Lorthern Star, IONAL TRADES'

VOL. VIII. NO. 400.

TO THE TRADES OF GREAT BRITAIN.

My Friends,-Feeling a warm interest in any sub-

ject ject connected with the interests of the Working

Clas Classes, I have no ordinary pleasure in directing your

lest lest attention to a document addressed to your body

by: by a provisional committee, elected to make arrange-

mer ments for bringing your cause before a Conference of

you your own delegates, on the 25th of this month.

En Every man who takes pride in the progress that the

que question of Labour is now making, will be filled with

on one feeling only on perusing the document in ques-

tio tion. A feeling of gratifying wonderment that such

La Labour class. I have read it over again and again,

as and with a desire for brevity in all matters concern-

a piece of composition should emanate from the

gering its whole merits, with the exception of the

which both you and I, in our individual capacities,

have been so long struggling. It is the principle of

plurality voting-the principle of Sturge Bourne's

Act-the principle under which church rates and

upon the poor. It may be urged, and not without

aggregate of mental improvement out of individual

included in it. I well know that, though I shall not

authors, that I should be charged with culvable si-

the principles of the Charter and the character of my

leader, Mr. Duncombe-are dearer to me than any-

upon which I write underwent considerable discussion.

sured that the adoption of the plan, as it now stands,

wise. There is now but a short time for deliberation.

I am, your faithful friend.

TO WILLIAM WISH-I-MAY-GET-IT, Esq.

Mr Dear Will,-You see that I now rank you

amongst my friends; and, in faith, so I ought, for

you are doing me and mine good service. Dear Will,

THE CHARTIST MOUSE-TRAP.

To the Editor of "Lloy I's Weekly Newspaper."

and I certainly should greatly prefer to receive it of Mr.

them, and I seek to know how this is to be accomplished

money is to be sent to William Prowting Roberts, Esq.,

care of Feargus O'Connor, Esq., 54, Great Marlborough

there is no necessity to avoid him; the difficulty is, that

he may avoid us. If I am to go from London to Bath,

from Bath to Manchester, and from Manchester to New-

castle in quest of him, by the time I arrived at the latter

week the General Secretary of the Chartist Co-operative

"Many sums have been sent to the treasurer, which

will be acknowledged by that gentleman on his return to

business, as does the report of Mr. O'Connor in the same

paper, that he does not know the exact number enrolled

at Manchester; but that he received several pounds for

not knowing of how many persons, then another director

FEARGES O'CONNOR.

moments would be devoted to business.

to you, but I fear not.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JULY 12, 1845.

PRICE FIVEPENCE or Five Shillings and Sixpence per Quarter

sentence, line, or word for erasure, without endan-sentence, line, or word for erasure, without endan-sentence, line, or word for erasure, without endan-each £15 16s Sd., total £5897 18s. 4d., and still have an estate, left worth £37324., and all to be done in four years. two first chauses under the head of "Constitution." They say, it was promised to locate 1923 persons within I mean the amount of shares and the mode of that time, and to give them £15 163. 8d. This would be reting. Upon the question of shares I shall merely still more miraculous; for I find it would require upwards observe, that the amount is, in my opinion, put ten of £30,000 to give £1516s. 8d. to 1,923 persons. Yet it is observe, that the amount is, in my opinion, put ten promised to do that, and still to have an estate left worth times too high, if the plan becomes national; and £37,324. Nor does it enter the calculation that any porwith respect to voting (the only question in which tion of the £15 16s. Sd. is to be re-paid; for it is distinctly any principle is involved, and which has induced laid down, "Cottages erected, and the sum of £15 16s. 8d. me to address you at all upon the subject), I presented to each member;" so re-payment cannot be exdiffer as widely as night from day from the pected. I have to thank you for opening my eyes on the subject, and I make the observations that other persons committee. It is the only principle against may have their eyes opened also.

I am, sir, your obedient servant, WILLIAM WISH-I-MAY-GET-IF. Lambeth, July 1, 1845.

Dear William,-You, no doubt, remember the very other unjust taxes have been imposed by the wealthy familiar old adage,—

"There is safety in a multitude of counsel."

point, that the society is not a mixed government So then, as you saw by the previous week's "Star," for varied interests—that it is a corporate body, with that I was to be in Lancashire last week, you guessed equal individual rights. It is, I know, intended to soge prophet, that I could not, like Sir Boyle Roche's be so, and it is because the principle of plurality voting bird, be there, and at 340, Strand, and 54. Great would break it up as such, that I object to it. I also ob- Marlborough-street, at one and the same time. But. icctionshareholder being debarred of his right of voting dear Will, I am always well represented at both until his full share is paid up; as he might be thereby places; and I have been at home every hour of every deprived of his vote for seven years at 6d. per week. day since Monday last, expecting a call for your I object to the principle of proxy voting, because it 3s. 3d., and 3d. premium, but you have not done me makes one man the ruler of other men's brains, and the honour of a visit. My friend, you object to my because it affirms that reason can have no effect upon receiving monies at Manchester, and not knowing the judgment. It negatives the possibility of argument | the number of shares, but, had you been as anxious convincing, or else it affirms, which is going too far, for knowledge as you appear to be for notoriety, you the power of one thinking, reasoning, and deciding might have consulted Mr. John Murray, district for many. I further object to the Permanent in- secretary, and he would have told you how the sum received by me was made up; and, if not satisfied I object to it because it would make the society a with that double entry, you might have applied to stock-jobbing society. I object to it because I be- the general secretary, Mr. Wheeler, whose resilieve that a new state of society, to be valuable, can dence is pretty generally known to be 2431, Templeonly be formed out of individual equality. I have bar, and, as he keeps a check upon both, he would always contended, that before you can create a per- have satisfied you; and, that failing, you might have feet state of society, you must teach each man access to the treasurer's account; and, all failing, his individual worth. There exists the same differ- you could have had a look at the "Star," and then ence between making individual happiness out of you would have been at liberty to publish a notice like an aggregate of improved mind and producing an the following in Lloyd's:-

"CHARTIST MOUSE TRAP, "Notice to our numerous readers.

happiness, that there is between building a house of "Has any person paid monies to the treasurer, subshapeless Jumps and building it of dressed stones. I believe that we must first find out the place that each ABOVE association, which has not been acknowledged treasurer, or general-secretary, or other officer of the man is destined by nature to hold in society, and then in the columns of that rascally paper 'The Northern you may rest assured that each will be satisfied with Star?"

his proper station. I have been invited to canvass the Now, there is an open course for you, if you don't document in question with temper and in a good wish for a trip with your next 3s. 3d. from London spirit. I have done so now but briefly, merely point- to Bath, thence to Newcastle, back to Manchester, ing the attention of those who are to be represented and so back again. William, why did you not open to the points most requiring their attention. I vour eyes as wide as they now appear to be, before should not have done more than express my un- you paid your first, second, and third instalment? bounded delight at seeing such a document, had not for you must have heard then. What a capital oculist those principles, at variance with my whole life, been friend Carpenter is! Why, man, you appear to do nothing but con over the rules of our society. Now, get, and do not deserve any of the merit due to the then, to show you that this multitude of counsel prosents great safety, read the following, which I found lence, had I abstained from comment. Moreover, as one morning last week in my mouse-trap:

Wisbeach, July 2nd, 1845.

TO FEARGUS O'CONNOR, ESQ. thing in this world—I cannot, in justice to him and Sin-Having seen the letter of Mr. Hill's in Lloyd's to myself, abstain from stating that the very points newspaper of June 29, pretending to be a reply to yours of the 21st, in the Northern Star, and supposing that you would write to Mr. Hill again in your paper of next Saand that Mr. Duncombe expressed his unequivocal objection to the principles of PLURALITY OF VOTES; and respecting the character of the man alluded to, for I live although it is highly commendable that the minority within a short distance of where Mr. Hill lived and carshould bow to the decision of the majority, yet it ried on the business of merchant, in corn, wool, coals, should bow to the decision of the majority, yet it spirits, de., as well as banker, in which branches he never would do to see the Chartist leader's assent failed about twenty years ago, and caused the complete given to the most anti-Chartist principles. I write rain of a great many people in Wisbeach and the neighfor the sixpenny subscribers, and commend them to bourhood, and likewise a great excitement for a long the care of their wealthier brethren. I have always time, for he made such fair promises, and some placed dreaded the aristocracy of the Trades, and I feel as such confidence in him, that they bought his one-pound notes at 10s., 12s., 15s, and even 17s. each, and thereby ruined themselves, his creditors receiving not more than would give them a greater power than ever, over the 3s. 6d, in the pound, in two separate payments. Some democracy. However, it is cheering that all is but time after that, Mr. Hill again commenced business as merchant in corn, wool, coals, wine, and spirit, as well as shipowner, common brewer, and proprietor of the suggestion, and that the people themselves are called mon to adopt or reject what may seem to be most Star in the East-not editor, as you stated in your letter of the 21st., although I dare say he did chief part of the The last Conference named the day for the next editing. You must bear in mind that it was some years before he got into all this trade that I have mentioned, meeting. The place of meeting is engaged. The for the people were very dubious for some time. About committee have decided against their right to postfour years ago, or somewhere thereabouts, he failed a pone for further consideration, and, above all, at no second time, to the tune, I am told, of £80,000 or upother time could they secure the presidency of their wards, so you may depend he caught some of them again. unrivalled chairman. Therefore, to work they must I can assure you that no person has caused such serious losses to the public in and about Wisbeach as he has, and go, and not at all prematurely, for more time would considering the attacks which I supposed he made upon but lead to more apathy, and at last only the latest you, in Lloyd's paper of the 8th and 15th of June, I thought it was nothing but right that you should know a little of the man you had to deal with; and admiring your principles, as I always have done, I have taken the pleasure of writing you these few lines. You will please excuse all imperfections in my letter, as

I am but a very moderate scholar. I am, your humble servant.

JAMES KNAPE. P.S .- He is called "Jemmy Hill, the bad paper man, at Wisbeach; and I think you might very well give him a hint of a few of those things.

I thank you very sincerely for the following letter, Dear Will, I am the very last man in the world to published in Lloyd's of last week: I hope and trust make an ill-natured remark upon others' misforthat the proprietor will have equal cause to be obliged tunes; but then, as Poor Richard says, "three removes are as bad as one fire," so you see that people will be cautious; and experience makes men wise. knew there was a something touching you home about the chances of failure. True, it is many a Sir.-I have to thank you for the advice given to me as to the best mode of obtaining back the little amount which good man's case; but, then, never put your eggs in I subscribed to the Chartist's Co-operative Land Society, a basket that the bottom has fallen out of. You, no doubt, heard all about the £1 notes, and the many O'Connor himself, or of Mr. William Prowting Roberts, occupations of the proprietor of the Star in the East, rather than to take it from either of the two underlings, who, I perceive from your last week's paper, volunteer to and perhaps you will now see good reason for that pay the money in order to prevent our paying a visit to gentleman-dealer in conx advocating a repeal of the their masters. But I shall have a word to say to their Corn Laws, as a suir owner as well. In faith, we Pope himself, who, according to the brave abbe, masters, which renders it very desirable I should see live in strange times, when poor deluded men will so The notice in the Northern Star was, that all money speak out for themselves. I shall make no further should be sent to William Prowting Roberts, care of comment upon the above letter than merely to ob-Feargus O'Connor, Esq., 340, Strand. The rules say all serve, that the poor people of Peterborough and Wisbeach have not yet been gulled by the bait in my street, Regent-street. Which of these places is correct? mouse-trap. Poor burned things, they dread the fire. At neither was Mr. William Roberts to be found last Now, read the following letter from Drogheda, Ircweek; at neither was Feargus O'Connor. Both were in land, and see how Lloyd's protective, considerate, the country. Ton pointed out the law list as a channel virtuous people-loving editor has seared the mice by which to obtain information of Mr. Roberts, and that from the trap, and then read the list of subscriptions, those who were solicitors, and not in the law list, should be and especially the £15 old and £2 from France. avoided. I find that the name of Mr. Roberts is in the law list, under the head of London solicitors : but after Yes, really, all from France; and see how you and giving the address in Loadon, Bath, Manchester, and Carpenter between you have changed our name to Newcastle-upon-Tyne are also added as his address, so 'UNIVERSAL Co-operative Land Association."

Mele, Drogheda, July 2nd, 1845. My Dear Sir,-I take this opportunity of returning you my most sincere thanks for your unflinching exertions in their delight at this triumph, while the Legitimatist behalf of the oppressed against the oppressor, but the journals and La Presse deplored it as a victory over Place, he might have returned to London, and if I followed him there, he might again have set off for Bath. I have couse of my trespassing on your attention is, having seen religion itself. The Quotidienne having announced, on been thinking if we had subscribed our £5000, and after your reply to that chapter of accidents which appeared in authority of letters from Rome of the 28th and 29th been thinking if we had subscribed our £5000, and after your reply to that chapter of accidents which appeared in authority of fetters from Rome of the 2stiff and 2s on on behalf of the trustees for the with- puerite reasoning, also the bonus held out to the working | Moniteur relative to the suppression of the Jesuits by drawal of the same, and it had been so withdrawn, these classes from the adoption of the Chartists Co-operative order of the Pope, the Patrie observes, that "it was four residences of Mr. Roberts (to say nothing of the two Land Society. May I ask if persons in Ireland can beadditional ones, 340, Strand, and 54, Great Marlborough- come members of it? if so, will you, sir, have the kind street) might have rendered it very inconvenient for the ness to transmit me a copy of the rules and prospectus society. I and my shopmates have all discontinued to By doing so you will much oblige a number of sterling purchase the Northern Star; but one copy, which was paid democrats in this locality; among the rest, your sincere HUGH CABAKER.

for a quarter in advance, still comes, and I see that last friend, F. O'Connor, Esq.

Dear Will,-I have the pleasure to inform you that I am in great hope of being able to carry out the plan without selling one acre of ground; and I'll just tell This appears to us a singular mode of carrying on the von how. I think, when we purchase the land, we can raise building-money on mortgage, to be paid off, as all mortgages may, with six months' notice; and that contrance. As he is neither constituted treasurer, or district secretary, I wish to know in what capacity he re- pay down his quota of the redemption-money, and ceives the money. Because if one director, Mr. O'Couner, purchase-money, and have his holding for RVER is at liberty go to and receive several pounds in one place, REST FREE. Think of that, you dog, and that shall not stop the process of buying and subdividing.

(for instance, the next on the list, Mr. Doyle) may do the same, and so any other member of the society. Mr. Now, dear Will, be sure and write to me every O'Connor, Mr. Hoberts, and the other directiors, have published "an address to the Chartist bod, generally, but of the most unforeseen, and strange, and unaccount Land Society," proposing to answer the objections contained in your paper, and the answer is, "to this we reply half of your letter last week, and published it too, the rules of the society make ample provision for the and, not with standing this apparent paradox of the security of the funds." Is this the security! Irresponsible press keeping a secret, I assure you that your letter collectors, and absent treasurers. They also say, "there is no obstacle to enrolment." I am informed that no enrolment can take place without great alteration in the What a protection against being answered! And, rules; but why should they enrol if it is unnecessary! What a protection against being answered! And,

before me, there is this heading:-PUBLISHED ON FRIDAY AFTERNOON. For distant parts only. Ah, Will, Will! are Peterborough and Wisbeach

amongst the DISTANT PARTS? And did you think that the burnt dupes there would think it a god-send to find the treasurer any where, or to hear some-THING of their money? Now, William, after acknowledging your great services, I will not call this a very shabby dodge; but, let me tell you, that it would have been right to send some of your eyewater to the poor fellows in distant parts, as you profess to write specially for their protection. Why, polis, where all men see all things? I'll tell you, Will-it is because Lloyd's publisher has received more than one notice like the following:-

Sir,-You will please to send me a quire less this week fear the dastardly anonymous attacks upon O'Connor are calculated to injure the circulation of Lloyd's paper, as many readers are giving it up and taking Sars

My dear William, when I had got so far, I was ing the other half of your letter, and over the leader are these words :-

PUBLISHED ON SUNDAY MORNING.

Containing the Latest Intelligence of the Week. Ah, you cunning little roguey poguey, so your letter Carpenter told! I mean a fib-as you don't like the word "lie." Why, in his paper of the 28th of June he cut your letter in two, thus :- | We are compelled to postpone the remainder of Mr. Hill's letter till next week .- Ep.]-Now, was that true? and did he overhold it for his latest, from its importance, or did you wish to have a peep at Friday's and Saturday's Star for my reply to your nonsense? Whatrigmarole about the repeal of the Corn Laws to require even notice, further than merely to observe that Russell, and Cobden, and the League, into the adoption of your bread-eating plan. You know the story of the old man who believed that the Tenterden steeple was the cause of the Goodwin Sands: much in the same spirit you complain that you and the other Hill had some squabbling in the two rival Stars in 1841, and that he Burked and "LIT HIS PIPE" with one of your letters. I have no doubt he did: it was his common practice; but then, William, I never refused to meet you in discussion on the subject; but it would be no wonder if I had—a man who frightened Peel, and Russell, and Cobden, and the the 1st been honoured by the commune of Vidau with ferred to the Felicitade. The next morning Serva, other interesting information of the Tropical World. a perfect BOA-CONSTRICTOR man.

have not received the eightpence from Saffron-hill, or the eightpence from Coventry, or the still greater sum from Whittington and his Cat; perhaps you have, and as small favours are thankfully received, and may be as safe in my hands as in yours, will you oblige me by transmitting the amount for the satis-FACTION of the subscribers. But, after all, you decline to meet me in discussion-WISE MAN, YOU HAVE DONE WELL! Have you got it yet, Will? Ever yours, dear William,

Just one word more for the present. William, as I

In the cause of TRUTH. FEARGUS O'CONNOR.

Foreign Intelligence.

FRANCE.

In the Chamber of Peers on Friday a smart discussion arose on the chapter of the budget relating to made to occupy so extensive a country at a cost of 100,000,000 annually to France, and with 100,000

THE JESUITS .- The leading feature in the Paris journals of Sunday is the successful termination of Baron Rossi's mission to the Court of Rome, all doubt upon the subject having been put an end to by the following semi-official announcement in the Messager of Saturday night :- "The King's government has received news from Rome. The regociation confided to M. Rossi has attained its object. The congregation of Jesuits will cease to exist in France, and s about to terminate of itself; its houses will be closed and its noviciates dissolved." The Debats accompanies this communication with the information that it was only six months ago that the Government reorder of Jesuits in France; that about that time the du Roi showed that houses connected with the order were forming in all directions, and it was ascertained that twenty-two houses had already been fully completed. Although the law armed the authorities with power for their prompt suppression, yet the Government preferred the more prudent course of appealing, in the first instance, to the spiritual authority, and M. Rossi was dispatched to Rome. The task which this diplomatist had to execute was delicate and difficult, and his success is a proof of the sound discretion which dictated the choice of so able a man. How secretly the negociation must have been managed is proved by the fact that the French organ of the Jesuits, the Univers, was quite blindfolded. Only three days before the authoritative announcement in the Messager the Jesuit journal stated, in a triumphant tone, that the negociation had failed; and such was generally believed to have been the

The Paris journals of Monday are mostly occupied with the "expulsion (as it was deemed) of the Jesuits from France." The Gazette de France, a parti-prêtre journal, edited by the celebrated Father de Genoude, is so hardy as to venture an insinuation against the quailed before menaces regarding his Italian dominions. The Jesuit organ declares naïvely that the Papal decree has broken its heart.

The National states that sixty-two master carpenters have agreed to the advance to five francs per day demanded by the operatives ; in consequence of which nearly five hundred have returned to their work those who have so returned are forming a fund for the support of their fellow workmen whose employers | defensive and the status quo.

The heat in Paris was intense on Sunday and Monday. The thermometer stood at two o'clock, in the shade, each day, at about 90 of Fahrenheit. A number of horses fell dead in the streets from the

The Paris papers of Tuesday are, like those of the preceding day, occupied principally with the expulsion of the Jesuits from France. The Opposition prints and the organs of the Government continued to express scarcely possible the Government would publish as result of such importance if it were not true." However unlikely the assertion of the Quotidicane appeared, the editor of the Patric had, nevertheless, deemed it expedient to seek for information on the subject, and had "ascertained that the communication made to the public was copied, word for word. from the despatch addressed to the Government. That despatch was brought to Paris by a secretary 6 the French Embassy, who was to leave on Monda? evening with the reply of the French Government to the Pontifical see." "We are confident," adds the Patrie, "that the orders of the General of the Jesuits have at this moment reached Paris.'

DEATH OF A REPUBLICAN LEADER,-The Paris journals of Tuesday announce the demise of one of the leading Republicans of the capital, a M. Raban, an engraver, who formerly lived at the entrance of the Palais Royal, and who, although humpbacked and of a very delicate constitution, was concerned in all the movements of the Republican party since 1830. He was arrested and imprisoned several times, his last moments.

And if it is necessary in July, was it not equally so in what a great man I am to have a whole paper printed del Sol and in the Plaza Mayor, engaged in carnest given as follows:—Francisco Periera de Santo Servia, accident is unknown.—Gazette de France.

in ing your interests, I could not find a paragraph, May? They complain of your stating that they proposed, for myself! Will, in the number of Lloyd's now conversation, and discussing the various topics of the day. It was said that the acquittal of the Expectation was to have been made the signal the day before yes terday for an insurrection in a liberal sense; and that the constitution of 1812 was about to be proclaimed. Whether the information thus given was believed or not, the authorities, however, took good care to near the Bight of Benin, and the time February last. provide against any casualty that might occur. The regiment La Reina Gobernadera, and a battery of ful description. It appeared that on the 27th February nounted artillery, remained the whole of yesterday under arms, and ready for action at a moment's notice in their barracks. On account of the rumours which had been affoat the whole of yesterday, that an attempt would be made to disarm the guard at the proved to be the Echo, having a cargo of 434 (who Post-office and the Custom-house, and, on account of the crowds that were assembling in the Puerta del Sol and Plaza Major, the Captain-General appeared then, confine your caution to the open-eyed metro- at the head of a troop of cuirassiers in the latter place, and thence proceeded to other parts of the town. There occurred, however, nothing to call into action the military force. The groups dispersed, and retired to their homes. The guards, however, at the places abovementioned, remained under arms the whole of the night: and the soldiers did not lay aside their muskets for a moment. The guards are still doubled and the same precautions are taken to-day. A trifling disturbance took place at Seville on the 26th. Some young men uttered cries in favour of the Constitution of 1837, and paraded the streets with a flag; favoured by Mr. Wheeler with a copy of Lloyd's, hav- but the garrison having been called out. order was

> THE ELECTIONS,—A letter from Lisbon of the 30th ult. gives the following account of ministerial infamies | shipman and party of nine men, who had all been in relation to the forthcoming elections :- Prepara- | murdered by the crew of the slaver. A book was tions for the approaching electoral campaign are going found on board bearing the name of Licutenant Stuis the latest intelligence, is it? But see what a lie on with unabated activity. The party in opposition part, of the Wasp, and this left no doubt of the corprofess great confidence of success; but I greatly rectness of the evidence offered by the approvers. doubt they feel it. At all events, they cannot fail to As if the tragedy which had taken place was not have some misgivings when they see the multifarious sufficiently complete, the gallant officer who was tricks the government is putting in play against them. In addition to the several stratagems I have described in some of my last letters, a few others have since of suffering. The Felicitade, during a most terrific been devised, which are equally worthy of notice, for storm, was overset, and Lieutenant Wilson, with theircool effrontery, and the utter disregard of public | his men, were twenty days on a raft, exposed to the opinion which they imply. One of these, and the greatest danger, and momentarily expecting death. day's Star for my reply to your nonsense? Whatever caused the mistake, William, you have got
> yourselves into a mess. I see nothing in your long
>
> day's Star for my reply to your nonsense? Whatever caused the mistake, William, you have got
> them at once to be natives of Gallicia, and therefore
> Snanish subjects. By this means, in one parish of this city, which I take as a sample of the rest, the present that day. Lieutenant Stupart and Thomas number of voters, which ought to be 293, has been Lethbridge were then examined, and detailed at great you are a surprising fellow to have forced Peel, and raised to 435, the extra 142 consisting of Gallego water-carriers, who must vote with the government on pain of being deprived of their licenses should they do otherwise. If this be a representative system of great Autocrat of all the Russias might safely set up in his dominions without the least diminution of his real power. After this I need scarcely add that the opposition appear to have but a very slender chance of success. There is no use, however, in speculating any further upon the result, as in about six weeks hence the question will be set at rest, the elections being to commence on the 3d of August. SWITZERLAND.

The Zurich Gazette states that Dr. Steiger had upon League, would swallow me, bones and all. You are the right of citizenship. The doctor, it was said, would captain of the Echo, proposed to the witness that the settle in Berno, and there resume the practice of slave crews should rise against and murder the Watson's, 5, Paul's-alley, Paternoster-row, and other medicine. At Bale Campagne the anti-Jesuit party | English. Here is Cuquirebio's statement:—The pri-have proposed the establishment of a Swiss Catholic | soner Serva also said to me, "The Englishmen are Church upon the principle now spreading through so | not armed ; I have four men I can put confidence in many of the German states. The same party in Lucerne complain of persecution, which the authorities make no efforts to prevent.

We'll kill all the Englishmen, and then we'll go and take the brigantine." I replied, "Don't you recollect there are the British cruisers around us? The MEMBERS and FRIENDS of the CHARTIST rities make no efforts to prevent.

Letters from Berne, of the 4th instant, state that

A letter from Basle, of the 4th instant, states that the small town of Thusis, which, after Coiro, was the most manufacturing and richest in the canton of the Grisons, had been entirely destroyed the Felicitade. The officer having washed himself, precisely, returning from Brighton at Seven in the even-

ecded in breaking open the lock of the outer door when they were alarmed, and made their escape. A few days since a merchant was stopped in a carriage on the road to the Pirmus, at five in the afternoon, robbed of 700 drachms (about £250), and was severely wounded, as well as the coachman. This daring act, committed at such an hour, in the most frequented road in Greece, where carriages are continually passing, is imputed to persons employed by the police. Assassinations are also becoming 80 freceived information of the re-establishment of the quent that no one ventures out in the evening, unless simultaneous reports of divers provincial procureurs young man, the nephew of Lieut.-Colonel Karatassos, one of the King's aides-de-camp, was stabbed in the back a moment after he had quitted his house, and motive of this crime. The day before yesterday, the printer of the Courier d' Athenes, an opposition journal, was stabbed in the street in open day, by an committed, and which keep the population in a conbrigands is inexhaustible.

The Presse states that a letter from Athens. received by way of Trieste, mentions that Grivas had against the bulwarks and Majoural took him up by been killed in a duel, fought with Kallergi, the his feet and threw him overboard. All this time King's aid-de-camp. The cause of this duel was had hold of the helm, but did not interfere for fear lately detailed in the Herald. Some apprehension is of what they might do to me. The quartermaster said to be felt on account of the number of Grivas's fought desperately; he struck the prisoner Alvas on followers, which amount to 2,000 desperados. CIRCASSIA.

The Constitutionnel publishes a letter dated from the quartermaster struggled forward with the other men, frontiers of Russia, the 17th ult., which states that and knocked several of them down. I believe he of government; Walpole, Chatham, Burke, Pitt, Fox, Count Woronzow, and the difficulty of maintaining a got behind him and stabbed him in the back and strong military force in the provinces now half deside. He then fell, and died on the deck, which was serted, force the Emperor to adjourn the definitive covered with his blood. All the prisoners present, pacification of the Caucasus. Not only will there be no except Serva, were concerned in this. The English more fresh troops sent there, but it is the intention of sailors, who were asleep, were stabbed and thrown the Emperor to diminish the number of the troops overboard. The two Kroomen belonging to the already there. It is supposed that 50,000 men Wasp jumped overboard and swam away. When it distributed in the numerous forts of the Caucasus was all over, Serva came up to me and said, "Well, may be regarded as sufficient to maintain the captain, what do you think of it now? Don't you

UNITED STATES. LIVERPOOL, MONDAY EVENING, EIGHT O'CLOCK .-The packet ship Oxford has just arrived with New journed. York papers of June 16. We take the following extract from their correspondence, dated Washington,

"A rumour has been circulated at Washington and Baltimore, said to rest upon good authority, that the President has offered the mission to England to the Hon. Louis M'Lane. of Baltimore." NEW ZEALAND. DREADPUL CONFLICT BETWEEN THE SETTLERS AND

THE NATINES .- FALMOUTH, JULY 7 .- The Midlothian, Morison, from Sydney, NSW, arrived off here and On April 2, in lat. 35 43 S, long 477 56 E, spoke the Mary, of New Bedford (whaler), which reported His difficulties were no sooner known than many meeting will be held on Tuesday evening, July 15th, having seen, three days previously, her Majesty's ship North Star working into the Bay of Islands; also reports that the natives there and the crew of her Majesty's chin Harand and the Ruitish troops had an Majesty's ship Harand and the Ruitish troops had an Majesty's ship Harand and the Ruitish troops had an Majesty's ship Harand and the Ruitish troops had an Majesty's ship Harand and the Ruitish troops had an Majesty's ship Harand and the Ruitish troops had an Majesty's ship Harand and the Ruitish troops had an Majesty's ship Harand and the Ruitish troops had an Majesty's ship Harand and the Ruitish troops had an Majesty's ship Harand and the Ruitish troops had an Majesty's ship Harand and the Ruitish troops had an Majesty's ship Harand and the Charten Association (Charten Association) Majesty's ship Hazard and the British troops had an to guarantee the same to his creditors. But the encounter; and the flag staff had been pulled down, shock had been too much for his over arxious temand the town of Kororarika burnt, about a hundred of the natives had been killed and wounded, and about eighteen or twenty of the English: the commander of the Hazard badly wounded. The British residents had all left for Auckland. Quietness had

been restored. MURDER OF MR. PALMER, MIDSHIPMAN, AND NINE OF THE CREW OF II, M. SLOOP WASP, ON THE COAST OF AFRICA.—I'LYMOUTH, JULY 8.—We have stated the arrival at this port, in her Majesty's brig Rapid, of the slave prize crew who are charged with the belonging to the Wasp, whilst navigating the slaver of Albe (Rhone) has been thrown into the utmost every Tuesday night, at eight o'clock, at Mr. Thompto Sierra Leone. The prisoners, with the approvers, who came home in her Majesty's brig Heroine, were removed to the guard-ship Caledonia, and from that ship were landed under the Iloe this morning, and in and the cure had just begun his sermon, when the interpretation of the village, and in the cure had just begun his sermon, when the interpretation of the village, and the cure had just begun his sermon, when the interpretation of the village, and the cure had just begun his sermon, when the interpretation of the village, and the cure had just begun his sermon, when the interpretation of the village, and the cure had just begun his sermon, when the interpretation of the village, and the cure had just begun his sermon, when the interpretation of the village, and the cure had just begun his sermon, when the interpretation of the village, in and remained under the surveillance of the police to custody of a serjeant and a guard of Royal Marines roof of the church suddenly fell, covering the people is last, moments. before the Mayor, P. E. Lyne, Esq., and several upwards of one hundred people being hidden beneath ALARMING STATE OF THE CAPITAL. MADRID, JUNE other magistrates. The atrocity of the act with the ruins. Fortunately the cure and two other per- evening at six o'clock. 28.—From the appearance of the troops at the which the prisoners are charged excited the strongest sons at the end of the church had escaped, and they different points in this city for the last few nights feelings of execution, and a very large crowd of perimmediately ran to a timber yard close by, and seizin the afternoon, a meeting of the shareholders of past, as sunset approaches, it would seem as if the Government was almost in hourly expectation of a to catch a glimpse of the savage perpetrators. The movement Last violate house of the savage perpetrators. The in extricating a number of the victims to this deploration of a to catch a glimpse of the savage perpetrators.

James Majoural, Manuel Joze Alves, Florence Ribe rerro, Joze Maria Martuino, Antonio Joaquim Seoastin de Santi, Manuel Antonio, Joze Antonio Mr. Eastlake appeared for the prosecution, and stated the facts of the case. It appeared that the locus in quo was on the coast of Africa, at a place called Lagos The details of the entire case were of the most dread the boats of the Wasp boarded a suspicious Brazilian vessel, called the Felicitado, which, being found fitted for slaves, was taken as a prize. Very soon after, another very suspicious vessel was descried, which had been 48 hours without food) on board. Lieute nant Stupart, who was in command, took charge of the Echo, and directed Mr. Palmer and nine men to take charge of the Felicitade, into which ship nine from the Echo were removed. The next thing that LieutenantS tupart heard of her was, that she had been recaptured by those on board, but he little deemed that the been committed. The Felicitade hove in sight of the Echo, and communicated the intelligence just stated; but, being a faster sailer, made off. Fortunately, however, the Star within a very short time recaptured the Felicitade, thon sailing under an assumed name, and the appearance of her decks were such as left no doubt that a horrible conflict had recently taken piace. About four-and-twenty hours after the prize had been taken, three men voluntoered a statement

to the effect that the slaver was really called the Fe licitade, and had been previously taken by a mid placed in command of the slaver the second time, Lientenant Wilson, had endured the utmost degree He saw no less than five of his men fall off the raft, was adjourned to the next day. WEDNESDAY.—The excitement occasioned by the abated. The vicinity of the Guildhall is crowded, as f also the hall itself. Lieutenant Wilson (late of the Star) and Lieutenant Hodgkinson (of the Caledonia) were examined, after which the captain of the Felicitade, named Cuquircbio, was next sworn and ex amined through the interpreter. We extract from his evidence that portion wherein he describes the butchery of the unfortunate Englishmen. He was a boarded by the English, part of her crew was trans-

sat down on the quarter deck, talking with the quar-FEARFUL STATE OF THE COUNTRY .- ATHENS, JUNE | presently, on looking, round I saw Serva looking down | num-rous other attractions of this pleasant town. 21sr .- An official report has just been received of the the hatchway and calling to the prisoners to come destruction of the village of Ceropolis in Acarnania, | up on deck. He, Serva, said, "Now is our time to which was attacked and pillaged by a band of about commit the murder, for the sentry is asleep; there twenty robbers, and then totally burnt. Another are three asleep and two of them are drunk, and now village near Dragomestre, in the same province, was is our time, for there are but two men awake aft." Algiers. General Castellane condemned the attempts surprised by another band at noon-day, who killed On hearing this I ran over to Serva and said "No." one of the inhabitants, severely wounded two others, By this time the men were coming up the hatchway, and carried off two of the principal proprietors, for the purpose of compelling them to pay "egregious ransom." Here, in the capital, an attempt was made to break into the treasury, in spite of the guard placed there. Luckily the robbers had only succeeded in lyraking around the lack of the capital. up, with a view to prevent their reaching the deck. I then ran to the English sailor who was at the helm and told him by signs what was going on. He left the helm, and I took charge of it. This man went forward, and, taking up a handspike, assisted the quartermaster. The prisoner Serva then came aft, and called to some men who were in a boat at the stern to come on board, but only one did so. Serva then remained aft, and called out to the prisoners, 'Kill them! kill them! kill them! heave them into the water!" I saw one of the English sailors receive well armed. Five days since, about nine at night, a a cut from one of the prisoners; he fell, and was thrown overboard. He did not fall into the water, but seized hold of the shrouds, and then the prisoner Joaquim cut him over his head and arms, and cut left dead in the street. No one can imagine the sff his fingers, so that he was obliged to let go his hold, and he fell into the sea. While he was being cut he cried out, "Oh, Portuguese, don't kill me!"
While this was going on, all the prisoners now preunknown rustian, who effected his escape. It would sent were on deek, taking part in killing the sailors. be endless to report all the outrages which are hourly Scrva continued aft, and called out "Kill them, kill them!" The prisoners used knives eight or stant state of alarm and terror. The conduct of the nine inches long, with sharp points and white government in the mean time is most extraordinary; handles; and these were concealed inside the waistit appears that its indulgence towards certain bands of their trousers. I saw the prisoner Ma joural run after the young officer (Mr. Palmer) and run his knife into his side; the officer fel the head, and then pitched him overboard, but he swam round to the boat, and was picked up. The the check suffered by the army under the orders of would have overpowered them all, but some of them When it think we have done the thing that is just, in killing these Englishmen?" At the conclusion of given.

> twelve o'clock this morning the inhabitants of this city were engrossed in lamenting to each other the melancholy death of Mr. Thomas Sheard, grocer, in the High-street, who had committed suicide by throwing himself into the street, and out of a window it is supposed three stories high. During the last week or ten days it has been understood that Mr. Sheard was in pecuniary difficulties, and the fact being mentioned, it caused fresh expressions of surprise from each person that heard it, for no man was more looked up to, nor did any possess the confidence of his perament, and it was soon apparent that his situation had had such an effect on his mind as to make it necessary he should be constantly watched. How he cluded the vigilance of his attendants, or whether he threw himself from the window or from the top of his who witnessed his fall into the street. He died almost before he could be lifted from the ground. He has, we regret to add, left a widow and seven young children. ONE HUNDRED PEOPLE KILLED OR WGUNDED BY

Cuquirebio's evidence the inquiry was again ad-

SHOCKING OCCURRENCE.—OXFORD, JULY 5 .- About

distress by the following frightful event. Sunday, June 8th, being the fete of St. Medard, the parish were brought up at the Guildhall for examination as with an iron mantle. The scene was terrible, mence at twelve o'cleck. The members of the local

CLERKENWELL.

TCESDAY .- WHOLESALE SWINDLING .- A gentleman named Wilkins, a member of a mercantile firm in the city of considerable eminence, applied to Mr. Bingham, the sitting magistrate, for advice and assistance under the following circumstances :- A few weeks ago a person of gentlemanly appearance and address, who said he resided at Ware, called at his house and gave a large order for goods. Witness complied with the order, and sent one of their travellers to deliver them. The traveller, seeing that the touse had every appearance of fashion and substance, left the articles, having been directed to call in a few days for their price. Repeated applications were made for the money, but to no purpose, and applicant at length discovered that his customer was one of a regular gang of swindlers, who had victimized numerous London tradesnen, as well as several shopkeepers and others in their locality. They only remained a few days in the house, but during that time whole van-loads of goods of various kinds were left by credulous tradesmen; they were no sooner delivered than privately conveyed away from the premises. The house was besieged by duns, but when admission was obtained they found it empty. The goods applicant sent were transferred to London by the Eastern Counties Railway, and he traced thom from the terminus to a livery-stable within the district of this court, where they then lay. The stable-keeper refused to deliver them up to applicant, and hence the application. Mr. Bingham said, he could give him no assistance. Mr. Wilkins said he hoped the statement would be published, so that trades. men might be put upon their guard.

MONDAY,-EXTENSIVE SMUGGLING,-James Scott, & sailor, and the steward of the the ship Princess Alice Maud, from St. John's, New Brunswick, was charged upon a Custom-house information with smuggling 197 lbs. of compressed Cavendish tobacco, by which he had incurred a penalty of £100. The information charged the defendant with being on board a certain vessel in the port of London, not being driven therein by stress of weather or other unavoidable causes, and having on board divers, to wit, 197 lbs of compressed manufactured tobacco, the same being in packages less that 200lbs, weight each respectively. The prisoner said the tobacco was his, and he had concealed it. He was very sorry for what he had done. He went ashore, and while he was ashore the revenue officers found the tobacco. No one knew anything about it but himself. Mr. Broderip fined the defendant £100, and said he had no power to mitigate. Mr. Hopper. clerk to the solicitor of Customs, said the prisoner would have to suffer a long imprisonment before he was liberated unless he paid the fine. The duty on the tobacco was

PRICE THREE-HALFPENCE. IOE MILLER THE YOUNGER, ENLARGED

TO THE SIZE OF PUNCH. O. I of the New Series contained the HOUSE OF COMMONS TAKING THE HOUSE OF LORDS INTO CUSTODY, by Joe Miller's own Academician; and 25,000 impressions have already been sold.

No. 2, will record a Painting by the same Artist, in which "Nurse Graham abandons her offspring" and "Nurse Graham is taken up upon the charge;" also a beautiful engraving of " The Cabin of the Wounded Pessants at the late Cork Massacro," with numerous other engravings. Joe Miller has now the assistance at his Round Table of length the facts of this shocking case. The inquiry Poet, Mentor, Critic, Clown, Fool, and Learned Pig, and his pages will be illuminated by all the brilliancy of the week. With the New Series there is also a splendid examination of the alleged murderers of Mr. Palmer new Title, Price Three-halfpened Stamped, to go free by Post government, then assuredly it is such a one as the and the boat's crew of the Wasp, has not in the least Two pence-half penny. May be had of all Booksellers and

Office, 159, Fleet-street.

On Saturday, July 19th, will be published, No. 28 of the MORNING STAR, AND PEOPLE'S ECONOMIST.

Price One Penny,
ONTAINING a Letter from Mr. Etzler in Caracus a Report of the Directors of the Tropical Emigraprisoner in his own ship when the Echo slaver, being tion Society—an article on the Squabbles of the different Societies which aim at benefitting the People; and much The whole of the back numbers can now be had at Mr. Booksellers,

NOVEL EXCURSION TO BRIGHTON AND BACK IN ONE DAY, FOR

brigs and the steamer are outside, and if we do it we ASSOCIATION and CHARTIST CO-OPERATIVE the Jesuits had been already placed in possession of may be taken in the night, and then we shall be put LAND SOCIETY, respectfully announce to the Public that the parochial church of the Franciscan Friars at to death." Serva told me I had no sense, and I re- they have engaged Special Trains for a PLEASURE TRIP Lucerne. Mr. Scott, the new Secretary of the plied, "I will go and tell the officer if you are that to the beautiful and salubrious town of BRIGHTON. English Legation in Switzerland, had arrived at way inclined and are so vicious." Serva's brother-in- on Sunday, August 3rd, 1845. The Committee have law, who was present, then said to me, "Don't say made every arrangement with the Brighton friends to anything to the officer, and I will say no more about | tender the excursion a truly pleasant one. Children ' Some exchanges took place, and ultimately Mr. | under fifteen years half price. The Trains will start from Palmer and some English sailors were lett on board the terminus at London Bridge at a quarter past 8 o'clock ing, thus allowing upwards of eight hours to visit the termaster. I went to the head of the vessel and Pavilion, Chain Pier, Devil's Dyke, Kemp Town, and the

The Trains will stay five minutes at the Croydon station, to take up friends from Croydon, Merton, Mitcham, and the surrounding districts, who must be there punctually by half-past 8 e'clock. In the Press, and speedily will be published, in one volume,

post 8ro, neat cloth, lettered, price 7s. 6d., THE PURGATORY OF SUICIDES A Prison-Khyme: in Ten Books:

BY THOMAS COOPER THE CHARTIST. Orders (for the present) to be addressed either to Mr. O'Connor, 54, Great Marlborough-street; or to Mr. Cooper, 134 Blackfriars-road, London.

OITY CHARTIST HALL, l, Turnagain-lane, Skinner-street, Snow-hill. The Char-

tists of the Metropolis, and the Public generally, are respectfully informed that

MR. THOMAS COOPER (late of Stafford Gaol, and author of the forthcoming Chartist epic, written in his imprisonment, and entitled "The Purgatory of Suicides") will commence a series of TWELVE LEC-TURES, in the abovenamed spacious and commodious hall, on the first Sunday evening in August. Subjects as follows:-

1 .- Ancient Egypt : its priestcraft and despotism, and their effects on succeeding generations: its sciences, monuments, dec., de.

2 .-- Ancient Greece: its freedom and enlightenment: ts literature, arts, philosophy, and social institutions, &c. B .- Ancient Rome : its democracy and public virtue, with their decay and corruption; its age of great men conquests, policy, literature, &c.

