other gaseous matters (par. 8). But chemists, speaking of atmospheric air, or common air, suppose a mixture of oxygen and nitrogen, free from all impurity, and in every 100 measures, containing 21 measures of oxygen and 79 of nitrogen. It is a general opinion among those who have attended to the subject, that the constitution of the atmosphere, so far as regards the proportion of oxygen and nitrogen, is nearly uniform at all quarters of the globe, and at every point of elevation above the surface of the earth: this view of the subject has been called in question by Dr. Dalton, but may be admitted at present as sufficient for all practical purposes.

13. There is an elementary substance called phosphorus, in appearance not unlike wax or tallow. Like these matters, it is *combustible;* but they can be decomposed—they can be resolved into carbon and hydrogen. Phosphorous contains no carbon, no hydrogen, nothing more elementary than itself; it is therefore deemed a simple or elementary substance. If we set a piece of phosphorus on fire, and hold a bell-glass over it, the phosphorus burns a short time, and is then extinguished. It has the property of consuming all the oxygen of the air, confined by the bell-glass, expeditiously and completely. The same object may be obtained in a more quiet manner, and more instructively, without setting the phosphorus on fire at all. Dry a stick of phosphorus on blotting paper for a minute or two, then put it into a wine-glass. Set the foot of the wine-glass in water, and invert the bell-glass over it as before. By slow degrees the water will rise in the inside of the bell-glass, and at the expiration of a few days, in warm weather, the phosphorus will be found, by *slow combustion,* to have devoured about one-fifth of the air, and the remaining four-fifths will be found entirely altered, not in appearance, but in properties. It will no longer support flame of any kind, and a small animal confined in it would die for want of breath; hence it is sometimes called azote, or azotic gas—lifeless air. It is now, however, more commonly called *nitrogen,* because it may be obtained from *nitre,* or saltpetre.

14. When chemists analyse air, they mostly find it sufficient for the purpose they have in view to ascertain the proportion of oxygen; and as they consider oxygen the *purer* portion of air, they term the instruments by which it is measured, "Eudiometers," *tests* of purity or virtue. To effectuate this object, there are many other contrivances, which, like the experiments above described, abstract the oxygen and leave the nitrogen behind. But no ingenuity has yet accomplished the abstraction of nitrogen from atmospheric air, so as to leave the oxygen pure. Nitrogen is not merely shy, reluctant, and furtive, in forming combinations (indeed it is often hard to say how it does come to be combined at all), but it seems always on the watch for an opportunity to regain its free and independent condition, and frequently bursts away with violence. Some of the most dangerous chemical compounds, those which explode on the slightest touch, derive their formidable character, their *fulminating* property, from this element.

15. Nitrogen, combined with another element, hydrogen, will be found worthy of deep attention and study in the state of ammonia, and its compounds. Combined with oxygen, nitrogen forms nitric acid, one constituent of the nitrates of soda and potash. But ammonia and the nitrates must be postponed for the present.

16. Oxygen constitutes more than a fifth of the atmosphere in which we live, eight-ninths of the whole quantity of water on the surface of the earth, and, besides existing in great quantity in all animal and vegetable bodies, it forms at least one-third of the total weight of the crust of the globe. On oxygen, the processes of combustion and respiration are dependent; the functions of animal and vegetable life are *sustained through its agency;* and dead organised matter, uniting again with oxygen by the process of decomposition, becomes *the food of a new race of plants.*

17. It has been shown (par. 13) that atmospheric air, deprived of its oxygen, will no longer maintain the flame of a taper, or that sort of combustion which is called respiration, and is essential to animal life. We may expect, therefore, that pure oxygen gas—air with nitrogen—will support combustion with more brilliance than common air. Accordingly it is found, that a wax taper, a stick of phosphorus, charcoal, sulphur, and even iron-wire may be burned in oxygen gas with an evolution of much light and heat. Animals confined in oxygen gas do not, however, live long; it burns life away too fast. But with this we have little to do: *it is enough for our purpose just now to learn, that the atmosphere consists of two gases, mixed together in the proportion of one part, or a little more, by measure, of oxygen, to four parts of nitrogen;* and that the one, oxygen, supports combustion and respiration; while the other, nitrogen, extinguishes flame and animal life.

18. Chemists, as we have already noticed (par. 14,) attach more importance to oxygen than to nitrogen; but it may be taken as a general principle, *that all articles of food are enhanced in value by the proportion of nitrogen they contain;* and that among the substances which, acting as manures, yield food to plants, those which contain the largest quantity of azotized animal or vegetable matter contribute the most to enrich the soil.

WATER.

19. Sir Isaac Newton conjectured that water contained some inflammable ingredient. Our illustrious countryman, the Hon. Mr. Cavendish, discovered its real composition about the year 1766. Water is found to consist of oxygen, (the gas we have already considered in paragraphs 16, 17, and 18,) and hydrogen, another gaseous element, which derives its name from this property of forming water with oxygen, though the latter constitutes by far the greater portion. In every nine ounces, pounds, or tons of water by weight, there are precisely eight ounces, pounds, or tons of oxygen, to one of hydrogen. This is a fact of great importance to be remembered. Chemists have taken infinite pains to ascertain the point with accuracy. One of the most recent and most precise (M. Dumas) burnt together oxygen and hydrogen, until he had obtained above a quart of water, in a series of very difficult and delicate experiments, the result of which enabled that eminent philosopher to pronounce the composition of water to be, by weight, exactly one part of hydrogen and eight parts of oxygen. These are termed combining proportions by one, chemical equivalents by another, atoms by a third; —by whatever name they may be called, these simple numbers represent the constitution of pure or distilled water, from what source or what climate soever it may be obtained—whether at the level of the sea, or the summit of the highest mountain—thawed from an icicle—condensed from a steam-engine—poured from a thunder-cloud—or deposited from a mist.

20. Hydrogen (sometimes called "inflammable air," because it is combustible in oxygen gas or in atmospheric air) is the lightest substance in nature. When oxygen and hydrogen are burned together in the oxy-hydrogen lamp, one measure of oxygen is found to combine with two measures of hydrogen exactly. Whenever water is decomposed by voltaic electricity, the two gases are invariably collected in the same proportion—two to one by measure; if these be mixed and fired by electricity, they explode together, the gases disappear, and water is produced. Now, as water consists of two measures of hydrogen to one measure of oxygen, and as this one measure of the latter weighs eight times as much as the two measures of the former, it follows that oxygen is sixteen times heavier than hydrogen. The combining equivalent of oxygen is therefore said to be sixteen.

21. It would seem that, by the process of vegetation, and in many operations connected with agriculture, water is resolved into its two gaseous elements, and that sometimes the oxygen, sometimes the hydrogen, sometimes both together, produce, by composition and decomposition, effects which at first sight could hardly be expected from clear, bland, tasteless water acting upon nitrogen or charcoal, whether under the mysterious influence of vital power, or the no less admirable laws of chemical agency. As we proceed, we shall gradually learn to appreciate the results of this never-ceasing activity of the elements of water.

(To be continued.)

Chartist Intelligence.

TO THE CHARTIST BODY.

Friends,—I last week gave you an outline of my proceedings during the preceding week, and shall now proceed to narrate to you the course of my subsequent conduct:—

MACCLESFIELD.

On Tuesday the 10th inst., at half-past seven in the evening, I attended a public meeting in this place, on the usual spot,—Park green. Mr. Allen, who presided on the former occasion, was unanimously called to the chair; and after a few introductory remarks, introduced our old and faithful friend, Mr. John West, to the meeting. He entered into a lengthy and elaborate exposition of first principles as applied to the land; shewed the manner by which the aristocracy became possessed of the vast estates of which they now proclaim themselves the indisputable owners; elucidated in clear and forcible terms the necessary consequence to society of the usurpation of the great raw material by a class, particularly when idle and vicious, such as are those from whom our governors are selected; and concluded a most effective address by exposing the ignorance of those who adduce *the state of Ireland* as a proof that parcelling the land out in small allotments must necessarily be an injury to the working classes—proving that the sub-letting system, with a *want of proper tenure,* and not the small farm principle, was the great operating cause against the happiness of the people of Ireland. This fallacy is often put forth by ignorant and interested persons against the small farm system. After Mr. West had concluded, I was called upon, and explained the Land Plan of the Convention, which seemed to give much satisfaction. I took up the objections urged against the plan, and replied to them. This brought out a person who had mounted the hustings evidently for the purpose of opposition. He stated that he was a *stranger in the town,* but having read the objections put forth, and hearing of the meeting, he had resolved upon attending and hearing for himself: but Mr. Clark had anticipated his objections, and replied to them, so as to leave him nothing to say. The chairman was about to dissolve the meeting, when a Mr. Carruther, the leading man of the League in Macclesfield, commenced an attack on Mr. West for his opposition to the principles of that party; and insinuated that the motives which prompted such opposition could not be pure. To this Mr. West replied in a good-humoured and happy manner, announcing his readiness to meet any man the League could produce, and discuss the question with him. In reply to this, Mr. Carruther stated that Mr. Timothy Falvy was about visiting Macclesfield *for the purpose of lecturing in opposition to Mr. West,* when the latter would have an opportunity of testing his anti-League opinions. Mr. West at once accepted the invitation, hoping that there would be no shuffling; and that as Mr. Carruther was the accredited mouth-piece of the League, he might take his word that Mr. Falvy would meet him, to which Mr. Carruther assented. Should this "set-to" come off, the inhabitants of Macclesfield may expect a treat, and the League a dressing. God help them! —On Monday morning I left Macclesfield for the Potteries, the distance being about twenty miles, partially through the most delightful and romantic district of Cheshire, famous for the fertility of its soil and the abundance of the crops produced from it. If any argument was wanted to convince me of the superiority of the rural over a "rattle-box" life, I had it in the enchanting scene that opened up before me. There was nature decked out in her gayest attire, compelling the enthusiastic admiration of the most callous and indifferent. The trees were bending beneath the weight of a luxurious foliage, the feathered tribe in the full enjoyment of liberty, warbling their notes of gladness, looking proudly down on the "Lord of the Creation," and as it were inviting the contrast that their relative positions could not fail to provoke. Here and there, *though thinly scattered* and dotted over the scene, stood the white-washed cottage, the emblem of peace and content, surrounded by woodbine and partially covered by the "ivy green." The corn was sending forth its nutritious shoot, and the grass wore that healthy colour which indicates the prospect of a "good crop." Indeed, the whole face of nature presented a most promising appearance. From this enchanting and enrapturing prospect, a short time introduced me to the smoky and murky atmosphere of the Potteries, where I had agreed to meet, for a third time, in discussion, Mr. Evans, editor of the *Potters' Examiner,* on the subject of "Home Colonisation *versus* Emigration." At the request of Mr. Evans, I consented to hold the discussion at Burslem, the stronghold of the Emigration Society: though I was aware that I should necessarily have a great deal of prejudice to contend against, as I was not only to oppose their "pet man," but also their darling measure, which, as it had been represented to them, would put them in possession of a paradise, as compared with anything that could possibly be done at home. However, I had full reliance on the superiority of my principle over that of my opponent; in addition to which I had, on the two former occasions, fully satisfied not only the general public, but numbers of the Emigrationists, that with the means it would take to transport themselves and families to America, they might be made comfortable in England. The meeting, like the two former ones, was crowded to excess. Mr. Evans travelled over the same ground he had traversed on the previous occasions, and I of course was compelled to follow him. The discussion was carried on with pretty good temper all through, and we separated with a distinct understanding that we had *both* been victorious. Many however observe, that as a proof that Mr. Evans feels he has lost ground, he has, in last week's *Examiner,* promised his friends that if they will but attend to him that what he failed to do in the discussion he will try to do through the columns of the *Examiner.* In the discussion he stated that the corn to be grown by the Potters' Colony would be sent through the Canadas into England and sold in our market, where it would of course have to come in contact with our home-grown grain, and thus the Potters, removed from the manufacturing market in Hanly, would go to America to become a competitive power against our agricultural labourers. That's "out of the frying pan into fire;" with a vengeance. In a former number of the *Examiner,* in reply to some observations from Mr. O'Connor, Mr. Evans says, that the main object of the society is "*to remove the surplus labour from their trade, &c;*" the plan he proposes is to send the surplus Potters to the United States, where they could carry on the potting business. Now, when it is understood that *nearly one-third* of the entire potting trade of this country is carried on with America, the ordinary run of mankind will be at a loss to discover *how* the Potters who remain at home are likely to be benefitted by sending out a number of persons to America to execute those orders which they now have the execution of at home. Certainly Mr. Evans and his friends are justified in denouncing the Chartists of the Potteries as enemies of union for refusing to tolerate such trash as this. I would tell Mr. Evans, however, that he may write himself black in the face ere he will be able to convince the working men of the Potteries that Yates, Benington, Oldham, and a host of other noble fellows (some of whom have shown their devotion to union by twelve months on the treadmill), who are now struggling to emancipate their country, are at all inimical to combinations of the Trades. If they refuse to listen to the folly of emigration, I think it is by no means a proof of a want of sincerity in the cause of humanity: and from what … of these men, I feel conscious that any of them would rather be "a toad, and feed upon the loathsome vapours of a dungeon," than stand up in the presence of a meeting of their townsmen, and eschew all their former opinions, even though they might have held the "extravagant notions of the Socialists." No, no, Mr. Evans; not one of them would do *that.* And yet they are made the subject of repeated attacks from your pen—covertly, I admit—but not a whit the more manly on that account. So much for the Potteries.

BILSTON.

On Thursday evening I lectured here to a large audience, on the subject of the Land. Mr. Powell presided on the occasion; and after I had spoken, an old friend, "Daddy Richards," addressed the meeting at length, and with considerable effect. The result was the formation of a branch of the Land Society.

BIRMINGHAM.

On Sunday morning I addressed a numerous meeting (numerous, seeing that it was a Birmingham one), *in Duddeston-row, on the measures of the late Convention,* and was listened to with much attention. *Mr. Williamson also spoke on the subject of union,* severely lashing the working classes for their callous and disgraceful apathy.

BILSTON.

I attended here again on Tuesday, for the purpose of delivering a second lecture on the Land, but on my arrival, I found the whole population of the district in a state of high ferment, in consequence of the ruffianly conduct of a party of the "Rural Blues," who had, as far I could learn, made a savage attack upon some working man, who resisted; and several other working men interfering on his behalf, they were all arrested, and duly committed to Stafford, to be tried at the sessions: the committing Dogberry being a tyrannical coal king. I saw a number of brave (!) policemen armed with cutlasses, taking the men off to Wolverhampton, amidst the most dreadful groans I ever heard. I addressed a meeting in the Chartist Room, Stanley-street, "Daddy Richards" in the chair, and he joined me in pointing out the folly of such petty interferences as had taken place with blackguard policemen. We both recommended them to steer clear of such conduct, and the meeting separated.—Thomas Clark.
Birmingham, Wednesday.

GREENWICH.