4-The Middle or Dark Ages: their superstitions: power of Popery; rise of Mahomet; the Crusades. &c. 5.- Saxon period of English History: Alfred and his glorious philanthropy; our ancient democratic institutions. & 6 .- The Norman Conquest: struggles of the kings,

nobles, and trading classes for political influence; Wich liffe, Chaucer, Caxton, &c. ; the "Ibeformation," &c. 7.—Shakspere and his contemporaries. 8 .- The English Commonwealth, and the Protectors of Cromwell,

9 .- Milton : his patriotism and poetry, &c. 10 .- The Restoration ; "Glorious Revolution" of 1688 : commencement of the National Debt, and modern system &c.; independence of America, &c. 11 .- The French Revolution and reign of Napoleon, &c 12.-Byron and modern literature; views of progres

and prospects of the future. A few voices and instruments are practising, to popular airs, the "People's Songs," also composed by Mr. Cooper, in his imprisonment; and each lecture will be preceded and followed by the choral performance of one of these pieces, in which the audience will be invited to

N.B .- Purther particulars of the lectures, &c., will b

Forthcoming Meetings.

MANGHESTER .- A meeting of the shareholders in the People's Institute will be held in the Carpenters' Hall, Garret-road, Manchester, on the afternoon of Sunday next. Chair to be taken at two o'clock. Lucture. - A lecture will be delivered in the Carpenters' Hall, on Sunday evening next, by Mr. James Leach. Chair to be taken at half-past six o'clock.

OLDHAM.—A lecture will be delivered in the Working Man's Hall, Horsedge-street, Oldham, on the evening of Sunday next. Chair to be taken at six

Charter Association. ROCHDALE. - Mr. Thomas Clark, of the Executive. will lecture in the Chartist Association-room, on Sunday, July 13th, at six o'clock in the evening. BACUP .- THE LAND .- On Sunday next, July 13th a meeting will be held in the Chartist-room, Roch-

dale-road, for the purpose of receiving subscriptions own house, is a matter of uncertainty even to those and enrolling new members for the Land Fund. Chair to be taken at ten o'clock in the morning. The members are requested to meet in the same room on Monday night, July 14th, at eight o'clock. NEWARK .- The members of the Newark branch of the Co-operative Land Society have formed a murder of Mr. Palmer, midshipman, and nine men THE FALLING IN OF A CHURCH ROOF.—The commune committee and appointed local officers. They meet

son's, No. 4, Robinson's-buildings, near the Gas-HALIFAX.—The Pext West Riding delegate meeting will be holden at Halifax, in the Working Man's

Land Society will meet in the above room on Sunday OLDHAM.—On Sunday (to-merrow), at two o'clock

movement. Last night, however, these appearances presented a more threatening character than for some and, according to their own statement, eight are by the weight, or suffocated by the pressure, and but Society will be held in the Democratic Reading-SHEFFIELD .- A meeting of the Co-operative Land presented a more invested in the period and according to their own statement, eight are by the weight, or statement, or statemen to be taken at eight o'clock precisely.

Land Society reports-

TRADES' JOURNAL,

STABLISHED in Leeds in 1827, and since then the leading Provincial Journal in the Kingdom, is now published at Ne. 340, Strand, London, The object of the Proprietor in establishing the Northern representation of the Labouring Classes, whose interests newspayer. from time insucmorful have been shamelessiy 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 newszayuis.

From the extensive circulation of the Northern Star, tegether 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 arge worth notice.

Backs and Publications for review must be addressed (poet paid) to the Editor, 549, Strand, London. Adverisements and orders for papers to be addressed to Feargus O'Connor, 310, Smind, where all communications will be punctually attended to.

turns for October, Nevember, and December, 1869 (since guage. The necessary divisions and subdivisions are which no returns have been made), show that the Northern Star is far at the head of many old-established London Weekly Journals:-

RORTHERN STAR 117,000 News of the World .. \$5,000 United Service Ga-

** Observe the Office, \$40, Strand, London.

The following Books are published at the Northern Star office, 310, Strand, and may be had of all Bookecllers and News Agents. ----

CHAMBERS' PHILOSOPHY REFUTED. Just published Price Fourpence (forming a Pamphlet of 55 jages demy Svo., in a still wrapper),

THE THIRD EDITION OF A FULL and COMPLETE REFUTATION of the PHILOSOPHY contained in a TRACT recently pubfished by the MESSRS. CHAMBERS, of Edinburgh, entitled the "Employer and Employed." This valuable little work contains the most com plete defence of the demands of the Working Classes for

their fair share of the enormous wealth created by Machinery, as well as a justification of Trades Unions. The numerous appeals that have been made to Mr. O'Conner from nearly every part of the kingdom for the publication, in pumphlet 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.

"The Employer and the Employed," * * by Feargus O'Corner, * * beats anything even of its author's.

Complete in one Vol., neatly Bound in Cloth, A PRACTICAL WORK ON SMALL FARMS. Price Two Shillings and Sixpence. BY PEARGUS O'CONNOR, ESQ.

The desire of the author has been to furnish a valuable compendium at such a price as would enable every working man to become possessed of it. It contains all the practical instructions, together with Plates, describing Farm-house, Offices, Tank, Farm-yard, &c.; with particular information requisite for earlying out all

N.B .- The above work may still be procured in num-

of France, and I declare that I have seen more misery in and corrected. one street in Dublin than in all France; the people are well clad, well fed, and merry; they are all employed on Seall Farms of their own, or on equitable takings!"-Vide Lord Cloneurry's Letter in Morning Carontele, Oct.

Those persons desirous of bettering their condition and of becoming "Independent Labourers," by entering the memory. It contains, in a few pages, the pith and mar-"Productive-labour" Market, will do well to read "A row of the whole science of Grammar Fractical Work on Small Farms," by PEARGUS O'GONNOR. Esq. It commins much useful information, invaluable to the parties for whom it was written; and Old Farmers parent, having no previous knowledge of the subject, may, will find many useful lessons in the new system of husbandry, which they have yet to learn. The work displays other assistance. 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 lane, Fleet-street; James Watson, Paul's alley, Paterzos work; he has not buried his meaning in chemical techniwriters on agriculture seem so desirous of using. Perhaps they do not understand the practice of Farming so well as J. Hobson, Market-walk, Hudderstield; and of all bookthe 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 an those hard names, and suited the language to the tofiing 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."-Estract 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 effect, as Mr. O'Connor declares his to be, "that each first translation in the English language, and the only 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 Euch higher destiny than he has hitherto attained, "Mr. O'Connor shews clearly, what will soon be apparen

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 prodace 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 s requisite to preserve physical strength.

"Healso shows that something more than this is requisite to ensure happiness, for he says in page 121, "I feel a lasting monument of the genius and indomitable perseconvinced 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 powerful blows which he dealt to superstition and tyand effect of which would be stronger than any abstract ranny, from which they will never recover, have long rennotions of justice. For instance, if a community of la- | dered this book celebrated above all others, as the great bouring men purchase a quantity f land, and hire la- advocate of freedom and humanity, and the undoubtable bour for its cultivation, he vever just their intentions and assailant of tyranny, whether spiritual or militant. For Pure their motives, they will nevertheless feel themselves beauty of typography and correctness of the text, the pubjustified in raising the price of the land, according to the licher will challenge competition—and for cheapness he improved value conferred upon it by the labour of the will defy all. The two volumes contain 1276 pages, and hired workman. This power of steadily treaching upon may be had in 129 penny numbers, thirty parts at fourthe rights of others is one of the greatest disadvantages | pence each, or in two volumes, handsomely bound and against which the labourer has to contend; and those bired by a community, at the end of twenty years would bein no better condition than they were at starting, while the community of proprietors would have increased the sixty penny numbers, each number containing sixteen value of their property twenty-fold; that is, they would have robbed those labourers, by whose industry the value was increased, of ninoteen 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: published them for £2 2s, the Political Works alone, and he round world and they that dwell therein;" for, the Theological Works for 10s. 6d. It is calculated that after partaking freely of what is good for each order of the whole will not exceed sixty numbers at one penny creation, any self-appropriation, by whatever parties in each, or fifteen parts at fourpence. Eight numbers are dulged in, is from evil, and will produce its consequence, now published, and the succeeding parts will be issued 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. May be had in Four Numbers, price Sixpence each ; or stand unrivalled. This will be the first uniform and comneatly bound in Cloth, Two Shillings and Sixpence.

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GOOD NEWS FOR THE AFFLICTED. THAT excellent OINTMENT, called the "POOR II, and in all cases the most inviolable secrecy may be the A MAN'S FRIEND," is confidently recommended to lied on. the public as an unfailing remedy for wounds of every dethe public as an untaining remedy for wounds of every usscription, and a certain cure for ulcerated sore legs (if of cine venders, can be supplied with any quantity of Profits, twenty years' standing), cuts, burns, scales, bruises, children by supplied with any quantity of Profits, twenty years' standing), cuts, burns, scales, bruises, children were allowance to the trade by the control of the profits the usual allowance to the trade by the control of the profits the usual allowance to the trade by the control of the profits the usual allowance to the trade by the control of the profits the usual allowance to the trade by the control of the profits the usual allowance to the trade by the control of the profits the pr blains, ulcers, scorbutic cruptions, pimples in the face, weak and inflamed eyes, piles and fistula, gangrene, and is a specific for cruptions that sometimes follow vaccina-

tion. Sold in pots at 131d. and 2s. 9d. each. Also, his PILULE ANTISCROPHULE, confirmed by more than forty years' successful experience as an invalfavour of your inestimable medicine has just been re- uable remedy for that distressing complaint called scrofuceived. This case, however, is only one among many la, glandular swellings, particularly those of the neck, &c. They present one of the bost alternatives ever compounded for purifying the blood and assisting nature in all her operations. They are efficacious also in rhoumatism, and form a mild and superior family aperient, and may be taken at all times without confinement or change of diet, Sold in boxes at 131d. and 2s. 9d.

By the late Dr. Roberts's will, Messrs. Beach and Barnicott, who had been confidently entrusted with the pre-Sir,—Grateful for the relief my wife has experienced by paration of his medicines for many years past, are left joint proprietors of the Poor Man's Friend and Pilule astimatic cough, with which she was afflicted for the last | Antiscrophule, &c , &c., with the exclusive right, power, cure should be made known, for the benefit of those sur- of these medicines is fully testified by thousands of persons who have been benefited by their aid. Amongst the numerous testimonials received, the following is selected :--

To Mesers, Beach and Barnicott, Bridport.

Gentlemen,-Amongst the many cures performed by your invaluable medicines, I may mention one-the person does not wish his name to appear in public print, but best medicine that can be used, as they expel norms, Gentlemen,-I can conscientiously bear testimony to you may refer to me for the facts of the case. A man, the general good effects of Dr. Locock's Wafers, as very whom disease had so affected his face that it was one by which they prevent illness, and lay the foundation many after a trial have called upon me to express their complete outbreak, and so disgusting that he was obliged good health for future years. Free livers, who are saided satisfaction and gratitude. The following case is but a to keep it covered, and, after trying several remedies, but sample of many others in which the medicine has sur- all in vain, was induced to try your Poor Man's Friend prised the patient by its rapidity in working a wonderful and Pills. After using a pot and a box of pills, he seemed them, for, by their prompt administration on the less to grow worse; but through my persuasion he continued A female residing in the neighbourhood of Halifax had the medicine, and when he had used the fourth pot of long been subject to a confirmed asthmatic cough, when ointment, and also the pills, he was completely cured, and

> Yours very faithfully, THOMAS MCADAM.

Dungannon, April 6, 1811. BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS .- No medicine sold under the above names can possibly be genuine unless "Beach and Barnicott, late Dr. Roberts, Bridport," is engraved Sold wholesale by the Proprietors, Beach and Barnicorr, at their Dispensary, Bridport; by the London houses ; and by appointment by Dr. Butler, Dublin ; Marshall, Belfast; O'Shaughnessy, Limerick; M'Sweeny, Galway; M'Adam, Dungamon; G. P. Atkins, chemist, 122, strongly charged with electric matter. During the Patrick-street, near the Market, Cerk.

TRAN'S SPECIFIC MIXTURE for Conorchoea, war-ranted to remove Urethral Discharges in forty-eight Business for the Season.—When Ministers are hours: in the majority of eases twenty-four, if arising from local causes,

Cheapside; Edwards, 67, St. Paul's Church-yard; and by all medicine vendors in town and country.

Advice given gratuitously to persons calling between passages, frequently performing, in recent cases, a perfect By post free, 3s., 5s., and 12s.

cific for the removal of pseudo-syphilis, secondary symptoms, &c. 4s. 6d., 11s., and 22s. a packet. Wray's Improved Suspensory Bandages, well adapted for

RUPTURES.

Wrays Improved Steel Spring Trusses, for hernia, properly adapted; single, 5s. Cd., 7s. Cd., and 10s. Cd.; doubles, 10s. 6d., 15s., and 21s. Physicians' and Surgeon's advice every day from eleven till one, and evening from seven till nine.

Just published, Fifteenth Edition, illustrated with cases, and twelve fine engravings, price 2s. 6d., in a scaled envelope, and sent free to any part of the kingdom, on the receipt of a post-office order for 3s. Gd. BRODIE ON DEBILITY IN MAN.

A MEDICAL WORK on nervous debility and the concealed cause of the decline of physical strength and loss of mental capacity, with remarks on the effects of solitary indulgence, neglected gonorrhoa, syphilis, secondary symptoms, &c., and mode of treatment; followed body; with approved mode of cure for both sexes; by observations on marriage, with proper directions for followed by observations on the obligations of MAR-RIAGE, and healthy perpetuity; with directions for the removal of certain Disqualifications: the whole pointed gravings, showing the evils arising from the use of merthe removal of all disqualifications. Illustrated with encury, and its influence on the body.

By Messas. Droote and Co., Consulting Surgeons, 27, Montague-street, Russell-square, London, Published and sold by the Authors, at their residence also by Sherwood, Gilbert, and Piper, Paternoster-row Mr. Noble, 114, Chancery-lane; Mr. Purkiss, Compton street, Soho; Hannay and Co., 63, Oxford-street; Barth. 4, Brydges-street, Covent-garden; Gordon, 146, Leadenhallstreet, London; Roberts, Derby; Sutton, Review-office, Nottingham ; Gardiner, Gloucester ; Fryer, Bath ; Harper, Cheltenham; Keene, Bath; Cooper, Leicester; Caldicott, Wolverhampton; D'Egville, Worcester; Jeyes, Northampton; Ousley, Shrewsbury; Parker, Hereford; Turner, Coventry; Gibson, Dudley; Slatter, Oxford; Bristol ; Wood, High-street, Guest, Bull-street, Birming ham : Collins, St. Mary-street, Portsmouth ; Mendham, Nelson-street, Greenwich; Davis, Bernard-street, South-

ampton; and by all booksellers in town and country. OPINIONS OF THE PRESS. "Brodie on Debility in Man." This is a work of great merit, and should be placed in the hands of every young man who is suffering from past folly and indiscretion. It contains maby valuable truths, and its perusal is certain to benefit him in many ways. Brodie and Co. have also published "The Secret Companion," a work of a very valuable character, which is enclosed and sent free with all their medicines.—London Mercantile Journal.

The authors of this valuable work evidently well under stand the subject upon which they treat; and this is the best guarantee we can give those persons to whom it is likely to prove serviceable. It is a publication which can,

and ought to be, placed in the hands of every young man to guide him among the temptations of the world to which he may be subjected.—Kentish Mercury. THE CORDIAL BALM OF ZEYLANICA; or, Nature's Grand Restorative; is exclusively directed to the cure of nervous sexual debility, syphilis, obstinate gleets, irregularity, weakness, impotency, barrenness, loss of appetite, indigestion, consumptive habits, and debilities, arising from venereal excesses, &c. It is a most powerful and useful medicine in all cases of syphilis, constitutional weakness, or any of the previous symptoms which indicate approaching discolution, such as depression of the spirits, fils, headuche, wanderings of the mind, vapours and melancholy, trembling or shaking of the hands or limbs disordered nerves, obstinate coughs, shortness of breath

This medicine should be taken previous to persons entering into the matrimonial state, to prevent the offspring

and inward wastings.

send £5 by letter, which will entitle them to the full benefit

of such advantage. BRODIE'S PURIFYING VEGETABLE PILLS are universally acknowledged to be the best and surestremedy universally acknowledged to be the best and surest remedy for the cure of the Venereal Disease in both sexes, including gonorrhea, gleets, secondary symptoms, strictures, seminal weakness, deficiency, and all diseases of the urinary passages, without loss of time, confinement, or hindrance from business. These pills, which do not contain mercury, have never been known to fail in effecting a cure, not only in recent, but in severe cases, where salivation and other treatment has been inefficient; a perseverance in the Purifying Vegetable Pills, in which Messrs.

29, T. Forsyth, Durham, hotel-keeper—July 30, M. Graham, Darlington, Durham, hotel-keeper—July 31, M. Gos, Weymouth and Melcombe Regis, Corn dealer—July 31, M. Cox, Barnes, Bury, Lancashire, provision dealer—July 30, K. Mercury, have never been known to fail in effecting a cure, not only in recent, but in severe cases, where salivation and other treatment has been inefficient; a persevers and J. W. Bowen, Castle-street, Holborn, whosesale jewellers—Nash and Howkins, Norwich, chraham, J. Chories, dealer July 30, M. Graham, Lowe, Bristol, ivory turner—July 31, M. Gos, Barnes, Bury, Lancashire, provision dealer—July 30, K. Mercury, Lancashire, provision dealer—July 30, K. Mercury, Lancashire, provision dealer—July 30, K. Mercury, Messrs. PERRY expect, when consumed the letter, the urinary passages, without loss of time, confinement, or Brodie have happily compressed the most purifying and healing virtues of the vegetable system, and which is of the utmost importance to those afflicted with scorbutic affections, eruptions on any part of the body, ulcerations, scrofulous or vonereal taint, will cleanse the blood from all foulness, counteract every morbid affection, and restore weak and emaciated constitutions to pristine health

and vigour. CONSULT "THE SECRET COMPANION." Embellished with engravings, and enclosed with each box of BRODIE'S PURIFYING VEGETABLE PILLS, facturers—Roberts and Grainger, Manchester, plasterers price 1s. 11d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. per box. Observe the signature of "R. J. Brodie and Co., London," impressed on a seal in red wax, affixed to each bottle and box, as none else are genuine.

Sold by all medicine vendors in town and country, of whom may be had Brodie's medical work on Debility in Man. Be sure to ask for Brodie's Cordial Balm of Zeylanica, or Nature's Grand Restorative, and Purifying Vegetable Pills.

Messrs, Brodie and Co., Surgeons, may be consulted, as usual, at 27, Montague-street, Russell-square, London, from eleven o'clock in the morning till eight in the evening, and on Sundays from eleven o'clock till two. Country patients are requested to be as minute as possible in the detail of their cases. The communication

must be accompanied with the usual consultation for

N.B.—Country druggists, booksellers, and patent mer Purifying tegerano and the trade, by the principal with the usual allowance to the trade, by the principal wholesale patent medicine houses in London. Only one personal visit is required to effect a permanent

Observe!—27, Montague-street, Russell-square, London

AN EFFECTUAL REMEDY FOR BILIOUS LIVER, AND STOMACH COMPLAINTS Out of the ground bath the Lord caused Medicines to grow; and he that is wise will not despise them: for with such doth he heal men, and taketh away their pains."-Eccles, xxxviii, 4 and 7. 8 a Preserver of Health, and a gentle yet chiencism A 8 a Preserver of Indiana, and all disorders criginals. from a morbid action of the stomach and liver, STIR. LING'S PILLS have met with more general approlation

than any medicine yet discovered, requiring no resignisof diet or confinement during their use. They are mild in their operation and comfortable in their effect; and may be taken at any age or time without danger from cold or we They specially remove the causes that produce diseas and restore health and vigour to the whole system For females they are invaluable, as they remove obstrue tions, promote a regular circulation, and improve the complexion, giving the skin a beautiful, clear, and bloom ing appearance, which by their use may be retained to the latest period of life. Also for children they are the carry off crudities, &c., from the stomuch and intesting to head-ache, giddiness, drowsiness, irregularity of the bowels, nervous irritability, &c., should never be without symptoms of illness, fits, apoplexy, gout, and many other dangerous complaints, may be prevented or cured. The are particularly recommended to officers of the army and navy, and persons going abroad, as a preventive of those diseases so frequently arising from heat and change of

Prepared and sold by J. W. STIRLING, Pharmaceutical Chemist, in boxes at 131d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d., each, and can be had of all respectable medicine venders in the kingdom. The genuine has the name on the stamp,

THE WEATHER.—The temperature is again above the extreme "summer heat" of the climate of Eng. land. On Sunday the thermometer ranged from 7, to 78 degrees in the shade; and yesterday, in some situations, it reached 80 degrees, with a fight breeze from the W.S.W. Of course, the atmosphere was whole of Sunday night there was a magnificent play of sheet lightning, with occasional thunder.

preparing to retire for a season from the business of Parliament, they have generally on hand a Stock Sold (in bottles, 4s. Cd. and 11s. each, duty included) at | measures that must be cleared off by a certain time 118, Holborn-hill, and 324, Strand, London. Sold also and these it is customary to get rid of in the specifics by Sanger, 150, Oxford-street; Joiniston, 63, Cornhill; manner possible. Some arcout by to be brought out Barclay and Sons, 95, Farringdon-street; Butler, 4, as novelties in the ensuing year; some pieces of legislative stuff, that in the early part of the season were to be taken entire or left alone, are cut up into little bits for the accommodation of all parties, and some the hours of cleven and one in the morning, and seven goods of doubtful quality, which it is found impossible and nine in the evening. Where also may be had Wray's to do anything with, though they have been puffed Celebrated Bassamie Pills, for the cure of gleets, impuls- up a great deal in the course of the year, are allowed sance, strictures, seminal weakness, whites, pains in the to go at an alarming sacrifice. The Ministers might, leins, affections of the kidneys, gravel, irritation of the bladder or urethra, and other diseases of the urinary system at the close of the session, and dress out the Ministerial benches with all the articles they have on cure in the space of a few days; they have also been found hand, appropriately labelled for the convenience and decidedly efficacious in cases of gout and rheumatism; guidance of the majority that does the Government and an excellent remedy for the removal of the evil effects the favour of supporting it. We can conceive what a of self abuse. In boxes at 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. show might be made at the present moment, if this suggestion were acted on. The favourite commercial "A mild diuretic-a soothing balsamic-a powerful catch-words, "Extensive failure," might be most tonic - and an excellent invigorating pill." - Sunday appropriately exhibited over a pile of bills, including those relating to Irish colleges, the Scotch Poor Law. Wroy's Alterative Tonic Powders and Pills, a certain spe- and a variety of others which we need not particularly designate. Toryism once warranted not to shrink, and the colours once guaranteed not to run, might now be labelled as "This remnant, a little sportsmen, gentlemen, hunting, riding, walking, suffering soiled, to be cleared off at any sacrifice, on account of from disease, relaxation, local debility, &c., approved of and highly recommended by the late Mr. Abernethy. principles could be offered as "Last year's patterns, Best Jean, 1s. and 1s. Cd.; ditto, with fronts, 3s. 6d.; at a very great reduction," and the measures appliknitted or wove silk, 2s. 6d.; ditto, with clastic springs, cable to Ireland might be all lumped together as "This lot of fine Irish," with an intimation that it must be immediately disposed of. There are several odd lots that could be ticketed as part of the old Whig bankrupt's stock, almost the whole of which the new Conservative firm took to on commencing business. As in these cases of selling off there is usually an announcement of certain articles being actually nouncement of certain articles being actually "given away," perhaps Sir James Graham's Modical Reform Bill may serve as something to fall under the description alluded to. At all events, the stock on hand must be very soon cleared, and, as the Government traders are not particularly scrupulous, they will, no doubt, resort to any tricks that may suggest themselves for accomplishing the object.—Times.

Proposed Tunnels under London.-A project has been tormed for uniting the Great Western Railway with the Eastern Counties line, by a tunnel from Paddington to Shoreditch, under the New-road to Finsbury-square, and then turning off. By means of branch tunnels Tottenham-court-read, Somerstown, King's-cross, Islington, and other districts are to be benefitted. Mr. Robert Stephenson is the cugineer. A prospectus of this remarkable project will come before the public in a day or two. - Clobe.

Bankrupts, &c.

BANKRUPTS. (From Friday's Gazette, July 4, 1815.) Thomas Pemeller, Tysoc-street, Spafields, coal-mer-chant—Thomas Henry Wyatt, Banbury, Oxfordshire, common-brewer—George Brook, Huddersfield, dver—Thomas Bousfield, Lincoln, ironmonger—John Stonehouse, Scarborough, mercer - Robert Armstrong, Neweastle-upon-Tyne, shipwright-Joseph Lewis, Birmingham, coloured paper manufacturer.

BANKRUPTS. (From Tucsday's Gazette, July 8th, 1815.)

Henry Harris, Champion-grove, Camberwell, and Colestreet, Dover-road, Newington, hide-salesman - George Pocock, Brighton, linendraper - Charles Jones, Adstock, Unchingental Colester, Charles Jones, Adstock, Charles - Charle Buckinghamshire, salesman—Joseph Tinson, Faringdon, Berkshire, inniceper—Mathew Francis Salabert, Operacolonade, Haymarket, hatter—Arthur Wright, Kettering, Northamptonshire, greeer—Charles William Kesseimever, Manchester, merchant—Joseph Robinson, Bradford, Yorkshive, shift whith the William Shott Mandhester. Matichester, merchant—Joseph Robinson, Brattord, Yorkshire, stuff-printer—William Scott, Manchester, groeer—William Nell, Ardwick, and Manchester, common brewer—James Meakin Gardner, Liverpool, wine-merchant—Jonas Spencer, Bratford, Yorkshire, worsted-manufacturer—Charles Newell, Calverley, Yorkshire, linendraper—James Recce. Axminster, immungager

-James Reece, Axminster, ironmonger. DECLARATIONS OF DIVIDENDS. W. Ferguson, Liverpool, tea-dealer, first dividend of 2s,

W. Ferguson, Liverpool, ten-dealer, first dividend of 2s, on Monday, July 14, or any subsequent Monday, at the office of Mr. Turner, Liverpool.

C. Brockleharst, H. Direks, and J. B. Nelson, Liverpool, engineers, third dividend of 3s 21d; and second dividend of 1ss 7d on the separate estate of H. Direks, en Monday, July 14, or any subsequent Monday, at Mr. Turner's, Liverpool.

M. H. L. G. Colnaghi, Cockspur-street, print-seller, third dividend of 10d, on Saturday, July 12, and three subsequent Saturdays, at Mr. Groom's, Abchurch-lane.

A. A. Bobbs, Liverpool, wine-merchant, dividend of 20s, on Wednesday, July 9, or any subsequent Wednesday, at Mr. Follett's, Liverpool.

Aug. 1, F. Wright, Earl's Colne, Essex, builder-Aug. 1, Lambert, Portsmouth-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields, li-ensed victualler—July 29, T. Wood, Little Queen street. Holborn, wine merchant—Aug. 6, Miller, Craddock, and Co., Stockton-on-Tees, patent sail cloth manufacturers—July 30, S. Askham, Bradford, Yorkshire, commission suffering from the past imprudence of its parents, or inheriting any seeds of disease, which is too frequently the case. Sold in bottles, price 4s. 6d. and 11s. each, or the quantity of four in one family bottle, for 33s., by which one 11s. bottle is saved. With each is enclosed "The Secret Companion."

The £5 cases (the purchasing of which will be a saving of £1 12s.) may be had as usual. Patients in the country who require a course of this admirable medicine, should be understood of the courtes of the courtes of this admirable medicine, should be used to manufacturer—Aug. 1, J. Dakewell, Manchester, carpet manufacturer—Aug. 1, J. Dakewell, Manchester, carpet manufacturer—Aug. 1, I. Priddey, Droitwich, upholsterer—Aug. 1, M. Thomas and R. Fillis, Plymouth-deck and Gosport, contractors.

DIAIDENDS.

CERTIFICATES to be granted, unless cause be shown to the contrary on the day of meeting. July 29, T. Seager, Hammersmith, leathercutter—July 29, T. Forsyth, Durham, hotel-keeper—July 30, M. Gra-

ccrs-T. Graham, H. Fisher, and T. Darwen, Chores, Lancashire, cotton manufacturers; as far as regards T. Darwen, Sharps, and Co., Paisley and London, muslin manufacturers; as far as regards T. J., and C. Sharp-Moore and Gudgin, Sandy and Stratford, Bedfordshire, farmers—Halstead, Brothers, Engine-bridge-millman, Huddersfield, woollan slath, manufacturers; as far shire, farmers—Maistead, Brothers, Engine-bridge-mannear Huddersfield, woollen-cloth manufacturers; as far as regards W. Halstead—Wilkins and Qain, Soho-square, milliners—W. and J. Baily, Haywood-oaks and Mansfield Woodhouse, Nottinghamshire, farmers—Aspinal and Cross, Whitefield and Manchester, nankeen manufacturers—I Barder and Son Bridge street. Southwart, but manufacturers— A. W. Blease—E. C. Batt and G. Conquest, Newport, Isle of Wight, millers—J. James and J. W. Tottio, Gresham-street,

facturers—Roberts and Grainger, Manchester, plasteres—Walmsley and Turnbull, Manchester, painters—F. A. Tiddeman and R. Guthrie, Earl-street, Blackfriars, iron-merchants—M. F. and W. C. T. Wagstaffe, Long-lane, Southwark, and Walcot-place, Lambeth, surgeons—Graiters and Twining Glossetay confestioners—Baterson and Southwark, and watcot.place, Lambeth, surgeons—Graton and Twining, Glocester, confectioners—Paterson and Co., Truro; as far as regards G. D. Paterson—J. C. West. Brook and H. Isaac, Northampton, booksellers—Holis Brothers, Leeds and Berlin, wool merchants; as far as regards W. Holt—W. and G. P. Swinden, Liverpool, law stationers—Monk and Books. stationers—Monk and Booth, Preston, Lancashire, surgeons—W. D. and E. Gadenne, Maidenhead-court, Moorlane, machine rulers—J. Arbouin, jun., T. Butcher, and A. W. Blease, Mark-lane, wine brokers; as far as regards

merchants—R. Johnson, W. Bulmer, and J. Johnson, Watling-street, warehousemen; as far far as regards W.

***Ask for Stirling's Stomach Pills.

Noetrp.

BEAUTIES OF BYRON.

ring, and to that end purpose giving two or three market, is it with human pretensions. The man with a specimens of the poet's earliest (certainly not his best) small, single conceit is shunned, a silly, miserable fellow; work—"The Hours of Phenes." However imperfect but the brave, wholesale dealer—the man of a thousand Lay be the first productions of a poet's pen, they are pretensions, is beset by buyers. Now, Ebenezer was one always interesting—especially the first; and, what of your merchants of ten thousand eggs-and though may be curacity to some of our renders, we this to others they had proved addled, they had nevertheless week give the first (printed) poetical composition probes gold to him. And yet, did Ebenezer's wife—his dued by the author of "Childa Harold." It was tipe, red-lipped spouse of two-and-twenty—somehow written by him at the age of fourteen, on the occasion | touch her bushand with a strange, a painful humility. He of the death of a favourite female relative whose loss had sixty from winters—and every one of them plain as to decily lamented. We cannot say anything for its an iron bar—in his face. Time had used his visage as portical merits—which indeed, like those of Berns' Robinson Crusoe used his wooden calendar, notching and place, "Hen Isone Nell," are ad. We prefix the every day in it. And what was worse, though Time had to those lines :--

My Gret dash into poetry was as early as 1860. It was the chalilition of a passion for my that cousin, Margares Parker (daughter and grand-daughter of the two Admirals l'arker), one of the most beautiful of evanescent), difficult for me to forget her—her dark eyes—her long cyclashes—her completely Greek cast of face and figure I was then about twelve-she rather older, perhaps a year. She died about a year or two afterwards, in consequeuce of a fall, which injured her spine, and induced consumption. Her sister Augusta (by some thought still more beautiful), died of the same malady; and it was indeed, in attending her that Margaret met with the accident which occasioned her death. My sister told me, that when she went to see her, shortly before her death. upen accidentally mentioning my name, Margaret coloured, throughout the paleness of her mortality, to the eyes, to the great astonishment of my sister, who knew nothing of our attachment, nor could she conceive why any name should affect her at such a time. I knew nothing of her illuess-being at Harrow-till she was gone. Some years after, I made an attempt at an elegy-a very dall one.) I do not recollect scarcely anything equal to the transparent beauty of my cousin, or to the sweetness a minbow—all beauty and peace.—[Byron's Diery, 1821.]

ON THE BEATH OF A TOUNG LADY, Cousin to the Author, and very dear to Him. Hushed are the winds, and still the evening gloom, Not e'en a zejdiyr wanders through the grove, Whilst I return to view my Margaret's tomb, And scatter flowers on the dust I love. Within this narrow cell reclines her clay, That clay, where once such animation beam'd: The King of Terrors seized her as his prey; Not worth, nor beauty, have her life redeem'd. O! could that King of Terrors pity feel, Or Henven reverse the drend decrees of fate! Not here the mourner would his grief reveal,

Not here the muse her virtues would relate. But wherefore weep? Her matchless spirit soars Beyond where splendid shines the orb of day; And weeping angels lead her to those bowers Where endless pleasures virtue's deeds repay. And shall presumptuous mortals heaven arraign, And, madly, godlike Providence accuse ?

I'll ne'er submission to my God refuse. Yet is remembrance of those virtues dear, Yet fresh the memory of that beauteous face; Still they call farthmy warm affection's tear, Still in my heart retain their wonted place.

Wilt thou come to the dell

AN INVITATION.

And no, far fly from me attempts so vain,-

Where the wild flowers bloom And scatter at random Their sweetest perfume; Where hazles wide-spreading, Dr nature entwined, Form a bower for lovers, So meet to the mind? Wilt thou come to the dell Dre the flowrets decay, Or the bright days of summer Have faded away: Ere the leaf on the willow Turn vellow and scar, Proclaiming too truly That winter is near? Will thou come to the dell Where the wild fairy pink, At the foot of the hawthorn, The night dew doth drink; Where the wren in the woodbine Half hidden from sight, Bids each closing flower So sweetly "good night ?"

Will thou come when the daylight

Grows dim in the west, When eve's dawy star Shows its silvery crest; When nature is silent Yet seems to rejoice, And nought meets the ear But the waterfall's voice? Wilt thou come when the twilight Steals over the hill,

When the breeze on the upland Is silent and still. At that balmy hour When the lake lies at rest, And the mist seems a mantle O'erspreading its ireast? When the dew in the moorbeam Is sparkling and bright,

When the bell of the foxglove Is shut for the night; When the pale aspen leaf Is at rest on the tree. O! then in the dell Wilt thou wander with me ?

J. M'Kowen.

* These verses never appeared in print.
† " On the Death of a Young Lady"—the piecegiven above.

Reviews.

DOUGLAS JERROLD'S SHILLING MAGA ZINE-July. London: Panch Office, 92, Fleet-

This number opens the second volume of this excellent periodical, and we are happy to find the editor acknowledging "the success that has firmly established the 'Shilling Magazine' as a public organ." "It has made a sphere for itself." That it will continue to widen that sphere, and increase in popula-rity, we cannot doubt, judging by the number

'The history of "St. Giles and St. James" is continued. Poor St. Giles is arrested on the false charge of having robbed and murdered St. James, who has been found by some smugglers in an apparently dying state. They carry the wounded man to Dovesnest, character. the residence of a villanous old usurer, the husband of a young and lovely woman, who—the case is a common one in "high life"—has been bought in the fashionable slave-market with the usurer's gold. It fashionable slave-market with the usurer's gold. It would appear that the money-lender's wife and St. too avaricious to care one jot for the lives of their James have been lovers. Snipeton (the usurer) is absent from home, when St. James, in a state of unconsciousness is brought to the vulture's nest. The reforming of the expected recentre St. James

The reform of Snipeton exhibits a scene the nature of which may be imagined. St. Giles is brought to Dovesnest to be identified by the supposed dying man, but at the memory of the expected recentre St. James but at the moment of the expected recontre St. James is found to be gone. In describing the usurer, the Shank we return our grateful thanks for calling anthor thus launches his thunder against the Moloch- public attention to this subject, and we earnestly like gods of gold :-

"THE OLD MAN'S SWOED." Ebenezer Snipeton, in all wordly dealings, held himself a match for any of the money-coining sons of Adam. He THE TRAVELLER'S MAGAZINE-July. Lon. could fence with a guinea-and sure we are guineafencing is a far more delicate art; is an exercise demand ing a finer touch, a readier sleight, than the mere twisting of steel foils:-he could fence, nay, with even the smallest current coin of the realm, and-no matter who stood The articles are all entertaining, the only fault fairly against him—come off conqueror. "Gold," says Shelley, chargeable against them being that nearly every one "is the old man's sword." And most wickedly at times is a continuation "to be continued." "My First will heary-hearded men, with blood as cold and thin as Pilgrimage and Last Tour," by the Editor, is exwater in their veins, back and slash with it! They know tremely amusing, the amusement being considerably heart-strings; they know what wounds it will inflict; of the droll characters with whom the author came but then the wounds bleed inwardly; there is no outward in contact "up the Rhine." and visible hurt to call for the coroner; and so the victim age along the Eastern Coast of Arabia," by Charles may die, and show, as gossips have it, a very handsome Johnston, is interesting, but too brief. "The corpse, whilst homicidal averice, with no drep of outward Magic Lanthorn," by T. A. Trolloff, gives a startgore upon his hands—no demning spots seen by the world's ling tale of Italian life. "Life and Sports in the maked eye—mixes in the weld, a very respectable old Wild Bush of Australia" lets the reader into the gendenan; a man who has a file of receipts to show for secret of hunting and catching kangaroos. "Scenes everything; a man who never did owe a shilling; and in Western Louisiana" is also interesting. Reviews. aborgall, a man who takes all the good he gets as nothing of new works, Correspondence, &c., close the nummore fina a proper payment for his exceeding respect ber. From the "Magic Lanthorn" we give the fol-He is a pattern man; and for such men heaven lowing extract—we should premise that an English

mass able opinion of himself; for the larger the man's ferry-boat existed to transport the passengers, their sett from the serer is he of putting it off in the world's carriages, &c., to the other side; the consequence was, mart. The small dealer in conceit may wait from the that although the boat was worked unceasingly, there operatog to the closing of the market, and not a soul shall was a continued accumulation of carriages, waggons, corry away his little permyworth; now the large holder carts, and vehicles of every description, with their is certain of a quick demand for all his stock. Men are passengers and attendants, waiting turn to be ferried I am dreaming of the cabin where I was born and brod, taken by its extent, and close with him immediately. If, over, The extract afferds an illustration of the And of the time-worn Bible in which my mother read, reache, you wanted to buy one single egg, would you purchase that one egg of the poor, rascal dealer, who had only one egg to sell! Answer us truly. Behold the modest tradesman. He stands shrinkingly, with one leg for the contemplation and instruction of the English drawn up, and his ten fingers interlaced lackadaisically, party. They got out of their carriage; and finding sents Were making all the music my childhood ever heard. the didle his soul, in its more than maiden beshiulness, on some of the scattered timbers of the broken bridge, I feel the print of sorrow grow deeper on my brow would retreat, get away, escape any how from its con- they applied their impatient English minds, as best they As long-lost friends come round me as they are coming scioneness. And so he stands, all but hopeless behind might, to the practice of that eminently Italian virtue his one egg. He feels a blush crawl over his face-for "pazienza," so constantly heard as an exhortation from But there are golden moments still o'or my heart that his one egg. He feels a blush crawl over his face—for there are golden moments still o'or my near the brought together, we don't not, to work out some him to be always the same mar, said: "the most perfect an Irdian mouth—so universally necessary in the congress of the shop, and believing brought together, we don't not, to work out some him to be always the same mar, said: "the most perfect an Irdian mouth—so universally necessary in the congress of the shop, and believing wife'—che not rouble him—white man elever—it is good an Irdian mouth—so universally necessary in the congress of the shop and the shadow on the him to be always the same mar, said: "the most perfect wife'—che not rouble him—white man elever—it is good an Irdian mouth—so universally necessary in the congress of the shadow on the him to be always the same mar, said: "the most perfect wife'—che not rouble him—white man elever—it is good an Irdian mouth—so universally necessary in the congress of the shadow on the him to be always the same mar, said: "the most perfect wife'—che not rouble him—white man elever—it is good an Irdian mouth—so universally necessary in the congress of the shadow on the him to be always the same mar, said: "the most perfect wife'—che not rouble him—white man elever—it is good an Irdian mouth—so universally necessary in the congress of the shadow on the him to be always the same mar, said: "the most perfect wife'—che not rouble him—white man elever—it is good an Irdian mouth—so universally necessary in the congress of the shadow on the shadow on the him to be always the same mar, said: "the most perfect wife'—che not rouble him—white man elever—it is good an Irdian mouth—so universally necessary in the congress of the shadow on the shadow on the him to be always the same mar, said: "the most perfect with the same perfect with theirs, to bring only one agg to market shows a patery, a raily practiced by the Italians on occasions of every sort. I see the windles pathway and the shadow on the hill,

fore, you straddle on to the tradesman who stands behind a little mountain of eggs; and finidly asking for one-it is so very poor, so wretched a bit of huckstering, you are In carrying out our promise of giving selections ashaned to be seen at it—you take the first egg offered from the works of Brnox [see "Feast of the Poets," you, and humbly laying down your halfpenny farthing, star of June 28th], we desire to begin at the begin-vanish straight away! As it is with eggs, so in the world-

fellowing extract from the peet's " Idary," in relation kept an honost account—and what, indeed, so honest, so terribly hourst as Time ?—nevertheless, he had so marked the countenance—it is a shabby, shameless trick Time has with some faces—that every much to the thoughtless eye counted well night double. And Snipeton knew this. He knew, too, that upon his nose—half-way, like a sentinel beings. I have long forgotten the verses, but it would on the middle of a bridge—there was a wart very much bigger than a pea, with bristles, sticking like black pins in it. Now, this wart Ebenezer in his bachelor days had | Englishman's feelings infinitely more irritating and gallthought of like a philosopher; that is, he had never ing than all the rest, and which anhappily was more thought about it. Nay, his honeymoon had almost waned into the cold, real moon that was ever after to blink upon Peasants, with their carts of agricultural produce, his marriage life, ere Ebenezer thought of his wrinkled had been waiting there for hours. But every time pouch-like checks; of his more terrible wart. And then a carriage came up, it took precedence of them; did every bristle burn in it, as though it was turned to usurped their turn, and added another half hour red hot wire; then was he plagued, termented by the to their detention. Yet this, too, was borne with perthought of the wart, as by some avenging imp. He feet good humour. Poor Italy! to bear, has been the seemed to have become all wart; to be one unsightly excrescence. The pauper world envied the happiness of many a long day past. It is a lesson which she has but Ebenezer Snipeton-with such wealth, with such a wife. oh, what a blessed man! But the world knew not the spirit, unfortunate enough to have its lot cast on Italian torments of the wart! And wherefore was Ebenezer thus suddenly mortified? We have said he had taken a wife as the duty of universal suppliancy, the unbending one must young, and fresh, and beautiful as spring. And therefore, after a short season, was Ebenezer in misery. He looked at his wife's beauty, and then he thought of his nithered of her temper. She looked as if she had been made out of face—that idea wart! In her very leveliness—like satyr drinking at a crystal fount-he saw his own deformity. Was it possible she could love him? The self-put question-and he could not but ask it-with her, alone, in bed, at board-that tormenting question still would whisper, snake-voiced in his ear-could she love him? And his heart-his heart that heretofore had been cold and blooded like a fish-would shrink and tremble, and dare not answer. True it was, she was obedient; too obedient. She did his bidding promptly, humbly, as out, and we trust that the public's support will not though he had bought her for his siave. And so, in truth, be wanting to crown the project with complete suche had : and there had been a grave man of the church, cess. grave witnesses, too, to bind the bargain. Verily, he had bought her; and on her small white finger-it was plain WADE'S LONDON REVIEW - July. London : to all who saw her-she wore the manacle of her pur-

> "The Misanthrope," by an Optimist, is a good article, breething a holy and cheering belief in the progress of the human race from evil to good. "The Town Poor of Scotland" is a useful article at the present juncture, tending to make more widely known the sufferings of the Scotlish poor. "Unfashionable For the present we are somewhat disappointed, Movements's will be found well worthy of perusal, much more so than the movements of the "fashionable world." "The Hedgehog Letters" embrace the main political subjects of the month, dealing with them in that spirit of caustic truth for which Dov-GLAS JERROLD is so famed. "My Temptations," by a l'oor Man, is a sterling article, truthfully describing the sufferings and temptations to which the working classes are subject. Of the poetry in this month's number we cannot say anything commendatory: to our mind "The Corn-Lord's Tragedy" is neither probable in its story nor poetical in its composition. 'A History for Young England" details the leading facts of the reign of Henry I. This "history, though brief, is very instructive. Some excellent reviews close the number.