The Enclosure of Commons Act and the Chartist Co-operative Land Society.—The assembly room of the George and Dragon Tavern, Blackheath-hill, was on Monday evening last completely filled with a highly respectable audience to take into consideration the above subjects. Mr. Firth was unanimously called to the chair, and having briefly opened the proceedings, called on Mr. J. Morgan to move the adoption of a petition. Mr. Morgan read at length a petition against the Enclosure Bill of the Earl of Lincoln, also praying for the repeal of all Enclosure Acts, and the restitution of the land to the people. He said public meetings were called for the purpose of testing public feeling; but it unfortunately too frequently happened that the few took upon themselves to think and act for the many. (Hear, hear.) The promoters of that meeting, however, hoped that the audience had strength of mind sufficient to think and act for themselves. Sir Robert Peel had recently attributed our present anomalous condition—a condition which showed the extreme of wealth and the extreme of poverty—to our high state of civilisation (laughter), whilst Lord Brougham had most blasphemously attributed our miseries to Divine Providence: but let the people only persevere in their present course, and they will soon convince the most sceptical that their miseries and difficulties are the result of neither the one nor the other, but the sure results of class legislation. (Loud cheers.)—Mr. Benington cordially seconded the motion.—Mr. P. M'Grath, in rising to support the petition, was received with much applause. He said, when we consider the grievances of the people, and the nostrums provided to alleviate their distresses—when we find people stupid enough, or wicked enough to propagate the doctrine that this land of ours will not grow food enough to support its inhabitants; when we find Lord John Russell telling the British House of Commons that nothing but a national system of emigration can effectually remedy our ills, it is time for us to look round and see if our own native soil will not sustain in plenty, comfort, and happiness the whole of our population. (Cheers.) Able men, staticians of great renown—men who do not hold Chartist principles—these men, whose authority has been admitted by the Government, have given testimony that the lands of England, Ireland, Scotland, and Wales will support more than three times the amount of their present inhabitants. (Cheers.) Strange as it may appear, we meet here to ask the Parliament of the United Kingdom to restore the land that has from time to time been stolen from us. Aye, my friends, it is a fact, that the land has been *stolen* from us; and did you now venture to set your foot on what was once *yours,* in pursuit of the wild animals that run across it, or the wild birds that fly over it, you would subject yourselves to imprisonment, or, perchance, seven years' transportation for "poaching." Could we only obtain a restoration of the stolen lands, and employ the people thereon, it would at once relieve the labour market of its surcharge, regulate the wages in the artificial market, and surround the mass of the people with the blessings of peace, prosperity, and happiness. (Great cheering.) He was a "first principle man;" and as such looked upon the earth as man's inheritance, the gift of the Creator to his creatures in common. (Loud cheers.) How was this precious gift lost? Look back to the time of the Norman Invasion. Behold the "heroes" cutting the throats and murdering the inhabitants, and then parcelling out the land to their retainers. But did murder and pillage confer a "title?" Did it justify the descendants of the perpetrators in starving the industrious millions to death? (Loud cheers.) When a Scotch nobleman was once asked what "title" he had to his estate, he drew his sword, threw it on the table, and said, "There is my title deed." (Hear, hear.) We are frequently told that we have "a glorious constitution in Church and State (laughter); and that under its protection the sun never rises on the palace of a tyrant, or sets on the cottage of a slave." The only difference between slavery at home and slavery abroad is, that the foreign slave works for one master, who looks to his welfare as he would to any other piece of property (hear, hear), while the slave at home works for *any master* who will be graciously pleased to allow him. (Hear, hear.) The life of the savage of the desert is far preferable to the "civilised" "free-born" Englishman. The savage rises in the morning, takes his bow, and traverses majestically his native forest in quest of prey, without the least dread of the accursed Game Laws, and returns at night laden with the spoils of the chace, to enjoy it in his own wigwam, surrounded by his own free and healthful family. O, how different was the lot of the poor English man or woman, stewed up in the unhealthy atmosphere of a factory, and whose only lot was—work, work, work. (Hear, hear.) Perchance the English labourer is employed on some Government work: well, he turns out to work at six in the morning, continuing at it until night; and no sooner does he attempt to leave his employment for the night, than officers search his hat and his pockets, for a man can't be poor but he must be a thief. (Hear, hear.) Well, the free-born Briton reaches the street with his two shillings and sixpence. Arrived at the grocers, he essays to spend it. Here he is taxed fifty per cent. He next strolls into the public-house to be taxed seventy-five per cent.; and alas, while excited by the dram, and buried amid the fumes of tobacco, he so far forgets himself as to sing "Britons never shall be slaves." (Loud cheers.) If the people did not bestir themselves, and that quickly, the Earl of Lincoln and the mania for enclosing would not leave them a vestige of their common lands. (Hear, hear.) He could not agree with the idea of the people transporting themselves, whilst there was so much land at home in want of cultivation.—The petition was put and carried unanimously. On the motion of Messrs. Morgan and Bigg, it was unanimously resolved, that the petition be signed by the chairman on behalf of the meeting, and that it be forwarded to Admiral Dundas for presentation to the House of Commons.—Mr. Stallwood moved the following resolution:—"That this meeting view with delight any attempt made to restore the soil to the keeping of its rightful owners, the people, and hereby pledges itself, individually and collectively, to support the Chartist Co-operative Land Plan." Mr. Charles Bolwell, in seconding it, said he thought it admirably calculated to remove the surplus hands from the labour market, and to create a good home market with a steady consumption. He could see no reason why any man should be a "*Lord* of the soil." No man had a right to hold another in serfdom. Thomas Paine had well observed, "God did not create rich and poor, he only created male and female." (Loud cheers.) He much feared it was to the apathy of the workers that their miseries might be traced. They had allowed others to think and act for them, and the class legislators had first deprived them of the franchise, and then despoiled them of their rightful inheritance—the land. (Loud cheers.)—Mr. Gathard, secretary to the Lambeth District of the Chartist Co-operative Land Society, begged the attention of the meeting for a few minutes. He had seen in a certain newspaper a letter signed "William Wish-I-may-get-it." He could not look at this production but as a fiction. He unhesitatingly asserted there could not be any such person as that letter would represent. In the first place, instead of the society being dead, the district to which he had the honour to be secretary had made such progress that it now numbered one hundred members (loud cheers); and at each meeting considerable accessions were made. Only let "William Wish-I-may-get-it" assume a corporeal shape, and attend the next meeting of his district, and he (Mr. Gathard) would undertake to return him any sum he *may have* advanced on account of a share or shares—aye, if there were fifty of them. (Loud cheers.) He would however assure that meeting that no application of the sort, as represented in that letter, had been made to him as secretary. On the contrary, everything went on most harmoniously; … I know … and prosperously; and he was very happy to find that their exertions in this borough were also crowned with success. (Great cheering.) The resolution was then put and carried with acclamation. A considerable number of rules were disposed of, and several shares taken up. Mr. Abbott, in an excellent speech, moved a vote of thanks to Messrs. M'Grath, Stallwood, and Bolwell, for their able assistance. Mr. Sweetlove seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously. A like compliment was paid the chairman, and the meeting dissolved.

MANCHESTER.

The Land! the Land!!—A public meeting was held in the Carpenters' Hall, Garrett-road, Manchester, on the evening of Sunday last, for the purpose of hearing a lecture on the all-important question, "The Land," by Feargus O'Connor, Esq. The hall was crowded in every part by a most respectable audience, amongst which was a goodly sprinkling of the middling classes. Mr. John Smith, a factory slave, was unanimously called to the chair, who said, that he was proud to preside over so large a meeting of his fellow-townsmen, but prouder still at seeing their old and tried friend, Mr. Feargus O'Connor, amongst them (loud cheers); more particularly as they had seen objections made, during the last few weeks, to the plan of the Chartist Co-operative Land Society, in *Lloyd's Weekly Newspaper,* by a man who did not give his name. Mr. O'Connor, no doubt, would reply to that gentleman, and likewise explain the principles of the plan. He would therefore introduce that gentleman to their notice. Mr. O'Connor, on rising, was greeted with several rounds of applause, which having subsided, Mr. O'Connor said, he had a request to make, and that was, that they would allow Mr. Grocott to read his (Mr. O'Connor's) letter, from the *Star* of Saturday, as in that letter was given Mr. James Hill's plan of the National Land and Building Society. This would be doing more justice to Mr. Hill than that gentleman had shown towards him (Mr. O'Connor). Mr. Grocott then read the whole of the letter, which was repeatedly cheered, after which Mr. O'Connor said, they would now be able to judge of the plan propounded by Mr. Hill; or, as he (Mr. O'Connor) designated it, the "Seventy-five Assurance Company." He had to stand the whole of the opposition of the press; of that of ambitious individuals, and that also of pot-house coteries. Much of his time was taken up in answering them. The reading of the letter, which they had heard, would enable them to decide which was the "horse-chesnut" and which the chesnut-horse. Mr. Hill said, by £20 shares they might secure a room in a house for life. Why, if they would give him (Mr. O'Connor) 2000 £20 shares he would, in six years, give every shareholder *a whole house* and ten acres of good land, freehold for ever. But Mr. Hill said it was not necessary that the shareholder in the "National Land and Building Association" should have paid up the whole of the £20. A person at the age of 60, who has paid £11 12s., would be entitled to one room in a well-ventilated house *for life;* and a man at the age of 75 years, having paid little more than £5, would be entitled to a like privilege. This was indeed the "horse-chesnut;" for Mr. Hill was asking twenty per cent. more than any assurance company in England. He wished to establish *individual independence.* This was opposed, from the petty shopkeeper to the Prime Minister: by all who lived by the labour of others. Under the present system, it is a difficult question to ascertain, "What is man?" There was no saying now

"A man's a man for a' that."

Mr. Dixon, of Carlisle, had 3000 men employed under him and his partners. Every man of these 3000 was at the *mercy* of Dixon. So it was with the Holdsworths, the Binleys, and all the rest, whether they employed 1000 or 100 men. *An individual employed by these parties could not exercise the independence of a man.* He was bound both by the caprice of the employer and the necessities of his fellow-workmen. He therefore wished to place a band of them on the land, to prove the importance and value of individualism. This was only to be accomplished by co-operation amongst the working classes; for neither the manufacturers nor the aristocracy would help them. They, therefore, must help themselves. The object of all the Hills and others was to rob him of that confidence which the people placed in him. But he thanked God the more he was attacked the more confidence they had in him. (Loud cries of "We have," "we have.") He would pass over the doubts of Mr. Hill, "that the directors *might* die;" or "the treasurer *might* be unwilling to give up the money." But there was not one word about Mr. Hill, or the possibility of that gentleman's going to America with the funds of the National "Seventy-five Assurance Company." He (Mr. O'Connor) had refused to become either the treasurer or the sub-treasurer of the Co-operative Land Society. He had refused to touch a farthing of the funds: but whilst he did not handle the money himself, he would be like the dog in the manger, he would take care that not one farthing of it should be expended for any other purpose than that for which it was subscribed. All that he would have to do with the society would be to take the whole of the trouble; and when they were located on the land, he did not think they would grumble even if he did go to America, with his bag full of trouble on his back. (Loud cheers.) Mr. Hill had not mentioned the important question of raising a natural standard of wages by taking the "surplus labour" out of the artificial market. What he (Mr. O'Connor) meant was simply this: if it took 300 men of any trade to do the work of a particular town, and if 100 more workmen in that trade came to the town, the result would be that the 400, in less than one month, would receive *less* in wages than the 300 did previously. In answer to those who said, do you want to send *all* the people on the land? he said, no: but if the *100 had had the chance of going on the land,* the 300 would have the chance of keeping up their wages. And if an "improvement" should take place, so that 250 could do the work of the 300, then he (Mr. O'Connor) wanted the fifty to have land to go to, by which they could support themselves, and at the *same time* enable their brethren to keep up the price of labour in the artificial market. Thank God, a poor Irish demagogue had forced the land question on the press of the country, and done something towards leading Republican America to an examination of the all-important question. In 1832, he wrote letters to the Irish landlords on the question, and again in 1841. Mr. O'Connor concluded an able lecture by calling on all present to consider the question. He sat down amid long, loud, and oft-repeated cheers. Several questions were asked of Mr. O'Connor, which he answered to the entire satisfaction of the inquirers and the audience. Mr. O'Connor then remained until a late hour enrolling members and disposing of cards and rules of the Chartist Co-operative Land Society.

HANLEY.

Staffordshire Potteries.—The committee of the Hanley and Shelton Working Man's Hall beg most respectfully to inform their friends and the public generally that a second deposit of £31 5s. has been made towards the Land fund; making in all the sum *of £50* and upwards, which has been paid. They request that all who are friendly to the above object will at once come forward and assist them in this laudable undertaking. A general meeting of the shareholders will take place at Mr. J. Yates's, Miles Bank, Shelton, on Monday evening next, at seven o'clock, for the purpose of electing officers for the ensuing year.

BLACKBURN.

Land.—Another meeting was held here on the 24th inst. of the Chartist Co-operative Land Society, when more new members took out shares and paid their entrance money. We shall continue meeting every Tuesday night, at eight o'clock, for the purpose of enrolling members and transacting the general business of the society. We have no doubt but that this town would be one of the first and best in all Lancashire if we had some of our worthy friends to give a few public lectures on the subject. We shall meet at Mr. George Nurton's Temperance Hotel, King-street. Friends desirous of purchasing rules of the Chartist Land Society may do so by application to the said G. Nurton.

Joint Report of the Inspectors of Factories.—Factory Office, London, June 4.—Sir,—We, the undersigned inspectors of factories, appointed under the Factories Regulation Act, and the Act (7 Vic., c. 15) to amend the laws relating to labour in factories, have now the honour to report to you that we met here on the 27th of May, according to previous arrangement. At this meeting, which has been continued by adjournments till this day, we have read over the reports made by us for the quarter, from July 1 to September 30, 1844, and from that date for seven months since the amending Act took effect, to 30th of April last. No circumstances have occurred on which it seems requisite for us to make a special report; but we have all of us pleasure in stating that, in consequence of the provisions of the amending Act, of which we have had seven months' experience, the factory law is now much more easily and effectually enforced. We have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient servants,

Leonard Horner,
T. Jones Howell,
Robert J. Saunders,
J. Stuart.

The Right Hon. Sir James R. G. Graham, Bart., one of her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, &c. &c. &c.

Accidents, Offences, & Inquests.

Alarming Fire at Clapham-Rise.—On Sunday morning, shortly after two o'clock, a fire was discovered by police-constable 41 V, in the lower part of the premises occupied by Mr. John White, bread and biscuit baker, Larkhall-lane, Clapham-Rise. The family, consisting of several persons, who were asleep at the time, were with difficulty aroused by the constables, and by the time the engines from the parish, Southwark-bridge-road, and Waterloo-road stations of the brigade and the West of England office had arrived the fire had made rapid progress, the doors of the dwelling having been incautiously broken open, contrary to the directions of the superintendent of the London fire-engine establishment (Mr. Braidwood), who has long since issued directions to the police not to permit any such incautious practice. When the engines were got to work it was found impossible to save Mr. White's dwelling, so the attention of the firemen was directed to the preservation of the adjoining premises, which were happily rescued from the violence of the fire. Mr. White's house is not only gutted, but the front walls on Monday morning about five o'clock fell inwards with a fearful crash, and the gable at the eastern end is so dangerous that it must be taken down. How the fire originated has not been ascertained. The damage, which amounts to about £500, is thus stated in the official report of Mr. Braidwood:—"Mr. White's premises, burnt down; contents and buildings insured in the Sun Fire-office. Mr. S. Davis, hairdresser; considerable damage to contents and building; contents not insured; building in the Sun Fire-office. Mr. S. Stroud, chandler and general dealer; contents considerably damaged: building only insured."

Explosion of Gunpowder.—Between six and seven o'clock on Saturday an alarming explosion of gunpowder took place in the proof-house of the Gunmakers' Company, situate on the south side of Church-lane, near Whitechapel Church, which blew out the whole range of windows of the workshops, and did great damage to the glass of the houses in the neighbourhood. The explosion took place while the men were loading musket barrels for the purpose of proving them, and is supposed to have been caused by something brittle in the powder with which a lad was charging one of the barrels. There were several vessels containing powder on a bench where the lad was at work, and which exploded at the same time. The men escaped unhurt, but the lad had one of his fingers blown off, and he is otherwise seriously injured.

Frightful Tragedy.—Constantinople, June 4.—Last week a fearful tragedy took place on board the Austrian commercial steamer Imperatrice, on her way from Trebisonde to this port. She touched in coming down at Samsoun and Synope, and at the latter place received, on Thursday night, amongst other passengers, two Candahar dervishes, brothers, who had been expelled from Trebisonde and Samsoun by the local authorities, on account of their bad reputation. The day following, between two and three o'clock in the afternoon, after these individuals had swallowed, it is said, a copious dose of khashkhash, or some other maddening drug, they said their prayers, and then arose, shouting in a tone of delirium, "Hoo! Hoo!" (the cry of dervishes in allusion to the name of the Deity). One drew forth a pistol and discharged it into the back of a Greek in the cookhouse; and both, dagger in hand, began roaming about the deck like demons, killing or wounding all who fell in their way. The firer of the pistol being seized by one of the crew, Captain Clician, who commanded the steamer, went up to disarm him, when the brother of the fellow made a lunge at him from behind with his dagger, which fortunately passed between his left arm and his body, cutting his clothes without touching his person. The captain on this retreated, but as arms had in the meantime been brought on deck, he seized a musket and instantly transfixed one of the dervishes through the neck, whilst the other monster was felled to the earth by a blow from a water bucket which had been snatched up by a sturdy six-feet stoker. The crew, now armed, came up, and the writhing dervishes were quickly dispatched, but unfortunately rather too late, for they had already killed one man and wounded seven others, of whom two are since dead, whilst others lie in the greatest danger. A Turkish imaum (priest) received a slight cut, but it may have been accidental, as the men brandished their weapons in all directions. Among the victims mortally wounded was Mr. Marinovich, agent of the steamers at Trebisonde, a gentleman well known there, highly esteemed and universally regretted. He has left behind him, unprovided for, two lovely daughters, aged twelve and fourteen, who lost their mother (a woman of extraordinary beauty) some seven or eight years ago, by that cruel malady the plague. The mate of the steamer received three very severe wounds, but it is hoped that he will recover.

Mr. Smith, the proprietor of the shooting gallery in Holborn, expired on Thursday morning last, from an abscess caused by the wound in his back. It may be remembered he was shot last July by the Hon. Mr. Tuchet, who was tried, and acquitted on the ground of insanity.

Murdering in Jest.—A very singular circumstance, involving a duel and death, took place at Cincinnati last Tuesday. An Englishman named Robert Bland kept a tavern in that city. On the afternoon of Tuesday (as we learn from the *Commercial*) Mr. Bland got to arguing with one Samuel Powell on the subject of shooting at a mark, and each had been boasting of his skill. From shooting at a mark the subject turned on duelling, when Bland went behind the bar in his tavern, and took up a pair of pistols, letting Powell take his choice, signifying that they could determine the point by a trial of skill. As they both went out of the tavern door Mr. Bland said to Powell, "the pistols are loaded." They had agreed, it appears, to fire at a distance of twenty steps, but after taking their positions, in the manner of duellists, they each walked two or three paces, wheeled, and both fired! The result of this was, that Mr. Bland was shot, the ball entering the right side, and then passing through the region of the chest to the point of the shoulder-blade, where it lodged. He lingered till about half-past eight o'clock next morning, when he died, leaving a wife and two children. Both parties in this tragedy were natives of England, and what led to it is a mystery. During the night following Mr. Bland stated that "he had not intended to kill Powell, and was glad he did not."—*New York Paper.*

A Female Fiend.—A Mrs. Reed, under sentence of death at Lawrenceville, Indiana, for the murder of her husband, after several ineffectual attempts to hang herself, has confessed not only the poisoning of her husband, for which she was condemned, but two other persons before, as well as the murder of a nephew, for his money; and, as though these enormities were not enough, she has also confessed having caused the death of two children by starvation.—*New York paper.*

Accident.—On Saturday a frightful occurrence took place in the ship-building yard of Messrs. Wigram, Blackwall, by which a fine young man, named George King, aged 18, has received such serious injuries that his life is despaired of. It appears that he was employed in oiling some portion of the machinery, when by some means he became entangled in the straps attached to the drum of the engine, and he was whirled round and round with fearful velocity for three or four minutes. The poor fellow was extricated in a dreadful condition, when it was ascertained that his left thigh was completely smashed, his left shoulder dislocated, and his right arm broken, besides having received several cuts and contusions about the head, face, and chest.—*Evening Paper.*

Destruction of Seventeen Houses by Fire.—On Thursday evening week, about six o'clock, the inhabitants of Southmalton, Devonshire, were alarmed by the cry of "Fire!" which proceeded from the dwelling-house of Mr. Thomas Tout, builder, or a house contiguous to it, situate in East-street, and burnt with great fury for several hours. Notwithstanding three engines were quickly on the spot, no fewer than seventeen dwelling-houses were entirely destroyed, and others partially so, and many others unroofed.

Awful and Fatal Fire.—Breslaw, June 14.—On the 9th inst. the village of Alt Berun was almost wholly destroyed by fire, only a brewery and two small houses having escaped. Two sick females and eighteen children perished. Nearly all the houses were constructed of wood.

Assassination.—On the 12th inst. M. Baron Mayor, of Charnas (Ardeche), assistant justice of the peace for the canton of Serrieras, and Member of the Council of the Arrondissement, was assassinated by a man of Picardel, who had previously stabbed his own wife in three places, and thrown her into a well. M. Baron died instantly. The wife of the murderer, who was the daughter of M. Baron, is still living, and hopes of her recovery are entertained. No cause for these sanguinary acts is stated by the *Courrier de la Drôme,* from which we derive the account, nor is it said whether the assassin has been arrested.

Railway Accident.—The down train upon the Eastern Counties line which left London at a quarter past four p.m. on Monday, was detained for about twenty minutes at Margaretting, under the following circumstances:—On its arrival near Peacock's, Margaretting, a horse, the property of Mr. Hardy, strayed through a gate which had been left open at a level crossing, and at the instant the train came up the animal attempted to cross over the line; the consequence was that it was cut to atoms by the engine and the first carriage, which, however, maintained their position upon the rails; the succeeding carriage was thrown off, but by the excellent management of the driver the train was brought to a stand-still without the slightest injury to any individual. A body of plate-layers, who were fortunately at hand, speedily replaced the carriage upon the rails, and locked the wheels, when the train proceeded in safety. The carriages upon the train were six in number, and were all well filled. The horse, we are informed, had been turned off the line twice before during the day.—*Essex Herald.*

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.

MONTE VIDEO AND BUENOS AYRES.

Mr. GORE OUSELEY appears to be very tardy in his movements; at the latest accounts from Brazil he had been at Rio, from which port he sailed for Buenos Ayres on the 22nd of April. So that to the beginning of May the miscreant ROSAS had been allowed to continue his atrocious war against Monte Video unchecked and undisturbed. That city yet defied its besiegers, but its champion RIVERA had experienced a defeat at the hands of the Buenos Ayrean General URQUIZA. The accounts of the battle which have reached this country are so conflicting that no dependence can be placed upon them. According to the Buenos Ayrean version the defeat of RIVERA was complete and most sanguinary, 800 of his followers having been slaughtered and 350 taken prisoners. The opposite version represents the defeat of RIVERA as a mere "check," of no great importance. By some accounts RIVERA is stated to have taken refuge within the Brazilian territory, where himself and followers were immediately disarmed by the authorities. By other accounts it is stated that a few only of his followers have sought that refuge, RIVERA himself remaining at the head of a considerable force within the Banda Oriental. One thing is certain—this unnatural and fatal war yet continues. Blood is poured out in torrents, commerce is destroyed, and civilisation is retarded, because the British and French governments will not say "stop" to the miscreant ROSAS.

In the articles which appeared in this paper of April 26th and May 3rd, we urged the intervention of the British Government to put a stop to the war in the river Plate, on the grounds of humanity and justice. We demanded this intervention that an end might be put to the effusion of blood in the Monte Videan territory, and Monte Video be saved from the horrors which would certainly be its doom should it fall into the hands of ROSAS, and that the treaty securing the independence of Monte Video should be enforced and maintained, seeing that England was a party to that treaty, indeed, its principal author, and therefore bound in honour and justice to guarantee its integrity.

In the articles to which we allude we said nothing about the commercial view of the question, the great injury done to the British trade by the continuance of this desolating war: this is a view of the question which is, however, much more likely to interest a large and influential class in this country than any consideration of political right or moral justice. We are sorry this should be the case, but we believe it to be so. To all, then, disposed to inquire into the effects of the La Plata war on British commerce, we recommend a perusal of an able pamphlet by the Editor of the *Liverpool Times*, published at the office of that paper, Castle-street, Liverpool, which cannot fail to satisfy them that a regard for the interests of British commerce should of itself be sufficient inducement to them to insist on the intervention of the Government of this country.

The only extract from this pamphlet we can afford room for, is the following description of the capabilities of the rivers La Plata, Uruguay, Parana, and their tributary streams, which are at present blockaded, or access denied to them by ROSAS:—

"It is not generally known, although it is very important that it should be, that this trade amounted in 1842, including both imports and exports, to upwards of three millions sterling, at the port of Monte Video alone. It is still, however, in its infancy, and requires nothing but a few years of peace, with the introduction of steam navigation on the Parana, the Uruguay, and their tributaries, to give an extension which will render it of vital importance to the merchants and manufacturers of England. The Parana and the Paraguay, together, are known to be navigable to Assumption, which is fifteen hundred miles above Buenos Ayres, to vessels drawing nine feet water, and there is every reason to believe that both those rivers might be navigated a thousand miles higher by iron steamers, such as those recently built at Birkenhead, by order of the East India Company, for the navigation of the Indus and the Sutlej, the former of which, when carrying guns and troops, draw only four feet water, the latter of which, when loaded in the same manner, not more than two and a half. The Uruguay is equally navigable for several hundred miles to the Salto Chico (the little leap), and if a short canal was cut, to turn that rapid, and the much more formidable one of the Salto Grande, it would be navigable for many hundred miles above the Falls. Several of the tributaries of these gigantic streams are larger than the Rhine, the Elbe, or the Tagus, and great numbers of them than the Thames or the Mersey, and the whole of this vast network of waters is connected with the still more stupendous river of the Amazons, by a short portage to the Madeira, one of the principal tributaries of that king of rivers. The natural products which these unrivalled lines of river communication might be made the means of bringing to the ports on the rivers Plate and Amazons are varied and inexhaustible. In addition to the large supplies of hides, wool, tallow, and provisions, which these countries now furnish, Paraguay and Corrientes are capable of supplying the finest timber for ship-building purposes, sugar the growth of free labour, the best kinds of tobacco, cotton-wool, dyewoods, drugs, the tea of Paraguay, and the precious metals from Bolivia and the back provinces of Brazil. It is now only twenty or thirty years since steam navigation was introduced on the Mississippi, and the consequence of its introduction has been an extension of cultivation and population, such as the world never before saw. The natural resources of the great valleys of the Parana, Paraguay, and Uruguay, merely require to be developed by the same means to make Monte Video and Buenos Ayres as flourishing as New Orleans, and to make the commerce of the River Plate rival that of the Mississippi. It is perhaps vain to hope that anything will induce the present Governor of Buenos Ayres to abandon the suicidal policy which is at once impeding the intercourse with the interior, and depriving that city of the principal benefits of its unrivalled position; but this only renders it the more necessary to keep open the only other course, namely, that through the Uruguay, by which the resources of these vast countries can be brought into activity.

What may be Mr. GORE OUSELEY's instructions we know not, but we do know that two years and a half ago his predecessor, Mr. MANDEVILLE, solemnly pledged the assistance and interference of his Government to aid the Monte Videans from being crushed, and to put an end to the war; and that that pledge, up to this time, has never been fulfilled. The reason given by Sir ROBERT PEEL for the non-fulfilment of Mr. MANDEVILLE's promises is, that he had exceeded his orders in giving them. Be that as it may, those promises were most influential in stimulating the Monte Videans to protract the war, and encounter the sufferings they have since endured; and we fully agree with the author of the pamphlet before us, that "It is no longer a question of whether an independent Government, formed under the mediation of England, shall be sacrificed, and along with it the peace which it has so long been the means of preserving between two of the most important states of South America (Brazil and Buenos Ayres); neither is it a mere question of whether the commercial intercourse with the finest regions of that great continent shall be carried on without impediment; it is not now even a question of whether a friendly Government shall be destroyed and all connected with it ruined: these considerations, great as they are, yield to the consideration that the honour of this country has been pledged by its authorised representative, and that promises have been given which cannot be violated without deep disgrace to the hitherto unsullied honour of the English name."

UNITED STATES.—THE ANTI-RENT MOVEMENT.

We have received No. 8, of the *Albany Freeholder*, for May 20th: by-the-bye Nos. 4, 5, 6, and 7, of the *Freeholder* have not been received at this office. The Anti-Rent Movement is by no means put down. At a place called Livingstonville, the sheriff of Schoharie county, attended by a force of sixty or seventy persons, had "weeded out" a Mr. D. L. Sternberg, an Anti-Renter, depriving him of house and home. At another place—Taghcanick, Columbia county, (N.Y.) the sheriff and his men trying on the same system, were, whilst engaged in tearing down the house, suddenly surrounded by a body of Indians (Anti-Renters in Indian disguises) and driven away: the sheriff and his men getting a taste of buck-shot by way of quickening their retreat! These things read strange as taking place in Republican America. One might fancy that we was reading of Ireland, or the Scottish Highlands, rather than the land of Washington and Jefferson. The Anti-Renters are, however, gaining municipal and legislative power, and will by and by bring landlordism to the dust. Anti-Renters seem to exist in other places than New York state. We find in the same number of the *Freeholder* the following paragraph:—

MORE TROUBLE IN IOWA.—There is trouble on the half breed land in Iowa. A great excitement prevails among the settlers. They have repeatedly met under arms to prevent the sale of the lands by the Sheriff, under a decree in favour of the New York Company. More than 600 had taken arms at the last accounts. Those lands are in the southern parts of Iowa, very valuable, and include Keokuck, a place probably destined to be larger than any other on the Mississippi north of St. Louis.—*Missouri Sent., May 13th.*

In the same paper is an able editorial article in which the writer argues that "no human conclave, whether assembled in the palace of the Czars, or in the wigwam of the Indian—whether met together in Westminster Hall or in the capital of Washington—have a right to make conditions of government at variance with the simple principles of justice inculcated by God and nature." That laws founded on usurpation are "utterly void." That LAND MONOPOLY is so founded, and that "this thing, this land monopoly, whether Congress-created or King-created, or created by both, must fall throughout this whole Republic."

THE LAND!

Within that land was many a malcontent,
Who curs'd the tyranny to which he bent;
The soil full many a wringing despot saw,
Who work'd his wantonness in form of law.
Byron.

"A people among whom equality reigned, would possess everything they wanted where they possessed the means of subsistence. Why should they pursue additional wealth or territory? No man can cultivate more than a certain portion of land."—*Godwin.*

"No one is able to produce a charter from heaven, or has any better title to a particular possession than his neighbour."—*Paley.*

"There could be no such thing as landed *property* originally. Man did not make the earth, and, though he had a natural right to *occupy* it, he had no *right to locate as his property in perpetuity* any part of it; neither did the Creator of the earth open a land office, from whence the first title deeds should issue."—*Thomas Paine.*

The land shall not be sold for *ever*.—*Moses.*

"There is no foundation in nature or in natural law why a set of words upon parchment should convey the dominion of land."—*Blackstone.*

"The land or earth, in any country or neighbourhood, with everything in or on the same, or pertaining thereto, belongs at all times to the living inhabitants of the said country or neighbourhood in an equal manner. For there is no living but on land and its productions; consequently, what we cannot live without, we have the same property in as in our lives."—*Thomas Spence.*

"The land is the people's inheritance; and kings, princes, peers, nobles, *priests, and commoners*, who have stolen it from them, hold it upon the title of popular ignorance, rather than upon any right, human or divine."—*Feargus O'Connor.*

"My reason teaches me that *land cannot be sold*. The Great Spirit gave it to his children to live upon, and cultivate, as far as is necessary for their subsistence; and so long as they occupy and cultivate it, they have the right to the soil—but if they voluntarily leave it, then any other people have a right to settle upon it. Nothing can be sold, but such things as can be carried away."—*Black Hawk.*

"Every individual possesses, legitimately, *the thing* which his labour, his intelligence (or more generally), which his *activity* has created.

"This principle is incontestible, and it is well to remark that it contains expressly an acknowledgment of the right of all to the soil. For as the soil has not been created by man, it follows from the fundamental principle of property, that it cannot belong to any small portion of the human race, who have created it by their activity. Let us then conclude that the true theory of property is founded on the '*creation of the thing possessed*.'"—*Fourier.*

"If man has a right to light, air, and water, which no one will attempt to question, he has a right also to the *land*, which is just as necessary for the maintenance of his subsistence. If every person had an equal share of the soil, poverty would be unknown in the world, and crime would disappear with want."—*Mike Walsh.*

"As the nature and wants of all men are alike, the wants of all must be equal; and as human existence is dependent on the same contingencies, it follows that the great field for all exertion, and the raw material of all wealth, *the earth*, is the common property of all its inhabitants."—*John Francis Bray.*

"What monopoly inflicts evils of such magnitude as that of land? *It is the sole barrier to national prosperity.* The people, the only creators of wealth, possess knowledge; they possess industry; and if they possessed land, they could set all other monopolies at defiance; they would then be enabled to employ machinery for their own benefit, and the world would behold with delight and astonishment the beneficial effects of this mighty engine, when properly directed."—*Author of the "Reproof of Brutus."*

THE SCOTCH POOR LAW SYSTEM.

The *exposé* of his lord-godship the Duke of Sutherland, given in our last, will, we doubt not, have fully satisfied our readers—supposing them to have had any doubts on the matter—as to the utter heartlessness, unmitigated selfishness, and grinding tyranny of the "order" of which "his grace" is so eminent a member. It is, therefore, not necessary that we should travel from Dan to Bersheba—from John-o'-Groat's to the Lizard point—exposing the mal-administration of the soil on the estate of each particular landlord. To attempt this would be to engage in an endless task, compared with which all the labours of HERCULES combined were a joke and a pastime. We shall probably, therefore, content ourselves with exposing any new atrocities that may arise from time to time, similar to the "weeding" at Glen Calvie, and the "evictions" in Ireland: to which we may occasionally add some facts illustrative of the condition of the peasantry on the southern side of the border.

In setting down the Duke of Sutherland as a representative of his class, it would, however, be unfair were we to leave the reader to infer that all landlords have pursued and do pursue the same course of "extermination" which characterises the rule of the northern autocrat and his deputy-dictator, LOCH. On the contrary, there are exceptionary instances highly honourable to the character of the parties concerned. For instance, the Duke of SUTHERLAND's neighbour, Sir GEORGE SINCLAIR, by acting on a system the reverse of that acted on by "his grace," has proved himself—so far as the system will admit—a worthy steward of a public trust: the portion of the land of which he is the holder. The *Times'* "Commissioner" says:—"Instead of the wretched bothies crowded in clusters, and then some twenty miles without a cottage, which is the characteristic of Sutherlandshire, and scarcely a man to be seen employed, throughout Caithness, a dozen miles from Sutherlandshire, there is scarcely a bothie to be seen, but every 500 or 600 yards there is a good stone cottage, often with a little garden to it, and evidences of comfort about it. The whole land is cultivated, and there is scarcely a field without men and horses in it labouring, and women weeding and stone picking; the women get wages of 6d. to 8d. a day. The two chief towns of Caithness are large and populous and town-like; and, besides the herring-fishing, there is rope-making, flag-cutting, stave-sawing, tub-making, and boat and ship-building to a small extent, carried on." The writer then gives some tabular statements, showing the progression of Caithness as compared with Sutherland since the year 1801, proving that Sutherlandshire under sheep-farming and clearances has remained stationary for twenty-seven years in its rental, and, for forty years, in its population; while Caithness, under *agriculture and small farms*, has more than doubled its rental, and its population has increased above one-third during the same periods. "This," adds the writer, "is conclusive enough as to Sutherlandshire 'improvements,' without taking into account the vast mass of misery and the wretched population they have created." The *Times* "commissioner" adduces numerous instances of the warm-hearted and active benevolence of Sir GEORGE SINCLAIR; and though in Caithness, as elsewhere, the aged, infirm, and helpless suffer from the want of an efficient system of Poor Laws, yet it is cheering to know that the "good landlord, Sir GEORGE," does his part in alleviating what any one individual must be powerless to altogether remedy. The conduct of Sir GEORGE SINCLAIR is the more conspicuously admirable from the aristocratical selfishness which characterises the greater number of his "order;" and that, too, in his own neighbourhood. When Sir GEORGE SINCLAIR was a member of the House of Commons, we judged him by his acts and speeches to be one of the best men sitting there: and glad we are to learn that his public was but the index of his private conduct—that the just principles he advocated in the senate he acts upon in his social relations with those committed to his care. Would that there were more SINCLAIRS!