The present opportunity—the commencement of a commencing their patronage of this truly-national Osnonxe's "Guide to Madeira, the Azores, British frauds, and crimes of the European priesthoods of publication. "A word to the wise sufficeth."

GEORGE CRUIKSHANK'S TABLE BOOK-July. London: Punch Office, 92, Fleet-street.

From beginning to end this menth's number of the Troll beginning our warmest praise. The opening article is on "Social Zoology," accompanied by two splendid illustrations, the subjects being "a horrible tore in the company," and "the lion of the party." The letter-press descriptions by the editor are excellent. lent. Here is a specimen :--It often happens that the naturalist is puzzled to dis-

criminate between an animal and a plant, as in the wellknown case of the sponge: and the social zoologist finds himself in the same difficulty, for the sponge is certainly a dining-out animal, and yet he has the properties of the plant, for he plants himself on those whom he designs to victimise. * * The female bore is chiefly remarkable for her numerous progeny. She will appear surrounded by an extensive litter of little ones, who will sometimes be exceedingly frolicsome. They will jump up into your lap, put their paws into your plate, and play all sorts of antics, if you give them the least encouragement. Literary bores, who are for the most part females, are usually called blue, and it is believed that an intellectual ladies' society used formerly to as-

semble at the Blue Boar, in Holborn. "A Legend of the Rhine," an excellent burlesque, is the best romance we have read for many a day. "The Lover's Sacrifice," a tale of the Court Ball, describes the sacrifice of a darling pair of whiskers which ene Hugh de Holborn was tempted to make to appear at the Queen's fancy dress ball. The sacrifice nearly proved a fatal one, the hero's ladye-love being "regularly flabergasted" at the loss of her swain's whiskers. Macassar Oil, however, provided a remedy —love did the rest; the happy pair were made one, and Hugh de Holborn took for his family arms the motto of "Cut and Come Again!" "Dissolving Views," and "The Stage Prince," are both capital. The concluding article is from the pen of George Cruikshank himself, and is highly honourable alike to his head and heart. The subject is "The Preservation of Life," and suggests plans for the preservation of human life in cases of fire and shipwreeks. We fully agree with Mr. Cruikshank, that "the legislature that compels the formation of party-walls and sewers ought to make the crection of some simple and effective fire-escape compulsory upon the landlord of every house in the metropolis." It would be useless for us to transfer the article to our columns unless we could transfer along with it its illustrations. We may, however, state that Mr. CRUIKSHANK'S principal scheme for saving life in case of fire is, the erection of a continuous balcony in front of the upper windows (of each floor) of every house. The apprehended evils of, and objections to, this simple contri vance are answered by Mr. Chuikshank most satisfactorily. Other contrivances for guarding against the ignition of the clothing of females when engaged in their household duties, and for saving life in case of shipwreck, are suggested and explained, and altogether the article is one of a most useful and interesting

The recent dreadful calamity in Dover-street must convince all classes of the necessity of some means tenants; their only thought is for their property, the value of which may be secured to them by the insurance offices. Their culpable indifference should not hope that, through the medium of his delightful Table Look, his excellent article will be read far and wide.

don: T. C. Newby, 72, Mortimer-street, Caven-

dish-square. This well-conceived Magazine fully bears out in its second, the promise contained in its first number. the srim, raised warriors! how the weapon will cut heightened by the humourous cuts, representing some "Narrative of a Voy-

ramama; only in these days the shower comes down in gold.

THE USUARE AND HIS YOUNG WIFE.

lowing extract—we should premise that an Lagrant travelling party has arrived at the banks of an Italian river—the Toce, the bridge over which had broken down, i. c., had fallen down through decay, its And Course and his young wife.

Oroken cown, t. c., and maken cown inrough decay, its Jonah began to bewail, and de big whale fishing him repair having been utterly neglected. Only one Jonah began to bewail, and de big whale fishing him repair having been utterly neglected.

> universal Italian virtue (?):-Here was another most characteristically Italian scone And the winds among the roses and the chirping of the

meanness in the man, that, in the generous heat of your They amused themselves, nowever, as well as they could, Where we used to sit and listen to the singing of the ing a place which must be well known to most of our -not apparently destined to be very short-which they I wonder if its plashing is as levely in the light, were doomed to pass on the banks of this Lombard Styx. And if the pebbles in it are as beautiful and bright, The bridge had fallen down about a week previously, im- As they were in that glad morning I am dreaming of mediately after the diligence had passed over it. No cause of storm, tempest, or swollen waters, had brought | Ere a shade of coming shadows on my glowing future lay about its destruction. It had fallen simply because it I never watch the sunset in summer's pleasant eves, was rotten, and could stand no longer. That was Till twilight dim and misty unfolds her starry leaves, coninently characteristic of Italy, and its mode of manag- But I seem to hear the stirring of an angel's viewless ing its affairs. It is to be hoped that it may be not only characteristic, but typical of the fate of one or two things | And a low voice by me singing as my mother used to

In the next place, a week had clapsed and the ruined I never feast in chambers wrought cumingly by art, timbers of the old bridge had not yet been cleared away. That was eminently characteristic of Italy. "Pazienza!" In the third place, one single ferry-beat, very insufficient for the purpose of transporting all the traffic of the road, in both directions from one bank to the other, had been supplied for the purpose of keeping up the communication till the new bridge should be built. That was In this, the sweet oasis in the desert of my life. exceedingly characteristic of Italy and Italian authorities. "Pazienza!" again.

In the fourth place, it was hoped that with great exertion the bridge-a mere timber structure-might be repaired in two years! That was characteristic enough of

Italy. Once more " Pazienza!" But there was another circumstance attendant on the management of the ferry, which would have been to an peculiarly characteristic of Italy than all the rest. hard lesson taught her in all kinds of various ways for too well learnt. And if here and there an independent soil in the nineteenth century, should not have learned lege, casic, legal preferences!

nestly pray that the break-down of the rotten bridge of the Toce may be typical of the speedy break-down and total destruction of the rotten Governments, political and religious, which have for centuries cursed, and yot continue to curse, that beautiful but unhappy land.

Again, we recommend this Magazine to our readers. The idea on which it is founded is an excellent one; thus far, that idea has been spiritedly carried

1, Whitefriars-street, Fleet-street.

This review has changed its management, the present number—the first of a new volume—being under new editorial direction. The new editor will excuse

For the present we are somewhat disappointed, the promises given in the preceding number not having been carried out in this number, or, at least, but partially. This, however, we must attribute to a promised in the June number. This romance will, promised in the Jane number. This romance will, however, we are assured, be commenced shortly.

A general title-page and index to the first volume was promised in the preceding number, but we do not find it in this; an omission which we have will be cated in the Romish faith, and became a priest of find it in this; an omission which we have will be find it in this; an omission which we hope will be

rectified in the next number. The present number opens with "a Greek tale." entitled "Ambition," in which is the beginning of a full, true, and particular account of

"The fool who fired the Ephesian dome," The greatest portion of the number is taken up ith reviews, the principal of which are, and Foreign West Indies, Mexico, &c.," and THERS' "History of the Consulate and Empire of France under Napoleon." The first of these is a delightful the truth, that he fearlessly proclaimed, and the piece of reading. As regards the review of THERES, we cannot afford room to review the reviewer, otherwise we should question his characters of Robes-PIERRE, NAPOLEON, and THIERS, of whom we hold nificantly instructive. very different views. The following remarks, however, have our hearty approbation :-

MODERN WARFARE Is a brute slaughter; only disgusting, not inspiring. Ever since the days of the Chevalier Bayard, war has been battles are won, is a battering-ram of human beings, look back to cannibalism, human sacrifices, or other bloody rites of a dark and savage age.

There is a short article on "Flirting and Cofor the gratification of our readers :—

TIME AND LOVE. Poets tell us that Time hath wings, And I think 'tis true, I think 'tis true! He is one of the ficetest feathered things That ever flew, that ever flew! For have I not loved? and have I not felt How Love's sweet hours to moments melt? And swift with delight.

Is day in its flight,

And we chide the dawn that chases the night, Now when hath Time these rapid wings? Now when doth Time thus swiftly fly? I hear a bird that sweetly sings, And to my soul glad answer brings-"When those we love are nigh!" O! Time hath crutches as well as wings!

And oft no creeping thing except: He is one of the slowest creeping things That ever crept! that ever crept! For have I not loved, yet, day by day, Felt moments creep like ages away? And over my head,

With feet of lead, Coldly, darkly, heavily tread? Now when doth Time thus lose his wings? Now when goes Time thus crawling on? With other voice the sweet bird sings, And to my soul sad answer brings-" When those we love are gone!

The present number being the first of a new volume, affords a good opportunity for new subscribers making their acquaintance with this Review.

SIMMONDS' COLONIAL MAGAZINE-July. London: Simmonds and Ward, 18, Cornhill. There are several valuable articles in this number of Simmonds' Magazine, of which the chief are on "The Progress of Wealth, Trade, and Population in Canada;" "Notes on the Sandwich Islands;" "Port Philip compared with the Cape of Good Hope and other Colonies;" and "The Agriculture of Hindostan." There are also several articles of a lighter is much more of a caricaturist than a painter. From his narrative we extract the following tit-bit :-

JONAH AND THE WHALE.

An English missionary, one of a set of humbugs who are as plentiful as carrion crows in distant parts-and what good they do, save gulling John Bull, and swindling him out of his cash, the Lord only knows! for neither I nor sensible persons have ever yet been able to find it out. An English missionary, I said (termed Mr. Sleekhead, no doubt because the hypocrite wore his hair gummed down upon his brow, to assume the most sanctified appearance) one day called upon a black nigger (for there are white ones in coal pits), and found him bent upon reading the bible. The black fellow, on hearing the approach of footsteps, raised his head, saying,

"Morning, Massa Sleekhead! top ob de day to you!" "How do you do, Mr. Castlereagh ?" This was the name the nigger had assumed: they always like grand names. 'What are you reading about ?" "Me reading bout Massa Jonah."

"Ah, Jonah was a good, but an ill-used man." "So me sec. Like yourself, Massa Sleekhead. Some persons no believe de good you do. Massa Jonah de best man in de world in dose days ; you in dese. So de wicked pick one great quarrel with him; and has Massa ing. Jonah no show de fight, dey toss him into de sea. Den whale, for Jonah was debilish fond ob fish !"

The following sweet lines are also well worthy of extract:-

DREAMING OF HOME. As the birds among the lilacs were nestling down to rest, And clouds of gold and violet lay melting in the west,

to-day,

wing, sing;

But that cabin with its roses is with me in my heart, Should the path as I tread onward grow rough beneat! And the pulses dull and heavy that so buoyantly did

beatshould enemies assail me I'll shelter from the strife,

TAIT'S MAGAZINE - July. Edinburgh: W

In saying that the present number fully upholds he deservedly-popular character of this Magazine, we say sufficient to express our sense of its merits.

Tait, 107, Prince's-street. The opening article in this month's number of Tait is an able and interesting one on Colonel Mrrenell's "Fall of Napoleon." This article will go far to open the eyes of the blind worshippers of CAPOLEON, who, unfortunately, are not confined to France. Judging of Colonel Mircural's book by the extracts given in Tait, and the praises bestowed upon it by the reviewer, we imagine that the Colonel has done good service to the cause of public morality and general enlightenment, by his examination into the causes and circumstances of Napoleon's fall. The vet lingering veneration amongst the ignorant, for those wholesale spoliators and murderers, called heroes, aided by a generous, but in this instance misplaced sympathy for the fallen, has caused a veil to be east over the gigantic crimes of the Gallie despot, break ;-and is broken! Here, and at every turn, privi- and something like a balo of admiration to surround his name. Time, however, will dispel this illusion; We agree with the writer of the above, and car- towards stripping this monstrous ided of his gaudy and we thank Colonel MITCHELL for doing something and deceptive trappings. A worse traiter to free principles—a more sellish, arrogant despot—a more cold-blooded, brutal, blood-spiller, never existed than You may resemble them. I hope you may. Napoleon. "A Lockerbie Lick" is a capital Border Here are the Umbrella's rhyme, which we only regret is too lengthy to transfer to our columns. Madame Wolfensberger's "Letters rom Naples" are continued in this number, and unfold a most deprayed and shocking state of things existing in that city. The worst feature of Neapolitan life is the general idleness, filthiness, and corruption of the women, high and low, rich and poor. The cause of this is, the debasing and withering influence of the priests. "Their only reigion is a superstition, that tends to deaden all other faculties, without encouraging either sympathy with their fellow-creatures, or requiring virtuous conduct as a proof of picty. The most bigotted women are neither better mothers nor more faithful wives; they are only the most exact observers of forms, and devoted slaves of the priests, to the utmost point of obedience, often thus procuring the induigence they require from their confessor for their inrigues." "Jemimah Wilkinson, the American Prophetess," is an interesting account of a most singular being. There are several reviews of new works, all, misfortune, which we regret, namely, the illness of the as is the wont with this Magazine, ably executed. authoress who was to have produced the romance "The Opinions of Blanco White" is a critique on a that communion; he, however, subsequently "boxed the compass" of nearly all the creeds and no-creeds of Europo—being at one time a Deist, then an Atheist, then a High-Church-of-England-man, then an Evangelical Protestant, and, finally, some sort of a Unitarian. He appears in all these changes to have been perfectly honest and sincere. He was a man of wonderful ability, and his knowledge of the crafts,

IRISH CATHOLICISM.

all denominations, was most extensive. With all his

the truth, that he fearlessly proclaimed, and the cause of free thought found in him a talented and

zealous champion. We have called from Tait two or

three specimens of his views, which just now are sig-

becoming more of the nature of a battue, a mechanical the Romanist system is incapable of a real reform; for Rumber. butchery on a large scale, by the united aid of balls, pow- its principle—submission to a priesthood—is essentially der, and steam. The attacking column, by which most wrong and mischievous. But had it not been for the constant irritation produced on both the priesthood and almost as insensate, with just as little power of volition, laity of Catholic Ireland, by the political ascendancy affording just as little opening for the coward to flee, or enjoyed and asserted by a small minority of Protestants, the brave to reap distinction, as that ancient engine of Irish Popery would by this time be but an empty name, destruction. There is no fascination, nothing for the for all the efficient intellect of Ireland. * * With reimagination in this worn-out game of royalty; it is a spect to the lower classes, and to the mass of the frish dull death's feast, and men will soon begin to revert to its Catholics, these controversial scenes must have an injudismal horrors with the same revolting feelings that they rious result, they must attach them more and more to their Church. The Church of England invites the people with a mere fragment of Popery-as wrong in principle as Popery itself, and infinitely less attractive to quetry," which will be interesting to the student of the popular mind. I saw some weeks ago a quotation emale mysteries. The following sweet wee ricce of from Dr. Jebb, in which he declared that he found more poetry we have taken the liberty of extracting entire | devotion among the Irish peasantry of the Romanist than of the Protestant persuasion. Such must be the ease every where. That kind of devotion which the above-mentioned bishop wished to see diffused, cannot be promoted among the lower classes by the Protestantism of the Church of England: it requires a degree of enthusiasm, which the dry and lame theory of doetrines preserved in the Thirty-nine Articles, cannot raise. Hence the want which the English peasantry felt of what the Methodists gave them, at least for a time. The more, therefore, the English skeleton is brought out into direct comparison with the well dressed-up image of Popery, the greater will be the aversion of the lower classes to change; the more their abhorrence of the name of Protestant. Popery cannot stand the increase of intellectual light; it must vanish before true knowledge and the effects of civilization; but if divines are set against divines, those of Rome will surely carry the lower

SCHOOLS FOR SLAVES. All the ancient Asiatic temples had an establishment of slaves, who belonged to the priesthood .- That custom has revived, in a spiritual shape, among us. I have just been looking at a long double row of girls and boys, walking slowly towards Mr. S--'s church. What a monstrous medley will the minds of those children present mind, who does not know Mr. S, one of the greatest the numbers who are thus mentally crippled by the activity of the various priesthoods. Mr. S--'s school appears to me to consist of from two to three hundred. children.—Does Mr. S—and his compeers love educa-

THE FATAL ERROR. One of the oldest and most pernicious errors of mankind, is that which supposes the necessity of forming a tan." There are also several atteless of a lighter character, mixing entertainment with instruction. We have perused with much pleasure the portion here given of a "Narrative of a Steam-Voyage from Southampton to St. Lucia;" and Captain Morror's article "On the Origin of Basaltic Columns." The souls of men, and a most active encroaching principle is article entitled "Reminiscences of the Island of Captain galthough the writer has work upon society, to bring it completely under the message of his Church (hear); for the prelates of his Church (hear); for the prelates of his Church (hear); for the celesiastical authorities for the Catholics of his Church (hear); for who were discussed and the other for the money they would give him.

"He obeyed the prelates of his Church (hear); for who were the celesiastical authorities for the Catholics of Ireland? The Commons it is observed the prelates of his Church (hear); for the ediction of the certain the guidance of the money they would give him.

"He obeyed the prelates of his Church (hear); for the Catholics of Ireland? The Commons it is observed the money they would give him.

"The obeyed the prelates of his Church (hear); for the Catholics of his church (hear); for the Catholics of his church (hear); for the celesiastical authorities for the Catholics of Ireland? The Commons who were of money they would give him.

"The obeyed the prelates of his Church (hear); for the Catholics of his church (hear); for the Catholics of his church (hear); for the celesiastical authorities for the Catholics of his church (hear); for the celesiastical authorities for the Catholics of his church (hear); for the catholics of his church (hear); for the celesiastical authorities for the Catholics of his church (hear); for the celesiastical authorities for the Catholics of his church (hear); for the celesiastical authorities for the Catholics of his church (hear); for the celesiastical authorities for the Catholics of his church (hear); for the catholics of his church (hear); for the catholi Cuba" is also entertaining, although the writer has work upon society, to bring it completely under the posed wholly of Roman Cathelies, it would be no tri- others for £1000 a year. as yet told nothing about Cuba, and in his sketchings power of the priesthood. The usurpations of Popory banal to bring a question before, which was between Gospel.

he knows, and what he knows he believes. Why should the priesthood come to us with an inventory of what we believe?—The priesthood do not care about our belief; choose your library: suppose they advance a right to believe?—The priesthood do not care about our belief; choose your library: suppose they advance a right to by making yourself one with the men you love; desire to disguise their wishes, which are the same as those of Rome, and mines the matter. Yet there is the Standard. There is Mr. Davis, of the Nation, and would not mind a little no one ever heard of before with branches everywhere.

The present number is altogether a very interesting one, and will well sustain the deserved popularity

MEMOIRS OF AN UMBRELLA. By G. Han-

the Umbrella, instead of being a miscellaneous collection of political, satirieal, humourous, and other sketches and fragments, such as go to make up the contents of Panch, is a novel, a continuous story, in which is blonded eloquence, satire, wit, and pathos,

london readers, the

BIRTH-PLACE OF THE UMBRELLA. Do you know St. Martin's court ?-of course you do, or you have never known what It is to eat ham and beef n perfection.

food !- 'tis here for sale-and be as fat as we!"

He does the office of the gone, and cheerfully; but, still Europe .- Panch. he's but a ghost of what has been. Apologising for this digression, know, gentle reader,

that St. Martin's-court, that little passage but great thoroughfare, which leads from Cranboarne-alley, or rather street, into St. Martin's-lane, was the spot of my nativity! The very house in which I was produced to the world, and which, from that circumstance, must beneeforth beshop, a door or two on the left-hand side of the Court, coming from St. Martin's-lane.

You know it ?--do you not ?--but I'm sure you do, and also my two dearly-beloved sponsors, who may still be dow-glass intended for rooting. This kind of resiseen standing one on each side the door. They are old dence, however, will never do for Mr. Roebuck, and now; but yet how sweet and pleasing are their counter such members as are in the habit of throwing stones. nances. I never look at those two amiable faces but I | - Mid. sigh to think how unkind Nature has been in not allowing all human beings to be as hundsome as they! Do, dear render, when you pass that way again, examine them | print, only a few days ago, appeared an advertisement minutely-it will well repay the trouble-and, as you minutely—it will well repay the trouble—and, as you for "a respectable single woman, as net nurse."

There is some novelty in the requisition at any rate, from offering up a prayer, that, in your green old age,

REASONS FOR WRITING THE MEMOIRS. Now, then, for one of my reasons for writing these namoirs. I believe it to be the duty of every one, be his station never so humble, should fate have placed him in a situation to observe the various positions of mankind, say, I believe it to be his duty to record those observations, if not for the instruction, at least as an attempt, at the amusement of the many who have not found the same opportunities to observe for themselves.

I am aware, that those who write merely to amuse are not ranked in the highest grade of intellectual labourers: this may or may not be just; but, had I my will, they should hold a pretty exalted situation in Fame's highest

The doctor and the surgeon may do much to relieve he body's pains; but what physician has ever "minisered to a mind diseased" with half the success of a Scott or Dickens? How many aching heads, and aching hearts, too, have they not relieved? How many a tedious hour in sickness, care, and sor-

row, have they have not made glide unperceived away; and by enchanting the mind out of Thought's then dismal home, led it on, if not to happiness, at least to Hope! Who can rise from reading the "Carol," and not feel he has a healthier heart than when he sat down? Not many.

Now, if ever the opportunities for observation be a reason for writing one's memoirs, who is likely to have greater than an Umbrella! Whether it be spread out cold, wet, and weeping in the

servants' hall, or, dry and snug in the batter's room; whether it be enviously watching over the heads of two theless be a very sound system in Belgium. happy lovers; or stuck almost upright, beneath the arm for observing human nature. I thought this-I felt this work.

For the commencement of the adventures of the Of course, we have but what may be considered as | and with his hat cocked on one side, says; "Captain the introduction to the story in the number before Spooner, you are getting rather close to them are us, still mysteries have already commenced, the de-sire to know the solution of which will, we daye say, tain Spooner replied: "Mr. Comstock, do you go be sufficient to induce all purchasers of the first num-I have arrived at the conclusion that, were it not for the Irish Church Establishment, the indirect influence of English civilization would have produced a test reformation on Irish Popery. I am, indeed, fully aware that the Romanist system is incapable of a real reform; for its mynicial engagement is incapable of a real reform; for its mynicial engagement in high dudgeon. "Love," said he, "see that are mud-hook all clear for letting go." "Ay, ay, Sir; and the Romanist system is incapable of a real reform; for its mynicial engagement to make an order man." "Let go," said he. Down went the anchor, out rattled the chain, and like a flash the

will be found in one of our "leaders."

Publications Received .- Lord Carisdale's Adventures in Icaria, Nos. 1 to 7—The Myeteries of Paris (People's Edition)-Tales of Shipwrecks, Parts I and 2 -Thicrs' History of the Consulate and Empire, Parts 1 and 2.

A BOWL OF "PUNCH," FRESH BREWED.

"APPEAL TO ROME!" When the Irish Colleges' Debate was coming on at the beginning of the week, the Chronicle kindly took the pains to consult Hansard for Mr. O'Connell, and put before the old gentleman his early opinions upon before the Queen! But whether her Majesty shows the beauty and loveliness of mixed education. His off any of her own airs in return, is a private matter arguments were very strong and his language charm- with which we do not choose to meddle. There are ingly pathetic:—" Can you, who are convinced of the two sorts of chords in music—concord and discord. wards come upon them may be assuaged by the gentle recollections of their youthful friendships."-Beautiful! beautiful! it's as touching as the Sorrows of Werter. Dan must have been very much obliged to the Chronicle for bringing these "gentle recollection of New Way or Market Money - Buy at tions" of his forward: though they may possibly have spoiled "a speech of remarkable power" in a differif they actually take in the instruction of their priest! ont way. But if the old Liberator could not speak. No one can form to himself an idea of such a state of there was a young one at hand with the new doctrine -and a very pretty dectrine it is too-which, as we self to a farmer, had a cheese set down before him, luminaries of the Evangelicals. It is probable, however, all know the freedom of speech which the Liberator that he might help himself. His master said to him, that the children will keep very little of what they hear under the name of religion; but, unfortunately, in most cases, the mental distortion will continue through life, disabling the priestly slaves from all healthy and vigorous use of their faculties.—It is melancholy to consider the numbers who are thus mentally eximpled by the numbers who are thus mentally eximpled by the numbers who are thus mentally eximpled by the him—never mind whither. The Irish Bishops don't approve of the Bill—every Catholic ought to listen to his Bishops—if he refuses he is a schismatic, and the end of schism is—never mind what. If you are dismake a very large pocket on one side of the coat, and the coat, and the Pickers No. Let a very large pocket on one side of the coat, and the coat and the coat, and the coat and the coat, and the coat tion !-Yes; passionately—they love the education which produces slaves to their own priestly class.

Satisfied with the Bishops, Mr. John says, you have one small one on the other, that the King could one remedy—ax appeal to Rome. So Rome is to hardly get his hand into it; which seeming very odd,

are the natural result of the existence of a priesthood, him and the bishops of Ireland. Here was the dewhich, more than any other in the world, identifies its claration of the Catholic bishops—the authority own supremacy with the highest conceivable interests of which he believed to be the supreme authority in Iremankind. Hardly any or the ancient religions afforded land, controllable only by the Sovereign Pontiff, desuch plausible pretexts to the ambition of its priesthood, claring this bill was dangerous to the faith and as the priesthoods which have seized upon Christianity as morals of the Catholic people." Look here, gentle-their peculiar domain, derive from the doctrines of the men Repealers, at the kind of freedom which your men Repealers, at the kind of freedom which your next January. Runaway matches, hearts of tinder, Liberator has in store for you. If people are to pay and Hymoneal chains, are to be all crushed becauti filial obedience to these ghostiv fathers, there is no this avalanche of legislation, while sparks and fismes In no matter whatever, needs a man be reminded of end to the paternal homage they may seem fit to will scintillate no more around the blacksmith's forge. what he believes, except in religion. What a man believes exact. If the bishops interiere about a lecturer on Oh! ladies fair! whilst Green is yet unwhat they want is our assent; so they make out a list controll your ledger? Suppose the bishops demand of what we are to assent to, if we are to avoid the it, as a Catholic you must obey—always with the keep at home, petition against a measure, which consequences of their indignation? The old Romish liberty of appealing to Rome. Here is the O'Con-threatens to send Cupid packing back to Paphos, to priesthood do not conceal this; according to them, any nell creed in the ninetcenth century :- "Down with render post-chaises not worth the duty gaid upon one who says, "I believe whatever the Mother Church the British, and on your knees to the Pope. Away them, and to make every one of ye cantankerous old believes," has saving faith. The Protestant Churches with the Saxon, and put your trust in the Roman. the design to take all other men's minds into their keepling.

who pants for freedom, and would be with the gradients were not easy, the cuttings, pose the Saxon done for, and see what comes nextpose the Saxon done for, and see what comes nextfew, the tunnelling next to nothing, and the twaffic a reign of Catholic bishops and the Pope supreme. Daro you preach against this as you preach against!

ledge this doctrine? acquiesce in a supremacy which street.

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A new and right worthy candi tronage, which there can be little doubt the project throats are so cowed, that if O'Connell were to set up paper, devoutly prays :— May God, who never errs, tors will obtain. The Memoirs of an University is, in price, form, and outside appearance, similar to our the men who shrick out for liberty, and gasp for the support the men who shrick out for liberty, and gasp for the as upon Pittsburgh, now and then, A nor property. excellent friend Punch; with this difference, that freedom "for which Sarsfield fought, and Tone orga- Those Tennines Wives !- When Mr. Bickersteth

ting beef as he frequently passed the shop, and believing

Tit Bits.

READINGS IN NATURAL HISTORY .- THE "ROEnuck."—"The Roebuck," says Goldsmith, "is the smallest of the deer kind known in our climate;" and it appears to have been growing "small by degrees Heigho! talking of ham and beef naturally draws my and beautifully less," till it is now one of the most inlieigho! talking of nam and occi natural, many of and occurringly less, the loss how one attention to the wonderful changes "ash is heir to," and significant animals to be met with even in the Comwhich have actually come to pass in that locality. There mons. This extraordinary animal sixeds its horns, was a time when the ham and beef shop of St. Martin's and, indeed, it has been known sometimes to lose its court was known all over Europe: so, at least, all over head, particularly during the sitting of Parliament.

London, which is almost synonymous. Its name and fame, or rather its viauds, were in every mouth.

The Roebuck, "continues Goldsmith, "with headle ambition, courts the rising slope." It does not how And, oh! what two glorious perambulating rounds of ever, rise very high, though it once took a leap at a human beef were then to be seen rolling, as it were, within har which astonished every one. The Roebuck's mothe pound-shaped counter: they were a glorious sight! tions are very easy, consisting chicily of motions of Deep, deep was he who placed those fat men there; their course, which are the easiest of any. It is possessed forms appeared the very incornation of the phrase "cut of nuch cunning, and is found to make a very good and come again." It was a decoy :- but 'twas an honour- retreat by its various windings. The Rochack is not able one. They formed the title-page of the work within, a social animal, and though very easily subdued, can which seemed to say: "Do as we do !- cat this delicious never be thoroughly tanged. It is subject to terror Alas! Time, even here, has been with his relentless in view a cause of any kind. The Rechaek is never ever-changing glass. The shop still is!—the viands to be entirely relied on, for it has capricious its of there!—but where those dear old rounds? Ah! where! fierconess. This animal is more appreciated in A ghost now walks where they once held command. America—particularly in Canada—than it is in

FAULTS ON BOTH SIDES-Members in England, and deputies in France, are always comparing the navies of the two countries, and their complaints are so much alike, that from their catalogue of faults, it would seem to be, as far as the number of efficient ships is concerned, literally six on one side and halfcome as celebrated as the little butcher's shop at Strat-that it will be a long time before there is known to be any real difference between them !- Rid.

GLASS Houses.-The newspapers contain an account of an importation of a thick description of win-

QUEER WANTS.—People who advertise in the Times want curious things sometimes. In the columns of that especially as it expressly stipulated that she must have "a good character." The advertiser must have more of the milk of human kindness than usual, to be willing to overlook the means by which single women become qualified to fulfil the duty in question. More Work for the Post Office Spr.-Certain Government authorities (evidently not under the guidance of the ocumnities of taste), have directed a story, for rather some supercrescent building, to be sad dled upon the Post-office, and the Punch-like hump is being creeted. When completed, we presume, it will

be opened by the Home Secretary.

HE IS FIT FOR SOMETHING.—Prince Albert has been again put in requisition for "laying the foundation stone" for a new building—a fresh hospital for Marylebone and Paddington. The willingness of his Royal Highness to accede to such applications unquestionably betokens a wish to make himself generally useful-always a laudable trait in prince or peasant. Luckily such duties as these require no great stretch of intellect, and without overtasking such mental attributes as he pessesses, his Royal lligh-ness cannot fail to feel himself quite at home. THE MILITANT DISHOP.

Church militants, 'twill much rejoice your hearts To know Charles James, who deems himself no fool, Now boasts himself, amidst his varied parts, Director of a military school!

SETTING THE "CHANGELLOR" AT DEFIANCE .- Dyce Sombre is living at Brussels very quietly, and has a "committee" of doctors, who daily visit him and report upon his "ease." No fewer than five, we hear, pay their periodical attention to him. This is truly a novel mode of determining sanity, but it may never-YANKEE CUTENESS .- Some time since, the Yankee

of the Honourable E. B -- : still they are all situations schooner Sally Ann, under command of one Captain Spooner, was beating up the Connecticut river. Mr. -and this is one of my reasons for writing the present | Comstock, the mate, was at his station forward. According to his notion of things, the schooner was getting rather too near certain flats which lay along Umbrells we must refer the reader to the work itself. The larboard shore. So alt he goes to the captain, forward and attend to your part of the skuner : Pil Sally Ann came luffing into the wind, and then "Joe Miller the Younger."-No. 1 of a new series of | brought up all standing. Mr. Comsteck walked art, this publication has just appeared, giving promise of and touching his hat very cavalierly, "Captain a mirthful existence. A lengthy extract from Joe Speener," said he, "my part of the schooner is at anchor!"

CANINE LEGISLATION. Now that Laddell-famed sire of the "doz-steeling Act." The power of transporting the "prigger" withdraws, GRANTLEN vows that the hon'rable member, in fact,

Has the measure curtailed of its most useful clause. THE PRINCE-CONSORT'S "AIRS." - Amongst the favourite pieces of music, as we are informed by the Court Circular, frequently performed before her Majesty by the Queen's private band, is a "Fantasia on airs by his Royal Highness Prince Albert." Thus it

truth of your church, dread the consequences of a fair | STRANGE IF TRUE. - "Well, if it ain't true I'm development of the public mind by education? I flummuxed; 'twas on the banks of the I'otomac, at have heard a great many arguments against this plan the Fall—not of the river, stranger—but of the leaf—of education in common—but it is a powerful argument that it is a powerful argument to the leaf, though, of your Achilles, here! Under of education in common—but it is a powerful argunot the leaf, though, of your Achilles, hem! Uncle ment, on the other hand, that there is nothing more Ben and I were cut a gaming. No sport. Returndesirable than that the youth of this country, sepaing at evening we fired off our charges in despair,
rated as they are by twenty-five or twenty-six leading
persuasions, should, while the unsophisticated and
forget which, appeared at the opposite bank, quenchpersuasions, should, while the unsophisticated and affectionate feelings of youth are warm in their lossms, have the inestimable advantage of mixing bosoms, have the inestimable advantage of mixing Ben, 'I'll walk into that ere warmint.' We both together in friendly and undoubting intercourse, so charged our rifles and fired together. And what do that the angry and jealous passions which may after- you think, stranger? I looked for Uncle Ben, and saw only his ram-rod stuck slantendicularly in the ground. I looked across the river, and there I saw nuncks on the baste's horns. He had ramm'd down himrelf in-

A NEW WAY OF MAKING MONEY. - Buy a two-andsixpenny Gossamer, and you'll very soon get a crown out of it.

GIVE ME TIME. - A Scotchman having hired him-

be the mistress when the empire is disunited; and Repeal means the supremacy of the Pope in Rome! One can hardly believe the words, though they stare you in the face.—Mr. O'Connell said,— "He obeyed the prelates of his Church (hear); for and the other for the money they would give him.

BAD NEWS FOR THE FAIR SEX. - Railways have tended much to do away with romance, but the "unkindest cut of all," the coup de grace has been dealt by that monstrosity of a Lord, Henry Brougham, who has actually introduced a bill into the liouse of Peers, invalidating all future Gretna Green espousals that may be solemnized subsequently to the first of and do ye, whom bolts, and bars, and slender parses maids!

immense ?- Punch.

Pircuing a Tunn roo High. The highest we have Ing one, and will well sustain the deserved popularity of this figure, established and eleverly-conducted Magazine.

English tyranny? Dare you rebel against Dan and his supreme Pope, as you would against us oppressors over the water? Do you men, who assume to be the leaders of the Liberal party in Ireland, asknow the leaders of the Liberal party in Ireland, asknow the leaders of the leaders of the Liberal party in Ireland, asknow the leaders of the leaders of the leaders of the Liberal party in Ireland, asknow the leaders of the leaders of the Liberal party in Ireland, asknow the leaders of the leaders of the Liberal party in Ireland, asknow the leaders of the leaders of the Liberal party in Ireland, asknow the leader of the leaders of the leaders of the Liberal party in Ireland, asknow the leader of the leaders of the leaders of the Liberal party in Ireland, asknow the leader of the leader of the leaders of ten foot pole .- American paper.

A Pious Prayra.-Pittsburgh, the Birmingham of the United States, having almost suffered demuction from fire, the Nanvoo Neighbour, a Mormon news-

was at Bassia, in Africa, having his wife's portrait with him, he showed it to a chief and his attendants. * In the cut of the two fat men, the symbol of eternity He was much amused by their observations on it is placed between them, to earry our the idea conceived by the celebrated Fusell, who, always seeing one of them cut. lives there!" cried the chief. "He can say, "it is my

Chartist Intelligence.

LONDON. LAMBETH.—A numerous and highly respectable party assembled in the South London Chartist Hall, on Sunday evening, July the 6th. Mr. J. G. Dron was unanimously called to the chair; when Mr. Thorpe read the article on "Shortening the hours of Labour." from the Northern Star, amid much applause. Mr. Stallwood was then introduced and addressed the meeting at some length. The Lambeth district of the Chartist Co-operative Land Society, which holds its meetings every Sunday evening prior to the lecture, in this hall, is making great progress, and already boasts a large number of steady paying mem-

NORTH LANCASHIRE. BURNLEY.—The North Lancashire district meeting was held at Bradshaw's Temperance Hotel, Curzonstreet, Burnley, on Sunday the 6th inst., when the following places were represented :—Burnley, Colne, Bacup, Barnoldswick, Haslingden, and Marsden. After the financial business was settled, the delegates entered into a general conversation on the Land question, and according to the statements made, there appears to be much inquiry throughout the district on the subject. The opinion of the delegates was, that if Mr. O'Connor would pay his promised visit to North Lancashir. the Land question would receive an impetus that would be the means of augmenting largely the number of shares already taken in this district. The next delegate meeting will be held at the same place, on Sunday, the 3rd day of August, to commence at

one o'cleck in the afternoon. MANCHESTER. A LECTURE was delivered in the Carpenters' Hall on the evening of Sunday last, by Mr. D. Donovan: subject—"The Land." The lecture was well attended, at the conclusion of which the following reso-

lution was moved by Mr. Wm. Dixon, seconded by Mr. Rankin, and agreed to unanimously:—"That having read the miserable twaddle of 'William-Wish-I-may-act-it,' &c., in Lloyd's Weekly Newspaper, and likewise the able reply of Mr. O'Connor in the Northern Star, do hereby record our unqualified confidence in the Chartist 'Co-operative Land Plan' and the board of directors. We, therefore, pledge ourselves to carry out the same by every mean in our power. We likewise return our hearty thanks to Mr. Donovan for his able and instructive lecture on the important question of the land." We are proud to say that the above resolution was carried not only by a shew of hands, but in the more substantial and consistent way of taking up shares and paying the deposits. In South Lancashire the land appears to be the all-absorbing topic. It is not pos-sible to form anything like a correct idea of the number of shares taken up in this part of the county, For we know of places where there are no associa- be addressed by W. P. Roberts, Esq., and other tions in existence where the cotters are paying their gentlemen. The levy for the fortnight is 1s. Sd. subscriptions as quickly as possible, which will be transmitted in a lump to the treasurer in a short time. We also know of one workshop where a number of the workmen are paying 3s. per week each into the Savings Bank until their shares are paid up, when the whole will be transmitted in one sum. GLOSSOP.

Tur Land. - On Sunday last the indefatigable James Leach visited Glossop, in order to give the in habitants of that place information on the Chartist Co-operative Land Society. The result was that they highly approved of the plan and its practicability, and forthwith commenced operations by forming a branch and taking up shares. MR. CLARK'S TOUR:

To THE CHARTIST BODY.-Friends,-Despite the lles and venom of nameless scribes, the malignant calumnies of the gentle and dove-like Carpenter, and the disinterested "opposition of daily-bread" Hill, the plan of securing land, as propounded by the Convention, is making rapid headway. The Land plan is the subject of discussion in every circle where politics are at all understood, and the universal opinion amongst those who understand the question is, that success must attend our exertions if we act unitedly energetically, and perseveringly.

TODMORDEN. On Wednesday evening last I attended at this place for the purpose of lecturing on the "Land and its capabilities." and was delighted to find from my friends that the sterling democracy of this spirited little place were all in favour of assisting us to consummate our great public undertaking. The meeting was held in the Mechanics' Institute. Mr. James Stansfield acted as chairman on the occasion. I entered at length into the question of the day, contrasting the unhealthy life of the best paid factory operative with that of an independent agricultural labourer, cultivating his own land for himself. In the course of my remarks I took occasion to speal eulogistically of Mr. John Rielden, M.P., pointing him out as an honourable exception to his class : bu the expression of this opinion was treated by the meeting as a fraudulent attempt to cheat them, as they universally declared that the hands in his em ploy are worse treated than those of any other man in the neighbourhood of Todmorden. This I was as tonished to hear, as I had always thought that the talented author of the "factory curse" was too much of a patriot to allow his workpeople to be ill-treated; but the people of Todmorden, who ought to know best, declare that it is so, and some of them told me that the conduct pursued in Mr. Fielden's mill has been more than once communicated to the Star, but that for some reason the communications have never appeared. I trust, however, that this will be allowed to appear, that Mr. Fielden may have an opportunity to correct the feeling which is abroad in his own

On Thursday a large out-door meeting was held here, and was addressed by Mr. Barker, the chairman, Mr. Tage, and myself, on the question of the Land and the right of the people to possess it. The persons attending the meeting appeared to take a deep interest in the proceedings, many expressing them-selves gratified at the course which we are now pur-

OLDHAM. On Sunday I lectured here in the Working Man's Hali—a magnificent building, erected by the united means of a number of the good democrats of Oldham. I wish our friends in distant parts of the country had an opportunity of witnessing this monument of the public spirit of this town. I had not seen it myself before, but felt proud when I did see it, and wish that the Chartists of other places would go and do likewise. The subject of the lecture was "Land and

HERDEN-RRIDGE. this place previous to Monday evening last. After friends, his family, and domestics, and remained lecturing on the Land, and inviting opposition, and not having any offered. I enrolled a number of persons, who paid their first instalments, and pledged dying in the utmost calmness, and expressing the themselves to do all in their power to extend the highest confidence in a happy immortality through a association. Helden-Bridge is still the seat of a divine Redeemer. General Houston (from Texas) association. According is sometime the landed at Nashville on Sunday afternoon, and pretime arrives that their energies may be wanting.-THOMAS CLARE, Manchester, Tuesday, July Sth. STALYBRIDGE.

THE MEMBERS OF THE CHARTIST LAND SOCIETY hold weekly meetings every Tuesday evening, at halfpast eight o'clock, in the Chartist Association-room. back of the Angel Inn. We expect a considerable guished man will produce a deep and wide-spread number of members in this district, as many persons sensation among his countrymen. As soon as the have promised to take out shares. We, therefore call upon persons wishing to become members to do so as soon as possible, in order that the board of in this city the colours on the City-hall, and at plan is, by having the means at their command to high." make a purchase in as short a time as possible. BASFORD (NOTTINGHAMSHIRE).

Tue Lavo.—On Sunday last a branch of the Cooperative Land Society was formed at the house of Mr. William Watson, Dob-park, Basford. Thirteen took out their eards, and paid their entrance money. They intend to meet every Sunday at the above place.

Trades' Mobements

MINERS' CONFERENCE. (From the Inne Mercury of Wednesday, July 9th.) The Miners' Association of Great Britain are holding their Annual Conference this week in Newcastle, at the house of Mr. Martin Jude. Side. Monday, the business was confined to receiving the credentials of the delegates as they arrived.

the workmen at various collieries in the counties of Northumberland and Durham were held at three several places, which, in their names formed the odd conjecture of Sheriff Hill, Gallows Hill, and Botany Bay. They were held for the purpose of hearing addresses from different appointed parties; and the substance of the speeches was, in all probability, similar at each.

Mr. M. Jude was called upon to preside. Having briefly noticed the sitting of the Conference, and that it had been deemed advisable to hold these meetings of the several collieries, he called upon Ben. Embleton, from South Staffordshire, who ad-

dressed the meeting on the necessity of union, and

James Price, from Cheshire, who was succeeded by Wm. Holgat:, a Yorkshireman, but lately from Lanpresent in the colliery districts of Durham. They entered into many of the usual topics; but their favourite argument was in favour of restricted work, 'production being kept level with consumption." At the close of his speech Price took a show of hands (which was quite general) in favour of the union: and it was agreed by the meeting to send to Con-

of York sat down to a most splendid dinner at the Hop Grove Inn, in the vicinity of York. After de- riots, and conflicts with the police, had these pursuits on the character of dur people will be street, London ... street, ing justice to the good things set before them, the already been the result; and that the military of the most awful! It will entirely loosen the bonds that

they amused themselves with the games of cricket, skittles, &c., until "Day began to draw her curtain. when all retired to the house, and there partook of an excellent supper. After the cloth was removed, the chairman gave the toast, "May this day be a step towards the downfall of the tyranny exercised on the operative tailors of York," which was loudly An excellent amateur band followed with the air, "A man's a man for a' that." Several other toastswere given, likewise songs and recitations, from Byron, Shelley, and Campbell. Harmony was kept up for several hours, until at length the hour for returning homeward arrived. Several omnibuses and cabs being in waiting, all returned to York highly

satisfied with the day's entertainment. Mr. Septimus Davis lectured at the following places ast week :- Monday, June 30, at Pendlebury : Wed nesday, July 2nd, Fleece Inn. Bolton : Thursday, 3rd. at Dean Church; Friday, 4th, at the house of Mr. Shams, Little Hulton; Saturday, 5th, the men of No. 2 Lodge at Ringley, had a dinner at the Horse Shoe Inn, Bridge-end, when upwards of sixty of the sons of the Mine, with their wives, sat down, at four o'clock, to a good dinner. After the dinner an outdoor meeting was held, when Mr. Wm. Cheetham, one of the travelling committee, was called to the chair. Mr. Davis addressed the meeting on the benefits of union; after which the meeting adjourned into the house, where Mr. Cheetham gave some cheering accounts of the progress of union in Lancashire.

A COLLIERS' CAMP MRETING will be held on Sunday next, July 13th, on Mosley Common, near Ellenbrook, in the township of Tyldesly, to commence at half-past ten in the forenoon, and at two in the after-noon. The meeting will be addressed by Messrs. Benjamin Holmes, Jonathan Finsal, Samuel Smith and Septimus Davis. Mr. Davis will also lecture at the following places next week :- Monday and Tuesday, July 14th and 15th, at Baglane; Wednesday, 16th, at Belton.

A MEETING OF THE MINERS OF West Moor, Backworth, and Earsdon Collieries, was held on July 7th, 1845, at Scaffold Hill, Mr. Joseph Fawcett in the The meeting was addressed by Mr. Auty. agent of the Miners' Association, and was followed by Mr. Welsly, president of the Executive Council. The chairman then introduced W. P. Roberts, Esq., to the meeting, who congratulated the Miners of the ciples of union. Three cheers were given for Mr. Roberts and three for the union.

LANCASHIRE MINERS.—The next general delegate day next. July 14th, at the Vitriolmakers' Arms, Dixon-green, Farnworth, near Bolton; chair to be taken at eleven o'clock in the forenoon. A public meeting will also be held on the same day, which will per member, including general contribution.

KNARESBRO' TURNOUT AMONGST THE HAND-LOOM Weavers .- This ill-used body of working men are therein set forth :still struggling for their rights. Notwithstanding the generous appeal of the Editor of the Star in our be half. I am sorry to say we have not secured anything from any place where there are Weavers. We have this week received 5s. 6d. from Mr. M. Parkinson, of Hartlenool, collected among the Tailors. Our own trade should by all means help us, if not we must fail. The noble appeal in the Star for us has got you the thanks of many who before were enemies rather than friends. There is a strong feeling among the shopkeepers to form a Joint-Stock Linen Company and a meeting will be held to-night to take the sub ject into consideration. We, at any rate, intend to commence ourselves on a small scale. Indeed, I ma say that we have commenced, for we put the first warp out to-day. Next week I will send you all particulars. We received an order from W. B. Jerrard Esq., our member, a fortnight since, for £3,

THE LAND.

forwarded to Feargus O'Connor, 340, Strand, London. and an account of the heads under which they are to be placed should be addressed to T. M. Wheeler. 2425. £10 2s, in a bank order, a detailed account should be sent to the society as follows, for instance—remitted to Mr. F. O'C., on account of W. P. Roberts, £10 2s.—£9 for shares, 12s. for cards, 10s. for rules. The general sceretary's account then checks the district secretary and Mr. O'Connor's; and Mr. O'Connor's checks the treasurer's. This plan will save the labour of all parties, and give general satisfaction, while it will considerably facilitate the keeping of accounts. All the Metropolitan districts will find it more convenient to pay their monies, in the first instance, to Mr. Wheeler general secretary. Some delays of a week have occurred in acknowledging monies addressed to W. P. Roberts, to the care of Mr. F. O'Connor; as Mr. Roberts does not reside in London, those orders have to be sent to him before acknowledged. Let the above in structions be attended to in all cases, and no cause of complaint will arise. All monies received up to Thursday morning will be acknowledged in the same

THE NORTHERN STAR. SATURDAY, JULY 12, 1845.

DEATH

GENERAL JACKSON. By the arrival of the Shakspeare from New York,

accounts have been received of the death of General

" DEATH OF GENERAL JACKSON.

" Andrew Jackson breathed his last at the Hermitage, at six o'clock on Sunday evening, the 8th inst. after partially recovering from a fainting fit in the morning, caused by an attempt to remove him from his chair to the bed. This incident reached Nashville Registration." I was listened to attentively, and during the day in the shape of a report that he actuhad the satisfaction of learning that my views were ally died at that time, but he rallied for several hours and did not expire till the hour mentioned. The It was more than three years since I had been at venerable man took an affectionate leave of his clear and unclouded in his senses to the last moment, ceeded at once, and in great haste, to the Hermitage: but he was met on the way by the family physician with the melancholy information that the General was no more. The death of this eminent and distinnews of the death of General Jackson was received

> General Andrew Jackson was born March 15, 1767, and died June 8, 1845, in his 79th year.

SIGNS OF "RE-ACTION."

"PREPARE FOR THE COMING STORM." Ox two former occasions, during the course of our present "prosperity," we have deemed it our duty to sound the warning-note of caution against a too-confident feeling of security, leading those most concerned to neglect the "signs and appearances of the times," which, in our opinion, but too plainly indicated that "prosperity" was on the wane, and that dark and gloomy "adversity" was certain to follow. more than justified the opinions we expressed and the deductions we drew: and we have reason to know that the promulgation of those facts and opinions have not been without some little effect; for who have begun to "set their houses in order"

they are acquiesced in by numbers of tradespeople, against the coming storm. When last we commented on this subject, we adduced as proof of our position, the then deranged and unsatisfactory condition of the iron districts. From accounts furnished on the spot by parties connected with the iron trade, it appeared that the "paper-money"-caused "speculative mania" had game, and even more so, than "Master" himself: done its work in that great walk of industry. It had, cashire, both of whom appear to be lecturing at in the first instance, raised prices fully 300 per cent., and set every furnace and every forge "to work like to our knowledge where the servants of the kitchen mad"-new ones arising on every hand as if by magie, to satisfy the unnatural demand; and it had purchase of "shares," on the understanding that then, as its second effort, endeavoured to right itself the profits or loss derived from the sale should be by tumbling down prices "till nobody could say what ference their assent to a general meeting, to be they actually were," producing dismay, consternation, held either on the Town Moor or on Shadon's Hill. and even "RUIN" among the iron masters, who were so very recently the favoured ones of fortune. JOURNEYMEN TAILORS' DIXNER .- On last Monday Those accounts also showed that assaults had been, week upwards of seventy of the journeymen tailors and were to be, made on wages; that turnouts, and

of triumph" that greeted Sir Robert Peel's "sur- that of the sharper and the KNAYE. plus," is not yet out of our ears; nor can any one "Roaring Trade." The recollection of these is still ger is it one of "triumph"! The "proof" of inwhen "PROSPERITY" was deducible from them, still spoke for them.

In the Times of Monday appeared the following, which we give at length, calling attention to the facts

The return of the quarter's revenue does not present the same "prosperous" appearance as many that have preceded it. Thus, although there is an increase in the Customs for the year ending on the 5th inst. of £36,886 nating at the same period of 1844, of More Than Ten Times THAT AMOUNT, or £369,687. In the Excise, in like manner, the falling off in the quarter more than counterbalances the increase for the near-A RETROGRADE MOVEMENT FOR WHICH IT IS NOT PASY TO FIND AN EXPLANATION FROM CAUSES WHICH LIE UNDER PUBLIC OBSERVATION, AND breath of wind, we knew not how to deal with those DISQUIETUDE BY THE COUNTRY GENERALLY. The working of the mad speculations which have prevailed for the last twelve or eighteen months, is shown in the great increase had caused to the country. So again in 1836. When under the head of Stamps, which have added to the income £328,820 on the year, and £132,043 on the quarter and if the common opinion is a just one, that THESE SPECULATIONS HAVE INJURED COMMERCE by producing an | should be a legal tender at all places but at the Bank unnatural rise in some prices, and in diverting the attention of mercantile men from the sober course of trude, it would follow that to this is, in part, to be ascribed the decline in the Customs-an evil by no means to be compensated MATE sources. The same results appear, though not to the same extent, in the General return, the increase on Temple-bar, London. Thus, suppose Ashton sends the year being £847,148, while the falling off on the from the after-effects of their "PROSPERITY," yet the quarter is £739,847. The Post-office has increased rush to subscribe to all sorts of moonshine schemes £47,090 on the year, while the quarter's return is identical with that of 1844, exhibiting neither increase nor decrease. In the account of the Consolidated Fund there appears the satisfactory item of an application of £1,585,609 to the confined to the Jews and changers of the Devil's quarter of 1844; and the probable amount of Exchequer bills required to meet the charge on that fund for the quarter just ended is only £2,254,433. The RE-ACTION in the Customs and Excise, however, more than out. gaged in the bubble-transactions of that period there

WEIGHS ALL THE FAVOURABLE FEATURES OF THE PRESENT If "the country generally" has but recovered from into thin air; when nine-tenths of the bubble projects the stunifaction and delirium caused by the "great proved to be but prosperity" of "mad speculation," it will regard the facts thus brought home to their bosoms and their businesses with "some degree of disquiet." It will. in such case, not be unobservant of the lesson here taught-nor inattentive to the warning thus plainly given. But of this there is but little hope. "The country generally" seems to care for nothing, but filled, and the marks of ruination and poverty how it can "improve the present opportunity." "Mad speculation" is the order of the day. Consult any of those engaged in it, even the most active, and you will find their individual opinion to be, that the a horrible state of things, that they and their "propresent state of things cannot Last: "but then," perty" might be made in some degree answerable for say they, "there is an opportunity for something to be made by watching the turn of the market; and if ever, we shall be better prepared! This time the I don't get it, somebody else will; so I'll take care precaution has been taken to have "THE LIST" and look out for my share." Thus each are em- | beforehand! This time we have name, residence. ployed in adding to the intensity of that gambling and full description, with the AMOUNTS that each The New York Courier and Enquirer, of the which they know must surely have an end, regard-17th ult., announces this event in the following less of the ultimate consequences both to themselves | we shall be able to get at them! and the people at large; and thus are all the evils both of present speculation and future re-action con- umberland and Durham for 15s, a-week, exposed to siderably aggravated. The time of the new class of all the dangers of a "best-regulated" HASWELL EX-"stock" jobbers and "share" traders is far too much PLOSION; let the operative spinner of the Manchestaken up in looking after the oscillations of the nu- ter factories, sweating his life's juices away, in a merous "schemes" on which they hope to fatten; heat of some ninety-eight degrees, during an entire they are too much engaged in watching the rising factory-day, including the "last two hours"-(all and falling of the numerous "shares" now trafficked for profit to the owner of the machines) - fo in, by the difference in price of which they hope to bag" their thousands, through "buying in the who grinds his life away in thirty-five years, for a cheapest market and selling in the dearest;" they yearly income less than the ordinary interest of are too exclusively occupied in a keen observance of £2,000; let the wool-combers of Bradford who have 'the turn of the market" to have a moment to spend to sleep in their COAL HOLES, and on bundles of on a consideration of what is to follow-or to attend to the significant "sign of the times" afforded in the Revenue Returns. They will continue, absorbed in their gambling pursuits, until the crash comes, and sweeps the "shares" and "premiums" away altogether. And, unfortunately, for the country at large, the traders generally are thus involved. The extent to which the mania for "speculating" has spread, is frightful in the extreme. It we right that they should be "reduced to live on a has seized hold of by far the major portion of the coarser sort of food" that some seventy-one gentleshopkeeping classes in the manufacturing districts, directors may show what the practicability of the many of the public houses, were hoisted half-mast free from the curse. It is in Yorkshire where we nine-tenths of which are as purely of the bubble class now write. Here we have been for the last ten days, mixing among the traders of the main towns of the Let them ask if it be right that the labourer in West-Riding. Business has brought us in contact the Agricultural Districts should be starving on seven with several who have full opportunities of witnessing | shillings a week, that these leviathans of wealth may the extent to which the mania has spread, and THE be enabled to "subscribe" out of their means their effect it has on character and ordinary pursuits. Men without means, men who could not honour the "calls" of ten "shares," were they to be made on them to-morrow-men thus situate, are applying for their fifty and their hundred "shares" in the numerous bubbles that daily spring up: and in many instances obtain them, having to borrow the money required for the deposit. There is scarcely a shopkeeper These warning-notes we grounded on facts which in the towns of Leeds, Bradford, Huddersfield, Halix, Texsbury, or Barnsley, that is not dabbling in the 'share" market, in addition to his ordinary business; and throughout the villages it is nearly as bad. Leeds has now got its "Exchange," and an inferior sort of thing, called "The Sharebrokers' Association." Huddersfield, also, has its "Exchange;" share-brokers. Nor is the mania confined to the shire-place shire-place manufacturers and the shopkeepers. Butlers, 13. Crowley, Charles Sedgfield, gentleman, Croyfootmen, and even kitchen-wenches, are engaged in the "traffic." Following the example of "master" and "mistress,"-ave, even "mistress:"

following the example of these, instances have come

have subscribed "a purse" to be employed in the

divided amongst them. Nor has the evil stayed here.

who are dependent on their handy-work for their

company adjourned to the pleasure grounds, where neighbourhood were under arms, ready to march on have hitherto knit us together. Hitherto deep PLAY, of Sugnett Robert, Esq. Wyerside, Lancase they amused themselves with the games of cricket the people to quell by the power of the sword and the and its known demoralising influences, have been and off-shoots of the sword and the confined among the members and off-shoots of the sword and the confined among the members and off-shoots of the sword and the confined among the members and off-shoots of the sword and the confined among the members and off-shoots of the sword and the confined among the members and off-shoots of the sword and the confined among the members and off-shoots of the sword and the confined among the members and off-shoots of the sword and the confined among the members and off-shoots of the sword and the confined among the members and off-shoots of the sword and the confined among the members and off-shoots of the sword and the confined among the members and off-shoots of the sword and the confined among the members and off-shoots of the sword and the confined among the members and off-shoots of the sword and the confined among the members and off-shoots of the sword and the confined among the members and off-shoots of the sword and the confined among the members and off-shoots of the sword and the confined among the members and off-shoots of the sword and the confined among the members and off-shoots of the sword and the confined among the members and off-shoots of the sword and the confined among the confine to make the workers bear the first share of the loss aristocracy. Your games of hazard have been re- 38. Mercier, Francis, gentleman, Lordship-lane, consequent on speculations to which they had been no served for the scions of "Noble Houses" and the eaters of the taxes, with now and then an introduc-On the present occasion we have to remark on a tion from the manufacturing ranks, just to show most significant "sign of the times" applying to the them what "High Life" was. But now we are 43. Paul, Charles, banker, Clifton ... "most significant "sign of the times" applying to the them what "High Life" was. country generally, and not to one particular and iso- making deep gamblers of an entire people. We are 44. Waddington, David, gentleman, lated portion of it. The facts we are about to bring inducing whole classes to engage in games of 45. Glyn, George Carr, Esq. Donnards acceptance, under the reader's consideration do not affect the hazard with all the avidity and all the infatuation Iron Districts alone; do not show that one branch of exhibited by the most confirmed frequenter of the 48. Mowatt, Francis, Esq. 35, Devonshire-place... our staple trade is suffering the after-consequences of London hells. With the games will come the demomad speculation: but they concern the whole people. ralisation! No longon will proposable man confine.

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130,0 mad speculation; but they concern the whole people, ralisation! No longer will mercantile men confine as they relate intimately to their general condition their attention "to the sober course of trade." The profits of ordinary business will no longer satisfy the 53. Hodgson, David, Esq. Liverpool

The proof of GENERAL "PROSPERITY" has always shopkceper. The more speedy means of realising been sought for in the Revenue Returns. If these "a fortune" will be sought for. Universal dissatis-Excise, it was held to be proof conclusive that more of the comforts and even of the luxuries of life were labour of their hands: and we shall soon find that one of the luxuries of life were labour of their hands: and we shall soon find that one of the luxuries of life were labour of their hands: and we shall soon find that one of the luxuries of life were labour of their hands: and we shall soon find that one of the luxuries of life were labour of their hands: and we shall soon find that one of the luxuries of life were labour of their hands: and we shall soon find that labour of the luxuries of life were labour of their hands: and we shall soon find that labour of the luxuries of life were labour of their hands: and we shall soon find that labour of the luxuries of life were labour of their hands: and we shall soon find that labour of the luxuries of life were labour of their hands: and we shall soon find that labour of the luxuries of life were labour of their hands: and we shall soon find that labour of the luxuries of life were labour of their hands: and we shall soon find that labour of the luxuries of life were labour of their hands: and we shall soon find that labour of the luxuries of life were labour of their hands: and we shall soon find that labour of the luxuries of life were labour of their hands: and we shall soon find that labour of the luxuries of life were labour of their hands: and we shall soon find that labour of the luxuries of life were labour of their hands: and we shall soon find that labour of the luxuries of life were labour of their hands: and we shall soon find that labour of the luxuries of life were labour of their hands: and we shall soon find that labour of the luxuries of life were labour of the of the comforts and even of the luxuries of life were labour of their hands: and we shall soon find that 59. Roberts, Frederick, gentleman, Camber were 125,050 enjoyed by the people at large: and that consequently the traits of the American character which we have 61. Tec, Charles, linen manufacturer, Pinderoaks of enjoyment, either through increased, so universally reprobated, compared to the constant ameliance of the constant am or more constant employment, or through higher will become the most prominent of our own. wages, or through both of these sources, had been in- "Sharpness" and "cuteness" will become the chacreased. Whenever therefore a Minister could exhibit an increase in these two departments of the lie will be accounted the best fellow who can cheat Revenue, he has invariably called attention to it, and with the greatest niceness. We shall become lynxproudly made use of it as proof that his policy had be n eyed in rascality-oblivious in integrity. Truth and productive of beneficial results on the trade and com- fair-dealing will become to be unknown, and the 68. Prinsep, Henry Thoby, Esq. 37, Hyde-parkmerce of the country. The sound of the loud "songs entire character of our people will be changed into

The other day there appeared, in a Return to an have forgot the boasts set up on every hand when the order of the House of Commons, a most curious list Revenue Returns presented the usual proof of a of names, with the sums opposite that each has 'subscribed" towards Railway "schemes" above vivid in the public mind; for they were but of yester- \$2,000. A selection from that list has been made day. Now, however, the song has changed! No lon- public, comprising only seventy-one names. The millionaires! Each one and all is now anxious to re- working of the projected associations — due regard entire list we have not yet seen, but will endeavour lieve himself of the responsibility! [He will be more being had by them at the same time to the diffabove collieries on their still holding fast to the prin- creased and increasing "prosperity" has given way to do so, that we may learn something of the whole so before he has done with it, if justice prevails.] culties and requirements of the law. to "proof" of a contrary character: and though the brood of "high speculators"—and know also to whom All sorts of explanations are being offered—to the facts are not so ostentatiously paraded before the THE WORKING PEOPLE are to look for INDEMNITY meeting of Lancashire Miners will be held on Mon- public eye, nor as much noise made as in the instances FROM LOSS, when the crash comes! This list is hoax: that they are not bona fule, but fictitious; that most valuable! Hitherto, when over-speculation, they are there, and speak as much against the present either in "Rag" Paper-money, or in Joint-Stock selves, but a host of others, nameless and unknown system and its conductors as the former Returns Companies for all sorts of unlikely projects, has brought the nation to the verge of ruin, we have not to such immense sums, that they might cheat the known who the parties were that had been so engaged.

In 1824-5, when the Country Bankers along with the "Old Lady of Threadneedle Street" thrust out such heaps of "One Pound Notes" as to produce THAT "PROSPERITY" of which "Prosperity Robinson" so sneeringly boasted, if we did know the parties, we had no means of ascertaining the extent to which all their "operations" (as dealings in fictitious money are called) had individually gone: and in 1825-6, when hundreds of them blew-up into the air like so many soap-bubbles when exposed to a that remained, so as to insist on them bearing their due share of the LOSS their insane and mad speculations the renewal of the Bank Charter in 1834 by the Whigs, with the proviso that Bank of England notes itself, had caused the "Old Lady" to extend her ssues, and the traders to feel confident in their transactions, the mania for "Joint-Stock Companies" though it took the country FIVE YEARS to recover doings now. 'Then the "traffic" was comparatively is ramified all over the land; and for one that enare surely some twenty now. But when the crash of 1837 came; when the moonshine schemes vanished

"Baseless fabrics of a vision. Leaving not a wreck behind,'

excepting THE LOSS to the holders of "shares;" when the whole money-market was deranged, trade suspended, factories closed, the work-houses observable over all the land; when this was the case. we were again unable to pick out THE PARTIES whose insane conduct had been the main cause of such what they had brought on others. This time, howhave made themselves answerable for! This time

Let the worker that toils in the mines of Northsome 20s. a-week; let the fork grinder of Sheffieldr shavings on the floor-who have to make workshops of their bed chambers, and have their wives, when lying-in, exposed to the gaze of the toilers, and the dead bodies of their children laid-out in the same anartment: let all these, and every one who lives by labour, or rather every one who labours that he may live; let all such look at the following list: and having looked at it, and examined it, let them ask, IF IT men may be enabled to subscribe some fifteen-and-aas ever was the South-Sea one of notorious fame! selected list : look it well over :-

BAILWAY SPECULATION. The following are extracts from a return to the House of Commons of the names, &c., of persons subscribing 1. Mills, Francis, Esq. New-street, Spring-4. Tyndale, Charles William, Esq. Brompton ... 5. Macgregor, James, banker, Liverpool 6. Marray, Charles Knight, Esq, Notting-hill ... 7. Harding, Benjamin, Esq, Wadhurst Custle, Sussex ... Kirkland, Sir John, Pall Mall ... 9. Browne, Robert, merchant, Edge-hill, Liver-

don 14. Hankey, George, merchant, Mineing-lane 15. Davis, Richard, merchant, St. Helen's-place 16. Rich, Henry, Esq. Mount-street, Grosvenormaster" and "mistress, —aye, even mistress: square ...
for in many instances these latter are as eager at the 17. Vigurs, Louis, merchant, Old Broad-Street,

287,000

245,000

220.084

192,500

16. Vigurs, Louis, merchant, Old Broad-Street,
City

18. Hornby, Joseph, merchant, Liverpool
19. Manchester and Birmingham Railway.
20. Wilkinson, William Arthur, Esq, Camberwell
21. Jones, George, gentleman, Redland, Bristol
22. Miles, John William, banker, Leigh-court
23. Goldenid Str Isaac Leon Bant 23. Goldsmid, Sir Isaac Lyon, Bart. .. 24. Simonds, Henry, Esq. Reading 25. Stern, Sigismond, merchant, 52, Spring-gardens.

It has seized hold of the more daring among those 27. Marshall, William, Esq. Penwortham-hall, Preston -daily bread: and even these are deeply engaged in 29. Smith, Thomas, merchant, Reigate-lodge watching the progress of the game, hoping that 30. Chaplin, William James, Esq. Adelphi-torrace "luck" will turn up in their favour. The effect of the waters, Gregory Scale, merchant, Coleman-these pursuits on the character of dur neonle will be street, London

London "

40. Gladstone, Robertson, merchant, Liverpool . 45. Glyn, George Carr, Esq, Lombard-street

Hyde Park

17. Young, Thomas, Esq. Albany, Picadilly

47. Young, Thomas, Esq. 35. Devoushire-ul

54, Peto, Samuel Morton, contractor public works, 47, Russell-square.. .. 55. Baines, Benjamin, Holloway 56. Whiskin, James, Esq, Upper Beaford-place ..

pole-street Broad-street, 66. Enthoven, Henry J., merchant, Broad-street, City 67. Palmer, Charles John, solicitor, Great Yar-

Total, "subscribed" by 71 persons

effect that the "subscriptions" are all a plan-a the most of these gentlemen do not represent themthat they have been induced to put down their names House of Commons by a pretended compliance with its standing orders. This is now all confessed to with most wonderful candour and simplicity. Whether we should have heard of it or not, had not "THE LIST" met the public eye, admits of little doubt. But there "THE LIST" is! The parties either have the money or they have not. If they have, so much the better in one sense: they will be able to meet their engagements. If they have not the money, they have some: and all they have ought to go to mitigate the distress and poverty which the working people are sure to have to endure for these parties'

In reference to this said list, and the efforts of the parties included in it to REPUDIATE the responsibility they have taken themselves, the Times well

"Whence is to come all the money for the construction of the projected railways?" is a question which at the present day we often hear familiarly repeated. In our simwe have frequently felt inclined to ask the same question for ourselves; and the House of Commons, apfor by a gain arising out of what may be termed illegiti- set in. Though alarmingly rife enough then, and parently impressed with the same impertment curiosity, has recently ordered a return of parties subscribing to these projects in sums of £2,000 and upwards. Poor ignowas SOBERNESS itself, compared with the MAD plicity. Two thousand pounds, forsooth! Two millions would have more nearly approximated the amount o individual subscriptions which now-a-days would be deemed at all remarkable. The pace of railway speculaand Bears: now, however, as we have before said, it lature; and a far more interesting document would have been a return of every man in London, above the condition of a streetsweeper, who has not speculated in railways to the nominal amount of £2,000 and upwards. which they live!

We think it probable that such a list might have been with the amount of their subscription, we lately published. Strange to say, these millionaires are somewhat shy of the compliment, and, terrified at visions of Income Tax, besiege us with letters and advertisements to REPUDIATE their alleged wealth and energy.

In the meantime their names have been the guarantee, and the only guarantee to the Legislature, that it is no Commons has confessedly been imposed on, yet it is improbable that it will take any step to vindicate its cluded seized the nation. In vain did the efforts of the Home Secretary and the truncheons of a hundred policeme applicants with the lowest shop-boys for the coveted nossession of scrip. It will be well if they escape with honour from the position in which they have chosen to place themselves; for they must be prepared to bear the brunt of the reaction, and, when the day of reckoning shall come, the nation will justly look to THEM to give a satisfactory

which must go as far as it will! On the whole, the Younger;" for the characteristic of the time is Humbug-and a better proof of it was never yet exhibited than in "THE LIST" above given. Still, their respective amounts, we must get from them all paid in, we are inclined to let them know what the prevail; if passion and individual piques are to take true meaning of "responsibility" is.

Joe Miller says :-

We live in an age of Humbug-and not the rough diamond of quackery, dug out of the credulity of the timebut smooth, brightened, polished Humbug-Humbug. that has a sleek appearance and decent clothes to his back! Much the same vulgarity of heart, which prompts some men to cut a friend in rags, and invite him to dinner if he wear a court suit, decoys us to have this finely-torged Humbug at our table, and to take off our hat to him if we meet him in the street. The public horse three quarters of a MILLION each! Here is the is too fat and well-conditioned for the public dog to bark at him. Humbug is no longer a beggar-he is a mock millionaire. Just at the present moment he is endea. vouring to cheat the English language out of the meaning of the word Responsibility-and he is achieving the cajo. lery by the language of figures. Lately there was published a return to the House of Commons of the names, &c., of persons subscribing £2,000 and upwards to Railway Companies. Now following this heading there was a comet's tail of capital—a blaze of Crossus light that illuminated the whole firmament of finance! The little item of two thousand pounds, which was 579,800 have been the last limit of the money-parade, could not 574,800 find itself-it was lost in some of the back slums of spe culation-its tiny spirit had shrunk back into spawn, and the ocean became suddenly full of Leviathans, with blabber to represent cash! Yes, dear public, there were 577,260 seventy-one field marshals on the plain, and you accepted their "Responsibility" in consideration of their titles and their gold lace! The lowest gentleman on the list way Henry George Ward, who having once tied Horace in ; knot with Ovid in Parliament, by saying in ignorance or "In medias res tutissi nus ibis."

got the sobriquet of "Ibis" from the country gentlemen until that zoological appellative fairly drove him out o St. Alban's into Sheffield, whose knives and forks he now represents in St. Stephen's. Well, he is down for one nundred thousand pounds! Frank Mills, a Tory, with a Tory newspaper (as Ward is a Whig, with a Whig journal), a star at the Garrick Club, and a gentlemanly accoutume in the palace of Lumley, is down for

Six Hundred and Seventy Thousand Pounds!!! 1Sp.000 Five hundreds !- three hundreds !- two hundred-andfifties!-and all with thousands tacked to them, as if 175,000 they were no more than a kettle to a dog's tail-and. 174,500 probably, intended principally to answer the kettle's 170,000 purpose of making a noise!

Now are these sums bona fide, or are they notes of 167,000 167,000 hand in favour of Cammon, which it is perfectly under 160,550 stood that Gammon is never to present? Can public companies, at the voice of the shareholders, call in these giant issues of Responsibility, and demand payment for 150,000 the service of the State? And then would our friends Ward and Mills be forthcoming, one with his plum, and the .. 155,000 other with his plum and half million ? Or kare we

really seventy-coil gon tlemen out of one return reasy to 11 income-tax upon these mountains of Mammon? Is every Dives ready with his per centage for the minister? Dives ready with his per common the falsehood is a meckery the mockery is a humbug—and humbug, as we said before, is in his sumptuous attire, cheating our vernaculaout of the meaning of Responsibility. If these grand. scale delusions have fair faith placed in them, the Com. missioners of Bankruptey and Insolvency Ought to have immediate notice from the Lord Chancellor, no longer to punish the struggling tradesman and the distressed gentleman for having recourse to accommodation bills, A man who raises a mito should hardly be immured, while he who coolly signs his name for a million enjoys both the credit of the wealth and the impunity of the deception.

THE PROPOSED UNION OF TRADES.

In another portion of this sheet will be found the drafts of two plans of organization, applicable to the Trades Unions of the country, drawn up by the Pro. visional Central Committee appointed by the late Trades Conference in London; and promulgated by that committee for consideration by the Trades generally previous to the holding of a meeting of delegates to finally adopt them, with such alterations. amendments, and modifications as attentive inquire and discussion may show to be desirable.

The two schemes of organisation for the effection of the two dsitinct objects pointed out by the late Conference of Trades Delegates, are preceded by an address from the Provisional Central Committee, which sufficiently sets forth the animus of the drawers-un of the said plans. From that address it is evident that they have not laboured to give embodiment to their own peculiar preconceived notions and opinions: but have endeavoured to ascertain the feelings and wants of the bodies they were acting for; and then directed their efforts to accomplish the ends gene-The publication of this selection of names has pro- rally aimed at in the mode pointed out by the greatest duced a woeful consternation in the ranks of the number of those immediately interested in the good

It will be seen, too, that the committee do not put forth these plans as those that must be adopted. On the contrary, they expressly disclaim all dogmatism on the subject. They very properly lay the result of their inquiries and labours before the country, not as perfect plans that need no alteration or amendment; but rather as "germs of organisations, which, when fully developed and perfected in detail, may realize all that in the present condition of the Trades is attainable, and lay the foundation of more comprehensive and perfect measures." The sole object of the committee being to promote the well-being of the industrious classes, they will gladly see their own suggestions superseded by any measures better calculated to secure that object: and they therefore request that the measures they propose may be subjected to all fair discussion and candid inquiry, with a view to their full perfection, in accordance with the present MIND of the working classes. This is the right spirit in which public bodies and public men should act. Sorry are we to say that it is often, far too often, departed from, and a spirit of stapid dogmatism and unseemly contests for individual preference made to usurp its place. This has been the case ALREADY, in reference to this projected Association of United Trades. Parties, who in the first place offered to aid the committee by all the means in their power, have taken fire because their own individual concections had not that prominence assigned them which they deemed them to be deserving of; and rant-minded people,—the return they have obtained, we they then, without waiting for the result of the think, must have made them feel ashamed of their sim- labours of the committee; without staying to see the nature of the proposals for union which the committee might make, or the spirit in which they would make them; without staying to ascertain these Sinking Fund, against £523,857 in the corresponding own locality—the meeting-place of the "City" Bulls tion has fairly outrun the power and control of the Legis- things, and then subjecting their plans to all honest and fair criticism, these vanity-wounded personages have "ventured out in print"-have vented their spleen upon individual members of the committee; Dull and benighted wretches, so far behind the age in have assumed a connection and influence which had no existence, save in their own imagina as select as that of the seventy gentlemen whose names, tions; and have, under the influence of such bad passions, already condemned the committee and its plans! If there be a spark of correct feeling in the breasts of these parties, they must now feel sorrow and shame at their premature and uniust conduct. The committee have done nothing giving sanction to a bubble, or wasting the time of its to deserve such treatment at their hands. Appointed ommittees in abetting a fraud upon the public. Surely by a body representing a large portion of the work. the whole system is most objectionable. The House of ING MEMBERS of society, to accomplish a certain purpose; armed with general instructions as to the cruts orders, for its members boast no exemption from the to be compassed, and the modes to be employed, they universal mania for gambling which appears now to have assiduously set themselves to work out the purposes entrusted to their care. They took the proper steps to acquire the detail information necessary for the due give it refuge in the galleries and lobbies of our Houses of performance of their duty. They meddled not with Parliament and public offices. Peers and officials alike, anybody—spoke not of anybody—but exclusively confined their attention to their own work. This course, however, did not save them from gross attack. They have been most virulently and most unjustly assailed. No misrepresentation has been too vile for certain parties to employ. Every effort has been used to answer to the question—"whence all the money is to come poison the mind of the workers, before the committee had ever been heard! Still this did not turn the com-A most pertinent question indeed! "Where is all mittee out of their course. Appointed to do a certhe money to come from?" When the time comes tain work, they exclusively confined their attention for nutting that question, "THE LIST" we have to it. They did not enter into a "paper-war," to given above will not be mere waste paper: not un- repel the attacks made on them. They even conless the following picture of the age we live in be sented to sit under misrepresentation, rather than true to the very letter. It is indeed so in part-and divert attention from the objects entrusted to their particularly as to this transaction: but the parties charge; content to let their actions and measures smake whose names are recorded HAVE SOMETHING. for them. Those measures they now present to THE TRADES OF ENGLAND AS THEIR ANSWER: only we agree with our new rival to Punch-" Joe Miller asking that they may be received and considered in the spirit in which they are offered. If this be so, GOOD MUST RESULT. If the plans are not fully adapted to all the wants and exigencies of the as the "Responsibility" of the parties is pledged to case, temperate discussion and full inquiry will show where the deficiency is, and supply the remedy. It we can. When they have paid in their "uttermost the objects aimed at even, are not compassable, nor farthing" they will then be in a condition to com- even desirable, the made recommended will make the mence a new race of Humbug. "Till they have so | fact fully apparent: while, if this spirit does not

> mind how they play it out. Commending the consideration of the important matters brought before their attention by the Provisional Central Committee in the spirit we have poken of, to the several Trades of the country, we take leave of the subject for the present.

the place of reason and inquiry; if previous concep-

tions and predetermination are to be bristled up

against all considerations of the committee's pro-

posals, there can no good accrue to anybody from

such a course: but the parties adopting it will incur

A HEAVY RESPONSIBILITY in taking the certain means

to defeat a holy effort of labour to protect itself. By

co-operation in a right spirit, that effort may be made

effective, and therefore successful: by unreasoning

and unreasonable opposition all hope for good out of

the present Trades Movement will be inevitably

crushed. The game, therefore, is a heavy one; the

interests at stake are most serious; the consequences

either way will be of great import ; let all concerned

To Readers & Correspondents.

MR. WILLIAM CARPENTER,-I have one question to ask you. Did the following conversation pass between you and a respectable tradesman, or did it not ?-Tradesman : Now, Mr. Carpenter, I ask you if you would have opposed the Land plan if any other person than Mr. O'Connor had proposed it ?-Mr. Carpenter : Well, no, I would not .- Now I pledge my honour that the above is what did pass, and you are a pretty fellow to guide any portion of the public mind. I dare venture to say, that a more profligate, mean, low, contemptible admission never yet was made, and so the public will

.-The benefit society may advance on loan to one of its members, taking the precaution to have a promissory note for the amount to the president of the society as an individual, and signed by one or two other parties who may be deemed sufficient, as security for the repayment of the amount at stated periods.

Religionism.—We cannot advise. The power of the trustees depends entirely on the nature of the trust deed. If one acts without the other, there is a mode of calling him to account; but the meds of doing this must be pointed out by a lawyer conversant with all

the facts of the case. Mr. LEADLEY, BRADFORD, did not pay the postage of his A LITTLE MORE "COLOUR" FOR ME, WM. CARPENTER AND MB. JOHN WATERS, BY THEIR "FRIEND" AND en artiet, "J. B. O'B."-As we expected, the "blacking brush" has been again in requisition. The thinskinned "J. B. O'B." could not quietly take the epithets, "IDLENESS, ill-temper, and OVER-REACH-ING." He has, therefore, returned to his old avocation, and mended his former portraits of his "friends" in the following fashion. How he "touches" poor Watkins up, as a "poor anonymous THING, decoured with bile and fealousy." Poor Watkins! He was "all in all," when he was serving "J. B. O'B.;" and now to come off with such sorry "pay:" "The tale of the till" is not, how ever, yet cleared up; and we suspect we have not yet heard the last about OVER-REACHING. The revelations of the partnership have yet to come out. Mean time, we must take what is afforded us, and be content. Here, then, is the last "daub:"-Let not P. S., of Leeds (if there be such a person), be deceived. There is not a sentence of truth or fair dealing in Carpenter's studied notice of last week. If he will look over it again, let him mark how dexterously the writer avoids repeating the facis stated by Mr. O'Brien, or mentioning them in such a way as to bring them before the public. Had he done this, his impudent denial of our statements would have been apparent at once. P. S. will see, for instance, that he makes no allusion to the Arundel address. Had he done so he could not have so easily lied without detection. And mark the fellow's low cunning, too. He says :- " We had no desire to speak on the subject, but it was forced on us"-as if Mr. O'B. and not Mr. C., was the aggressor. Now, let P. S. look the insolent, ruffianly letter which Carpenter in-'ed in his paper a few weeks ago, signed " An Indeent English Chartist:" a letter in which Mr. n is spoken of as preying upon the public and ging the working classes from week to week, h Carpenter and the miserable atrabilious ho wrote it know very well that Mr. O'Brien creature w. ek spending the money of his friends g his health, time, and labour, to pro is every we ical and social liberty of these same and sacrificit. mote the polit and that, while such fellows as king their six and ten guineas a working classes, Carpenter are sac ; up the Leaguers, and soaping week for bolsterin. sors of the poor. With the the usurious oppres. sure of O'Connor's Land humexception of his expo. enture a bet those articles bug (and we would t nter himself) there has not appeared an original articles. Mr. O'Brien was never the that is worth an old ballad. . He never attacks any originator of a quarrel in his lh. ot in self-defence—nor one, nor wars with any one, exce, be great, and involve even then unless the provocation. nter, whose whole character. When a man like Carp. of time-serving political life has been one career ng, and whose apostasy and mercenary phrase-maki an his public private life is even more disreputable ti. life; when a man of this stamp—a man whe

the people but in periods of excitement, who ander to politics pay, but who invariably skulks off to p. s over the people's enemies the moment the excitement. and that middle-class patronage becomes again nece. to his subsistence; when a man of this stamp—A Le BORN ion bred, yet appropriate fellow, employs a pos. and spinous Thing, devoured with bile and jealoust. to do for him a dirty job which he has not the moral courage to do himself, he ought, and he must, and he shall be made responsible. There is one expression in Carpenter's notice which did not a little amaze us. Of a verity, the man must have what D'Israeli calls a most "courageous conscience" to venture upon such an expression as the word "ocer-reaching." Where was his fear of God and of his creditors, when he used that word ?his fear of God for wickedly shifting its application from the rightful owner, himself, to another and an honest party; and his fear of the triple list of his unfortunate creditors, who will never be able to persuade themselves that they were not thrice "over-reached" and victimized when their benefactor did whitewash himself at their expense, by the grace of God and a certain act for the relief of insolvent debtors. Verily, the directory of some men passeth all understanding A man like this to throw 'porcety' and 'starration' in the teeth of another who might have been rich enough to buy him from the gallows, had he prostituted his talents after his fashion, is one of the moral phenomena of the strange times we live in. Heaven knows we make no pretension to the world's favours. We know what it is to be poor and unable to pay one's debts. But whatever may be the fate of our creditors or our own, they shall never, at any rate, have to charge us with 'over-reaching' them through the Insolvent Debtors' THE LAND SOCIETY AND THE LEEDS MERCURY. - It

affords as sincere pleasure in being able to record the fact that the Leeds Necessy has not joined with those portions of the press who have, "without rhyme or reason," condemned the Land scheme of the Chartists. On the contrary, the Mercury of the 25th ult. had the following paragraph from the pen of a correspondent, setting forth the nature of the scheme itself and the benefits likely to result from it :- " Our attention has been directed to meetings in several towns in Yorkshire to carry out the plan of a society, under the above title, which has been prepounded to the public by the Char tist Association of Great Britain, having for its object the purchasing of land on which to locate such of its members as may be selected for that purpose, in order to demonstrate to the working classes of the kingdom the value of the land as a means of subsistence, and to make them in a measure independent of the capitalist. The plan proposed is this: to raise a certain sum of money, say £5,000, in 2,000 shares of £2 10s., by weekly instalments of 3d., 6d., 1s., or upwards, which is to be applied to the purchase of land. Good arable land may be rented in some of the most fertile parts of the country at the rate of 15s. per acre, and may be bought at twenty-five years' purchase, that is at £18 15s. per acre, and supposing £5,000 raised in shares of £2 10s. cach; this sum would purchase 120 acres, and locate 60 persons with two acres each, besides leaving a balance of £2,750, which would give to each occupant £45 16s. Sd. for the purpose of building a comfortable and commodious cottage on each allotment, and the surplus, if any, towards stock, implements, &c. These allotments might be leased for cose to the members of the society, at an annual rental of £5 each, which would be far below the real value; the gross rental would thus amount to £300. This property, if sold at twenty years' purchase, would yield to the funds of the society £6,000, which sum, if expended in a similar manner to the first would locate other seventy-two persons, and so on, continuing to increase in the same proportion until the tenth sale, which would realise £37,324, and locate 3721 persons. Thus the total number that could be located in ten sales, should the project be taken up with spirit, might be easily effected in four years, would be 1,923 persons, in addition to leaving in the possession of the seciety an estate worth, in the wholesale market, £37,324, which estate could either be re-sold or formed into a fund towards purchasing back the estates previously disposed of, thereby rendering them freehold, and serve the double purpose of ensuring a vote for the county and also of relieving the tenant from the necounty of paying the yearly rent of &a. District committees of this society have been formed at Leeds, Hudderstield, Bradford, Barnsley, and many other places in Yorkshire and Lancashire, and a great number of working men in each of these towns have already taken shares; and if the plan is properly carried out, there is no doubt it will be an improvement on the allotment system, inasmuch as it will place the occupant of the land independent of the caprice of his landlord, and whatever improvement he makes on his estate by his industry and perseverance will be for his own benefit, and not subject to any increase of rent for increased value of his land, the fruits of his labour, besides being an honourable and profitable occupation to himself and family in times of de-

J. W., Bannsley .- We presume the legal order he speaks of is to attend the York assizes as a witness. If so, he must have his costs paid him. J. II., YORE.—If J. II.'s letter refers to civil business, would recommend Mr. Baines, Q. C., as I know of no safer counsel on the northern or any other circuit. He is a profound lawyer, a perfect gentleman, and a zealous advocate. He is modest without timidity, bold without bluster, cautious without want of courage, of the highest legal acquirements, and while pleading he always identifies himself with the interest of his client. I acquired this knowledge of his character after eight days' close experience at Lancaster, four days in the Queen's Bench, and upon frequent occasions while

attending the law courts, WAITING MY TURN. No man has more the ear (that is, the respect) of the court (that GENERAL GESERVATIONS .- It would be impossible for Mr. subject of the Land. Mr. O'C. requests those numerous correspondents who are so indignant at Mr. Carpenter's conduct, not to give themselves any further trouble upon that point, as he is fully capable of defiting his

own bartles; and, as to the National Reformer, I never war with the dead .- F. O'C. ABERDEEN .- The report of the Soirce of the " Association of Producers and Friends of Co-operation," we are reluctantly compelled by press of matter to postpone till next week. A mere notice of the meeting would not have been satisfactory either to our Aberdeen friends or ourselves, we, therefore, prefer postponing

the report, which will very well keep for a week. Mr. Garnard, the Lambeth District Secretary of the Chartist Co-operative Land Society, writes to us as follows:- In the copy of my letter which Carpenter refused to insert I said our average weekly income was £3, and not £5, as the compositor has made it. If any of Lloyd's "liners" will call either at my residence on a week day or at the South London Chartist Hall on any Sumay evening, I will show them my books, which will prove that since the 26th of May 110 shares have been taken out in my district, and that £26 has been

paid of those shares. THOMAS ROBERTS, Alexandria, Vale of Leven-" Mackinteen's Electrical Theory of the Universe" is published by Heywood, Manchester; and may be had in London o Messrs. Cleave, Shoe-lane; Hetherington, Holywell street; and Watson, Paul's Alley. The five shilling edition of "l'aine's Complete Works" is published by Bugdale, 57, Holywell-street, Strand, London. Mr. Love, the Glasgow bookseller, can, if he likes, get both these works by ordering them from his Loudon pubfisher. To pretend the contrary is fudge.