And there are more—we cannot doubt it: and to them be all honour. We certainly have no veneration, no love, for the present system of land-holding, no matter what the character of the landlords: but where good men are found at the head of a bad system—a system which was not framed by them—far be it from us to write one word derogatory to their good name. We, of course, do not consider women *working in the fields for 6d. or 8d.* a-day a very admirable state of things, even with the superintendent benevolence of a Sir GEORGE SINCLAIR; still we fear whilst the present system of land-holding lasts, such a state of things is likely to last too: and consequently the more necessary and the more grateful is the kindliness and benevolence of such men as the Caithness baronet.

Having done justice to Sir GEORGE SINCLAIR and the minority—"few and far between"—of landholders—not land-*owners*—of whom he may be considered the representative, we would now desire to forthwith address ourselves to the great inquiry of these articles—"*To whom* does the Land belong, and who are its rightful lords?" But another subject (connected therewith) presses for immediate consideration—viz., the Scotch Poor Law system and its proposed amendment. The projected amendment of the present laws providing for the relief of the Scottish poor is now under the consideration of the Legislature; and in a few weeks, for good or evil, may become the law of the land. This is a subject that cannot be delayed. The Lord Advocate's Bill once law, may cost years of wearisome agitation to procure its amendment—and God knows it will need no little amendment if it pass in its present shape: it is therefore indispensable that we devote to it as much attention as possible while passing through the Legislature. This question once disposed of, we shall pursue our inquiry into the rights (?) of the land plunderers: in the meantime the *publication of the facts relative to the treatment of the Scottish poor*, will show how wickedly our northern aristocrats have abused their power and privileges.

The Scottish Poor Law Amendment Bill should have gone into committee on Monday night, but on that evening, "on the motion of the Lord Advocate, the Poor Law Amendment (Scotland) Bill was committed *pro formâ*, and ordered to be *recommitted on Thursday se'nnight*." So that the discussion of the measure, clause by clause, is again postponed to Thursday next, the 3rd of July. This delay is of value to the people of Scotland, if they will but take advantage of it. Again, therefore, we must urge upon them the necessity of moving in the matter for the obtainment of as good a law as they possibly can induce the Legislature to adopt, provided the Government is bent upon forcing the Lord Advocate's bill through Parliament this session. To us it appears most desirable that no Act on the subject should be made law this session. The Lord Advocate's bill is not understood—is not known; and it is most necessary that it should be fully comprehended by the Scottish people before it, or any version of it, is made law. It is a repulsive task for us to advise delay, when we know the amount of wretchedness unrelieved in Scotland, and which must remain unrelieved until the present system be altered, together with the fact of another winter necessarily intervening before that system can be changed, if the bill now before Parliament is not made law during the present session. But, however great the evils of the present system, better that system should continue for another year than that the Lord Advocate's *deforming* scheme should become law—a scheme calculated to make bad worse, if worse be possible. We would advise, then, that the Scottish constituencies should instruct their representatives to do their utmost to delay legislation on this question until next session. If this be done, the public mind will, no doubt, by February, 1846, be so *fully informed* on the defects of the Lord Advocate's bill, and so fully enlightened as to what ought to be the amendments to take the place of those defects, that something like a decent measure may be obtained from the Legislature. But, as the bill may pass this session, we must add to the above advice what we insisted on last week, the necessity of *immediately* getting up petitions to the Commons and Lords, pointing out the defects of the Lord Advocate's bill, and praying for such amendments as the petitioners may deem to be in accordance with the principles of justice, and necessary to meet the wants of the Scottish poor.

We now request the attention of our readers to a further consideration of the existing system.

During the sitting of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland (before the Free Church secession) in 1838, the Lord High Commissioner communicated a letter from the Home Secretary, having for its object to obtain returns in regard to the maintenance of the poor in Scotland for the year 1835-36-37. This could not be resisted, and accordingly the returns were made, compiled in a report given in to the General Assembly in the year 1839, the returns being made by the ministers of all the parishes in Scotland. Though furnished in every instance by interested parties—no poor man, no labourer, no Dissenting minister, no schoolmaster, no medical man having been examined—yet this report, furnished of itself, to every impartial mind, a body of evidence most damnatory to the character of the landlords and clergy, the self-appointed "guardians of the poor," and most convincing as to the wretched state of the "paupérised" portion of the population. The Report proved, in the words of Captain THOMSON, treasurer to the Edinburgh House of Refuge, that "the grand object kept in view, by almost every parish, is the possibility of *evading* the duty of relieving the poor. The point most earnestly sought after by them (the Kirk Session), is not whether there is a certain amount of pauperism, calling for an equal amount of definite relief, but what is the smallest practicable amount which they can possibly be obliged to give." We cannot afford space to extract from this report; but as a specimen of its general contents, taking the extreme south and the extreme north of Scotland, we may notice the returns from Ruthwell, in Dumfriesshire, and Criech, in Sutherlandshire. In the returns from the former parish we find it stated that a woman eighty-one years of age, and feeble, received £1 5s. a year. A woman of eighty-five, with no means of support, £1 2s. a year. An old blind woman, £1 19s. a year. A feeble woman of seventy-four, with a daughter deaf and dumb, £1 9s. a year. A paralytic woman of sixty-one, £1 9s. a year. A woman of eighty-nine, feeble and blind, £1 5s. This is in one of the parishes where the poor are best treated—a parish situated in one of the richest agricultural counties in Scotland, and which was the first in that country to enjoy the benefits (?) of s[h]aving banks, introduced by the parish minister, Dr. DUNCAN. So much for one of the "model parishes." Come we now to the opposite extreme, Criech, where, according to the return made to the General Assembly, 137 "paupers" had [1835-36-37] divided amongst them £17 4s. 10d. *yearly*. *The sums paid to each* were not all alike: some got as *high* a sum as three shillings *yearly* (!), but some received only one shilling yearly (!). That is, the best provided for had allotted to them less than *three-fourths of a penny weekly*, and the worst had less than *one farthing*. The English reader may rub his eyes, and refuse to believe what he reads. We cannot help it; we merely repeat what the General Assembly unblushingly proclaimed: themselves proposing no remedy for this monstrous scandal on their country and creed. This picture of one of the best and one of the worst—we should think the very worst—parishes in Scotland, will give the reader a pretty correct idea of what was the general character of the returns on which the General Assembly's report was founded. *Preceding and following this report, the publications* of Dr. ALISON tended much to rouse public attention to the subject, and make known the wretched condition of the Scottish poor. Seeing that the Whig Government gave no sign of legislating on the General Assembly's report, some time in 1840 an association was formed in Edinburgh to promote a further inquiry into the causes and extent of the alleged suffering, and generally into the management of the poor of Scotland. At this the Scottish heritors took alarm; a meeting called by circulars, issued to all parts of the kingdom, was held in Edinburgh, of which the Earl of LAUDERDALE was chairman, and at which as many of the nobility and gentry as could be mustered attended, to protest against any further inquiry that should not be conducted by themselves. The Earl of Lauderdale opened the meeting in a "decided" speech; the Earl of Dalhousie "*followed on the same side*," and the Marquis of Tweedale, who could not attend the meeting, "cordially approved of its object." Speeches were made by other landlords, and resolutions passed denouncing the threatened inquiry. Amongst other worthies who were present was a Mr. DEMPSTER, one of the principal heritors of the unhappy parish of Criech, who made a furious speech, denouncing all inquiry, and declaring there was no necessity for it; impudently adding, that there might be some distress in the country, but that it was much "exaggerated." Next the Tories came into power, and the public opinion in Scotland in favour of some change and amendment in the existing Poor Laws gaining ground, the Ministry at length consented to institute an official inquiry: accordingly, in January, 1843, a commission was appointed to institute "a diligent and full inquiry into the practical operation of the laws which provide for the relief of the poor in Scotland." The report of that commission, dated May 2, 1844, was presented to Parliament last session. On two or three "points" of that report we beg to make a few observations.

The commissioners state the following as to the class of persons entitled to relief. These persons

"are those who are either wholly or partially disabled on account of age or infirmity, cruiked folk, sick folk, impotent folk, and weak folk; those who are broken down or disabled by old age, those who are afflicted with any disease of a permanent nature which incapacitates them from work; those who are insane or fatuous, and children, whether orphans or foundlings, are considered proper objects of relief. There is great repugnance to afford *relief for illegitimate children*; *the burden of* maintaining such children being, in the opinion of many, properly thrown on the authorities; at the same time relief on account of illegitimate children, is not anywhere denied in case of necessity. Such persons may be called permanent poor, and are placed on the parish roll, but, to the able-bodied poor, except in cases of fever or other epidemics, relief is seldom afforded; and when given, is rather, *ex pietate* than *ex lege*,—more a matter of compassion than of right. It has been laid down that such persons cannot have recourse to any compulsory means to enforce their claims, and that they depend entirely on the voluntary charity of the public. In Edinburgh, Glasgow, and some of the larger towns, this principle seems not to have been so rigidly observed, and able-bodied persons, labouring under temporary sickness, are not unfrequently relieved. The recent depression in trade caused the question as to *the right of able bodied persons to demand relief*, to be frequently agitated; but we find that the universal practice, with a few exceptions in one or two country parishes, has been to *refuse relief in such cases*, and the pressing wants of the able-bodied have been met by other means, such as subscriptions, &c."

The commissioners were forced to acknowledge that in some places the relief given to the poor was inadequate for their support; this, however, is very cautiously expressed:—

We are of opinion, *that the funds raised for the relief of the poor, and the provision made for them out of the funds raised for their relief, is, in many parishes throughout Scotland, insufficient.*

The relief "in many parishes is insufficient!" Such are the terms in which the commissioners express their sense of the wretchedness of the poor, and the grinding cruelty of the poor's "natural guardians." But they qualify even this; in the very next sentence they say:—

It is undoubtedly true that, without referring to the Border parishes, in which the allowances made are well known to be high, there are many other parishes in various parts of Scotland, in which, on examining the actual state of the paupers on the roll, and comparing their condition with that of independent labourers, we have found it little inferior. The amount of the money allowance made by the administrators of the poor fund gives, in most cases, but a very imperfect notion of a pauper's resources and actual means of livelihood. There are very few of those receiving relief in the country parishes who are not able, in some way or other, to earn a little towards their own subsistence: besides which, the standard of living varies so much in different parts of Scotland, that with one shilling a week in one parish a pauper may be in fully as good a condition, compared with the independent labourer, as he would be with two shillings a week in another.

Let our readers imagine how well a "pauper" must be able to live on 1s. or 2s. a week, *under any circumstances!* The "high allowances" in "the *Border parishes*," our readers will understand by such sums as that paid to the woman of eighty-nine, "feeble and blind," in Dr. DUNCAN's "model parish" of Ruthwell—£1 5s. *a year!* Of course everybody knows that the "paupers" have other "resources" than the parochial allowance to subsist on. No one imagines that the Criech "pauper" exists on his *one farthing*, or even *three farthings a week*; he, of course has other means of living—those means being begging, vagrancy, and, perhaps (in some cases), thieving. By begging & thieving the pauper manages somehow to live, and we are told his condition *in many places* is but "little inferior to that of the independent labourer;" if this be true, what a picture does it disclose of the state of the "independent labourer." How truly pauperised, how wretched must be the lot of the industrious toiler when his condition is scarcely one degree superior to that of the law-made "vagrant!" What a commentary on the system which robs the wealth producer of the fruits of his industry to pamper the useless drones of the community!

Of the law, as applied to the rural population of the Lowlands, the commissioners say:—

This law works admirably at the present time, nor can we foresee the likelihood of any such change of circumstances in the agricultural districts as should render its material modification necessary, or even desirable.

Now, against this, we will content ourselves with quoting evidence given before the Commissioners as to the state of the poor in Dunbar and Haddington, towns in the highly favoured county of East Lothian—a district described as a place of "fertile plains, well manured, and teeming with produce, where cattle, sheep, and horses are equally fat; everything, in short, is well-fed and well-housed, except worn-out ploughmen, widows, and orphans." In the evidence the Provost of Dunbar states that he

Has been connected with the council for sixty years. The magistrates have not taken any charge of the poor funds for many years. The whole management is left to the Kirk Session. Witness considers that the poor of the town are very scantily provided for. He cannot think that 2s. or 3s. a month can be sufficient for them. Many of those who have only 2s. or 3s. a month have nothing to depend upon except the charity of the public. *His opinion would not be altered if he knew that some of them had 5s. or 6s. a month.*

What is the provision for the sick poor, we hear from Mr. Turnbull, surgeon, who is paid indeed, but at the rate of six guineas a year for attendance and medicine:—

Has been a medical practitioner in Dunbar since September, 1832. Has been employed by the session of Dunbar to attend the paupers upon the poor-roll ever since he commenced practice. Is paid a salary of £6 6s. a-year for so doing, which includes medicine, as well as attendance. Sometimes there is a good deal of fever among the poorer classes. Last year there were about fifty cases of fever, but only two of them were fatal. In visiting the houses of the poor, he finds them in many cases very insufficiently provided with the necessaries of life. They have always beds, but the bedding is always insufficient. Witness considers that the poor are more liable to disease on account of the insufficiency of their food. Typhus fever is the most frequent disorder amongst them. Witness can hardly distinguish the poor on the roll from the other classes of poor. *There is no dispensary in the town*, and they all come to him alike. There is one thing which tends greatly to aggravate disease amongst the poorer classes generally—that when they are ill, there is great difficulty in procuring for them the necessary quantity of *common* food. A certificate is required for every loaf of bread that is given out by the session in cases of *illness*. *There is also* the greatest difficulty in procuring wine or cordials. In the fever with which the town was visited last year, wine and cordials were more necessary for the cure even than medicine.

Come we now to Haddington, the Provost of which states that he

Has been seven years Provost of Haddington, and has been forty-five years resident in the town. He is in the habit of attending the meetings of the heritors and Kirk Session relative to the management of the poor. He has always been of opinion that the allowances to the poor have been too small. When the poor have no friends, their livelihood is generally eked out by begging.

Dr. COOK, the minister of Haddington, shows that

The ordinary allowance to *a single old person* is one shilling and sixpence a week. An old man and his wife would get about two shillings and sixpence a week. A widow with four children under twelve would get two shillings and sixpence or three shillings a week.

These are the "high allowances" of the "Border parishes!"

With regard to the neighbourhood, Mr. GRAHAM, minister of North Berwick, shows the same neglect of the sick poor; and though the place is famous for its farming, there is great distress even among the able-bodied labourers:—

Nothing is paid by the session for medical attendance on the paupers. Witness has proposed to the heritors that this should be done, but it has never been adopted. There is a doctor resident in the parish; he supplies both medicines and attendance out of his own pocket. There were a good number of men unemployed in the parish last winter during two or three months. No relief was given them, except by private charity. They were very eager to work, but could not find employment. They were persons of good character, and had been provident when in the receipt of wages.

So much for the districts where we are told the law "works admirably," and any interference with which the commissioners denounce as the "veriest wantonness of innovation." The further examination of this report we must defer till next week.

The above article was already in type when we received the following report of a highly important meeting held at Aberdeen, to consider the Lord Advocate's Poor Law Bill. We beg our Scottish friends to carefully read the report, and weigh well the "amendments" which are demanded by the people of Aberdeen. To us it appears that these "amendments" are admirably designed to make any law that may be passed containing them, just in its objects and efficient in its practice. From this meeting we begin to hope that our northern friends, though late in the day, really mean to do something. To the people of every other town in Scotland we say, look to the example set by the men of Aberdeen, and go ye and do likewise.