C., Drogneda.-Irishmen resident in Ireland may be shall be but little more use in this world, and hope, body of people followed them, and though no attack

tions await his return. A. Daly, Barnsley .- Ilis letter has been forwarded to when the truth is told of them, make it matter of doubt had induced him to commit this rash act. whether it can be inserted.

a communication from a Working Man's Committee action-at-law brought against him by Dr. Coffin, as contemplated in Leels, has been holden; and after a full investigation before a crowded assembly, which was addressed by Mr. Ross and the two employes of Dr. meeting be given to Mr. David Ross, for the honesty his hireling detractors before the public : and we deeply at the hands of the said parties, and moreover pledge ourselves to support him by every means in our power, should Dr. Coffin be disposed to continue his proceedings, and carry the question before a legal tribunal." VIGAN MINERS,-Mr. Berry's statement shall appear in

Mr. Richard Marsden.—We cannot find room this week for more than the following portion of his letter, tho remainder shall appear next week :- Sir, - There is an error in my communication which appeared in the Star of Saturday last, and which error I earnestly entreat you will do me the favour to correct. I am represented as saying, when speaking of the millowner at Bamberbridge, "that he had the advantage of receiving Ss. a-week from his sub-tenants for three or six months before they occupy," which is not true; and so far is this from being the case, that when a family of new hands first comes to one of his houses, he, unlike many millowners, is often willing to allow them to remain for two or three weeks without taking any rent from them, thus giving them time to get fully settled to their employment. I should be very ill-grieved if any one could say that I had told a falsehood, especially reflecting on the character of any human being.

INARESPONDED WEAVERS .- We once more request the attention of the Trades in general, and the Weavers throughout the kingdom in particular, to the case of these men, now engaged in a just struggle for the means of subsistence. After all we have said on this subject, and the appeals which have appeared in this paper from the turnouts—(one of these appeals will be found in this day's Star, in our "Trades Intelligence")—it is not necessary we should say more than that, unless effective and immediate aid is rendered to the Knaresborough men, they must succumb. Let the Weavers throughout the country look to this at once, delay will be fatal. All communications or monies must be addre sed to "Samuel Buck, secretary, Committee-room, Old E. phant and Castle Inn, Market-place, Knares-

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THOMAS MARTIN WHEELER, RECEIPTS OF CO-OPERATIVE LAND SOCIETY, PER SECRETARY. Dewsbury district Staleybridge 0 12 0 Liverpool 0 4 0 0 1 4 George H. Chatwin 0 1 4 0 1 4 Rouen, France .. 0 14 0 Birmingham

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In answer to numerous inquiries relative to the advantages of taking two or more shares, and the possibility of those obtaining four acres of ground who deem two insufficient, I offer the following explanation:—A person taking two shares will be eligible to obtain two allotments, but as the decision will be by lot it is probable that one allotment might be in Lancashire and the other in Middlesex; the only referentiate a would then be that he could place a the only advantage would then be, that he could place a the only advantage was the allotments, but if he was auxious to obtain a four-acre farm, he must not take possession of his first prize, but must be put on a reserved list until his second share had likewise secured a prize, when he could have a four-acre allotment, and the additional £15 16s. 8d. could either be expended in erecting a larger cottage and could either be expended in erecting a larger cottage and outbuildings, or could be received in cash by the share-holder. The rent paid for a four-acre farm would be £10, or at the meeting of shareholders (which will speedily take place) it may be decided that persons having paid up for two shares shall be (on drawing a prize) entitled to a four-acre farm and the additional cash: but it would not on any account be advisable to extend the size of the farm

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Todmorden..

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Cheltenham

Lambeth ..

N.B .- Sub-secretaries sending money must not on any account deduct for money-orders or other expenditure but must send an account thereof to me, when it shall be settled. All sub-secretaries are requested to immediately send to me the names of each shareholder in their district, and the total amount each has paid; stating, also, the number of shares held by each person. Such returns must be made up to Monday, July 14th, and forwarded to me in the same week, in order that I may be possessed of ment, not carried out with either the prudence, good accurate information to lay before the General Meeting of

THOMAS MARTIN WHEELER, Secretary.

Accidents, Offences, & Enquests

SUICIDE AT SEA BY CAPTAIN FOX OF THE SHIP RELI-Fox had been conversing with Charles Brene, the a person named Callaghan, and at the other side of steward of the ship, in his usual way, and subsethe road, running parallel with it, is a low slated quently descended into his state cabin. The ship house which has latterly been used as a dispensary was at this time beating up Sea Reach, several miles Two persons in the crowd, from the neighbourhood of below Gravesend. In less than a quarter of an hour Adamstown, whose names I understand are Sullivan afterwards the steward was alarmed by hearing the and Neale, began to quarrel, and others having interreport of fire-arms which proceeded from the cabin. On descending with the chief mate he was horror not ascertain—the police felt it their duty to arrest struck at finding Captain Fox stretched on the floor one of the principals, Sullivan, and immediately on of the cabin quite dead. A large ship pistol was their doing so one or two mischievous persons called tightly grasped in his right hand, and upon examination out in Irish, "Don't let him with them." Symptoms tion it was found that he had placed the muzzle of the of a disposition to rescue Sullivan having thus become pistol just above the right hip, and had then dispersely the police retired with their prisoner to charged it. On the left side were two orifices evithed dispensary—the door of that edifice was not on dently made by that number of balls, which, upon the hinges, but it was laid to. Here some stone throwsearch being made, were found in the adjoining ing occurred. To what extent the rioting was careabin, having passed clear through his body and ried on in front, at this moment, I cannot say, but afterwards perforated the state eabin door. From some shots having been fired, a number of the country documents found on board, it would appear that Cap people got into a garden behind the dispensary, and tain Fox, whilst at Buenos Ayres, had suspected that were throwing stones on the roof, until they had another captain of a ship had been spreading some malicious reports respecting his character to a Mr. mean time, had been again ordered to load, and very Charles Horne, of Buenos Ayres, who acted in the soon after they had got into the dispensary, they capacity of the ship's broker, and that he had written fired from the window and door, with deadly effect. to that effect to a Mr. Thompson, of Wapping, the There was no magistrate present; no Riot Act read; owner. He was the bearer of a letter to the latter no warning, as I am positively informed, to the people gentleman, from Mr. Horae, and often expressed a to desist; no attempt made to disperse them by a fear to the chief mate of his own ship (the Reliance) bayonet charge, or a volicy of blank carridge. At that he was the conveyor of his own downfall. In his the first fire general fell, and the police then came writing-desk was found a letter in his own handwri- out; some of them fired again, and again returned, ting (not addressed), in which he stated as follows :- and the whole party once again rushed out, and the

come members of the Chartist Co-operative Land Asso- therefore, the Almighty will forgive my sinful act. was, as I can learn, then attempted, one or two of ciation, and possess precisely the same rights and Take care of my few effects for the sake of my poor | the police turned round, and again fired with the same privileges as English members. A copy of the rules has been sent, according to the request of C.

Mr. Hosson being absent from town, several communication with the middle drawor. God bless

Mr. Hosson being absent from town, several communication with the same provided in the request of C.

Mr. Hosson being absent from town, several communication which is a special communication of the runs of the rules and protect that signalised their previous propers you will find in the middle drawor. God bless

I shall now come to the sad spectacle which pre
Constitution's version of the transaction, which is you all.-Charles James Fox." Although no perceptible alteration was observable in his conduct Mr. Hobson, who is now in Yorkshire. The strong during the voyage home, it is imagined that the cirterms in it, applied to rich parties who have both the cumstances above alluded to had preyed upon his locality, in company with Dr. M'Evers, whose valumeans and inclination to bring the libel law to bear mind, and upon his near approach to his own country able services were put in requisition for the relief of FRIGHTFUL ACCIDENT TO A YOUNG LADY. - On

Mr. D. Ross and Dr. Coffin.—The meeting spoken of in Wednesday afternoon, about three o'clock, a serious accident occurred to Miss Matilda Wilkinson, second formed to enable Mr. Ross to defend himself from the daughter of Mr. J. Green Wilkinson, of No. 39, Wimpole-street, Cavendish-square, and niece of the unfortunate lady Mrs. Round, wife of Mr. Round, M.P., who was lately burned to death at the dreadful fire which occurred at Ragget's Hotel, in Dover-street, Coffin, the following resolution was all but unani- Piccadilly. It appears that the young lady had just mously passed, only seven hands out of the Bazaar full before the accident mounted her horse for the purpose being held up against it:-" That the thanks of this of taking an airing in the Regent's-park, when the animal became restive and reared up; thinking no and intrepidity he has shown in bringing Dr. Coffin and doubt to check him, (she suddenly pulled the reins, on which he again reared much higher than before, sympathise with him for the injustice he has met with and losing his balance fell backward on the unfortunate lady, and rolled upon her for several yards. Her groom promptly ran to her aid, and with the assistance of the butler and several persons who were passing at the moment, conveyed her into the house. Medical assistance was immediately procured, and on examination it was declared that she had received very severe internal injuries, although it is believed that no bones are fractured. Loss of the Glendowen.—We regret to state that this fine ship, which, for several years, formed

one of the fast packet fleet trading between Liverpool

and New York, was lost during the heavy gale of

ment of the storm, the ship was lying at anchor, off Port Madoc, having a few days previously come round from Liverpool, and was advertised to take her departure for New York on the 10th instant. During the first few hours, she bore against the fury of the gale admirably, but ultimately the heavy sea from the main ocean drove the ship from her anchors towards the shore. Her commander, Captain Parson. seeing her imminent danger, ordered the masts to be cut away, which for a short time had the desired offect, but the storm becoming more fierce, she was carried amongst breakers of the above place, where her destruction and that of her crew seemed inevitable. The casualty being observed by the inhabitants of Port Madoc, hundreds crowded the sands off where the unfortunate ship laid bumping amongst the rocks. The life-boat from Studwell roads was immediately conveyed to the spot, and after several attempts gained the wreck, and saved every one wreck. She was nearly 600 tons burden, and her loss is about £7,000.

SUPPOSED DEATH BY DROWNING OF THE MATOR OF WALSALL.-ANOTHER DEATH BY DROWNING .- At five o'clock on Wednesday morning, as two boys were going to work, they saw lying on a bank, near a pool, call the Lakes, Situated on the Lichfield-road, some Maiian, whom they met at the top of the lane going to his work. This man fetched three police constables, who on examining the clothes found them to belong to John Hvatt Harvey, the Mayor wounds. In one place the bullet entered at the hiptheir endeavours were attended with the melancholy death of one of the party. It appears that the drag became entangled with weeds, or was caught by a piece of rock. The whole of the party immediately began to pull the drag, in order to extricate it, when unfortunately it suddenly became disentangled, and the four men being at the moment upon their utmost stretch, they fell back, the boat turned on its side, the water rushed in, and all four were thrown into the water; Mr. Rolfe, Mr. Staunton, and Mr. Dutton swam to shore, but poor Cakley was drowned, despite the efforts of a policy-constable to save him. It is really impossible to convey a notion of the gloom which this second tragical event caused throughout the borough. The dragging was for a time discontinued, but was resumed this morning by Mr. Rolf and others, but up to this time (Thursday, one o'clock) with no better success. Mr. Harvey

extensive practice in Walsall. FATAL RAILWAY ACCIDENT .- MANCHESTER, MONDAY. -On Saturday morning an accident occurred on the Manchester and Bolton Railway, by which one man was killed, and several others severely injured. It appears that one line of the rails have been taken up for repairs, and that the engines at this particular plane have been driven to and from Bolton on the same rails. This morning a luggage train left Manchester at an early hour, and at Ringley, where the rails are taken up, came into collision with a down train with fearful violence. The engineer, on perceiving the other train coming down, threw off his steam and jumped off the engine. The fireman, who was on the tender, also jumped off, but by some means missed his leap, and was thrown back under the train and was killed. In the afternoon an inquest was held on the body of the deceased, when the jury returned a verdict of Accidental Death. None of the others injured are in a dangerous

Freland.

THE SANGUINARY CONFLICT AT BALLIN FURTHER PARTICULARS. (From the Cork Reporter.)

Ballinhassic, Tuesday, July 2.—I have been for the last seven or eight hours witnessing scenes of such an agonising and heart-rending nature, that I almost despair of being enabled to convey any idea of their horror in the hasty notice I send you. The peace of this hitherto most tranquil village has been sadly disturbed, and in almost every second house about the neighbourhood are heard the wailings of widowed mothers and fatherless children, or the loud and disconsolate grief of friends and neighbours at the sufferings of their wounded relatives. Amid the excitement and confusion which prevail all about, it is difficult to collect accurate details of all the facts; but I have made the most minute inquiries, and spoken to at least forty of the persons who were at the fatal spot, or in its immediate vicinity. I am, therefore, enabled to supply you with what I think may be generally taken as a correct outline of the

melancholy transaction. There is an annual fair held in the village of Balinhassig, on the 30th of June, which is usually well attended by all the farmers and people in that district, and it is, I believe, customary to send a small police force to the fair in order to prevent riots, or the disturbance of the peace. This precaution was temper, or moderation which the judicious discharge

of so onerous and responsible a duty demanded. About half-past seven o'clock, when the business of the fair had concluded, a number of persons re-mained near the fair field, and about the little vilage. I have made special inquiries to ascertain whether many were under the influence of drink, and I find that those that were so were compara-

sented itself on my arrival at the village. Having received intimation in Cork about twelve o'clock at night of what had occurred, I proceeded to the the unhappy sufferers. The first house we entered, a wretched hovel near the bridge, presented a sight that it would require the gifted pencil of M'Clise to depict, or the pen of Caricton to embody in the pages of some of his most thrilling narratives of Irish suffering.

On a heap of potatoes in the corner, resting on the lap of an aged woman, whose anguish seemed too deep and intense for utterance, lay the body of a fine athletic man, his clothes open, and his chest covered with blood; three or four women were collected about, a group of men surrounded him, and only a hollow moan from the women occasionally broke the silence of the house of mourning. With some difficulty I made way for the doctor, and when he held the candle to his ghastly features and looked for a moment on the last convulsive agony, he saw that his end was come. In less than a minute he had ceased to exist, and his announcement of the melancholy truth seemed the signal for a burst of that anguish only the Irish peasant can express, when involved in such absorbing sorrow. The name of the deceased was Joremiah Coglan; he lived at Skehanagh, was a small farmer. and had left, besides his aged mother, a wife and one child to bewail his sad and untimely fate. The bullet entered at his back, and passing through the lungs came out at the left side. We then hastened to the nearest place where it was intimated that one of the sufferers lay, and in a little house in the village, wind on Wednesday morning week, off a place called stretched on the earthen floor, we found a fine young Morfa, on the coast of Carnaryon. At the commenceman named John Walsh, from Carrigaline, aged 24. His right leg was literally shivered to bits: it had several large splinters of bone came away. It was dressed again, as well as time and circumstances would permit, and the poor sufferer expressed his gratitude over and over for the relief he was afforded. The doctor at once recommended that he should be removed into Cork to the infirmary, where amoutation of the limb should take place, as the only chance of saving his life. He was unmarried, but I was informed had a young family of brothers and sisters,

and been removed to their own houses. At the house of Maurice Corkran, whom we found lying on a bed, almost in the agonies of death, his wife and four young children were screaming at the bed-side, and a crowd of neighbours blocked up the single apartbelonging to the vessel, which appears a complete ment of his wretched and cheerless habitation. On examining him, the doctor was of opinion that his case was quite hopeless. The bullet had entered between the eighth and ninth ribs, and as well as could be ascertained, passing through the abdominal viscera. came out at the other side. He was throwing up blood in vast quantities, and was fast sinking. The doctor having done all that he thought advisable for clothes, but not seeing any one in or about the water. the poor sufferer, we proceeded about half a mile they became alarmed, and ran to a man named further on, where we were informed another victim bayonet into the desperado's breast, and he fell back.

of the town (Walsall), and on inquiry at that bone, and came out behind, the flesh there being gentleman's house, it was ascertained that he had greatly lacerated. The other wound presented far been missing since nine o'clock the preceding even- more dangerous symptoms; the ball had entered at ing. In Mr. Harvey's hat was found his gloves and the back near the spine, and was lodged in the abdogold watch, and in his pocket £21 in money, and a men. After a minute examination the doctor rebrick end; a towel was also found near to his clothes, solved on extracting it, and did so from the front in and everything would indicate that he had plunged the most expeditious and scientific manner. While into the water to bathe, as he had often done before, engaged in the operation the poor man manifested in the same place. The watch had stopped at five the greatest courage; he bore it with patience, such minutes to four o'clock. Mr. Rolf, superintendent as I never before saw equalled, and it has been my of police, started off for Birmingham, to procure lot to have been present on several such like occad on his return, a number of men were em- sions. I have the ball in my possession; it is slightly ployed to find the body of the unfortunate gentleman, but all their efforts were in vain. A boat was the rib. Such sedatives as were deemed proper were then procured, and Mr. Rolf, Mr. Thomas Staunton, then administered-fomentations, poultices, &c., to Mr. James Oakley, a saddler, and Mr. G. Dutton en- | keep down inflammation, and unless internal hemortered it, and commenced dragging, when unhappily rhage should supervene, it is possible he may recover. The odds, however, are fearfully against him. He was a remarkably athletic man, and had only been married last Easter.

Returning from this poor man's house we met a fine stout young man named Richard Barrett, of Ballimpheliels, the son, I understand, of a very comfortable farmer, and a very respectable man. A bullet had entered the back of his left kand between the first and second metacarpal bones, and lodged in the ball of the thumb. The hand was so dreadfully swel. len and inflamed that nothing could be then done for

The next house we arrived at was that of Jeremial: Conway, of Liskidea. This man received the bullet in such a very dangerous and critical spot that very slight hopes indeed are entertained of his recovery It entered through the centre of the right bladebone, was about thirty-five years of age, by profession an and made its exit through the armpit, wounding the attorney, in partnership with Mr. Cottrill, and in important vessels in that neighbourhood, and causing an immense effusion of blood, which left the nation in a most exhausted and sinking state. His wound was most carefully dressed, and his friends were advised to bring him to the infirmary without delay.

Within a few doors of this man's house lay another sufferer-a man of fine athletic frame, and evidently possessing great muscular power. His name was John Walsh, of Rerour, and his case was perhaps the most remarkable of the entire. The bullet entered on the right side, and over the cartilage of the second rib, it then traversed across the chest, and made its exit near the axilla, or arrapit, lacerating the flesh dreadfully, but without, it is hoped, fracturing the chest bone. Such remedies as were most proper were speedily administered, and the case promises a favourable result.

Crossing a large tract of country we next came to house where, indeed, a most afflicting spectacle waited us. The woman of the house, Johannal Holland, aged 23, and lately married, was shot dead near the bridge in the village, after the police had left the dispensary. Her mangled corpse was lying on a table facing the door, and a vast crowd, principally women, thronged the house, which, from its general appearance, I should say belonged to a comfortable farmer. On examination, it was found that he ball entered at the back, and passing between the shoulders through the lungs, caused instantaneous death. The deceased was a very respectable, quiet woman, and was by mere accident passing through the village on her way home, at the moment of the untoward event, which brought her to a premature grave. When no service could be rendered her, we bastened back to the village, and found there a poor old man, named Michael Donnelly, whose right arm had been perforated by a bullet, and who was greatly exhausted from loss of blood. With the aid of the probe, it was ascertained that the bone had not been proken, the ball baving passed through the fleshy part of the arm, and it is hoped that no ulterior danger will result, with care and judicious treat-

The bodies of the other victims now had been re moved to a distance near Five Mile-bridge by their friends, and I cannot await seeing them to forward this in time for post. A powerful young man named Cornelius Forde, who resided at Ballinavohee, is shot dead through the chest, and a man named Charles M'Carthy, who resided at Ballyheeda, and has left a wife and four young children, is also shot dead, and has been carried to a distance from the spot by his friends.

A man named Deasy is also stated to be so dangerously wounded as that his death is hourly ex-

There is a policeman named Dawson rather severely hurt. He has three cuts on his head from stones, and his lip is split; but nothing more serious than those cuts and bruises. He was sheltered at a gentleman's house in the neighbourhood, which was the means of saving his life from the infuriated

There is one matter more to which, before I close I must call your special attention. I examined carefully the dispensary in which the police took refuge, and now observe its position. There is a window to add more.

There are over a hundred and twenty police under arms in the barracks on the Bandon-road, under the command of Mr. Walker, sub-inspector of Cork. A messenger has been despatched for the coroner, and I shall send you a report of the proceedings on the in-

quest with all despatch. Ballinhassic, July 2, Two o'Clock. - The utmost excitement prevails for several miles around. The people, and they are proverbial for exemplary conduct, are sullen. They are most respectful to all parties seeking information; they ask for an impartial investigation—a request that there seems every prospect of having conceded to them. The magistrates—Mr. John Molony, Mr. William Meade, and Mr. T. J. Biggs-the coroner, Mr. Franklin Baldwin-the parish priest, the Rev. John Hallinan-and a considerable number of the surrounding gentry and respectable farmers, after a consultation have agreed, and it has been resolved upon, that the inquest shall not commence its sittings until nine o'clock on Thursday morning, several circumstances concurring to render that course the most prudent. In the meantime, counsel and agents are to be engaged, the friends and relatives of the ill fated deceased and wounded-of the former six, of the latter ascertained, 25; some, it is feared, mortally-having

taken measures to insure justice. TWO MORE DEATHS.

It appears from the Cork Constitution that the 'I have long suffered in health, so much so as to people having by this time run in all directions, they number of lives lost now amounts to ten, two more of impair my reason at times. In vain I have endeatured up by the bridge in the direction of their barthe country people having died of their wounds since voured to suppress it, but, alas I find it increasing. I racks. When they went from the dispensary a small the previous accounts.

ANOTHER VERSION OF THE CONFLICT. have submitted to the very utmost provocation before tection of their own lives, it is but fair to give the force, or I will be heard. (Sensation.) Constitution's version of the transaction, which is Repeal journals:-

stables, who had been marched in from different stations, and who were under the command of Mr. J. Kelly, first class sub-inspector of Kinsale, who has been but two months in the district. The business of the fair proceeded as usual up to four o'clock, when symptoms of hostile significance began to be exhibited amongst the country people. * * * * The leader of one faction, a man named Sullivan, who is better known by the cognomen of 'Ranter,' threw up his hat in the green, and, whirling his stick, gave the faction whoop, when his friends and adherents imme lately gathered about him tumultuously. The police, however, interfered, and the men of the opposite party, the 'Neills,' retired from the green. Ranter and his party then left the green, and took a lifferent road from the Neills. In a few minutes the latter returned to the green to the number of about two hundred, and a large body of people mounted the ditches around the cross in expectation of a fray. In a moment after Ranter appeared on horseback, and rode furiously down the hill, followed by above three hundred men. When he got to the middle of the cross he pulled up, and, addressing his own party in Irish, broke a new hat which he wore, upon his horse's head. This was the signal for attack; a yell tollowed from those on the cross, which was answered by another from their opponents on the green. Hearing this yell of defiance, Ranter leaped from his horse, and rushed at the entrance to the green, which was a narrow gap. There he was met by the leader of the Neills, a man named Walsh. He grappled him, and when dragging him into the green, Con-His right leg was literally shivered to bits: it had stables Pigott and Hannan dashed through the mob, been hastily dressed, but on opening the bandage and laid hold of Ranter, who had his coat off at the time. He struggled for his release, and called upon his faction to rescue him, but the other policemen having come up at the moment, he was lodged in the dispensary. The crowd then surrounded the house. yelling in a hideous manner, and demanding the recase of Sullivan, which was of course refused by Mr. Kelly, who told them that it was his duty to convey him before a magistrate. He implored the people to be quiet. There was then a cry of buoileidh, which who were mainly defendent on his labours.

From this we proceeded with all expedition to Adamstown, where some of the most dangerous cases bad here removed to their own houses. At the lower than the proceeding the process of the pr them so fast that they were forced to retreat into the house. When inside, Ranter told them that if they did not release him, every one of them would be killed. To this Mr. Kelly replied, that he must do his duty, and that was to keep his prisoner. The windows were now dashed in, and the order was given to prime and load. This was quickly obeyed, but while the police were in the act of doing so an attempt was usade to force the door, with a cry of door closed, but it was forced, and one fellow-a very

fended by Constables Pigott and Constable Dawson, while the number of stones thrown increased every moment. A cry was raised amongst the mob, and they were exhorted to tear down the house and kill the police. A body of the people then rushed to the back of the house, and with tent sticks began to strip off the roof. The police now, perceiving that their lives were in imminent danger, called upon Mr. Kelly to permit them to defend themselves; but he answered by saying 'No firing,' which drove him back. The roof was now opened, and large stones were thrown into the house, and the police again called upon Mr. Kelly to give them the Instantly a fellow rushed at the door, and threw a large stick at Constable Pigott, which struck him on the head; but the stick had no somer left his hand than he was shot from the window on the right; and, reeling for a short distance, he felt. The mob now became more violent, and dashed forward, yelling hideously, and as they closed in at either side the ringleaders were shot. The police saw that retreat was their only safety, the stones fell so quickly upon them through the aperture in the roof, and even Ranter's courage left nim, for he ran to the windows and implored of his 'friends' not to murder them, him, and he was recommended to conse into the infir-the stones. The police their determined on retreatand, while doing so, received several wounds from ing, and acting constable Dawson led; but no somer had he left the threshold than he received the How of a stone on the mouth, which split his upper and lower lips, and knocked out two of his front teeth. He fell, and his carbine was wrested from him by a ellow, who struck Dawson with it on the head while he lay; but this fellow paid dearly for his barbarity, for a sliet from the window at the same moment stretched him alongside his victim. Dawson again extracted by his friends above the elber joint. That got up, and being separated from his comrades by the caused his death: Forse must have been standing crowd which surrounded bim, and which had prevented them from leaving the house, staggered along the road in the direction of Mr. Keller's house. was overtaken, and beaten into the ditch. Stewart J. Tresilian at that moment came up and cried out, 'Run, run, here come the Dragoons, which caused the fellows to By from their victim. Dawson then got up, and staggered to the house of a Mrs. Oakes, into her son drove him off, and he reeled to the house of a man named Barratt, but the door was shut against him. He stood there for zomonrent, but, seeing his assailants returning he get to the other side of the road, and went into the house of a man named Lacy. Lacy closed the door, and pushed Dawson into a pigsty, at the other end of the house, and concealed the aperture. The mob coming to the high grass up to the house, where he was secreted by Mr. Keller's man in a loft. The meb, finding that

dragged it ::...

Dawson had escaped, wreaked their vengeance upon Lacy, by breaking his windows and door, and beating a woman with stenes until they left her apparently lifeless. But to return to the scene at the dispensary. At the moment Dawson was separated from his party, Constables Pigott and Mannan followed: to try to protect him, but were obliged to retrace their steps, and immediately after the entire body were compelled to leave the house, it was so dilapidated, and stones were poured into it with such murderous determina-The police then left the house, and, forming in a body, charged up the hill, in the hope of gaining the police station, which was about a mile off. In the confusion attending this movement, their prisoner (Sullivan) escaped. In the course of their retreat they were met at all points by dense masses of people, yelling and throwing stones, but were fortunate enough to gain the top of the hill alive, though very much bruised. Having got into the station-house, they made preparations to defend themselves against any renewed attack, and were shortly after joined by the magistrates. Mr. Meade, fearing an assault upon the station-house, sent off a special messenger to Cork for a reinforcement. Within two hours from the time the messenger was despatched, forty police had arrived from the city, in jingles, under the care of Sub-Inspectors Walker and Green, and head constables Condon and Moylan, accompanied by Dr.

Harris, physician to the constabulary. INQUEST ON THE BODIES OF THE DEAD.

Ballinhassic, July 4 .- The court sat this day at ten o'clock. The magistrates present were—Colonel Burke, J.P., Captain Atkins, J.P., Lyttleton Leicester, J.P., Daniel Connor, J.P., J. Moloney, J.P., Carey O'Grady, J.P., J. Biggs, J.P., W. Meade, J.P., Captain Roberts, J.P., M. Roberts, J.P., and

R. Knarcsborough, R.M.
Mr. Moloney, J.P., addressed the bench and said, as the magistrates were implicated in the transaction, owing to certain publications that had appeared. he should request that the court examine him, in order that all impressions might be removed.

Wall, Tresilian, and M'Evers, were then sworn, and the evidence was about being proceeded with, when

He thought it unnecessary before so intelligent a jury as the present, with so experienced a coroner, to go discharge of fire arms. The morning was occupied into the full details of the case. After some discussion as to his right,

Mr. Walsh addressed the jury. It was not his intention to go into a minute history of the painful there serowed on their bayonets and began to load. occurrence from the commencement to the fatal ter- He got frightened, and made his way to a potatoe mination, or to occupy the time of the court and the jury with the details of the case as they separately arose. It was clear that the deaths of all, according towards the police. He then made his way to jury with the details of the case as they separately arose. It was clear that the deaths of all, according to his instructions, arose from gun-shot wounds, which had been inflicted by a body of the constabulary; and he then asked the gentlemen on the other side, and the officer of constabulary present (Mr. Inspector Percy), whether he was to be furnished with the names and number of the police on duty that night, and he (Mr. Scannell) appeared for the constabulary? Mr. Scannell replied that he could not adopt a course so singular. If the police were impeached or included in the inculpation, they were ready to meet the charge; and according to his instructions they would be able to show that what had been done was inevitable and indispensable. They would proceed in the ordinary way, and would produce for identification the constabulary, if required, but they should decline pointing out single individuals.

Mr. Walsh.—Mr. Fitzsimons, are you with Mr. Scannell?

Mr. Fitzsimons.-I am not; I am for a different We inceday, in consequence of the illness of one of the body of persons attogether.

Mr. Walsh.—Then I object in your being heard, as In strict justice to the police, who are stated to every man in the crowd could demand a right to be heard as representing a number of unknown persons.

Mr. Pitzsimons.—I will be put out of court by main

Mr. P. O'Connell.—That is a very improper rewidely different indeed from that furnished by the mark to make in this court, and if I were the coroner I would put you out. (Increased sensation.)
Mr. Fitzsimons.—It would not be fair that we "The party at the fair consisted of three conshould bring men forward who have been charged by stables, two acting constables, and thirteen sub-cona portion of the public press with murder.

Mr. O'Connell.-The less you say about the press the better. We did not charge them with shooting the villains down.

Mr. Fitzsimons.—I think it right that we should

give the names of the whole body of police under arms that night. After a few remarks from Mr. Walsh, who con curred in such a line of proceeding,

Mr. Inspector Percy said he was there to do his duty, and he was prepared to do everything in a fair and impartial manner, as everything, in his opinion, should be done fully and satisfactorily. He therefore begged to hand in to the coroner a list of the names of the constabulary under arms on the occasion. They were as follows:—John Dunn, Michael Brennan, Thomas Corcoron, Ballymartle; William Hannan, William Coughlan, John O'Farrell, Thomas Walsh, Ballyfeard; Richard Pigot, Patrick Carroll, Patrick Sullivan, Carrigaline; Anthony Ryan, Andrew Douglas, John Daly, Wilton; John Ryan, Robert Agan, Douglas; Timothy Fogarty, Daniel Willis, James Donaldson, Kenduff; Denis Dawson, Ballinhassig; Richard Hickson, Kinsale. Dr. M'Evers, examined by Mr. Walsh.-I am a medical doctor and surgeon, and have been connected

for a length of time with the South Infirmary. I

examined the bodies of the several persons who deaths are to be inquired into. The names are Julia Callaghan, John Desmond, Maurice Corkoran, Chas. M'Carthy, Jeremiah Coughlan, Curly Ford, Timothy Kerrucane. Saw Julia Callaghan, Maurice Corkoran and Desmord on Tuesday morning, about three o'clock. I came from Cork to see the wounded people. I saw a man named Coughlan in a small house in the village. I saw Julia Callaghan on Tuesday morning dead, at her house, and examined her body Her death was caused by a gun-shot wound received through her body. The ball entered close to the spinal canal near the backbone through the left side and through the chest, obliquely escaping in front immediately under the collar-bone at the right side. That wound occasioned her death. She appeared to be a few hours dead when I saw her. She appeared to be twenty-six years old. I saw John Desmond on that morning alive in his own house, in bed. Was at Desmond's house yesterday. When I saw Desmond he was wounded in two parts. Saw him yesterday, and can say that his death was caused by one of the wounds. He found he laboured under two gun-shot wounds. The first bail appeared to have entered his right loin, in the neighbourhood of the kidney. It appeared to have passed forward and upwards towards the front of the body, where it was lodged, and from which he extracted it. It passed from right to 'Drag them out.' The police attempted to keep the left, for it was lodged in the cartilages of the ribs in front. I extracted the ball on that morning. The second wound was on the same side of the body, able man-caught the top of it, and tried to drag it the ball having entered in the back part of the laps, into the road, so as to expose the inmates to the fury two inches lower than the upper pertion of the hip of the mob; but one of the constables drove his bone, and passed through the hip and thich, and ryonet into the desperado's breast, and he left back.

The door way was now described by Canstables Pleate and into the road.

The door way was now described by Canstables Pleate and into the second not being a mortal wound. He was not into the road.

dving when I attended him on Tuesday morning. He had no Maurice Corkoran alive on Tuesday morning before house. He was suffering under a gun-shot wound, the ball entering about the middle of the left side. When he received it he could not be standing facing but rather sideways to the person firing. It passed out in front near the pit of the stomach, and must and came to the door to implore the people to desist, have been a mortal wound. That wound was the but before he had uttered many words he received a cause of death. Examined the body of Charles blow of a large stone on the right side of his face. M'Carthy yesterday. The cause of his death was a gun-shot wound, producing extensive injuries, the ball having entered through the less blade bone behind the shoulder and fractured that hone and the order to fire, and he then said, 'Fire, but fire steadily.' | ribs beneath, fracturing two, and passing through the spinal collar, which it frastured also, and continued its course through the right side of the chest, and appeared to have been lodged in the shoulder of that ide. That wound was the eccasion of his death. The next body examised was that of Jeremiah Coughlan. He was the man I saw in the village between two and three o'clock in the morning of the occurrence—on Tuesday morning. He was lying on a heap of potatoes, his head supported by a female, sad appeared to have breathed his last 29 I emered the ouse. I examined the body then and again yester-The ball in this case entered the right side a

little behind the back of the side, and passed forwards and apwords, and escaped at the nipple of the sume side; destroying the nipple in its escape. It caused death. The sixth body was Cornelius Ford, which I saw yesterday and examined the body. He died of a gun shot wound, the ball entering at the left side between the ninth and tenth tibs, and passed through the body, escaping at the off side. It then passed through the fleshy part of the arra near the elbow. It took a sourse round the bone, and was sideways to the narty who fired from the situation of the wounds. The last bedy examined was Timothe Kerrucane, whose death was caused by gun-shelp wounds. He was struck directly in front, left of the middle line of the body, close to the thest bone. That wound occasioned his death. The hall passed through the body and escaped behind. I was with Drs. Wall and Trezilian at the examination of all the bodier except that of Julia Callaghan.

Dr. Wall examined by Mr. J. F. Maguire. I am a

nedical gentleman and surgeon. I saw the body of

Julia Gallaghan and examined it. The cause of her

death was a gun-shot wound. Beaw the body resterday in company with Dr. Tresilian on the inspection of the bodies by the jary: The ball seemed to have enterediatitise left side of the backbone, and took an door, demanded to have it opened, Int there being a oblique course forward, passing through the right moment's delay they drove it in, and searched for lung and escaped through the right collar bone. Dawson. During the search Dawson contrived by She must have stood with her back to the person that force himself through a small hole from the pigsty fired. I saw Jeremiah Coughlan before death. I am into Mr. Keller's meadow, and crawled through the hot sure as to the name of the person, there was such con-usion. It happened that I was at the fair on the day of the occurrence, and before any disturbance took place. The police were there all day. I observed a max in the fair who I heard was called Sullivan, but I did not see a man-named Walsh there; I saw a man on horseback, with a pillion behind, who I was told was Sullivan, and who was sipsy, and very much inclined to excite persons to Acht with him; this was about eight o'clock: in the evening, in the air field. He had his hat in his hand, and striking the horse violently on the head with the hat and was dienting. He was taken of his horse by some of his friends, but did not like to be disn ounted. The next lace I saw him was next Connor shouse, without is hat. That is about lifty yards from where he was ismounted, and it adjoins the Dispensar. I did not see him in contact with existher man. A crows rushed through the fair field and lined the ditches. and there was a growd about him which he seemed to head, huzzaing, and going bask.

rought to a cless for severaldays. A great deal of evidence has been already adduced, and speeches made, and points of practice discussed, from all of which it would be difficult to make selections calculated to throw any new light upon the painful occurrence. The wisnesses brought forward on the part of the people, deposed that the police first upon the crowd without sufficient cause; while, on the other hand, we have the doctors swearing that the roof of the dispensary, in which the police were yosted, was torn away by the peasantry, who wanted to get at them—that they saw several large stones in the room which had been flung at the police, and from their size were calculated to do "grievous bedily harm if they came in contact with the human body." Nearly the entire of this day was consumed in the examina tion of two of the country people-Denis Delany and Patrick Hurlay-whose testimony was to the same effect as that given by the witnesses on the servious day. Delany swore most positively that un injury was done to the back of his Dispensary until there were three corpses on the road outside; but subsequently, on his depositions being read over by the coroner, he corrected himself by saying that he kade not, at the The Coroner said he would, of course, examine time he saw the bodies, a view of the back of the Dispersary. The inquiry was then adjourned to Monday morning.

July 5.—This-inquest will not; it is supposed, be

Jux 7th.—This inquiry is likely to be protracted to an interminable period. Witness after witness is Mr. Walsh said, that before going into evidence it might be well if he stated the main facts of the case. police previous to the firing—that they heard a noise -saw a few boys throw stones, and then the general, with hearing the evidence of Win. Regan, who deposed that he saw the police take Sullivan into cus-M Carthy's house; whilst standing at M'Carthy's door a policeman took deliberate aim at himself and another man named Forde. He escaped, Forde was shot. He then took refuge in M'Carthy's house, 1emained at M'Carthy's house some time; then came out, and heard the people say the police were gone home. Walked about where the people were dead and wounded. Saw Kerrucane dead. Saw tho woman dead near the wall. Saw Forde, Saw M'Carthy wounded, lying on the south side of the forge on the old Cork road. He since died and was buried. Saw Coghlan lying wounded, east of Connor's house, on the five-mile bridge-road. Saw Desmond lying aloneside the posting pillar beare Callaghan's door. He was not dead. He wa wounded. He since was buried. Would not know any of the police who fired the shots. At the corclusion of e an's examination, the inquest was aci praed to

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called to the chair;

London to the manufacturing districts, appears to be ad- tion to the wants of this great industrial population. mitted by the Covernment nutberfiles, the Board of Trade, ! Had any one of the many projected schemes succeeded Committees of Parliament, and the consucreial world it would not bear the comparison for one moment in point generally, not only as regards public convenience, but of real soundness, utility, and public benefit to the Pottealso on the broad ground of public safety, and that this vies with the present undertaking.

requirement will shortly be greatly increased by the completion of the Irish, Scorch, and Northern lines now in the greater part expressed their unqualified support of the conded by John Burgess, Esq., the boroughreeve of Man- lively light. chester; and carried unanimously;-

pendent trunk rallwsy from London to Manchester, which, and broad guage, should such be approved, or to take any by passing more directly through the central parts of the guage or means that will be economical in working, and kingdom, and mearly equi-distant from the two great give high speed. And any ornamental property on the northern lines already in existence, goald supply the great line will, as far as possible, be respected. industrial matter of the porth with a shorter, specifier, The distance, under 177 miles, will be accomplished and more recommiscal mode of transit, and would at the fig about three and a half hours, and no exertion will be same time famish the country towns and agricultural spared to complete the journey in the shortest possible

districts in its course with means of communication, in time. which, as compared with other localities possessing rail. This line will, therefore, be completely independent of way facilities, they are now lamentably deficient, to their other lines, making, made, or to be made, and the delay It was moved by George Peter Livius, Esq., of Caldwell of rival companies, &c., will be thus avoided. Priory, Bedford; seconded by Henry Wardle, Esq., of It will be the most direct; the speediest; the most eco Mucclesfield; and carried ununimously:—
That this inverting cordially approve of the Branch And the promoters feel convinced that a calm consideration.

Railway through the Porteries to Crewe, by way of Lane- Geration of the matter on its merits will satisfy all, that end, Stoke, Hanley, Newcastle, Burlem, and Tunstall, so this original line of an able engineer will be a railway of as to form a junction with the Grand Junction Railway. | unequalled public utility, and that, if it will necessarily seconded by Major Croft; and carried unanimously: That the following gentlemen be the acting provisional immeration to shareholders. committee, with power to add to their number :-

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D. T. dohnoo. Pro-Johnson, Esq., Aldermary-churchyard, Landon. Richard Johnson, Jun., Esq., Moorgate, London. John Joseph Keene, Esc., St. John's wood, London.

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620ppe Peter Laries, Esq., the Grove House, St Cutebert. ugli Calwell Priory, Redderd.

James Rende, E-q., Louer Berkeley-street, Loudon. Major James Walter, K.H., St. James's square. Heary Wardle, Esq., Macrisefield. It was moved, seconded, and carried:-

That this meeting do a hours till Wednesday, the 9th day of July instant, at two o'clock in the afternoon. The clairman having left the chair, It was moved by Major Croft; seconded by James Reade,

Log. ; and carried unatimously :-That the best thanks of this meeting be given to the Civilman for his attention to the business of this under-HENRY WILLIAMES MATTHEWS, Secretary.

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Will Watch; A Tale of the Coast. This highly interest- of Gray's-inn-road, and pass round Muswell-hill, through | To IIE Proprietor, E. WARMINGTON, takes this opporor adjacent to Friern Barnett, Chipping Barnet, St. Alban's, Luton, Silsoc, Ampthill, Dedford, Wellingborough, Kettering, Market Harborough, Leicester, Ashby-dc-la-In one volume, poice three shiftings and sixpence, with Zouch, Burton, Uttoxeter, Cheadle, Leek, Macclesfield, most strongly solicits a trial, feeling assured that the ar fifty carravings. The Tales of Pirates; or, Lives of Smag- and Stockport, to Manchester, with a branch from the ticles sold at the warehouse, both in price and quality line between Cheadle and Uttoxeter, through Stoke and will give universal satisfaction. Goods in any quantity This railway has not been pillaged from the prospec-

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have for spone time pointed out the necessity of a Direct Independent Line. The circumstance alone of other lines in this direction being now advertised, which have Clark's New Bustardy Act, price sispence. With full been announced since this undertaking originated, is a convincing proof of the feeling so generally entertained. This is not all. Indiling to the map of England, it will mater, disignal to illustrate the various conflicting in- be perceived that the nearest route to Edinburgh is fluences which sprang from the union of Mr. and Mrs. ; through the very centre of the kingdom, by Manchester ; Tom Told, by Henry Cachion, author of Valentine Yox, I and, from the obstructions of the Friths of the Forth and Similer Them, Selverter Sound, &c., &c. in traine and Tay. Carifele and Manchester must necessarily be mints in the intercommunication between London and Glasgow, and the north and north-east of Scotland. Whenever the northern railways are complete, a very great passenger traffic, as well as the goods at present brought by sea to Liverpool from Glasgow, will be added Bell's Gallery of Comicalities, Numbers I to 5, one to the present amount, and the necessity of greater expe- [Now Publishing, in Weekly Numbers, price 1d., and in

li, then, from various causes, such as the continuous increasing traffic on the old lines—the junction of many new railways projected and in formation—the approaching completion of the Scottish and northern lines-the THE Provisional Committee beg to inform the public, progression of railway communication in Ireland, new 1 that in consequence of the determination to extend, and immense sources of traffic will be necessarily poured the line from the main line through the Potteries to in on lines indirect and inadequate to general accommo-Crewe, so as to make this Rallway the best communica- dation; there can be no objection on public grounds to tion, not only between London and Manchester, but also the construction of a direct line between London and Man-

From Leicester to Bedford and London, it will intersect a rich, populous, and fertile country, et present without railway communication to London; while northwards of Leicester it will pass through important mineral and mining districts, and the coal and other natural produc-THE LONDON AND MANCHESTER DIRECT tions of Derbyshire and Staffordshire will be immediately available for the population along the whole line.

From a point in the Tean Valley, near Cheadle, it i intended to carry a branch through Lane End, Fenton, Stoke-upon-Trent, and Newcastle, to Crewe; and the provisional committee will consider whether it would be

Many influential persons connected with the Potteries Colonel the Honourable Leicester Stanhope having been to get directly and speedily to London and Liverpool.

For seven years, this large, and influential district has It was moved by Mojor Waller, K.E.; seconded by been endeavouring to get a route to London; every prointernal insignificance or bad management, and become That the necessity of another great trunk railway from a mere article of speculation without the remotest adap-

line, by means of which, and the advance of railway sci-It was moved by Daniel Turton Johnson, Esq.; se-1 ence, the expense of formation will be rendered compara-

It is the intention of the promoters, without absolutely That therefore it is desirable to establish this inde- binding themselves, to adopt the atmospheric principle

and inconvenience attendant on stoppages—the caprices

Is was mored by Henry Arnold, Esa, of Unoxeler; be an undertaking of magnitude, it is, at the same time,

Co'onel the Hen. Leicester Stankope, Ashburnham House, at the Offices of the Company; or to the Solicitors, and and William Tapscott, as above. to the following Sharebrokers:-Messrs. Preece and Leese, Mr. Locke, and Messrs. A Dirchall and Co., Manchester; Mr. Morris Reynolds, Liverpool; Messrs. T. N. Bardwell and Sons, Sheffield; Messrs. Wellbeloved and Castler, Leeds; Mr. E. A. Armitage, Wakefield; Messrs. Grayson and Earle, York ; Mr. Thomas Boardman, Black barn; Mr. W. H. Collis, Birmingham; Mr. Francis Stemp, Hull; Mr. L. Weatherburn, Huddersfield; Mr. L. Weatherburn, Huddersfield; Mr. Cronheim, Halifax; Mr. Charles Spencer, Notting-Wm. Cronheim, Halifax; Mr. Charles Spencer, Notting-Stilles Ghel.

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tional events which took place during the consular and city of original and official documents, which embrace the minutest details of all the instructions, orders, &c., lars relative to it, which note was published and may dictated by Napoleon himself to his Ministers of State, have urged this step as the only one that will enable them Privy Councillors, Prefects, Marshals, and others. Of "Guano," according to M. de Humboldt, "is found in the success of his undertaking, the rapid sale of the three the South Sea, in the Chinche Islands, near Pisco, and first volumes, which were issued at Paris on the 15th of on the more southern coasts and islets of Ilo, Iza, and March, amounting to 16,000 in one day, and the numerous General Sir John Forster Fitzgerald, Bert., and carried posed scheme has been rendered abortive, either by its editions which have been published at Brussels, Leipsie, and other places, affords the most splendid testimony. London: G. VICKERS, Holywell-street, Strand.



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| possess." Although the scientific world had been one equivalent, or eight parts of oxygen, unite with

FIELD-GARDEN OPERATIONS. For the Week commencing Monday, July 15th.

[Extracted from a Diany of Actual Opera , 1844. small farms on the estates of the late acions on five near Eastbourne, in Sussex; and ars. D. Gilbert farms on the estates of the on several model Slaithwaite, in Yorkshire Larl of Dartmouth at of Farnley Tyas, noar T published by Mr. Nowell, auddersfield, in order to guide other possessors of what labours or field gardens, by showing them 13. chase their HATS at DUNN'S MANUACTORY, profit from the maker's hard to the waren's head. Silk le abrell the maker's hard to the waren's head. Silk le abrell the maker's hard to the waren's head. Silk le abrell the maker's hard to the waren's head. Silk le abrell the maker's hard to the waren's head. Silk le abrell the maker's hard to the waren's head. Silk le abrell the maker's head to the waren's head. The fat to be undertaken on their own selected as models are—First. I waite. Fourth. Soveral private model farms near tho same place. The consecutive operations in these reports

will enable the curious reader to compare the climate

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 muster's benefit, which renders the schools surv-SUPPORTING. We believe that at Farnly Tyas size as to its constituents. There appears to be some sevenths of the produce of the school farm will be eight or ten substances with which we are well acassigned to the boys, and one-seventh to the master, who | quaintedwill 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 bason, by attending to pig-keeping, which at Christmas may be divided, after paying rent and levy, amongst them in proportion to their services, and I have dethylicided to the proportion of their services, and I have dethylicided to the proportion of their services, and I have dethylicided to the proportion of their services, and I have dethylicided to the proportion of their services, and I have dethylicided to the proportion of the proportion be made thus indirectly to reach their parents in a way the most greeteful to their feelings.]

MONDAY-Willingdon School. Boys hocing swede turnips, and weeding potatoes. Eastdean School Boys digging, hoeing potatoes and turnips, nipping potatoe blossom, gathering weeds for the pigs. Piper. Planting cabbages, watering them well. Dumbrell. Hocing potatoes, digging up rye grass. Tuesday-Willingdon School. The same as yesterday. Eastdean School. Boys digging, planting cabbages, watering them with tank liquid, sowing white turnips. Tiper. Planting cabbages; dont use tank liquid before they get rooting. Dumbrell. Hocing turnips, digging up tare ground. Whdnesday—Willingdon School. The same as before.

tare ground. turnips, carthing potatoes. Eastdean School. Boys hoeing parsnips and carrots, thinning out the lat-

ter, bearing rejected plants and weeds to the cows and pigs. Piper. Hoeing turnips, bringing mould to the mixen. Dumbrell. Hoeing turnips, and ticles sold at the warehouse, both in price and quanty, will give universal satisfaction. Goods in any quantity sent free to all parts of London and the subarbs; and persons in the country, by remitting a Post-office order, will find their instructions faithfully attended to.

10 the mixen. Dumorcu. Housing turnips, and mangel wurzel, digging up rye grass.

14 the warehouse, both in price and quanty, in any quantity mangel wurzel, digging up rye grass.

15 the mixen. Dumorcu. Housing turnips, and mangel wurzel, digging up rye grass.

16 the mixen. Dumorcu. Housing turnips, and mangel wurzel, digging manure, persons in the country, by remitting a Post-office order, weather, boys in school all day, or platting straw, element can furnish charcoal and ammonia in part, to growing plants it is true; but more is still wantspearing potatoes, or beehive making. Piper.

Hoeing turnips. Dumbrell. Hoeing turnips, trans-

planting mangel wurzel, digging ground.

SATURDAY-Willingdon School. Boys earthing up potatoes. Eastdean School, Boys hocing and transplanting turnips, watering cabbages, cleaning out piggery, portable pails, and school room, and turning dung mixen. Piper. Gathering dung under trees where the cows stand to inhale the fresh breezes. Dumbrell. Hoeing turnips, applying tank

YORKSHIRE. Stattlewalle Tenants. John Bamford, carthing cabbages, hooing turnips, transplanting swedes to the that fluid matter is taken up from the soil. The sap,

Dumbrell's. Two cows stall-fed with clover and tares flow, the cause of the formation of new parts, and of C. Varley's. Cows stall-fed on tares, and small tur-

GUANA.

A rustic harangue among a number of Allotment Tenants assembled at dinner, in an old Baronial

Sir, as the introduction of a new manure must at

all times add to the physical comforts of mankind, trust it may not be deemed improper to bring before your attention a few remarks on Guano, one of the your attention a few remarks on Guado, one of the most valuable manures which has been brought in aid of agriculture; a manure, of whose nature and properties very little appears to be known, although its value is generally acknowledged. I shall, sir, the first place some is the first place some in the first place so Parts, price 6d.,

Parts, price 6d.,

AND properties very little appears to be known, although properties very little appears to be known, although its value is generally acknowledged. I shall, sir, tion." late President of the Council, and Member of the facts relative to its natural history; and in the second place I shall advert to its chemical properties, and shew that it contains the food of plants in abuncolumns, royal octavo, from a new and beautiful type, and dance, or at least that substance termed ammonia, from which is derived the agent, or element, nitrogen, Also uniform with the above, in Weekly Numbers, price that, acting under the living principle of plants, and in Monthly Parts, price Sd., "THE PEOPLE'S moulds all the other elements of their food into pro-EDITION OF THIERS' HISTORY OF THE FRENCH REVOLUTION," forming together four handsome M. de Humboldt transmitted from South America to volumes. On the completion of the Work, a general preface, in- lin, of Paris, a peculiar substance termed Guano, found on those islets of Peru which are frequented by great numbers of birds; and among all the objects classical book of general reference, and interesting worthy the attention of the naturalist which this celebrated traveller and philosopher introduced, there is hardly one of greater interest than this. It apnears that M. de Humboldt having read a memoir of imperial rule of Napoleon there can be no question. In undertaking to record the events of this momentous period, M. Thiers, from his high position in the state, had the good fortune to obtain possession of a multipliate this substance might possibly be of the same nature, and transmitted it to Europe for analysis, with a control of the same of the sam be found in the 56th Vol. of the Annales de Chimie. Arica. The inhabitants of Chancay, who make Guano an object of their commerce, go to and return from the Chinche Islands once in twenty days.

Each vessel contains from 1500 to 2000 cubic feet. Avanega sells at Chancay for fourteen livres, and at Arica for fifteen livres (Tournois)." Guano is dug from beds fifty to sixty feet thick; there it is worked like the bog-iron ore. The islets are frequented by a number of birds, particularly of the species of Ardea and Phoenicopterus, who roost there every night; but the excrements of these birds have hardly formed (says M. de Humboldt) in three centuries a layer of four or five lines (half-an-inch) in depth, and he goes on to inquire—" Is, then, Guano the effect of some convulsion of the globe, like pit-coal and fossil-wood?" But on this point he was evidently misinformed, as further experience tells us, for the remains of human beings, and parts of the wreck from an English ship have been covered and embedded to a considerable depth in less than a quarter of a century in the Guano beds on the African coast. M. de Humboldt further informs us, that the fertility of which could no more exist in the soil at the time the naturally sterile soil of Peru is derived from when the acorn was planted, than could the carbon Guano, which has become an article of commerce. itself. These askes could not be derived from the Fifty little vessels called guaneras, are constantly air; how did they come to be part and parcel of this employed in fetching this manure for the supply of the coast. Its effluvium may be smelled at the distance of a quarter of a league. The sailors accustomed to the smell of ammonia feel no inconvenience, but M. Humboldt says that his party could not approach it without continual fits of sneezing. "Maize, or Indian corn, is the particular vegetable for which Guano forms an excellent manure. The Spaniards in Peru learned the use of it from the Indians. If he an undertaking of magnitude, it is, at the same time, one of large promise, and likely to afford very great remuseration to shareholders.

Applications for shares, prospectuses, &c., to be made

Applications for shares, prospectuses, &c., to be made applications for shares, prospectuses, and the prospectuses and canada can in prospectus to the cause of the form follows :- "Guano is of a dirty yellow colour, rather insipid to the taste, but possessing a powerful odour, partaking of castor and valerian. It turns black in the fire, and exhales a white smoke of an ammonia-cal smell. One half its weight and upwards is disso-matter, which gives their principal value to mark,

luble in a large quantity of boiling water." The and is the essential ingredient of chalk and limelearned authors conclude from their experiments that stones. Keeping carbon and carbonic acid still in this powder, Guano, is composed ofwiew, and for the purpose indeed of placing these in The whole of the panel, with the exception of the compound, pastly saturated with a propose light, we will now advert to some proporties delinquent, assembled at the hour appointed, and whole compound, partly saturated with ammonia and of lime. lime. "2-Oxalic acid (the sour acid in wood sorrel),

partly saturated with ammonia and potass.
"3—Phosphoric acid, combined with the same bar and lime.
"4—Small quantities of sulphate and muriate of potass and ammonia. "5-A little fatty master.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND CINTMENT.-St. George's the ingenious comparison of that learned naturalist, Hospital.—Mrs. Sullivan, residing at No. 2, Thomp- M. de Humboldt, to whom we are indebted for our rod heat in an open fire, loses nearly half its weight, of £50 in the above railway, and I undertake to accept the same, or such less number as you may appropriate to the same, or such less number as you may appropriate to the regulations of the Company, and to me, subject to the regulations of the Company, and to another on the ankle, for which she was admitted inhabitants of Peru. It confirms the important discussion on the substance one that could not be an elementary. another on the ankle, for which she was admitted inhabitants of Peru. It confirms the important dis- substance, one that could not be decomposed. Sir as out-door patient, for three months, at the above covery made by the researches of these eminent H. Davy, however, showed lime to be the oxide of a hospital, but obtained no relief. She also consulted French chemists. In a word, this analysis, corrobo-metal which he called culcium—calz being the Latin several eminent surgeons, but to no purpose; at times rated as it has been in a great degree by the analysis name of Lime, whence the epithet calcareous has several emment surgeons, out to no purpose; at times rated as it has been in a great degree by the analysis her sufferings were so great as to prevent her putting of succeeding chemists, establishes the truth of a been applied, as before stated (par. 45), to stones and her foot to the ground for several days together. Sho well known maxim—"That the sciences mutually marks containing lime. Calcium is described by

ir ced for nearly a quarter of a century with the 50.5 of calcium. The equivalent number of line, cer of lannense masses of birds' dung upon the therefore, is 28 o. ores of the South Sea, such is the difficulty of introducing the suggestions of science into the practice troducing the suggestions of science into the practice of agriculture, that this very useful substance had been altogether neglected, till a very few years ago a been altogether neglected, till a very few years ago a locally this state it is slaked lime, or hydrate of lime, so called because water seems to combine with it the

been informed by a Lieut. Colonel in her Majesty's service, that it was at his suggestion to the mer-chants that the first cargo was sent to England; and, like all who suggest new things, he was ridiculed, for a longer time than he wished, and was rewarded with the cognomen of Don Gueno. And when the importation has become immense, and the value of the manure has become appreciated, even yet many people regard it as a mineral substance, while it is in as very cold water. A gallon of lime-water does not reality nothing more or less than birds' dang, but contain a quarter of an ounce of lime : so that when superior in strength to the dung of the domestic lowl, we have decanted the clear water of, as above, we or pigeon, inarmuch as the Guano Bird that voids it may fill the bottle again with cold water, and obtain lives upon stronger and more animalised food, such another supply just as good as the last. as sea carrion. In fact, it must possess the united 50. Small, however, as the quantity of lime may virtues of both liquid and solid manure, for birds do be that is dissolved in water, we can soon make it not void urine, and therefore its component parts very apparent by passing through it a few bubbles of not void urine, and therefore its component parts for apparent of passing enough to be a must assume the solid form, and pass away with the carbonic acid gas. Quicklime and carbonic acid other feecal matters. Since the value of Guano has have a great attraction the one for the other-a become established, we send to gather it from the powerful chemical affinity; they find each other cas recks, not only to the shores of the South Sea, but to in a very surprising way. The chemist avails himthe coast of Africa; but our supply will be always self of this: when he suspects the presence of quickconfined to a few places in the tropical climates, lime in a fluid, he shakes it up with some carbonic where rain seldom falls to wash away its soluble parts, acid gas; to detect carbonic acid gas, he uses lineso that the supply cannot remain permanent, and we | water. ought to turn our attention to the preparing of it at home. As chemistry has revealed to us what it is It is perfectly limpid, and would remain so for made of, we may hereafter be enabled to prepare it years if the air were excluded. Hold the end of a artificially; and modern analysis in a remarkable quill, or glass tube, an inch or two below the surface. degree confirms the statements made forty years ago

The Uric acid is found in urine

The Phosphoric acid is found in bones. Oxalic acid is found in vegetables. Lime is found in bones and in vegetables. The Sulphuric acid, or oil of vitriol, is derived from

The Potass from vegetables.

Lastly, the Amonia, a term which you often hear, is the product of life, if I may so call it, or rather, I ought to say, of death, for it is always produced in the decay of animal substances. It is the chief substance that plants require for food. We never behold it, and yet it exists. It is given off from grave-yards, and from all kinds of putrid matter. It must be present in manures, or their chicacy will be small. The Peruvians have a saying that "Guano, although no saint, works miracles"; and truly it is a miracle in itself, containing as it does such a large quantity of that ammonia so necessary to vegetable growth. Hedden School. The same as before. But, without doubt, we have at home, ready prepared Eastdean School. Boys planting cabbages, and ma- to our hands, Guano as potent as that of Peru, if we nuring them. Piper. Hoeing potatoes; always only take the trouble of collecting and elaborating the loe twice. Dumbrell. Hoeing turnips, digging up fluid and feecal matters collected near our dwellings, and not much trouble, yet far more precise, founded made up of the same substances, and possessing the Thursday-Willingdon School. Boys hoeing swede same powers as the native Guano. Dr. Buckland says, relative to this matter, "Why should we go so far as the sheres of Peru or Africa, when we have the remedy within ourselves-the essence of ale and beer, and the quintessence of beef, and bread, and cheese? to growing plants, it is true: but more is still want-

> AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTRY. (Continued from our last.) CARBONIC ACID.

commodities of which our food is composed."

leaves. It is by the capillary action of the roots vacancies on the sown ridges. C. Varley, hoeing in passing upwards, becomes denser, and more fitted turnips, emptying tank, &c. Willingdon School. Cows stall-fed on the second cut of clover. matter, and it is thus, in its vernal and autumnal for four days; for two days upon tye grass and the more perfect evolution of parts already formed.' 41. This clear and simple view of the conomy of regetation seems to be founded upon the facts most plainly established, and to lead to those practices in husbandry which at once enrich the soil, and afford the best returns to the agriculturist—practices which equally promote the interest of the landlord and the tenant. A new theory has been advanced, or rather an old one has been revived, by a distinguished philosopher abroad, and has been rather hastily adopted by Professor Daubeny, of Oxford, and others. "We seem to be justified," says the Professor, "in attributing the carbon which plants contains exclusively to the decomposition of carbonic acid, which, before situated at a distance from a town) it consumes no more manure than is obtained on the premises: at the end of a century, the live stock may be increased. the crops more abundant than they were at the beginning, and yet every year a large quantity of carbon and nitrogen will have been carried off in the shape of corn and cattle sold." He might have added, that every living animal maintained upon the farm,

is all this time exhaling carbon into the air. 42. "It is not denied," says Liebig, manure exercises an influence upon the development of plants; but it may be affirmed, with positive certainty, that it neither serves for the production of the carbon, nor has any influence upon it, because we find that the quantity of carbon produced by manured lands, is not greater than that yielded by lands which are not manured. The discussion as to the manner in which manure acts has nothing to do with the present question, which is the origin of the The carbon must be derived from other sources: and as the soil does not yield it, it can only be derived from the atmosphere." In another place the same author says, "The carbon of plants must be derived exclusively from the atmosphere—earbon exists in the atmosphere only in the form of carbonic

43. "Carbon," says Dumas, "is procured by vegetables from carbonic acid exclusively, either di-How can it be otherwise, when we observe the enormous quantity of carbon appropriated by ancient trees, and the limited space to which their roots can extend themselves? Assuredly, when the acorn sprouted, which a hundred years ago produced the oak we now belold with admiration the soil in oak we now behold with admiration, the soil into which it dropped did not contain one-thousandth part of the firewood which the tree now affords. It is the carbonic acid of the air which has supplied the remainder, that is, almost the whole. But what can be more conclusive, in addition, than the experiment of M. Boussingault, in which peas planted in sand, moistened with distilled water, and fed upon air alone, found in that air all the carbon requisite for them to grow, to flower, and bear seeds." 44. Now, in the charcoal of the oak tree will be

found, as has been stated (par. 31), two per cent. of ashes, earthy and saline materials, the whole of monarch of the wood? The space to which the roots water can dissolve five thousand times as much, and can dissolve other materials, by means of carbonic acid, as we have stated (par. 36), and shall prove hereafter. The experiment of M. Boussingault, with the page though your identities in a very good state of preservation.—Lancaster with the peas, though very interesting, is not likely to be profitably repeated on a large scale.

45. There is no substance used by the practical morienlturist more heneficially for the nurpose of en-It turns black in agriculturist more beneficially, for the purpose of en-

46. Marble, limestone, chalk, &c., are largely and widely distributed over the face of the globe, and constitute many geological formations, interesting in their origin, and highly valuable in their application to the arts. Now it is remarkable, that all the great geological formations, which contain carbonate of lime, are found to consist of the aggregated skeletons (shells) of myriads of the tribes of invertebrated animals, hesides seeking a cheaper passage, and having the best that allotted to then previous to their arrival. For members of birds, and the identity of its nature of birds, and the excrements of aquatic birds, necessities of animals apply, post-paid, to the particulars apply, post-paid, to a some former period of the particulars apply, post-paid, to the softest chalk, the entire mass resolves stone to the softest chalk, the entire mass resolves with that of the excrements of aquatic birds, necessities of animal manufacture of birds, and the consequence of animals which have existed in some former period of the world's history. From the densest and hardest limestant animals, and the identity of its nature of birds, and the identity of its nature of birds, and the identity of its nature of the softest chalk, the entire mass resolves itself ultimately into a congeries of animals which have existed in some former period of the world's history. From the densest and hardest limestant animals, and the identity of its nature of birds, and the identity of its nature of with that of the excrements of aquatic birds, neces- itself ultimately into a congeries of animal ronwins, sarily throw considerable light on the origin of this and hence the great supply of lime in a mineral state matter. The analysis proves how well founded was arises from the destruction of its animal sources. 47. Chalk, marble, or limestone, exposed to a full

48. If water be sprinkled upon quickline, it becomes very hot, and falls into a fine powder. In been altogether neglected, till a very iew years ago a cancel occases where seems to common with it che, cargo was imported into Liverpool, and disposed of, I understand, with considerable difficulty; and I have added to that of lime (23.5), makes the equivalent of lime (23.5), makes the equivalent of lime (23.5). hydrate of lime 37.5.

49. If more water is added to the lime a mike fluid is formed, sometimes called cream of lime; this consists merely of water holding some of the lime suspended, and a very small quantity dissolved This cream of limewater may be decanted off. Water only dissolves very little lime, and, what is very remarkable, boiling water only dissolves half as much

and breathe through it two or three times. You will as to its constituents. There appears to be some see a cloud, a vapour, formed in the lime-water by millions of minute particles of chalk, yet to form every one of these almost invisible particles of chalk. Uric acid, Oxalic acid, Phosphoric acid, Sulphuric there goes exactly one chemical atom of line with one atom of carbonic acid, neither more nor less. There is no such thing as strong carbonic acid, or weak lime. When lime combines with an acid, as carbonic acid, to form chalk or marble, sulphuric acid to form gypsum (which is sulphate of line)-phosphoric acid to form phosphate of line (or the earth of bones)—in all these cases a definite quantity or equivalent, a chemical atom of the lime, unites with an equally definite quantity of the acid: there may be an excess of acid or of base-i. e. lime; but the one takes neither more nor less than its equivalent of the other, and the compound is invariably the same in every the minutest portion.

52. Limestone, chalk, carbonate of lime, free from the admixture of foreign matters, contain precisely 44 per cent. of carbonic acid gas. It ought, therefore, to lose just this weight by being burned. A piece of limestone might be weighed, heated in a furnace for some time, and weighed again, if a person wanted to know the quantity of carbonic acid in a given piece of marble. But the march of intellect has not halted here : the agriculturist has been taught upon that system of chemical equivalents which has been so repeatedly noticed. 53. When we drop some strong acid upon a lime-

stone, the stronger acid takes possession of the lime.

and the carbonic acid gas flies off. This is often found by the agriculturist to be a sufficient guide, These are the best of all possible manures: and why? when his object is merely to ascertain whether a sand or a clay contains calcareous matter (par. 47), or not. He pours a few drops of aquafortis or of spirit of sait (nitrie or muriatic acid) upon it, and if it effervesce, he knows it to be calcarcons. Many salts in a chemist's laboratory would effervesee with acids; but the soil—the laboratory of the great chemist—affords, ing and must be restored; especially that nutritious at least in this country, very rarely any thing of the phosphate of beef and the gluten which enter into the kind except calcarcous matter, in the form of carbonate of lime. The existence of barytes and strontian, in the form of carbonates, needs not to be more than mentioned here; magnesia is more frequent, but effervesces very feebly with acids, and dissolves slowly, as it exists in rocks. The degree of effer-40. "In all plants," says Sir II. Davy, "there exists a system of tubes or vessels, which in one extremity terminates in roots, and at the other in specimens subjected to the same experiment. But, after all, it is not the quantity of calcarcous matter, or indeed of any thing else, which renders a soil valuable. More depends upon the state of division, and the presence of many other ingredients. In fact, an individual agriculturist is not well employed in mere chemical experiments. Agricultural experiments, guided by chemical knowledge (or rather guarded by chemical principles from gross and randon blundering), and faithfully recorded, will most profit the individual and the community.

54. The following are some of the processes employed by the practised chemist to ascertain correctly the proportion of carbonate of lime in a given piece of stone, &c.:—Having weighed the mineral to be examined, he again balances it, along with a small bottle of acid; then he drops it slowly into the bottle, and waits until it is dissolved. He weighs the whole again, after the carbonic acid has been allowed to escape; the loss of weight shows how much has gone off, and from this the quantity of calcarcous matter can be calculated, every 22 grains of loss in weight indicating 50 grains of carbonate of lime. 2. Sometimes a dilute acid, the strength of which has been previously ascertained, is added by slow degrees so long as the gas continues to be given off. The quantity of acid required gives a good approximation to the quantity of calcareous matter. 3. The most satisfactory mode of all, is to pour weak acid upon the marl, &c., to collect and filtrate the solution, then to throw down the dissolved carbonate of lime by an

alkaline carbonate, to collect and weigh it.

55. We have been told (par. 34) that the air always contains a very small quantity of carbonic acid. This is easily proved by pouring some lime water into a china saucer, or any broad and shallow glass vessel.

The lime in the water, though no more than one part
in about 800, is almost immediately put in communiabout 800, is amose influentely put in commun-cation with the gas in the air, though the latter exists only in the proportion of 1 part in 5000, and a visi-ble film of carbonate of lime makes its appearance on the surface, just where the air touches the water, and in a day or two, at the longest, every atom of the lime in the water will have met with its atom of carbonic acid in the air; chalk, or carbonate of lime, will sabside to the bottom of the vessel, and the water will not contain a trace of lime.

56. From the first moment when a load of lime is rolled out from a cart upon an open field, and exposed to the weather, it begins to undergo changes visible to the weather, it occurs to undergo changes visible to the eye, such as have just been described. It is slaked by the first rain; hydrate of lime passes towards the state of carbonate; every subsequent shower washes it away, partly suspended, partly dissolved in vector; every bleet of air that passes by ful management would accomplish much more good by a smaller expenditure. Lime undergoes very lit-tle change so long as it is kept dry; one lesson to be learned from chemistry is, to keep lime under cover until it is required for use. How it is to be used,

will be considered hereafter. (To be continued.)

QUICK COMMUNICATION. - What would folks fifty years ago have said (asks the Pittsburgh Age) had they received a London paper with an engraving of a fire in Pittsburg before the ruins had ceased smoking? yet such is the case now. We received a paper of this kind on the 4th, and lit a cigar among the ruins on the same morning.

ANCIENT RELICS. - Some relies of ancient days have lately been discovered in the course of the excavations now in progress on the Furness Railway, a little to the north of the splendid ruius of St. Mary's Abbey, where a cave was found neatly covered at the monarch of the wood? The space to which the roots can extend themselves is limited,—roots cannot roam in search of food; the food must be supplied to the roots not by air, but by water. We have taken M. Dumas's estimate of the quantity of carbonic acid in the air as one part in five thousand (par. 34); but water can dissolve five thousand times as much and specific and among the results are of the roots.

A DRUNKEN JUROR.—The power of a coroner to

commit an individual appearing before him in the

character of a juror in a state of intoxication, was on Whitefriars. The case was one of alleged child murder, and the woman charged as having been instrumental in causing the death of deceased had been in custody some days, awaiting the result of the inquiryafter waiting more than a quarter of an hour, he catered the court in a state of evident intoxication, and took his seat among his brother jurors. The coroner immediately observed the disgraceful condition in which he appeared, and, addressing him, inquired if he thought himself in a fit state to decide on the liberty of a fellow-subject. The defendant, with the dismits of many acts at the dismits at the dismi dignity of manner so peculiar to parties in a state of half obliviousness, muttered out "Yes, Sir, periodly condemnatory of his conduct, which he described as a gross insult to the court, committed him forthwith the Giltspur-street Compter, to which prison le was immediately removed in the custody of an officer. Thirteen jurors being still in attendance, the inquiry, was proceeded with, and a verdiet of "Found dead" returned. Before the close of the inquiry the coro-

mitted to leave the prison. * Later writers estimate the proportion of excious

ner addressed a letter to Mr. Whithair, the governor

of Giltspur-street Compter, requesting that officer to inform the defendant, when sufficiently soher, that upon his writing a letter of apology he would be per-

Ų.

THE LAND!

Whilin that land was many a male stent, Who cars if the tyramy to which he bent: The sell full many a wringing decket saw, who work'd his wantooness in ferm of law,

"A people among whom equality reigned, would use gess of childing they would where they possessed the means of infestiones. Why should they pursue additional within or nerlicity? No man can cultivate more than a certain to the not land."—Geodein.
"Notice is able to produce a charter from heaven, o has any bester title to a particular possession than his neighbour. — Pare.

There could be no such thing as landed property originally. Man did not make the carth, and, though he

had a natural right to every glit, he had no right to locate a Lan specie in jespetation any part of it; meither did the first talle fields should issue."—Thomas Paine.
The and shall not be sold for ever.—Hose. -There is no foundation in nature or in natural law tort of words upon purchasent should convey the

The land or earth, in any country or neighbourhood minimary thing in or on the same, or perialning thereto, before all all times to the living inhabitants of the said that is no living but on hand and its productions; consequently, what we cannot live without, we have the same property in as in our lives?—Thomas Space.

"The land is the people's inheritance; and kings, princes

reces, it these prices, and commoners, who have stolen it from them, head it upon the title of pepular ignorance, rather than upon any right, human or divine."—Feargus CO. 1.7.
"He reason teaches me that lend council is call. The
Great Spirit gave it to his children to live moon, and cultivare as far as is necessary for their subsistence; and so long to they occupy and cubivateit, they have the right to

the state of the relative in the parties of the state of the state of the relative in the relative and the state of the st which his so ledy 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 sell. For as the sell has not been created by on an to the fall. 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 fundam 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 powered.' — Fourier.

"If man has a right to light, air, and water, which no one will attenue to question he has a night that the one will attempt to question, he has a right also to the fond, which is just as necessary for the maintenance of his sub-istence. If every person had an equal share of the soil poverty would be unknown in the world, and crims would disappear with want."—Like Welsh.

"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. Co carth, is the common property of all its inha "What managedy inflicts evils of such magnitude as that of land? It is the sole barrier to national possessity. The people, the only creators of wealth, possess know-

the people, his only creators to weard, possess know-kedge; they possess industry; and if they possessed land, they could set all other monopolies at defiance; they would seen 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

EFFECTS OF LANDLORDISM IN IRLLAND. "HOLLY MACCINE."

Car readers will remember the awful murder committed two or three weeks since, on the person of a Mr. Beern, a magistrate of the county Cavan, Ireland. In announcing the murder, the Irish Pre-testant papers asserted that the victim was slain faith in the truth of his assertion. We believe the truth is, that religion or politics had nothing to do with the murder. For some time past there has landlord more than fair value for his 'tenour.' existed in the counties of Cavan, Leitrim, Fermanagh, and Researmon, a secret combination, known as the "Molly Maguire" system; that is, landlords and other persons who render themselves obnoxious to the peasantry are intimidated, or assassinated, in the rame of a mysterious personage whose fatal missives resigned. Molly Maguire;" just as during the turn-

te disturbances in Wales, tell-houses were destroyed, and obnoxious personages punished, by a secret comhis destroyer as a murderer.

Of course there is a cause for the illegal combinations which, under some name or other, maintain a ceaseless existence in Ireland. In vain does the law's vengeance smite the discovered members of these combinations—in vain do even priests and Repealers denounce their existence—these combinations never cease. In vain the gallows and the bulks are satiated with victims—in vair O'Connell beliews and Ton Steele "pacificates"—the cause of these combinations remains unameliorated, and the combinations therefore continue. That cause is, the cractions, the tyranny, and the cruelty perpetrated by Irish landlords upon the hapless people over whom

tenements at the expiration of their leases, in May, 1843. They had each made considerable improvements a short time before the ejectment, on the understanding that they were to get renewal leases; yet their lands were set over their heads to a middleman, although they had sent in proposals, and offered to pay any reasonable rent that might be laid on the lands. They were auxious to hold, at any rent, under the head landlord, whom they had never to a club in London, of which they supposed him a member; they wrote to the War-office, and to the Earrd of Ordnance, but they could get no account of any such person as Major North. They then by subscription curployed a deputation to go to England to endeavour to find him out, if he was in existence: but all to no effect. The matter was not finally decided at the date of the witness's examination.—See Eridence, Part 11, No. 316.

Mr. Philip Smith, of Artina, near Stradone, depesed that but few leases are now granted. The tenants depend much on loan funds and local usurers, beth of which are bad, the latter charging from 4s. to Ss. per pound interest.

A similar state of things is described as existing in Fernianagh. In the county of Roscommon. Mr. James McGann, of Sheep-walk, grazier and landacent, says—There is a system of paying rent by kills in this district. The bill is passed for three months, adding from 6 to 10 per cent. interest. The smaller tenants uchean upon toan tunus and tecat ant question of relief to the able-bedied poor. The rised to beg by their tickets, when they get halfpence. interest of nearly 20 per cent., and causing an immerse loss of time. The local usurers charge 25 per cent; rent is recovered from defaulters by driving or even Christian philanthropy requires to be done, is that he saw, that measure improved the condition of the poor and by ejectment. In many cases arrears of long standing are held over the tenant. There has been much consolidation of farms in order to make £10 reductions of farms in order to make £10 reductions. respect, the higher the stimulus which it applies to every about two-pence a-week, with the privilege of begging, as medical man, he is obliged to visit their houses, and thus sees what other gentlemen cannot—they have no bedsteads, they are lying on a small quantity of straw, or rushes, without bed covering—not one the mearer will it approach to perfection.

They conclude their argument as follows:—

They conclude their argument as follows:—

They conclude their argument as follows:—

At all events, while such marked contracts subsist, and little straw, for thirteen weeks on her death-bird, during which time she had the sum of the miserable assessment it calls forth in him the intellectual, moral, religious, and it two-pence a-week, with the privilege of begging.

The heritors "repudiated" the miserable assessment it calls forth in him the intellectual, moral, religious, and it terefore, under God, self-dependent man, by so much the real rental," and, as a consequence, the poor were left to "slow starvation;" the bed-ridden left to beg by proxy; and of seven-pence in the pound on "the real rental," and, as a consequence, the poor were left to "slow starvation;" the bed-ridden left to beg by proxy; and the nearer will it approach to perfection.

They conclude their argument as follows:—

At all events, while such marked contracts subsist, and little straw, for thirteen weeks on her death-bird, during which it was also begging.

20 to 25 per cent, above the government valuation. It is, we apprehend, to the removal of those other causes, To make up this rent compelled to have recourse to in as far as it may be attainable, more especially since bills, loan tunds, or local usurers—the first charging their removal, even if not effectual for the particular ob-6 per cent., the second 13 per cent., and the third 20 | ject in view, must yet be regarded as an unmixed good, to 25 per cent. If unable to procure this ruinous that the attention of the legislature ought in the first inaccommodation distraint and seizure follows, and the stance to be directed. On these grounds, then, we have poor tenant is driven to irretrievable destruction. come to the conclusion that, with reference at least to an Sometimes-indeed very often-the case forms the ordinary state of trade and manufactures, the present rule rather than the exception—the tenant is allowed | Poor Laws of Scotland, if amended as we have ventured to hold his land until such time as he has made an unprofitable waste profitable, and then, to enable the landlerd or middleman to get a higher and exorbitant cont, he (the tenant), whose skill and labour has made the ground valuable, is ruthlessly weeded out, to die on the road-side of starvation. Is there any wonder there should be "Molly Magnires?"

And how hopelessly wretched is the lot of the abourer-Sd. a-day, 4s. a-week when fully employed, to maintain himself and family! He would fain hold a little bit of earth to grow potatoes, which is often altogether denied him, or if granted him the infamous amount of rent he is compelled to pay leaves him well nigh as bad off as if he had not the land. The consequence is the wretchedness described by Mr. but he (thank God!) had nothing to do with this dispute, living and lying in a state of nakedness, without decent clothing, without bedstead, without bedcovering, pigging on straw, and vegetating on the "accursed potatoes." Is there any wender, we ask again, that there should be "Molly Maguires?" And despite county incetings and the fraternisa-tions of Protestant and Cathelic oppressors against the oppressed-despite the gathering of troops, the increase of the police-force, and appointment of extra text they have so approvingly quoted. The name of the magistrate Booth became the victim continues.

dated Dublin, Monday :-STATE OF CAVAN. Although there are no further accounts of any actual outrages upon life or property in the disturbed districts. still a state of terrorism is represented to prevail to a most alarming and hitherto unknown extent. Several of the leading gentry having received private and friendly infimation that they would best consult their safety by craft are these ministers in labouring to "make the abandoning (for a time at least) their residences in the country, have promptly taken the hint, and are now literally seeking refuge in and about the neighbourhood of Dublin. It is greatly to be feared that all the efforts of the Roman Catholic clergy will prove quite unavailing to remedy this dreadful state of society, more than one of these reverend gentlemen who had rendered themselves somewhat conspicuous by their denunciations of the spreading disaffection, having been duly cautioned by the self-elected legislators to keep within the strict sidnere of abide by the law of the bible, that "he that will not their spiritual duties, as they (the conspirators) were the work neither should be eat;" we only require that best indices of matters temporal. Under such circum- that law shall be fully and fairly carried out, in stances it is hard to conceive what course Covernment can devise, or what legislative nostrum can come at the root of a disease which seems thus far to defy all reason-

Accompanying the above there is a curious decuto be a pro-lamin the following - extracts; —Addressing which we give the following - extracts; —Addressing which we give the following - extracts:—Addressing - extract

able hope of cure by the old and legitimate methods.