ABERDEEN.—THE NEW SCOTCH POOR LAW.—A public meeting was held on Tuesday last, in the large square called Castle-street, in this city, which was numerously attended, although it rained heavily, to take into consideration the Scotch Poor Law Amendment Bill now pending. Mr. James Mac Pherson was called to the chair, who, with Mr. A. B. Henry and Mr. R. Lowrie, were the principal speakers. They acquitted themselves admirably, going over the history of the management of the poor, prior to and since the enactment of Poor Laws, both in England and Scotland; contrasting the first enactments of Poor Laws with the amended English law and the intended new Scotch one. The resolutions moved, and the petition founded thereon, were unanimously adopted; in which petition numerous amendments in the bill pending are prayed for. The most prominent were—that all property, both in towns and country, should be equally assessed, without respect to the number of poor in either, or in any district; and the amount deposited as a central fund *from which all the poor may be* equally supported, according to their necessities, wherever located; the rate-payers to elect the local boards from time to time, each rate-payer having an equal voice, without regard to the amount of his assessment; the local boards to report the number and circumstances of the applicants to the general board of commissioners of the general fund, who are to order payments accordingly, but failing their orders not giving satisfaction, the sheriffs of the counties to be empowered to decide, both as to the right to support and the amount of that support, and failing his awards not giving satisfaction, that an appeal lie to the supreme courts (Court of Session); and that a lawyer or lawyers be appointed, of high standing as to honour, *talent, and practice*, with a salary from Government, to plead the cause of the poor, not as at present, where, in each district, one of the youngest, and consequently of least practice, without salary or fees, is generally selected for that purpose. A general assessment would require no parish settlement, as it would not matter where the applicants resided, whether in towns or country. It would also do away the despicable and expensive process of hurling them from parish to parish, as if they were unclean beasts; and also stop litigation betwixt parish and parish, wasting the poor's funds, and filling the pockets of lawyers instead of the bellies of the poor. It would also be a means of putting a stop to the cold-blooded and inhuman practice of sweeping the poor, aged, and infirm from the face of God's earth—which has been and is still prevalent in the rural districts; and it would also save to the country the expense of erecting those bastiles called workhouses, with their cruel and expensive devil-commissioners and managers, where many die, unseen, from starvation and ill usage, and as many from self-destruction, rather than be immured in them, as is proved by the verdicts of the coroners' juries in England. You will be at no loss to judge the class that got up this meeting, when I tell you that our petition is consigned to the care of Mr. Duncombe. Would to God we had a score like him in that unholy house called St. Stephen's, where the doxology is—"GOLD is the God we adore!" The conductors of the *Northern Star* and the *Times* newspapers deserve all praise for the interest they have taken in the cause of suffering humanity, in exposing the cruelty practised in Scotland and her *Glen-Calvies*. If you have not received a more detailed account of our meeting, I hope you will give this a place in your first impression of the *Star*, it being read from John-o'-Groat's to Maiden Kirk; embracing a larger circle in Scotland than any of our local papers. It will be the means of arousing many other districts to examine the subject, and you will receive the thanks of all classes—except dukes, lords, &c., who, if they could see you and the editor of the *Times* dangling on the gallows tree, would dance your "dairgy" at the foot of it.—*Correspondent.*

THE ENGLISH PEASANTRY.

The following account of the condition of part, at least, of the labouring classes in the county of Wilts was given by two farm labourers at a meeting of 1000 persons held at Upharon, in that county, the week before last:—

William Perry, a labourer, living at Charlton, said he had come forward to speak to his fellow-labourers, and he had no reason to be ashamed to speak before any man. He had five children, the eldest ten years of age, the others of the age of eight, six, four, and three. He had 7s. a week to maintain this family. If any person present could tell him how to manage this for all to have enough he should be glad. There were twenty-one meals to be provided out of 7s., leaving no provision for clothes, firing, candles, and soap! When he came home two or three of the children were generally gone to bed, but when he came in they began crying, "Father, bring me up a piece of bread." He had often heard this cry during the winter, and even within the last week. What could he do?—he had no bread to give them. Then there was rent and shoes to be paid for at Michaelmas. How could he do this in an honest manner? His desire was to live honestly, in a Godly way, but he could not do it. Perhaps he met a man to whom he owed money; of course he did not like to meet him. These were not the feelings of an honest man; but what could he do? If there were not some good and charitable people in the country he should be starved—[voices—"The same here," and "'Tis too true."] He was thankful God had spared him and his family to the present moment. This day he had walked three and a half miles to his work. He took a bit of bread with him, and had a drink of water; and had a little when he got home. ["We all know that's true." A voice—"What makes you tremble so?"] If I had been home to a good supper and a quart of good ale, I should not tremble. *He wished every labouring man to have three or four acres of land at the same rent as the farmers gave. They would pay this and be glad.* [Loud cheers, and cries of "Yes, yes; and we would give a little more than that."] Yes, said Perry, we don't mind 10s. an acre more. This speech was received with loud marks of applause, and repeated confirmation of the truth of the statements contained in it.

Ozias Sealey, a labourer, also came forward, and began by saying he was going to speak the truth. He had eight children, and his wages were 7s. a week; he had laid out 50s. during the past winter in potatoes; that was enough to pay for an acre of land if he could get it. The children would jump across the house if they saw a couple of potatoes, and quarrel which should have them. It was enough to drive a man mad. When he came home at night, and found them crying for food, and he had none to give them, it almost drove him mad; he could not stand it another winter. *What would the gentlemen think of this, filled as they were with the roast beef and sherry wine?* When the poor man was happy in heaven, he knew not where the rich would be. [Several people exclaimed that every one with families was in the same state, and many others would have come forward to speak, but were kept back by fear.]

Here is the disease, the cause, and the remedy, clearly pointed out by the victims. The disease is misery—almost unparalleled misery, as evidenced by men tilling the earth for 7s. a week—able-bodied labourers "trembling" with hunger—Englishmen "almost driven mad" by the cries of their hungry children for bread! The cause is as plainly evident—the *monopoly of the soil* in the hands of a few to the exclusion of the many, which, preventing the working man toiling in the "sweat of his brow" for *bread*, raised on *his own* plot of land, compels him to pay 50s. for *bought potatoes*. The remedy is equally plain—the restoration of the land to the labourer. All WILLIAM PERRY wishes for is "three or four acres of land," for which he is willing to give "the same rent as the farmers give;" and others in the meeting added they "would give a little more than that." OZIAS SEALEY would gladly pay 50s. (rent) for an acre of land if he could get it, but he cannot get it. Here are the fruits of the large farm system, the commons inclosures, and the other agricultural "improvements" of the last fifty years, so much lauded by the political economists! But is this a state of things safe for the community? Is it not, on the contrary, highly dangerous that a class should exist even for *one* day in a state rendering them careless of any change—nay, ready to welcome any convulsion, believing (and rightly so) that whatever may happen they might be benefitted, but could not possibly be *injured*? Let us further ask the landlords, whether the speeches of such men as PERRY and SEALEY are not most significant to *them*? They know that they are hated in the manufacturing districts—that Chartist and Leaguer (through with very different motives and objects) are alike banded together to destroy their power. Their only safety—their only hope of maintaining their existence as a class lies in the attachment of the agricultural body—or at least the indifference of that body to political discussions and political reforms. Any love for the aristocracy on the part of the agricultural labourers has, we fancy, for some time ceased to exist. The ignorance of the agricultural masses was therefore the aristocracy's only remaining safeguard. That ignorance, thank God, is fast being dispelled. PERRY and SEALEY speak out. They care little for what the "roast beef and sherry wine" gorged gentry think—they will be heard. Applauding hundreds ratify the truth of their assertions; and though many are not so bold as to speak out like PERRY and SEALEY, yet they cherish the like feelings—they feel the like misery, and they protest against the like injustice. There is more meaning in one of these simple speeches of the down-trodden peasantry of England, than in three fourths of the florid harangues ever uttered on the election hustings, or on the platform of the lecture hall.

Lords of England, high and haughty aristocrats, beware! If you will break up the monopoly of your farms; if you will think less of your game, and more of your labourers; if you will let the peasant have a bit of land, even at an exorbitant rent, you may perhaps stave off the evil day—you may for yet a little while maintain your gigantic usurpation—though not for ever, nor for long: for the hand-writing is on the wall, *predicting your doom*. But if you will not do this, swift will be your destruction, and signal your fall. At present the labourer, in all *probability, dreams not that the land, for a little bit* of which he supplicates on which to grow food for his children, *belongs to all*, and *not* to you lords and gentlemen *only*. The labourer has been brought up to believe in the "right divine" of landlords; that the earth was made for the privileged few, he being merely placed thereon to till it and pay rent for it to the born aristocrat: *a comfortable belief for you*, lords and gentlemen—but which you are taking most effectual means to disabuse the labourer of. If you will not grant him the little bit of land, for which he *is now desirous of paying you an enormous rent*, may not the question at length break in upon him whether God and nature could possibly have intended the land to be monopolised by a few, that few condemning their brethren to unrequited toil and lingering starvation? Yes, the day is coming when the labourer will make the inquiry; when, scorning to beg for land—when, denying your right to rent, he will demand the restitution of what you have impiously and wickedly defrauded him. Instead of then asking for four acres at an exhorbitant "rent," he will say:—*The land was made for all—the land must and shall be restored to all.*

FUNERAL OF THE LATE MR. BARHAM.—The remains of the late Minor Canon of St. Paul's, the Rev. R. H. Barham, were interred on Saturday in the Rector's vault of the church of St. Mary Magdalen, Old Fish-street-hill, and St. Gregory by St. Paul's, by the side of his four children. His disease was a tumour in the larynx, which Sir Benjamin Brodie pronounced fatal as soon as the case was submitted to him.

EXORCISM EXTRAORDINARY.—A Spanish journal states that the curé of Ministrol de Caldes, in Catalonia, in exorcising a woman possessed by a legion of devils, succeeded lately in forcing out of her the trifling number of 79,991. Unfortunately, the last devil of all, more cunning than his comrades, was able to resist all the attacks of the curé, who always recommenced his operations every *fete* day. The civil and ecclesiastical authorities at last put an end to his proceedings.

Bankrupts, &c.,

BANKRUPTS.

(From Tuesday's Gazette, June 24th, 1845.)

William Morton, Railway-place, Fenchurch-street, gas-fitter—William Rickman Lejeune, Southampton, corn-merchant—William Mossman, Clarke's-place, Islington, fancy-stationer—George Bowles and Joseph Pain Pocklington, Newgate-street, meat-salesmen—James Walker, jun., Leeds, butcher—Francis Ridd, Nether Stowey, Bridgewater, Somersetshire, surgeon—William Hilditch, Fachwen, Flintshire, grocer—Matthew Colledge, Brinklow, Warwickshire, coal-merchant.

DIVIDENDS.

July 15, W. Williams, Goudhurst, Kent, wheelwright—July 21, G. Barron, Davies-street, Berkeley-square, builder—July 21, J. Stevens, Mile-end, road-contractor—July 16, J. and T. Hill, Isle of Ely, merchants—July 16, J. and T. Lamb, Kidderminster, Worcestershire, engineers—July 16, W. B. Briddick, Durham, dealer in iron—July 16, J. Briddick, jun., Durham, bookseller—July 16, W. and J. C. Carr, Sunderland, merchants—July 16, C. Martyn, Durham, linendraper—July 17, J. Risdon, Exeter, bookseller—July 18, E. Pritchard, Liverpool, wine-merchant—July 15, R. Abram, Liverpool, merchant—July 18, E. E. Robinson, Wolverhampton, Staffordshire, grocer.

DECLARATIONS OF DIVIDENDS.

L. C. Lecesne, Fenchurch-buildings, Fenchurch-street, City, merchant, first dividend of 1s 10½d in the pound, any Wednesday, at the office of Mr. Graham, Coleman-street.

R. Almond, Orrell, Lancashire, coal-dealer, second dividend of 4d in the pound, any Thursday, at the office of Mr. Cazenove, Liverpool.

J. Johnson, Liverpool, merchant, first dividend of 3½d in the pound, any Thursday, at the office of Mr. Cazenove, Liverpool.

T. Wilson, Liverpool, merchant, dividend of 4s 2½d in the pound, any Wednesday, at the office of Mr. Morgan, Liverpool.

J. Blake, Sunderland, edge-tool manufacturer, first dividend of 10d in the pound, next Wednesday, or any subsequent Saturday, at the office of Mr. Wakley, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

I. Hagg, Colchester, Essex, first dividend of 4s 6d in the pound, any Wednesday, at the office of Mr. Belcher, King's Arms-yard, Coleman-street.

W. Attwater, Devonshire-street, Queen-square, dyer, first dividend of 1s in the pound, any Wednesday, at the office of Mr. Belcher, King's Arms-yard, Coleman-street.

T. Pearson, Liverpool-road, builder, first and final division of 1½d in the pound, any Wednesday, at the office of Mr. Follett, Sambrook-court, Basinghall-street.

M. Orrborrow, Stockport, Cheshire, pawnbroker, dividend of 20s in the pound, any Wednesday, at the office of Mr. Follett, Sambrook-court, Basinghall-street.

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

July 16, W. J. Taylor, High-street, Camden Town, grocer—July 16, J. Brain, Winchester-place, Pentonville, copper-plate dealer—July 16, T. M. Cocksedge, Shadwell, miller—July 16, T. Johnson, sen., and W. Johnson, Romford, Essex, bankers—July 15, A. H. Chambers, sen., New Bond-street, banker—July 16, R. Barker, Manchester, druggist—July 16, J. Gerrard, Marsden, Yorkshire, cotton-spinner—July 17, M. Humphries, Hulme, Lancashire, joiner—July 18, J. Livingstone and T. Buttam, Manchester, plumbers—July 15, T. Milward, Epperstone, Nottinghamshire, miller—July 15, B. Webb, High-street, Southwark, cheesemonger—July 15, R. G. Ward and J. Perry, Newgate-market, meat-salesmen—July 15, J. Weightman, Northampton, wharfinger—July 15, T. S. Dodd, Liverpool, innkeeper—July 15, E. E. Robinson, Wolverhampton, grocer—July 14, M. Farrand, Almondbury, Yorkshire, fancy cloth manufacturers—July 18, W. Gadsby, jun., Cheetham, Lancashire, joiner—July 15, J. W. Sprague, Poole, grocer.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

A., J. S., H. H. Willis, and A. Willis, jun., Crosby-square, City, merchants—A., J. S., and H. H. Willis, Crosby-square, City, insurance-brokers—J. Leach, sen., J. Leach, and J. Leach, jun., Bingley, Yorkshire, worsted-manufacturers; as far as regards John Leach—W. Elston and J. Lidstone, Old Bailey, builders—J. Davies and J. Fallows, Stockport, Cheshire, cotton waste-spinners—S. Bath and P. J. Bolton, High-street, Wapping, coal-merchants—S. Holdsworth and W. R. Milner, Wakefield, Yorkshire, surgeons—A. C. Harris and T. Bell, Alexandria, Egypt, merchants—C. Smith and T. Hunter, Bishop Wearmouth, Durham, wholesale tea-dealers—H. Raine and R. Scholes, Bury, Lancashire, plumbers—W. Halliday and G. Rhodes, Heckmondwike, Yorkshire, worsted yarn-spinners—J. and C. Turner, Church-street, Bethnal-green, leather-sellers—E. and J. Withinshaw, Shelton, Staffordshire, leather-dealers—C. College and S. Henningham, Birmingham, engravers—G. Sangster and J. F. Melliss, Queen-street, Cheapside, cotton-factors—E. Meredith and C. Parker, Liverpool, linendrapers—C. and W. Bedells, Leicester, manufacturers of elastic fabrics—E. W. and R. O. Coulborn, Manchester, fustian-manufacturers—R. Barlow and B. Edwards, Wrexham, Denbighshire, ironmasters—J. and T. Taylor, Kirby-street, Hatton-garden, gold-beaters—R. and A. A. Debenham, Upper Clapton, drapers—D. Gill and T. Wainwright, Leeds, iron-founders—J. Brittain and D. Smales, Kingston-upon-Hull, hop-merchants.

Market Intelligence.

LONDON CORN EXCHANGE, MONDAY, JUNE 23.—The arrivals of English wheat were tolerably good during the past week; but of barley, oats, beans, and peas, the receipts coastwise were very scanty. From Scotland only a few hundred quarters of oats came to hand, but from Ireland the supply was larger than has been the case for some weeks past. From abroad a fair quantity of wheat, large supplies of barley and oats, and moderate arrivals of beans and peas, were received. At this morning's market there was a good show of wheat by land-carriage samples from the neighbouring counties, scarcely any barley of home growth, and not many oats, beans, or peas fresh up. The weather continuing exceedingly favourable for the growing crops, the trade opened languidly. Only the very finest qualities of English wheat were taken by the millers at last Monday's currency, and it was necessary to submit to a decline of about 1s. per quarter before any progress could be made in the disposal of the common runs. In foreign wheat there was little or nothing doing either free or in bond, and quotations must for the present be regarded as almost nominal. Town-made flour, though very dull of sale, was not cheaper, but for ship-marks rather less money was in partial instances accepted. The continued arrivals of barley from the Continent have hitherto prevented any advance in the value of this article, but good qualities of English were held very firmly to-day. Malt was also quite as dear as on this day se'nnight. The increased arrivals of oats failed to have any influence on prices, indeed the trade was more active, owing to a better choice of quality being afforded. On the whole a fair amount of business was done, and previous rates well supported. Beans and peas being exceedingly scarce, were held very firmly, and needy buyers had to pay high terms. In seeds no change requiring notice occurred, and the transactions were generally on a very restricted scale.