A set of men called landlords, having less regard ic. testant papers asserted that the victim was slain because he was a Protestant, thus imputing the crime to the Reman Catholic body. On the other hand the Catholic papers—or at least one paper—the Dallin Treeman's Journal, insinuated that the bloodpiller was a Protestant, adding, that the deed of piller was a Protestant, adding, that the deed of piller was a Protestant, adding, that the deed of piller was a Protestant, adding, that the deed of piller was a Protestant, adding, that the deed of piller was a Protestant, adding, that the deed of piller was a Protestant, adding, that the deed of piller was a Protestant, adding, that the deed of piller was a Protestant, adding, that the deed of piller was a Protestant, adding, that the deed of piller was a Protestant, adding, that the deed of piller was a Protestant, adding, that the deed of piller was a Protestant, adding, that the deed of piller was a Protestant, adding, that the deed of piller was a Protestant, adding, that the deed of piller was a Protestant, adding, that the deed of piller was a Protestant, adding, that the deed of piller was a Protestant, adding, that the deed of piller was a Protestant, adding, that the deed of piller was a Protestant, adding the protection was a Protestant, adding the protection was a Protestant, and a piller was a Protestant, and a piller was a Protestant, thus imputing the crime to the constant of their of their deed of the protection. It is the cutation. It is a point and and a piller was a protestant, the blood point and piller was a piller without distinction. It is the cutation when the cutation was a piller without distinction. It is the cutation was a piller without distinction. It is the cutation when the cutation was a piller without distinction. It is the cutation with the cutation was a piller without distinction. It is the cutation with the cutation was a piller without distinction. It is the cutation was a piller without distinction. It is the cutation without distinction. It is the cutation with the cutation was Present recental, residence of the deed of redress, for even after all the fass about the Land Com- labour is so dependent upon the avaricious and reders, for even after all the fass about the Land Commission, it now turns out to be the greatest delusion that was ever attempted on any people. I am, my dear little operating the crime to the Cathelies, we believe to be not less false, and the assertion of the Freeman's Journal we believe to be not less false, and the seven after all the fass about the Land Commission, it now turns out to be the greatest delusion that was ever attempted on any people. I am, my dear little ones, old enough to see Lord Stanley's hambug bill about is so dependent upon the avaricious and mission, it now turns out to be the greatest delusion that was ever attempted on any people. I am, my dear little ones, old enough to see Lord Stanley's hambug bill about is so dependent upon the avaricious and mission, it now turns out to be the greatest delusion that was ever attempted on any people. I am, my dear little ones, old enough to see Lord Stanley's hambug bill about is so dependent upon the avaricious and mission, it now turns out to be the greatest delusion that was ever attempted on any people. I am, my dear little ones, old enough to see Lord Stanley's hambug bill about is so dependent upon the avaricious and mission, it now turns out to be the greatest delusion that was ever attempted on any people. I am, my dear little ones, old enough to such that the produce of the produce of the mission, it now turns out to be the greatest delusion that the land of their birth? If they was ever attempted on any people. I am, my dear little ones, old enough to such that the land of their birth? If they was ever attempted on any people they assume to be, ones, old enough to such that the land of their birth? If they was ever attempted on any people they assume to be, ones, old enough to such that the land of their birth? If they was ever attempted on any people they assume to be, ones, old enough to such that the land of their birth? If they was ever attempted on any people they assume to be, ones, old enough to such that the land of their bir ful, because the writer could not have had the least I beg of you, my dear children, to observe the following rules, viz. :-

" 1. Keep strictly to the land question, by allowing no "2. No rent to be paid until harvest." "3. Not even then without an abatement, where the

land is too high. "4. No undermining of tenants, nor bailiff's fees to

" 5. No turning out of tenants, unless two years' rent due before ejectment served."

My dear children,-I have laid down the above rules biration assuming the name of "Rebecca and her daughters." The name of "Molly Maguire" is as ridictions as that of "Rebecca;" both sound about heartless landlord, and by it you will be known to be true chough, but both are the symbols of the miscrable sons of mine; but the wretch that will violate this, my and discontenied, illegally confederated to punish parental command, inflict on him a salutary chastise-wrong-deers. From all that has appeared in the ment; but, above all, my dear little ones, the landlord Irish papers, we infer that Mr. Booth was no worse that will treat those rules of mine with contempt, it wretched state of the Sutherlandshire poor is proof than his neighbours in his character of a landlord, grieves me to the heart to bid you commit mortal sin, but indeed he is represented to have been much better my patience is nearly worn out; but, before you do so, then many of them; but as a magistrate, he was for God's sake, and my sake, take no life or limb withzealous in his endeavours to put down the "Molly out giving your victim three written warnings; should Magnires," two of whom, it is said, he had only re-cently committed to prison—hence a feeling of ven-in it; but I hope none will be found so obstinate, for all geance, in all probability, prompted the fatal act which in a moment deprived him of life, and branded the tip of the wretch that will have no feeling for my starving children. Attend, my dear little ones, to those rules of mine, and the Lord will prosper your cause, which is the prayer of your affectionate mother,

After this we think there can be no mistake as to what the "Molly Maguires" want, and why magistrate Booth was assassinated.

We shall return to this subject at the first oppor at Killinkere? It appears this Major Norm had fering a kind of slow starvation; and were it not for the never been seen by the tenants-had in all probability | charitable aid of a comparatively small number of pernever been in Ireland-was not to be found even when sous, who cannot bear the sight of fellow-creatures sought for by a deputation sent to England for that starving outright before their eyes, this dreadful process In proof of this, we call attention to the state of these districts, as sworn to by witnesses before the large districts, as sworn to by witnesses before the large districts, as sworn to by witnesses before the large districts, as sworn to by witnesses before the large districts, as sworn to by witnesses before the purpose. Here is complete abrogation of the land-lord smooth law—"property has its duties as well as lord from the large districts as sworn to by witnesses before the purpose. Here is complete abrogation of the land-lord smooth law—"property has its duties as well as lord from large districts, as sworn to by witnesses before the purpose. Here is complete abrogation of the land-lord smooth law—"property has its duties as well as rights." The landlord exacts enormous rents from rant by this system of throwing the poor upon the poor in July, 1844, we find it sworn by Henry M'Quade, a 22-acre farmer, residing in Killinkere, that he, with fifty-six or fifty-seven other tenants, without reckon-ing of the poor that he first principles of that he neighbourhood of Oban. His farm is so reached the neighbourhood of Oban. His farm is so reached the neighbourhood of Oban. His farm is so reached the neighbourhood of Oban. His farm is so reached the neighbourhood of Oban. Does it even accord with the first principles of that the neighbourhood of Oban. His farm is so near the ing cotters, were served with ejectments from their system on which the landlords base their pretended town, that the poor he is in the habit of seeing chiefly rights?" Nothing of the sort. Major North, whoever he may be, is a land-robber and people-plunderer, from the session is at all sufficient to keep them in life. having no claim to soil or rent, save the claim of They are chiefly supported by begging-if they were not usurpation, the law of fraud and force.

of the Catholic priests is beginning to be powerless to shield the oppressors from the vengeance of the who cannot go about at all, those who can go about, but and they applied to the agent to learn his address, that they might make their proposals to him direct, but the information was refused. They then wrote oppressed; and when we find the Irish mouth-piece he means bayonets and bullets, the hulks and the refusing to pay their proportions, so that it had not a fair gallows, aided by the threats of a plentiful allow- trial. ance of purgatory—not to say something werse—in the next world, which the Catholic priests are ever eighteen years in Oban, but gave up practice some years ready to beach forth to serve the cause of despotism. ago. He very frequently visited the poor upon the roll These good old methods, Itappears, are at a discount. What's then to be done? Why, try semething "illegitimate," something just, something in accordance with the laws of God and nature—restore the land to the prople and drive the plundering drones to honest lalour.

If the "method" was tried, "legitimate" or "illegitimate" there would soon be an end to the reign of "Molly Maguire;" King Dax would no longer be few people in Oban who are able to give in charity, and

THE SCOTCH POOR LAW SYSTEM. We return to the report of the Commissioners

freeholders—when a townland happened to be out political economy than in religion, and the disregard of allowance from that source as before, or nearly so, of lesse, five or six who were monied men were selected, they got the land and the poor people had to go, and they were located in bogs, without any relation of human life, cannot fail to be attended with injurious results, that if a man will not without any remaineration. The report in the country was—that many of them did of the many did of the many relation of human life, cannot fail to be attended with injurious results, that if a man will not without it, witness may state that after the distribution under the assessment ceased, in January, 1842, three-many of them did of the many relation of human life, cannot fail to be the continuous results, that if a man will not without it, witness may state that after the distribution under the assessment ceased, in January, 1842, three-many of them did of the many relation of human life, cannot fail to be attended with injurious results, that if a man will not without it, witness may state that after the distribution under the assessment ceased, in January, 1842, three-many of them did of the many relation of human life, cannot fail to be attended with injurious results, that if a man will not without it, witness may state that after the distribution under the assessment ceased, in January, 1842, three-many of them did of the many relation of human life, cannot fail to be attended with injurious results, that if a man will not without it, witness may state that after the distribution under the assessment ceased, in January, 1842, three-many of them did of the many relation of human life, cannot fail to be attended with injurious results, that if a man will not without it, witness may state that after the distribution under the assessment ceased, in January, 1842, three-many of them did of the many relation of human life, cannot fail to be attended with injurious results, that if a man will not without any many of the many relation of human life, cannot fail to be attended with injurious results, that if a man will not without any many many man in the provision of th many of them died of a broken heart. The witness regulate the administration of charitable funds—a fourths of all the bed-ridden and very destitute paupers died knew instances of it—not of a breken heart, but they maxim, on the incontrovertible equity of which it were within three or four months of that time. died in his neighbourhood, being obliged to leave their warm cabins and build houses on the road side.

Come we never in all their warm cabins and build houses on the road side. Come we next to the labourers. In the county of Cavan it is sworn that their wages are but Sd. a day without food. In Fermanagh from Sd. to 10d. a day. In Roscommon from 7d. to Sd. a day, and one witness, Capt. Kinestox Love, a magistrate, deposed that in some of the rural districts the wages were and the most serious evils in the people who were unable to do for themselves were attached to. They never inquired after them to see what condition they were in.

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* * * * * A poor condition that in some of the rural districts the wages were as to us the more prominent features which, in a greater or for thirteen weeks on her death-bed, during which period low as 41 to 51 to 11 to to us the more prominent featureses which, in a greater or less of the stopping of the distribution less and the less degree, as circumstance may permit, ought to less degree, as circumstance may than the condition of the labourers. The value of their own capabilities. The more any system of relief their labour is so reduced in price that they are not looks to this object, the better the provisions made by it able to pay their rents, and they are lying naked and for the conservation of the poor man's feelings of selfin such a state that it would hardly be believed. As respect, the higher the stimulus which it applies to every

two acres or thereabouts are better off—there is generally a bedstead reserved for the old couple, the rest sleep on the ground. To this state of things he attributes the fever that prevails to a frightful extent in the country.

In the country. after them in accordance with theoretical speculations, What a mass of misery is detailed in the above few particularly when other causes may be assigned for the extracts. The farmers subjected to a rent of from evil, which, by such alteration, it is proposed to remedy. to propose, will be found sufficient for their purpose, and, raised by assessment is neither necessary nor expecontinued until about half-past eight in the evening not many onts fresh up. The weather has been hot therefore, that relief to able-bodied persons from funds raised by assessment is neither necessary nor expedient.

Our readers may wish to know the names of the pious gentry who cant so beautifully on the scriptural injunction-"If a man will not work, neither should he cat." Their names are Lords MELVILLE and BELnavex, Mr. Home Drummond, and Mr. Campbell (of Craigie), the Rev. Mr. Patrick Macfaelase (of the West Kirk of Greenock), and the Rev. Mr. Robent-sox (minister of Eilon). That is, two Scotch peers, two Scotch landed proprietors, and two Scotch priests. There was another "commissioner," an graceful report, except protesting against it as being opposed to the evidence on which it is professedly founded. It is, then, the six Scotchmen, the two peers, the two landholders, and the two priests, who have the exclusive honour of this disgraceful docuthese six Scotch worthies, as we doubt not the history of each would form a rich commentary on the MELVILLE-connected historically as that name is with the conservation of State abuses and political This is enficiently shown in the following extract corruption-is sufficiently ominous to stand at the from the Times of Wednesday, contained in the com- head of a body appointed to inquire into the neces- clared only by a very recent decision of that Court, should grasps with both hands, cuts off the head. At the munication of that paper's Irish correspondent, and sity of reforming a rotten system. We need not be taken away. comment on the "work" performed by landlords, and as to the "work" performed by the Rev. Par hesitate to avow value of their work was measured by its utility, the Lord pity their hungry wames; for precious little would the science of gastronomy be indebted to their labours in the art of mastication. How true to their worse appear the better reason." With what devotion they apply themselves to prolong the war of classes, and perpetuate the wrongs of the poor. How they prate of "God" and "religion," the "social system," and "man's independence"-

"Oh for a forty parson power To sing thy praise, hypocrisy!"

We are quite willing, on behalf of the poor, to which case there would be but little need for Poor Laws, and few would be these who would need Poor Law relief. If the text is binding upon any one section of the sons of Adam it is equally binding upon every other section. "In the sweat of thy brow shalt thou cat bread" was the doom passed upon Adam, but it was not said "one portion only of your children shall bear this 'curse' and all the rest be

free from it, living upon the substance of the workers." This was not said; the doom was passed mon all allie without distinction. Is the "curse" classes would not have to support the idlers and plunderers who impudently call themselves the "better

classes," and each man enjoying the full fruits of his own resources," there would—as a general rule—be no need of Poor Laws. These apologists of wrong should be careful how they quote scripture; scriptural texts are often like two-edged swords they cut both ways, and the Reverends Par Mac-FARLANE and JAMIE ROBERTSON should know that those who use the sword shall perish by the sword." The commissioners affirm that the best system of Poor Laws is that which calls forth the industrious and profitable application of the capabilities of the poor. This is true; but to insinuate that the Scotch

Poor Law system does this, is glaringly false. The of this. All the relief they get amounts at the best to the means of getting a pair of shoes in which to go begging. Do the commissioners consider legging one of the "capabilities" of the poor? But Sutherlandshire is not an exceptionary instance, the state of its

Onan,-The following remarks are made by the mi nister, and Andrew Aldeorn, M.D., elder:—The legal assessment for Kilmore and Kilbride, including Oban, was begun in October, 1841, and discontinued in January, 1812, by the heritors, notwithstanding the most pressing destitution amongst the impotent poor; a great many of them were very aged, and several of them bedridden, &c. The average sum actually distributed annually to each pauper by the kirk session for some years, excepttunity; in the meantime let us ask by what right ing 1841-2, was a fraction less than 8s. 6d. "The ordidees Major Norm claim the ownership of the land nary poor are at all times, but particularly at present, suf-

supported in that way they must starve, as far as he can It affords some ground for hope that a better state of things will yet be established in Ireland when we find it acknowledged that even the spiritual humbug There are, as it were, three classes of the poor-those cannot do any work, and those who can do a little. The

> Andrew Aldcorn, Esq. - Practised medicine abou when he practised in the parish, and now visits them more than ever. Not being in general practice, he has more leisure to bestow upon them when at home.

The bed-ridden poor are in able to trade on the misery of his countrymen, and result fewer who do give. The poor who are able to go about have tickets to authorise them to beg; the bed-ridden have also tickets, and they send their tickets round with some of their neighbours, who bring them back what they receive on their account. The witness has taken great pains to ascertain Scottish Poor Law Inquiry.

Passing by a deal of "feelosofical" rubbish, we come to the commissioners' views on the all-importwhat a person may make by begging in the week, and he has There was an assessment in the parish for the year 1841.42. The assessment was laid on in 1841. So far as

and encourage, at the same time, industrious application wherever practicable!" In the above evidence we find the poor doomed to subsist on Ss. 6d. a-year, about two-pence a-week, with the privilege of begging. a medical man, he is obliged to visit their houses, and thus sees what other genetlemen cannot—they have it calls forth in him the intellectual, moral, religious, and not, as a consequence, the poor were left to "slow therefore, under God, self-dependent man, by so much straw, or rushes, without bed covering—not extend successful, for they drove them up to a severe tembers of the alignent streets, with the assistance of the order was killed on the spot. A considerable quantity of as event street, with the assistance of the alignent streets, with the assistance of the order than the solding of the agreement of the alignent streets, with the assistance of the pound on "the real rental," and as a consequence, the poor were left to "slow as kinded on the spot. A considerable quantity of as event here it calls forth in him the intellectual, moral, religious, and of as a consequence, the poor were left to "slow as kinded on the spot. A considerable quantity of the articles without a certain streets, with the assistance of ithe articles without foundation, were one Sunday last visited with a severe tember of the articles without foundation, were annot been proved with the common rise, while such marks contained good, it is insufficient. This he deposes to be the parish; and "three-fourths of ell the hed-ridden deven commoned alout ton of cloek in the alignment of the articles with the assistance of two or three weeks of the redical strength and courage, made the which time sho had the sum of 2s. 6d. from the parish; and "three-fourths of ell the hed-ridden deven on Sunday last visited with a severe tember of the articles with the assistance of two or three weeks of the redical strength and courage, made the which time sho had the sum of 2s. 6d. from the parish; and "three-fourths of ell the hed-ridden left to beg by proxy; the commoned alout ton of cloek in the which the common risk, which, severe well as a consequence, the power of the alignment of t

ness of innovation!"

The contemptible "amendments" suggested by the commissioners it is not necessary we should examine, as most of them are embodied in the bill at present under the consideration of the legislature; these so-their homes without much trouble or delay. We prices than on Monday lest, the trilling improvement called "amendments" we can therefore better dis-should not omit to mention that three Roman of Wednesday being barely maintained. In free the decision of the parochial managers as to the amount of allowances, is so daring and infamous an act of advised wrong, that we feel called upon to make special reference to it. The report says :-The fixing the amount of allowances is a matter which

requires the knowledge of so many local details, so many petty circumstances, upon which a person at a distance, ignorant of the real situation of the pauper, can with difficulty obtain accurate information, that it is, of all ment. We are sorry we don't know the history of others, the point on which the parochial board alone are competent to come to a correct decision. Our own views are so opposed to any court of appeal as to the amount of allowances, that, instead of investing any new tribunal or board with jurisdiction in such mat-

Court of Session, the competency of which has been de-Many of those who advocate a power of appeal do not hesitate to avow their objections to the Court of Session MACFARLANE, and the Rev. Jamie Robertson, if the as the court of review. In the opinion of those persons, to deprive the Court of Session of its jurisdiction in such eases would be rather desirable than otherwise; and it must be obvious that most of the objections to the judge ordinary or local magistrates apply with greater force to the judges of the Court of Session. They must have

> On these grounds, we have come to be of opinion, That it is not desirable that there should be any appeal from the decision of the parochial managers as to the amount of The author of the incident was arrested, and it was

greater difficulty in informing themselves of the real situ-

circumstances of the particular locality.

pass for the present without comment. When we come to describe more fully than we have hitherto done the nature and details of the Lord Advocate's Scotch lawyer has employed to give practical effect in his bill to the shameless suggestion of the commissioners.

Interval of nan an nour, which was a paintal copied to for Margaret Rudhardt, she was again obliged to kneel, and justice had its course. The crowd, although much moved by the spectacle, observed the

It is some consolation for us Southerners, that the only Englishman amongst the commissioners refused his signature to the report, and protested against all its leading features. The report, therefore, is not a report of the commissioners, but of six Scotchmen, all interested in upholding the existing system, or in making bad worse. The cold-blooded doctrines put forth in this report, sanctioned by Scotch lords, Scotch landholders, and Scotch priests, are, we rejoice to know unsanctioned by the name of any Englishman. How much longer will the people of in the course of half an hour the tempest set in in Scotland be content to be the dupes and victims of with good course. The lightning, followed by the accursed doctrine that the poor have not a right

ducers as to leave them no means of storing up a provision against the time of adversity. Now, if it will be seen that amongst the governmental mean provision against the time of adversity. Now, if it will be seen that amongst the governmental mean provision against the time of adversity. Now, if it will be seen that amongst the governmental mean provision against the time of adversity. Now, if it will be seen that amongst the governmental mean provision against the time of adversity. Now, if it will be seen that amongst the governmental mean provision against the time of adversity. Now, if it will be seen that amongst the governmental mean provision against the time of adversity. Now, if it will be seen that amongst the governmental mean provision against the time of adversity. Now, if it will be seen that amongst the governmental mean provision against the time of adversity. Now, if it will be seen that amongst the governmental mean provision against the time of adversity. Now, if it will be seen that amongst the governmental mean provision against the time of adversity. Now, if it will be seen that amongst the governmental mean provision against the time of adversity. Now, if it will be seen that amongst the governmental mean provision against the time of adversity. Now, if it will be seen that amongst the governmental mean provision against the time of adversity. Now, if it will be seen that amongst the governmental mean provision against the time of adversity in the provision against the time of adv Scotland, therefore, have no time to lose, if they and in more than one instance life was endangered would procure the amendment of a measure which

for giving power to the powerful, and throwing additional burdens on the oppressed poor." IRISH TENANTS' COMPENSATION BILL. Our readers will perceive that this bill meets with great opposition in the House of Lords, who are also a house of landlords, many of them being also Irish landlords. Had the bill been better, and more practicable than it is, this opposition would have been the same. The truth of the matter is, the Irish landlords have, for centuries, considered their tenants as mere bourhood of the seat of Sir Francis Goodricke, still serfs; and any step to rescue them from this state of vassalage they very naturally consider, and call, an "invasion of the rights of property;" they being the only authorities as to what these rights really are. only authorities as to what these rights really are. although much property is destroyed, no life has been We, for our parts, consider the introduction of this lost. This fortunate result is so far a matter of bill into Parliament an important point; not because | congratulation. we deem the bill a good one practically, but because peor is—more or less modified—that of the poor of great principle. In itself, as a practical measure, of the most extraordinary storms which have hap-Sectland generally; as a further illustration take the the bill will fail. It cannot be worked, if passed.— pened for a considerable number of years past. The A law to render rent not recoverable, except under a lease of a long date, would have been infinitely better, because it would secure the tenant the benefit of

wards better and wiser ways of thinking on this im- restored to him. portant subject. As a practical measure, we repeat, we fear it is a mere nullity; and we do not believe it awful thunder-storm visited the county of Worcester ment, that the way to cure "surplus population" is to better the living of the people, and not to starve them, it has already done good service, and as such

Accidents, Offences, & Enquests.

we notice it .- Tyne Mercury.

DESTRUCTION OF A DISTILLERY BY FIRE NEAR CROYDON.—Shortly before nine o'clock on Saturday night, the herb distillery of Mr. J. Arthur, situate on Waddon Marsh, near Croydon, was destroyed by fire. admeasurement of 60 feet by 30, and in a very few minutes the whole place was in a blaze. There being oil, &c. (amounting in value to not less than £1500). the fury of the fire was considerably enhanced; and known; but at a moderate calculation it is estimated Serious Affray in Liverpool.—Yesterday after-

intersect that densely-pepulated locality, were kept in a state of great commotion by a mob which had assembled and attacked a body of Orangemen. It afternoon, a violent thunder-storm, attended with a locality were kept in a state of great commotion by a mob which had afternoon, a violent thunder-storm, attended with a lodders of either article do not lower their pretenappears that Orangemen to the number of 150 had been walking in procession at the funeral of a deceased brother. The funeral proceeded from New Bird-street, Toxteth-park, the residence of the deceased, to St. Mary's Cemetery; and, after the deceased brother was consedured brother at the funeral proceeded from New Bird-street, Toxteth-park, the residence of the deceased, to St. Mary's Cemetery; and, after the deceased brother was consedured brother. The funeral proceeded from New Bird-street, Toxteth-park, the residence of the deceased, to St. Mary's Cemetery; and, after the deceased brother was consedured brother. The funeral proceeded from New Bird-street, Toxteth-park, the residence of the deceased brother was consedured by the funeral proceeded from New Bird-street, Toxteth-park, the residence of the deceased brother was consedured by the funeral proceeded from New Bird-street, Toxteth-park, the residence of the deceased brother was consedured by the funeral proceeded from New Bird-street, Toxteth-park, the residence of the deceased brother was consedured by the funeral proceeded from New Bird-street, Toxteth-park, the residence of the deceased brother was consedured by the funeral proceeded from New Bird-street, Toxteth-park, the residence of the deceased brother was consedured by the funeral proceeded from New Bird-street, Toxteth-park, the residence of the deceased brother was consedured by the funeral proceeded from New Bird-street, Toxteth-park, the residence of the deceased brother was consedured by the funeral proceeded from New Bird-street, Toxteth-park, the residence of the deceased brother was consedured by the funeral proceeded from New Bird-street, Toxteth-park, the residence of the deceased brother was consedured by the funeral proceeded from New Bird-street, Toxteth-park by the funeral proceeded from New Bird-street, Irishmen appear to have been the aggressive party, exasperated, no doubt, by the display of orange ribbons. A stone was thrown, and then a volley of York and its neighbourhood were visited with a volument of the result of the stones followed. The Orangemen, who were walking violent thunder storm, accompanied by very heavy two deep, and were only accompanied by about six-teen policemen, immediately halted and made an Hutton, and a cow, which was sheltering under it,

a-week; and such men as priests Macrantane and When the affray had lasted about half an hour, the ROBERTSON give their approval of the system, affirm Orangemen were induced quietly to make the best of it "works well," and declare that to make any their way home through some of the by-streets leading change (except for the worse) would be the "wanton- towards London-road; and Mr. Dowling, and very shortly after Superintendent Leverett, having come Undoubtedly a system which would enable the up with strong detachments of the police force from poor to lift themselves from the abyss of pauperism the neighbourhood of the docks, the mob were overby the "profitable application of their own capabiliawed, and all active disturbance was from this of wheat, bariey, and oats was received, and from ties" would be the best sort of l'oor Law; but the moment at an end. Besides the injuries already commissioners propose nothing of the sort, they mentioned, several panes of glass were broken, and simply content themselves with coming to the con-elusion that "relief to able-bodied persons from funds" with which the stones were thrown. Mr. Dowling the display of samples was triding, and there were

A German Execution.—Stuttgand, June 29.— During the last ten years there has not been any capital execution in our city. The day before yesterday the scaffold was creeted for the decapitation of a young woman named Margaret Rudhardt, who was sentenced to death for poisoning her husband with arsenie. This act of supreme justice was marked by a strange incident :- The execution here takes place with a sword. The culprit is placed on his knees, with a white handkerehief over his eyes; one of the executioner's assistants then lies down before the enlprit, seizes him with his two hands by the ithighs, and keeps him immovably fixed to the ground, whilst another holds him by the hair, and draws his head ters, we are inclined to suggest that the appeal to the back, so that the muscles of the neck be extended when the executioner, with his sword, which he moment when the latter was about to inflict the fatal blow on Margaret Rudhardt, a man rushed through the compact crowd that surrounded the scaffold, crying out in a stentorian voice, "Stop! stop!" and waving at the same time over his head a white handkerchief. The executioner instinctively dropped his arm, his aids loosened the victim, removed the bandage from her eyes, and Margaret Rudhardt who during those awful preparations had exhibited a good deal of calmness, rose smiling, for the unhappy woman, as well as the executioner and everybody,ation of the party seeking relief, and in ascertaining the including the recorder of the Royal Court of Stuttgard, who was on the platform drawing up the minutes of the execution,-believed that she had soon discovered that he had been an old servant of We are compelled, by want of room, to let the above | Margaret Rudhardt's father, who imagined that, by interrupting the execution, it would be retarded, and that the daughter of his former master would then have a chance of obtaining her partion. After an bill, we shall show the "artful dedging" means the interval of half an hour, which was a painful respite

greatest order, and shortly afterwards silently dis-DREADFUL THUNDER STORMS. TERRIFIC STORM IN BIRMINGHAM. -On Sunday night this town and neighbourhood were visited by one o the most terrific tempests which have occurred in the recollection of the oldest man living. Nothing like It has happened since the memorable night preceding the death of George IV. About half-past eight o'clock distant thunder was heard in the west, and right good earnest. The lightning, followed by crashes of thunder, was of the most awful descripable. In many of them the water was middle deep, in attempts to preserve property. It is calculated has been truly described as "an artful contrivance that some of the tradesmen, in the lower parts of the for giving power to the powerful, and throwing additional building and the approach way." amount of hundreds of pounds by the sudden and destructive inundation. The devastation cecasioned by this awful tempest was not confined to Birmingham. It extended miles around the town. At Moseley, Harbone, King's-heath, Saltley, Hands-worth, and other hamlets in the vicinity, the like consequences were felt. It is stated, moreover, that at Studley and Redditch, in the immediate neighmore disastrous consequences have resulted. truth of this statement I cannot at present ascertain but it is satisfactory to know that at Birmingham,

AWELL STORM AT NOTTINGHAM.—On Sunday night it embodies in a ministerial bill, for the first time, a last Nottingham and its vicinity was visited by one pened for a considerable number of years past. The weather during the day had been, on the whole, very fine; and there was a total absence of that oppressive closeness which is usually the precursor of his outlay, and need no machinery. But as embodying a great principle, this bill, we affirm, is a highly important one. When brought in, the mover stated, mass gathered near the south-western horizon, and in plain terms, that the "monster evil" of Ireland flashes of sheet-lightning streamed forth in quick was "oven population." This he distinctly stated succession. As the darkness advanced, these electric at setting out. He is right-it is so; and this bill discharges followed each other still more rapidly, he described as being one means to cure that evil of until at length the heavens from the north to the "over population," inasmuch as it would go to "bet-south were completely illumined as with fireworks. At ter the condition and means of living" of every holder about ten o'clock it commenced raining; and the of land in Ireland, from the large farmer to the poor holder of an acre or two. Here, then, we have this the most heavy known for a long period. The lower truth at last admitted and enunciated in Parliament, parts of the houses in Narrow-marsh, the Meadowthat the way to check "surplus population" is not to plats, and other similar situations, were completely starve a people, but to feed them : to turn poor living deluged, and the damage done will amount to several into better living; to change a potatoe and water hundred pounds at the least. A double brick wall at diet into one of bacon and of beer. Here we have Messrs, l'isher's factory was washed down, and other tossed overboard, for the first time, in open Parlia- | similar injuries are quite common in various parts of ment, the absurd, blasphemous, and most ignorant the surrounding country. At the Milton's Head Inn, assertion of Malthus, that the more food a people have, on the Derby-road, a man named Alfred Greenwood, the faster they will increase; and that the only check of Radford, was struck blind. A surgeon was into this terrible state of things are vice, misery, abstantly fetched, who bled him and administered other solute starvation, or the forbidding of marriage, and remedies. He was soon after removed home, and the denial of relief to all poor persons, who may have since then to the General Hospital, where he has married, and had children, and ultimately come to received the unremitting attention of the first mediwant. Having the opposite principle as a basis (for, upon this foundation, this bill was put when brought he has since been enabled to see a little, and that before the Legislature), we hail it as a great step to- hopes are entertained that his sight will be ultimately

can ever become law, or, if it did, be anything better on Sunday last (July 6), and did a great deal of dathan a more dead letter. In so far, however, as it has mage to the agricultural produce. The storm apbeen the occasion for the acknowledgment in Parlia- peared to come from the south-west, whence dark masses of clouds floated, hurried over the land, deluging the earth with rain and hail. The lightning flashed continuously, and peals of thunder succeeded in terrific rapidity. The storm was most severe about the eastern boundary of the county; and at Evesham and Pershore great damage was done to the garden crops, the corn, grass, &c., by the hail, which fell very heavily. A great number of trees were levelled to the ground by the sweeping hurricane which accompanied the storm, and there has been very considerable destruction of glass in the hothouses, conservatories, and private dwelling-houses. Next day the rivers of the county—the Severn, the It appears that almost simultaneously flames were discovered by several persons bursting from the body of the building, a considerable wood erection with an effects of the previous day's storm. We have not heard of the loss of any lives. THUNDER STORM .- About twenty minutes to four

at the time upon the premises several hundred gal-lons of spirit and a considerable quantity of essential visited by a rain and hail storm, accompanied by thunder, which greatly alarmed the inhabitants. At the time mentioned the thunder was heard at a before any assistance could be procured the whole distance, and as it approached was accompanied with the week has been of a variable character. We have of the contents and the building were destroyed, or large drops of rain. In the course of a few seconds had frequent heavy showers with strong winds, and rendered useless. The total damage is not precisely a shower of hailstones descended, which continued two or three days fine and warm. Our wheat trade from five to ten minutes, and was immediately folthat it will reach £2000. How the fire originated is lowed by torrents of rain. The hailstones in some places were the size of marbles, and did an immense deal of damage amongst the hot and green houses. noon the inhabitants of the lower end of Dale-street, In Lerd Saye and Sele's grounds there were upwards Byrom-street, Great Crosshall-street, Lace street, of 4000 panes of glass broken, and the fruit damaged Fontenoy-street, and the various other streets which which will cost from £200 to £300 to repair.

a violent thunder-storm, attended with a ccased had been interred, the procession was returning to the Park by Scotland-road, Byrom-street, and, we the loagest part. They were very irregular in shape, day than of late, with a brisk demand for mutton and believe, Dale-street. The Orangemen, composing it generally resembling the fantastic forms which glass wore black sashes, tied, in some instances at the ends is apt to assume when run through a fire, some of with orange ribbons. When they had reached the end them presenting a surface of jagged spikes, and others of Great Crosshall-street, the crowd which had been of small globules, like common hailstones partially accompanying them down Scotland-road was consider- melted and then frezen together again. The force ably reinforced by the Irishmen resident in Lace-street | with which they fell did not appear to be very great, and other low streets in that neighbourhood. The and as their fall only continued for a few minutes.

Market knielligenre.

LONDON CORN EXCHANGE, MONDAY, JULY 7 .- The arrivals of wheat coastwise were small last week, and those of English baries and onts very scanty. From Scotland the receipts of all articles were triling, but from Ireland a fair quantity of oats came to hand. Of beans and peas the supplies were of the same limited character as has been the case for some time back. From the Continent only a moderate quantity Capada 3804 barreledour. At this morning's market there was a scanty show of wheat by land carriago to perambulate a large section of the constabulary and forcing since Friday, which has some influence on force in the streets in the vicinity, which were densely business at Mark-lane to-day. Wheat was taken off crowded by the lower classes; but about that hour a with caution, and notwithstanding the shortness of the heavy shower of rain fell which dispersed them to quantity on sale, factors were unable to chiain higher called "amendments" we can therefore better discuss when considering that measure. One, however, of the commissioners "amendments," to which practical effect will be given by the Lord Advocate's bill, to allay the excited feelings of the people.—Liverpool the taking from the noor the right of appeal from albien, Monday. sales made were at previous prices. The inquiry for bariey was of a strictly retail character, and though the tendency was upwards, prices were not actually higher than on this day so maight. Malt was taken to a moderate extent at former rates. The principal dealers bought cats very cautiously, expecting to do better when the lay days of some of the cargoes lately received from Ireland and abroad s' all have expired. The trade was consequently dark at prices quite 6d, per qr. below those current on Monday last. Beans and peas, though not much sought after commanded fully former rates. Canarysced was held with more firmness. In other kinds of seed there was very little passing.

CURRENT PRICES OF GRAIN, PER IMPURIAL

Grey Maple 27 28 White 23 ca Lincolns & Yorkellire Feed 22 24 Poland 24 26 -Russian, Hard 41 46 Soft . . . 44 40 -Russian, Red . . 47 48 White . . . 51 52

LONDON SMITHFIELD CATTLE MARKET, MONDAY, July 7 .- In the past week the imperts of live stock from abroad for our market have been again extensive. they having amounted to 20 exen per the John Buil. frem Handurg; 110 exen and cows per the Girafe, Batavia, and Ocean steamers, from Rotterlam; while 20 exen have errived at Scuthen plen from Spain, and 260 exen from Hamburg and Fotterdam, at Hull. The fact of fresh in creations taking place from Spain has paturally attacted much of the maintain of the graziers and others to asceriain in what condition they have come to hand; we have to chaerve, therefore, that the Spanish Leads on effer Lis morning, in number 18, were of very middling quality, and as such, were disposed of at comparatively low figures. As to the stock from Hemburg, it was y no means first-rate, but the exen and tixes from Retterdem were very good and useful animals, and found buyers at, we should imagine, renumerative quotations. The bullock droves, fresh up from our various grazing districts, were conservat on the increase, though by no means seasorally large. In quality-as we some time since stated would be the case about this period-there was a decided inprovement; indeed, we may cheeve that the leasts. cenerally (peaking, were in no way deficies in their handling points; while not a few of them were heavy weighers. In consequence of the prevailing warm weather, and the thin attendance of the trace, the comund for all kinds of boof was I carry, at a decline in the rates obtained on Monday last of quite 2d per 8 lb,—the primest Scots selling with difficulty at 4s 4d to 4s Cd per Slb, and a cleanance was not effected. From Norfolk, Evfolk, Essex, and Cambridgeshire, we received 100 Scots, landaleds. and short-horns; from the north of England, Eco short-herns, &c.; from the western and midland districts, 400 Herefords, rents, Devens, &c.: hem other parts of England, 400 of various breeds; and from Sectland 310 heried and jelled Seeis. From Nerfolk and the north of England, including Lelecstershire, the receipts of sheep were on the increase, and of semewhat improved quality. From the causes before mentioned the mutter trade was in a very sluggish state, and last week's prices were with difficulty supported. The number of lands was not large: while the lemb trade suled laisk at fully, but at nothing quotable Leyond the currencies obtained on this day se'nnight. Calves were in good supply, but met a dull inquiry, at barely stationary prices. In pigs only a limited business was doing, yet the rates

were supported. By the quantities of 8lb., sinking the offal. Inferior coarse beasts . . Second quality
Prime large oxen Prime Scots, & c. Coarse inferior sheep Second quality
Prime coarse wooiled Large coarse calves . Prime small . . Suckling calves, each Large hogs Neat small perkers Quarter-old store pigs, each .

HEAD OF CATTLE ON SALE. (From the Books of the Clerk of the Market.) Beasts, 2,500—Sheep and Lambs, 28,549—Calves, 230— Pigs. 280.

RICHMOND CORN MARKET, SATURDAY, JULY 5 .- WO had a thin supply of grain in our market to-day, and the sale only dull. Wheat sold from 6s. 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, JULY 5 .-The weather throughout the week has been exceedingly showery and unsettled, which circumstance caused some apprehensions of injury to the crops. There was, in consequence, more disposition shown to purchase flour, and a fair amount of business was transacted in that article, at an improvement on the previous currency. Oats and catmeal wore but in moderate request, without change in value. The weather proving fine during our market this morning. there was not much activity in the inquiry for wheat, holders, nevertheless, firmly demanded an advance of 3d. to 4d. per 70 lbs. on the rates of this day se'nnight, and we raise our quotations accordingly. Flour, on the contrary, met a tolerably free sale, and prime fresh qualities readily realised an amendment of fully 1s. per sack. Both eats and oatmeal moved off rather slowly, but no change in prices can be

The arrivals of grain, meal, and flour this week com-paratively are small. On Foreign Leans the duty is reduced to 4s. 6d. per quarter, which forms the only alteration since our last report. The weather during has consequently derived more firmness, and, having some buyers from a distance, the business in both British and bonded has been of importance, at advancing prices. Several samples have been withdrawn from present sale. Sack flour has also had a better demand, and at improved rates. About 1000 barrels United States sweet flour, in bond, have changed holders of either article do not

Lamb. Beef met with dull sale. Beef, 51d to 61d; mutton, 61d to 62d; lamb, 61d to 61d per ib. Cattle imported into Liverpool, from the 30th June to the 7th July :- Cows 1807, calves 42, sheep 6513, lambs 1957, pigs 3577, horses 59,

YORK CORN MARKET, SATURDAY, JULY 5 .- We have had a great deal of rain during the week, and the advance of 2s to 3s at Wakefield yesterday has caused our farmers to bring fresh samples to market this morning; but they are asking such high prices, that nothing but needy customers have been purchasers, consequently but very little done. The advance obtained on wheat will be about 1s por load. All

square stations, with Mr. Crookland, the foreman of

The Central Committee, appointed at the late "National Trades Conference," held in London on Easter Monday, have to the best of their power performed the duties imposed upon them, and now submit the result of their labours to the working men of Great Britain, in order that the plans proposed may undergo full consideration, previous to the assembling of the cusning Conference.

The Central Committee were instructed to prepare reades in one vast consequence for indicate support of Central Committee, and such Conference shall consistence, in all matters involving Trades regulations, disputes, and strikes, and of concentrating and rightly directing their surplus funds, so that they should be reproductively employed, and reduce the amount of that superabundant labour which forms forever when it shall appear to a majority of at least

a principal cause of the reduction of wages. In the discharge of these duties the Central Committee have spared no pains to obtain from the Trades themselves accerate information on all points necessary to the production of measures calculated to be of practical service, because framed in accordance with the setual condition of the Trades, and not upon mere individual expotheses, which however correct in the abstract, exight have proved inapplicable to the real state of affairs.

At the same time, while thus collecting information of the practical and useful character alluded its, the Committee had to keep in view certain great principles, without the adension of which, no form of association can produce successful results, and by which every-organization, exatemplating the aggregation and direction of large bodies of men, must be controlled.

The plans finally agreed upon after the fullest consideration of the matter, sided by such information as the Central Committee could collect, are now presented, not as being perfect, but simply as containing, in the apinion of the Committee, the germs of two organisations, which, when fully developed and per-fected in their details, and wisely directed, may realise all that in the present condition of the Trades is attainable, and let the foundation of more comprehensive and perfect measures.

It will be observed that in the "Braft of a Plan for a General Union of Trades" the power of objecting to or approving of strikes, has been assigned to the Central Committee of the propesed Association. It is important to explain, that such objection will only be binding upon the General Association, and will not interfere with the power of individual trades to strike without such consent, should they deem it necessary to do so. The only difference between such a strike and one sanctioned by the Central Committee will be, that, in the first case, the assistance given by the Association will be voluntary and intermittent, while in the second it will be compulsory and steady. Perhaps, even with this explanation, it may be thought that this is two great a power to entrust to the Committee, although, in the opinion of its proposers, some such power is absolutely necessary for the preper regulation of the proposed General Union. It was, however, the duty of the Central Committee to place the question before the Trades, in order that their deliberate and fairly-expressed opinion might be ascertained respecting it.

With reference to the second plan, or Land Scheme, all that the Central Committee have to observe is, that it is the result of considerable practical experience in the working of such measures, and that it has been purposely framed to afford the greatest variety of action, and diversity in the application of its lead-

The Central Committee request particular atten tion to the fact that they do not dogmatically propound these measures as the only plans worthy of the attention of the forthcoming Conference. Their sole object is to promote the well-being of the industrious classes, and they will gladly see their own suggestions supersoded by any measures which may seem better calculated to secure that eliject. They request, therefore, that the measures they now propose may be considered issued for adoption.

With these preliminary observations, and commending the subjoined plans to the calm and dispassionate consideration of the Working Millions, the Central Committee subscribe themselves, The Friends and Well-wishers of Labour,

T. S. DUNCHEE, M.P., President. W. P. Roberts, Solicitor. GEO. A. FLEMING, Editor. Jonn Spelton, Ladies' Shoe Maker, JONAS WARTNABY, Carpenter. CHARLES FIRTH, Plasterer. Josupa Horson, Editor. JAMES RATTRAY, Block Printer. R. Thompson, Letter-press Frinter. THOS. BARRETT, Cork Cutter, Secretary. London, July 1, 1815.

ASSOCIATION OF UNITED TRADES FOR THE PROTECTION OF INDUSTRY.

DRAFT OF A PLAN FOR A GENERAL UNION OF TRADES. PREAMBLE. This association is based upon two "great facts"

first, that the industrial classes do not receive "a fair day's wage for a fair day's labour." Second, that their past endeavours to obtain this have, with few exceptions, been unsuccessful.

The main causes of this state of things are to be found in the isolation of the different sections of working men:—their consequent ignorance or apathy, as respects their mutual wants and well-being; and, above all, the absence of a generally recognised and admitted authority, emanating from, and sup-ported by the Trades themselves, capable of exercise ing a centralizing and controlling power over the movements of the labouring classes in cases of Trades difficulties, turnouts, and strikes, and by whose decisions the various Unions should be guided. Capital, with or without deliberate preconcert on

the part of its possessors, exercises a continuous downward pressure on labour. It does this effectually, for one reason among others, that the interest of all holders of capital, in their capacity of employers of labour, impels them simultaneously in one direction: a spontaneous unity of action is the result. Whereas, though the interests of every section of working men are in reality as much identical as those of the employers, their greater isolation, and other causes, have prevented the acquirement of that intimate knowledge of mutual interests, sympathies, and means, which must, in their case, constitute the basis of united action and successful results.

The principle of Association for the Protoction of have become unequal to cope with the evil which penses of the annual Conference, which, unless prosurround the labouring classes; they must be extended and improved in order to meet the new circumstances of the age—made more commensurate with the growing difficulties which press upon the working class-more in accordance with the intelligence now diffused among its ranks. While aiming at these important objects, it is at

the same time desirable that as little disturbance as possible should be given to existing Trades Unions, and that the General Association of Trades should rather be gratted upon, and grow out of, these Unions, than supersede them. The peculiar local, internal and technical circumstances of each parti- to the decision of the Central Committee, or without cular trade, render it necessary that for all purposes previously submitting their case for its consideration of efficient internal government, its affairs should be administered by persons possessing a practical knowleage of them, and identified by personal interest and - position with those for when they act. For these reasons, it is not intended to interfere

with the organisation of existing Trades Unions, so dar as they have reference to internal management and regulations: but simply to form a common centre, towards which their associated means may converge for mutual assistance and support in cases of need; and from which these means may be redistributed in such masses, and upon such points, as may most effectually secure the great objects of all vorking men; namely, to enable them to withstand a ll aggressions, obtain a just participation in the wealth they assist to produce, and promote such improcess in their condition, physically, mentally. an I morally, as becomes rational beings, the advar seed state of science, and the superabundance of the means for supporting and educating the populanow at the command of secrety.

The Association of United Trades will enable each partic ular trade that may join it, in the case of dispuries or strikes, to light its individual battle with disputes exist between masters and men, to collect the whole strength of the Association; and will mulinformation for the Central Committee, and, if em-Colvits means twenty, fifty, or a hundred-fold, accarding to its own powers and numbers compared with that of the entire Association.

The Association will also bring to bear on all dispured points between employers and employed a more powerful moral influence than any isolated Union can exercise. This, it may be anticipated, will provent many of these disputes from terminating would be advanced thereby, may establish an organ tary shall respectively give such security for the proper in turn outs or strikes, and where these are dis- for the exposition of the principles and objects of the discharge of their davies, and the monies they may be covered to be indispensable, will give them the sane- Association, and the information of its members, to entrusted with, as shall be required from them by the to proceed with it. tion and aid of a strong public opinion, created and be published at such intervals as they may deter- Directors. directed by peaceful and constitutional means. Opi- mine. zion in the and is more powerful than wealth. The Control. — The printing and publishing arrange-Association will wield both for the service of labour.

In past/struggles the law has been too often perverted to the service of capital. One of the objects | sole control of the literary department. of the Association will be to secure its impartial adlegal knowledge and ability which has heretofore terms as may be agreed on. bear almost entirely monopolised by capital. An instrappent of tyranny, which is capable of the most tremendous abuse, will thus be wrested from the hands of these who have too many incitements to make up reports of the following matters to the Cen-

Such are the leading objects of the Association of, average number out of employment during the quar-United Trades for the Protection of Industry, and the ter, the rate of wages, and such other information as following are submitted by the Central Committee, the Central Committee may request or need, to thereby more effectually attained. They shall appoint objects into effect.

Constitution.—The Association shall consist of these Trades Unions and other prganised bodies of the

TO THE TRADES UNIONS AND WORKING working classes that subscribe to its funde and con-

Conference.-The legislative power shall be vested in an annual Conference of delegates from the several Trades in the Association, in the following proportion:—Trades having not less than 30 nor more than 150 paying members shall return one delegate. Trades with 150 and not more than 300 members, two delegates; and one additional delegate for every

200 members above that number. Annual Sessions .- An annual session of Conference shall be held on Whit-Monday, in such town and measures having the two-fold object of uniting the place as may be determined upon by the Conference Trades in one vast confederation for mutual support or Central Committee, and such Conference shall con-

ference when it shall appear to a majority of at least three fourths of the Committee that such a session s successary, or upon a requisition of at least onethird of the members of Conference. Right clear days' notice of such meeting shall be given to the delegates.

Business Poper.—One month previous to the as sembly of the annual Conference, the Central Committee shall cause to be prepared and issued a business paper, or programme of the matters intended to be brought under the consideration of the Conference. Such programme shall be laid before the various maintenance of their interests, and the improvement trades, to enable them to give instructions to their of their condition, has induced deep and wide-spread delegates thereupon. But the Central Committee inquiry into the causes of the failure of the plans shall have the power of introducing subjects not in- hitherto tried. It would, perhaps, be assuming too cluded in the said paper, if agreed upon by three- much at this stage of progress to assert, that these fourths of the Committee, and such as appear to them require the immediate attention of the Confer-

Powers.-The Conference shall have power to make and revise the laws of the Association, subject to the following regulations:-No fundamental or important law shall be repealed or altered, without at least six months' notice having been given of such intended repeal or alteration, and it shall be concurred in by at least two-thirds of the Conference. Similar notice shall be given of all intended additions to the laws, and such additions be similarly approved of. To elect the Central Committee, to fix the salaries of the officers of the Association, and generally to transact all such business as may come

Ex-officio Members.-Members of the Central Committee may sit and speak in Conference, though not elected as delegates, but in such case they shall not

Tenure of Office. The Delegates shall be elected to serve in Conterence for twelve months, or until the next general election.

Elections.—Within one month previous to Whit-Monday, in each year, the Central Committee shall ssue their precept to those Trades entitled to send | titive selfishness, and the rivalry of constantly indelegates, requiring them to proceed, within fourteen days after the receipt of the same, to the election of a delegate or delegates to represent them in Con-

Returns.—Each of the said Trades shall, seven days previous to Whit-Monday, cause a return to be ought to be diminished. Past experience emphati-

was held, and by the secretary of the Trade. Removals .- If any delegate, by absence or other cause, should become, in the opinion of the trade, unfit to continue its representatives, the said trade

may declare the office vacant. Vacancies .- On the death, resignation, or removal by the trade, of any delegate, the president and secretary of the trade by which such delegate was elected shall certify the same to the Central Committee, which shall forthwith issue their precept for the election of another to supply the vacancy.

Votes of Officers.—No salaried officer of the Association elected as delegate to Conference by any

CENTRAL COMMITTEE. Appointment.-The general executive power shall be vested in a Central Committee to be chosen au-

themselves.

nually by Conference. Officers.—This Committee shall consist of a President, Vice-President, Treasurer, and twelve other amelioration. members. One or more competent persons shall also be appointed annually by Conference to audit the ac- is formed. It is an experiment to try how far the

General Secretary.-The General Secretary shall be elected by the Central Committee, and shall hold his office so long as he performs his duties satisfac-

Security from Officers.—The Treasurer and General Secretary shall give such security for the monics they may be entrusted with as the Central Committee may require.

Powers and Duties .- The Central Committee shall direct and control the general proceedings of the Association for and in the name of the Association. They shall receive all applications from the Trades for advice and assistance, and shall act thereon as they may deem requisite. They shall have the power to object to or approve of strikes, when other means to settle disputed matters fail; and of raising from time to time such levies as may be necessary for the support of those strikes and turnouts as they may sanction. They shall by mediation, arbitration, and legal proceedings, protect the interests and promote the well-being of the Associated Trades in all cases of trade disputes and difficulties. They shall receive and superintend the disbursement of all monies sub scribed for the support of strikes, turnouts, and legal assistance. They shall promote all measures, political, social, or educational, which are intended to improve the condition of the labouring classes. They shall appoint such clerks, agents, and subordinate officers as they may deem expedient. They shall unimon the annual or special Conference, as provided by the laws; and, generally, they shall take the most efficient means in their power to promote

the objects of the Association. Quorum.-Five members of the Central Committee shall constitute a quorum. And suck quorum shall be unanimous in all its resolutions, unless there be present a majority of the members of the Committee.

FUNDS. Expenses of Management.—In order to defray the expenses of the Central Committee, each Trade in the Association shall contribute one penny per month for each paying member, which sum shall be remitted to the General Sect. tary. Should any surplus funds accrue from these subscriptions, the Control Com-Industry has heretefore been tried on too narrow and mittee shall have the option of reducing the subscrippartial a scale. Local or isolated Trades Unions tion, or applying the said surplus in payment of the expenses of the annual Conference, which, unless prodelegates.

Strikes, Turnouts, and Law Proceedings.—The Central Committee shall from time to time raise such levies from the Associated Trades as may be requisite for the maintenance of such strikes, turnouts, law proceedings, or other measures for the protection of industry, to which they shall have given their sanction. Any trade failing to remit such levies as two votes; and one vote for every additional ten directed by the Central Committee, shall forfeit all shares. claim to the assistance of the Association; or if any trade in the Association strike, or turnout contrary they, shall in like manner forfeit their claim on the pecuiary assistance of the Association. Such trades shall, however, have the right of appeal to the next members of the Board of Directors shall be filled up. annual Conference.

Remittances. - The monthly subscriptions and levies shall be collected by the local officers of each Trades Union in the Association, and forwarded by them to the Central Committee, or to such places as they may direct.

LOCAL AGENTS. District Committees and Secretaries .- Trades Unions in the Association may form district committees composed of delegates from their respective bodies, and the committee thus formed shall appoint a Secretary, through whom all communications to the General Secretary shall be made. Such Secretaries shall become honorary members of the General Committee.

Agents. — The Central Committee may appoint agents, and empower them to visit Trades Unions. for the purpose of explaining the objects of the Association, and enforcing its claims on the support of the powered by them, to mediate between the contending parties, or superintend the distribution of funds and the general management of strikes.

Periodical Paper.—The Central Committee, should of the directors. they think that the interests of the Association

ments of such paper shall be under the control of the Central Committee, and the Editor shall have the Editor .- The Editor shall be appointed by the and disburse the funds, and have power to borrow money

ACCOUNTS AND STATISTICAL RETURNS. Quarterly Reports. - Each trade shall quarterly misuse it. and the working men in future struggles tral Committee—namely, a statement of the number will be aided, not opposed by the law.

Of paying members on the books of the society, the

> for the information of the Trades:-1. A quarterly account of the receirts and disbursements of the Central Committee.

its annual session. And such quarterly accounts shall be made up to Lady-Day, Midsummer, Michaelmas, and Christmas, and shall include the accounts of the Trades for the

preceding quarter. Authentication. - Every such periodical account the General Secretary. Such are the leading provisions which have sug-

regulation of the proposed Association, and in the belief that they will fully explain the plan and machinery, the committee refrain from further comment or explanation than to remark, as respects the proposed subscription of one penny per month, that if 10,000 persons join the Association, it will yield more than £600 per year, which the committee estimate as sufficient for all office expenses.

UNITED TRADES ASSOCIATION FOR THE EM-PLOYMENT OF SURPLUS LABOUR IN AGRICUL-TURE AND MANUFACTURES. PREAMBLE.

The inefficacy of the methods heretofore adopted by the industrious classes for the protection and

inquiries have detected all the latent causes of evil which operate on the producers of wealth, and render them helplessly dependent on the possessors of capital for wages and subsistence; but the conviction has taken strong hold of the working classes that the sufferings of their class are aggravated, if not caused, by the intense competition among capitalists—the selfishness thereby generated—the increase of mechanical and other scientific productive powers, and the consequent gradual displacement of skilled and other labour by automaton workers.

For this state of things many of the most intelligent working men perceive no other efficient remedy than the institution of measures, which shall relieve the labour market of the surplus labour produced by the causes enumerated above; and which, by setting the unemployed members of the various trades to work, by means of funds contributed by the trades in their corporate capacity, would use reproductively the money heretofore squandered in useless strikes; and, at the same time, by keeping the supply and demand of the labour market more on a par with each other, maintain a higher average rate of wages than can be the case when the workers are subjected to the unrestricted operation of the principle of compe-

creasing and improved labour-saving machinery.

Within the last few years many hundreds of thousands of pounds have been spent on strikes. ference for the ensuing year. And such precept shall | condition of the producing classes, so far from being be signed by the pessident and secretary of the Asso-benefitted by these strikes as a whole, presents but too many palpable evidences of deterioration; of subjection to evils - increased-increasing, and which if employed in the purchase of land, the erection of dwellings and workshops, the purchase of raw materials for manufacturing and handicraft purposes, and the employment of the unemployed members of the trades in these establishments, would remove, if not all, some of the evils universally complained of, and using the funds collected for improving the position of

labour. Fully to achieve the objects here indicated would require union and organisation among the various in the meantime those who are most deeply imbued with them, and have the greatest faith in their efficacy, must take the position of pioneers, and by tion. practice, on as large a scale as their means will permit, lead the way to a more extensive and more efficient application of sound principles of social

It is with these views that the present association working classes are prepared to act upon the opinions now so prevalent among them; and an adaptation of the simplest kind of these new principles of action to practice, which may prepare the way for those more extensive, complicated and centralised operations, which must precede the entire emancipation of labour. If it succeeds, it will lay a solid foundation for other and more comprehensive measures, and in the constitution which follows, powers have been taken of an expanding character to meet possible OBJECTS.

1. The purchase of lands whereon to locate and employ the surplus labour of the Association, in such manner as shall be most conducive to their own welfare and that of the Association. 2. The crection or rental of buildings for domestic,

industrial, and commercial purposes, in such localities as may be best suited for these respective objects, and the promotion of the general interests of the Association.

3. The application of these lands and buildings in the following manner, to meet the corporate and individual requirements of the members of the Association. 1. To afford to trades in their corporate capacity the power of leasing in perpetuity, or of purchasing in fee simple, such lands and buildings beonging to the Association as they may require for the location and employment of their surplus members; and also the power of investing their funds with the Association, by way of loan or mortgage on any of the property of the Association. 2. To divide such portions of the estates purchased by the Association as may be thought expedient into small farms, to build thereon suitable cottages and outhouses, and to sell or lease the property thus improved, to individuals selected in accordance with the laws of the Association. All leasehold farms may be sold, and the proceeds re-invested in fresh estates, to be improved and dealt with in like manner, in order that the subscribed capital of the Association may, to the largest possible extent, promote the purchase of, and the dratting upon the land, the unemployed members of the Association.

CONSTITUTION. The Association shall be composed of subscribers to its funds, who agree to be governed by its laws. Shares .- The shares of the Association shall be £10, upon which a minimum weekly instalment of at least 6d. shall be paid by each shareholder. Trades Unions to have the power of taking an unlimited

number of shares. Votes .- Shareholders, whose instalments have been paid up, shall have the power of voting personally, or by proxy, at the annual meetings of the society in the following ratio: one share, one voto; five shares,

Annual Meetings .- A meeting of the shareholders, or of those deputed to hold their proxies, shall be held every year, on Whit-Monday, to which full reports of the transactions of the year, and accurate accounts shall be submitted by the directors for conmembers of the Board of Directors shall be filled up, and such matters affecting the Association decided, as may be laid before the meeting by the Board.

GOVERNMENT. Board of Directors .- The Government shall be vested in Board of Directors, consisting of a President, Vice-President, and seven other members, one-third of whom shall retire annually. The retiring members in the first two Directors shall be eligible for re-election. Secretary.- A Secretary shall be appointed by the Roard of Directors, and shall hold his office at their pleasure.

Treasurer.- A Treasurer shall be elected by the sharehobiers at any annual meeting, and shall hold office so long as he gives satisfaction to the Association, Trustees .- At the first general meeting of the Associa-

for and on behalf of the Association. be requested to become Trustees, are Mesers. T. S. Drs. | should certainly go on with it if it should be COMBE, JOHN FIELDEN, and SHARMAN CRAWFORD, Members with unanimity by the house on its introduction. The of Parliament.1

Auditors.-Two Auditors shall be annually appointed Security from Officers .- The Treasurer and Secre-

Ex-officio Members .- The Trustees and Treasurer shall be ex-officio members of the Board. Powers and Duties .- The Board of Directors shall have

eministration, and to bring to the aid of labour that Central Comittee, at such salary, and upon such on loan or mortgage from Trades Unions, on the security pass it. of the property of the Association, subject to the regulations affecting such borrowed capital as are hereafter provided. They shall purchase land, erect buildings thereon, lease or sell the property so improved, and reinvest the proceeds in other estates; or, where it may seem to them for the advantage and profit of the Association, they may retain such estates and buildings, whether bar, for having brought an action against Jasper Parrott, visible in the High-street, mounted police officers were domestic or industrial, and work the same for the Asso. Esq., for evidence given by him before a committee of the ciation, if it appear to them that its objects will be House of Commons, and dismiss all salaried officers and agents. They shall that they had nothing to do with the matter (which houses the firemen were unable to get sufficiently for the consideration of the Trades Unions and work—enable it to discharge its duties efficient!.

and dismiss all salaried officers and agents. They shall that they had nothing to do with the matter (which appeared to be uncontradicted), were discharged from near to render the Bast assistance. Meanwhile, the and an accurate statement of accounts shall be submitted, and declare the dividend on shares accruing dur

2. Half-yearly statistical tables of the state of the tors may require instructions upon or confirmation by Association, conformable to the reports re-3. An annual cash balance-sheet to be made up days' notice being given of such meetings, and the busito Lady-Day, and laid before Conference at ness for which such meetings are called being clearly specified in such notice. No other business than that amounced shall be transacted at special meetings.

shall be attested by two auditors, counter-signed by as may be directed, and generally to act for the Directors, in their respective localities, in all matters that may be entrusted to them. Such agents shall give good and gested themselves to the Central Committee for the sufficient security, on bond, in such sum as the Directors

> purchased and leased or resold by them, such amounts on good and sufficient security as may seem to them needful, and for the promotion of the objects of the Association; but the Directors shall retain at least one-third of all monies invested with them by Trades Unions or other societies in the hands of their banker, in order to meet contingent demands on the part of the investors. Expenses of management shall be defrayed out of such profits as may arise from the operations of the Association, or, these failing, by equal contributions from the shareholders in proportion to their respective investments. Leases .- When the Directors have purchased lands, divided them into farms, and erected suitable buildings after the passing of that act, be open to Roman Catholics | Emma; William Leonard, police inspector; and thereon, they may lease them in perpetuity, at such rent and Protestant dissenters equally with Protestants in all as will give a fair return for the capital so expended, to their honours and emoluments, as well as studies, the colindividuals either chosen according to priority and leges proposed to be founded under the present bill be amount of subscription, or by the recommendation of the annexed to the said university under the conditions which largest number of shareholders at the annual meetings of the Association. The Directors shall also be empowed ered to advance to the said leaseholders such implements, furniture, seeds, and pecuniary assistance as they may require, on payment of interest, and the repayment of the principal by instalments to be mutually agreed upon. Such rent and advances on loan to be secured on the property and other requisite security, and failure to meet the obligations thus contracted to be followed by forfeiture of such property and securities.

Sales .- The Directors may sell such property so im roved and let on lease, and re-invest the proceeds of such sales in fresh purchases of land to be dealt with in like manner.

Permanent Investments .- The Directors may institute, for by the necessities of the members of the Association. responsible to them.

Sales and Leases to Trades .- The Directors shall have and appropriate buildings as they may require for the employ ment of their surplus labourers on such terms as may be mutually agreed upon.

Commercial Establishments and Agents .- Warehouses and depots for manufactured or agricultral produce from any of the establishments of the Association, and for the convenience of the lessees or trades, may be established in sent such Trades, and such returnshall be signed by the chairman of the meeting at which such election was held, and by the secretary of the Ward of these evils; and it is at least the chairman of the meeting at which such election asy, that the capital hitherto expended in the secretary of the Ward of these evils; and it is at least the war for the sale of such commodities and by the secretary of the Ward of the capital hitherto expended in the secretary of the Ward of these evils; and it is at least the chairman of the meeting at which such election asy, that the capital hitherto expended in the secretary of the Ward of these evils; and it is at least the chairman of the meeting at which such election asy, that the capital hitherto expended in the secretary of the Ward of these evils; and it is at least the chairman of the meeting at which such election are the secretary of the ward of the secretary of the secretary of the ward of the secretary of the secreta such places as may be thought best. Or the Directors establishments to be applied in aid of the objects of the

> Directors shall be guided in all matters affecting the pur- the chairs of Adam Smith, Dugald Stewart Reid, Black, chase, sale, or loasing of lands, houses, and workshopsbe a more rational as well as reproductive method of and generally in all matters having reference to the length the Government with not knowing its own mind acquisition, sale, or transference of real or personal pro-Banker .- At the first general meeting a Banker shall

classes and sections of producers which, it is to be with the exception of those required for current expenses. public respect even for an hour. The right hon, mentlefeared, is not attainable at the present moment. Such deposit shall be made in the name of the Trustees rather in the light of suggestions, than of perfect plans trade shall vote on questions personally affecting Time must be given for new opinions to ripen, and of the Association, and shall not be withdrawn but by reading of the bill. their order or that of a majority of them, at the request of the Directors, and for the purposes of the Associa- introduction of the bill, reserving himself for the second Transfer of Shares .- The shares of this Association

shall be paid by the party to whom the transfer is made.

the Association, shall be issued by the Directors, and ments of the Crown with the Scottish Church, and looking signed by the Secretary, on their order. Notice .- Whereas the late National Trades' Conference, ple rather favourable to tests, and in Scotland tests, as

Monday of July :-This is to give Notice to all parties interested in the pro-LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INSTITUTION, John-street,

Fitzrov square, on Monday, July 28, 1845, The Central Connzittee will attend at ten o'clock in the morning to receive the credentials of delegates, and to furnish them with tickets of admission; and the sittings of the Conference will commence at three o'clock, P.M., T. S. Duncombe, Esq., M.P., in the chair. The Trades are requested to forward the names and number of their delegates to the Secretary, as early as convenient previous to the day of assembling the Conference. By order of the Central Committee, T. BAR-RATT, Secretary .- 30, Hyde-street, Bloomsbury.

Imperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF LORDS, MONDAY, JULY 7. The second reading of the Criminal Jurisdiction Bil led to some discussion amongst the law lords, but it was

A bill for giving effect to the recent treaty with Brazil, for the more effectual suppression of the slave trade, was also read a second time, on the motion of the Earl of the house adjourned. A great number of bills on the table were forwarded a

stage, after which their lordships adjourned. Tuesday, July 8. A petition presented by Lord Clancarty, gave rise to some discussion relative to the working of the Irish Poor

Law, and the enormous amount of vagrancy in Ireland. The noble lord inquired if the Government was prepared to introluce some measure to check vagrancy, and whether, during the recess, they would take into their consideration the possibility of improving the present system of medical relief?

Lord Stanley said that Government in the next session of Parliament would offer no objection to the appointment of a committee of inquiry into the working of the Irish Poor Law, including that of the present system of medical relief, but they were not prepared to introduce any further amendment of the law itself. After some remarks from the Marquis of Clanricarde

and the Marquis of Londonderry, the matter dropped. Some bills on the table were forwarded a stage, and their lordships adjourned. THURSDAY, JULY 10.

Their Lordships assembled at five o'clock. ARRESTMENT OF WAGES (SCOTLAND) BILL, On the motion of Lord CAMPBELL, this Bill was read

third time and passed.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, MONDAY, JULY 7. GOVERNMENT MEASURES. Sir R. PEEL stated the course he meant to pursue with

whole of which it was impossible to get through during the present session. He would proceed with the Colleges (Ireland) Bili, the Poor Law (Scotland) Bill, and with the bill for relieving the Jewish disabilities, which, owing to the press of other business, he had been hitherto compelled to postpone. He should also proceed with the Bills years shall be balloted for by the Board, and afterwards, of Exchange Bill, the Turnpike Trusts Bill, the bill for Directors shall retire according to seniority; retiring the removal of the Irish and Scotch paupers, if Sir J. Graham should find it necessary to relinquish the Parochial Settlement Bill. He should also proceed with the Valuation (Ireland) Bill, the Criminal Lunatics (Ireland) Bill, the Drainage (Ireland) Bill, the Joint Stock Companies (Ireland) Bill, the Irish Fisheries Bill, the bill for continuing the Unlawful Oaths (Ireland) Bill, the Slave Trade Bill, the Merchant Seamen's Bill, the Small Debts Bill, the Commons tion three Trustees stall be appointed, in whom all pro- Enclosure Bill, to facilitate which he would propose perty belonging to the Association shall be vested by deed; morning sittings, and the Consolidation of the Customs Acts, which had not yet been introduced, but which was [Note.—The persons recommended by the Committee to of so much importance to the mercantile world, that he

following bills he proposed to relinquish for the present session-the Physic and Surgery Bill, the Colleges of by the shareholders, to examine and certify the accounts Physicians and Surgeons Bill, the Justices' Clerks Bill, near the Folly House, Blackwall, and which resulted the Parochial Settlement Bill, the Merchant Seamen's

Courts Bill."

The question of privilege then came on, and engrosse the attention of the house for upwards of three hours.

Ultimately, the attorneys and the parties who pleaded further attendance,

ing the year, together with all such business as the Directile remainder of the evening.

Tuesday, July 8. The house met at twelve o'clock, and in the course of the district, were remarkably quick in arriving, but the afternoon made considerable progress in the continuately the distance of the road from the fire the afternoon made considerable progress in the continuately the distance of the road from the fire mittee on the Commons Enclosure Bill,

Mr. T. DUNCOMBE presented a petition signed by 2,700 of the inhabitants of Mansfield, in Nottinghamshire, complaining of the paupers who sought refuge in the work-Directors, on the nomination of the shareholders in any lie gave notice of his intention to put a question to the Asylum at Hillingdon. SLAVE TRADE.

After a lengthy discussion the house divided, when the motion was negatived by 94 to 51.

COLLEGES (IRELAND) BILL, On the order of the day for bringing up the report on this bill,

Mr. WYSE moved, "That it is the opinion of this house that whereas the Act of Settlement enacts that a college be annexed to the University of Dublin in addition to the College of the Holy Trinity, under the name and this of Sancters,—sance of King's College, and the act of 1793 provides that all ditto; Joseph Taylor, ditto; Joseph West, gardener, other colleges that may be annexed to said university, John Diddin, sawyer; James Moore, captain of the future colleges that may be annexed to said university, the act of 1793 prescribes."

Sir J. GRAHAM objected to the amendment, which after a few words from Mr. Shaw, was negatived. The report was then received.

The Field Gardens Bill was read a third time and The other orders of the day were then disposed of, and the house adjourned at two o'clock.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 9. The house met at twelve o'clock, and was occupied until nearly six in discussing the clauses of the Lunatic Asylums and Pauper Lunatics Bill. The bill passed through committee, and was ordered to be reported on

Friday. Mr. Macaulay subsequently moved, in the absence of from time to time, such agricultural, manufacturing, and Mr. Rutherford, the second reading of the Scotch Univerupon sound principle, the application of which was called thereof vested in the trustees on behalf of the Associa- principle was precisely the same as that upon which the tion. The parties appointed to manage and work in them | Irish Colleges Bill was grounded, and he could not underlatter, and yet oppose, as he believed it was their intenpowers to sell or lease to Trades Unions such plots of land | Established Church was composed of the minority of the application of anything like a test-they would not even have the test of a belief in revelation, and still, by their opposition to this bill, they showed that they were prepared to maintain tests in Scotland. The right hon. Church of Scotland, and contended that by the enforcemore than one half of the Presbyterian people of Scotland. By throwing out this bill, in fact, they would cause a rival establishment to be founded, which would diminish the number of the pupils and the resources of the univer-Law Agent .- A solicitor shall be appointed at the first sities: and the result would be that Scotland would be general meeting of the Association, by whose advice the blessed with a race of the shallowest "dominies," filling

and Ferguson. The right hon, gentleman then chalfor twenty-four hours together-they were against tests in Limerick, for them at Glasgow, against them as Belfast, and for them at Aberdeen. The Government was be appointed, in whose hands all funds shall be deposited, like a reed shaken by the wind, and could not command man, after some further observations, moved the second Sir J. GRAHAM said he was not opposed to the first

ascertaining the result of the deliberations of the General shall be transferable, and a fee of one shilling per share Assembly of Scotland. The result of those deliberations only confirmed him in his previous disposition to oppose Official Documents and Notices .- All official notices, the measure, such opposition arising from an honest and scrip for shares, and other documents on the business of conscientious sense of public duty, looking to the engagealso as a Minister of the Crown to the effect of the measure upon the interests of the country. He was on princiheld in London, on Monday, 24th of March last, resolved | they existed, were founded on ancient statutes, and were, that another Conference, to take into consideration cer- in his opinion, far superior to any modern modifications. tain plans of organisation, should be held on the last In Ireland, however, tests were not advisable, owing to the peculiar circumstances of the country. In Scotland he feared that sectarian education was inevitable. The ceedings of the said Conference, that the meeting will, tests prescribed by statute were intended for the security o'clock the Mayor (W. D. Belcher, Esq.) took his in accordance with the said resolution, be held at the of the Established Church, the destruction of which ap- scat, and the usual preliminary forms having been moved that the bill should be read a second time that day three months.

> Sir G. Grey, M. C. Buller, and Lord John Russell approved of the bill; Mr. J. Wortley, Sir R. Inglis, Mr. Pringle, and Sir R. Peel, spoke against it. The house divided, when there appeared-

For the second reading of the bill 108

Mr. WATSON then moved the committal of the Catholic on the statute-book which were still unrepealed against manded a poll. On Tuesday the polling took the Catholics. Sir J. Graham was opposed to proceeding with the bill it all day. At the close of the poll the numbers at present, for although he was favourable to the principle were—Thesiger, 156; Caulfield, 126. Majority for

of the bill, yet the details required the greatest care and Thesiger, 30. After some discussion the house divided, and the bill was defeated by a majority of 89 to 47. The other orders of the day were then disposed of, and

THURSDAY, JULY 10.

The house went into committee on the Commons En. closure Bill, when clauses from seventy to the end of the bill were read, and after some discussion agreed to. The report was ordered to be received on Thursday next. IRISH COLLEGES BILL. On the motion that the Colleges (Irish) Bill be read third time.

Mr. Bernal Osborns proposed the following amend ment :- " That an humble address be presented to her Majesty, praying that she will be graciously pleased to direct an inquiry to be made into the amount of the revenues of Trinity College, Dublin, from rents of College lands, endowments and bequests, free on matriculation on taking degrees, and from every other source; also in the manner in which that income is expended, the num. ber of senior and junior fellows, of professors, scholars, and all other officers of the college, with the amount of salary and allowances to each of them; with a view to ascertain whether the income or funds at present applied solely to the benefit of Protes. tants in Trinity College, Dublin, might not be beneficially extended, so as to make Roman Catholics and Protestant Dissenters eligible, if otherwise qualified, to all scholarships, and to all such fellowships, professorships, and other offices in Trinity College, Dublin, las are not intended for ecclesiastical purposes, or immediately connected with ecclesiastical endowment.

Mr. Bellew seconded the motion on which an animated discussion took place, in which Sir James Grakam; Mr. Shaw, the Recorder of Dublin Sir Robert Inglis, Morgan J. O'Connell, Mr. Sheil, Sir Robert Peel, and respect to the mass of business before the house, the Lord John Russell took part. On the house dividing, the numbers were-

For the amendment 91 Against it 168 Majority against the amendment -77 The house afterwards divided on the main question when there appeared-For the third reading Againstit 26

Majority ... The bill was then read a third time and passed. MERCHANT SEAMEN'S FUND BILL. The report on this bill having been brought up, Mr. WAWN moved that it be re-committed,

Sir II. Douglas expressed a hope that the bill would b ostponed till next session. Sir G. CLERK regretted the necessity for postponemens but hoped that during the recess a more comprehensive measure might be devised. The bill was then postponed till next session,

EXTENSIVE CONFLAGRATION AT BLACKWALL .- DE-STRUCTION OF Eight Houses .- On Tuesday night in the destruction of eight houses, the abode of nearly Several hon. Members cried out "The Ecclesiastical that the discovery was made between seven and eight labour in the flouse of Correction for 12 calendands Sir R. Perl said that that bill was under the care of Lord John Russell, but he should certainly vote for its chimney of his habitation by noticing flames issuing by one of the occupiers, named West, a poor water- months. Powers and Indies.—The board of Directors shall have bound the second reading. He feared, however, he could not give out of it. He immediately got upon the roof and up a sufficient number of government nights to the noble endeavoured to subdue the fire, which was then conlord, to warrant him in the expectation of being able to fined to the chimney. In that, however, he was foiled, for the door of the room having been left open, and under the circumstances, he would not press the bill flames and sparks were driven upon the roof, which, being composed of thatch, was very speedily in a general blaze. The adjoining habitations were simiarly constructed, and the fire progressed right and Mr. Divert moved that David Phillips be called to the left with great swiftness. As soon as the fire became dispatched for the aid of the engines. With all possible expedition the parish engines were drawn out, but from the peculiar situation of the blazing fire, unrestrained, continued to burn with intensity, The house then went into committee on the Colleges (Ireland) Bill, and the discussion of its clauses occupied the remainder of the evening.

unfortunately the distance of the road from the fire prevented them from working in time to stop the ravages of the fire. To get to the spot the engines were obliged to be taken across the marshes of the Isle of Dogs, and several hills and ditches had to be of the innational of the paupers who sought refuge in the work plaining of the paupers who sought refuge in the wheel. houses for one night being obliged to work at the wheel. houses for one night being obliged to put a question to the like the school of the intention to put a question to the like the school. right hon, baronet (Sir J. Graham) upon the subject. house-lane engine was taken to the edge of the River Directors, on the nomination of the snareholders in any district, to collect the instalments on shares, make redistrict, to collect the instalments on shares, make remittances to the Board, in such manner and at such times mittances to the Board, in such manner and at such times The hon, member also presented a petition from Captain Thanes, but, unfortunately, another difficulty here mittances to the Board, in such manner and at such times Directors.

Digby complaining of confinement in Stillwell's Lunatic Directors. quantity of hose was required before the flames could be touched with water. When matters were at length Lord Palmerston then moved for a return of the names and description of the witnesses examined before the and description of the witnesses examined before the may require.

APPLICATION OF FUNDS.

The funds of the Association shall be applied as recited in the declaration of objects. The Directors shall have in the declaration of objects. The Directors shall have in the declaration of with the declaration of the declaration of objects. The Directors shall have in the declaration of with the declaration of objects. The Directors shall have in the declaration of the witnesses examined before the only good that count of control was the putting out the mixed British and French commission appointed to infinite declaration of the witnesses examined before the only good that count of control was the putting out the mixed British and French commission appointed to infinite declaration of the brigado, with the Watling. Street engine, next arrived, and was succeeded by those witnesses. The noble lord spoke at great length in Mr. Connorton with the West of England specific control of the witnesses examined before the only good that count of control was the putting out the mixed British and French commission appointed to infinite declaration of the witnesses examined before the only good that count of control was the putting out the witnesses. in the declaration of objects. The Directors shall have and also to succeeded by power to lend trades or individuals located on any estates those witnesses. The noble lord spoke at great length in Mr. Connorton with the West of England engine power to lend trades or individuals located on any estates those witnesses. The noble lord spoke at great length in Mr. Connorton with the West of England engine support of his motion, which was opposed by Sir R. Peel. from Waterloo-road. It is impossible to describe the scene that followed during the time the fire was raging: men, women, and children were running to and fro Ibewailing the calamity that had befallen them. By nine o'clock the whole clump of houses, cight in number, were nearly destroyed, very little more remaining than the bare walls. The occupiers hard-working people, have been bereft of everything they possessed. The following are the names of the College of the Holy Trinity, under the name and title of sufferers :- James West, waterman; Joseph West

Joseph Lund. The number of persons who have thus

Hornible Munder.-Johann Hiller was charged

at the Criminal Tribunal of Tubingen (where for the

been deprived of a home is upwards of forty.

first time the proceedings were open to the public) with the murder of his five children, at Oberjettingen, on the 5th of March. Late in the evening of that day the prisoner's wife returned home, and on entering the house found the children in bed; she spoke to them, but not being able to arouse them, put her hand on one of them—it was quite cold and motionless.
Suspecting something wrong, she screamed for help, and on the neighbours entering with a light, to their horror the children were all found murdered, with a deep gash in their throats. Suspicion immediately fell upon their father, who had not been seen since the preceding evening. He was sought out and arrested On being interrogated, he confessed that, being driven to despair by the state of misery he had long been in from want of work, he had first determined on industrial establishments as may be in accordance with sities Bill. He regretted much to find that the bill was suicice; but reflecting that that would expose his the means at their disposal, and seem to them called to be opposed by the Government, for it was a bill founded wife and children to greater distress, he had resolved to send them to Heaven first. On the evening of Such establishments shall be freehold, and the title for by the peculiar circumstances of Scotland. This the 4th of March he had sold a steel chain for a few pence, and bought some bread and brandy, and partaken of them with his children (his wife being absent shall be the servants of the Trustees and Directors, and stand how the Government could have introduced the at a distance); they soon after fell askeep, and when they were in a profound slumber he cut their throats tion to do, the former. In Ireland, as in Scotland, the with his razor. They made not the least struggling or noise, he said, except a slight rattling in the throat people, and yet in Ireland the Government opposed the After the perpetration of the horrid deed he fled to Holzlock, a neighbouring village, where he was arrested. His advocate endeavoured to show he was partly insane, and the jury found him guilty of simple murder (todtschlag). He was sentenced to eighteen gentleman then adverted to the recent occurrences in the years' imprisonment in a fortress. His wife went mad on the discovery of the murder of her children, ment of tests they would shut out from the universities and has not yet recovered her reason .- Gazette des

Dr. Wolff.—We mentioned in a recent paragraph, that Sir Benjamin Brodie had commenced the process of extracting the Bokhara worm, termed rishta, from Dr. Wolff's wrist, by winding it round a picocor paper. Great skill was displayed in this operation. After no less than eight visits, Sir Benjamin succeeded in extracting the worm entire, and it measured more than three feet in length. The names of Prince Albert and Lord Palmerston have been added to the list of subscribers for the rev. doctor's work on Bokhara, which was published yesterday. As Dr. Wolff has got no church in England, he intends, at least for the present, to reside abroad, and will leave London on the 15th instant for Bruges.

THE ELECTIONS. WEST SUFFOLK .- On Monday last Captain Philip

reading, in order that he might have an opportunity of Bennet, of Brougham Hall, in the Conservative interest, was elected without opposition for this distriet. In returning thanks the newly-elected member said, he was resolved to support the farming interest and the interest of the Church; unpledged to any Ministry, he would advocate all measures calculated to secure those great interests by which the country

ABINGDON, MONDAY .- At an early hour this morn-

ing the bands and flags of the respective candidates paraded the different streets of the town, and long before nine o'clock the Court-house (a most inconvenient place for such a meeting) was crowded to suffocation with the friends of both candidates. At nine peared to be the undisguised object of the Free Church gone through, Mr. Morland (a solicitor), in a neat party. Under these circumstances, the right hon, baronet speech, in the course of which he paid a merited eulogium to the abilities and character of the late Attorney-General, proposed Sir Frederick Thesiger for re-election. Alcerman Hyde briefly seconded the nomination. Mr. Gabriel Davis and Mr. Thomas Kendall proposed and seconded General Caulfield. The Attorney-General (Sir F. Thesiger) addressed the electors at great length, and was followed by General Caulfield. A show of hands was then taken, and after a second time of holding them up was declared to be in favour of General Caulfield. The Relief Bill, the object of which was to repeal those laws friends of the Attorney-General immediately de-

> EXETER. - MONDAY, JULY 7 .- The nomination of candidates took place this morning at the Guildhall. Charles Bird, Esq., barrister-at-law, proposed Gen. Briggs; Dr. Barham seconded the nomination. The Mayor then proposed Sir John Duckworth (Conservative candidate); T. Snow, Esq., seconded the nomination. General Briggs then addressed the electors, and was followed by Sir John Duckworth. A show of hands was called for, and, after some considera-

place, Sir F. Thesiger took the lead and maintained

tion, the sheriff declared it to be in favour of General Briggs. A poll was demanded, which begins at eight 'clock to-morrow morning. Tursday, July 8.—The polling commenced this morning. At nine o'clock, Sir J. Duckworth was 75 a-head of his opponent; at twelve o'clock, 445; at two o'clock, 605; and, at four o'clock, when the poll closed, the numbers were - Duckworth, 1,258;

Briggs, 588. Majority for Duckworth, 670.

labour.

CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT. JULY STH.—THEFT.—Samual Summer Tripp, aged 16, labourer, was indicted for stealing a watch and L chain, value £40, the property of John Nicholas Kalns, in the dwelling-house of John Rockley. The prisoner r pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to six months' imprisonment in the House of Correction, with hard I

Burglary. — Thomas Williams, aged 18, brush-1maker, and John Williams, aged 20. butcher, were c indicted for burglariously breaking and entering the ic dwelling-house of David Barnett, in the parish of St. t. Botolph Without, Aldgate, and stealing therein nine of pairs of trousers and other articles, his property. Mr. r. Brierly conducted the prosecution. It appeared in in evidence that, on the night of the 18th June last) thehe oure of the prosecutor, a slopseller living in Rose-senary-lane, was broken open, and the property nameded in the indictment stolen. The prisoners were seen at at four o'clock in the morning by three witnesses, in thehe back-yard of a house near that of the prosecutor or They had with them a bundle wrapped up in a reded flannel shirt. On searching the water-closet of that at yard, there were found seven of the shop tickets withith the private marks of the prosecutor, which had beenen attached to the articles stelen. On the prisoners beinging taken into custody they acknowledged a participationion in the robbery. The jury returned a verdict of Guiltylity against both prisoners. The prisoner Thomas Wil-Villiams was convicted of felony in October last, and and scatteneed to six months' imprisonment with hardard labour and six works ordered to have and in ellipsympton. labour, and six weeks ordered to be passed in solitaryary; confinement. The other prisoner was also proved to to have been convicted of felony in February, 1844, and and sentenced to three months' imprisonment with hardare labour. The Recorder sentenced them to be severally ally

transported for the term of 10 years. SENTENCE. - George William Edward Stowenlyanly aged 23, who had been convicted at the May sessionsion at the court on two indictments for felony, but uponpoint whom judgment had been respited, was placed at the the bar this morning to receive sentence. It will be ree rec collected by our readers that the prisoner, a Frenchenchh Fund Bill, and the Charitable Trusts Bill. Of the forty persons, who have lost the whole of their furniprinciple of this latter bill he entirely approved, but at ture, and in some instances the greater portion of the absence of the servants of securing and carrying in their wearing apparel. From inquiries instituted away property that might lay exposed. The Recordeordece during the raging of the fire, the reporter learned sentenced him to be imprisoned and kept to har harr

STEALING PLATE.—Emma Wilmot, aged 26, wt, wer indicted for stealing a silver soup ladle, 11 silvesilves spoons, and other articles, to the value of £10, th, th property of William Paxton Jarvis, in his dwellinglling house; and Sarah Vick, aged 28, was indicted feed fif Lord J. Russell soon afterwards rese and said, that, the wind blowing strong from the south-west, the have been stolen. The jury found Wilmot Guiltfuilt but acquitted Vick. Wilmot was sentenced to 1 to ... months' imprisonment with hard labour.

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City of Westminster Saturday, July 19, 1845,