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

		s s		s s		s s
Wheat, Essex, & Kent, new & old	red	43 49	White	48 55		
——Norfolk and Lincoln.	do	44 48	Ditto	49 52		
——Northum. and Scotch	white	43 48	Fine	49 52		
——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	35 37	Harrow	37 39	Pigeon	41 42
Peas	Gray	35 36	Maple	37 38	White	38 40
Oats	Lincolns & Yorkshire		Feed	22 24	Poland	24 26
——	Scotch		Angus	23 25	Potato	26 29
——	Irish		White	21 25	Black	21 23

Per 280lb. net.	s s	Per 280 lb. net.	s s
Town-made Flour	43 45	Norfolk & Stockton	33 34
Essex and Kent	35 36	Irish	35 36

Foreign.

			Free. s s	Bond. s s
Wheat, Dantsic, Konigsburg, &c			53 58	38 42
——Marks, Mecklenburg			51 52	33 36
——Danish, Holstein, and Friesland red			43 45	28 30
——Russian, Hard 44 46	Soft		44 46	23 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 36	Egyptian		34 35	28 32
Peas, White 37 39	Maple		36 37	28 30
Oats, Dutch, Brew and Thick			25 26	21 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 23.—The past week's importations of live stock for our market have been again extensive, they having consisted of 169 oxen and cows, 6 lambs and 6 calves, all from Rotterdam, per the Columbine, Batavier, and Giraffe. At the outports, upwards of 200 beasts have been received from Holland in good condition. We had on offer, to-day, 55 Dutch oxen and cows, the quality of which—though not to say first-rate—was good; hence the sale for them was active, and the whole found buyers at improved quotations. Notwithstanding there was an increase in the arrivals of beasts from our own grazing districts, and the quality of that description of stock was superior to that exhibited for some time past, we have to report a decided improvement in the beef trade, at an advance in the quotations obtained on Monday last, of from 2d. to 4d. per 8lb., and at which a fair clearance was effected. From Norfolk, Suffolk, Essex, and Cambridgeshire, we received 1200 Scots, homebreds, and shorthorns; from the northern, western, and midland counties, 300 Herefords, Runts, Devons, &c.; from other parts of England, 400 of various breeds; and from Scotland, 500 Scots. Although the epidemic is still complained of in the grazing counties, we observed very few serious cases here to-day amongst either the beasts or sheep. For the time of year we had a very limited number of sheep offering, owing to which the mutton trade was steady, and last week's currencies were supported in every instance, the primest old Downs readily producing 5s. per 8lb. Lambs, the numbers of which were comparatively small, moved off freely, and previous rates were well supported. The veal trade was again firm, at the late improvement in value. Pigs moved off slowly, yet their prices were supported.

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

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

HEAD OF CATTLE ON SALE.
(From the Books of the Clerk of the Market.)
Beasts, 2,594—Sheep and Lambs, 22,170—Calves, 211—Pigs, 290.

RICHMOND CORN MARKET, SATURDAY, JUNE 21.—We had a fair supply of grain in our market to-day, but the sale was rather dull. Wheat sold from 5s. 9d. to 7s. 6d.; oats 2s. 9d. to 3s. 4d.; barley 3s. 9d. to 4s.; beans 4s. 6d. to 4s. 9d. per bushel.

MANCHESTER CORN MARKET, SATURDAY, JUNE 21.—In the early part of the week we had a considerable fall of rain in this neighbourhood, continuing the whole of Wednesday almost without intermission; subsequently the weather has been delightfully fine; and the crops having consequently received material benefit, the demand for every article of the trade has remained on the same limited scale as previously noted, *without variation in prices*. Our market this morning, influenced by the circumstances noted above, was of an exceedingly inanimate character; and had sales of any article been pressed, rather lower prices must have been conceded. In the absence, however, of any such desire being manifested, we can report no alteration in the currency of our last market day.

LIVERPOOL CORN MARKET, MONDAY, JUNE 23.—There has this week been a moderate supply of British grain, meal and flour. Several cargoes of wheat are reported from the Baltic, and we have the first arrival of Canadian produce and manufacture. No alteration has occurred in the duties this week. The amount of business since this day week has been very limited: the millers and dealers, influenced by the improved state of the weather, have only taken off wheat to supply their immediate wants, and there have been no speculative transactions going forward. Our last quotations have been barely maintained for either wheat or flour. Oats and oatmeal have participated in the general dullness, but as holders have not been pressing sellers, fully last quoted prices had to be paid in the few sales which have occurred in both these articles. Beans, barley, and peas have moved only in small quantities.

LIVERPOOL CATTLE MARKET, MONDAY, JUNE 23.—The supply of stock at market to-day has been much smaller than last week. A numerous attendance of customers, and a brisk market. Beef 6d to 6½d, mutton 6d to 6½d, lamb 6½d to 6½d.—Cattle imported into Liverpool, from the 16th to the 23d June:—Cows 1653, calves 42, sheep 6903, lambs 1105, pigs 631, horses 83.

Imperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF LORDS, Monday, June 23.

Their lordships met at five o'clock.

The Right Hon. W. Nevill took the oaths and his seat as the Earl of Abergavenny, on the demise of his brother, the late earl.

The Marquis of Normanby moved, that the name of the Bishop of London be struck off the protest entered on the journals of the house against the third reading of the Maynooth Bill, as he had not been present on the occasion—a proposition to which the right rev. prelate immediately acceded.

The amended Small Debts Bill was then read a second time, and the standing orders having been suspended in its favour, passed through committee.

The Earl of Ripon moved the second reading of the Scotch Banking Bill, and briefly explained the nature of the measure, which, in his opinion, would be of great advantage to the general banking operations of the empire, because it would bring about an assimilation between the systems pursued in different parts of the country.

The Earl of Radnor considered the measure a most unnecessary interference with the Scotch system. In this instance the old maxim "let well alone," might be very fitly applied; besides, the bill would create a monopoly, for which reason he would move as an amendment that the bill be read again that day six months.

After a few words from Lords Kinnaird and Dalhousie, the bill was read a second time.

Several other bills were then forwarded a stage, and their lordships adjourned.

Tuesday, June 24.

A strong opposition was made to the third reading of the Oxford and Rugby Railway, but it was eventually carried by a majority of 132 to 95.

Mr. Hutt moved the following resolution—"That the course pursued by Great Britain since 1814, for the suppression of the slave trade, has been attended with large expenditure of the public money, and by serious loss of life to the naval forces of this country, and that it has not mitigated the horrors of the middle passage, nor diminished the extent of the traffic in slaves." The hon. gentlemen contended, in accordance with the spirit of his motion, that all the exertions of this country had been productive of much greater mischiefs to the natives of Africa than they were before exposed to, and that the proper course would be to cease all further interference, and withdraw our cruisers from the coast of that quarter of the globe.

Sir G. Cockburn thought such a course would be very unwise at the very moment when the first chance presented itself of effectually crushing this odious traffic.

Lord Howick agreed in most of the observations of Mr. Hutt, but thought he would act with discretion in not pressing his motion to a division. If they withdrew all interference with the trade, the authorities of Cuba would themselves be compelled in self-defence to check the traffic. They were, in fact, already terrified in Cuba lest too many slaves should be imported. Still, as the treaty with France had been concluded, he saw no immediate use in pressing the resolution before the house.

Sir R. Peel admitted that the efforts of this country had not been hitherto successful in abolishing the slave trade, and that it still existed with much of its usual horrors. He had no doubt, however, that if this country were to withdraw its cruisers and to relax its efforts, they would have a renewal of all the horrors which enabled Mr. Wilberforce to rouse the feeling of the country to the successful exertion which was made for the extinction of slavery in our colonies. He was of opinion that it would be most unwise of us to withdraw from the convention just concluded with France for watching the coast of Africa, more particularly as at the present time America and Portugal were, as well as France, cordially acting with us to attain the great object in which this country had always felt so deep an interest.

After some observations from Sir C. Napier,

An Hon. Member moved that the house be counted, and only 29 members being present, an adjournment necessarily took place.

Thursday, June 26.

Lord Stanley moved the nomination of twenty-one peers as a select committee to which the Tenants (Ireland) Compensation Bill should be referred. After some discussion the committee was appointed.

Lord Portman moved the second reading of the English Landlord and Tenant Bill, which was opposed by Lord Beaumont, and after some discussion was negatived on a division by a majority of 11 to 7.

The remaining business was then disposed of, and the house adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Friday, June 20.

After a lengthy discussion on Railway matters, the house went into committee on the Customs Act, and

Mr. E. Buller moved the repeal of the duty on tallow.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer opposed the motion, as the whole disposable surplus revenue at the command of the Government had been already applied to the reduction of the import duties on various articles of general consumption.

After some discussion the motion was withdrawn, the resolutions were agreed to, and the house resumed.

On the motion for going into committee of supply,

Mr. Williams rose to call the attention of the house to the conduct of Mr. Twyford, the police magistrate, in refusing bail for Mr. Meyer, who was recently committed at Bow-street for an assault on his brother-in-law for seducing his only daughter. The hon. member went on to say that the instance to which he had called the attention of the house was by no means a solitary instance of misconduct. Scarcely a week passed but that something occurred to bring the conduct of magistrates in question, and this was mainly attributable to the laxity with which instances of misbehaviour were dealt with. The hon. member, after some further observations, concluded by moving for a copy of the correspondence between the Secretary of State for the Home Department and Mr. Twyford, the police magistrate, in reference to his commitment of Mr. Meyer, an inhabitant of St. Marylebone, to Newgate, for an assault, under circumstances of gross provocation, after his refusal to accept bail for him, although tendered to any amount.

Sir J. Graham repeated his former explanation, and refused to produce the correspondence, and the motion was then negatived without a division.

After some further discussion, the house went into committee *pro formâ*, and immediately afterwards adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, Monday, June 23.

The house met at four o'clock.

THE IRISH COLLEGES BILL.

In moving that the Speaker leave the chair, in order that the house might resolve itself into a committee on the Colleges (Ireland) Bill,

Sir James Graham availed himself of the opportunity to answer the questions which had been put to him on the subject of this bill. Mr. Vernon Smith had asked for whose benefit this bill was intended. Considering the spread of useful education among the humbler classes of the people of Ireland, as evinced by the facts that 500,000 children were now obtaining an excellent education in the public and private schools of that country, and considering also the ample provision made for the education of the children of the higher classes in the University of Dublin, he had no hesitation in replying that these new colleges were intended for the benefit of the large class of children belonging to the middle classes. The education given at them would be such as would be eminently useful to the manufacturing, commercial, and trading classes in Ireland, and also to the sons of the gentry in the different counties of that country. Lord J. Russell had also asked him a question as to the appropriation of the money to be voted to these colleges. With regard to the capital sum of £30,000 for their erection, he did not expect that Lord J. Russell wished him to enter into any details; but, with regard to the appropriation of £7000 a year to each of these colleges, he would tell the noble lord that in each of them he proposed to place a president and vice-president, and to make £700 a year the *maximum* of salary for the first, and £400 a-year for the latter. He calculated upon placing twelve or fourteen professors in each of these colleges. The salaries of each would not be less than £200, or more than £300 a-year. The librarian would have a salary of £300 a-year, the bursar of £100 a-year; and the college servants would divide among them £300 a-year. In this manner £5,000 a-year would be expended. Out of the surplus of 2,000 a-year which would then remain, the library, astronomical and scientific apparatus, and at first a large expenditure for indispensable purposes must be provided. By the charter of incorporation to be granted to these colleges, Government intended to provide for the annual examination of their students. To the first twenty among the students of the first year it was proposed to give exhibitions varying from £25 to £20 a-year each. The same regulation would apply to the students of the second year; and to the first twenty among the students of the third year, exhibitions of £30 a-year each would be awarded. In this way from £1,000 to £1,500 a-year would be expended in exhibitions. This brought him to the consideration of another question of great importance, which had been put to him by Mr. Sheil. Consistently with the principles of the present bill, Ministers could not propose the administering of any religious test either to the students or to the professors in these new colleges. To that principle they intended steadily to adhere. But when they consented to the exclusion of all religious tests, Ministers thought that securities ought to be taken that the professors did not in their lectures attempt to sap and undermine the faith of the students. He knew of no security that would be efficient for such a purpose except the vesting of the appointment of the professors in the Crown, whose Ministers would be responsible in Parliament for each appointment. In the colleges of England and Scotland, wherever the State endowed, the Crown had the appointment to the professorship. He was not prepared to relinquish that power in the appointment of either the presidents or the vice-presidents of these new colleges. With respect to the first nomination of the professors, which would give a momentum to these institutions, he thought that it was advisable that the Crown should have the power of making it. But he was not unwilling to meet the objections of the Dissenters from the Established Church on this subject. If it should, meet the pleasure of the house, he was not unwilling to insert a clause in the bill that after the year 1848 it should be open to Parliament to consider in what way the future professors should be appointed. He thought that this measure would be incomplete if these colleges were not hereafter incorporated into one university. Such an incorporation was a necessary supplement to it. Leaving the arrangement of an university under the controul of Parliament, he thought, that after an university was founded, it ought to be left to the governing body of it, after examination or otherwise, to recommend to the Crown the professors to be appointed, leaving a veto upon them in the Crown. In the amendments which he had proposed and printed for the purpose of giving a more effectual moral controul over the students, considerable alterations had been made of the original draught of the bill, for the purpose of meeting the wishes of the house. Where students resided with their parents or guardians, no further controul could be provided. But if they did not reside with their parents or guardians, then, as those parties would be at a distance, it was necessary that some precautions should be taken. An annual license would therefore be required for all persons who took boarders. With respect to the foundation of halls, every encouragement would be given to it. A loan of money would be made by the Board of Works in aid of their erection. He had also been asked who were to be the visitors of those halls. On that point he could not pledge either the present or the future Government, considering how much the success of the present scheme depended upon it; but it appeared to him that the heads of the religious establishments in those quarters ought to have the power of visiting them. He had now answered all the questions which had been put to him by Mr. Sheil except one; and that was, "Were the Government prepared to appoint a Roman Catholic chaplain, to be paid by the State, to officiate in these halls?" Having given their best consideration to this question, Ministers were of opinion that any such arrangement would be adverse to the principle of the bill, and they could not consent to make any concession upon that point.

Lord Mahon then rose to move his amendment, that "it is the opinion of this house that in the establishment of colleges in Ireland provision should be made for the religious instruction of the pupils by means of lecture fees, till such time as private benefactions for that object may have taken effect." That amendment asserted a principle, without which no system of education could be valuable—namely, the necessity of combining religious with secular instruction. He was justified in bringing it forward, not only by the 15th clause of the bill, but also by the amendment on it contained in clause C. What security could be given that the benefactions contemplated in those clauses would be made at all, or would be made within any definite period of time? This species of education, therefore, was made contingent on private charity. But even if it were certain that this contingency would be at once supplied, he should object to establishing such a precedent as was contemplated in this bill. It took away all parental care from the pupils, and did not substitute for it any academic rule. He showed that the importance of joining a religious with a state education had been inculcated as a principle by Pascal and Fenelon, as well as by Hooker and Wesley; and contended that there was nothing in the condition of Ireland to forbid the application of that principle to that country. In order to carry it out, he proposed that there should be in each of these new colleges professors of theology—one for the students of the Established Church, another for those of the Roman Catholic religion; and in the province of Ulster a professor for the Presbyterian pupils. These professors should not be named by any act of the Crown. The professor for the Established Church should be appointed by the bishops of that Church; the professor for the Roman Catholic students by the Roman Catholic bishops; and the Presbyterian professor by the Synod of Ulster. The freest choice should be permitted to the students as to which of these professors they would attend; but the college should demand from them a certificate of their attendance on the lectures of one of these professors as a necessary conditionto their taking of a degree, or even to their continuance in the institution. A power of giving special exemption from such instruction should be lodged in the board of visitors, and that exemption should be granted to every class of separatists who asked for it. The noble lord then entered into the minor details of his scheme, of which the most material was that he would leave the amount of the lecture fees under these theological professors to be fixed by the board of visitors of each college.

Mr. Wyse seconded the amendment; but in doing so expressed the insuperable objections which he entertained against placing theological professors in these colleges. He then proceeded at some length to defend himself from a charge preferred against him in Conciliation-hall by Mr. J. O'Connell, of being an anythingarian, and not a Roman Catholic.

Mr. John O'Connell would not say anything on this bill at present, as he hoped that Sir J. Graham would allow the house twenty-four hours to consider the propriety of the amendments which he had just proposed. Adverting to the observations of Mr. Wyse, he said that he had not charged that hon. member with not being a Roman Catholic—he had only said that he was in a state very closely allied to not being a Roman Catholic. If Mr. Wyse differed from the Roman Catholic Bishops on this subject, his sole appeal was to Rome; and yet he brought his differences from his Bishops prominently forward in the House of Commons, and thus placed himself in practical rebellion to his religious pastors. Mr. Wyse had talked of his (Mr. J. O'Connell's) intolerance; but the measure which Mr. Wyse supported was a measure of gross intolerance. It outraged the conscience of every Roman Catholic in Ireland, and so far from diminishing the cry of Repeal, would create an irritation and opposition more formidable than any which the British Government had experienced for the last twenty years.

Sir J. Graham observed, that this was neither the time nor the place to discuss the extent of the authority which a conscientious Roman Catholic owed to his Bishop. It must have been painful to the house to hear that part of Mr. J. O'Connell's speech in which he declared that Mr. Wyse, in his supreme legislative capacity as a member of that house, was not at liberty to exercise his judgment independently when it was opposed to that of his Bishops. He expressed only what was due to Mr. Wyse when he declared, that he had never been guilty of any deception towards his constituents. His orthodoxy as a Roman Catholic must be known to them, as he had lived nearly all his life among them, and he had invariably declared that he was friendly to British connection. He should despair of the future condition of Ireland if he could believe that Mr. Wyse had forfeited the respect of his constituents by the plain avowal of his sentiments. He then proceeded to complain that Lord Mahon, in bringing forward this amendment, had violated the spirit, while he had adhered to the letter, of the rules of the House of Commons. It was not competent for any member to move that proposition as an instruction to a committee, which, without an instruction, it was not competent for a committee itself to make. The motion of Lord Mahon was in spirit an instruction to the committee on this bill; and the departure of the noble lord from the usual course of proposing it nominally as such had placed the house at present in a position of some difficulty. Lord Mahon had sketched out a faint outline of a scheme which he deemed important, but of which he (Sir J. Graham) knew nothing till he came down to the house. If Lord Mahon had moved his scheme, as he ought to have done, in distinct clauses, he (Sir James Graham) should have known his plan, and could have deliberated upon it. At present, on the best judgment which he could form on the scope and tendency of it, he could not give it his support. After pointing out the difference which existed between the mover and seconder of this amendment on the subject of theological professorships, he asked Lord Mahon whether the attendance at their lectures was to be voluntary or compulsory. If it were to be voluntary, then Lord Mahon's amendment was superfluous; if it were to be compulsory, it was at variance with the principle of the bill itself. He then entered into a detailed criticism of Lord Mahon's plan, and a lengthened defence of his own; and after an elaborate defence of the national system of education, of which the success was now almost incredible, declared that in the present amended shape of the bill every security which the circumstances of Ireland permitted was afforded for providing religious education out of the walls of these colleges to those students whose parents and guardians were at too great a distance to exercise any control over them. He considered it to be highly inexpedient to adopt the resolution of Lord Mahon—which, though it was clear in some points, left many which were far more important in great ambiguity—which was at variance with the principle of the Government Bill—and which, if carried, must inevitably lead to its defect.

Lord Mahon defended himself from the charge of having violated the rules of the house in bring forward his amendment in its present shape, by referring to the amendment which General Gascoigne had moved upon going into committee on the Reform Bill.

After a few words from Lord Clive, who supported the amendment of Lord Mahon,

Mr. M. Milnes declared his intention of opposing the amendment of his noble friend, and of supporting the bill proposed by her Majesty's Government. He showed that the Government of France—a Roman Catholic country—could not intrust the Roman Catholic hierarchy and clergy with the duty of educating its subjects; and declared that it was painful to him to find that the Roman Catholic hierarchy and clergy of Ireland, in now coming forward to oppose this liberal grant for education coming from a liberal Government, were doing all in their power to justify the French Government in the position which it had taken with respect to the Roman Catholic clergy of that country.

Mr. B. Escott defended this bill as a bill for the better advancement of learning among all classes of her Majesty's subjects in Ireland. He denied that it was a gigantic scheme of godless education. He believed it to be a religious bill. He called upon Mr. O'Connell to rise superior to his prejudices, and to join the Government in supporting this measure. Why should he not teach the people of Ireland to refrain from agitating further a question of which the success was hopeless, and why should he not aid the Government to carry out a bill which was absolutely necessary for the future improvement of his country? His career must in the course of nature be drawing to its close; and he (Mr. B. Escott) called upon him (Mr. O'Connell) to crown all the victories which he had gained over former Administrations, by gaining a victory over himself.

Mr. Colquhoun observed, that though he could not vote for the amendment of Lord Mahon, and must support the measure as proposed by her Majesty's Government, yet he should consider himself as pronouncing a most ludicrous satire upon the bill, if he were to call it, as Mr. B. Escott had called it, a religious bill. Even the Government had not vindicated it as a perfect plan; and as no improvement on it had been proposed, he had no other option but to accept it. The best course was to adhere to the plan of Ministers, and to give to the people of Ireland the best secular education which could be provided for them.

Sir R. Peel reminded the house that the question before it was whether they should adopt or reject the system proposed by Lord Mahon. It was quite true that he did not vindicate the Government measure as a perfect plan. He admitted that it would have been a better measure had it had religion for its basis; but that was rendered impracticable by the peculiar circumstances of Ireland. Looking, however, at the necessity for extending education there, and thinking it better to have a mixed than an exclusive system of education in that country, Government had introduced its present plan, not as the best that could be devised, but as that which was the most practicable. He then contrasted the merits of the Government plan with those of that proposed by Lord Mahon, and showed that the former paid more homage to the principle of religion than the latter, which discouraged benefactions for the endowment of theological professorships by proposing to support them by enforcing a fixed fee from every pupil who attended their lectures. At the cost of the State the Government supplied buildings for these new colleges, salaries for the professors, premiums for the more distinguished students; and accompanied its proposal with an appeal to the religious of all classes to take upon themselves the duty of providing for the endowment of those professorships by which religion was to be taught. The Government had been accused of not consulting ecclesiastical authorities on this bill. He thought that it had acted wisely in so doing; for if he might judge from the letter of Archbishop M'Hale to himself, and from the letter of a Presbyterian minister to Sir J. Graham, it would have been impossible either to have complied with their advice, or to have treated their opinions with respect. In alluding to the memorial of the Roman Catholic Bishops, in which they declared that the Roman Catholic pupils could not attend the lectures on anatomy of a Protestant professor without exposing their faiths or morals to imminent danger, he asked whether any intelligent Roman Catholic would contend that the faith of any Roman Catholic surgeon had been injured by attending the lectures of John Hunter, or would be by those of Sir P. Crampton?

Mr. O'Connell objected that the latter gentleman had uttered a gross calumny against the Roman Catholic religion in accusing the head of the church of having persecuted a celebrated anatomist for an important discovery; but

Sir Robert Peel observed, that it was possible that a Protestant philosopher, in speaking of Galileo, might bear hard on the Pope; and argued that, if that Mr. O'Connell had stated were true, it was a strong argument in favour of mixed education. He thought that the ecclesiastical denunciations which had been directed against this bill would be of no weight. He thought that they would create a reaction productive of a spirit more consistent with the Christian religion. That spirit would lead men to receive secular instruction from persons of every religious creed, provided they had security that no attempt would be made to undermine their religious faith. He did not despair that the Roman Catholic prelacy of Ireland, when they felt assured that every opportunity would be afforded them for teaching the tenets of their Church to the students of these colleges without their walls, would yet hail this bill as an inestimable boon, well calculated to lay the foundation of a kinder and better union among that youth which must form the future manhood of their country.

Mr. O'Connell repeated the statement which he had made respecting Sir P. Crampton, to whose character and genius he paid a just tribute of applause; and he then proceeded, by way of episode, to vindicate the Papal Government from the charge of having treated Galileo with extreme severity. On this point he said:—"The right hon. baronet introduced an allusion to Galileo in his speech (hear), and the general idea with respect to this philosopher is, that he was imprisoned for a long time for having maintained and taught the Copernican system of astronomy. Now, Galileo was confined for three days only in the Inquisition. So far, likewise, was he from having been cast into gaol for promulgating the Copernican doctrines of the heavens, that the Pope, or rather the ruling ecclesiastical authority at Rome, was the person who enabled Copernicus to publish his discoveries. Galileo was imprisoned for saying and teaching that the fact of the sun, the moon, and the planets having a circular motion could be proved by the Scriptures. He was admonished upon this, and was told that the Scriptures were not to be referred to for such a purpose; and he was enjoined not to promulgate such doctrines. He broke through this prohibition, and he was sent to prison, as I have stated, for three days, during which he stamped with his foot, and exclaimed, 'Still it moves!'" Believing that Ministers intended to pursue a conciliatory course towards Ireland, he regretted that they were determined to adhere to this bill in its present shape. He asked Mr. B. Escott what other measure relative to Ireland there was for him to support. The state of Ireland was at the present moment frightful, and could admit of no delay. Its population, according to the report of the Land Commission, was badly clad, badly fed, badly housed, half-starved. That was its condition forty-five years after the passing of the Union. Assassination for agrarian oppression was increasing, and was proceeding through the county of Fermanagh into the north. And yet Ministers were talking of this measure as a boon to Ireland! He recommended them to feed the people of Ireland before they undertook the duty of educating them. The last time he was in the house he asked Ministers what they were going to do for Ireland. He repeated the question now. He asked Mr. B. Escott what he (Mr. O'Connell) could do for Ireland, or what he could assist Ministers to do for his unfortunate country. The bill which had been introduced in the House of Lords would be of no avail in relieving its destitution, and he therefore called upon the country gentlemen of England to insist that the Irish landlords should do justice to their miserable victims—the Irish tenantry. Reverting to the bill before the house, he insisted that it could not have been productive of any harm if Ministers had consulted the Roman Catholic bishops of Ireland respecting its provisions. The people of England, he knew, would not give their support to such a gigantic scheme of godless education, and before it could obtain the support of the people of Ireland it must be made a religious measure. The Presbyterian religion for the Presbyterian—the Roman Catholic religion for the Roman Catholic—the Protestant religion for the Protestant—fair play and justice to all—that was all he wanted. If Ministers failed in their present scheme, they would make themselves the ridicule of the world; if they failed in attempting to give a religious education to the people of Ireland, they would at least fail in a majestic undertaking. Ministers ought to have consulted the Roman Catholic bishops, and seen what precautions would satisfy them. They had denounced it as dangerous to faith and to morals; and every sincere Roman Catholic was bound to take their opinion upon such a point. After denouncing the agitation against the Maynooth Bill as a senseless and atrocious cry, which had vanished without leaving a trace behind it, like the snow of last winter—and after expressing his gratitude to Ministers for that bill, which had, he said, been proposed and passed by them in the best spirit, he expressed himself anxious for the success of the present measure, but declared that it never could succeed without the approbation of the Roman Catholic bishops. He felt bound to vote for the amendment of Lord Mahon, as it contained sentiments in which he cordially coincided. He hoped that if it failed, the committee on the bill would not be pressed that night, as events of great importance might come to their knowledge within a few hours.

Sir R. H. Inglis said, that knowing the purpose for which the refutation, such as it was, of the statement of the persecution of Galileo was made, and observing the tone of triumph in which it was announced, as if it were conclusive as to the toleration of the Church of Rome, he hoped he might be allowed to inform the house that the hon. and learned member (Mr. O'Connell) was totally in error. He had begun by stating, that it was the Pope who condemned Galileo (the sovereign reigning at that time, he said) that enabled Copernicus to publish his observations. In this he must have trusted very much to the lack of memory, not to say of knowledge, of other hon. members, for Copernicus died in 1543, and Pope Paul V., who reigned in the time of Galileo, did not reach the Papal chair till 1605. (Laughter and cheers.) Moreover, Galileo was not sentenced for resting his doctrine on words of Scripture which did not sustain it, but for holding a doctrine which was said to be directly contrary to Scripture and to the church. (Hear, hear.) It was not worth while to quarrel with the hon. and learned member as to whether Galileo was three years, or three months, or three days, in the prison; three days would dispose of his argument, and would be quite sufficient to satisfy any individual. (A laugh.) Galileo was in prison in 1615, he believed; and certainly he was there in 1616. (Hear, hear.) But the real point of the argument was the spirit and temper of the church which, as he (Sir R. Inglis) believed, persecuted Galileo, and which the hon. and learned member contended did not persecute any man of science, for the topic was introduced in reference to the encouragement or discouragement of science. Now, did not the hon. and learned member know that when two of the most learned mathematicians of the early part of the last century published Newton's *Principia*, they were obliged to state in the way of apology that they could not maintain the doctrine of Newton's *Principia* except by maintaining the doctrine of the motion of the globe. (Hear, hear.) It was a deference they felt it necessary to pay to the authority of that great encourager of science—(a laugh), and a respect rendered to the decrees which had condemned Galileo. (Hear, hear.) The hon. and learned member began by insisting that all others were wrong, and he would set them right; but, except in a single half-sentence at his conclusion, he had not touched the real question before the house. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. O'Connell explained, that it was not a Pope who was concerned in the publication of the works of Copernicus; he would next day give the hon. baronet the name of the cardinal, for he was only a cardinal then.

Mr. S. Crawford said, he would always be ready to aid his countrymen in obtaining a redress of their grievances, but he must protest against the doctrine he had heard that night. If hon. members were to be called to account by any ecclesiastical body, there was an end of their independence. Was not every hon. member there for his Protestant and Catholic constituents alike? He (Mr. S. Crawford) claimed the right of independent action, free from the domination of any ecclesiastical authority, Catholic or Protestant. (Hear, hear.) The hon. and learned member had spoken, too, of the "senseless cry against the Maynooth bill." He (Mr. S. Crawford) belonged to a section of that house who had opposed it from motives as honourable as those of any gentleman in the house, feeling bound by the voluntary principle to do so; and the Catholics of Ireland ought to have adhered to that principle, and not have been parties to taking money out of the pockets of the people of England for the promotion of a religion they disapproved. (Hear.)

Sir A. B. Brooke, amidst much noise, protested against what had been said of the state of Fermanagh. There had not been a murder committed there for many years.

Lord Claude Hamilton observed, that Mr. O'Connell had not on this occasion been equal to himself, and attributed the fact to his consciousness that he was doing the bidding of others, whose orders he did not approve. He was certain that Mr. O'Connell would not have mentioned the distressed condition of the population of Ireland, if he had recollected that from that ill-fed, ill-clothed population, the Roman Catholic clergy derived a larger revenue than that which was paid to any other clergy in the world, and that he himself received an income larger than that which was paid to any other servant of the public. He concluded by stating that he felt himself bound to support the proposition of her Majesty's Government.

Mr. Shaw briefly explained the reasons why he, too, must vote against the amendment of Lord Mahon, and in favour of the motion of her Majesty's Ministers.

Mr. Hindley, in reply to Mr. O'Connell's observations on the senselessness of the clamour raised against the bill for the endowment of Maynooth, read a quotation from a speech of Mr. O'Connell, for the purpose of showing that he had voted against that grant on the ground that he was a supporter of the voluntary principle. The petitions which he had presented from 1,500 different public bodies were all founded on that principle. He, therefore, wished to know whether Mr. O'Connell still professed to be a supporter of the voluntary principle?

Mr. O'Connell answered in the affirmative, but said that fifty of the petitions which Mr. Hindley had presented contained the most abominable calumnies against the Roman Catholic religion.

The house then divided, when there appeared—

For the amendment 49
Against it 189
Majority against it ... ... —140

Mr. Wyse then postponed his amendment till the report of the committee was brought up.

Mr. O'Connell said, that he should have no objection to have the bill committed *pro forma*, and to have the amendments inserted in it which Sir J. Graham had proposed that evening, provided he would postpone the bringing up of the report till Monday next.

To this suggestion Sir J. Graham, upon the recommendation of Lord J. Russell, agreed, and the bill was accordingly committed.

On the motion of Lord Ashley, the Lunatic Asylum and Paupers Lunatic Bill was read a second time and ordered to be committed on Monday next.

On Lord Lincoln's motion that the house resolve itself into a committee on the Commons Enclosure (allowances, &c.) Bill, the house was counted out.

Tuesday, June 24.

Their Lordships met at five o'clock.

After a conversation as to the duty of Noble Lords to attend committees, brought on by the absence of Lord Gardner from the Glasgow Bridge Committee,

The Earl of Aberdeen, in answer to a question from the Marquis of Breadalbane, defended the conduct of the Government with regard to the case of Dr. Kalley, of Madeira, and declared that the treatment which that gentleman and his converts had met with at the hands of the Portuguese Government was quite sanctioned by the laws of Portugal.

Lord Stanley then moved the second reading of the Irish Tenants' Compensation Bill.

The Marquis of Londonderry said, that he had in his hand a protest signed by thirty-six Peers, complaining of the measure, as destructive of the rights of property. In his opinion, the bill contained some most objectionable clauses, particularly that providing for the Commissioner at Dublin and his assistants, who were to exercise inquisitorial powers over landlords, and could not fail to excite their utmost jealousy. It would be much better to leave Ireland to herself than to force measures such as this against the landed interest. The noble lord concluded by reading the protest, and expressing his most decided hostility to the bill.

Lord Stanley did not think that the objections urged against the bill were strong enough to induce him to withdraw it; the best plan would be to refer it to a select committee without further discussion on the present occasion.

The Earl of Wicklow, in spite of the protest signed by the thirty-six Peers, was convinced that the principle of the bill was just and sound, and considered that many of its suggestions were great improvements on those in the Earl of Devon's report. It might be said, indeed, that it involved a violation of the rights of property, and he was ready to admit it did, and that it would not be tolerated in England, but the peculiar state of Ireland rendered such a violation indispensably necessary. If the compulsory clauses were struck out, the great object of the measure would be defeated.

The Marquis of Clanricarde thought the speech of Lord Wicklow not calculated to induce many of their lordships to support the bill, which involved an entirely novel principle—that of the violation of all the rights of property. The people of Ireland, he believed, were unanimous against the measure. What was there in the state of Ireland to require, any more than England, a violation of vested rights? The proper course of legislation was to assimilate, as far as possible, the laws of the two countries; and, if the union were to be preserved, that policy must be steadily pursued.

Earl Fortescue said he should not do justice to the opinion he had long entertained of the defective state of the relations between landlord and tenant in Ireland, if he did not give his cordial support to the bill. While he admitted that considerable improvements were already in progress, he thought that the measure was necessary to encourage tenants in carrying them out. He certainly considered the compulsory clauses as most essential, and could not support the bill if they were excluded.

The Duke of Richmond would support the bill, because of the compensation it afforded to tenants. He only regretted that it could not be extended to England.

Lord Monteagle thought there were insuperable obstacles against going into committee on the bill. So far was he from thinking the compulsory clauses essential, that he considered them fatal to the success of the measure. This compulsory principle would go far to neutralize all the improvements now going on in Ireland (which the noble lord here proceeded to specify); nor would he ever give his consent to the bill till the Government, acting on the suggestion of the Duke of Richmond, applied its principle to the three kingdoms alike.

The Earl of Devon, without wishing to mistrust every Irish landlord, thought it clear that throughout a great part of Ireland there was no co-operation between landlord and tenant with regard to improvements. The Commission over which he had presided had been accused at one time of favouring the landlords, and at another the tenants, but it could not be denied that it had collected a vast amount of unimpeachable testimony, upon which the present bill was founded, and to that mass of evidence he begged to refer their lordships. The noble lord then proceeded to defend the compulsory clauses, and urged the house to accede to the avowed principle of the bill at once, and to leave its machinery to be settled in the select committee.

After a few words from Lords Carew, Essex, and Salisbury,

Lord Roden said, he thought his tenantry would rather look for justice to him than to any government officer, and he should vote against the measure, because it set up such an officer between landlords and their tenants.

The Marquis of Normanby observed, that the Earl of Devon seemed doubtful whether this were the best measure on the subject that could be proposed; if so, it should be a question with the Government whether the bill might not be postponed, and brought forward in a better form next session.

Lord Campbell objected to the bill, as interfering with the rights of property.

Lord Stanley could perfectly understand why the bill should excite such repugnance in the minds of landlords like the Marquis of Londonderry and Earl Roden, but they were the exception and not the rule in Ireland, and that was the reason why the principle, which was fit for Ireland, should not be extended, as had been suggested, to England and Scotland, where the relations of landlord and tenant were on a totally different footing. The noble lord then proceeded to enter at length into the details of the bill and the objections made against it, and concluded by declaring that the Government would incur a serious responsibility if it abandoned a measure founded on the recommendation of the best men of every political and religious creed.

After a few words from Lords Essex and Roden,

The Marquis of Landsdowne said, that while he entertained a strong objection to the bill, as containing the new principle of compulsion, he felt for the position of the Government, which had excited hopes in Ireland destined to be disappointed. He admired the candour with which Lord Stanley had declared his intention of giving up the compulsory clauses rather than abandon the bill.

Lord Stanley denied that he had made such a statement; what he had said was that he would not pledge those of their Lordships who might vote for the second reading to adopt the clauses in question, as they might be better discussed in committee, it being understood that the Government would reserve to itself the right of then considering how they would proceed.

The Marquis of Lansdowne said, this was an entirely new statement, which the House heard for the first time. As for the bill itself, it contained clauses liable to serious objection, but he agreed in thinking they would be best discussed in a select committee.

After a few more words the House divided, when the numbers were—

For the second reading 48
Against it 34
Majority ... ... —14

The bill was then read a second time, and their Lordships adjourned.

Wednesday, June 25.

Mr. Cobden moved for the appointment of a commission of inquiry for the purpose of ascertaining whether, in all future railway bills, it would not be advisable to establish one uniform gauge, and whether it would not be practicable to take measures to bring the railways already constructed or in progress of construction into uniformity of gauge.

Sir G. Clerk, on the part of the Board of Trade, at once acceded to the motion, which was unanimously agreed to,

The Solicitor-General gave notice that he should move to-morrow that in the case of "Howard *v.* Gosset," the defendant should be directed to sue out a writ of error.

On the motion of Lord Ashley the Lunatics' Asylum, and the Pauper Lunatics Bill, went through a committee *pro forma* in order to enable his lordship to insert several amendments in it. The report was received forthwith, and the bill was ordered to be printed.

On the motion of Mr. Greene, the report on the Statute Labour (Scotland) Bill was brought up. The bill was afterwards recommitted, and after several amendments were made in it, the report was ordered to be received to-morrow.

On the motion of Mr. Liddell that the Dog-stealing Bill be committed,

Mr. D. Dundas opposed the measure on the ground that it was unnecessary, and if necessary, too severe. It was monstrous to give two justices power to punish a second conviction for dog-stealing with transportation for seven years, especially when that conviction was made without the intervention of a jury.

After a few words to the same effect from Mr. Henley,

Sir J. Graham considered that the penalty of transportation for seven years for a second conviction for dog-stealing was too severe, and therefore recommended Mr. Liddell not to persevere in the clause which imposed it. He pointed out the anomalies in the existing law as sufficient reasons for amending it. An indictment for stealing a dog worth £25 would fail, unless a count were added for stealing its collar, which might not be worth more than 7s. 6d. A man was now undergoing transportation for stealing such a dog, but he had been indicted for stealing its collar, and had been convicted of that offence, and no other.

Mr. Liddell was prepared to take the friendly advice of Sir J. Graham. He did not consider the clause to which objection had been raised to be necessary to the success of his bill, and he was, therefore, prepared to abandon it. He then explained his reasons for proposing it.

Mr. B. Escott concurred in the observations of Mr. Dundas, and was prepared to divide with him, if he should press his objection to this bill to a division. He trusted that at any rate Mr. Dundas would take the sense of the house on this bill upon its third reading.

The house then went into committee.

Several amendments were made in the bill.

The house then resumed, and the report was ordered to be brought up on Wednesday next.

On the motion of Mr. Mackinnon, the Smoke Prohibition Bill was committed. Several amendments were made, and considerable discussion took place upon its clauses in committee.

The house resumed, and the report was ordered to be brought up on Friday next.

Lord John Manners postponed the second reading of the Pious and Charitable Purposes Bill till Wednesday, the 16th of July.

The Arrestment of Wages (Scotland) Bill, the Merchant Seamen Bill, the Scientific and Literary Societies Bill, and the Seal-office Abolition Bill went through committee.

Sir H. Pottinger's Annuity Bill was read a third time and passed.

The Solicitor-General brought in a bill to amend the law against advertising foreign and other illegal lotteries, and to discontinue certain actions commenced under the existing act.

The house adjourned at twelve o'clock.

Thursday, June 26.

In the House of Commons, on the order of the day for taking into consideration the report of the committee in the case of "Howard *v.* Gosset,"

The Solicitor-General moved that a writ of error be brought upon the judgment of the Court of Queen's Bench, pronounced in the above-mentioned case.

This brought on a discussion on "the privileges of the house," which occupied the worthy legislators till two o'clock in the morning (Friday). We think it unnecessary to give any of the wordy warfare, as the people, being denied the *right* of electing the house, can care not one straw for its *privileges*.

Finally, the motion of the Solicitor-General, that the house should sanction the writ of error, was carried by a majority of 82 to 48.

The house soon after adjourned.

Election of a Member of Parliament to Represent the County of Edinburgh.—Edinburgh, Wednesday.—Sir John Hope, of Pinkie, Bart., has this day been elected Member of Parliament to represent the county of Edinburgh, without opposition, instead of William R. Ramsay, Esq., of Barnton, who lately accepted the Chiltern Hundreds.

Population of Russia.—According to the last census of the population of Russia, it consists of 53,500,000. Of this number there are 42,000,000 of serfs, 15,000,000 of whom are the property of the Crown, and 27,000,000 belong to private persons. Thus there are in Russia only 11,500,000 subjects who enjoy civil rights.

Extraordinary Importation of Cattle.—Four hundred and thirty-three head of neat cattle have been landed at this port since Friday last—viz., 92 by the Hanseatic steamer Hamburgh; 78 by the Transit; 64 by the Queen of Scotland; 43 by the Leeds, all from Hamburgh; and 46 by the Emerald Isle, from Rotterdam, besides a few calves and one fat sheep. From Scotland the numbers have been 51, including 10 Orkney heifers, by the Martello, and 18 by the Glenalbyn, on Wednesday, from Leith.—*Hull Packet.*

A Skeleton Found in Scaleby Moss.—A short time ago, a man, named George Hogg, was engaged in "casting" peats in Scaleby Moss, when he found, about eight or nine feet below the surface, the remains of a human body, firmly embedded in the lowest stratum of black peat. They were wrapped in what appeared to have been the skin of a deer, which was formed like a garment, and had evidently been worn, as the hair was rubbed off it in several places. It was composed of different pieces, united by seams, which had been executed with considerable neatness, and had been repaired in some places, though in a manner inferior to the original workmanship. The whole was bound together by thongs of strong tanned leather. As the person who discovered the remains supposed them to be those of some animal, unfortunately but little care was taken to preserve them. From the size and appearance of the bones, the writer infers that they must have been those of an adult, of a slender form, and low stature; if a conjecture may be hazarded, he thinks it likely that the skeleton is that of a female. From the bones being buried so deep in the ground, and their being wrapped in a skin, which in all probability was the clothing of the age in which the deceased lived, we are forcibly brought to the conclusion that the remains were those of an Ancient Briton, and that their preservation through so many centuries was effected by the well-known preservative properties of peat-moss.—*Carlisle Patriot.*

The Princess's Theatre.—The manager of this, "the prettiest theatre in London," deserves well of the English public for introducing to them Miss Cushman, the American actress. She is by far the best female performer on the stage. Devoid of rant—possessing little of mere *stage-trickery—with a face and voice calculated to tell* against her rather than in her favour, she has the rare art of delineating passion and feeling in such a truthful manner that the audience are irresistibly carried away with her efforts, and hail her with enthusiastic demonstrations of applause. Those who have seen her *Mrs. Haller* will never forget it: nor will the remembrance of her *Meg Merrilies* be speedily effaced from the mind. It was, we are bold to say, the only impersonation of Scott's *Meg* ever witnessed. There was the figure; the features; the powerful and almost masculine mind, with its fitful aberrations, but bent with absorbing interest on the fortunes of the Ellengowan family—indeed it was *Meg Merrilies* herself: her that held the Gipsy tribe in awe; that frightened the learned lore out of the head of faithful *Domine Sampson;* that baffled the lawyer-cunning of *Gilbert Glossin;* that enlisted, by a look, the power of the honest country bruiser, *Dandie Dinmont;* and that cowed, *Dirk Hatterick*, in spite of all his Dutch devilism. Mr. Compton, as *Domine Sampson*, with his exorcisms to prevent the fancied conjurations of *Meg* from affecting him, was inimitable. Compton is one of the best comedians we have on the boards. His humour is not broad and intrusive, but quiet, rich, telling: you do not see in his delineations the mere buffoon, but an actor with a true conception of his character, and a purpose in his acting. Mr. Walter, as *Dandie Dinmont*, who fears nothing but witchcraft—who says of *Meg* that "be she witch or devil, it's all one to *Dandie*," and yet acknowledges that "he felt queer like when she was conjuring," was really excellent. Mr. Allen, as *Harry Bertram*, sung delightfully, and Miss E. Stanley, as *Julia Mannering*, with Madlle. Helen Condell, as *Lucy Bertram*, acquitted themselves well. The characters throughout were well sustained, and the whole performance did great credit to the talented company.

The Frasers' Musical and Literary Evenings.—It was with feelings of no ordinary satisfaction that we saw it announced that the Fraser family were about again to visit the Metropolis: for, entertaining a vivid recollection of the high gratification they had afforded in the provinces, we were glad of the opportunity to renew our acquaintance. It is indeed a treat of no common order to spend an "evening" with them, listening to the sentimental songs of the younger, and the bravura songs of the elder Miss Fraser. They appear not only to sing the words, but to think the thoughts, and feel the feelings of the poet whose production they are giving expression unto. In duets their voices harmonise beautifully: but it is in some favourite glee, in which the sentiment of the poet and the music of the composer are richly and appropriately blended together, that the "family" appear to full advantage. We recommend all within the sphere of our influence to pay them a visit. They will not regret either the time or the money.

The Colosseum.—This temple of ingenuity and pictorial art has lately been much improved by the addition of the splendid painting of *London by Night.* To give a description of this picture, so as to convey an approximate idea to the reader of the sublime scene presented to view is beyond our power; and we must content ourselves with a bare notice of the sights which may be seen by day and by night, reminding our readers that they must see the reality before they can at all appreciate our description of it. The entrance from Regent's Park has undergone considerable improvement, in addition to which a new one has been made from Albany-street. The one from Albany-street is the only one open during the evening exhibition. On entering from Regent's Park the visitor decends to the basement story and enters the Glyptotheca, or Museum of Sculpture, the magnificence of which at once strikes the eye. Here may be found studies for all minds; statues of all grades, from the Queen in her robes of splendour, to the houseless wanderer shivering in the storm, clothed only with rags. The splendour of the room will please the eye, the statues afford food for the mind, for both grave and gay. In the centre of the room is the circular framework, enclosing the staircase leading to the panorama, and the ascending and descending room. To those persons inclined to corpulency we would recommend the staircase, the ascension by it will afford them pleasant exercise; but to others we would say, enter the ascending room and take the ups and downs of colosseum life easy. This room is capable of holding twelve persons, and is raised by means of machinery in connection with a steam-engine. It is beautifully fitted up in the Elizebethan style, and is worth the attention of the visitor. On leaving the ascending room the visitor will, without any stretch of fancy, imagine himself on the gallery above the outer dome of St. Paul's cathedral: in passing round which gallery, the whole of St. Paul's; the bright line of lights from the shops in the leading thoroughfares, stretching out as far as the eye can trace, contrasted with the dark masses of buildings relieved only at intervals by a sort of ignius fatuus, or now and then brightened by the fitful glare from the balcony of some distant market, renders the whole scene imposing and pleasing in the extreme. Descending again to the glyptotheca, the visitor proceeds by a corridor, like the one by which he entered this museum, which leads to the refreshment room, at the north end of which is a door leading to the Swiss Cottage, with Mont Blanc, the glaciers, and the mountain torrent. At the south end of the refreshment room is the entrance to the conservatories, the Gothic aviary, the ancient ruins, the promenade, and the stalactite caverns; any one of which will surprise the visitor, particularly the caverns—a visit to which will amply repay the time spent. A more particular description of these must be reserved for a future notice. The overgrown city of London is also presented to view. To attempt a description of this magnificent work of art would be futile. Another short staircase leads to a higher gallery, from which the great picture is seen in another point of view: but the view from this point does not give a similar idea of the hurry and bustle of the crowded thoroughfares, the eye being more directed to the outskirts of the vast congregations of bricks and mortar. Another staircase leads out to the top of the Colosseum, from which a fine view is obtained of Regent's Park and the buildings around. It is here that the visitor is struck with the immensity of the scene he has just left. The circumscribed view, blotted as it is on all sides by smoke, soon compels him to return, and gaze upon a great city, on a plain, encircled by hills in the distance, rather than upon a patch from one side of such city, which patch, compared with the picture, seems paltry and almost unworthy of notice. London by Night, from the same galleries, also impresses the visitor with the vastness of the metropolis.

Royal Polytechnic Institution.—The perfect drainage, not only of the surface, but also of the subsoil, is now acknowledged to be one of the primary elements in the process of agriculture; but the immense outlay of capital necessary to carry out such an object has proved a great drawback upon the progressive improvement of our waste lands: consequently large tracts of country, which by draining might be brought into a state of cultivation, remain worse than useless; for not only are they unproductive as regards crops, but are constantly giving off poisonous effluvia from the stagnant water and decaying vegetable matter which they contain, which must necessarily exert considerable influence over the sanatory condition of the country. *These facts, together with the* constant excitement kept up among agriculturists, seem to have acted as powerful stimuli to the inventive genius of man; for in addition to the ingenious contrivance of Mr. Ainslie for making draining tiles, pipes, &c., lately deposited at the Polytechnic Institution, there are two others—one by Messrs. Cottam and Halem, engineers, and the other by Mr. Webster, of Southampton—each differing from the other in construction, but all beautifully simple and effective. Of course we do not presume to say which machine will prove the most useful, but would strongly recommend an inspection of them to all those who may feel an interest in such matters.

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Saturday, June 28, 1845.